



## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### Some Aspects of Child Labour in the United States

#### THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU IN 1927-1928

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Children's Bureau <sup>1</sup> covers the year ending 30 June 1928. As this and previous reports show, most of the local studies made by the Bureau were undertaken at the request of State Departments, commissions, or committees, or associations interested in the welfare or care of children. The field covered by the Bureau's activities in the year under review includes maternity and infancy, child welfare and hygiene, child labour, delinquency, dependent children, and recreation. Of these activities only child labour will be considered here.

Child labour is dealt with by the Industrial Division of the Bureau, which, in 1928, continued to assemble reports on the issue of employment certificates to working children. The object of this work is to ascertain and record trends in child labour, and to gather significant facts about the age and education of children entering employment in the United States of America. Reports on certificates issued in 1927 were received from 16 States and the District of Columbia, and from 69 cities in 18 other States. It is estimated that more than half of the 14- and 15-year-old children in the United States who are at work in the occupations for which employment certificates are needed are employed in the places from which the Bureau is receiving reports. It should be recollected, however, that there are occupations in which large numbers of children are employed, such as housework and farming, which are not usually covered by State child labour laws; moreover, laws requiring working certificates are not well enforced in all States. No reports are received by the Bureau for occupations in which certificates are not required, nor, of course, concerning children illegally employed.

The number of first regular certificates issued to children 14 and 15 years old (i.e. certificates that release the child from full-time school attendance and authorise full-time employment throughout the year) showed a decrease in 1927, varying from 2 to 61 per cent. as compared with the previous year, in 11 States, 17 cities in other

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<sup>1</sup> UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: *Sixteenth Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Fiscal Year ended 30 June 1928*. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 53 pp.

States, and the District of Columbia. In 4 States and 8 cities in other States the decrease followed a decline in 1926 as compared with 1925. Increases in the number of certificates issued were only reported from one State and 5 cities. It is generally believed that decreases were largely due to unemployment in 1927.

Five States and 22 cities in 8 other States which, under the law or by administrative practice, require minors 16 and 17 years old to obtain employment certificates, supplied the Bureau with reports in 1927. Most showed decreases in the number of certificates issued in 1927 as compared with 1926, undoubtedly due to decline in employment opportunities.

Though the age at which children under 16 leave school to enter employment is influenced by the policies of school attendance Departments and officials issuing certificates, and by family and community standards, in the main the age and education standards of the child labour and school attendance laws determine the proportion of children receiving certificates at 14 instead of 15 years of age. Fifteen States and the District of Columbia and 41 cities in 18 other States reported the number of certificates issued to children of 14 and 15 separately. In these places 38 per cent. of the certificates were issued to children 14 years old and 62 per cent. to children 15 years old. In the States and cities requiring completion of the eighth grade and allowing no exceptions before children could receive permits, 24 per cent. of the total receiving permits were 14 years of age; in States having this requirement but allowing exceptions 29 per cent. were 14 years of age. Reports from the larger group of States requiring less than completion of the eighth grade for children 14 years old show that 43 per cent. of the certificates were issued to children 14 years old.

Nearly all places allowed certificates to be issued to both boys and girls; in these boys constituted 56 per cent. of the total in the 14- and 15-year-old group and 57 per cent. of the total in the 16- and 17-year-old group. Even in places in which more girls than boys received certificates the girls were not much more numerous than the boys. The employments in which girls usually predominated were domestic and personal service.

Only two per cent. of the 14- and 15-year-old children were coloured. This is probably due to the fact that coloured children usually find employment in agriculture, for which certificates are seldom required by law. In cities negro girls, and to some extent negro boys, go into domestic and personal service, and though in some places certificates are required for this work evidence seems to show that, owing to lack of control, many children infringe the law in this matter.

As regards educational standards, 58 per cent. of the 14- and 15-year-old children entering employment in 1927 had completed the eighth or a higher grade, as compared with 56 per cent. in 1926; while 25 per cent. in 1927, as compared with 28 per cent. in 1926, had only completed the sixth or a lower grade. The proportion of girls and boys completing the eighth grade was nearly the same.

It is believed that the grade requirement set by law is probably the most influential factor in deciding the educational attainments of the child leaving school for work.

Information concerning occupational groups was received from a much larger number of States and cities than in 1926. Children entering manufacturing and mechanical occupations numbered 42 per cent. of the 14- and 15-year-old group; 27 per cent. entered mercantile establishments, and the remaining 31 per cent. went into public messenger service, or errand and delivery work, domestic and personal service, office work, and miscellaneous occupations not classified. More boys than girls went into manufacturing and mercantile occupations, while in office work there was a relatively larger proportion of girls. Messenger service employed very few girls and personal service very few boys.

Many States issue special temporary certificates for employment during school vacations and out of school hours; the object of these is to enable children to work without leaving school. It is customary to require the same evidence of age as for regular certificates but to waive the educational requirement, as the certificate does not release the child from school attendance. In a number of places more certificates of this kind than regular certificates were issued; their use, however, depends upon the amount of short-time employment available and also upon the extent to which issuing officers succeed in persuading children qualified for regular work permits to accept temporary permits and to remain on at school.

Other reports completed by the Bureau during the past year include a survey of children engaged in street trading in eight cities and a report on industrial home work in New Jersey. These are summarised below.

#### CHILD STREET TRADERS IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

In the progress of child labour reform street trading has received comparatively little attention. This is due to several reasons. Perhaps the chief of these is that the street trader, unlike the factory worker, runs no risk of having his education cut short as the work is performed mostly outside school hours; therefore the school attendance laws pass him by. The same is true of those laws framed to protect children employed in industry and commerce which take into consideration children paid to work for an employer. Then there is the romantic conception that the newsboy or bootblack may be a destitute orphan or the sole support of a widowed mother; while the fact that a few who began as street traders have risen to success and even eminence has been known to mislead even sincere friends of children. Finally, the public, seeing the street trader at work, is apt unconsciously to assume that it knows all about the

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<sup>1</sup> DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CHILDREN'S BUREAU: *Children in Street Work*. Bureau Publication No. 183: Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 353 pp.

occupation, forgetting that street work, like all social problems, involves many factors not apparent to the casual observer.

There exist no comprehensive surveys of the work of street traders in the United States. For this reason in 1922-1923 the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labour began a study of the extent and conditions of street work among children under 16 years of age in seven cities<sup>1</sup>, selected firstly, because they represented communities having different types of street-trades regulation; secondly, because local co-operation was assured; and thirdly, because they were in different parts of the country and differed industrially in the composition of their populations.

The cities were revisited in 1926 or 1927 in order to ascertain whether the situation had altered. In none had any important changes taken place.

Practically every form of street trading would seem to have been considered, the report dealing with newspaper sellers (the bulk of it is devoted to this occupation), newspaper "carriers" (that is to say, children employed to deliver newspapers from door to door to subscribers), pedlars, bootblacks, magazine carriers and sellers, and a small miscellaneous group<sup>2</sup>.

### *The Workers and Working Conditions*

#### *Newspapers Sellers.*

Most street workers are employed in connection with the sale and distribution of newspapers, and though the age at which children enter the majority of occupations is gradually rising this is not the case with the newsboy. In each of the cities surveyed children of 6 and 7 sold newspapers, and from 11 to 21 per cent. of them were under 10 years old. In three cities more than one-sixth were under 10. This was not due to the fact, rather generally believed but shown to be erroneous, that small boys make the most sales; it was because managers, faced with the necessity of selling without delay the most perishable of all products, would distribute papers to boys so small that they had to stand on tip-toe to reach the counter. In all seven cities the sale of newspapers by young children was restricted by State laws or local ordinances, but these were everywhere disregarded to a greater or lesser extent, and at the best the effort to enforce them was feeble.

Though the hours of newspaper sellers were regulated by street trades ordinances or by law, very little attention was paid to these provisions. Boys at school usually sold evening papers, which came

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<sup>1</sup> These were: Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ohio; Newark, N.J.; Omaha, Nebr.; Paterson, N.J.; Washington, D.C.; and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Troy, N.Y., is also included in the study of newspaper carriers.

<sup>2</sup> The last two groups have been omitted from the present notice, as the occupations are either confined to a very small number of children or present no special features.

from the press at about the time school was dismissed. They usually continued to sell until about 6.30 or 7.30 p.m., when the demand would drop off. Whether or not work was continued after 8 p.m. depended on local conditions, but in all the cities except Columbus at least a few newsboys were on the streets on school nights until 10 p.m. or later. Saturdays presented a special problem, as late selling is the rule on Saturday nights. This is because Sunday papers are issued on Saturday evening in time to reach the theatre and restaurant crowds, and yield a larger profit than the daily papers. In all the cities except two a large proportion of the newsboys worked on Saturday nights until at least 10 p.m., and in three many of them worked until midnight or later. This often followed many hours of work on the streets, as, with papers appearing almost every hour, many newsboys made an all-day affair of selling papers on Saturdays, leaving home before noon and in some cases not returning until 2 or 3 in the morning. Some did not return at all, spending the night in the distribution rooms so as to be out on the streets early on Sunday mornings with the papers.

The hours worked were long. For boys working on school days, that is to say, from one-half to more than three-fourths of the sellers, the average number of hours' selling on school days was between 3 and 5 in four cities and between 2 and 3 in two cities. The average week was between 16 and 24 hours in four cities and between 8 and 16 in three cities. In all cities combined it was approximately 16 hours. Including their 25 hours of school work, slightly more than half the sellers were working 41 hours a week or more.

The weekly earnings in four out of the seven cities were between \$3 and \$5, in two between \$2 and \$3, and in the other between \$1 and \$2. The proportion earning at least \$5 a week was 24 per cent. in Paterson, 27 per cent. in Omaha, 28 per cent. in Washington, and 44 per cent. in Atlanta, where profits were unusually large. More than half the boys in three cities contributed at least a part of these earnings to family support, but the proportion thus contributed was not ascertained. It is pointed out that this does not necessarily reflect upon the need of the families for the money as most of the children were foreign born, and this class expects help from their children even should the family be fairly prosperous. The majority of boys helped indirectly by buying some part of their clothing or other personal necessities.

Questioned as to the reason for selling papers the majority of boys did not give actual want as the motive, but interviews with parents made it clear that the desire that their children should earn money was the cause of many boys' being at work. Another reason was the lack of recreational facilities; this tended to make boys unable to resist the lure of the streets.

There would seem to be ample evidence to support the charge, frequently made, that the moral risks of this occupation are considerable. These risks principally arise in the distribution rooms, which are frequented by men of a very low type. Concerning health risks, no conclusive evidence was obtained that newspaper selling

was especially unfavourable to health, but it is suggested that the long hours combined with lack of sufficient sleep, the want of proper meals, the over-stimulating environment and the exposure to all sorts of weather—all inseparable from newspaper selling—are likely to have serious disadvantages on the physical side.

### *Newspaper Carriers.*

Boys delivering papers from house to house, known as "news-paper carriers", were a little older than those selling papers. This work is neither unduly fatiguing nor inordinately stimulating. It is performed at regular times, is paid a fixed sum, and does not in any particular manner expose the worker to temptations or bring him into contact with bad influences.

A large proportion of the boys were under 12 and a few were under 10 years old. None of the ordinances applicable to newspaper selling in the cities studied applied to carriers. In New York and Pennsylvania the State law applied and imposed a minimum age limit of 12 years, but so little attempt was made to enforce the law that the persons most concerned were generally unaware of its existence.

Hours of work, except in the case of morning papers, were unobjectionable. Boys with routes for evening papers usually finished before 6 or 6.30 p.m., so that their work, except for a short time in the winter, did not keep them out after dark or interfere with the family life. A few boys on morning routes reported that they started on their rounds as early as 3.30 or 4 a.m., and though those on morning routes were mostly older boys, some under 12 and a few under 10 years old were doing this work. On Sundays almost all carriers worked in the morning and in many cases the hours were very early.

As the carrier's round usually takes about an hour, most worked less than two hours on school days and many less than one hour. On Saturdays the hours were longer, and on Sundays they were longest of all. But the great majority of carriers in each city worked less than 12 hours weekly.

Many newspaper carriers delivered loads of 100 papers weighing 50 pounds. Some carried these loads in canvas bags slung on their shoulders, others used handcarts. Carriers who received a regular wage were usually paid only a small amount; between \$1 and \$2 a week was a common wage.

### *Pedlars.*

Each city included in the survey had at least a few children who made a practice of going about the street with something to sell, or who accompanied hawkers on their rounds. This work varied with almost every individual. In some cases it amounted to very little, as when a boy from a comfortable home spent a few hours weekly selling flowers from his own garden. But in other cases children were found working every day, or every day except Sunday,

for very long hours. By far the greater number worked at least two hours on school days; in one city 55 per cent. of the pedlars worked three hours or longer daily in addition to time spent at school. On Saturday the great majority worked at least 5 hours a day, and 10 or 12 hours or more was common. These hours constituted a great hardship for boys accompanying hawkers, and especially for those expected to carry heavy containers of fruit or vegetables from wagon to door all day.

Among the children selling miscellaneous articles the danger of peddling lay in its being used as a cloak for begging. This attitude was sometimes encouraged by parents; one mother boasted that her two children, aged 7 and 8 years, had made as much as \$7 in two days selling sweets; while two small boys selling bananas supported their stepmother and father, the father saying that the children made more than he could.

### *Bootblacks.*

The occupation of bootblack is believed to be disappearing, but in all except one of the seven cities some boys were found in the occupation.

The average age of a bootblack was 12 years. Almost all were foreign born, chiefly Italian, but a few among them were negroes. The work is done under much the same conditions as newspaper selling, except that the boy is more his own master and therefore receives less discipline. In one city bootblacks were generally out all day and on Saturdays sometimes worked far into the night. In another 40 per cent. worked six or seven days a week; 37 per cent. worked 3 hours or more on school days and 43 per cent. worked at least 8 hours on Saturday. The weekly hours of 22 per cent. were at least 24, or over 48 if school time were counted. On school-day evenings 19 per cent. were out until 8 and 10 p.m.

### *Girls in Street Trades.*

That street work is believed to be specially undesirable for girls is indicated by the fact that most regulations fix a much higher minimum age for girls than for boys, usually 16 or 18 years. The investigation revealed 118 girls 6 to 15 years old employed in street trades in six of the seven cities, while 25 others reported that they were selling articles for premiums. Ninety-two girls were pedlars or newspaper carriers; only a few sold newspapers.

### *Laws regulating Street Work*

Legal regulation is said to be not nearly so general in street trades as in industrial occupations, nor so fully developed. Laws applying specifically to children engaging in street work were found in only 20 States and the District of Columbia. Local regulation through city ordinances has supplanted State legislation, the ordinances following the same lines as the State laws but having, on the whole,

lower standards and less specific administrative provisions. Minimum ages for boys are considerably lower than for industrial employment and little attempt has been made to regulate maximum hours, owing to the irregularity of hours of street work and the difficulty of enforcing such a regulation.

Fifteen State laws required permits or badges for street trading, usually issued by some school authority. But the requirements for badges fell below those for children seeking work permits for industry. Two laws required no evidence as to age and only seven needed a medical examination. Enforcement was usually in the hands of issuing officials, but there was less centralisation of authority for enforcement and inspection than under the regular child labour laws. Many cases were found in which school officials were issuing badges in a perfunctory manner; in one instance the school superintendent had delegated this work to the circulation manager of the largest local newspaper.

Street work being an unstable form of employment and usually carried on outside school hours, inspection was difficult even in places where the inspector was aided by a well-administered badge system. Constant patrolling of the streets and visiting of newspaper distribution offices is essential if the law is to be respected and the inspector to become familiar with the boys legally qualified to work.

The principal legal restriction on street workers is the night-work prohibition. This was often found to be poorly enforced, either because the inspecting system generally was weak or because the inspectors, being school officials, could not patrol the streets day and night.

### *Conclusions and Recommendations*

Selling newspapers, being done outside school hours, would not seem to retard a boy's education. Although the investigation showed that some boys were retarded, too many factors in home and school environment were involved to enable conclusions to be drawn. Nor are conclusions reached as to its physical effects, as the extent of the enquiry did not justify this.

The moral influences surrounding the work are thought to make it a dangerous occupation for children. Distributing rooms are said to attract men from whom newsboys may learn at first hand the very technique of crime and moral perversion. These boys have a delinquency rate several times higher than that of other groups, and although this is put down in part to home and other influences, it is believed that the life newsboys lead at impressionable ages helps to account for it. This leads to the conclusion that newspaper selling by children should be regulated in the same way as other forms of child labour. The age minimum should be as high as public opinion will consent to, and prohibition should be aimed at, as soon as possible, for boys under 16. Where employment is permitted for boys under 16 night work should be prohibited; this would automatically restrict the daily working hours.



As there are health risks, due to the strain of exposure to all weathers and to work outside school, a physical examination, such as is required by the best child labour laws, is advocated. Adequate penalties should be imposed for breaches of the law, and they should be placed upon the child, the parent, and the newspaper publisher or dealer. Moreover, the law should punish publishers and others for permitting boys to loiter about such places as distributing rooms. The badge system is regarded as the best aid to enforcement, and it is believed to be important that enforcing officials should seek the co-operation not only of the boys themselves, but of their parents, of newspaper publishers, and of the school authorities. Finally, economic factors, such as the removal of the need for children to help in the support of their parents, should not be overlooked, while public opinion should be educated and made aware that the regulation of such a calling is in the best interests of children and of society.

The allied occupation of newspaper carrying is considered to be relatively unobjectionable and not to offer such possibilities of danger as would seem to justify the application of the stringent measures advocated for newspaper selling.

Of peddling it is said that no excuse exists for the child pedlar on the streets. The public is conveniently supplied with all the commodities offered by these children, the work is demoralising to the child, and its connection with begging and vagrancy is established. It should be specifically prohibited by street-trading laws and ordinances, and the prohibition should include children accompanying an adult pedlar.

The abolition of the child bootblack is also advocated, as the work has all the disadvantages of newspaper selling and some others in addition. Its suppression should be all the easier as neither the public nor any class of employer has an interest in keeping the boot-black on the street.

#### CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK IN NEW JERSEY <sup>1</sup>

The investigation upon which this report is based was made by the Industrial Division of the Federal Children's Bureau and was one of several studies made by the Bureau relating to the employment of children of school age in New Jersey.

The State of New Jersey, the report points out, has an importance in industrial home work far beyond the extent to which its own manufacturers make use of the home work system. This is because its nearness to New York and Philadelphia, both centres employing home workers in large numbers, provides an ample and convenient supply of labour for home work, and because employers in these places, by sending the work to New Jersey, are beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of their own State and can seldom, if ever, be prosecuted.

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<sup>1</sup> DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CHILDREN'S BUREAU: *Child Labour in New Jersey. Part 2: Children engaged in Industrial Home Work.* Bureau Publication No. 185. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 62 pp.

In many respects the New York and Pennsylvania laws to regulate home work are stricter than those of New Jersey ; the first two both regulate home work through their child labour laws, but in New Jersey not only is the child labour law not construed to apply to work done for factories at home, but the so-called "sweatshop" law which regulates industrial home work does not regulate the employment of children, or place any penalty for the violation of its provisions on the employer. This law requires licences to be obtained before home work may be carried on in any tenement or dwelling house, and before a licence may be granted certain provisions relating to sanitation and health have to be complied with, while the manufacture of certain articles is prohibited. But the penalty for violating the provisions of this law falls, not on the person giving out the home work, but on the owner, lessee, or occupant of the building where the work is carried on ; it is, therefore, extremely difficult of enforcement. Factory inspectors inspect for home work ; but, through lack of staff and of funds, little was done until the State Department of Labour made a study of the subject which drew public attention to the extent of home work in New Jersey and the amount of child labour connected with it. As a result of the investigation special efforts were made to license all places where home work was being done, but this did not get over the difficulty that the persons giving out home work could not be prosecuted, while the situation could not be controlled by prosecuting the home-working families who, as occupants, were liable under the law. To discourage the employment of children parents were prosecuted under the New Jersey child welfare law, and notices were printed on the licences to the effect that they did not permit child labour. At the same time an attempt was made to have the "sweatshop" law amended so as to impose penalties on the employers, but it was unsuccessful. This was the position in 1923, in which year 8,742 licences were issued to families in 242 cities and towns throughout the State. A very considerable number of families, in addition, worked without licences.

### *Scope and Method of Study*

The Bureau's study was made in 1925. The method adopted was to canvass children under 16 years old attending the public schools in selected localities and to ascertain the names and addresses of those who did factory work at home. Visits to the homes of the children were made and manufacturers, contractors, and other interested persons or agencies were interviewed. Only public school children were interviewed, not those in parochial schools, though these form a considerable portion of the school population. Moreover, even reports from public schools could not be considered complete, as some working children failed to report.

Seven carefully chosen cities in New Jersey were visited and work histories were obtained for 1,131 children in 628 families. All the manufacturers and contractors who gave out work to these families who could be located were interviewed ; the numbers reached 158

manufacturers and 99 contractors. Aid was also given by the State Department of Labour and by certain social agencies.

### *The Home Work System*

Industrial home work is distributed in New Jersey not only by manufacturers within the State but also by those of neighbouring manufacturing centres, chiefly New York City. Of the 158 manufacturers interviewed 102 had headquarters outside the towns included in the study and 91 were outside the State of New Jersey.

The establishments themselves ranged in size from the very small undertaking with only one or two inside workers to the factory with several hundred employees. The number of home workers, from one to 400 per establishment, bore no relation to the number of inside workers. Those obtaining work directly from the manufacturers and contractors visited numbered at least 4,680. More actually worked on the materials sent out, as in most cases the individual obtaining the work represented a family of home workers, and in some cases was a contractor who distributed the work to other persons.

The methods of distributing varied with the different industries. Only about a third of the manufacturers interviewed gave out work directly to the home workers; about half gave it out through contractors and about one-sixth used both methods. Contractors are of two types, home contractors who act primarily as distributing agents, though they may have a small improvised workshop in their own homes to which outside workers come, and factory contractors who are in reality manufacturers themselves. The latter receive their material from manufacturers ready to be put together, and after making it up in their workshops or factories, send it out to the home workers for the finishing processes.

### *The Home Workers*

The workers were recruited largely from the women of foreign-born families. This is because for a woman immigrant the work is simple and easily learned and, as it does not bring the worker into contact with the public, she is at no disadvantage through ignorance of the language and customs of a new country. Once begun it tends to be continued with the co-operation of most of the members of the family, and many foreign housewives come to regret this. The predominance of foreign families was characteristic of all the seven cities visited, and 87 per cent. of the foreign families and 79 per cent. of all the families studied were Italian.

The work is usually done by persons of all ages and all degrees of skill. In the 628 families visited 63 per cent. of the workers were children under 16 years old. The mother generally initiated and directed the work, pressing into the service as many other members of the family as she could. The mothers themselves also worked many hours a day, in addition to the time spent in household duties

or in caring for the children. Other members of the family, including brothers and sisters of 16 years or over, fathers, and occasional relatives, comprised only 10 per cent. of the group. The work lends itself readily to the employment of children, and one of its outstanding features is the tendency of parents to use their children's labour. Only very simple processes are sent out from the factory, and these are simplified still further in the home until even the very youngest children can perform them ; thus in the carding of safety pins, children too young to fasten the pins in the cards can open them in readiness for a more skilled worker. In one household visited three children of 9, 4, and 3 years old opened safety pins, while a grandmother, an aunt and two children of 9 and 10 years old carded them. Such a division of labour is easily applied to all occupations and it speeds up the work to a surprising degree, while the children so employed become more and more skilful. In some instances (109 children out of the 1,131 interviewed) the work was done by children without assistance ; most of these children were 12 years old or over.

Of the 1,131 workers interviewed almost one-fourth were under 10 years old and more than half were 10 to 13 years inclusive. A little more than one-fifth were 14 years or more. Nineteen were only 6 years old and six were even younger. Three out of four working children were girls. Girls, it was explained, were easier to manage and boys, even if under the legal age for employment, could procure work in the streets and outside which they found more attractive and more remunerative than work at home.

Most of the families confined themselves to one kind of work. By far the largest number of children (44 per cent.) worked on men's clothing ; the next largest group (10 per cent.) worked on women's clothing, and the remainder were employed on various kinds of work, of which the most important were making powder puffs, stringing tags, making artificial flowers and dolls' clothes, work on handkerchiefs, lace and embroidery, making bead jewellery, and carding buttons and safety pins. In addition it usually fell to the lot of the children to fetch and deliver the work ; this often meant carrying heavy loads a mile or more with perhaps two or three flights of stairs at the end of the trip. Of the 470 children who worked on men's coats, 198 had helped to carry them ; more than half were under 12 years old and about a fourth were under 10. Three small children of 11, 9, and 7, years old were found each carrying loads of at least 20 coats on his head, the bundles so nearly covering the child that, viewed at a short distance, the coats appeared to be moving along by themselves.

### *Hours and Night Work*

Work was done both during school vacations and in term time. Most of the children worked only on weekdays ; only 20 worked every day of the week including Sunday. Owing to the irregularity of the work many children could give no definite information about hours. Data were, however, obtained from 715 of the 1,065 children who worked in term time and for 448 of the 736 children who worked

in vacation. Of the children working in term time 372 (52 per cent.) usually worked at least two hours daily and 189 (26 per cent.) worked three hours or more daily. Two hundred and sixty (71 per cent.) who worked two hours a day or more worked as a rule at least five days a week and some six or seven. It is to be noted that these hours are in addition to those spent at school and on the housework that usually falls to the lot of girls in working families.

Even children working less than three hours a day frequently worked at night. Of the 1,033 children who worked during the school year and reported night work 475 (45 per cent.) said it was customary for them to work in the evening after supper whenever work was available. Only 336 however were able to furnish reliable data concerning night work. Of these the working hours of 153 (46 per cent.) were usually two or more and of 67 (20 per cent.) three hours or more; the large majority were employed at least five days a week and more often six. There were 145 children, of whom 108 usually worked five days a week, who worked as late as 9 p.m., and 52, of whom 40 worked at least five days a week, said it was quite usual for them to work as late as 10 p.m. Twenty children worked until 11 p.m. or later and all but 6 worked at least five days a week. Some instances of extreme hours were reported; thus, 38 children were employed six hours a day in addition to work at school, and 12 of these worked six hours or more.

The hours of children working in vacation were longer than those employed in term time, though less so than might have been expected. Of the 448 children reporting work in vacation 62 per cent. usually worked two hours or more a day and 40 per cent. worked three hours or more. Night work was done a little less frequently, only 34 per cent. reporting work after supper. But night work in the summer vacation was usually done out of doors and in daylight, and could not be compared with the same work done at other seasons by artificial light in a closed room, where the entire family would be congregated in order to save the expense of heating the other rooms.

In addition to hours spent in working much time was taken up in going to and from the factory and in waiting there for work to be distributed. Frequently an hour or more would be so consumed.

Older children usually worked longer hours than the younger ones. This was partly due to the younger children being unable to concentrate on the employment for long periods, and partly to the fact that the minor processes done by such children took less time those done by the older ones.

All sorts of methods were used to keep the children at work. Some parents set definite assignments for them to do each day; some coaxed or bribed them; some kept up interest by arousing a spirit of rivalry among the different members of the family; one mother used home work as a punishment, and a few beat their children if they would not work.

### *Earnings of Home Workers*

Earnings were exceedingly low. Manufacturers make use of home workers because they can pay them less than factory workers,

and home workers are anxious to eke out a meagre family income, and having no other work to which they can turn in the intervals of household duties, not only accept the low wages in preference to none, but take them as a matter of course. Competition among families to obtain work helps to keep wages down and even to lower them. According to the statement of one of the workers, if contractors and manufacturers, in distributing a new type of home work, found home workers were making too good wages, they would reduce the rate until the wages did not exceed 10 cents an hour. Manufacturers reported that they had no trouble in getting workers; women begged for the work, and commonly there was not enough to go round.

The rates of pay varied with the work to be done. Of 356 children who were able to give any information as to their individual earnings, 67 per cent. earned less than 15 cents an hour, 40 per cent. less than 10 cents, and 12 per cent. less than 5 cents when working at their best speed. Group earnings were similarly low, only 22 per cent. of the 368 families earning as much as 40 cents an hour, though the number of workers in the family ranged from two to six, and with a few exceptions included an adult and frequently two. Of 334 families who kept an account of their yearly earnings from home work almost half reported that they had made less than \$100 in the 12 months.

### *Condition of Workplaces*

Many of the families visited lived in overcrowded quarters and few had a room to devote exclusively to the work in hand. Many had not even a cupboard in which to keep the materials, which were littered about the floor and in all sorts of places. The large majority of the houses were clean and in fairly good condition, but some were extremely neglected and others filthy. Rather more than three-fifths of the 628 families visited carried on their work in the kitchen, which was often the living and dining room and occasionally bedroom as well. The remaining families had a living room, a dining room, or some other place in which to work. Twenty had unused rooms or cellars, or small sheds in the back yard. Two families worked in the public hallway of the tenement building in which they lived, and in 39 the work was done at the houses of neighbours or relatives or of the contractor.

Each mother interviewed was asked if any illnesses had occurred in the family within the three years preceding the interview. Twenty-seven homes were found in which work had been carried on while some member of the family was known to be suffering from a communicable disease, and several others in which it had been carried on while infectious diseases were believed to be present, though a definite diagnosis was not obtained. Among illnesses of this kind were measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, influenza, syphilis, and gonorrhea. Other cases of communicable disease may have occurred whose existence parents were unwilling to reveal through fear that their work might be taken from them.

## Small-Scale Rural Industries in Northern Europe and in Switzerland

A number of countries are at present studying the problems involved in the organisation and development of small-scale rural industries. The report analysed below<sup>1</sup> forms a valuable contribution to the examination of the subject, as it contains information concerning some of the countries in which industries of this kind have of late years acquired considerable importance.

### ORIGIN AND SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY

The report in question represents part of the work undertaken by a special Committee set up by the Swiss Federal Council, in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Baumberger, one of its members, during the sitting of 2 December 1924. Its purpose was to determine the causes of the depopulation of the mountain districts in Switzerland, and to try to find a remedy by improving the economic position of the inhabitants of the upper valleys. One of the first remedies to be studied by the Committee was the encouragement of small-scale rural industries regarded as accessory or seasonal occupations which would not deprive agriculture of needed labour, but would provide this labour with supplementary resources. Accordingly, a Subcommittee was set up to study the most appropriate means for attaining this object. This Subcommittee commenced its work in July 1926; it began by directing its attention to small-scale rural industries in the countries of Northern Europe, and instructed Dr. E. Laur, jun., to undertake an enquiry on the spot. The results of Dr. Laur's investigations are contained in the report analysed in the present article.

The enquiry was conducted principally in Sweden, and in Norway and Denmark; certain information relating to Finland was also obtained. The report further contains a brief chapter in which the principles of organisation applicable to Switzerland are examined in the light of the information collected. In addition, there is an appendix giving some particulars of rural industries in Germany, Russia, Poland, Hungary, the Balkan States, Italy, and Ireland; and there are illustrations showing the products of rural industries in Sweden and Norway.

Attention was mainly directed to home handicrafts; a Norwegian experiment in the organisation of home industry is also described.

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<sup>1</sup> *Die bäuerliche Heimarbeit in den nordischen Staaten Europas*. Bericht über die im Auftrage der Subkommission V für die Beratung der Motion Baumberger durchgeführte Studienreise nach Schweden, Norwegen und Dänemark, erstattet von Dr. Ernst LAUR, jun., in Zürich. Separatabdruck aus dem Landwirtschaftlichen Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1928. Berne, Verbandsdruckerei A. G., 1928. 124 pp.

A distinction must in fact be made between these two classes of rural industry in all countries or districts where agriculturists carry on some other trade in addition to their agricultural work.

(a) Home handicrafts (*Hemslöjd* in Swedish) are always connected with crafts handed down by long tradition, as, for example, hand weaving, embroidery, woodcarving, lacemaking, etc. The work is usually done either entirely by hand or with the aid of simple tools, but it often calls for a considerable degree of skill. A part of the product of these handicrafts goes to supply the rural family's own needs; the remainder is either disposed of on the local market or sent to other and larger centres; or it may even reach the international market. Articles so produced are frequently sought after on account of their artistic character.

Generally, however, there is no attempt on the part of these handicrafts to adapt their output to an already existing demand. The first step towards giving them a degree of stable prosperity is, therefore, to ensure the regular distribution of their products upon known markets. This, however, calls for well-planned organisation, beyond both the capacity and the means of these handicraft workers. Either public authorities or private associations interested in the well-being of rural families or the maintenance of popular artistic traditions will have to take the initiative in reviving the old traditional handicrafts, adapting them to modern tastes, and finding suitable markets for their output. Handicraft products are sometimes rather costly, and a considerable period may sometimes elapse between their manufacture and their sale. Consequently, organisations for the revival and expansion of these handicrafts will often require a considerable amount of capital.

(b) Home industry, as carried on in most European countries, originated in quite another way, and operates under very different conditions. Its development is encouraged by demands already existing on the market. Thus, to meet their needs, urban industries seek workers in country and mountain districts who are prepared to supply articles which they manufacture in their own homes, such as ready-made clothing, underwear, the products of the watchmaking industry, etc. Home industry is often carried on with the help of small machines, which are frequently worked by electricity. As the use of the small electric motor grows more general, home industry in rural districts becomes continually more widespread. As the goods produced usually correspond to an existing demand, the marketing of them by the workers themselves is not so difficult to organise. It is a matter of prime importance for workers engaged in home industry that they should, through their own organisations, keep in close touch with the market themselves, and eliminate middlemen.

While in most countries the development of home industry has not been hindered by the expansion of industry properly so called — often, indeed, the two have progressed on parallel lines — the existence of home handicrafts, on the contrary, has frequently been menaced by the competition of factory-made goods.



In Sweden, home handicrafts have attained a high degree of development : in Norway, side by side with organisations for the encouragement of handicrafts, a peculiarly interesting organisation has been created for home industry ; while Switzerland is among the countries seeking both to rehabilitate home handicrafts and to re-organise home industry on more satisfactory lines.

#### INFORMATION COLLECTED

##### *Sweden*

In Sweden, home handicrafts passed through a severe depression during the second half of the nineteenth century ; the last twenty years, however, have witnessed their revival.

As far as possible, the peasants utilise their own raw materials — wood, flax, and wool. Wood working is principally done by the men, while weaving, lacemaking, and knitting are left to the women.

Weaving is the most important of the home handicrafts. Part of the wool is spun in the worker's home, the yarn thus obtained being used for the finest quality of textiles. The rest of the wool is spun in factories. Handicraft weaving produces materials for upholstery and hangings, carpets, women's dress materials, ribbons, blankets, etc.

Part of the goods made go to satisfy the needs of the worker and his household, and the rest is sold. The total value of the present annual production of home handicrafts in Sweden is estimated at about 50 million Swiss francs.

The revival has been fostered and guided by associations for the encouragement of home handicrafts (the *Förening för svensk Hemslöjd* is the most important of these), to which the peasants are directly affiliated, paying an annual membership fee of from 50 öre to 5 kronor. These associations, whose managing committees include a number of persons of standing who are not handicraft workers, work on the principle that organisation of home handicrafts is necessary, but that isolated agricultural workers will never arrive at concerted action unless they are given outside encouragement.

The work of the associations has two sides, a moral and a commercial. Under their guidance, traditional handicrafts have been studied region by region. Complete lists have been made of the handicrafts that still exist or have previously been followed in each locality. These data have been used as a basis for the attempt to resuscitate the traditional designs and shapes by adapting them to modern tastes and needs. With this object in view the associations have organised special experimental workshops, from which the workers may borrow patterns and designs and where they can obtain the raw materials for any given model. They have also started schools, and they organise courses by travelling instructors, exhibitions, lectures, etc., and publish works on home handicrafts. They help

in the revival of old processes, such as those for the production and utilisation of vegetable dyes, and try to improve the quality of the raw materials used; for example, they have succeeded in producing a breed of sheep which gives a very superior quality of wool. Most of the funds needed for these activities are supplied by the State.

From the commercial point of view the greatest difficulty to be overcome is irregularity in delivery of the goods, an irregularity caused by the very nature of home handicrafts. Experience has shown that the associations must purchase the goods for cash, payment being made by the piece. Sale on commission is, in fact, hardly possible; for while the articles produced may sometimes remain in stock for a considerable time, the peasants need the money immediately. Especially in the initial period, purchase for cash requires a considerable amount of capital. The capital of the associations is made up partly of honorary members' contributions and bank credits, but mainly of subsidies from the State. The total turnover of all the associations amounted in 1926 to two million kronor.

In order to protect the goods made by handicrafts workers from imitation by large-scale industry, the State has authorised the associations to place a special trademark on articles marketed by them.

### *Norway*

Home handicrafts in Norway and the organisations for promoting them are very similar to those described above for Sweden, but are less highly developed.

In home industry the workers find greater difficulty in organising than workers in factories and workshops, owing to their isolation from one another. They are often exploited by the middlemen who place the goods they produce upon the market. Accordingly, the organisation which has been established in Norway is of great interest.

Since 1920, offices working on a co-operative basis have been set up which supply the peasants with raw materials for making any articles that the office expects to be able to sell, such as furniture in stock patterns, wooden kitchen and other utensils, metal articles such as knives, shovels, etc., and toys. These offices also furnish the designs. Payment is made in cash.

The various offices have also established schools for their members, and loan funds giving ten years' credit for the purchase of machinery. The State has placed a sum of money at the disposal of the offices for the latter purpose.

### *Denmark*

In Denmark, home handicrafts are carried on only to supply the needs of the workers' own households, and there are no marketing organisations. As the climate is less rigorous, agriculture does not leave so much of the peasants' time unoccupied as in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Nevertheless, home handicrafts are encouraged by associations, at present numbering 250.

### *Finland*

In Finland also home handicrafts are of considerable importance. The principal products are wooden articles, "rya" carpets, etc. Associations for the encouragement of home handicrafts are very similar to those of Sweden; and, as in Sweden, special schools, lectures, and courses of instruction are organised.

In each of the four northern countries the associations for the encouragement of home handicrafts are grouped in a national federation. In 1926, these federations combined to form a confederation, the *Nordens Hemslöjds-Förbund*, for promoting the necessary relations and the exchange of experiences between the members.

### *Switzerland*

As in the northern countries, the inhabitants of the mountain districts in Switzerland have long tried to find occupations to supplement what they earn from agricultural work. While far behind the Scandinavian countries in both the importance and the variety of their home handicrafts, certain parts of Switzerland supply articles comparable with those produced by Swedish handicraft workers, e.g. the Appenzell and St. Gall embroideries, the Bernese Oberland wood carvings, and the textiles of Canton Valais. There has been severe depression in all these handicrafts for at least ten years; the inhabitants are leaving the mountain districts and some handicrafts are being completely lost. It is hoped, however, that a reawakening of old traditions may perhaps result in restoring and renewing these handicrafts and enabling them to cover some of the needs of the peasants' households. The surplus products could be marketed by country consumers' co-operative societies, and through the hotel industry. The author of the report, taking as his model the organisations in the northern countries, puts forward a plan of organisation for the encouragement of home handicrafts in Switzerland.

## Factory Inspection in India in 1927

A recent publication of the Government of India <sup>1</sup> gives interesting statistical details about the working of the Factories Act in 1927. The total number of factories rose from 7,251 in 1926 to 7,515 in 1927; out of the latter figure, 160 were small establishments to which the provisions of the Factory Act were extended by Provincial Government notifications in 1927, as against 122 in 1926. No such small establishments have been notified by the Government of Burma, though there are about 300 such factories in the Province, as the inspection staff there is not large enough to deal with any additional

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<sup>1</sup> GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : *Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) for the Year ending 31 December 1927, together with a Note on the Working of the Factories Act during the Year*. Calcutta, Central Publication Branch, 1928.

work that may be thrown upon them ; but it is stated that the problem is now under the consideration of the Government.

Out of the 7,515 factories working in the year 310 were owned by Government or Local Funds ; of the others 417 were textile factories, 539 engineering concerns, 1,459 rice mills, 868 tea factories, 211 oil mills, 280 printing and book-binding establishments, 207 saw mills, and 2,244 cotton gins and jute presses. The Bombay Presidency had 1,426 factories, followed by the Madras Presidency with 1,301, Bengal with 1,297, Burma with 940, and the Central Provinces with 704. Assam, which is the main home of the tea industry, had 591 factories, and the Punjab only 546. The other Provinces do not appear to have developed any considerable industrial activity.

The percentage of factories inspected during the year rose from 88 in 1926 to 89, the total number of factories inspected being 6,692, as against 6,399 in 1926. As in previous years the largest number of uninspected factories were in Assam and Bengal, and it is stated that there are special difficulties connected with the application of the Act to the tea-garden factories. In Behar and Orissa also, owing to the absence of an inspector on leave, the number of uninspected factories rose from 50 in 1926 to 140 in 1927.

The number of convictions in 1927 under the Factories Act was 1,420, but there are continued complaints as to the inadequacy of the fines imposed on factory managers convicted of offences under the Act. Some of the provincial reports rightly point out that inadequate fines, instead of having a deterrent effect, encourage the offenders to defy the law with profit to themselves and to pay willingly the light penalties imposed on them.

The total factory population has now risen from 1,518,391 in 1926 to 1,533,382 in 1927. In 1923, the figure was 1,409,173. The Government and Local Fund factories employed 144,573 persons, of whom 72,746 were in railway workshops, 23,603 in ordnance factories, and 13,399 in printing presses.

Of the other establishments, cotton (spinning and weaving and other) factories employed 342,315 ; jute mills 332,119 ; general engineering works 33,622 ; railway workshops 73,686 ; shipbuilding and engineering 24,292 ; iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills 34,571 ; rice mills 71,693 ; tea 63,359 ; printing and book-binding 22,750 ; cotton ginning and baling 143,306, and jute presses 35,471. Bengal had the largest factory population of any Province (559,759), followed by the Bombay Presidency (381,865), the Madras Presidency (134,074), and Burma (101,353), the other Provinces having each fewer than 100,000 factory workers. Substantial increases on the past year's figures were recorded both in Bengal, where, in spite of a further reduction of the numbers employed in the jute mills, there was increasing activity in iron and steel smelting works and allied engineering concerns, and in Madras, where the number of factories increased from 1,198 in 1926 to 1,301 in 1927.

Of the total number employed in factories, 1,222,662 were men, 253,158 women, 48,028 boys, and 9,534 girls. In the case of boys and girls there was a slight fall from the figures of 1926 ; but the number of women rose from 249,669 in 1926 to 253,158 in 1927. The cotton mills employed 64,121 and the jute mills 54,219 women. There was a

very substantial increase in the number of women in the Madras factories, principally in the coffee-curing works, coir rope works and in tea, cashew, and ground-nut factories. The decrease in the number of children is attributed to the restrictions imposed by the Factory Act and to the increasing efficiency of the arrangements for the certification of children.

As regards working hours for men, 27 per cent. of the factories had a 48-hour week, 14 per cent. had a working week of 54 hours or less, and 59 per cent. had a longer working week. For women, the corresponding percentages were 31, 13, and 56. The percentage of factories which limit the hours of work of children to 30 in the week increased from 30 in 1926 to 36 in 1927. The number of factories which were exempted from one or other of the sections of the Act showed a slight increase in the year (4,791 in 1927 as against 4,601 in 1926), but the local Governments are examining the question of exemptions at the desire of the central Government. In a number of cases, where it has not been found practicable to withdraw previous exemptions, suitable conditions are being imposed to secure as far as possible compensatory benefits for the employees.

Reported accidents of all kinds rose from 14,866 in 1926 to 15,711 in 1927, though the number of fatal accidents fell from 270 to 242. Bombay and Bengal are principally responsible for this large increase, which is at any rate partly accounted for by a better system of reporting. The progressive increase of accidents in the iron and steel industry since 1923 is now the subject of special investigation. The Madras and the United Provinces factory reports trace the accidents to the carelessness and ignorance of the operatives, whereas the Punjab and Burma reports attribute them to "a lamentable disregard on the part of some factory owners for the essential and oft-repeated precautions against accidents" and to "lack of supervision and indulgence in unsafe practices". Progress in the fencing of dangerous machinery is being maintained and managements are encouraged to give attention to safety measures. The value of safety posters as an aid in the reduction of accidents is gaining increasing recognition, particularly in the railway workshops, and it is interesting to find that the Millowners' Mutual Assurance Association in Bombay has agreed to bear the cost of the preparation of some of these posters for the textile industry.

There was no marked advance in welfare work during the year, and the factory owners in some Provinces have been unable to incur any considerable expenditure for this purpose owing to the present state of trade depression. Bombay, however, maintains the progress made in previous years, and six additional crèches were opened during the year in the Bombay mills for the infants of women workers. Some Ahmedabad mills have opened new hospitals and dispensaries, and the treatment provided for the operatives is on a liberal scale.

Little progress is reported in the matter of housing, except in the Government of India's Security Printing Press at Nasik Road, where nearly 3,000 persons are housed in comfort. In Bombay and Ahmedabad the millowners are rapidly recognising the need of efficient ventilating and cooling arrangements to neutralise the trying climatic conditions.

# STATISTICS

## Recent Wage Changes in Various Countries<sup>1</sup>

### Canada

The following tables have been prepared from information published annually by the Department of Labour in Supplements to the Canadian *Labour Gazette*. In most cases figures are given for 1913 or 1914 and for the period 1924-1928. Table I gives index numbers of nominal wages rates in the principal branches of industry in Canada, together with index numbers of real wages calculated by the International Labour Office with the help of the corresponding cost-of-living index numbers. Tables II, III, and IV give nominal wage rates in the principal localities of important categories of workers employed in coal mining, the metal, building, and printing trades, electric street railways, agriculture, and municipal services.

It will be seen from table I that from 1924 to 1925 nominal wages in general remained fairly stable, except for workers employed in coal mining, whose wages in 1925 showed a decrease of about 13 per cent., and those of workers engaged in logging and sawmilling, which fell slightly. The wages of unskilled factory workers, however, rose a little. Since 1925 wages in almost all the occupations considered show a slight upward tendency, which is especially marked in the case of the building trades, where in 1928 it amounted to about 9 per cent. as compared with 1924. Wages of workers in the coal-mining industry and of skilled factory workers alone remained unchanged. As the cost of living varied very little during the period under consideration, the movement of real wages followed that of nominal wages. The increase at the end of 1928 was from 15 to 25 per cent. as compared with 1913, except for workers in the coal-mining industry, whose real wage increase was about 7 per cent.

Table II gives detailed information concerning nominal wage rates in coal mining, the metal, building, and printing trades, and electric street railways. These figures confirm the fluctuations in nominal wages shown in table I. It will be noticed that the rates vary considerably from one locality to another. Among the six towns included in this table, the highest wages are found in Vancouver and the lowest in Halifax.

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<sup>1</sup> For previous articles in this series cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 5, May 1928 (Great Britain); No. 6, June (France, Belgium); Vol. XVIII, No. 1, July (Denmark, Norway, Sweden); No. 2, Aug. (Spain); No. 3, Sept. (Netherlands, Switzerland); Nos. 4-5, Oct.-Nov. (Germany); No. 6, Dec. (Austria, Poland); Vol. XIX, No. 1, Jan. 1929 (Czechoslovakia, Hungary); No. 2, Feb. (United States); No. 3, March (Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa); No. 4, April (Italy).

Table III gives, for each province and for the country as a whole, average monthly and yearly wage rates of agricultural workers of both sexes in 1914 and from 1923 to 1927, together with corresponding index numbers. These statistics show a slight upward trend in recent years. The increase as compared with wages in 1914 is more marked in the case of women than men. It will also be noticed that, compared with 1914, there have been proportionally larger increases in yearly wages than in monthly wages. The wage rates of agricultural workers also vary considerably from one province to another; they are highest in the west.

Table IV gives wage rates and corresponding index numbers for certain classes of municipal workers in 1920 and 1924-1928. It will be seen that since 1924 the level of wages for the classes considered has varied very little. Comparison of the wages for 1920 with those for 1928 shows that the wage movement during the period under review has in general been more favourable for firemen and policemen than for labourers.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL AND REAL WAGE RATES OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN CANADA, 1924-1928<sup>1</sup>

(Base : 1913 = 100)

Industry	Index numbers of nominal wage rates					Index numbers of real wages				
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Building trades	169.7	170.4	172.1	179.3	185.6	109.5	109.6	108.9	114.9	119.4
Metal trades	175.5	175.4	177.4	178.1	180.1	114.0	112.4	113.7	114.9	114.7
Printing trades	191.9	192.8	193.3	195.0	198.3	124.6	123.6	123.9	125.8	126.3
Electric street railways	186.4	187.8	188.4	189.9	194.1	121.0	120.4	120.8	122.5	123.6
Steam railways	186.4	186.4	186.4	198.4	198.4	121.0	119.6	119.6	128.0	126.4
Coal mining	192.4	167.6	167.4	167.9	168.9	124.9	107.4	107.3	108.3	107.6
Average for above industries	183.7	179.7	180.5	184.3	187.6	119.3	115.2	115.7	118.9	119.5
Miscellaneous factory trades	197.6	195.5	196.7	199.4	200.9	128.3	125.3	126.1	128.6	128.0
Common factory labour	183.2	186.3	187.3	187.7	187.1	119.0	119.5	120.1	121.1	119.2
Logging and sawmilling	183.1	178.7	180.8	182.8	184.3	118.9	114.6	115.9	117.3	117.4

<sup>1</sup> CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*, Report No. 12 (1920-1928). The index numbers of real wages have been calculated by the International Labour Office, using the cost-of-living index number for September in each year, except in the case of the building trades, for which the average of the cost-of-living index numbers for March and June has been taken. These indexes, as given in the *Labour Gazette* for January 1929, are as follows for the second quarter and the month of September respectively in each year: for 1924, 155 and 154; for 1925, 155.5 and 156; for 1926, 158 and 156; for 1927, 156 and 155; and for 1928, 155.5 and 157.

TABLE II. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN THE COAL-MINING, METAL, BUILDING, AND PRINTING TRADES, AND ON ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF CANADA, 1913 AND 1924-1928 <sup>1</sup>

Occupation and locality	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal mining <sup>2</sup> :						
Nova Scotia :						
Contract miners <sup>3</sup>	18.42	41.88	36.48	37.50	39.72	39.84
Drivers	11.16	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60
Surface labourers	9.42	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Alberta :						
Contract miners	30.00	50.76	47.52	42.60	46.44	47.10
Drivers	18.18	37.86	28.80	29.85	29.85	30.30
Surface labourers	14.82	34.56	24.60	24.60	24.60	25.68
Vancouver Island <sup>4</sup> :						
Contract miners	30.18	42.54	40.68	41.94	40.56	40.68
Drivers	17.16	27.48	24.78	24.78	24.78	24.78
Surface labourers	16.98	24.66	22.56	22.56	22.56	22.56
Metal trades :						
Blacksmiths :						
Halifax	13.38	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20
Montreal	16.50	31.24	31.24	31.24	31.38	33.14
Ottawa	16.50	30.25	27.26	27.26	30.00	30.00
Toronto	16.80	27.03	27.03	27.03	28.20	28.20
Winnipeg	19.25	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Vancouver	22.25	34.38	34.93	35.75	35.75	35.75
Iron moulders :						
Halifax	15.75	29.60	29.60	29.60	29.60	29.60
Montreal	19.50	30.38	30.38	32.06	32.06	32.06
Ottawa	18.09	25.85	27.50	27.03	27.03	27.03
Toronto	16.50	30.62	29.70	29.70	30.44	30.44
Winnipeg	20.62	29.69	29.69	29.69	29.69	30.32
Vancouver	22.25	33.55	33.55	34.38	34.38	34.38
Machinists :						
Halifax	17.25	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20
Montreal	16.50	33.15	32.50	32.50	32.50	31.88
Ottawa	16.54	27.03	27.03	27.03	28.20	28.20
Toronto	16.50	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40	29.40
Winnipeg	23.00	32.50	32.50	33.25	33.25	33.50
Vancouver	20.00	33.00	33.55	34.38	34.38	34.65
Building trades :						
Bricklayers :						
Halifax	21.60	39.60	39.60	39.60	39.60	39.60
Montreal	29.70	47.00	47.00	50.00	56.25	52.88
Ottawa	24.20	48.40	48.40	48.40	52.80	52.80
Toronto	24.20	55.00	49.50	49.50	55.00	55.00
Winnipeg	33.60	51.70	55.00	59.40	59.40	61.60
Vancouver	33.00	49.50	49.50	49.50	50.00	50.00

<sup>1</sup> See notes at end of table.



TABLE II (cont.)

Occupation and locality	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Building trades (continued) :</b>						
Carpenters :						
Halifax	18.90	25.08	25.08	25.08	26.40	29.04
Montreal	22.68	36.40	36.40	36.40	36.40	37.70
Ottawa	17.50	33.00	33.00	33.00	37.40	37.40
Toronto	19.80	37.40	37.40	37.40	39.60	44.00
Winnipeg	23.75	37.40	37.40	44.00	44.00	46.20
Vancouver	23.43	37.13	38.50	41.25	41.25	44.00
Builders' labourers :						
Halifax	13.50	15.93	15.93	17.15	17.15	17.15
Montreal	16.20	20.63	19.25	19.25	19.25	20.63
Ottawa	14.10	22.33	23.28	23.28	23.28	23.28
Toronto	13.20	27.30	26.00	26.00	26.00	27.30
Winnipeg	16.50	24.75	23.38	24.75	24.75	23.40
Vancouver	19.25	22.28	22.28	22.28	24.75	24.75
<b>Printing trades <sup>5</sup> :</b>						
Compositors (hand and machine) :						
Halifax	16.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Montreal	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Ottawa	17.00	41.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	43.00
Toronto	21.00	41.00	41.50	42.50	43.50	45.50
Winnipeg	26.00	42.32	42.32	44.00	45.00	46.00
Vancouver	30.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	48.00	48.00
Pressmen <sup>6</sup> :						
Halifax	16.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Montreal	17.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Ottawa	18.50	35.00	35.00	36.50	37.50	37.50
Toronto	20.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	38.00
Winnipeg	21.00	39.60	39.60	39.60	39.60	39.60
Vancouver	24.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	43.50
<b>Electric street railways <sup>7</sup> :</b>						
Conductors and motormen :						
Halifax	15.00	28.35	28.35	28.35	31.50	33.00
Montreal	15.00	35.70	35.70	35.70	35.70	35.70
Ottawa	15.00	26.46	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Toronto	16.10	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80
Winnipeg	18.36	28.00	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50
Vancouver	18.90	29.76	29.76	29.76	30.24	30.24

<sup>1</sup> *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*, Report No. 1 (1901-1920) and Report No. 12 (1920-1928). Unless otherwise stated, the weekly rates have been calculated by multiplying hourly rates (in certain cases, the average of two figures) by the average number of hours per week. For printing, the figures given have been taken directly from the reports referred to.

<sup>2</sup> Daily wages multiplied by 6. <sup>3</sup> Average earnings of workers on contract. <sup>4</sup> Wages of Chinese workers not included. <sup>5</sup> Newspaper offices. <sup>6</sup> Job offices. <sup>7</sup> Maximum rates.

TABLE III. (a) AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES AND CORRESPONDING INDEX NUMBERS AND (b) AVERAGE YEARLY WAGES AND CORRESPONDING INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN CANADA, 1914 AND 1923-1927 <sup>1</sup>

Province and group of workers	Average nominal wages						Index numbers of average nominal wages (1914 = 100)				
	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	(a) Monthly wages in summer <sup>2</sup>										
Prince Edward Island	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
Males	25	43	43	47	47	46	172	172	188	188	184
Females	13	28	28	31	30	31	215	215	238	231	238
Nova Scotia											
Males	31	56	55	56	54	55	181	177	181	174	177
Females	15	32	30	33	32	30	213	200	220	213	200
New Brunswick											
Males	32	59	53	54	57	57	184	166	169	178	178
Females	15	32	31	31	31	32	213	207	207	207	213
Quebec											
Males	34	59	56	56	57	58	174	165	165	168	171
Females	16	32	31	32	32	33	200	194	200	200	206
Ontario											
Males	32	59	57	54	58	59	184	178	169	181	184
Females	17	39	38	39	39	38	229	224	229	229	224
Manitoba											
Males	39	62	59	60	60	60	159	151	154	154	154
Females	22	42	40	40	40	40	191	182	182	182	182
Saskatchewan											
Males	41	65	66	70	67	67	159	161	171	163	163
Females	23	44	44	43	45	45	191	191	187	196	196
Alberta											
Males	40	70	66	68	69	70	175	165	170	173	175
Females	24	48	45	49	47	49	200	188	204	196	204
British Columbia											
Males	48	76	75	72	76	78	158	156	150	158	163
Females	31	53	50	47	50	51	171	161	152	161	165
Canada (average)											
Males	36	61	62	63	64	64	169	172	175	178	178
Females	19	32	42	41	42	42	205	221	216	221	221
	(b) Yearly wages <sup>2</sup>										
Prince Edward Island	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
Males	221	472	441	469	484	472	214	200	212	219	214
Females	136	309	323	313	325	334	227	238	230	239	245
Nova Scotia											
Males	301	555	571	568	588	562	184	190	189	195	187
Females	155	340	336	360	369	340	219	217	232	238	219
New Brunswick											
Males	302	615	538	562	529	588	204	178	186	175	195
Females	165	364	332	361	319	347	221	201	219	193	210
Quebec											
Males	296	559	521	536	547	537	189	176	181	185	181
Females	152	334	317	331	326	329	220	209	218	214	216
Ontario											
Males	297	597	579	548	583	605	201	195	184	196	204
Females	172	427	413	409	419	445	248	240	238	244	259
Manitoba											
Males	364	631	592	617	614	612	173	162	170	169	168
Females	226	459	430	436	438	439	203	190	192	194	194
Saskatchewan											
Males	366	652	663	664	678	692	178	181	181	185	189
Females	235	484	487	491	498	496	206	207	209	212	211
Alberta											
Males	365	704	665	701	701	736	193	182	192	192	202
Females	236	606	494	521	520	544	214	209	221	220	231
British Columbia											
Males	460	775	805	770	767	804	168	175	167	167	175
Females	324	640	584	514	532	556	198	180	159	164	172
Canada (average)											
Males	323	611	636	641	639	658	189	197	198	198	204
Females	189	422	461	462	455	467	223	244	244	241	247

<sup>1</sup> *Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada*, Report No. 7 (1920-1924) and Report No. 12 (1920-1928). These figures are based on estimates made by crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Including the estimated value of board and lodging.

TABLE IV. NOMINAL WAGE RATES AND CORRESPONDING INDEX NUMBERS OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS IN SIX CANADIAN TOWNS, 1920 AND 1924-1928 <sup>1</sup>

Occupation and locality	Nominal wage rates						Index numbers of nominal wages (1920 = 100)				
	1920	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Firemen (per year) <sup>2</sup>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
Halifax	1,258	1,404	1,404	1,333	1,333	1,404	112	112	106	106	112
Montreal	1,464	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	116	116	116	116	116
Ottawa	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,751	1,751	100	107	107	117	117
Toronto	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,950	100	100	100	100	108
Winnipeg	1,740	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	95	95	95	95	95
Vancouver	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	100	100	100	100	100
Policemen (per year) <sup>2</sup>											
Halifax	1,300	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,400	102	102	102	102	108
Montreal	1,464	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	116	116	116	116	116
Ottawa	1,630	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,912	1,912	106	106	106	117	117
Toronto	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	100	100	100	100	100
Winnipeg	1,860	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	95	95	95	95	95
Vancouver	1,800	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890	105	105	105	105	105
Labourers (per week) <sup>3</sup>											
Halifax	21.60	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	—	88	88	88	88	—
Montreal	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	24.00	100	100	100	100	107
Ottawa	25.52	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	86	86	86	86	86
Toronto	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	100	100	100	100	100
Winnipeg	32.40	25.52	23.59	23.59	23.59	24.05	79	73	73	73	74
Vancouver	27.66	23.75	23.75	23.75	24.44	23.38	86	86	86	88	85

<sup>1</sup> *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada*, Report No. 10 (1920-1926) and Report No. 12 (1920-1928).

<sup>2</sup> Maximum rates.

<sup>3</sup> Weekly rates calculated by multiplying the hourly rates (in certain cases, the average of two figures) by the number (in certain cases, the average number) of hours per week.

## Employment and Unemployment

Table I giving unemployment statistics shows for certain countries the percentage of workers unemployed. In some cases these percentages are based on data compiled by the trade unions in respect of their members, while in other cases they refer to the workers covered by unemployment insurance laws. For some countries for which no such data are available information is given as to the numbers registered at various dates at the employment exchanges as unemployed or the number of unemployed workers who have received assistance. Table II gives index numbers of employment for certain countries.

In the *Review* for July 1924 and later months an outline was given of the methods by which the statistics given in the tables are compiled, together with particulars of the original sources in which they are published.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany					Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partial'y unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1928 March	383,224	9.2	155,797	3.7	1,121,150	45,638	10.7	5,294	0.8	17,108	2.7
April	295,135	6.9	180,712	4.2	729,329	*	*	4,922	0.8	17,769	2.8
May	270,103	6.3	215,759	5.0	629,470	*	*	4,062	0.7	22,574	3.6
June	268,443	6.2	255,090	5.9	610,687	46,656	11.2	3,709	0.6	19,115	3.0
July	273,696	6.3	283,562	6.5	564,064	*	*	4,471	0.7	23,768	3.8
Aug.	288,375	6.5	312,051	7.1	574,475	*	*	3,397	0.5	23,888	3.8
Sept.	293,691	6.6	303,466	6.9	577,093	47,745	11.4	3,464	0.6	20,561	3.3
Oct.	325,293	7.3	303,737	6.8	670,997	*	*	3,957	0.6	22,458	3.5
Nov.	427,516	9.5	339,461	7.6	1,029,658	*	*	3,563	0.6	13,915	2.2
Dec.	748,760	16.7	336,270	7.5	1,702,342	42,637	9.9	11,988	1.9	28,218	4.5
1929 Jan.	874,050	19.4	391,970	8.7	1,918,106	*	*	22,657	3.5	24,943	3.9
Feb.	1,015,843	22.3	407,128	8.9	1,518,710	*	*	28,685 <sup>1</sup>	4.7 <sup>1</sup>	41,728 <sup>1</sup>	6.8 <sup>1</sup>
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,548,946				*	428,970		641,681 <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	United States	Finland
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unem- ployment funds		Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists	Number of unem- ployed registered
	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number un- employed	Per cent.	Number un- employed	Per cent.		Percentage unem- ployed	
1928 March	193,449	11,965	6.5	61,600 <sup>1</sup>	21.3	3,134	18	2,139
April	154,817	9,573	5.2	42,243 <sup>1</sup>	16.6	2,162	16	1,482
May	130,393	6,657	3.7	38,117 <sup>1</sup>	14.0	1,470	13	868
June	118,737	5,800	3.2	37,503 <sup>1</sup>	13.5	883	11	811
July	115,211	4,500 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	37,037 <sup>1</sup>	13.6	486	12	762
Aug.	113,851	4,274	2.4	35,600 <sup>1</sup>	13.0	467	9	857
Sept.	112,595	4,068	2.2	33,100 <sup>1</sup>	12.2	706	10	946
Oct.	112,557	5,705	3.1	40,100 <sup>1</sup>	14.5	1,561	9	1,600
Nov.	155,235	7,742	4.2	47,700 <sup>1</sup>	17.7	4,369	10	3,045
Dec.	237,661	12,553	6.6	67,850 <sup>1</sup>	28.4	7,770	13	2,868
1929 Jan.	245,984	11,850	6.3	74,900 <sup>1</sup>	27.6	6,329	15	4,731
Feb.	264,215	—	—	81,600 <sup>1</sup>	30.0	4,624	15	4,155
March	—	—	—	63,400 <sup>1</sup>	23.3	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	188,152		272,110		*	270,000	*

Date (end of month)	France	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary			Irish Free State	
	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists			Compulsory insurance	
		Wholly unem- ployed		Temporary stoppages		Christian	Social-Democratic		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.		
1928 March	10,473	903,805	7.7	223,817	1.9	1,054	15,194	10.0	*	*
April	7,273	898,019	7.6	222,729	2.0	1,016	14,027	9.3	*	*
May	3,746	893,304	7.6	274,705	2.3	955	13,275	8.7	26,449	10.8
June	1,659	917,726	7.8	355,634	3.0	1,001	12,860	8.5	*	*
July	1,095	958,567	8.1	418,464	3.6	875	12,242	8.1	*	*
Aug.	1,010	979,926	8.3	395,293	3.4	832	12,523	8.3	22,843	9.3
Sept.	562	1,019,179	8.6	335,832	2.9	818	12,134	8.0	*	*
Oct.	453	1,059,429	8.9	344,482	2.9	1,003	12,212	8.1	*	*
Nov.	503	1,105,974	9.3	347,243	2.9	841	12,313	8.0	27,724	9.9
Dec.	895	1,083,207	9.1	250,404	2.1	825	14,362	9.6	*	*
1929 Jan.	1,604	1,169,633	9.8	296,104	2.5	691	16,421	10.9	*	*
Feb.	3,527	1,161,184	9.8	292,680	2.4	825	18,165	12.1	31,111	11.1
March	1,078	1,003,575	8.4	200,210	1.7	—	—	—	*	*
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	11,881,500				*	150,100 <sup>1</sup>		280,905	

<sup>1</sup> Approximate figures.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Italy		Latvia	Norway		New Zealand		Netherlands	
	Number of unem- ployed registered		Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists (10 unions)		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Partially unem- ployed		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1928 March	411,785	47,036	5,570	8,130	24.4	26,692	*	19,740	6.3
April	356,795	45,833	2,950	7,654	28.8	24,719	*	15,620	5.0
May	306,629	45,569	1,295	—	18.0	19,871	6,478	14,083	4.4
June	247,021	30,296	1,223	4,925	14.4	16,747	*	14,302	4.4
July	234,210	27,590	928	4,674	13.6	15,365	*	17,100	5.3
Aug.	248,100	24,319	965	4,834	13.9	15,817	6,298	16,670	5.2
Sept.	268,883	28,746	1,914	5,413	15.5	17,180	*	15,697	4.7
Oct.	282,379	25,639	5,179	5,677	16.1	20,464	*	15,542	4.8
Nov.	321,123	24,814	9,184	6,171	17.4	23,033	5,523	20,296	6.2
Dec.	363,551	27,278	14,030	7,810	22.1	24,223	*	38,116	11.5
1929 Jan.	461,889	16,655	12,856	7,915	22.2	24,393	*	61,784	10.9
Feb.	489,347	15,854	10,909	—	—	23,821	—	69,154 <sup>1</sup>	20.9 <sup>1</sup>
March	293,277	15,846	—	—	—	24,584	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*		*	35,591		*	55,343		331,492 <sup>1</sup>

Date (end of month)	Poland	Russia	Serb-Croat- Slovene Kingdom	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
	Number unem- ployed registered	Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered	Trade unionists		Unemployment funds		Trade union insurance funds	
				Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.
						Wholly	Partially		
1928 March	167,676	1,576,400	7,582	36,722	13.3	1.9	1.0	17,734	1.6
April	153,016	1,598,700	9,123	32,218	11.7	*	*	16,683	1.4
May	135,542	1,571,060	6,820	22,978	8.2	*	*	16,556	1.4
June	116,247	1,471,320	5,696	21,257	7.6	1.2	0.8	13,468	1.2
July	100,487	1,339,810	4,696	20,238	7.4	*	*	13,627	1.2
Aug.	90,976	1,344,000	4,106	19,826	7.1	*	*	15,588	1.4
Sept.	82,642	1,364,600	3,587	22,159	7.6	1.1	1.0	16,304	1.5
Oct.	79,478	1,475,000	3,744	27,008	9.1	*	*	13,228	1.1
Nov.	97,414	1,561,000	4,485	32,220	10.8	*	*	12,532	1.1
Dec.	128,144	—	5,233	49,633	17.2	4.0	1.4	19,698	1.7
1929 Jan.	161,189	1,665,300	—	43,424	14.9	*	*	31,357	2.7
Feb.	178,273	—	—	44,254	14.6	*	*	—	—
March	182,638 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	*	302,531		262,538		1,158,700	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.<sup>2</sup> Middle of the month.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>1</sup>	Estonia <sup>1</sup>	United States	Switzerland
	Index number of employment				
	Membership of sickness funds on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Number employed on 17 Jan. 1920 = 100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Average number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed in March 1925 = 100
1928 March	105.8	101.1	110.0	93.7	106.7
April	109.6	105.5	111.7	93.3	*
May	111.8	112.4	119.1	93.0	*
June	112.3	116.3	118.7	93.1	110.1
July	112.4	119.9	120.4	92.2	*
Aug.	112.4	119.5	116.9	93.6	*
Sept.	112.1	118.9	112.1	95.0	112
Oct.	111.3	119.1	111.8	95.9	*
Nov.	108.6	116.7	110.3	95.4	*
Dec.	102.0	109.1 <sup>2</sup>	197.5	95.9	111
1929 Jan.	68.7	110.5	112.1	95.2	*
Feb.	—	111.4	114.2	97.4	*
March	—	—	—	98.6	—
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	*	94,681	39,131	4,815,598	220,819

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

<sup>2</sup> From 1 January 1929 onward the number employed in 1926 = 100.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

## Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, food, clothing, heating and lighting, and rent. Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of the statistics were given in the *Review* for July 1924 and later months.

**Canada:** *Prices and Price Indexes*, January 1929 (published by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

The index numbers of retail prices, rents, and costs of services hitherto calculated on the 1913 base have been revised and recalculated on the base 1926 = 100. This is in accordance with the general policy of the Bureau in revising the basis of index number calculations. These index numbers are so constructed as to show the trend of the cost of living for an average middle-class family, with an expenditure of about \$2,500 per annum. In revising the data 16 items were added to the clothing group. Rental data were changed to include apartments and flats as well as houses, and higher grades of dwellings than formerly were included. Owing to the increasing use of coke, it was added to the fuel and lighting group. Miscellaneous items were increased from 71 to 130, the additions including dishes, furniture, hardware, insurance, books and education, dentists' services, cost of motor operation and supplies. In all, the index includes 245 separate items or groups of items, as compared with 161 in the old index.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

(Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Bulgaria	Canada <sup>2</sup>	Chile <sup>3</sup>	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt	Es-tonia <sup>4</sup>
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Sau-tiago	100	Dan-zig	Cairo	Tal-linn
1928 March	132	151	147	107	203	2791	99	100	*	141	151	111
April	133	151	*	107	204	2841	99	102	176	139	159	113
May	133	151	*	107	202	2857	98	104	*	140	149	113
June	132	151	148	109	204	2818	98	105	*	140	149	112
July	131	153	*	108	205	2861	98	106	176	141	151	116
Aug.	131	154	*	108	206	2742	99	107	*	141	153	114
Sept.	131	152	—	109	209	2757	99	111	*	140	153	112
Oct.	131	152	*	109	212	2796	100	111	172	140	155	112
Nov.	131	152	*	109	217	2826	100	117	*	140	155	113
Dec.	131	153	—	109	216	2816	100	110	*	142	154	113
1929 Jan.	131	153	*	109	216	—	100	103	173	142	152	117
Feb.	131	154	*	111	217	—	99	—	*	143	—	119
March	—	157	—	110	215	—	—	—	*	—	—	112

  

Country	United States <sup>5</sup>	Fin-land	France <sup>6</sup>	Great Brit-ain	Greece	Hun-gary <sup>7</sup>	India	Dutch Indies <sup>8</sup>	Irish Free State	Italy	Lat-via	Lithuania <sup>9</sup>
Towns and localities	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Buda-pest	Bom-bay		105	Milan	Riga	84
1928 March	*	1214	*	164	153	114	144	148	*	531	105	135
April	*	1212	*	164	153	114	147	146	170	531	106	134
May	*	1207	519	165	153	117	146	145	*	526	107	136
June	170	1219	*	165	152	118	147	144	*	530	109	136
July	*	1236	*	165	148	118	146	145	173	526	113	139
Aug.	*	1258	519	165	146	120	145	147	*	522	120	144
Sept.	*	1249	*	166	145	121	146	150	*	526	113	137
Oct.	*	1254	*	167	148	119	146	151	176	528	114	136
Nov.	*	1262	531	168	148	118	147	153	*	534	114	136
Dec.	171	1260	*	167	146	118	148	154	*	541	115	137
1929 Jan.	*	1242	*	165	148	118	148	155	177	541	120	136
Feb.	*	1232	547	166	150	121	149	—	*	544	121	137
March	*	1229	*	162	—	—	149	—	*	—	—	—

  

Country	Luxam-burg	Nor-way	New Zea-land	Nether-lands	Peru <sup>10</sup>	Pol-land	Ruma-nia	Rus-sia <sup>11</sup>	Swe-den	Switzer-land	Czecho-slovakia
Towns and localities	Luxam-burg	31	4	Amster-dam	Lima	War-saw	Whole country	229	49	33	Prague
1928 March	795	193	*	169	176	119	4061	203	171	160	730
April	794	193	*	*	176	121	4085	206	*	160	734
May	794	193	162	*	176	121	4090	206	*	160	736
June	805	193	*	170	177	122	4099	210	173	161	734
July	813	193	*	*	175	123	4086	210	*	161	746
Aug.	821	192	161	*	175	122	4100	207	*	161	754
Sept.	831	185	*	169	175	122	4135	201	172	161	749
Oct.	836	184	*	*	169	123	4206	204 <sup>7</sup>	*	162	726
Nov.	844	184	163	*	168	125	4230	209	*	162	721
Dec.	845	183	*	168	168	125	4237	209	170	162	725
1929 Jan.	848	181	*	*	167	124	4240	210	*	161	735*
Feb.	859	182	161	*	170	128	4249	—	*	161	—
March	852	180	*	—	173	125	—	—	171	161	—

<sup>1</sup> 1921 = 100.<sup>2</sup> 1926 = 100.<sup>3</sup> 1913 = 100.<sup>4</sup> Quarterly averages.<sup>5</sup> 1911-1913 = 100. <sup>6</sup> Corrected series taking into account the weighted average of the rents of new and of old houses. <sup>7</sup> New series. <sup>8</sup> New series; base: March 1928 = 100. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".



TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn
1928 March	118	151	153	116	201	2790	98	*	139	176	117
April	119	151	154	117	202	2851	98	152	140	174	121
May	120	151	154	117	199	2869	96	*	139	171	121
June	118	152	154	122	203	2830	96	*	140	172	120
July	116	154	152	119	204	2878	97	153	144	173	127
Aug.	115	156	150	120	206	2747	99	*	143	174	124
Sept.	115	153	150	120	208	2760	99	*	148	178	119
Oct.	115	152	150	120	213	2794	101	146	154	179	120
Nov.	115	152	150	120	219	2822	101	*	151	181	121
Dec.	115	153	152	119	218	2809	101	*	150	187	120
1929 Jan.	115	153	—	120	217	—	100	147	—	184	128
Feb.	115	156	—	123	217	—	99	*	—	183	132
March	—	159	—	121	216	—	—	*	—	—	136

  

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Dutch Indies	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay		105	Milan
1928 March	148	1123	524	155	143	124	140	150	*	516
April	149	1119	532	154	144	126	144	146	162	516
May	150	1113	546	156	145	130	142	145	*	513
June	149	1126	557	157	144	132	143	145	*	520
July	149	1155	547	156	138	131	142	146	166	513
Aug.	151	1191	540	156	134	133	141	147	*	506
Sept.	154	1174	544	157	132	133	142	148	*	513
Oct.	153	1183	566	159	138	129	142	149	171	515
Nov.	154	1104	585	160	137	127	144	151	*	526
Dec.	152	1186	596	159	133	126	145	152	*	539
1929 Jan.	—	1156	599	156	133	126	145	154	173	539
Feb.	—	1141	602	157	135	130	146	—	*	541
March	—	1135	607	150	—	—	146	—	*	—

  

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Peru	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague
1928 March	138	171	145	152	140	205	152	157	838
April	139	171	144	152	142	210	153	156	844
May	139	172	146	154	142	211	154	156	847
June	144	171	147	155	143	218	156	156	843
July	147	173	147	152	144	218	156	157	858
Aug.	151	170	147	151	143	212	156	156	871
Sept.	155	164	147	151	142	208	154	157	861
Oct.	155	163	149	142	144	213	152	158	821
Nov.	161	161	150	142	148	219	152	158	813
Dec.	163	161	152	142	147	220	151	158	820
1929 Jan.	163	158	149	142	146	222	149	157	815
Feb.	—	157	—	147	153	—	149	157	—
March	—	158	—	153	146	—	151	156	—

1921 = 100.

\* 1926 = 100.

\* 1913 = 100.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLES III TO V. INDEX NUMBERS OF CLOTHING, HEATING AND LIGHTING, AND RENT

Country	Germany	Austria	Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Canada	Denmark	Spain	Estonia <sup>2</sup>	United States <sup>3</sup>	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary <sup>4</sup>	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Australia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	31	4	Warsaw	40	33	Prague

  

TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																					
1928 March	169	183	240	97	*	*	150	*	1043	*	218	135	153	*	591	169	*	169	184	162	1020
April	170	183	241	97	198	*	150	*	1043	*	220	135	155	200	591	169	*	169	184	166	1020
May	170	183	240	97	*	*	150	*	1044	581	220	134	156	*	591	169	146	169	185	166	1020
June	170	183	242	97	*	*	150	163	1048	*	220	134	158	*	559	169	*	169	185	166	1033
July	171	183	244	97	198	*	150	*	1048	*	220	134	159	206	561	169	*	169	186	166	1040
Aug.	171	183	243	98	*	*	150	*	1049	591	220	134	157	*	561	168	145	169	186	166	1040
Sept.	171	183	246	98	*	*	150	*	1052	*	220	134	156	206	555	169	*	169	186	166	1026
Oct.	171	183	247	98	198	*	150	*	1052	591	220	134	158	206	558	166	144	169	186	169	1023
Nov.	172	183	248	98	*	*	150	162	1054	*	220	134	160	206	555	166	*	169	186	169	1023
Dec.	173	183	250	98	*	*	150	*	1055	*	220	134	160	206	555	169	*	169	186	169	1022
1929 Jan.	173	183	251	98	198	*	150	*	1055	594	220	134	160	206	555	169	*	169	186	169	1022
Feb.	173	183	252	—	*	*	150	*	1055	594	220	—	159	*	555	169	*	169	186	169	1022
March	—	183	253	—	*	*	150	*	1055	594	220	—	159	*	555	169	*	169	186	169	1022

  

TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																					
1928 March	146	100	168	98	*	169	83	*	1438	*	170	122	145	*	407	167	*	115	166	139	819
April	145	99	168	97	190	171	81	*	1436	*	168	119	145	172	407	167	*	116	166	138	819
May	144	99	168	97	*	171	81	*	1436	504	170	119	158	*	407	162	179	120	165	137	819
June	144	99	170	96	*	171	81	177	1436	*	165	119	158	*	407	162	179	124	164	136	819
July	144	99	168	96	185	171	81	*	1423	*	165	122	158	168	407	162	179	121	164	136	819
Aug.	145	99	169	96	*	173	84	*	1421	510	165	121	151	*	407	169	179	121	164	136	819
Sept.	147	99	170	96	183	173	85	*	1429	*	170	127	144	173	407	169	179	123	162	135	842
Oct.	149	99	172	97	*	173	85	*	1426	515	170	129	143	173	407	169	179	123	162	135	842
Nov.	151	99	174	97	*	173	84	181	1441	*	170	129	143	173	408	169	178	125	160	136	842
Dec.	151	100	175	97	185	174	85	*	1450	*	170	126	143	176	408	169	178	137	159	136	842
1929 Jan.	151	100	175	97	185	174	85	*	1450	535	170	126	143	176	408	169	178	139	160	135	842
Feb.	151	103	175	—	*	173	85	*	1446	535	170	126	143	176	425	169	178	139	162	135	842
March	—	105	184	—	*	173	93	*	1456	535	170	126	143	176	425	169	178	139	162	135	842

  

TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																					
1928 March	126	14	209	101	*	*	52	*	1411	*	151	75	172	*	400	179	*	53	199	174	261
April	126	14	209	101	193	*	52	*	1411	*	151	75	172	127	400	179	*	56	199	174	261
May	126	14	209	101	*	*	52	*	1411	275	151	80	172	*	400	179	189	56	199	177	261
June	126	14	209	101	*	158	52	*	1430	*	151	80	172	*	400	179	*	56	199	177	261
July	126	14	210	101	193	*	52	*	1430	300	151	85	172	128	401	179	190	58	199	177	278
Aug.	126	14	210	101	*	*	52	*	1430	300	151	85	172	128	401	179	190	58	199	177	278
Sept.	126	14	210	101	*	*	52	*	1430	300	151	85	172	127	401	179	190	58	199	177	278
Oct.	126	14	211	101	193	*	52	*	1430	300	151	85	172	127	401	179	190	58	199	177	278
Nov.	126	15	212	101	*	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	*	408	179	190	58	199	177	278
Dec.	126	15	211	101	*	156	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	*	408	179	190	58	199	177	278
1929 Jan.	126	15	222	101	193	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	127	408	179	190	58	199	177	306
Feb.	126	15	223	101	*	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	127	408	179	190	58	199	177	306
March	—	15	223	—	*	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	127	408	179	190	58	199	177	306

<sup>1</sup> 1921 = 100. <sup>2</sup> 1926 = 100. <sup>3</sup> 1913 = 100. <sup>4</sup> Quarterly averages. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

# Migration

## EMIGRATION FROM DENMARK IN 1928 <sup>1</sup>

The number of oversea emigrants from Denmark in 1928 was 7,699, a reduction of 300 as compared with 1927, but a rise of 1,900 as compared with 1926. The figure is somewhat smaller than for the years before the war, when on average 8,000-9,000 Danes left the country every year. At that time the majority of the emigrants went to the United States, but latterly, owing to the immigration restrictions in that country, Canada has become more and more important as a country of destination, and in 1928 more than half the emigrants left for Canada. On the other hand, fewer persons left for South America than in the immediately preceding years. Two-thirds of the emigrants were men and one-third women.

## EMIGRATION FROM FINLAND IN 1928

The preliminary statistics for 1928 of the persons to whom passports were issued in Finland for the purpose of taking up employment abroad have now been published in the journal of the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs <sup>2</sup>. The final figures cannot be obtained until it is found from the passengers' lists of the emigration agents how many recipients of passports actually left the country during the year.

The number of passports issued in 1928 was 6,410, as compared with 7,301 in the previous year. There was therefore a slight reduction in emigration. The distribution over the various months differs somewhat from that for previous years. As before, emigration was at its highest in the spring months March to May, reaching the maximum in April. The increase was much smaller than in the corresponding period in 1927, when 2,906 persons in all received passports, as against 2,051 in 1928. In other respects, the course of emigration was much the same as in 1927, the maximum for the second half of the year being reached in August, after which the figure fell month by month until the end of the year.

The distribution of the emigrants by country of destination was about the same as in the immediately preceding years. Not quite four-fifths proposed to emigrate to Canada, and the remainder to the United States (for which the Finnish quota is still 471 persons a year), Australia, and South America. About 300 persons proposed to emigrate to European countries.

## OVERSEA EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN IN 1928 <sup>3</sup>

The total number of emigrants from Sweden in 1928 was 11,049, as compared with 10,518 in 1927, 10,414 in 1926, 8,954 in 1925, and 7,473 in 1924. The figures include only emigrants who, on leaving

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<sup>1</sup> *Politiken*, 24 Feb. 1929. Copenhagen.

<sup>2</sup> *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja* — *Social Tidskrift*, No. 2, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> *Sociala Meddelanden*, No. 2, 1929. Stockholm.

a Scandinavian port, were in possession of approved emigration contracts drawn up by the competent emigration agents. The number of emigrants registered in this way has as a rule been somewhat lower during the last few years than the number of persons reported by the local authorities to the Central Statistical Office as having applied for certificates to go abroad. In 1927, the last year for which complete figures are available, the difference was rather more than 4 per cent.

The distribution of the emigrants by age and sex in 1928 was as follows :

Age	Men		Women		Total		1927
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Per cent.
Years							
Under 15	383	5.2	431	11.7	814	7.4	7.8
15-25	4,122	56.0	1,724	46.7	5,846	52.9	50.8
25-35	2,227	30.2	1,042	28.2	3,269	29.6	30.4
35-45	411	5.6	283	7.6	694	6.3	7.3
45-55	144	2.0	114	3.1	258	2.3	2.4
Over 55	69	1.0	99	2.7	168	1.5	1.3
Total	7,356	100.0	3,693	100.0	11,049	100.0	100.0

Of the emigrants, 33.4 per cent. were women, as compared with 28.4 per cent. in 1927, and 34.6 per cent. in 1926.

The number of migrants in transit through Sweden was 2,725; their distribution by nationality and sex was as follows :

Country of origin	Men	Women	Total
Finland	1,148	1,140	2,288
Estonia	70	84	154
Norway	82	38	120
Lithuania	87	4	91
Denmark	38	16	54
Other countries	8	10	18
Total	1,493	1,292	2,725

The above figures include only those oversea emigrants who were transported direct from a Swedish port (i.e. by the Swedish-America Line from Gothenburg).

## EMIGRATION FROM THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

According to the report submitted to the Parliament of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom on the activity of the emigration services during the year 1926-1927, the number of Yugoslavs who have emigrated may be estimated at more than 800,000. Most of these emigrants (at least 650,000) have settled in the United States. In Germany there are 50,000 Yugoslav emigrants, mainly in Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces; in Argentina, more than 40,000; in France, about 25,000, most of whom are agricultural workers; in Canada, at least 18,000; in Brazil, about 8,000; in Chile, also 8,000; in Australia, 5,000; in Uruguay, more than 4,000; in Belgium, 2,000, mostly miners and agricultural workers; in New Zealand, 1,500; and in South Africa, 500.

The report adds that for the moment Yugoslav emigration to certain countries is at a standstill: to Australia, owing to the restrictions on immigration and the conditions imposed on Yugoslav immigrants there; to Brazil, owing to climatic conditions; and to Chile, owing to the depression in the nitrate industry. There seem on the contrary to be fairly important openings in Argentina, which is at present the destination principally chosen by Yugoslavs, and in Uruguay.

MIGRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1928<sup>1</sup>

The statistics of migration and of the general passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom in 1928 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for 7 March 1929.

*Movement of Passengers*

With regard to the total passenger movement to the United Kingdom and places outside Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, there was an outward balance of 82,830 persons of British nationality (103,603 in 1927) and an outward balance of 37,712 aliens (50,755). In the traffic to and from the Continent of Europe, including all ports on the Mediterranean Sea, there was an inward balance of 62,161 persons of all nationalities (78,914). There was therefore an outward balance between these two movements of 58,381 (75,444).

In the traffic to and from the Irish Free State, exclusive of the movement over the land frontier, there was an inward balance of 15,253 British subjects and aliens (20,688). No information is given concerning the nationality of these passengers, but the great majority were no doubt British subjects.

There was a total outward balance in all directions of 43,128 British subjects and aliens (54,756).

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<sup>1</sup> For the corresponding statistics for 1927, cf. *Monthly Record of Migration*, Vol. III, No. 4, April 1928, p. 138.

*Migration of British Subjects*

With regard to the movement of British migrants, i.e. British subjects leaving permanent residence (one year or more) in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries and *vice versa*, there was an emigration of 136,834 during the year (153,505 in 1927) and an immigration of 59,105 (55,715). There was therefore an outward balance of 77,729 as compared with 97,790 in the previous year.

It will be observed that for the second year in succession emigration was less and British immigration greater than in the previous year. The following tables show the countries of future permanent residence and of last permanent residence of the migrants in 1928; totals for 1927 are added for purposes of comparison.

COUNTRY OF FUTURE OR LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE  
OF BRITISH MIGRANTS IN 1928

*A. Emigrants*

Country of future permanent residence	Adults of 12 years and upwards		Children under 12	Total	
	Males	Females		1928	1927
British North America	31,551	16,118	7,040	54,709	52,916
Australia	12,407	11,412	4,895	28,714	40,991
New Zealand	2,038	2,205	732	4,975	7,841
British South Africa	3,075	3,086	934	7,095	7,572
India (including Ceylon)	2,472	3,007	1,023	6,502	6,476
Other parts of the British Empire	3,798	2,540	649	6,987	6,937
Total British Empire	55,341	38,368	15,273	108,982	122,733
United States	8,797	9,714	3,834	22,345	25,662
Other foreign countries	2,578	2,183	746	5,507	5,110
Total British emigrants, 1928	66,716	50,265	19,853	136,834	—
Total British emigrants, 1927	70,193	58,095	25,217	—	153,505

*B. Immigrants*

Country of last permanent residence	Adults of 12 years and upwards		Children under 12	Total	
	Males	Females		1928	1927
British North America	9,598	4,418	1,788	15,804	12,570
Australia	3,469	3,682	1,244	8,395	8,032
New Zealand	1,110	1,361	440	2,911	2,511
British South Africa	1,939	2,692	927	5,558	5,433
India (including Ceylon)	2,480	3,234	1,890	7,604	7,821
Other parts of the British Empire	2,740	2,147	1,011	5,898	5,817
Total British Empire	21,336	17,534	7,300	46,170	42,184
United States	3,089	2,853	833	6,775	6,765
Other foreign countries	2,573	2,334	1,253	6,160	6,766
Total British immigrants, 1928	26,998	22,721	9,386	59,105	—
Total British immigrants, 1927	22,810	23,117	9,788	—	55,715

The movement of British migrants to the Empire as a whole showed a decrease of 13,751 as compared with the previous year. The apparent increase of 1,793 in the number proceeding to British North America is due to the outward movement of the harvesters to Canada, the great majority of these harvesters having been recorded as emigrants. If allowance were made for those harvesters who subsequently returned, there would be a decrease of about 6,000 in the number of British emigrants to Canada. It will be noted that there were substantial decreases of 12,277 and 2,866 in the numbers proceeding to Australia and New Zealand respectively.

The provisional figures of departures under the Empire Settlement Act (assisted emigrants) during 1928 were 20,619 to Australia, 2,175 to New Zealand, 27,521 to Canada, 197 to South Africa, and 7 to other places; a total of 50,519, including 16,573 men, 14,574 women, and 19,372 children.

The number of British emigrants to the United States in 1928 was 3,317 fewer than in 1927. The total was 22,345, as compared with a quota of 34,007, but it should be noted that this quota includes all persons born in Great Britain and Northern Ireland who are admitted to the United States, and are not exempt from inclusion in the quota, from whatever country they may come.

The larger number of British immigrants in 1928 as compared with 1927 is attributed to the increase in the inward movement from British North America, which includes the return movement of the harvesters.

Finally, it may be noted that of the emigrants of 12 years of age and over the males exceeded the females by 16,451 (12,098 in 1927). In the movement to the United States the proportion of females to all adults was 52 per cent. in 1928 and 48 per cent. in 1927.

## IRISH FREE STATE MIGRATION IN 1928

Passenger movement and migration statistics for the Irish Free State for 1928, compiled by the Irish Free State Department of Industry and Commerce from statutory returns, have been published in the British *Board of Trade Journal*. In the following analysis of these statistics 1927 figures will also be given, in brackets, for purposes of comparison <sup>1</sup>.

*Movement of Passengers*

The total movement of passengers of all classes (including persons other than emigrants and immigrants) between the Irish Free State and places outside of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, showed an outward balance of 15,363 (17,346) persons of British nationality and an inward balance of 1,194 (839) persons of alien nationality. As in 1927, the whole of the direct sea passenger traffic took place between the Irish Free State and the North American Continent, and 94 per cent. (96 per cent.) of this traffic was with the United States.

The passenger traffic between the Irish Free State and the United Kingdom showed an outward balance of 15,253 persons (British subjects and aliens) as compared with 20,688 in 1927. As in the previous year, about one-third of this excess was accounted for by the balance outward of British migrants from the Irish Free State who travelled to non-European countries via United Kingdom ports.

*Movement of Migrants*

With regard to the movement of British migrants *via* Irish Free State ports, the returns show that the number of British subjects who left permanent residence (one year or more) in the Irish Free State to take up permanent residence in non-European countries was 18,596 (20,024), and the British subjects recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in the Irish Free State numbered 1,108 (941). Of the 18,596 emigrants who sailed from Irish Free State ports, 17,824 went to the United States, 759 to British North America, and 13 to other countries.

In addition to the migrants of British nationality from and into the Irish Free State who travelled direct *via* ports in the Irish Free State, there were, in 1928, 6,095 emigrants from and 1,046 immigrants into the Irish Free State who travelled *via* ports in the United Kingdom, compared with 7,124 and 963 respectively in 1927. In 1928 about quarter of the emigrants from and half of the immigrants into the Irish Free State travelled *via* ports in the United Kingdom.

The total number of emigrants, therefore, of British nationality from the Irish Free State who sailed from ports in the British Isles in 1928 was 24,691 (27,148 in 1927), including 21,684 to the United States, 1,598 to British North America, 801 to Australia, and 608 to other places outside Europe.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1927 returns were analysed in the *Monthly Record of Migration*, Vol. III, No. 4, April 1928, pp. 140-142.



The total number of immigrants (intending residence for a year or more) of British nationality was 1,108 *via* Irish Free State ports and 1,046 *via* ports in the United Kingdom (941 and 963 in 1927).

The country of future or last permanent residence of the migrants is shown in the following table :

Country	Emigrants	Immigrants
British North America	1,598	234
Australia	801	162
New Zealand	112	64
British South Africa	147	90
India (including Ceylon)	115	123
Other parts of the British Empire	116	78
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>751</b>
United States	21,684	1,325
Other foreign countries	105	76
<b>Total British migrants 1928</b>	<b>24,691 <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,154 <sup>2</sup></b>
"      "      "      1927	27,148	1,904
"      "      "      1926	30,041	1,786

<sup>1</sup> Including 13 who departed from Irish Free State ports to countries not specified.

<sup>2</sup> Including 2 who arrived at Irish Free State ports from countries not specified.

It is to be noted that the number of emigrants continued to fall and that of immigrants of British nationality (mainly returned emigrants) to increase <sup>1</sup>.

#### CANADIAN IMMIGRATION IN 1927-1928

The recently published report <sup>2</sup> of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonisation for the fiscal year 1927-1928 contains, in addition to detailed statistics of immigration, a number of reports which give information on such subjects as the progress of Empire Settlement Schemes, the work carried on by the representatives of the Department in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, Chinese immigration, juvenile immigration, and the working of the system of free medical examination of intending European emigrants to Canada.

In addition to a summary of Canadian immigration statistics for the year 1927-1928 which has already been given in the *Monthly Record of Migration* <sup>3</sup>, it is of interest to note the distribution by nationality of immigrants into Canada. The following list shows the numbers of each nationality who entered the country during the fiscal year 1927-1928.

<sup>1</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, 14 March 1929.

<sup>2</sup> DOMINION OF CANADA : *Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation for the fiscal year ended 31 March 1928*. Ottawa, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. III, No. 8, Aug. 1928, pp. 286-288.

Nationality	Number	Nationality	Number
African (not British)	1	Italian	3,574
Albanian	14	Japanese	462
Arabian	8	Latvian	116
Argentinian	11	Lithuanian	1,418
Armenian	6	Luxemburg	31
Austrian	1,389	Mexican	11
Belgian	2,347	Norwegian	4,432
Brazilian	3	Paraguayan	2
British	54,248	Persian	3
Bulgarian	254	Polish	19,067
Chilian	6	Porto Rican	1
Columbian	1	Rumanian	4,208
Cuban	1	Russian	3,073
Czechoslovak	6,035	Spanish	9
Danish	3,885	Swedish	2,652
Dutch	1,625	Swiss	828
Estonian	133	Syrian	112
Finnish	5,340	Turkish	7
French	674	Ukrainian	214
German	4,829	U.S.A. citizens	21,368
Greek	561	Venezuelan	2
Hungarian	4,397	Yugoslav	4,205
Icelandic	34		
		Total	151,597

## IMMIGRATION IN BRITISH GUIANA

The Annual Report of the Immigration Agent-General of British Guiana for the year 1927 states that no immigrants were introduced into the colony from India during the year, but 2,252 East Indians arrived in the colony by ordinary passenger ships while 2,611 departed from it. Moreover, 28 males, 10 females, and 2 children were introduced under contract from Barbados during the year.

On 25 August 1927 a steamer sailed from Georgetown with 570 returning migrants on board for Calcutta. Of these, 54 were granted free passages after ten years, 408 assisted passages, 8 paid their own passages in full, and 100 were paupers and lepers. The total East Indian population in British Guiana on 31 December 1927 was 127,017.

The provisions of section 196 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1891, with regard to East Indians obtaining passports from the Immigration Agent-General before leaving the colony, were relaxed as from May 1927, and East Indians now come under the General Regulations applicable to the community generally.

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals																Nationals and aliens																					
	Germany	Austria	Bel- gium	Dan- zig	Spain	Fin- land	Great Britain	Hun- gary	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Lithu- ania	Pales- tine	Nether- lands	Poland	Portugal	Czecho- slovakia	Switzer- land	Sweden	New Zealand <sup>a</sup>	Norway	Den- mark	Austra- lia <sup>a</sup>	South Africa	Serb-Croat- Slovene Kingdom	Ruma- nia	Pales- tine	Irish Free State	United States	Argen- tina	Ger- many	Serb-Croat- Slovene Kingdom	Rumania	Romania	Period			
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	48,205	7,820	3,538	—	91,476	6,763	214,067	3,869	16,236	172,471	10,227	*	2,062	4,041	55,577	29,287																						
1925	62,705	4,627	2,498	*	55,544	2,075	140,594	3,519	30,181	101,873	1,655	*	2,419	2,987	38,049	21,575																						
1926	85,280	3,895	3,672	753	45,299	5,638	166,601	5,856	30,041	122,496	1,943	*	1,694	3,059	49,457	34,132																						
1927	61,379	5,354	4,130	94	43,867	5,696	153,505	5,586	26,148	136,094	1,892	*	2,271	3,239	58,187	25,704																						
1928	57,241	4,589	2,566	3	43,867	6,507	136,834	6,654	24,691	—	1,780	—	1,345	3,258	—	50,455																						
1928 March	7,048	672	486	—	3,077	649	13,525	739	2,623	7,698	211	1,060	50	531	—	2,266																						
April	5,433	512	287	—	2,537	680	13,990	1,361	4,065	—	258	700	102	435	—	1,413																						
May	5,857	420	320	—	2,589	609	13,144	783	2,726	—	175	962	109	350	—	2,011																						
June	3,326	440	200	—	1,999	502	10,606	725	1,393	—	128	703	90	148	—	1,464																						
July	2,911	350	143	1	1,982	602	9,693	831	1,466	—	149	—	70	114	—	7,581																						
Aug.	4,096	246	176	—	4,096	652	18,196	648	2,106	—	167	—	170	224	—	3,514																						
Sept.	4,542	360	211	—	5,118	562	13,819	271	3,318	—	97	—	116	714	—	4,313																						
Oct.	6,368	378	194	1	—	474	12,425	247	2,395	—	112	—	127	198	—	6,862																						
Nov.	5,310	355	116	—	—	305	9,841	330	1,326	—	148	—	267	119	—	10,064																						
Dec.	2,548	255	135	0	5,658	289	5,935	214	1,557	—	102	—	110	125	—	6,839																						
1929 Jan.	4,367	—	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																						
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																						
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																						

<sup>1</sup> Annual average.<sup>2</sup> These figures are not available for the period August 1923 to January 1926.<sup>3</sup> Figure for the first six months of 1928.

\* Since January 1925 these figures are obtained by the new method. They include the continental emigrants.

Including some continental emigrants. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)												Aliens	
	Germany <sup>a</sup>	Spain	Great Britain	Hungary	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	Czechoslovakia	Argentina <sup>1</sup>	Australia <sup>2</sup>
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	*	47,445	69,433	997	2,789	66,458	15,379	34,651	16,501	*	8,175	3,715	132,325	90,837
1925	32,596	37,887	56,335	309	2,155	66,911	13,641	4,101	16,824	*	5,691	2,689	125,366	56,477
1926	29,656	39,949	51,063	400	1,786	71,520	13,750	6,017	16,846	1,189	5,550	2,884	155,111	59,464
1927	38,264	41,517	55,715	555	1,897	73,424	14,423	6,799	13,522	3,035	5,753	2,795	161,548	67,077
1928	45,075	—	59,105	576	2,153	—	13,368	—	21,423	3,904	5,827	—	—	48,233
1928 March	2,265	2,005	4,347	29	148	3,438	1,499	—	881	252	368	287	11,811	4,367
April	3,647	4,885	6,476	42	196	—	1,454	—	1,412	335	514	157	8,105	—
May	6,014	5,745	7,115	54	256	—	737	—	1,361	603	705	138	7,579	11,361
June	5,875	5,309	6,285	45	237	—	984	—	1,676	232	286	140	6,341	—
July	5,663	6,007	5,066	36	268	—	882	654	2,767	274	641	—	7,152	3,898
Aug.	5,794	4,111	5,071	51	194	—	1,131	572	3,426	203	414	—	4,975	3,378
Sept.	3,318	2,187	4,149	18	180	—	1,095	400	1,685	252	225	—	—	2,762
Oct.	2,898	—	6,720	36	177	—	1,645	—	2,228	258	435	—	—	3,714
Nov.	2,121	—	4,279	79	131	—	1,411	—	1,898	258	395	—	—	3,763
Dec.	3,309	1,801	4,969	94	171	—	1,110	—	2,600	279	1,374	—	—	4,041
1929 Jan.	1,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	230	—	—	3,411
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Period	Aliens											Nationals and aliens	
	Canada	Cuba	United States	Irish Free State	New Zealand <sup>a</sup>	Palestine	Paraguay	Southern Rhodesia	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	Uruguay	South Africa	Belgium <sup>a</sup>
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	85,658	52,534	394,144	*	14,538	8,875	332	2,494	*	204	2,906	16,863	5,367
1925	67,190	*	171,454	*	15,704	34,641	311	2,166	*	46	*	5,428	4,451
1926	115,040	*	181,820	197	17,868	13,910	317	2,958	347	26	*	6,575	5,694
1927	135,066	*	176,937	187	11,327	3,595	405	5,070	579	11	—	6,774	12,625
1928	136,849	9,484	179,470	737	6,339	1,344	—	—	109	—	3,570	7,201	—
1928 March	12,282	709	15,505	27	536	84	—	517	8	5	245	612	—
April	24,056	481	18,841	51	341	74	—	401	3	—	333	435	—
May	20,545	742	16,396	99	620	129	—	505	14	2	312	536	—
June	16,983	810	11,981	52	345	63	—	437	9	5	201	419	—
July	12,739	707	10,422	185	476	49	—	421	10	—	400	651	—
Aug.	21,759	595	12,783	53	502	107	—	368	*	—	246	630	—
Sept.	8,924	842	16,552	71	386	167	—	301	22	—	222	588	—
Oct.	5,374	1,309	18,585	74	630	118	—	325	23	—	317	639	—
Nov.	4,889	1,442	15,963	37	409	109	—	291	5	—	485	679	—
Dec.	3,971	1,847	12,133	50	727	120	—	—	10	—	313	679	—
1929 Jan.	2,591	855	10,586	—	711	254	—	—	1	—	345	—	—
Feb.	—	1,241	10,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Annual average.<sup>2</sup> Figures include Germans in transit to other countries.<sup>3</sup> Figure for the first six months of 1928.<sup>4</sup> Including some continental immigrants.<sup>5</sup> Since January 1925 these figures have been obtained by the new method. They include some continental immigrants.<sup>6</sup> Migrants in transit (returning) included.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals							Aliens				
	Dominican Republic <sup>2</sup>	Finland	India	Italy	Poland	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	Ceylon	Dominican Republic <sup>2</sup>	United States	France	Rumania
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	*	315	113,568	182,622	38,898	*	28,421	51,388	*	7,967	46,715	9,311
1925	*	415	154,873	178,208	42,769	39	14,510	53,203	*	5,442	54,397	4,138
1926	*	405	281,016	141,314	117,136	67	11,627	61,265	*	4,796	41,174	9,555
1927	*	392	221,973	91,958	89,427	572	7,433	87,481	7,219	6,424	89,982	13,775
1928	*	331	110,178	—	—	528	10,015	—	—	8,215	53,903	12,123
1928 March	130	35	6,088 <sup>3</sup>	6,516	94,613 <sup>3</sup>	36	1,050	29,741 <sup>4</sup>	1,444	625	4,609	712
April	121	31	6,011 <sup>3</sup>	—		61	1,118	—	1,158	490	5,753	1,007
May	280	47	9,589 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	126	1,163	—	863	742	5,118	1,115
June	152	29	13,601 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	38	765	—	957	733	3,308	1,180
July	242	40	13,623 <sup>3</sup>	—	6,136	14	591	—	995	699	4,871	1,248
Aug.	160	19	10,115 <sup>3</sup>	—	4,760	10	631	—	969	853	4,723	1,232
Sept.	147	27	11,758 <sup>3</sup>	—	6,067	161	735	—	806	1,086	3,858	818
Oct.	201	19	14,518	—	—	40	855	—	1,163	572	4,157	649
Nov.	—	17	8,255	—	—	12	843	—	—	787	3,986	1,632
Dec.	82	10	6,357	—	—	11	711	—	1,497	724	4,758	1,244
1929 Jan.	82	21	—	—	—	5	588	—	928	1,021	3,694	998
Feb.	—	16	—	—	—	—	781	—	—	718	2,762	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,376	—

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)						Aliens									
	Canada	Dominican Republic <sup>5</sup>	Italy	Poland	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	South Africa <sup>6</sup>	Germany	Canada	Ceylon	Cuba	Dominican Republic <sup>5</sup>	United States	France	Rumania	Czechoslovakia
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	*	*	68,181	—	*	*	*	27,591	30,362	68,770	31,448	*	157,747	201,188	12,794	2,192
1925	39,987	*	122,160	17,131	92	*	*	47,998	17,717	125,585	*	*	118,898	176,261	514	2,588
1926	62,293	*	106,099	49,171	65	4,124	*	55,157	20,944	101,746	*	*	154,475	170,366	4,469	2,226
1927	42,078	*	67,201	73,014	135	3,596	*	71,255	23,818	159,398	*	8,242	147,308	64,325	7,385	2,848
1928	34,120	*	—	—	264	2,609	74,943	—	29,933	—	—	—	119,467	88,550	7,555	—
1928 March	2,670	160	3,286	15,340 <sup>3</sup>	10	174	18,102 <sup>4</sup>	45,090	2,383	20,432 <sup>4</sup>	12,500 <sup>4</sup>	1,399	10,765	1,537	1,710	281
April	3,313	157	—		7	231	—	19,943	2,927	—	9	1,179	11,868	3,312	596	285
May	3,833	102	—	—	10	230	15,307	3,180	3,096	—	115	788	9,762	11,114	680	41
June	3,526	196	—	—	16	181	—	2,247	3,320	—	141	967	8,438	7,812	811	17
July	3,394	157	—	2,162	18	179	—	1,400	3,044	—	187	991	10,260	13,075	503	—
Aug.	3,602	164	—	1,344	36	182	20,119	899	3,581	—	131	965	11,846	6,690	413	—
Sept.	3,184	158	—	2,088	58	195	—	2,674	2,739	—	245	829	12,765	16,007	714	—
Oct.	2,691	142	—	—	21	227	—	1,861	2,667	—	170	935	11,332	15,058	528	—
Nov.	2,258	—	—	—	26	322	21,415	4	1,955	—	210	—	8,842	5,297	374	—
Dec.	2,154	142	—	—	23	331	—	—	1,544	—	147	1,751	6,224	6,587	394	—
1929 Jan.	1,767	111	—	—	15	167	—	—	1,573	—	146	855	7,220	3,324	477	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	100	—	6,590	4,667	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,825	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Annual average. <sup>2</sup> Including some oversea emigrants. <sup>3</sup> Figure for the first six months of 1928.<sup>4</sup> Figure for the first quarter of 1928.<sup>5</sup> Including some oversea immigrants. <sup>6</sup> This column refers to natives. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE V. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (OUTGOING)

Period	South Africa	Germany	Belgium	Danzig	Spain	Italy	Norway	Netherlands	Sweden
1920-1924 <sup>1</sup>	*	25,922	24,555	27,346	*	12,554	1,488	22,478	*
1925	6,044	20,405	10,101	12,120	1,799	20,813	397	16,288	*
1926	7,778	28,239	16,538	27,391	1,783	23,792	319	14,730	*
1927	7,876	27,900	21,092	34,774	2,195	24,452	256	15,064	*
1928	8,118	26,443	15,553	35,280	—	—	147	15,655	—
1928 March	850	3,055	3,279	2,492	225	—	8	1,249	298
April	713	2,736	1,661	5,293	150	—	16	1,377	378
May	901	3,077	1,654	4,996	156	—	12	1,388	284
June	695	1,671	1,333	4,698	160	—	20	1,373	168
July	734	1,717	1,046	5,924	137	—	16	901	289
Aug.	685	1,798	2,788	2,742	149	—	10	1,675	163
Sept.	540	2,071	902	1,243	221	—	25	1,233	374
Oct.	521	2,328	633	2,030	—	—	8	1,452	203
Nov.	855	2,579	583	1,604	—	—	4	1,649	160
Dec.	578	1,923	467	1,163	177	—	1	1,084	—
1929 Jan.	—	1,870	—	1,012	—	—	—	1,268	—
Feb.	—	—	—	520	—	—	—	857	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (RETURNING)

Period	South Africa	Germany <sup>2</sup>	Spain	Italy
1925	5,608	45,375	—	13,053
1926	6,791	45,859	—	12,363
1927	8,130	50,510	—	14,475
1928	8,505	58,254	—	—
1928 March	763	2,214	18	—
April	625	3,900	62	—
May	707	8,913	34	—
June	529	11,366	63	—
July	758	10,505	86	—
Aug.	640	6,200	55	—
Sept.	706	3,975	31	—
Oct.	829	2,969	—	—
Nov.	884	1,999	—	—
Dec.	748	2,341	71	—
1929 Jan.	—	1,626	—	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Annual average. <sup>2</sup> These figures also include oversea immigration of aliens into Germany. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, given in the original language, with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French, and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used<sup>1</sup>. Those entries in the list marked with an asterisk (\*) will be reproduced in full in English, French, and German in the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

### LEGISLATION OF 1927

#### MANDATED TERRITORY

##### British Togoland.

An Ordinance to exclude from operation with respect to the Northern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland the Ordinance of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast shortly entitled "The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1927", and to provide for the settlement by executive authority of certain disputes between natives relating to land. No. 1 of 1927. Assented to 21 May 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 307.)

#### AUSTRALIA

##### New South Wales.

An Act to provide for the relief of certain settlers; to provide for the revision of certain indebtedness to the Crown in respect of certain cases under the Closer Settlement Acts; to provide for the redetermination of the price or value of settlement purchases; to make further provision regarding the subdivision of holdings under the said Acts and the acquisition of additional holdings; and for these and other purposes to amend the Closer Settlement Act, 1904, the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act, 1916, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17 February 1927. No. 14 of 1927. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1927, p. 172.)

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<sup>1</sup> *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du ministère du Travail; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tès Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

An Act to enable the conversion of certain holdings in the Western Division into holdings under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended by subsequent Acts ; to enable the acceptance of surrender of a portion of the area included in a Western Lands lease ; to make further provisions for the withdrawal of lands from Western Lands Acts, 1901, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17 February 1927. No. 15 of 1927. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1927, p. 187.)

An Act to amend the law as to the determination of capital values in certain cases ; to enable the reappraisal of certain rentals ; to enable holders of conditional purchase leases to convert their holdings into conditional purchases and conditional leases, and holders of homestead farms to convert their holdings into Crown leases in certain events ; to enable conditional leases and certain other additional holdings to be transferred and held separately from the holding in virtue of which the additional holding was applied for ; to amend and extend the law relating to the subdivision of holdings ; to validate certain notifications relating to reserves from sale ; to amend the law with regard to the dealing with certain applications ; and for this and other purposes to amend the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, and certain other Acts, and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17 February 1927. No. 16 of 1927. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1927, p. 194.)

An Act to promote primary production by the formation of Marketing Boards representing producers and consumers of certain products ; to provide for the taking of polls of such producers prior to the formation of the Board for the product in which they are concerned ; to confer upon such Marketing Boards powers with respect to marketing the products and making certain levies on the producers ; to provide for the collection of statistics relating to products ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 25 March 1927. No. 34 of 1927. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1927, p. 329.)

An Act to make further provision as to the regulation of electrical installation work ; to amend the Electrical Contractors and Electricians Licensing Act, 1924, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 12 December 1927. No. 53 of 1927. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1927, p. 468.)

### GOLD COAST COLONY

An Ordinance to amend the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, 1925. No. 11 of 1927. Assented to 18 March 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 33.)

An Ordinance to define and to regulate the exercise of certain powers and jurisdictions by Native Authorities, and to assign certain functions to the Provincial Councils, and for purposes connected therewith. No. 18 of 1927. Assented to 22 April 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 67.)

An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance 1925. No. 16 of 1927. Assented to 3 May 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 61.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance. No. 23 of 1927. Assented to 1 July 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 157.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Towns Ordinance. No. 28 of 1927. Assented to 28 September 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 191.)

An Ordinance to amend the Public Holidays Ordinance. No. 32 of 1927. Assented to 12 November 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 207.)

### Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

An Ordinance to define and regulate the tenure of land within the Protectorate. No. 1 of 1927. Assented to January 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 273.)

An Ordinance for the Development and Assistance of Education in the Protectorate, and for purposes connected therewith. No. 6 of 1927. Assented to 1 January 1927. (Ordinances of Gold Coast, Ashanti, etc., 1927, p. 297.)



## GREECE

Decree for the administration of section 4 of the Legislative Decree [of 18 November 1925] respecting clinics for venereal diseases in ports. Dated 21 March 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 58, p. 417.)

## IRISH FREE STATE

Acht chun leasu do dheanamh ar an dli a bhaineas le sealbhúocht agus unae-reacht talmhan agus chun cricheanna eile a bhaineas leis sin. 21adh Bealtaine, 1927. Uimhir 19 de 1927.

An Act to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land and for other purposes relating thereto. Dated 21 May 1927. No. 19 of 1927. (Saorstat Eireann, Public General Acts, 1927, Vol. I, p. 481.)

Acht ehun socru do dheanamh chun cuid eachta do bhunu agus do chlaru ag a mBeidh se mar phríomh-chuspoir cairde do thabhairt do dhaoine ata ag gabhail do thalmhaíocht agus do ghnóthai bhaineas le talmhaíocht, chun a udaru go dTabharfaidh an stat urraíochtaí maidir le caipital na cuideachtan san agus le hUrruis a thabharfa s i amach agus chun socru do dheanamh i dTaobh nithe airithe eile bhaineas leis an gCuideachtain sin, agus chun a chur in usacht d'Fheirmeoirí airgead d'Fhail ar iasacht ar mhorgaistí ar a stoc feirmeoireachta agus chun oibriú agus eifeacht na morgaistí sin do rialail. 28 Bealtaine 1927. Uimhir 24 de 1927.

An Act to make provision for the formation and registration of a company having for its principal object the giving of credit to persons engaged in agriculture and businesses ancillary to agriculture, to authorise the giving of guarantees by the State in relation to the capital of such company and securities issued by it, and to provide for certain other matters relating to such company, and to facilitate the borrowing of money by farmers on mortgages of their farming stock and to regulate the operation and effect of such mortgages. Dated 28 May 1927. No. 24 of 1927. (Saorstat Eireann, Public General Acts, 1927, Vol. II, p. 666.)

Acht chun socru do dheanamh chun daoine chleachtann leigheas agus mainliaghacht do chlaru agus do rialu agus chun cricheanna eile bhaineas le cleachta leighis agus mainliaghachta agus leis na daoine ata ag gabhail don chleachta san. 28adh Bealtaine, 1927. Uimhir 25 de 1927.

An Act to make provision for the registration and control of persons practising medicine and surgery and for other purposes relating to the practice of medicine and surgery and the persons engaged in such practice. Dated 28 May 1927. No. 25 of 1927.

(Saorstat Eireann, Public General Acts, 1927, Vol. II, p. 712.)

Acht chun a thuille socruithe agus chun socru níos fearr do dheanamh chun an stat agus an phuiblíocht do chimead suas agus do choinneail o bhaol. 11adh Lúnasa, 1927. Uimhir 31 de 1927.

An Act to make further and better provision for the maintenance and preservation of the State and the public safety. Dated 11 August 1927. No. 31 of 1927. (Saorstat Eireann, Public General Acts, 1927, Vol. II, p. 993.)

Acht chun buanu ar feadh treimhse teoranta do dheanamh ar achtachain airithe ata ag dul in eug. 2adh Mí na Nollag, 1927. Uimhir 36 de 1927.

An Act to continue for a limited period certain expiring Enactments. 2 December, 1927. No. 36 of 1927.

(Saorstat Eireann, Public General Acts, 1927, Vol. II, p. 1151.)

[*Inter alia*: The Labourers (Ireland) Act 1883; the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1908; the National Health Insurance Act, 1911 (section 42); the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Act 1917; the Unemployment (Relief Works) Act, 1920.]

## MALAY STATES (NON-FEDERATED)

## Kelantan.

An Enactment to repeal certain obsolete Regulations and Enactments. No. 4 of 1927. Dated 16 August 1927.

## NORTH BORNEO

Notification No. 150 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906 [definition of "Engineer"]. Dated 1 June, 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 49.)

Notification No. 151 under section 4 of the Machinery Ordinance, 1920. (Notification 129 of 1923 amended.) Dated 1 June 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 49.)

Notification No. 205 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Section 12 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916, is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: "No advance exceeding the sum of five dollars shall be recoverable from any indigenous labourer".) Dated 1 July 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 40.)

Notification No. 211 under section 9 (ii) of the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Gazette Notification 139 of 1924 prescribing, as a condition of every licence to employ indigenous labourers, an undertaking not to allow the debt of any such labourer to exceed a sum to be prescribed by the Protector is hereby cancelled.) Dated 1 July 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 40.)

Notification No. 212 under section 63 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Hospital Equipment.) Dated 1 July 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 40.)

Notification No. 215 under section 4 of the Machinery Ordinance, 1920. (Section 13 of Gazette Notification 129 of 1923, as amended by Gazette Notifications 153 of 1926 and 151 of 1927, is further amended by the cancellation of the words "a Board of Examiners" and the words "the Board of Examiners" and the words "the examiner" wheresoever the same occur and the substitution therefor in each case of the words "the Chief Inspector".) Dated 1 July 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 51.)

Ordinance No. 7 of 1927 (to make provision for mining). Dated 1 September 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 23.)

Notification No. 357 under section 3 of the Rules Ordinance, 1906, amending the Labour Ordinance, 1916. Dated 1 December 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 40.)

Notification No. 358 under section 39 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916 (form of Quarterly Labour Return). (Gazette Notification 181 of 1916 amended.) Dated 1 December 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 43.)

Notification No. 359 under section 63 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Minimum Wages.) (Gazette Notification 181 of 1916 amended.) Dated 1 December 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 45.)

Notification No. 360 under section 11 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Form of contract.) (Gazette Notification 181 of 1916 as amended by Gazette Notification 131 of 1920 further amended.) Dated 1 December 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 45.)

Notification No. 361 under section 63 of the Labour Ordinance, 1916. (Hospital accommodation.) Dated 1 December 1927. (Ordinances and Rules of North Borneo, 1927, p. 45.)

## LEGISLATION OF 1928

## TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## Saar Territory.

Verfügung betr. Einrichtung von Verwaltungsbeiräten für den Bereich der Abteilungen des Mitgliedes der Regierungskommission für die Angelegenheiten der Volkswohlfahrt, der Landwirtschaft, des Veterinärwesens, der Forsten, des Arbeitswesens und der Sozialversicherung. Vom 28. Dezember 1928. Nr. 42. (Amtsblatt, 1929, No. 4, p. 17.)

## INTERNATIONAL

**Germany-Greece.**

*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Germany, signed in Berlin on 24 March 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 132, p. 989.)*

**Germany-Union of South Africa.**

*Handels- und Schifffahrtsvertrag zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und der Südafrikanischen Union. Vom 1. September 1928.*

*Verdrag van Handel en Scheepvaart tussen die Duitse Ryk en die Unie van Suid-Afrika. 1 September 1928.*

*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the German Reich and the Union of South Africa. Dated 1 September 1928.*

*(R. G. Bl., II, 1929, No. 3, p. 16.)*

**Norway-Denmark-Finland-Sweden.**

*Konvensjon mellem Norge, Danmark, Finland og Sverige om gjensidig understøttelse av trengende, undertegnet i Stockholm 25 oktober 1928. (Overenskomster med fremmede stater, 1928, No. 7, p. 356.)*

*[Convention between Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden respecting the reciprocal relief of indigent persons. Signed at Stockholm on 25 October 1928.]*

## AUSTRALIA

**Commonwealth.**

*Transport Workers' Regulations : after regulation 17 is inserted new regulation 17A. (Issue of new licences where incorrect names given in first application.) Dated 7 December 1928. (C. S. R., 1928, No. 130.)*

## BAHAMAS

*An Act relating to immigration. Chapter 24 of 1928. Assented to 13 September 1928. (Bahamas Acts, 19 George V, 1928, Ch. 24.)*

## BARBADOS

*An Act to increase the supply of properly trained artisans by encouraging youths to become apprentices to approved master workmen. No. 41 of 1928. Dated 14 December 1928. (Supplement to Official Gazette, 3 January 1929, No. 1.)*

## BELGIUM

*Laws.*

*Loi imposant l'insertion dans les cahiers des charges des travaux exécutés pour le compte de l'Etat d'une clause relative à l'octroi d'allocations familiales. — Soumissions et prix faits émanant d'entreprises établies à l'étranger. Du 18 octobre 1928. (R. d. T., 1928, No. 11, p. 1418.)*

*Loi ayant pour objet la mise en concordance de la législation belge avec la convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles concernant la limitation de la responsabilité des propriétaires de navires de mer, signée à Bruxelles, le 25 août 1924. Du 28 novembre 1928. (Moniteur belge, 1929, No. 11, p. 96.)*

*Loi portant création d'un office et d'un fonds spécial en faveur des estropiés et mutilés. Du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1928. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 363, p. 5424.)*

*Loi ayant pour objet d'établir une prescription spéciale pour les infractions à la loi du 10 décembre 1924, modifiée par celle du 20 juillet 1927 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré et à la loi du 10 mars 1925, modifiée par celle du 10 juin 1926 et prorogée par celle du 26 décembre 1927, relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. Du 24 décembre 1928. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 364, p. 5456.)*

*Loi rendant applicable jusqu'au 31 décembre 1929 les dispositions des §§ 2, 3, 4 et 5 de l'article 57 de la loi du 10 mars 1925 modifiée par celle du 10 juin 1926 et relative à celle de l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. Du 24 décembre 1928. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 364, p. 5458.)*

\* Loi ayant pour objet de compléter certaines dispositions de la loi du 20 juillet 1927, accordant un complément de pension aux bénéficiaires de la pension de vieillesse prévu par la loi du 20 août 1920 (modifiée par celle du 10 décembre 1924 et par les lois spéciales relatives à la pension des ouvriers mineurs), ainsi que l'article 36 de la loi du 10 décembre 1924, organisant l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. Du 24 décembre 1928. (*Moniteur belge*, 1929, Nos. 7-8, p. 50.)

#### *Orders.*

Arrêté royal du 28 août 1928, concernant : Conseils de prud'hommes d'appel. — Opérations électorales. (*R. d. T.*, 1928, No. 10, p. 1411.)

Arrêté royal du 27 décembre 1928, concernant : Pension des employés. — Arrêté royal du 29 décembre 1926. — Application aux versements effectués en 1929. (*Moniteur belge*, 1928, No. 364, p. 5458.)

Arrêté royal du 28 décembre 1928, concernant : Loi du 3 août 1919. — Exclusion de certains emplois du droit de préférence accordé aux anciens combattants. (*Moniteur belge*, 1929, Nos. 7-8, p. 52.)

### BELGIAN COLONIES

#### **Belgian Congo.**

Ordonnance-loi du 3 avril 1928, No. 38/A. I. M. O., introduisant dans le décret du 16 mars 1922, sur le contrat de travail, des dispositions relative à l'acclimatation des travailleurs.

Verordening-wet van 3 April 1928, nr 38/I. Z. A., waarbij aan het decreet van 16 Maart 1922, op het werkcontract, bepalingen worden toegevoegd betreffende de acclimatiseering der arbeiders.

(*Bulletin administratif du Congo belge*, 1928, No. 7, p. 183.)

Ordonnance d'administration générale du 3 avril 1928, No. 39/A. I. M. O., déléguant aux Gouverneurs de Province, les pouvoirs conférés au Gouverneur Général par l'ordonnance-loi du 3 avril 1928, No. 38.

Verordening van algemeen beheer van 3 April 1928, nr. 39/I. Z. A., aan de Gouverneurs van Provincie overdragende de bevoegdheden aan den Algemeen-Gouverneur toegekend door de verordening-wet van 3 April 1928, nr. 38.

(*Bulletin administratif du Congo belge*, 1928, No. 7, p. 185.)

### BRITISH GUIANA

An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, 1923, with respect to the Directors of the Fund, to contributions, and to enable Officers of the Harbour Board to become contributors. No. 19 of 1928. Assented to 18 December 1928. (*Official Gazette of British Guiana*, 1928, Vol. LXVI, No. 36, p. 1603.)

### BRITISH HONDURAS

An Ordinance to amend the Fraudulent Labourers (Advances) Ordinance, Chapter 105 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. No. 32 of 1928. Assented to 12 December 1928. (*Supplement to the British Honduras Gazette*, 1928, 15 December, p. 227.)

### BULGARIA

Ukase No. 24 : Act to supplement section 5 of the amendment to the Act of 1925 respecting pensions for officials of State and local government establishments. Dated 28 December 1928. (*Drj. Vest.*, 1929, No. 239, p. 4.)

### CHILE

Ley número 4496. — Establece disposiciones referentes a la organización de cooperativas agrícolas. 10 de Diciembre de 1928. (*Diario Oficial*, 1928, No. 15349, p. 5927.)

[Act No. 4496, to issue regulations for the organisation of agricultural co-operative societies. Dated 10 December 1928.]

Decreto número 3921. — Establece diversas normas para el servicio de las deudas de los imponentes de la Caja de Retiros y de Previsión Social de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. 26 de Noviembre de 1928. (Diario Oficial, 1928, No. 15246, p. 5869.)

[Decree No. 3921, to lay down rules for dealing with the debts of members of the State Railways Superannuation and Provident Fund. Dated 26 November 1928.]

Decreto número 2531 : Reglamento para la aplicación de la Ley [número 4447] sobre protección de menores. 24 de Diciembre de 1928. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15268, p. 141.)

[Decree No. 2531, to issue regulations under the Act (No. 4447) respecting the welfare of children and young persons. Dated 24 December 1928.]

Decreto número 6039. — Aprueba el Plan de Estudios para los establecimientos de Educación Comercial. 29 de Diciembre de 1928. (Diario Oficial, 1928, No. 15265 p. 88.)

[Decree No. 6039, to approve the syllabus for commercial schools and classes. Dated 29 December 1928.]

### CUBA

Decreto Número 62 : [Reducción de las jubilaciones y pensiones de los funcionarios y empleados del Estado, del Provincia y del Municipio]. 27 de diciembre de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1929, No. 14, p. 810.)

[Decree No. 62 (to reduce the superannuation allowances and pensions of officials and employees of the State, provinces, and municipalities). Dated 27 December 1928.]

### DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Versorgungsgesetzes des Altrentnergesetzes und des Verfahrensgesetzes. Vom 8. November 1928. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 34, p. 365.)

Bekanntmachung betreffend Lohn- und Gehaltspfändungen. Vom 20. November 1928. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 35, p. 411.)

### EGYPT

Arrêté portant modification au tableau des établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. [Peaux, cuirs.] Du 27 décembre 1928/15 Ragab 1347. (J. O. du Gouvernement égyptien, 1929, No. 2, p. 3.)

Arrêté portant modification au tableau des établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. [Ecuries.] Du 27 décembre 1928/15 Ragab 1347. (J. O. du Gouvernement égyptien, 1929, No. 2, p. 3.)

### FRENCH COLONIES

#### French Equatorial Africa.

Arrêté complétant l'arrêté du 7 octobre 1926, réglementant le contrat d'apprentissage dans les colonies de l'A. E. F. Du 14 septembre 1928. (J. O. de l'Afrique-Equatoriale française, 1928, No. 19, p. 921.)

#### French Establishments in Oceania.

Arrêté No. 381, créant un pécule pour les immigrants indochinois engagés dans les Etablissements français de l'Océanie. Du 2 mai 1928. (J. O. des Etablissements français de l'Océanie, 1928, No. 11, p. 226.)

Arrêté No. 658 *bis*, réglementant la plonge au scaphandre à Hikueru. Du 7 novembre 1928. (J. O. des Etablissements français de l'Océanie, 1928, No. 22, p. 432.)

#### French Guiana.

Arrêté No. 887 *bis*, créant un Office de travail en Guyane française. Du 28 août 1928. (J. O. de la Guyane française, 1928, No. 36, p. 525.)

**French Indochina.**

Arrêté portant création de la "carte spéciale d'ouvrier contractuel". Du 10 juillet 1928. (Bulletin administratif du Cambodge, 1928, No. 7, p. 920.)

Arrêté relatif au pécule acquis par les travailleurs indigènes employés dans les exploitations agricoles, industrielles, minières ou commerciales. Du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1928. (Bulletin administratif du Cambodge, 1928, No. 8, p. 1064.)

Arrêté relatif à la liquidation des pensions et secours à concéder sur la Caisse de retraite des Services civils coloniaux et locaux de l'Indochine. Du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1928. (Bulletin administratif du Cambodge, 1928, No. 8, p. 1065.)

**French West Africa.**

Arrêté promulguant en Afrique-Occidentale française le décret du 23 février 1928, autorisant l'accession des indigènes non citoyens français originaires des Colonies du groupe de l'Afrique-Occidentale française à certains emplois publics. Du 22 mai 1928. (J. O. de la Haute-Volta, 1928, No. 210, p. 201.)

**Madagascar.**

Arrêté instituant des conseils d'arbitrage du travail à Madagascar. Du 11 juillet 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2206, p. 857.)

Arrêté réglant les conditions d'application du décret du 6 décembre 1927, portant création de l'Office des habitations économiques de Madagascar. Du 11 juillet 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2206, p. 859.)

Modificatif à l'arrêté du 3 novembre 1920 réglementant les prestations des indigènes. Du 24 novembre 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2224, p. 1270.)

Arrêté relatif à la constitution, dans chacun des trois ports de Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez et Majunga, de la commission de visite des navires en service, pris en application des articles 2 du décret du 8 juillet 1913 et 15 de la loi du 17 avril 1907, concernant la sécurité de la navigation maritime. Du 27 novembre 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2225, p. 1289.)

Arrêté relatif à la constitution à Diégo-Suarez de la commission de visite des navires neufs ou nouvellement francisés, pris en application des articles 2 du décret du 8 juillet 1913, 15 et 4 de la loi du 17 avril 1907, pour la visite des navires compris dans l'article premier du même acte concernant la sécurité de la navigation maritime et la réglementation du travail à bord des navires de commerce. Du 27 novembre 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2225, p. 1289.)

Arrêté chargeant des fonctions d'inspecteur de la navigation l'officier de port le plus élevé en grade ou, à égalité de grade, le plus ancien en service dans chacun des ports de Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez et Majunga. Du 27 novembre 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2225, p. 1290.)

Arrêté autorisant la saisie des livrets de travail irréguliers. Du 30 novembre 1928. (J. O. de Madagascar et dépendances, 1928, No. 2225, p. 1291.)

**Réunion.**

Arrêté No. 940 promulguant à la Réunion le décret [français] du 4 août 1928, instituant dans la colonie une commission consultative du travail et de l'agriculture, Du 16 août 1928. (Journal et Bulletin officiel de l'Île de la Réunion, 1928, No. 35, p. 469.)

**Upper Volta.**

Arrêté instituant en Haute-Volta un office du travail. Du 3 août 1928. (J. O. de la Haute-Volta, 1928, No. 212, p. 238.)

**GERMANY**

\* Verordnung über die Herstellung von Knallkorken. Vom 27. Dezember 1928. (R. G. Bl., I, 1929, No. 2, p. 9.)

## GREAT BRITAIN

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) (No. 2) Special Order, 1928, dated 1 August 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V., ch. 30). (S. R. and O., 1928, No. 701.)

Order D. B. (14), dated 18 December 1928, confirming minimum rates of wages for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain) (General Waste Branch) (Amendment) Regulations, 1927, which were not included by the Regulations, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the General Waste Branch of the Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain, dated 27 August 1920, and specifying 24 December 1928 as the date from which such minimum rates shall become effective. (Title in Ministry of Labour Gazette, 1929, No. 1, p. 36.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Mercantile Marine) (Collection of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1928, dated 31 December 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V., ch. 30), and the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. and O., 1928, No. 1069.)

### Northern Ireland.

An Act to prolong the time for the operation of section one of the Housing Act (Northern Ireland), 1927 (18 and 19 Geo. V, ch. 23). Dated 18 December 1928.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Variation and Amendment) Special Order (Northern Ireland), 1928, dated 31 May 1928, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1928, No. 123.)

Order in Council of the Governor of Northern Ireland, dated 6 November 1928, made under section 24 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1928. (Statutes, Regulations and Orders relating to National Health Insurance, Part I, p. 200.)

## GREECE

### Laws.

Act to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Germany, signed in Berlin on 24 March 1928. Dated 15 July 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 132, p. 989.)

Act to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Albania, signed at Athens on 13 October 1926. Dated 2 October 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 212, p. 1837.)

Act No. 3685, respecting the laying of steamboats alongside quays in ports and the granting of unemployment relief to boatmen. Dated 8 December 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 260, p. 2315.)

Act No. 3714, to ratify the Legislative Decree of 10 August 1928, respecting the organisation of services in the Ministry of Public Health, Insurance, and Poor Relief. Dated 24 December 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 274, p. 2428.)

### Orders.

Decree respecting Sunday rest in restaurants, public houses, eating houses, and cabarets in the Piraeus during the winter season. Dated 19 November 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 242, p. 2151.)

Decree respecting the closing in rotation of eating houses and cabarets in Athens. Dated 19 November 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 242, p. 2151.)

\* Decree respecting the interpretation of the provisions of the Decree of 8 July 1925 respecting the eight-hour day in tobacco warehouses and factories. Dated 23 November 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 250, p. 2231.)

Decree respecting the position of salaried employees in case of mobilisation. Dated 9 December 1928. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1928, No. 264, p. 2358.)

## HONG KONG

Notification No. 665. Regulations made by the Governor in Council under sections 10 (6), 14 (7), 37 (2), and 42 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1890, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, on 6 December 1928. (Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1928, No. 54, p. 538.)

## ITALY

*Laws.*

Legge 2 dicembre 1928, n. 2833. Modificazione dei Regi decreti-legge 17 settembre 1925, n. 1819, e 17 febbraio 1927, n. 262, sulla costituzione delle Commissioni per i sinistri marittimi. (Numero di pubblicazione : 3270.) (G. U., 1928, No. 298, p. 6210.)

[Act No. 2833, to amend Royal Legislative Decrees No. 1819 of 17 September 1925 and No. 262 of 17 February 1927 respecting the composition of the boards to enquire into maritime accidents. Dated 2 December 1928.]

Legge 6 dicembre 1928, n. 2838. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 8 maggio 1927, n. 798, concernente l'ordinamento del servizio di assistenza dei fanciulli illegittimi abbandonati o esposti all'abbandono. (Numero di pubblicazione : 3298.) (G. U., 1928, No. 301, p. 6271.)

[Act No. 2838, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 798 of 8 May 1927 respecting the organisation of the department for the relief of deserted or neglected illegitimate children. Dated 6 December 1928.]

Legge 6 dicembre 1928, n. 2940. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 20 novembre 1927, n. 2525, portante modificazioni alle disposizioni in vigore sulla pesca. (Numero di pubblicazione : 76.) (G. U., 1929, No. 5, p. 86.)

[Act No. 2940, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 2525 of 20 November 1927 to amend the provisions in force respecting fisheries. Dated 6 December 1928.]

Legge 9 dicembre 1928, n. 2693. Ordinamento e attribuzioni del Gran Consiglio del Fascismo. (Numero di pubblicazione : 3127.) (G. U., 1928, No. 287, p. 5978.)

[Act No. 2693 : organisation and powers of the Fascist Grand Council. Dated 9 December 1928.]

Legge 13 dicembre 1928, n. 2832. Delega al Governo del Re ad emanare norme, aventi forza di legge, per la completa attuazione della Carta del Lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 3269.) (G. U., 1928, No. 298, p. 6210.)

[Act No. 2832, to empower His Majesty's Government to issue regulations having the force of law for putting the Labour Charter into full operation. Dated 13 December 1928.]

Legge 13 dicembre 1928, n. 3107. Conversione in legge, con modifiche, del R. decreto-legge 16 dicembre 1926, n. 2265, concernente l'istituzione dell'Ente nazionale serico. (Numero di pubblicazione : 154.) (G. U., 1929, No. 10, p. 184.)

[Act No. 3107, to ratify and amend Royal Legislative Decree No. 2265 of 16 December 1926 respecting the institution of the National Silk Association. Dated 13 December 1928.]

Legge 20 dicembre 1928, n. 3093. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 29 luglio 1928, n. 1843, contenente le norme per la disciplina dell'industria della panificazione. (Numero di pubblicazione : 211.) (G. U., 1929, No. 13, p. 230.)

[Act No. 3093, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 1843 of 28 July 1928 issuing rules for the bakery trade. Dated 20 December 1928.]

Legge 24 dicembre 1928, n. 3117. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 3 agosto 1928, n. 1800, contenente provvedimenti a favore degli invalidi e mutilati di guerra e degli ex combattenti appartenenti al cessato personale del servizio telefonico dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 253.) (G. U., 1929, No. 17, p. 327.)

[Act No. 3117, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 1800 of 3 August 1928 issuing provisions respecting persons disabled in the war and ex-combatants belonging to the former State Telephone Department staff. Dated 24 December 1928.]

Legge 24 dicembre 1928, n. 3143. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 8 novembre 1928, n. 2629, che modifica l'art. 11 del R. decreto-legge 27 ottobre 1927, n. 2055, sulla assicurazione obbligatoria contro la tubercolosi. (Numero di pubblicazione : 294.) (G. U., 1929, No. 18, p. 355.)



[Act No. 3143, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 2629 of 8 November 1928, amending section 11 of the Royal Legislative Decree No. 2055 of 27 October 1927 respecting compulsory insurance against tuberculosis. Dated 24 December 1928.]

Legge 25 dicembre 1928, n. 3041. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1647, che autorizza ad emanare norme per la tutela della vita umana in mare. (Numero di pubblicazione : 189.) (G. U., 1929, No. 12, p. 207.)

[Act No. 3041, to ratify Royal Legislative Decree No. 1647 of 14 June 1928 to authorise the issue of rules for the safety of life at sea. Dated 25 December 1928.]

Legge 31 dicembre 1928, n. 3056. Limitazione del numero di determinate categorie delle persone addette nei porti. (Numero di pubblicazione : 162.) (G. U., 1929, No. 11, p. 197.)

[Act No. 3056, to limit the numbers of certain classes of persons working in ports. Dated 31 December 1928.]

Legge 31 dicembre 1928, n. 3119. Giurisdizione civile dei comandanti di porto. (Numero di pubblicazione : 379.) (G. U., 1929, No. 23, p. 454.)

[Act No. 3119, respecting the civil jurisdiction of harbourmasters. Dated 31 December 1928.]

### *Orders.*

Regio decreto 6 dicembre 1928, n. 3222. Norme per l'attuazione del R. decreto 29 marzo 1928, n. 1003, sulla disciplina nazionale della domanda e dell' offerta di lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 309.) (G. U., 1929, No. 18, p. 361.)

[Royal Decree No. 3222, to issue regulations under Royal Legislative Decree No. 1003 of 29 March 1928 respecting the national organisation of labour supply and demand. Dated 6 December 1928.]

Decreto ministeriale 7 dicembre 1928. Istituzione di un Ufficio del lavoro presso la Capitaneria di porto di Castellammare di Stabia. (G. U., 1928, No. 299, p. 6228.)

[Ministerial Decree to establish a dock labour office under the harbour authority of Castellammare di Stabia. Dated 7 December 1928.]

Regio decreto 20 dicembre 1928, n. 3347. Proroga, per l'anno 1929, delle disposizioni per l'applicazione dei contributi sindacali obbligatori a carico dei datori di lavoro agricolo, dei mezzadri e dei coloni parziari. (Numero di pubblicazione : 474.) (G. U., 1928, No. 30, p. 579.)

[Royal Decree No. 3347, to continue for the year 1929 the provisions respecting the application of the compulsory contributions to trade associations due from agricultural employers, *métayers* and other share tenants. Dated 20 December 1928.]

Regio decreto 31 dicembre 1928, n. 3113. Costituzione del Sindacato obbligatorio marittimo dell' Alto e Medio Adriatico per l'assicurazione della gente di mare contro gli infortuni del lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 281.) (G. U., 1929, No. 17, p. 339.)

[Royal Decree No. 3113, to establish the Compulsory Maritime Association of the Upper and Middle Adriatic for the insurance of seamen against industrial accidents. Dated 31 December 1928.]

## JOHORE

Notification No. 665. Rules under the Labour Code, 1924 (section 135 (ii) (b), framed by the Indian Immigration Committee for the payment of transport expenses of Indian immigrant labourers. Gazetted 26 December 1928. (Johore Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. XVIII, No. 92, p. 1133.)

Notification No. 666 under section 54 A of the Labour Code, 1924. Abstract of labour law relating to Indian labourers. Gazetted 26 December 1928. (Johore Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. XVIII, No. 92, p. 1134.)

## KENYA

An Ordinance to provide for the control of traffic on roads and for the licensing and taxation of vehicles used thereon. No. 26 of 1928. Assented to 27 December 1928. (Official Gazette of Kenya, 1929, No. 74, p. 2037.)

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation and control of divisions of land. No. 32 of 1928. Assented to 31 December 1928. (Official Gazette of Kenya, 1928, No. 75, p. 4.)

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation, control and management of the harbours in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, and for matters incidental thereto. No. 33 of 1928. Assented to 31 December 1928. (Official Gazette of Kenya, 1928, No. 75, p. 9.)

### LEEWARD ISLANDS

#### Antigua.

An Ordinance to amend the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Ordinance, 1928. No. 16 of 1928. Assented to 29 December 1928.

An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles plying for hire, and the licensing of the drivers thereof. No. 19 of 1928. Assented to 29 December 1928.

### LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 26 octobre 1928, portant fixation du maximum du salaire normal en matière d'assurance-maladie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 26. Oktober 1928, betreffend Festsetzung des Höchstgrundlohnes in Sachen der Krankenversicherung.

(Mémorial, 1928, No. 50, p. 825.)

### NETHERLANDS

Besluit van den 6den December 1928, tot vaststelling van een Regeling van het Rijkstoezicht op de Luchtvaart. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 454.)

[Decree to issue regulations for State supervision of aerial navigation. Dated 6 December 1928.]

Besluit van den 14den December 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van 3 September 1921 (Staatsblad No. 1042) tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld in artikel 64, sub 5, der Ongevallenwet 1921, zoals dat besluit laatstelijk is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van 22 Mei 1924 (Staatsblad No. 255). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 458.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 3 September 1921 (Staatsblad, No. 1042), to issue general administrative regulations as provided in section 64 (5) of the Accidents Act, 1921, as last amended by Royal Decree of 22 May 1924 (Staatsblad No. 255). Dated 14 December 1928.]

\* Besluit van den 21sten December 1928, tot nadere wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van 4 October 1920 (Staatsblad No. 773) gewijzigd bij het Koninklijk besluit van 3 Maart 1924 (Staatsblad No. 90), tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld bij artikel 82 der Arbeidswet 1919. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 492.)

[Decree further to amend the Royal Decree of 4 October 1920 (Staatsblad, No. 773), amended by the Royal Decree of 3 March 1924 (Staatsblad No. 90), to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 82 of the Labour Act, 1919. Dated 21 December 1928.]

Besluit van den 21sten December 1928, tot nadere wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van den 22sten September 1909 (Staatsblad No. 316) tot uitvoering van artikel 10 der Schepenwet. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 494.)

[Decree further to amend the Royal Decree of 22 September 1909 (Staatsblad, No. 316), under section 10 of the Shipping Act. Dated 21 December 1928.]

Besluit van den 28sten December 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van 28 Februari 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 54), tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld bij de artikelen 1 en 2 der Radenwet zooals dat laatstelijk id gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van 11 Maart 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 73). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 501.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 28 February 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 54), to issue public administrative regulations under sections 1 and 2 of the Councils Act, as last amended by Royal Decree of 11 March 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 73). Dated 28 December 1928.]

Besluit van den 28sten December 1928, tot herziening van het in Artikel 40, eerste lid, der Ongevallenwet 1921 bedoelde tarief, vastgesteld bij Koninklijk besluit van 16 April 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 144). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 503.)

[Decree to revise the scale prescribed by section 40 (1) of the Accidents Act, 1921, and issued by Royal Decree of 16 April 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 144). Dated 28 December 1928.]

Besluit van den 28sten December 1928, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het op 12 Mei 1927 te Guatemala tusschen Nederland en Guatemala gesloten Handelsverdrag (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 446.). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 505.)

[Decree to promulgate in the Staatsblad the Treaty of Commerce between the Netherlands and Guatemala signed on 12 May 1927 in Guatemala. Dated 28 December 1928.]

### NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM

Joint Regulation No. 3 of 1928 to control the storage and sale of explosives. Dated 26 September 1928.

Arrêté conjoint No. 3 réglementant le dépôt et la vente des explosifs et accessoires inflammables aux Nouvelles-Hébrides. Du 26 septembre 1928.

(New Hebrides Condominium Gazette, 1928, No. 20, p. 1.)

### NIGERIA

An Ordinance to amend the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance. No. 23 of 1928. Assented to 26 November 1928. (Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, 29 November 1928, No. 68, ch. 23.)

An Ordinance to amend the Police Ordinance. No. 25 of 1928. Assented to 5 December 1928. (Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, 6 December 1928, No. 71, ch. 25.)

An Ordinance further to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance. No. 32 of 1928. Assented to 6 December 1928. (Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, 13 December 1928, No. 72, ch. 32.)

An Ordinance to amend the Master and Servant Ordinance. No. 40 of 1928. Assented to 13 December 1928. (Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, 13 December 1928, No. 72, ch. 40.)

### NORTHERN RHODESIA

An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Native Tax. No. 5 of 1928. Assented to 28 April 1928. (Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 1928, No. 329, p. 90.)

Government Notice No. 144 of 1928 under the Northern Rhodesia Native Labour and Recruiting Proclamation, 1917: The Native Labour (Medical) Regulations, 1928. Dated 24 September 1928. (Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 1928, No. 342, p. 188.)

Government Notice No. 192 of 1928: the Civil Servants (Native Employees) Rules, 1928. Dated 24 December 1928. (Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 28 December 1928, p. 265.)

### NORWAY

Kongelig resolusjon, hvorved bestemmes: I. Lov av 22 juni 1928 nr. 6 om forandring i lov om ulykkesforsikring for industriarbeidere om. v. av 13 august 1915 med tilleggslover settes, forsvavidt avsnitt I angar, i kraft fra 1 januar 1929. II. Med hjemmel i sammelov bestemmes at følgende bedriftssykdommer likestilles med ulykker i lov om ulykkesforsikring for industriarbeidere m. v. av 13 august 1915 med tilleggslover: 1. Forgiftning ved bly, dets legeringer og forbindelser. 2. Forgiftning ved kviksølv, dets amalgamer og forbindelser. 3. Forgiftning ved fosfor og dets forbindelser. 4. Miltbrandsmittc. 7 desember 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 46, p. 729.)

[Royal Resolution to provide that : (I) Division I of Act No. 6 of 22 June 1928, to amend the Act of 18 August 1915 respecting accident insurance for industrial workers, etc., and the Acts to supplement the same, shall come into operation on 1 January 1929; (II) In pursuance of the above-mentioned Act, the following occupational diseases shall be placed on the same footing as accidents under the Act of 18 August 1915, respecting accident insurance for industrial workers, etc., and the Acts to supplement the same, viz. : (1) poisoning by lead, its alloys and compounds; (2) poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds; (3) poisoning by phosphorus and its compounds; (4) anthrax infection. Dated 7 December 1928.]

Kongelig resolusjon, hvorved i henhold til § 36 i lov om maskinister pa motorfartøier av handelsmarinen av 9 februar 1923 bestemmes, at den senest ved kongelig resolusjon av 22 juni 1928 fastsatte utsettelse med lovens ikrafttreden forlenges til 1 juli 1929. 21 desember 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 48, p. 746.)

[Royal Resolution under section 36 of the Act of 9 February 1923, respecting engineers on motor vessels in the merchant service, to provide that the delay in the coming into operation of the Act last extended by Royal Resolution of 22 June 1928 shall be extended to 1 July 1929. Dated 21 December 1928.]

### POLAND

Ustawa z dnia 19 grudnia 1928 r. w sprawie przedluzenia terminu przedawnienia rent i rat rentowych na obszarze województw poznańskiego i pomorskiego oraz górnośląskiej czesci województwa śląskiego. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 105, poz. 951, p. 2183.)

[Act to prolong the period of prescription for pensions and instalments of pensions in the provinces of Posen and Pomerania and in the Upper Silesian part of the province of Silesia. Dated 19 December 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Sprawiedliwosci i Ministra Pracyji Opieki Społecznej z dnia 4 grudnia 1928 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrami : Spraw Wewnętrznych, Skarbu, Rolnictwa oraz Przemysłu i Handlu — w sprawie przekształcenia sądow przemysłowych w Bielsku, Krakowie i Lwowie na sady pracy oraz zmiany granic okregow niektórych z tych sądow. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 98, poz. 870, p. 2079.)

[Order of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Industry, respecting the conversion of the industrial courts of Bieltz, Cracow, and Lemberg into Labour Courts, and the alteration of the areas of certain of these courts. Dated 4 December 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Sprawiedliwosci oraz Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrami : Spraw Wewnętrznych, Skarbu, Rolnictwa oraz Przemysłu i Handlu z dnia 5 grudnia 1928 r. o ustanowieniu sadu pracy w Bialej. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 98, poz. 872, p. 2080.)

[Order of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce and Industry, respecting the establishment of a Labour Court at Biala. Dated 5 December 1928.]

[Similar Orders for Warsaw (poz. 871), Bialystok (poz. 873), Drohołyecz (poz. 874), Lodz (poz. 875), Sosnowice and Dabrowa Górnicza (poz. 876), Vilna (poz. 877).]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 10 grudnia 1928 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrami : Przemysłu i Handlu, Spraw Wojskowych, Skarbu, Wyznan Religijnych i Oswiecenia Publicznego, Rolnictwa, Komunikacji, Robót Publicznych, Poczti i Telegrafów oraz Reform Rolnych w sprawie wykazów płacy pracowników umysłowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 102, poz. 909, p. 2104.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of Commerce and Industry, War, Finance, Religious Instruction and Education, Agriculture, Communications, Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and Agrarian Reform respecting salary lists for intellectual workers. Dated 10 December 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 14 grudnia 1928 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrem Skarbu, Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu, Ministrem Spraw Wewnętrznych, Ministrem Robót Publicznych, Ministrem Komunikacji i Ministrem Rolnictwa w sprawie uprawnień robotników sezonowych do korzystania ze świadczeń zabezpieczeniowych w okresie sezonu marnotrawego 1928/1929 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 103, poz. 926, p. 2115.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in agreement with the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry, the Interior, Public Works, Communications, and Agriculture, respecting the right of seasonal workers to insurance benefits during the off-season, 1928-1929. Dated 14 December 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrem Spraw Zagranicznych z dnia 24 grudnia 1928 r. w sprawie przedłużenia mocy obowiązującej rozporządzenia Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w porozumieniu z Ministrem Spraw Zagranicznych z dnia 9 lutego 1928 r. w sprawie częściowego wstrzymania emigracji. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, 105, poz. 960, p. 2186.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, issued in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, respecting the prolongation of the period of operation of the Order of 9 February 1928 issued by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting restrictions upon emigration. Dated 24 December 1928.]

### PORTUGUESE COLONIES

#### Angola.

Diploma Legislativo no. 47 : Define e claramente regula os casos em que jos servidores do Estado, na Colonia, têm direito ao abôné do subsidio de familia. 15 de Novembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial da Colonia de Angola, 1928, I Serie, No. 45, p. 644.)

[Legislative Decree No. 47, to define and issue detailed regulations for the cases in which employees of the State in the colony are entitled to draw a family allowance. Dated 15 November 1928.]

#### Manica and Sofala.

Orden no. 5830. Determina que seja adoptado e posto em vigor no Territorio o Diploma Legislativo da Colonia de Moçambique, no. 36 de 12 de Novembro de 1927. 10 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim da Companhia de Moçambique, 1928, No. 24, p. 383.)

[Order No. 5830, to adopt and bring into operation in the Territory Legislative Decree of the Colony of Mozambique No. 36 of 12 November 1927 (respecting the distinctive characteristics of natives). Dated 10 December 1928.]

#### Portuguese Guinea.

Diploma legislativo no. 425, extinguindo o subsidio de familia e fixando os vencimentos dos funcionarios civis e militares desta colônia. 4 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial, 1928, No. 49, p. 639.)

[Legislative Decree No. 425, to abolish the family allowance and fix the salaries of the civil and military employees of the Colony. Dated 4 December 1928.]

Portaria no. 102, fixando o horario de trabalho em todas as repartições publicas da Colonia. 11 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial, 1928, No. 50, p. 655.)

[Order No. 102, to fix the hours of work in all the public offices of the Colony. Dated 11 December 1928.]

Portaria No. 106 : Regulamento das Intendências. 27 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial, 1928, Suplemento ao No. 52, No. 26, 1928, p. 1.)

[Order No. 106, to issue regulations for the administration of the provinces. Dated 27 December 1928.]

#### San Tomé and Principe Islands.

Diploma Legislativo no. 76 — Aprovando o Regulamento do trabalho dos presos. 7 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial de S. Tomé e Príncipe, 1928, No. 49, p. 501.)

[Legislative Decree No. 76, to approve the regulations for prison labour. Dated December 1928.]

Portaria no. 99 — Aprovando o regulamento interno da Curadoria Geral dos Servizais e Colonos. 6 de Dezembro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial de S. Tomé e Príncipe, 1928, No. 19, Suplemento ao No. 49, p. 1.)

[Order No. 99, to approve the regulations for the work of the Department of the Curator-General of Workers and Settlers. Dated 6 December 1928.]

### SPAIN

Real orden relativa a los asesoramientos técnicos que juzguen necesarios los Presidentes de los Comités paritarios para resolver las cuestiones sometidas a su fallo. 9 de agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 865, p. 883.)

[Royal Order respecting the appointment of technical assessors which the chairmen of the joint committees consider necessary for the settlement of the questions referred to them for decision. Dated 9 August 1928.]

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Notification No. 2174 under section 198 (2) of Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) [to impose the undermentioned condition upon which emigration to Christmas Island is permitted in addition to the conditions specified in Notification No. 859 published in the Gazette of 13 May 1927 : That the maximum amount recoverable from any labourer in respect of all advances of wages or money made to him before emigration by his employer shall be \$ 8]. Dated 31 October 1928. (Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 1928, No. 75, p. 1805.)

Notification No. 2175 : Rules framed by the Indian Immigration Committee, under section 125 (2) (b) of Ordinance No. 197 (Labour), for the payment of transport expenses of Indian immigrant labourers. Dated 31 October 1928. (Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 1928, No. 75, p. 1806.)

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance. No. 21 of 1928. Assented to 8 November 1928.

An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Bank Ordinance. No. 22 of 1928. Assented to 8 November 1928.

An Ordinance to amend the Pensions Ordinance. No. 23 of 1928. Assented to 8 November 1928.

An Ordinance to make such amendments of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1926, as are necessary to give effect to a certain resolution adopted by an Imperial Conference held in London in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six. No. 34 of 1928. Assented to 15 December 1928.

### VENEZUELA

Decreto Reglementario de la Ley de Extranjeros. 10 de diciembre de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16, 682, p. 71717.)

[Decree issuing regulations under the Aliens Act. Dated 10 December 1928.]

## LEGISLATION OF 1929

### AUSTRALIA

Western Australia.

Amendments to the Regulations [of 24 June 1925] under "The Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924". Dated 5 January 1929. (Government Gazette of W. A., 1929, No. 3, p. 51.)

### BRITISH GUIANA

An Ordinance to make provision for the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor and for the regulation of such sale and the control of licensed premises. No. 1 of 1929. Assented to 25 January 1929. (Official Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXVII, No. 5, p. 171.)

**BULGARIA**

Ukase No. 3 : Decree to ratify the Recommendations and Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1924 and 1925. Dated 17 January 1929. (Drj. Vest., 1929, No. 253, p. 2.)

**CHILE**

Ley número 4531. — Sobre Cooperativas Agrícolas. 14 de Enero de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1928, No. 15273, p. 245.)

[Act No. 4531, respecting agricultural co-operative societies. Dated 14 January 1929.]

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Constitución de la República Dominicana. 9 de Enero de 1929. (Gaceta Oficial, 19 de Enero de 1929.)

[Constitution of the Dominican Republic. Dated 9 January 1929.]

**FRANCE**

Décret instituant à la Martinique une commission consultative du travail et de l'agriculture. Du 11 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 12, p. 529.)

Décret modifiant et complétant le décret du 25 octobre 1922 sur les soins gratuits aux bénéficiaires de la loi du 31 mars 1919. Du 26 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 27, p. 1433.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 5 de la loi du 30 mars 1928 relative au statut du personnel naviguant de l'aéronautique. Du 26 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 28, p. 1462.)

Décret modifiant le paragraphe 2 de l'article 3 du décret du 19 juillet 1925 déterminant les conditions d'application à la Martinique, la Guadeloupe et la Réunion de la loi du 9 avril 1898 et des lois subséquentes sur la responsabilité des accidents du travail. Du 30 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 28, p. 1472.)

Décret modifiant le paragraphe 2 de l'article 3 du décret du 19 juillet 1925 déterminant les conditions d'application à la Guyane de la loi du 9 avril 1898 et des lois subséquentes sur la responsabilité des accidents du travail. Du 30 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 28, p. 1473.)

Décret créant en Indochine une juridiction spéciale pour la répression des infractions au contrat de travail. Du 30 janvier 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 28, p. 1473.)

Instruction relative à l'application des dispositions des articles 76 à 79, 81, 84, 85 et 153 de la loi du 30 décembre 1928 portant fixation du budget général pour l'exercice 1929. Du 6 février 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 36, p. 1786.)

[Allocations, etc., aux veuves et orphelins de militaires ou marins de carrière et de fonctionnaires civils décédés avant le 17 avril 1924 ; allocation spéciale supplémentaire aux grands invalides de la guerre.]

**GERMANY**

Gesetz über den Handels- und Schiffsverkehrsvertrag [1. September 1928] zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und der Südafrikanischen Union. Vom 3. Januar 1929. (R. G. Bl., II, 1929, No. 3, p. 15.)

Gesetz zur Änderung der Gewerbeordnung (Handwerks-Novelle). Vom 11. Februar 1929. (R. G. Bl., I, 1929, No. 7, p. 21.)

Verordnung betreffend Krankenfürsorge auf Kauffahrteischiffen. Vom 4. Januar 1929. (R. G. Bl., II, 1929, No. 4, p. 33.)

Wahlordnung für die Wahl der Beisitzer in den Spruchbehörden der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 31. Januar 1929. (R. G. Bl., I, 1929, No. 5, p. 15.)

\* Zweite Verordnung über Ausdehnung der Unfallversicherung auf Berufskrankheiten. Vom 11. Februar 1929. (R. G. Bl., I, 1929, No. 7, p. 27.)

**GREAT BRITAIN**

Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Consolidation Order, 1929. Dated 1 January 1929. (S. R. and O., 1929, No. 2.)

## HUNGARY

\* 1929. évi V. Törvénycikk a sütőipari munkának szabályozásáról sz. 1923 : XV. Törvénycikk egyes rendelkezéseinek módosításáról. 1929 évi január hó 3-án. (Országos Törvénytar, 1929. évi január hó 9-én, p. 10.)

[Act No. V of 1929, to amend certain provisions of Act No. XV of 1923 concerning the regulation of employment in the bakery trade. Dated 3 January 1929.]

## INDIA

Notification (Department of Commerce) No. 236-C. (24) [under section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925) : amendment in the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925]. Dated 19 January 1929. (Gazette of India, 1929, Part I, No. 3, p. 23.)

## IRISH FREE STATE

National Health Insurance. Additional Benefits Regulations, 1929. No. 3 of 1929. Dated 7 February 1929. (S. R. and O. 1929, No. 3.)

## ITALY

Legge 3 gennaio 1929, n. 16. Disposizioni integrative sui Consigli ed Uffici provinciali dell' economia. (Numero di pubblicazione : 322.) (G. U., 1929, No. 19 p. 379.)

[Act No. 16, to issue supplementary provisions respecting the provincial economic councils and offices. Dated 3 January 1929.]

\* Legge 10 gennaio 1929, n. 65. Assicurazione obbligatoria per le malattie e per l'assistenza sociale della gente del mare e dell' aria. (Numero di pubblicazione : 518.) (G. U., 1929, No. 33, p. 619.)

[Act No. 65, respecting compulsory sickness insurance and social welfare for seamen and airmen. Dated 10 January 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 7 gennaio 1929. Determinazione della tariffa dei contributi da versarsi nell' anno 1929 all' Associazione nazionale per la prevenzione degli infortuni da parte degli enti assicuratori contro gli infortuni sul lavoro. (G. U., 1929, No. 12, p. 214.)

[Ministerial Decree to fix the scale of contributions to be paid for the year 1929 to the National Accident Prevention Association by the industrial accident insurance institutions. Dated 7 January 1929.]

## LUXEMBURG

\* Loi du 5 janvier 1929 sur l'apprentissage.

Gesetz vom 5. Januar 1929 über das Lehrlingswesen. (Memorial, 1929, No. 3, p. 17.)

## MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

## Federal District.

\* Reglamento de la Industria del Pan, en el Distrito federal. 9 de enero de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 15 de enero de 1929, No. 12, sección primera, p. 7.)

[Regulations for the bakery industry in the Federal District. Dated 9 January 1929.]

## PORTUGAL

Decreto No. 16386 — Reune num so diploma todas as disposições acêrca da permanência de estrangeiros em Portugal. 18 de Janeiro de 1929. (Diário do Governo, 1929, No. 15, p. 132.)

[Decree No. 16386, to consolidate the provisions respecting the sojourn of aliens in Portugal. Dated 18 January 1929.]

Decreto No. 16399 — Manda passar para o Ministério da Marinha todos os serviços que interessam ao nosso fomento marítimo comercial, à marinha mercante nacional, à manutenção e desenvolvimento do nosso comércio marítimo, ao melhoramento e desenvolvimento do tráfego marítimo comercial e à frequência dos nossos portos pela marinha de comércio estrangeira e os relativos às pescas mari-



timas. 22 de Janeiro de 1929. (Diario do Govêrno, 1929, No. 18, p. 149 ; Erratum : No. 20, p. 278.)

[Decree No. 16399, to transfer to the Ministry of Shipping all the departments concerned in the facilitation of national maritime commerce, the national merchant service, the maintenance and development of national maritime commerce, the improvement and development of maritime commercial traffic, and the frequenting of national ports by foreign merchant vessels, and also the departments dealing with sea fisheries. Dated 22 January 1929.]

Decreto No. 16443 — Aprova o Codigo de Invalidos. 1 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Diario do Govêrno, 1929, No. 26, p. 313.)

[Decree No. 16443, to approve the War Disablement Code. Dated 1 February 1929.]

Decreto No. 16446 — Esclarece algumas das bases do *modus vivendi* para o fornecimento de mao de obra a S. Tomé e Principe, celebrado entre esta colônia e a de Angola. — Fixa novas vantagens para ambas as colônias e para os próprios serviços. (Diario do Govêrno, 1929, No. 26, p. 324.)

[Decree No. 16446, to explain certain provisions of the Agreement (of 28 April 1926), for the supply of labour to San Tomé and Principe, concluded by that Colony with Angola, and to grant new advantages to both colonies and to their workers. Dated 1 February 1929.]

Decreto No. 16473 — Promulga o estatuto politico, civil e criminal dos indigenas. 6 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Diario do Govêrno, 1929, No. 30, p. 386.)

[Decree No. 16473, to promulgate the Political, Civil and Criminal By-laws for natives. Dated 6 February 1929.]

Decreto No. 16474 — Promulgua o diploma orgânico das relações de direito privado entre indigenas e nao indigenas. 6 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Diario do Govêrno 1929, No. 30, p. 389.)

[Decree No. 16474, to promulgate the fundamental provisions respecting private legal relations between natives and non-natives. Dated 6 February 1929.]

Decreto No. 16475 — Institui o regime de reserva de mao de obra no território do distrito de Quelimane na colônia de Moçambique e no da área de todos os prazos situados noutras regioes da mesma colônia. 6 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Diario do Govêrno, 1929, No. 30, p. 392.)

[Decree No. 16475 to institute a labour reserve in the district of Quelimane in the Colony of Mozambique and in the area of every *prazo* estate situated in other regions of the said Colony. Dated 6 February 1929.]

## RUMANIA

Decizie Ministrului Cultelor si Artelor No. 129. — Aplicarea unor articole din noua lege a invatamântului secundar, si pentru seminarii. 3 Ianuarie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 11, p. 318.)

[Order No. 129 of the Minister of Education and the Arts, to extend certain sections of the new Secondary Education Act to Catholic seminaries. Dated 3 January 1929.]

\* Decizie Consiliului de Ministri No. 5. Fond pentru ajutorarea celor lipsiti de lucru. 8 Ianuarie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 12, p. 335.)

[Order No. 5 of the Council of Ministers, to establish a fund for the relief of the unemployed. Dated 8 January 1929.]

Decret regal : Se aproba proiectul pentru modificarea art. 33 din regulamentul legii pentru infiintarea camerelor de agricultura. Nr. 52, 11 Ianuarie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 10, p. 286.)

[Royal Decree No. 52, to approve the draft amendment of section 33 of the Regulations under the Act to establish chambers of agriculture. Dated 11 January 1929.]

## SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Act respecting the appointment, transference to another locality or post or class or to the reserve, pensioning and dismissal of State employees. Dated 12 January 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 11-VI.)

## SPAIN

Real decreto-ley aprobando, con el caracter de Ley, el proyecto de reforma y adaptación del Decreto-ley de 15 de Julio de 1925, sobre organización y atribuciones de los Tribunales tutelares para niños. 3 de Febrero de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 37, p. 1059.)

[Royal Legislative Decree to approve and ratify the Bill to amend the Legislative Decree of 15 July 1925 respecting the organisation and functions of the juvenile courts. Dated 3 February 1929.]

Real decreto-ley reorganizando los Patronales provinciales y locales de Acción Social y Emigración. 4 de Febrero de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 38, p. 1099.)

[Royal Legislative Decree to reorganise the provincial and local social welfare and emigration committees. Dated 4 February 1929.]

Real decreto aprobando el Reglamento, que se inserta, para la ejecución de la ley de Tribunales Tutelares de Menores. 3 de Febrero de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 38, p. 1100.)

[Royal Decree to approve the regulations under the Act respecting juvenile courts. Dated 3 February 1929.]

Real decreto disponiendo que el Consejo de Cultura Social del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión tenga bajo su dirección y gobierno los organismos que se indican. 4 de Febrero de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 39, p. 1131.)

[Royal Decree to specify the organisations to be placed under the Council for Social Studies of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Dated 4 February 1929.]

Real decreto disponiendo que toda persona natural o jurídica que ejerza cualquier industria de transformación o transportes está obligada a llenar, suscribir y entregar en las Inspecciones Industriales, el formulario que la Dirección general de Industria proponga para la actividad de que se trate. 9 de Febrero de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 43, p. 1206.)

[Royal Decree to provide that every person or body corporate engaged in any manufacturing or transport industry shall fill up, sign, and send in to the industrial inspectorate the form prescribed by the General Directorate of Industry for the business in question. Dated 9 February 1929.]

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proclamation No. 3 of 1929 under section 11 of the Industrial Training Ordinance, Chapter 150, to proclaim boilermaking to be a trade or craft to which boys may be apprenticed under the said section. Dated 12 January 1929. (Trinidad Royal Gazette, 1928, No. 3, p. 39.)

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Notice No. 59 (Department of Native Affairs): Labour Agents' and Employers' Recruiting Licences. Dated 11 January 1929. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXXV, No. 1751, p. 46.)

Government Notice No. 51 (Department of Railways and Harbours): Officers' Staff Regulations. Dated 11 January 1929. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXXV, No. 1751, p. 67.)

Government Notice No. 52 (Department of Railways and Harbours): Employees Staff Regulations. Dated 11 January 1929. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXXV, No. 1751, p. 68.)

## URUGUAY

Decreto. Se declara obligatoria la fijación de los carteles sobre riesgo del trabajo industrial en lugar visible de los establecimientos industriales. 2 de Enero de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1928, No. 6763, p. 53-A.)

[Decree to render compulsory the conspicuous display in all industrial establishments of posters concerning the dangers of industrial employment. Dated 2 January 1929.]

## Book Notes

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office.** *Freedom of Association.* Vol. IV. *Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Bulgaria, Rumania.* Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 31. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son, 1928. xi + 405 pp. 5s; \$1.25.

The monographs comprised in the fourth volume of this work are arranged according to the plan adopted in the previous volumes. Each is followed by a bibliography.

— *International Survey of Legal Decisions of Labour Law 1927.* Geneva, 1928. xlvii + 335 pp. 8s.; \$2.

The third volume of this survey, the first number of which appeared in 1926, includes for the first time a section devoted to legal decisions on labour legislation in the United States of America. The introductory "Notes on the Authorities having Jurisdiction in Labour Matters" for that country are by the former legal expert of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Mr. Lindley D. Clark (now Deputy Compensation Commissioner of the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission).

**Internationale Landarbeiter-Föderation.** *Bericht des Sekretärs über die Tätigkeit in der Zeit von September 1926 bis August 1928.* 103 pp.

**Internationale Union der Organisationen der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen der Lebens- und Genussmittelindustrie.** *Tätigkeitsbericht des Sekretariates der I.U.L. und Berichte der angeschlossenen Organisationen an den IV. Internationalen Kongress der Lebensmittelarbeiter in Wien Juli 1928. Protokoll des IV. Kongresses der I.U.L. vom 2. bis 4. Juli 1928, Wien.* Zurich. 368 pp.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

#### ESTONIA

**Central Bureau of Statistics.** *The Estonian Year-Book 1929.* Edited by Albert PULLERTS. Tallinn. viii + 344 pp. illustr.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of Estonia, a number of special surveys have been added to the current information contained in this second edition of the "Estonian Year Book". The introduction of the new currency is reflected in some of the statistical tables. The latter include index numbers of cost of living and wholesale prices for the period 1913-1928. Statistical and other information is also given on education (including vocational training), agriculture, industry, transport, foreign trade, banking, finance, the co-operative movement, labour and social welfare, etc.

#### FINLAND

**Socialministeriet. Ministère des Affaires sociales.** *Yrkesinspektionen Ar 1927. L'inspection du travail en 1927.* Helsingfors, 1929. 95 pp.

— **Statistika centralbyran. Bureau de statistique.** *Arbetsstatistik i Olycksfallen i Arbetet. Ar 1924. Statistique ouvrière des accidents du travail. Année 1924.* Statistique officielle de Finlande. XXVI. Helsingfors, 1928. 94 pp.

— *Arbetsstatistik i Olycksfallen i Arbetet. Ar 1925. Statistique ouvrière des accidents du travail. Année 1925.* Statistique officielle de Finlande. XXVI. Helsingfors, 1928. 94 pp.

— *Statistisk Årsbok för Finland. Ny serie. Tjugusjätte Årgången 1928. Annuaire statistique de Finlande. Nouvelle série. Vingt-sixième année 1928.* Helsingfors, 1928. xxi + 353 pp.

**GERMANY**

**Reichsgesundheitsamt.** *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte.* Sechzigster Band. Zweites Heft. Berlin, 1928. Pp. 155-214.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

**Board of Trade.** In Conjunction with the **Ministry of Labour** and the **Registrar-General's Office.** *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years from 1913 to 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. xv + 377 pp. 6s. 6d.

**ITALY**

**Istituto Nazionale di Economia agraria.** *Annali dell' Osservatorio di Economia Agraria di Bologna annesso alla Cattedra di Economia Agraria del R. Istituto Superiore Agraria.* Vol. I, 1927. Piacenza, 1928. iv + 381 pp.

An experimental station to investigate difficult problems of rural economics was founded in 1926 in connection with the Higher Institute of Agriculture in Bologna and its Chair of Rural Economy. The direction of this very useful institution was entrusted to the holder of the Chair of Rural Economy, Professeur TASSINARI.

The first volume of annals published by the station includes four studies. Dr. Aldo PAGANI contributes a statistical and economic study concerning two regions, Emilia and Romagna, where certain questions of rural economics are the subject of much discussion, and a study on economic and agricultural conditions in the province of Ravenna. Dr. Dario PERINI describes a farm in Bologna during the period 1919-1926, and Professor TASSINARI presents a monograph on rent and share-farming in fruit culture. These careful and detailed studies of the regions, farms, or subjects indicated are based on an analysis of the technical agricultural factors and the economic problems involved, and are very helpful to an understanding of modern Italian agriculture.

**NORWAY**

**Socialdepartementet.** *De Internasjonale Arbeidskonferanse i Genève i 1928.* St. med. nr. 8 (1929). Socialdepartementets innstilling av 4de januar 1928, som er bifalt ved kongelig resolusjon av samme dag. Oslo, 1929. 34 pp.

Government report to the Storting on the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference, to which is appended a detailed account of the proceedings prepared by the Government delegate, Mr. Th. G. THORSEN, for the Ministry of Social Affairs.

**UNITED STATES**

**Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines.** *Coal-Mine Fatalities in the United States 1927.* By William W. ADAMS. Bulletin No. 293. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. vi + 120 pp. 20 cents.

**Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics.** *Beneficial Activities of American Trade Unions.* Bulletin No. 465. Miscellaneous Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. vi + 229 pp. 60 cents.

The book deals with an aspect of trade union activities which is too frequently overlooked. The chapters on the welfare and health activities of American trade unions are particularly valuable. An important chapter deals with the organisation of recreation by American trade unions on behalf of their members. Extensive illustrations are given showing the nature of the recreational facilities afforded. Also of importance are the chapter and illustrations showing the housing activities of various groups within the American labour movement. A further chapter, dealing with the co-operation of trade unions with employers and giving numerous instances of such co-operation, throws an interesting light on a distinctive feature of American trade unionism.

Another interesting feature of the book is the information it provides on the business enterprise of organised labour in America. An indication is given of the extent of labour interests in banking, insurance, co-operative purchase organisations, and even model farming.

— — — *Labour Legislation of 1927*. Bulletin No. 470. Labour Laws of the United States Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. iv + 90 pp. 15 cents.

— — — *Labour Organisations in Chile*. By Moisés POBLETE TRONCOSO. Bulletin No. 461. Miscellaneous Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. ix + 41 pp.

This useful account of the labour movement in Chile sets forth the legal position in that country with regard to freedom of association. A classification is made of the various kinds of unions operating in Chile. The booklet reveals the importance of the hold which the labour movement there already has on the economic life of the community.

— — — *Employment Service. Industrial, Agricultural and General Employment Prospects for 1929*. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1929. 11 + 21 pp.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Public Instruction. *A Digest of the Laws Controlling School Attendance and Employment of Minors*. Harrisburg, 1928. 72 pp.

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allgemeiner freier Angestelltenbund. *Angestelltenversicherungsgesetz. Textausgabe mit den wichtigsten Ausführungsbestimmungen und Verweisungen*. Herausgegeben von Rudolf PETERS. Berlin, Freier Volksverlag, 1928. 136 pp.

Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisasjon i Norge. *Fagorganisasjonen i Norge. Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisasjon 1899-1924*. Første bind. Edited by Gunnar OUSLAND. Oslo, Det Norske Arbeiderpartis Forlag, 1927. 481 pp.

This noteworthy and well illustrated work published on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, has been prepared under the supervision of a special committee of the Federation and is being published in two parts. The first part has now appeared. It contains a history of the origin of the Federation of Trade Unions and of its development during the first twenty-five years, and an account of the economic, cultural and political co-operation in the Norwegian labour movement, and of the Norwegian trade unions' attitude towards social legislation and their international relations (including their attitude towards the International Labour Organisation). The second part, which will also consist of about 500 octavo pages, is expected to be ready during the course of this year. It will contain a survey of the activities of the affiliated unions, a historical account of the more important disputes and negotiations, a survey of the conflict concerning the structure and the tactics of the organisations, and a statistical section throwing light on the whole development and activities of the trade unions.

Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft (Enquete-Ausschuss). *Die Arbeitsleistung im Braunkohlenbergbau in den Jahren 1913-1926*. Sonderveröffentlichung aus dem Endebericht des (IV.) Unterausschusses für Arbeitsleistung. Berlin, E. S. Mittler und Sohn, 1928. 21 pp.

— — — *Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (I. Unterausschuss.) 3. Arbeitsgruppe. *Wandlungen in den wirtschaftlichen Organisationsformen*. Zweiter Teil. *Entwicklungslinien der industriellen und gewerblichen Kartellierung*. Erster Abschnitt. *Arbeitsplan, Maschinenbau*. Berlin, 1928. xi + 338 pp.

Baumgarten, Dr. Franziska. *Die Berufseignungsprüfungen. Theorie und Praxis*. Munich and Berlin, Oldenbourg, 1928. 742 pp. illustr.

Bottai, Giuseppe. *Sviluppi dell' idea corporativa nella legislazione internazionale*. Edizioni di *Il Giornale di Politica e di Letteratura*. Leghorn, 1928. 64 pp.

Bowley, Arthur L. *Éléments de statistique*. Traduits sur la cinquième édition anglaise. Bibliothèque internationale d'Economie politique, publiée sous la direction de Alfred BONNET. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1929. xi + 614 pp.

**Brauer, Theodor.** *Ketteler. Der deutsche Bischof und Sozialreformer.* Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Hanscatische Verlagsanstalt. 139 pp. 4.80 marks.

Thanks to his thorough knowledge of the character and works of Bishop Ketteler, the eminent prelate of the Catholic Church in Germany, the author of this biography has been able to give a vivid and comprehensive account of his life and of his work. The first part of the book, which is also the most important, acquaints us with the activities of the man who, first a priest in a country parish, then provost in Berlin, and finally Bishop of Mainz, became the great social reformer who occupies so important a place in the history of German social policy.

In the second part of the work, the author develops the fundamental ideas of social reform conceived by Ketteler. He deals, in particular, with Christianity and social questions, labour problems and labour protection, by which the author understands the cultivation of the corporate spirit and the development of co-operative activities among the workers.

**British Social Hygiene Council.** *Thirteenth Annual Report, 1 June 1927-31 May 1928.* London. 132 pp.

**Calhoun, Arthur W.** *The Worker looks at Government.* New York, International Publishers, 1927. 176 pp.

This book embodies a conception of Government which is the outcome of several years' study by classes at Brookwood Labour College. It deals with various aspects of government in the United States which are of most significance to workers. Its principal object is to prepare workers for the rôle they will be called upon to play in the event of the development of a Labour Party in that country. The underlying idea throughout is that if and when a Labour Party does evolve in the United States, it shall not be "a mere liberal social-reform movement but rather a class-conscious organ of a militant working class."

**Carslaw, R. McG., and Kirkpatrick, W. H.** *An Economic and Financial Analysis of Fifteen East Anglian Farms, 1926-1927.* University of Cambridge, Department of Agriculture, Farm Economics Branch, Report No. 10. Cambridge, 1928. 17 pp., tables. 1s.

**Centralförbundet för Socialt Arbete.** *1903-1928. Minnesskrift.* Stockholm, Oscar Eklunds Boktryckeri, 1928. 103 pp.

A volume published on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Swedish Central Association for Social Work. The detailed descriptions given of the research work, the publishing and the lecturing activities of the Association throw an interesting light on the development of social problems in Sweden during the last quarter of a century.

**Chauveau, Dr. C.** *Loi sur les assurances sociales : Commentaire juridique, financier et administratif.* Lettre-préface de M. Raymond POINCARÉ. Paris, Librairie Générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1928. 1253 pp.

**Confederazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agricoltori. Commissione di Studi Giuridici.** *I. Schema di norme su le migliorie nelle locazioni di fondi rustici.* Rome. 42 pp.

The Legal Studies Committee of the National Fascist Federation of Agriculturists has undertaken a study of the problem of the recognition of rights acquired by the farmer in respect to improvements made by him on a rented farm. The Committee has made proposals which tend to modify certain of the fundamental legal provisions now in force and which lay down the farmers' right to compensation. The Committee has further suggested measures against abuses. The Provincial Economic Council for each province is to draw up a list — periodically submitted for revision — of recognised improvements. The tenant must notify the owner of such improvements as he intends to make. On the other hand, the owner, if he objects to any improvement proposed, can appeal to the Provincial Economic Council, with whom lies the final decision. The owner also may carry out improvements. If no objection has been raised sixty days after notification, the tenant may put in hand the work of improvement which entitles him to compensation; the amount, fixed at the end of his tenancy, will be approximately equivalent to three-quarters of his outlay.

**Co-operative Press Agency.** *The People's Year Book. Being the Annual of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, 1929.* Manchester, Co-operative Wholesale Society. 344 pp.

The year book gives, as in previous issues, an extensive survey of consumers' co-operative activities in Great Britain and in other countries, together with articles on questions affecting European political and economic interests. Special articles are devoted to co-operative organisations in the Dominions and their relations with the consumers' movement at home.

**Co-operative Union.** *The Co-operative Directory, 1928.* Manchester, 1928. 424 pp.

**Czachyra, Adam.** *O ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych.* Warsaw, Związek Rewizyjny Polskich Spółdzielni Rolniczych, 1928. 72 pp.

**Deutsche Schifffahrts-Kalender (Deutscher Nautischer Kalender) 1929.** Achtund-dreissigster Jahrgang. Bearbeitet von Seefahrtsschuldirektor PREUSS und Kapitän Theo E. SÖNNICHSEN. Hamburg, Verlag der "Hansa" Deutsche Nautische Zeitschrift. 197 pp.

**Fabregat, Luis E.** *Legislacion social y del trabajo vigente en Cuba (anotada y concordada), 1927.* Havana, J. Martin. 176 pp.

**Gerber, Walter.** *Die öffentliche Unternehmung in privatrechtlicher Form. Ein Beitrag zur sozialökonomischen Lehre von den Formen öffentlicher Unternehmungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schweiz.* Genehmigt auf Antrag von Dr. M. SAITZEW. Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Zurich, Girsberger and Co., 1928. XIII + 242 pp.

**Gesamtverband der Krankenkassen Deutschland.** *Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1927.* Berlin. 128 pp.

**Gombo, Etienne.** *Le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau international du Travail et l'augmentation du nombre de ses membres. Revision de l'article 393 du Traité de Versailles, soit de l'article 311 du Traité de Trianon.* Extrait de la Revue de Hongrie, du 15 novembre 1928. Budapest, imprimerie de la Société anonyme Athenaeum, 1928. 29 pp.

**Graziadei, Antonio.** *Kapital und Löhne.* Berlin, R. L. Prager; Milan, L. Trevisini, 1929. 181 pp.

German edition of a work to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 6, June 1928, p. 923.

**Gross, Walter.** *Vorschläge zu einem neuen deutschen Miet-, Wohn- und Bodenrecht (Wohnwirtschafts-Gesetz). Januar 1929.* Dresden. 88 pp.

**Grunitz, Heinz.** *Der Anteil der Arbeitskosten am Preise der Steinkohle im rhein-westfäl. Bergbau in den letzten 15 Jahren.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Duisburg-Ruhrport, Daubenspeck und Fastenrath, 1928. ix + 139 pp.

*Handbuch der Kredit-Genossenschaften. Jahrgang 1928-1929.* Bearbeitet von Dr. K. TUSCHINSKI. Berlin, Leipzig, Verlag für Börsen- und Finanzliteratur Aktiengesellschaft. LXXXIII + 772 pp. 32 marks.

Of the 52,440 co-operative societies existing at 1 January 1929 in Germany, 22,395 (42.7 per cent.) are shown to be co-operative credit societies with a membership of about 3,000,000. Their growing importance justifies the investigations which enabled the data given in this work to be collected. These data relate, for each society, to: latest balance-sheet, profit and loss account, management, date of foundation, object, banking relations, membership, etc.

**Hantos, Dr. Elemér.** *Europäischer Zollverein und Mitteleuropäische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft.* Nr. 1 der Schriftenreihe des Europäischen Zoll-Vereins E. V. Berlin, Organisation Verlagsgesellschaft. 67 pp.

The author's thesis is that a *rapprochement* between Central European countries is an essential preliminary to a Pan-European Union.





**Hauptverband deutscher Krankenkassen.** *Jahrbuch der Krankenversicherung* 1927. Berlin, 1928. 367 pp.

**Hendrych, Viktor.** *Unfallverhütungsarbeit.* Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Hauptverbandes der Industrie. Teplitz-Schönau, 1929. 33 pp.

**Hill, Karl.** *Die Werksbeurlaubung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne-Mülheim, Karl Glitscher, 1928. xi + 71 pp.

This work bears on a point of labour law hitherto little studied: the grant of holidays to the wage earner in the case of an undertaking suspending work. In addition to stoppages due to various causes, fire or frost, for example, those arising from special circumstances, such as the "passive resistance" which followed the occupation of the Ruhr, have raised, in Germany, a whole series of social and legal problems. It is the latter more especially which the author examines in the five sections of his exposition.

**Hostenche, Francisco.** *El derecho del despido en el contrato de trabajo. El derecho, la ley y la corporacion.* Barcelona, Libreria Bosch, 1929. 208 pp. 4 pesetas.

The author examines the evolution of modern legal conceptions concerning the relations between employers and workers and, more especially, the right of dismissal in the labour contract.

*Jahrbuch des Krankenversicherungsrechts.* In Verbindung mit Dr. MENTZEL, Dr. MOLL, herausgegeben von Dr. Hs. Th. SOERGEL. 14. Jahrgang. Enthaltend Rechtsprechung und Zeitschriftenaufsätze des Jahres 1927. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1928. x + 92 pp.

**Jones, A. Creech.** *Trade Unionism of To-day.* Workers' Educational Association Outlines. General Editor: R. S. LAMBERT, M.A. London, Longmans, Green and Co. vi + 90 pp.

One of a series of volumes issued by the Workers' Educational Association, for working-class students. It contains a description of the main phases of trade union activity in the sphere of collective bargaining, organisation and education. The chapters on "Federation and Concentration", and on "Union Joint Working Agreements", in particular, deserve the attention of all interested in latter-day forms of trade union activity.

**Karsten, A.** *Sozialer Ratgeber. Mitgliedschaft, Beiträge, Ansprüche und Verfahren auf dem gesamten Gebiet der Sozialen Versicherung, Versorgung und Fürsorge.* Berlin, Zentralverband der Arbeits-Invaliden und Witwen Deutschlands. 253 pp.

**Kreil, Dr.** *Sozialversicherung und Wirtschaft.* Mit einem Vorwort von Präsident SCHAEFFER vom Reichsversicherungsamt und 7 bildlichen Darstellungen. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 133 pp.

**Kussner, Karl.** *Englische Volksbildungsarbeit.* Stuttgart, Verlag Silberung, 1927. 155 pp.

The author examines the tasks of workers' education in Great Britain and the means employed to fulfil them. He considers in turn the history of the question, the requirements of workers' education and the results attained. In this last part of his study the author describes the way in which the State, local authorities, universities and trade unions have contributed, according to their means, to the work undertaken. In conclusion, he draws a parallel between the development of workers' education in Great Britain and in Germany, and points out the British experiments which might usefully be copied in Germany. The volume includes a bibliography.

**Laffon-Montels, Marcel.** *La radiodiffusion. Problème social. Problème de droit public.* Préface de Achille MESTRE. Paris, Publications radio-électriques et scientifiques, journal "Le Haut-Parleur", 1928. 124 pp. 8 fr.

The author examines in turn the birth of broadcasting, its characteristic features, and its social rôle as a means of information and education. He considers the legal provisions relating to broadcasting in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and the U.S.S.R., and describes the preliminaries to the passing of similar legis-

lation in France. Finally, he analyses the rights of authors and broadcasting agencies, and the restrictions which should be placed on the commercial use of broadcasting. The volume includes a bibliography.

**Lapchevic.** *Polojai radničke Kease i sindikalni pokret ou Srbiji.* Belgrade, 1928. 411 pp.

Study on the position of the working classes and the trade union movement in Serbia.

**Les Pays-Bas et leurs Colonies.** "L'Illustration économique et financière". Numéro spécial. Supplément au n° du 25 août 1928. Paris. 224 pp.

**Lefouzé, Pierre.** *La crise des exportations anglaises 1920-1927.* Université de Bordeaux. Facultés de Droit et des Lettres. Publications de l'Institut d'Étude et de Documentation économiques et sociales. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. 151 pp.

The first two parts of this book, which deal with the effects and the economic causes of the crisis in the British export industries, contain a considerable amount of information on the situation in Great Britain which is not easily accessible to those who do not read English. It is regrettable, however, that the author has not consulted more English sources of information.

**Magyarországi vas- és Fém munkások Központi Szövetsége Vezetőségének.** *Jelenléte és Zarszanadása a XII. rendes és 25. Évi jubileumi Közgyűlésre 1903-1928.* Budapest. 136 pp.

Report of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Metal Workers' Association prepared on the occasion of the twelfth ordinary meeting and twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Association. The membership of the organisation, originally 7,127, after some fluctuations, reached its highest figure in 1917-1918 with over 80,000 members. It fell to 49,000 in 1919 and to 17,715 in 1927.

**Mahaim, Ernest.** *Histoire de la Convention de Washington sur la durée du travail.* Extrait de la *Revue économique internationale*, décembre 1928. Brussels, Goemaere, 1928. 33 pp.

The author's intention was not to discuss the merits and the disadvantages of the eight-hour day or the expediency of this or that legislative measure. His purpose was to write a history of the Washington Convention of 1919. He examines in turn the work of the Paris and Washington Conferences, analyses the Articles of the Convention, recalls the first ratifications and the first difficulties, and considers the attitude of the British Labour Government towards the question, the scope of the work of the London Conference of Labour Ministers (1926), and that of the Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine the means of hastening the progress of ratification of the Convention (November 1926 and January 1927). Finally, he considers the situation arising from the British demand for revision (February 1928).

The author's conclusion is optimistic. "The eight-hour day", he says, "is firmly established in the national legislations and in the customs of a large section of industry. One may say that the differences which exist in fact between the big industrial countries are practically negligible and that the adjustment sought through a revision of the international text will bear only on points of detail."

— *Marxism et Libéralisme.* Reprinted from the review *Le Flambeau*. Brussels, Henri van Sulper, 1929. 27 pp.

After analysing the ideas expounded by Mr. de Man in *Au delà du Marxisme* and others of his works, Mr. Mahaim considers what conclusions Liberalism should draw from this study. "When one goes to the bottom of things", he says, "one cannot help seeing in this reaction against the sombre Marxist doctrine a sudden uprising of liberty. What is not in conformity with Marxism is the continuous and growing material, intellectual and moral progress of the working classes. This progress I call a conquest of liberty."

**Mess, Henry A.** *Industrial Tyneside.* A Social Survey made for the Bureau of Social Research for Tyneside. London, Ernest Benn, 1928. 184 pp.

An exceptionally interesting and well documented survey, made by the Director of the Bureau of Social Research for Tyneside assisted by a local committee, of the social and industrial conditions of Tyneside — the district including particularly

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, South Shields, Tynemouth and Wallsend. The survey is not, to use the author's expression, a "statistical photograph" of the district at a particular point in time, but a study of the area over a period of about a century with special attention to the last few years. Much of the information it contains has already been published in a number of official and unofficial reports, but this information is here analysed, arranged and commented upon in a form which gives it a totally new significance.

The chief industries of Tyneside being shipbuilding and coal mining — two of the most unstable and for the last eight years two of the most deeply depressed industries in Great Britain — the picture presented is necessarily a gloomy one. Irregular employment, high birth rate, bad housing, inadequate educational facilities, high morbidity rate, lack of social life — such are the salient features that emerge from this careful marshalling of facts and figures. The plight of the smaller towns, those having between 10,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, is particularly unhappy.

The outstanding problem of Tyneside, as the Survey Committee see it, is to establish a new equilibrium between population and industry. They consider that all the indications are against the possibility of the area supporting its present population on earnings which will give a tolerable standard of life. A number of recommendations are advanced for grappling with this and the other difficulties revealed by the survey. Dependent as they are upon their context, there is little object in enumerating these recommendations in a brief review such as this. But whether or not their suggestions are acted upon, the Survey Committee and their Director, Mr. Henry A. Mess, are to be congratulated on having performed a valuable service both to their neighbourhood and to the world at large, not only by putting out a report which is both informative and eminently readable, but also by demonstrating how much can be done by public-spirited citizens in advancing the common weal.

**Molitor, Dr. Erich.** *Kommentar zur vorläufigen Landarbeitsordnung vom 24. Januar 1919 nebst einem Abdruck der Bestimmungen über die Anwerbung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter.* Berlin, Julius Springer, 1928. 84 pp.

**National Safety Council.** Seventeenth Annual Safety Congress 1928. *Transactions.* New York. Vol. I, 1149 pp. Vol. II, 1021 pp.

**Neubauer, Dr. Zdenek.** *Socialni Pojistèni Po Strance Procesni. Rizeni a Opravnè Prostredky v Nemocenském Invalidním a Starobním Pojisteni Ceskoslovenském.* Sbirka Spisu Právnických a Narosohospodarských. S. Podporou Ministerstva Skolstvi a Narodni Osvety. Vydavaji Karel ENGLIS a Frantisek WEYR. Brno, Barvic and Novotny, 1927. VIII + 291 pp.

**Oppenheim, L.** *International Law. A Treatise.* Fourth Edition, edited by Arnold D. McNAIR, C.B.E., LL.D. London, New York, Longmans Green and Co., 1928.

Professor Oppenheim, of the University of Cambridge, published before the war of 1914-1918 a treatise on international law which may be considered a standard work, and which possesses the somewhat rare merit of presenting for Continental jurists as great an interest as it does for jurists familiar with Anglo-Saxon methods. Unfortunately, the author of this important work died in 1919 without having had the time necessary to devote his attention to the important developments of international law since the Peace Treaty. The third edition of his work, published in 1920 by Mr. Roxburgh, was necessarily very incomplete in this respect.

The regrettable gaps have now been filled by Dr. McNair, Lecturer in the University of Cambridge, in a fourth edition, in which the numerous additions made are such as to constitute an original work in themselves. The space here available forbids an analysis of all the questions dealt with. Mention, however, must be made of the chapters relating to the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in which Dr. McNair presents, in a concise and lucid form, the essential features of these institutions.

Constructed according to a strictly objective method, this work is an invaluable instrument for jurists and students of international law.

**Oualid, William, and Picquenard, Charles.** *Salaires et tarifs. Conventions collectives et grèves. La politique du Ministère de l'Armement et du Ministère du Travail. La Guerre et Le Travail. Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale. Section d'Economie et d'Histoire.* Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale University Press—xii + 558 pp.

This work deals with labour problems and their solution in France during the war. The dominating factor in the situation as regards industrial production at that time was the substitution of a policy of State intervention for the relatively liberal policy which formerly obtained. Under the strong impetus given to it by Mr. Albert Thomas, the French Ministry of Munitions exercised a sort of guardianship over the labour supply and so played a leading part in the industrial life of Labour the country. It is this policy and that, equally important, of the Ministry of which are the principal subjects treated in Messrs. Oualid and Picquenard's study.

In an introductory chapter, the authors recall the principal point in the problems of labour policy which the war brought before the authorities. (In this connection see the masterly study by Mr. Arthur Fontaine, *L'industrie française pendant la guerre*, analysed in the *International Labour Review*, March 1925, Vol. XI, No. 3, p. 437.)

The first part of the work now under consideration traces the origin of the Ministry of Munitions and describes the organisation of its services dealing with labour questions; it also sets forth the main principles by which the Ministry was guided in its efforts to increase production: adequate, guaranteed and living wage; equal pay for equal work for civilians, mobilised workers, women and foreigners; stability of the labour supply; maintenance of social peace in the factories.

The second part is devoted to the wage policy of the Ministry of Munitions. The authors emphasise the characteristic phases: drawing up of the rules relating to mobilised industrial workers; application of the Decree of 10 August 1899 concerning working conditions under State contracts; fixing of wage rates; institution of cost of living bonuses and family allowances. The culminating point in this policy was reached, on 16 January 1917, with the decision of the Ministry of Munitions establishing a minimum wage which was gradually extended to over two million workers.

The third part of the book describes the fruitful and lasting work accomplished by the Ministry of Labour in the field of collective agreements. It shows how these agreements, which were extremely limited before the war as regards both territorial area and occupations covered, found support in the Act of 10 July 1915 on the minimum wage of home workers and the Act of 11 June 1927 on the "*semaine anglaise*"; how, later, they became general and were legally regulated by the Act of 25 March 1919, supplemented by the Act of 23 April 1919 on the eight-hour day.

The fourth part deals, more particularly from the statistical standpoint, with strikes, their causes, results, and mode of settlement.

The fifth part is devoted to relations between employers and workers and measures taken by Mr. Albert Thomas to maintain peace in the factories engaged in war work: prevention of disputes and institution of workers' delegates; conciliation; and the Decree of 17 January 1917 prohibiting strikes and lockouts and organising compulsory arbitration in establishments working for national defence. A chapter is devoted to conciliation and arbitration in the mercantile marine and in the mining industry.

The book ends with a survey of labour and social policy after the war. The authors show that among the innovations and developments due to the war some were transitory while others constituted definite additions to French labour law.

By the abundance, accuracy and clearness of the material utilised, this work forms a highly valuable contribution to the history of labour and social policy in France during the war.

**Petch, Arthur W.** *Co-operative Employees and Superannuation Funds.* Manchester, National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. 63 pp.

An explanatory memorandum on the establishing of contributory superannuation funds in co-operative societies, with an appendix showing the main details of ninety superannuation schemes in operation in co-operative societies in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Podbreznik, Dr. Fran D.** *Problem Racionalizacije u Nasoj Privredi.* Zagreb, 1928. 40 pp.

Short study on rationalisation in industry in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

**Pointing, H. B., and Burns, Emile.** *Agriculture. Labour and Capital Series No. XI.* London, Labour Research Department, 1927. 64 pp. 1s.

**Reisch, Karl.** *Der Bauverein Freiburg im Breisgau. Eingetragene Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftpflicht in Freiburg im Breisgau (Baden) und sein Wirken in den Jahren 1899-1926.* Düsseldorf, Fritz Lindner, 1927. 37 pp.

*Répertoire de droit international. Condition des étrangers. Conflit des lois. Respect des droits acquis. Lois pénales. Nationalité. Jugements. Procédure, etc.* Fondé par A. DARRAS. Publié par A. de LAPRADELLE et J. P. NIBOYET. Avec la collaboration de nombreux juriconsultes. Secrétaire Général, P. GOULÉ. Tome I. *Abandon — Armateur.* vi + 713 pp. Tome II. *Armée — Bureau International du Travail.* 705 pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929.

The editors of the *Revue de droit international privé* considered that the scientific work to which that periodical is devoted should be supplemented by a "repertory of international law". Messrs. de Lapradelle and Niboyet, in collaboration with numerous jurists, have undertaken to supply the work of reference required. It will comprise about ten volumes which will appear at short intervals. The first two have been issued. The repertory deals not only with international private law but with all matters connected with international law which do not, strictly speaking, fall under the heading of "law of nations" (*droit des gens*). It includes valuable information on questions connected with international labour protection. Methodically planned, Messrs. de Lapradelle and Niboyet's repertory is a legal work of high value both from the theoretical and practical standpoints. It should prove extremely useful to all interested in problems of international law.

**Rodriguez, Dr. Germinal.** *Servicio Médico y Servicio Social de las Cajas de Seguros Sociales (con especial aplicación a la Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones Ferroviarias).* Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de Buenos Aires. Instituto de Higiene. Buenos Aires, 1928. 200 pp.

**Rychlinski, Stanislaw.** *Place i Zarobki Robotnikow Przemyslowych w Dziesiecioleciu 1918-1928. Les salaires des ouvriers industriels pendant la période 1918-1928.* Institut d'Économie sociale. Questions ouvrières No. 4. Warsaw, 1929. 29 pp.

**Sassanbach, Johann.** *Lo que es y lo que pretende la Federacion Sindical Internacional.* Amsterdam. 36 pp.

**Secretan, Jacques.** *Les immunités diplomatiques des représentants des Etats Membres et des agents de la Société des Nations.* Geneva, Payot et Cie, 1928. 120 pp.

The author has based this study on material drawn from the most reliable sources. He expounds with great clearness the mechanism of diplomatic immunities and supplies the reader with abundant references.

After recalling briefly the nature of the different institutions which form the framework of the League of Nations, the author defines the status of an "official of the League of Nations", a term used in Article 7 of the Covenant whose vague nature has given rise to much controversy. By basing himself on the actual texts, Mr. Secretan arrives at a classification which fully meets practical requirements. The author then justifies the existence of diplomatic immunities and, in the last chapter, examines their scope, reviewing in turn inviolability, extra-territoriality and jurisdictional and fiscal immunity. These four questions are considered first in the light of the usages and customs of international law, and, secondly, in their practical aspect, that is to say, in accordance with the solution reached by agreement between the authorities of the Swiss Confederation and the League of Nations. Mr. Secretan's work is a useful contribution to legal science and more especially to the increasingly important branch of international public law. A bibliography is included.

**Sintesi.** *Le assicurazioni sociali obbligatorie. Indicatore generale sistematico in quadri sinottici degli estremi delle disposizioni legislative vigenti.* Collezione di pubblicazioni in quadri sinottici sulle assicurazioni sociali obbligatorie. N. 1. Venice, 1928.

*Soviet Union Year Book.* Compiled and Edited by A. A. SANTALOV and Louis SEGAL, Ph.D., M.A. London, George Allen and Unwin. xxxi + 587 pp., maps.

The first edition of this year book, which is designed to provide business and public men with information on the economic and political life of the U.S.S.R., appeared in 1925 under the title *The Commercial Year Book of the Soviet Union* (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XII, No. 2, Aug. 1925, p. 306). It was followed in 1926 by a second edition brought up to date. The third edition, now under review, contains a great deal of new material, particularly in the chapters on foreign trade and finance, which have been entirely rewritten. Among other subjects dealt with are the co-operative movement, labour, education, etc. All the information has been brought up to date and the latest maps of the U.S.S.R. and a bibliography are included.

**Spuhler, Dr. W.** *The International Structure of the Food and Drink Trades and the Attitude of their Workers.* Zurich, Secretariat of the International Union of Food and Drink Workers, 1929. 30 pp.

The author examines what tasks are incumbent on the workers owing to the present structure and constitution of the food and drink trades. They consist, he concludes, in an extension of international co-operation, and the conversion of the International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades into a powerful instrument for the rise of the working classes. His enquiry into industrial conditions in the victual trades, he says, has shown that "if the trade unions are to accomplish their task they must have a knowledge of economics. Here again it is the trade international which is best adapted to collect and distribute economic matters and experiences, to point to difficulties and to lead the way."

*Spaz sklarskych a brusickych delniku v Ceskoslovenské republice. Sidlo Teplice. 1924-1927.* Teplice-Sanov, J. Snajdra v Kladne, 1928. 240 pp.

Report on the activities of the Czechoslovak Federation of Glass Workers for the period 1924-1927.

**Trades Union Congress.** *Report of Proceedings at the 60th Annual Trades Union Congress held at Swansea 3-8 September 1928.* Edited by Walter M. CITRINE. London. 566 pp.

*Trade Union Documents.* Compiled and edited with an introduction by W. MILNE-BAILEY. London, George Bell and Sons, 1929. xxvi + 552 pp.

This collection of documents is one of the most important contributions to trade union literature published in the post-war period. Dealing with the objects of the latter-day trade union movement it affords a valuable insight into the part which trade unionism plays in the economic life of Great Britain. In the section dealing with the functions and methods of trade unions, the information given touches nearly every phase of trade union activity. For the English reader, the section dealing with the operation of the injunction in the United States will also be particularly illuminating.

**Truchy, Henri.** *Cours d'économie politique.* Troisième édition, révisée et mise à jour. Tome premier. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. xvi + 538 pp.

The first volume of this important work, which has been "crowned" by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, is in seven parts dealing respectively with: (1) general notions of political economy, methods and theories; (2) general conditions of economic activity (physical, human, and legal spheres, individualism and State intervention, the technical bases of agricultural and industrial economy); (3) constituent elements and various forms of economic enterprise (this subject is very fully treated); (4) the mechanism of exchange (organisation of markets, transport, money); (5) banking (credit, issue); (6) price-fixing under a system of open competition and under a monopoly system, influence of money on prices; (7) adaptation of production to consumption and general periodical crises (unfortunately too summarily treated).

**Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände.** *Die Mitglieder-Versammlung. 1928.* Berlin, 1929. 64 pp.

**Wirtschafts-Demokratie. Ihr Wesen, Weg und Ziel.** Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes von Fritz NAPHTALI. Berlin, 1928. 192 pp.

**Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine. Jahrbuch.** Herausgegeben von Heinrich KAUFFMANN. *Sechszwanzigster Jahrgang* 1928. Zweiter Band. IV + 767 pp. Dritter Band. VIII + 631 pp. Hamburg, 1928.

The first volume of this year book of the Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies was analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, September 1928, p. 481. The second volume contains the report of the German Wholesale Society of Distributive Co-operative Societies (turnover 373,000,000 marks against 294,000,000 in 1926) and that of the two insurance societies *Volksfürsorge* and *Eigenhilfe*, together with the annual reports on the activities of the ten district unions affiliated to the Central Union. The third volume contains reports of the twenty-fifth Congress of the Central Union, the thirty-fourth General Meeting of the Wholesale Society, the sixteenth General Meeting of the Publishing Society of the German Distributive Co-operative Societies, the fifteenth General Meeting of the *Volksfürsorge* and the third General Meeting of the *Eigenhilfe*, and, finally, the reports of the congresses of the district unions.

**Zjednoczenie Związków Spdzielni Rolniczych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Rocznik Statystyczny Spdzielni Rolniczych za 1927 Rok. Annuaire statistique des sociétés coopératives agricoles, 1927.** Warsaw, 1928.

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