



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Farm Labour Research in the United States

by

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In this survey the term "farm labour research" is considered to apply to the study of the economic and social relationships of persons hired for agricultural work; some reference is also made to the economy of such labour as a factor of production and its efficient utilisation. A bibliography containing references to many representative reports of research and investigation is given at the end of the survey.¹

Several factors have retarded the growth of research into farm labour problems to such an extent that some matters already much studied, and dealt with by popular or legislative action in Europe, have as yet hardly been touched in the United States.

The American farm labour situation since the founding of the first white settlements of this country has been characterised by a shortage of hired farm labourers. This shortage had two principal causes. First and foremost was the abundance of free or cheap lands, making it easy for farm labourers to acquire their own farms during the expansion of the country and the growth of the area of land in farms. This made it easy for men to pass from the status of farm labourer to that of farm operator. Second, and of increasing importance since the close of the nineteenth century, has been the competition for labourers from other industries.

Further factors have operated against the formation of a class of permanent agricultural labourers and the arising of accompanying social and economic problems, and consequently of public interest in them. One of these is the remarkable development and application of labour-economising machinery and of more highly productive plant and livestock units in the last hundred years, which have made possible the trebling of agricultural production per worker, and allowed the release of thousands of farm workers to other occupations. While agricultural workers in the United States increased in absolute numbers up to about 1920, their percentage among the gainfully occupied

¹ Figures in parentheses in subsequent footnotes refer to the numbered items of this bibliography.

population declined from 87.1 per cent. in 1820 to 26.3 per cent. in 1920. Corresponding data for 1930 show that agricultural workers have declined slightly in number since 1920, and that they now form only 21.5 per cent. of the total gainfully occupied population. Another factor is the possibility and ability of members of the farming classes to move to another industry when desired. The nearly complete lack of organisation among agricultural labourers, too, has made that class almost inarticulate before the public, and has tended to minimise its importance as a group.

Frequently it is difficult or impossible to separate one consideration from another in making studies of farm labour. In investigations in the United States, the social topics are usually separated from the economic topics, efficiency, distribution, and utilisation. The latter are considered to fall within the field of farm management and organisation.

On the whole, the study of the farm labourer classes has always been greatly neglected in the United States. American research in such matters has been the development of practically the last thirty years. Popular interest, as manifested by articles in periodicals, was practically non-existent before the end of the nineteenth century. It grew slowly from then to about 1915. Periodical literature was scanty during that period, and concerned itself as much with child and woman labour as with any other aspect of agricultural labour.

During the world war labour of all kinds was at a premium. There was widespread interest in the full development and utilisation of potential labour supplies of every kind. This led to increased interest and investigation of labour matters, not only as concerned adult male farm labourers, but also juvenile labourers and adult female labourers. Since the war there has been considerable public interest in social and economic problems, and this has included agricultural labourers in various ways.

It should be noted that interest in research in farm labour, as well as in many other matters, has not been equal in different parts of the country. In general it may be stated that, because of this, more studies in representative agricultural localities or types of farming have been made in the North and West than in the South. Frequently in gathering data from all over the country it has been impossible to obtain as satisfactory reports from the South as from elsewhere.

Research into farm labour matters in the United States may be said to be conducted by four groups, namely, by Federal agencies, by State agencies, by non-official social or economic research groups, and by individual students.

RESEARCH BY FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

The Federal agencies making studies of this character include the Congress, through its committees or commissions, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labour. The Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of the Census have gathered considerable information used by students of the farm labour situation. Other official bodies have occasionally touched upon agricultural labour.

The Congress

The Congress of the United States has several times ordered investigations of matters including farm labour. These have been principally surveys of existing situations and of public attitude. Some have dealt primarily with immigration or with foreign competition in production. Some have been scientific investigations; others were hearings at which interested parties appeared to give testimony for or against proposed legislation.¹

The Department of Agriculture

The first Federal organisation carrying on agricultural work was a division of the Patent Office. Apparently the earliest report by agricultural authorities concerning farm labourers was that on wages published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents in 1845.² It gave scattered correspondents' returns of farm wages in their communities. In 1850 the Commissioner sent out circulars requesting data concerning wages.

In 1862 the United States Department of Agriculture was created. In following years the statistical work of the Department was enlarged. Gradually there were developed scientific research, surveys, and enquiries as we understand them to-day. In 1866 the Department made its first comprehensive collection and report concerning farm wages.³ Seventeen similar collections were made at irregular intervals before 1909. In the earlier reports it did not always appear whether the data were for the year preceding or were the wages prevailing at the time the data were gathered. The later reports were averages for a year, as were those collected annually from 1909 to 1923 inclusive. These reports were occasionally supplemented by bulletins reviewing and summarising the farm-wage situation from 1866 to the dates of their issue.⁴ The data for the annual wage averages have not been collected since those for 1923. In that year and since then the data have been collected as the average wage rates of the first day of each quarter-year.⁵

Two other sets of data concerning farm labour are gathered periodically by the Department of Agriculture. Beginning with April 1918, figures concerning the farm labour situation, expressed as percentages of supply and of demand compared with normal, have been collected. For several years they were obtained as for 1 April only. Beginning with and since October 1923 they have been obtained practically every month.⁶ Data concerning the numbers of persons working on certain farms have been gathered monthly by the Department's crop correspondents, beginning with October 1923. These three sets of reports are

¹ (1)-(10). ² (11). ³ (12). ⁴ (13)-(16).

⁵ They are published in *Crops and Markets*, issued monthly by the Department, and also in the annual *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*.

⁶ These data are published in *Crops and Markets*.

obtained from the thousands of voluntary regular correspondents of the Department scattered over the country.

Following the entrance of the United States into the war in 1917 the Department of Agriculture placed farm labour specialists in each State. These men took an active part in conducting educational campaigns concerning farm labour matters. They also ascertained farm labour needs, and reported them to agencies possibly able to fill them. They promoted sympathetic understanding between farmers and business men concerning farm labour matters. They helped to distribute labourers. Steps were taken to develop and apply improved methods of estimating actual labour needs on farms.¹

In March 1919 the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a committee to plan the reorganisation and enlargement of the work of what has since become the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Among other things, the committee recommended a project dealing with farm labour; their recommendation has, however, been carried out in part only.² Since 1920 a small amount has been given to research work other than that involved in the gathering of the periodic data noted above. The published studies resulting have dealt with factors affecting harvest labour demand and supply in the Wheat Belt and with the movements and conditions of employment of that labour³; with characteristics of farm labour classes in Massachusetts⁴ and New Jersey⁵; with the kinds, frequency, and values of the perquisites of farm labourers.⁶ Other unpublished studies have been carried on concerning the farm labour market of the north-eastern States; monthly wage payments to the various classes of farm labour; and relative amounts of time worked per year and wages received by certain groups on farms.

In the annual economic outlook reports formulated by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with representatives of the agricultural colleges, there have been included general forecasts as to the probable supply and wages of farm labour.⁷

The seasonal distribution of farm labour has been studied by the Department of Agriculture in various ways, chiefly in connection with farm management projects made in several representative parts of the country. Most of these studies do not differentiate between hired labour and other human labour.⁸

Efficient use of man labour has been encouraged by popular publication of methods and equipment economising human effort.⁹ Three bureaux of the Department of Agriculture co-operated a few years ago in a study of the extent of the use of power by farmers.¹⁰ By the use of power, both animal and mechanical (the latter rapidly increasing in recent years), American farmers have kept their volume of production ahead of the needs of the rest of a population which has increased much more rapidly than the population in agriculture.

¹ (17), (18). ² (19), (20). ³ (21)-(23). ⁴ (24). ⁵ (25). ⁶ (26).

⁷ These reports for the last five years have been issued as Department of Agriculture publications in February of the respective years. Cf. (27).

⁸ (28)-(31). ⁹ (32)-(40). ¹⁰ (41).

Other less extended and intensive studies by the Department have dealt with a variety of topics related to farm labourers, often in connection with other primary topics. These have included seasonal labour distribution by type of farm and by crop; relative labour efficiency¹; causes of supply and demand of farm labour; labour movement between city and farm²; correlation of farm labour supply and wages with industrial activity and wages³; farm labourers, standards and costs of living⁴; the housing of farm labourers⁵; the agricultural ladder (that is, the progress of the farm labourer class to farm tenancy or ownership).⁶ On all of these topics further study is desirable to give comparable data for districts as yet barely touched, and to provide continuity of data.⁷

The Department of Labour

The United States Department of Labour has confined most of its labour studies to non-agricultural labour. By more or less tacit understanding most of the research concerning agricultural labourers has been left to the Department of Agriculture. However, the Children's Bureau has made surveys of child labour conditions in various parts of the United States, especially in regions of industrialised or specialised agriculture, including localities producing sugar beets, fruits, berries, truck crops, tobacco, and cotton. Some of these studies have included the work of mothers of child labourers. Most of the studies have dealt with hired child labourers only, though a few studies have applied also to children of farm operators. Topics treated have included characteristics of the families of the child workers, tasks, working conditions, living conditions, earnings, education of the children, and effects of the work on the children.⁸

The Women's Bureau has made only one study in which the work of women hired farm labourers was treated. That study was among women berry and orchard workers in the State of Washington. Wages, hours, and working conditions were stressed; attention was also given to living conditions and to characteristics of the workers and their families.⁹

In October 1929 the Bureau of Labour Statistics published an exhaustive study of wages from Colonial times to 1928. Agricultural wages, with some references to perquisites, were included.¹⁰

The last Congress passed a Bill directing the Bureau of Labour Statistics to collect, collate, report and publish at least once each month certain data concerning the volume of and changes in employment, total wages paid, and total hours of employment in specified industries, including agriculture. The proposed work directed is an enlargement and extension of similar work already done for certain industries by the Bureau. Authorisation was given to arrange with any other Federal, State, municipal, or governmental agency for the collection of these

¹ (42). ² (43). ³ (44). ⁴ (45)-(49). ⁵ (50). ⁶ (51)-(54).
⁷ (55). ⁸ (56)-(64). ⁹ (65). ¹⁰ (66). Cf. also (67).

data. Because the Bill carried no appropriation the new work has not yet been started.

The United States Employment Service, a division of the Department of Labour, has, since its foundation during the world war, studied the placements of agricultural labour. It has developed a system of estimating and forecasting harvest labour demand and supply for regions of extensive crop specialisation, such as the Wheat Belt and the Cotton Belt. The Service has also engaged in recruiting and distributing harvest labour, in the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the Fruit Belt of the western half of the United States.¹

Data of the Bureau of Immigration concerning migration movements across international boundaries of the United States have furnished considerable information, especially since about 1909, concerning the past and intended occupations, foreign residence, and intended destination of immigrants.² Similar information has been obtained from emigrants. These data have been used in occasional studies, mostly outside the Bureau, concerning the effect of immigration on the agricultural labour supply. One such study shows that net immigration has a rather lower percentage of agricultural labourers than that class forms of the total gainfully occupied population.³ This was true even before the application of the quota restrictions to immigration. Other studies based on immigration data have quite consistently shown that many immigrants who had formerly been agricultural workers abroad have intended to enter other occupations, and that the bulk of immigrants have had cities rather than agricultural districts as their planned destinations.

While the net total immigration of farm labourers has been low, that of some nationalities or races has been at times so largely of agricultural labourers and so localised in movement and significance that considerable study has been given to it. The immigrations of orientals to the Pacific Coast and of Mexicans to the South-West have been of special interest. The principal studies of these movements as they relate to farm labour have been made by other than Federal agencies.

The Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce has published as for 1850, and every ten years⁴ since, data of various kinds relating to agricultural labourers.⁵ These have gradually been amplified until in 1920 information was tabulated by States showing the numbers of such labourers, their sex, age, race, colour, nativity and parentage (native or foreign), total wage payments in the previous year to farm labourers, and other data.

In 1890 and 1900 the Bureau of the Census gathered and published data concerning the amount of unemployment of individuals in the respective previous years.⁶ These included agricultural labourers.

¹ (68). ² (69). ³ (70). ⁴ The data for 1930 are not yet fully available.

⁵ (71). ⁶ (72) and (73) respectively.

The Census next gathered such data in 1930¹, but of rather different type. The report is designed to give a cross-section of the unemployment situation by enumerating those who are idle, and the length of time and causes of unemployment of the persons idle on the working day previous to the enumerator's call. It is expected that the tabulations, when fully available to the public, will afford the best available material on unemployment among farm labourers.²

RESEARCH BY STATE INSTITUTIONS

Studies by State institutions or commissions have been few. Each State has in the executive branch of its Government a body dealing with agriculture and another dealing with labour, usually non-agricultural. Each State has also one or more agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations. These are the bodies most likely to be interested in agricultural labour. The extent of their activities depends upon their organisation and upon State interest in the subject. Other official bodies, often specially appointed, have sometimes dealt with farm labour incidentally to other objectives.

The writer knows of only one formal study of farm labour made by a State department of agriculture.³ Several State agricultural colleges and experiment stations have made studies. The topics thus investigated include wages, working hours, seasonal labour distribution, estimating probable harvest labour demands, relations between labourer and employer, and child labour. At present no State appears to have in progress any study relating to social and economic problems of farm labourers. Numerous farm management studies have included such cost accounting data as expenses for farm wages, and seasonal labour distribution on farm enterprises.⁴

Several State departments of labour, and occasionally also departments of industry and health, have made investigations covering farm labourers.⁵ The topics treated include woman and child labour, characteristics of the labour classes, fluctuations in employment, occupational accidents, and housing (principally labour camps).

In addition to permanent State bodies, various State commissions have made important investigations bearing on problems of the farm labour classes.⁶ Notable are those of several California commissions dealing primarily with certain immigrant classes. Early in 1931 a New Jersey commission reported on a survey of migratory children employed on farms.

RESEARCH BY NON-OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Research bearing upon farm labourers has been carried on by certain non-official bodies interested in economic and social welfare problems.

¹ Bulletins have been issued as yet for only part of the States; cf. for example (74).

² For a study of farm population, including farm labourers, made by co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, cf. (75).

³ (76). ⁴ (77)-(84). ⁵ (85)-(88). ⁶ (89)-(96).

The most prominent of these agencies are concerned from the national as well as from a local standpoint. Most active among these have been the National Child Labour Committee, the National Bureau of Economic Research, and the Social Science Research Council.

The National Child Labour Committee has made surveys in sugar beet, tobacco, cotton, and truck crop cultivation.¹ Incidentally to some of these studies of children working on farms, it has secured considerable information concerning the characteristics of the children's families. The topics treated have included the work performed by children, its effect upon health and education, working and living conditions, and earnings.

The Social Science Research Council is a comparatively new body. It has partly outlined extensive research projects, among which farm labour problems are included. A series of studies dealing with Mexican immigrants has already been published. Three of the studies were of labourers in agriculture in different States; they dealt intimately with economic and social problems of agricultural labourers of Mexican ancestry or birth in relation to the other races resident in specified districts.²

The National Bureau of Economic Research has studied the amounts and distribution of the national income received by those engaged in the principal groups of occupations. It has also studied the volume of employment, hours worked, and earnings of workers. Estimates were reported for farm labourers.³

In addition to these organisations, other non-official bodies interested in economic and social welfare matters have made occasional studies of American farm labour classes. These have all been local, and most of them have been supplemented by similar surveys by other agencies, official or non-official.⁴

Very few individuals have contributed reports on studies of American farm labour problems independently of the organisations mentioned above.⁵

STUDIES ON OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

Research into farm labour problems of the outlying possessions of the United States needs to be considered apart from research into continental problems.⁶

Agricultural labour problems in Hawaii centre around the sugar and pineapple industries. Labour supply has for years been an acute problem, and much labour has been imported. This has led to the recruiting of labour from outside the Islands under contract in order to meet the demands of enlarged production and to fill the places of

¹ (97)-(109). ² (110)-(112). ³ (113)-(116).

⁴ (117)-(120). Cf. also (121). ⁵ (122)-(129).

⁶ Part of the literature concerning agricultural labour in the outlying possessions of the United States is in the nature of official reports of investigations rather than of research. These are valuable as sources of information on existing situations and practices.

those leaving the industries. Data have been furnished by various United States agencies concerning the race, sex, numbers, nativity, and conditions of employment of agricultural labour in Hawaii. Comprehensive surveys or studies have been made by the Federal Commissioners of Labour and their successors the Secretaries of Labour concerning the welfare of the labouring classes in the Islands.¹ Several years ago the director of the Bureau of Labour of the Philippine Islands made a thorough personal investigation of the recruiting of Filipinos for Hawaiian plantation work, their labour contracts, the labourers' working and living conditions, and other matters.²

Comparatively little has been done to study agricultural labour conditions in the Philippines. The Insular Bureau of Labour several years ago devoted an issue of its monthly bulletin to labour conditions in general. Agricultural labour matters were briefly treated.³

Porto Rico is characterised by a dense population growing faster than its industrial opportunities. Prevailing situations and problems have been at various times reported upon by Insular authorities or by the Governor.⁴ The United States Department of Labour has made one survey of labour and employment conditions through certain of its divisions.⁵ A study begun in 1928 by another organisation made a fairly thorough investigation of problems of the Island. It devoted considerable space to the "peasant class" and its economic and social problems.⁶

UNSURVEYED OR INSUFFICIENTLY SURVEYED PROBLEMS

In the field of farm labour problems in the United States, many studies are needed to complete existing organised information, and to gather information where little or none has been organised. Too little is known concerning the migratory classes of farm workers, their numbers, their cycles of agricultural employment, their non-agricultural occupations, their working and living conditions, the amounts and sufficiency of their earnings, their relation to many public health and delinquency problems. It may be that the country will always need some such people. But it should do its best to solve for them the problems indicated, and also to educate their children, and if possible to lead the migrants to a more settled life with its greater economic and social advantages.

Scientific management of labour such as has been applied to some other industries has not been applied to American agriculture to bring about an increase of labour efficiency. American effort has been towards high production per worker, rather than per unit of land as in some older countries; labour, not land, has been scarce, and American agriculture, on the whole, has been extensive rather than intensive.

¹ (130)-(135).

² (136). A Congressional investigation is reported in (137). A very recent study, (138), by a non-official body may also be cited.

³ (139).

⁴ (140).

⁵ (141)-(143).

⁶ (144).

Farm labourers' tasks have not been studied with reference to performance in individual tasks, occupational fatigue, or the relationship of various types of wage payment to the behaviour of labour.

Little attention has been paid in the United States to minimum wages for men, and no legislation of this kind exists in their behalf. About twelve States have laws on minimum wages for women; they do not seem to apply to agricultural workers.

There is little information concerning the possibilities and limitations of agricultural labourers' unions in the United States, or of the reasons which have prevented their widespread formation and growth. The Industrial Workers of the World movement some years ago attracted popular repressive measures in some of the Western States. The movement quickly declined to insignificance, and no particular study was given it. A few attempts have been made to form agricultural workers' unions, but only one besides the Industrial Workers of the World has had any measure of permanency. This situation is in strong contrast to the widespread and effective organisation of hired land workers in some other countries.

The problems of accidents, illness, and unemployment among agricultural workers have received little attention in the United States.

There are reported to be about 5,000 fatalities and 85,000 non-fatal accidents annually among farm workers of all classes. Many believe that the wider use of machinery is increasing these figures. Little is however known concerning the types of accidents and their frequency, or the resulting losses of time, money, and efficiency. Insurance companies transacting such insurance confess that they need more data for the proper conduct of their business. Nevertheless, the problem has attracted attention to the point that one State has a law which to all intents and purposes requires agricultural labourers to be insured against accidents by their employers. Three other States require the insurance of labourers on such risky jobs as threshing grain. A few States which have compulsory workmen's compensation laws for other occupations allow voluntary insurance for farm labourers; others exempt or exclude it specifically or by omitting to name the industry. A few States have no laws on the matter.

Occupational illness or disease of farm labourers has apparently been given little attention in the United States.

Unemployment among farm labourers has been the subject of some enquiries dealing also or primarily with other matters. But there is no extensive information concerning the seasonal and cyclical fluctuations of such unemployment, its effects on the income of farm labourers, the extent to which agricultural employment is supplemented by other occupations, or the seasonal and cyclical inter-relations of agricultural and other occupations. Some work has been done, as outlined above, on seasonal needs for labour on various crops and types of farms; but in general the work is one-sided and far from complete in itself.

Official reports and a survey of employment offices made by the Russell Sage Foundation a few years ago have given considerable information concerning the activities of employment offices operated

by private parties and by public authorities.¹ The few thorough studies concerning such agencies have been made with little attention to their relation to the distribution of farm labourers, except a study made in the North-Eastern States by the United States Department of Agriculture, the report of which has not yet been published. Considerable research is needed concerning the best means of estimating and forecasting farmers' labour needs, and of recruiting and distributing farm labourers.

On the whole, the social and economic problems of farm labourers are gradually attracting attention and research. As they grow in importance, the country will study them and attempt to solve them equitably.

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(36) — — — — *Saving Man Labour in Sugar Beet Fields*, by L. A. MOORHOUSE and T. H. SUMMERS. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1042. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1919.

(37) — — — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. *A Corn-Belt Farming System Which Saves Harvest Labour by Hogging Down Crops*, by J. A. DRAKE. Farmers' Bulletin No. 614. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(38) — — — BUREAUX OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND OF PUBLIC ROADS. *Effective Haying Equipment and Practices*, by L. A. REYNOLDSON and C. D. KINSMAN. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1525. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1927.

(39) — — — BUREAUX OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, OF PLANT INDUSTRY, AND OF PUBLIC ROADS. *The Combined Harvester-Thresher in the Great Plains*, by L. A. REYNOLDSON, R. S. KIFER, J. H. MARTIN, and W. R. HUMPHRIES. Technical Bulletin No. 70. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1928.

(40) — — — *Shall I Buy a Combine ?* by L. A. REYNOLDSON, J. A. MARTIN, and W. R. HUMPHRIES. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1565. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1928.

(41) — — — BUREAUX OF PUBLIC ROADS, OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, AND OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. *An Appraisal of Power Used on Farms in the United States*, by C. D. KINSMAN. Department Bulletin No. 1348. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(42) — — — *The Utilisation of Our Lands for Crops, Pasture, and Forests*, by L. C. GRAY and others. Yearbook Separate 896. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924. Also published in the *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1922, pp. 415-506. Cf. pp. 475-478 of either reference.

(43) — — — "Movement from City and Town to Farms", by George K. HOLMES, in the *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1914, pp. 257-274. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1915.

(44) — — — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. *Post War Interrelations Between Agriculture and Business in the United States*, by L. H. BEAN. (Mimeographed.) Washington, D.C., 1930. Cf. pp. 15-17.

(45) — — — — *Cost of Living in Farm Homes in Several Areas of Iowa*, by E. L. KIRKPATRICK and George H. VON TUNGEN. (Mimeographed.) Washington, D.C., 1924.

(46) — — — *Living Conditions and the Cost of Living in Farm Homes of Delaware County, Ohio*, by E. L. KIRKPATRICK and B. L. MELVIN. (Mimeographed.) Washington, D.C., 1924.

(47) — — — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND HOME ECONOMICS, *Average Expenditure for Household Furnishings and Equipment Purchased by Farm Families*, by E. L. KIRKPATRICK. (Mimeographed.) Washington, D.C., 1926.

(48) — — — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. *The Relation between the Ability to Pay and the Standard of Living Among Farmers*, by E. L. KIRKPATRICK and J. T. SANDERS. Department Bulletin No. 1382. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(Note. — The above Bulletin is referred to because part of its data refer to "croppers". Croppers are found in most of the cotton-producing States. They are practically a class of hired farm labourers who receive their remuneration in a share of the crops they help produce, rather than money. Statistically they are often classed as operators of tenant farms.)

(49) — — — *The Farmers' Standard of Living*, by E. L. KIRKPATRICK. Department Bulletin No. 1466. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(50) — — — "Housing the Worker on the Farm", by E. B. MCCORMICK, in the *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1918, pp. 347-356. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1919.

(51) — — — OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS. *Farm Ownership and Tenancy in the Black Prairie of Texas*, by J. T. SANDERS. Department Bulletin No. 1068. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1922.

(52) — — — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. *Relation of Land Tenure to Plantation Organisation*, by C. O. BRANNEN. Department Bulletin No. 1269. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

(53) — — — *Condition of Farmers in a White-Farmer Area of the Cotton Piedmont, 1924-1926*, by Howard A. TURNER and L. D. HOWELL. Department Circular No. 78. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1929.

(54) — — — *Ownership of Tenant Farms in the United States*, by Howard A. TURNER. Department Bulletin No. 1432. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(55) Two miscellaneous tables of interest are contained in the following:

(a) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1918. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1929. Cf. table 293, pp. 695-696: "How Farm Labour is Hired."

(b) — — — *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1922, Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1923. Cf. tables 586-588, pp. 1075-1077, for various data concerning length of working days of farm labourers.

(56) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Child Labour and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan*. Bureau Publication No. 115. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1923.

(57) — — — *Child Labour on Maryland Truck Farms*, by Alice CHANNING. Bureau Publication No. 123. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1925.

(58) — — — *Child Labour and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms*. Bureau Publication No. 130. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

(59) — — — *Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey*. Bureau Publication No. 132. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

(60) — — — *The Welfare of Children in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas*. Bureau Publication No. 134. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

(61) — — — *Child Labour in Fruit and Hop Growing District of the Northern Pacific Coast*, by Alice CHANNING. Bureau Publication No. 151. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(62) ——— *Child Labour in Representative Tobacco-Growing Areas*, by Harriet A. BYRNE. Bureau Publication No. 155. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(63) ——— *Work of Children on Illinois Farms*, by Dorothy WILLIAMS and Mary E. SKINNER. Bureau Publication No. 168. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(64) ——— *Children in Agriculture*, by Nettie MCGILL. Bureau Publication No. 187. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1929.

(65) ——— WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Women in the Fruit-Growing and Canning Industries in the State of Washington*. Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 47. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1926.

(66) ——— BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS. *History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928*. Bulletin No. 499. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1929.

(67) Other studies by various divisions of the Department of Labour include :

(a) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS. *Handbook of Labour Statistics, 1929 Edition*. Bureau of Labour Statistics Bulletin 491. Cf. "Increase in Labour Productivity", pp. 619-623. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1929.

(b) TURNER, Victoria B. "Agricultural Wage Earners in the United States", in *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 6, Dec. 1922, pp. 1192-1210.

(c) "Mechanisation of Agriculture as a Factor in Labour Displacement", in *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 4, Oct. 1931, pp. 749-783.

Divisions of the Department of Labour have published some material concerning agricultural labour in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Some are noted in connection with the discussion of research concerning agricultural labour in those islands.

(68) For descriptions of the work of the United States Employment Service, cf. the *Annual Report of the Director-General, United States Employment Service* (Department of Labour), for fiscal years ending 30 June ; or the annual *Summary of Activities of the Farm Labour Division, United States Employment Service* (Department of Labour), for each calendar year. The activities of the Service are also described in the following Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics : No. 355, pp. 12-17 ; No. 411, pp. 26-31 ; No. 478, pp. 22-24.

(69) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. *Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration*, for fiscal years ending 30 June. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office.

(70) "Changes in Occupational Character of Immigration Since the War" in *Monthly Labour Review*, Vol. XXIV. No. 2. Feb. 1927, pp. 249-255.

(71) Data for the successive censuses may be found in the following :

(a) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. CENSUS OFFICE. *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*. Washington, D.C., Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, 1853. Table L, pp. Ixvii-Ixxix.

(b) ——— *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860 : Population of the United States in 1860*. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1864. Cf. tables on Occupations in the United States, pp. 656-680.

(c) ——— *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870*. Vol. I : *Statistics of the Population of the United States*. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1872. Cf. table XXVI, The Number of Persons in the United States Engaged in Each Class of Occupations, pp. 669-671.

(d) ——— *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. Vol. I : *Population*. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1883. Cf. the Tables of Occupations, pp. 701-909.

(e) ——— *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890. Population : Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census*. Part II : *Occupations*, pp. 299-800. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1897.

(f) ——— *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Vol. II : *Population*. Part II : *Occupation*, pp. 503-601. Washington, D.C., U.S. Census Office, 1902.

(g) — DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. IV : Population, 1910 : Occupation Statistics.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1914.

(h) — — — *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. Vol. IV : Population : Occupation.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1923.

Detailed occupational data of the Fifteenth Census of the United States, taken in 1930, are as yet available for only part of the States. A general summary, *Gainful Workers in the United States by Industry Groups*, was released on 9 Sept. 1931 by the Census Bureau. For part of the States bulletins giving considerable detail have been issued : for example :

(i) — — — *Fifteenth Census of the United States : 1930, Population Bulletin, Second Series, Connecticut : Composition and Characteristics of the Population.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1931.

(72) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. CENSUS OFFICE. *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890. Population. Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census. Part II : Occupations.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1897. Cf. the section on "Months Unemployed", pp. 448-471, tables 101-107.

(73) — DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *Special Reports. Occupations at the Twelfth Census.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1904. Cf. especially pp. CXXV-CCXXXVII, 78-87, 214-423, and 480-763.

(74) — DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *Fifteenth Census of the United States : 1930. Unemployment Bulletin. Alabama. Unemployment Returns by Classes.* Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1931.

(75) — — — *Farm Population of Selected Countries*, by C. J. GALPIN and Veda B. LARSEN. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

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(76) NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS. *A Study of Farm Labour in Seneca County, New York*, by Roy L. GILLET. Bulletin No. 164. Albany N.Y., 1924.

(77) CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *The Farm Labour Situation in California*, by R. L. ADAMS. Berkeley, California, 1917.

(78) COLORADO. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. *Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of Northern Colorado*, by B. F. COEN, Wilbur E. SKINNER, and Dorothy LEACH. Colorado Agricultural College Bulletin, Series 27, No. 2. Fort Collins, Colorado, 1926.

(79) IOWA. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *Cost of Living on Iowa Farms*, by George H. VON TUNGELN, J. E. THADEN, and E. L. KIRKPATRICK. Bulletin No. 237. Ames, Iowa, 1926.

(80) KANSAS. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. EXTENSION SERVICE. *Kansas Handbook of Harvest Labour*, by H. UMBERGER and E. L. RHODES. Extension Circular No. 23. Manhattan, Kansas, 1921.

(81) MINNESOTA. UNIVERSITY. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *Wages of Farm Labour*, by C. L. HOLMES. Technical Bulletin No. 4. University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1922.

(82) MISSOURI. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *The Distribution of Farm Labour*, by O. R. JOHNSON. Research Bulletin No. 6. Columbia, Missouri, 1913.

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- (84) WISCONSIN. UNIVERSITY. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *Farm Labour in Wisconsin*, by H. C. TAYLOR and J. D. BLACK. Bulletin 316. Madison, Wisconsin, 1920.
- (85) CALIFORNIA. BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS. *Twenty-second Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of California, 1925-1926*. Cf "Report of the Mexican Labour Situation in the Imperial Valley", pp. 113-127. Sacramento, California State Printing Office, 1926.
- (86) MICHIGAN. BUREAU OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. *Twelfth Annual Report, Year Ending 1 February 1895*. Part I: *Farm Labourers of Michigan*, pp. 1-236.
- (87) MARYLAND. COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR AND STATISTICS. *Berry and Vegetable Pickers in Maryland Fields*. *Child Labour in Vegetable Canneries in Maryland*. Baltimore, Maryland, 1929.
- (88) PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY. *Migratory Child Workers and School Attendance*, prepared by Bureau of Women and Children. Special Bulletin No. 26. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1928.
- (89) CALIFORNIA. COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING. *Advisory Pamphlet on Camp Sanitation and Housing*. San Francisco, California, 1928.
- (90) — DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *Mexicans in California: Report of Governor C. C. Young's Mexican Fact-Finding Committee*. San Francisco, California, 1930.
- (91) — DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Facts About Filipino Immigration into California*. Special Bulletin No. 3. San Francisco, California, 1930.
- (92) KANSAS. COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Third Annual Report for the Year Ending 31 December 1922*. Topeka, Kansas, Kansas State Printing Plant, 1923. Cf. pp. 123-124, "Child Labour in the Beet Fields of Kansas."
- (93) OHIO. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. *Investigation of the Employment of Minors upon Truck Farms, Particularly Onion and Celery Farms in Some Localities of Ohio*, by E. R. HAYHURST. Ohio Public Health Journal of the Ohio State Board of Health, Vol. VI, No. 3, Sept. 1915, pp. 316-325.
- (94) CALIFORNIA. STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CALIFORNIA. *California and the Oriental*. Sacramento, California. State Printing Office, 1922.
- (95) NEW JERSEY. *Report of the Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children in the State of New Jersey*. Trenton, New Jersey, MacCrellish and Quigley Co., 1931.
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- (98) — *Child Labour in Sugar Beet Fields of Colorado*, by Edward N. CLOPPER and Lewis W. HINE. Pamphlet No. 259. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1916.
- (99) — *Children in Agriculture*, by Ruth MCINTIRE. Pamphlet No. 284. New York, N.Y., National Child Committee, 1918.
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(102) — *Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of the North Platte Valley of Nebraska*, by Sara A. BROWN and Robie O. SARGENT. Publication No. 318. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1924.

(103) — *Child Labour Among Cotton Growers of Texas*, by Charles E. GIBBONS and Clara B. ARMENTROUT. Publication No. 324. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1925.

(104) — *Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of the Western Slope of Colorado*, by Charles E. GIBBONS and Howard M. BELL. Publication No. 327. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1925.

(105) — *Children Working in the Sugar Beet Fields of Certain Districts of the South Platte Valley, Colorado*, by Sara A. BROWN, Robie O. SARGENT, and Clara B. ARMENTROUT. Publication No. 333. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1926.

(106) — *The Migratory Child Worker*, by George B. MANGOLD, and *Education of the Migrant Child*, by Lillian B. HILL. Publication No. 354. New York, N.Y., National Child Labour Committee, 1929.

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(111) — *Mexican Labour in the United States: Valley of the South Platte, Colorado*. University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. VI, No. 2. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1929.

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(113) NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC. *Employment Hours and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression, United States, 1920-1922*, by W. I. KING. New York, N.Y., National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1923. Cf. especially: pp. 36-46, "Number of Employees on Farms"; pp. 74-77, "Employment on Farms"; pp. 86-102, "Hours Worked by Farm Employees"; pp. 118-141, "Wages of Farm Employees".

(114) — *Income in the United States: Its Amount and Distribution, 1909-1919*. New York, N.Y., Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1921. Cf. Chapter III, "The Distribution of the National Income", Section I, pp. 89-108, "The Share of Employees in the National Income".

(115) — *Income in the Various States: Its Sources and Distribution, 1919, 1920, and 1921*, by Maurice LEVEN. New York, N.Y., National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1925. Cf. "Agriculture", pp. 62-65.

(116) — *The National Income and its Purchasing Power*, by W. I. KING. New York, N.Y., National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1930. Cf. Chapter VI, "The Share of the Employees", pp. 120-169.

(117) COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS. COMMITTEE ON FARM AND CANNERY MIGRANTS. *The Mexican Population in Imperial Valley, California*, by Kathryn CRAMP, Louise F. SHIELDS, and Charles A. THOMSON. (Mimeographed.) Council of Women for Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., 1926.

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Cf. especially Part II, "The Domestic Problem of Filipino Immigration for the Mainland of the United States.

(119) NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Wages in the United States, 1914-1930*. New York, N.Y., National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1931. Cf. Chapter VI, pp. 197-203, "Wages in Agriculture".

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(122) WELLES, Mary Crowell. *Child Labourers in the Shade-Grown Tobacco Industry in Connecticut*. Hartford, Connecticut, Consumers' League of Connecticut, 1917.

(123) BUFFINGTON, Adaline A. "Automobile Migrants", in *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, 52nd Annual Session*, June 1925, pp. 258-264. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1925.

(124) DOUGLAS, Paul H. *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*. Boston, Massachusetts, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1930. Cf. Chapter X, "Unskilled and Farm Labour", Section 2, "Farm Labour", pp. 184-190.

(125) GRAY, Lewis C. "Southern Agriculture, Plantation System, and the Negro Problem", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. XL, Whole No. 129, March 1912, pp. 90-99.

(126) LESCOHIER, Don D. *The Labour Market*. New York, N.Y., The Macmillan Company, 1919. Cf. Chapter XIV, pp. 276-306, "Farm Labour".

(127) MILLIS, H. A. *The Japanese Problem in the United States*. New York, N.Y., The Macmillan Company, 1915. Cf. especially Chapter IV, "The Japanese in Agriculture in Western States Other than California", and Chapter V, "The Japanese as Agricultural Labourers in California".

(128) SPILLMAN, W. J. "The Agricultural Ladder", in *American Economic Review*, Vol. IX, No. 1, Supplement, March 1919, pp. 170-179.

(129) TETREAU, E. D. "The 'Agricultural Ladder' in the Careers of 610 Ohio Farmers", in *Journal of Land Public Utility Economics*, Vol. VII, No. 3, Aug. 1931, pp. 237-248.

(130) UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. SENATE. *Report of the Commissioner of Labour on Hawaii, 1901*. 57th Congress, First Session, Document No. 169. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1902.

(131) — DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Report of the Commissioner of Labour on Hawaii*. Bulletin of the Department of Labour No. 47, July 1903, pp. 685-902. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1903.

(132) — DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR. *Third Report of the Commissioner of Labour on Hawaii*. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 66, September 1906, pp. 366-679. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1906.

(133) — — *Fourth Report of the Commissioner of Labour on Hawaii*. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 94, May 1911. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1911.

(134) — CONGRESS. SENATE. *Labour Conditions in Hawaii*. 64th Congress, First Session, Senate Document No. 432. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1916.

(135) — DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS. *Labour Conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930*. Bulletin No. 534. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1931.

(136) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS. BUREAU OF LABOUR. "Investigation of Labour Conditions and Employment of Filipinos in Hawaii", by Hermanegildo Cruz, in *Labour: Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour*, Vol. VII, No. 25, March 1926. (In English and Spanish.)

(137) UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALISATION. *Labour Problems in Hawaii*. 67th Congress, First Session, Hearings on House Joint Resolutions Nos. 158 and 171. Serial 7, Parts 1 and 2. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1921.

(138) LASKER, BRUNO. *Filipino Immigration to Continental United States and to Hawaii*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931. See the chapters and appendices dealing with Filipinos in Hawaii.

(139) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS. BUREAU OF LABOUR. "Labour Conditions in the Philippine Islands", in *Labour : Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour*, Vol. VIII, No. 26, March 1927.

(140) Important current information on Porto Rico is contained in the annual reports of the Governor of the Island and of the Department of Labour, or its predecessor, the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture and Labour.

(141) UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Labour Conditions in Porto Rico*, by Azel AMES, pp. 377-439. Bulletin No. 34. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1901.

(142) — DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR. *Labour Conditions in Porto Rico*, by Walter E. WEYL, pp. 723-856. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 61. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1905.

(143) — DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. *Labour Conditions in Porto Rico : Report*, by Joseph MARCUS. Washington, D.C., Govt. Printing Office, 1919.

(144) CLARK, Victor S., and others. *Porto Rico and Its Problems*. Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1930. Cf. the following parts :

Chapter II, "Workers in Country and in Town", Section I, "Rural Living Conditions", pp. 13-39.

Appendix A, "The Porto Rico Peasant and His Historical Antecedents", by Jose C. ROSARIO, pp. 537-575.

Appendix B, "Plantation Employment and Wage Data", pp. 576-581.

Appendix F, "General Survey of a Farm : La Esperanza", by Jose SARACUENTA, pp. 648-653.

Actuarial Report on Health Insurance in Great Britain ¹

The Government Actuary has just completed a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the approved societies and their branches which administer National Health Insurance in Great Britain and Northern Ireland : this is the third valuation which has been made in the history of the scheme.

In order to understand the purpose and results of the valuation, one must know at least the essential features of the National Health Insurance Scheme. All employed persons earning less than £250 a year are liable to compulsory insurance. There is a uniform contribution for all men (9d. weekly) and another for all women (8½d. weekly), irrespective of age or wages. The contribution is shared equally be-

¹ MINISTRY OF HEALTH : *National Health Insurance. Report by the Government Actuary on the Third Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of Approved Societies*. Cmd. 3978. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 97 pp.

tween employer and insured person, and the State pays one-seventh of the cost of men's benefits and one-fifth of the cost of women's. These resources are calculated to provide cash benefits, namely, sickness benefit (15s. a week for men and 12s. for women during twenty-six weeks), disablement benefit (7s. 6d. a week for men and women for duration of incapacity after twenty-six weeks), and maternity benefit (lump sum of 40s. for uninsured wives of insured men and 80s. for insured women), and also medical benefit (medical treatment and supply of drugs whenever and as long as necessary).

When the scheme was introduced in 1911 insured persons were free to group themselves together to form approved societies for the purpose of collecting their contributions and paying their benefits. Consequently the old voluntary mutual benefit societies (friendly societies) and the trade unions established approved societies for their compulsorily insured members, while the insurance companies which undertake burial insurance for the working class created societies for their clients. Insured persons are free to join any society which will admit them, and a society is free to reject any candidate except on the ground of age. Discrimination against elderly candidates is thus avoided and is rendered unnecessary by the provision of "reserve values": when a candidate is admitted to a society, the latter is credited with a reserve value equal to the probable surplus of contributions over benefits which would have ensued in respect of him if he had entered the society at the age of sixteen. The reserve values are provided out of a common fund which is fed by the levy of a fixed amount on every contribution paid. As regards the age distribution of their membership, therefore, societies are on a footing of equality. Selection occurs, however, in other respects. Thus, although societies rarely refuse candidates on the ground of ill-health, the membership of some societies is wholly or largely composed of persons in certain occupations of an abnormally healthy or unhealthy character. Again, occupational grouping means that some societies experience more unemployment and heavier loss of contributions than others. Finally, some societies are more efficiently administered than others. It was foreseen at the time when the scheme was framed that a certain degree of selection would occur; it was indeed considered that, since all risks, both good and bad, had to pay the same contribution, the good risks should be free, if they chose, to segregate themselves. It was also foreseen that the consequences of segregation would be that some societies would have a surplus of income over expenditure, while others would experience a deficiency. The societies enjoying a surplus are able to provide themselves with benefits additional to those prescribed by statute. Deficiencies are met in the first place by recourse to the contingencies fund which every society is required to maintain. In so far as this fund proves insufficient, the society may claim assistance from the Central Fund, to which all societies contribute; assistance, however, is not granted if the deficiency is due to inefficient administration. If the contingencies fund is exhausted and assistance is not forthcoming from the Central Fund, a society in deficiency must levy an additional contribution or reduce

its benefits below the statutory rate. The object of the actuarial valuation, which takes place at intervals of about five years, is to establish the amount of the surplus or deficiency resulting from the operations of each society during the interval.

MOVEMENT OF INSURED POPULATION

The third valuation covered 7,608 approved societies and branches having a membership of 16,380,143, of which 10,816,420 were men and 5,563,723 were women. The main body of societies, comprising 13,416,684 persons, was valued as at the end of 1928. The remainder were divided into two groups with memberships of 2,440,466 and 522,993 and were valued at the end of 1927 and 1929 respectively.

The number of insured persons had grown by 1,647,700 since the previous valuation; the increase to be expected from the normal growth of the population, however, was only 700,000. The difference of over 900,000 is attributed to several causes. The opportunity offered by the Contributory Pensions Act of 1925 to insure voluntarily for old-age and survivors' pensions in conjunction with sickness benefit has been taken by 245,000 voluntary contributors. By an amendment of 1928, unemployed persons were enabled to retain membership without paying contributions during an average period of twenty-one months instead of twelve months as formerly: the operation of this provision swelled the membership by a further 230,000. There remain still 400,000 to be accounted for. This balance is attributed mainly to the development of new industries and to the increase in the proportion of women who remain in industry after marriage. While the number of men has increased by 10.3 per cent. and that of all women by 13.3 per cent., the number of married women has risen by 23.8 per cent.

These new members are very unequally distributed over the various types of society, as the following table shows:

Type of society	Membership ('000's)		Percentage increase
	Second valuation	Third valuation	
Friendly societies with branches	3,011	3,126	9.6
Friendly societies without branches	3,426	3,933	14.8
Insurance companies' societies	6,592	7,602	15.3
Trade unions	1,466	1,471	0.3
Employers' provident funds	101	112	11.0

VALUATION RESULTS

General Results

The outstanding result of the valuation is that, in spite of the direct and indirect effects of the economic depression which had been in operation throughout the period under review, 7,001 societies and branches comprising 15,222,143 members were found to have accumulated surpluses totalling £36,638,344 and averaging £2.41 per member. Only 418 societies and branches, with a membership of 722,131, were found to be in deficiency, the amount of which was £847,667 or £1.17 per member. Assets and liabilities were found to be equal in the case of 189 societies and branches with 435,869 members.

Surpluses

Effect of Sex Distribution of Membership.

Some societies insure one sex only, while others insure both, but of the latter a growing number have created entirely separate funds for men and for women : in fact, at this valuation 72 per cent. of insured persons were members of societies insuring one sex only or possessing separate funds for each sex, as compared with 46 per cent. at the previous valuation. The average amount of surplus for men insured separately was £2.76 and for women insured separately £1.11, while for men and women in common insurance it was £2.99. The contrast between the first two figures is very striking but fairly indicates the difference in the sickness experience of the two sexes. The third figure, which is in apparent contradiction with the others, is explained by the fact that the societies founded by insurance companies, which, as is shown below, have rather low surpluses, have only a slight proportion of their members in common insurance.

The Results according to Type of Society.

When classified according to type of society, as in the accompanying table, the valuation results show that the average surplus per member varies between £3 and £4 in all types, except the societies founded by insurance companies. The latter, however, consist mainly of two blocks of associated societies having memberships of 2 million and 1½ million respectively : in the larger block the average surplus was about £3 per head — only a little below the average for the other types of society — but in the smaller it was only about £1. Heavier sickness claims and loss of contributions from unemployment do not entirely explain this low figure, which seems to call for further investigation.

RESULTS OF VALUATION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SOCIETY

Type of society	Valuation showing :									
	Surplus				Equality		Deficiency			
	Membership		Amount		Membership		Membership		Amount	
	000's	Women per cent.	£000	Average £	000's	Women per cent.	000's	Women per cent.	£000	Average £
Friendly societies with branches	2,885	24	9,361	3.24	138	23	124	44	189	1.52
Friendly societies without branches	3,585	31	11,169	3.14	61	26	314	24	421	1.25
Insurance companies' societies	7,429	41	11,457	1.54	234	90	20	95	6	0.32
Trade unions	1,209	14	4,221	3.49	3	0	264	33	231	0.88
Employers' provident funds	114	28	430	3.77	0	—	0	—	—	—
All societies	15,222	33	36,638	2.41	436	58	722	32	847	1.17

Schemes of Additional Benefits.

Societies which are found on valuation to possess a surplus may use it during the next five years for the provision of benefits additional to those which the law prescribes. Not the whole of the surplus may be so applied, however, but only such portion as would leave a safe margin when regard is had to the trend of claims in the society concerned.

The surplus which the actuary has declared disposable for the provision of additional benefits amounts to £19,811,266, or a little over half the gross surplus. The large sum thus kept in reserve will enable societies to maintain their additional benefits at a constant rate not only during the next five years, but during the quinquennium following the fourth valuation, if, as is possible, future experience is less favourable than past.

Societies having a membership of 9,484,819 men and 2,103,325 women will be able to provide additional benefits during the coming quinquennium. On the other hand, societies having a membership of 1,331,601 men and 3,460,398 women will be unable to provide such benefits. As compared with that resulting from the second valuation, the present situation is less favourable; $2\frac{1}{4}$ million persons have had their benefits increased, $2\frac{1}{2}$ million have had them maintained, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million have had them reduced, and one million have had them discontinued.

Each society which has a disposable surplus draws up its own scheme of additional benefits, which is, however, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health. On the supposition that the societies concerned share their surplus equally between increases in the legal cash benefits and the provision of additional curative benefits, 11,588,144 men and women members would obtain on the average :

- an increase of 3s. 8d. a week in sickness benefit ;
- an increase of 1s. 10d. a week in disablement benefit ;
- an increase of 7s. 4d. (or 14s. 8d., as the case may be) in the lump-sum maternity benefit ;
- curative benefits to the value of 4s. 11d. a year.

Deficiencies

Methods of Meeting Deficiencies.

The 50 societies and 368 branches which were found to be in deficiency had a membership of 722,131, or 4.4 per cent. of the insured population, and the total amount in deficiency was £847,667.

In the case of branches, the deficiency is chargeable against the contingencies fund of the society of which it forms part. This fund was found to be ample for the purpose, save in the case of one society, which had 85 branches still in deficiency after exhausting the contingencies fund.

In the case of the societies, the contingencies fund of the society concerned was found adequate to meet the deficiency in 27 out of the 50 societies. The remaining 23 societies (together with the 85 branches just referred to) had, after exhausting their contingencies funds, a total deficiency of £502,969 in respect of which they may seek assistance from the Central Fund.

Causes of Deficiency.

The most prominent causes of the deficiencies are the heavy claims for sickness and disablement benefits, especially from women, and the shortage of contributions owing to unemployment. The influence of these factors, which has been felt by all the societies in some degree, and is dealt with generally below, was experienced with greater force by the societies in deficiency. In some of the latter, however, this influence was aggravated by defective administration.

PROFITS AND LOSSES

The valuation of the assets and liabilities of approved societies is carried out on the basis of certain actuarial expectations, relating, for example, to the movement of the insured population, the amount of contributions, and the expenditure on cash benefits.

The most important factors of profit and loss on the valuation estimates relate to benefit claims, contribution income, and investments.

Benefit Claims

The sickness and disablement expectation, on which the valuation is made, is, in the case of men, in close accordance with the experience of the Manchester Unity in the period 1893-1897. In the case of women, the basis is the experience of sample societies in 1923, loaded to the extent of 10 per cent., separate rates being calculated for unmarried and for married women: the unmarried women's basis allows for 25 per cent. and 65 per cent. more weeks of sickness benefit and disablement benefit respectively than does the men's basis, while the married women's basis allows for 140 and 60 per cent. more weeks respectively. Although the normal rates of benefit are reduced in respect of contributions in arrears (unless due to genuine unemployment), it is mathematically impracticable to take this fact into account; the expected cost of benefits is thus calculated on the assumption that the full rate would always be payable to insured persons, with the consequence that the expectation is slightly too high.

The following table contrasts the expected with the actual expenditure of societies on sickness and disablement benefit during the quinquennium.

Sex	Sickness benefit			Disablement benefit		
	Expected	Actual	Actual as percentage of expected	Expected	Actual	Actual as percentage of expected
	£000,000			£000,000		
Men	43.1	39.6	92	21.4	19.3	90
Women	18.9	19.7	104	8.5	11.8	138
Total	62.0	59.3	96	29.9	31.1	104

The Actuary makes the following comment on this table :

"When the experience of the inter-valuation period is taken as a whole, the position in regard to the claims of men appears to be not unsatisfactory, but so far as women are concerned a different conclusion must be reached. An over-all excess of 4 per cent. in the claims for sickness benefit is sufficiently disturbing, bearing in mind (i) that in the case of many societies and branches the claims, even among women, have been well within the valuation provision, and (ii) that the calculation has been made on the assumption that full benefits have been paid in all cases, irrespective of the effect of arrears; an excess of 38 per cent. in the cost of disablement benefit is a matter of grave import, indicating, as it does, that the claims for this benefit have been almost universally heavier, and in many cases very much heavier, than the provision made for them."

The Actuary points out, however, that, as this table gives the results of the whole quinquennium, it cannot show what the trend of claims has been within that period. In fact there has been a marked trend in the direction of heavier claims, so that, for example, in 1927 and 1928 the relation of expectation to experience is less favourable in the case of men and more unfavourable in the case of women than the table would suggest.

The results of the last quinquennium have already been such that the additional benefits available for women must, over a wide field, be either diminished very materially or even discontinued altogether. With the present trend of claims, serious deficiencies are likely to occur among women's societies at the next valuation.

The Actuary therefore considers that the whole financial basis of women's insurance should be revised. The expenditure on women's benefits must be reduced by 20 per cent. if the present rate of contribution is to be maintained. A reduction of this order of magnitude cannot be expected to result from any improvement in the present methods of medical certification and supervision of claims. He therefore proposes that contributions be slightly increased, and that benefits be appreciably reduced. Those approved societies which have not already done so should be encouraged to create separate funds for their women members.

Contribution Income

The valuation basis provides for the non-payment of contributions during periods of sickness, and also during 2.6 weeks of unemployment per person per annum. During the last quinquennium societies have suffered a considerable loss of contributions on account of unemployment, especially in respect of their male membership. In fact the aggregate contribution income is less by £7,000,000, or 6 per cent., than the valuation requirement. This loss is compensated for partly by the payment of arrears penalties by the insured, partly by grants from the Unclaimed Stamps Fund (the balance of stamps sold over the stamps affixed to insurance cards) and partly by the reduction of the rate of benefits payable to persons whose contributions are in arrear. The net loss is estimated at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

Investments

The valuation was made on the assumption that the revenue from the investments of approved societies would represent an average rate of 4 per cent. In reality, however, the funds of societies have earned rather more than this figure, between 4½ and 5 per cent., and the profit thus realised has contributed considerably to the growth of the surpluses.

Moreover, the market value of investments has increased to the extent of nearly £1,000,000. This source of profit, however, has not been taken into account in assessing the surpluses available for the provision of additional benefits.

CONCLUSIONS

In concluding his report, the Government Actuary refers to certain features in the present situation of national health insurance which evoke anxiety. The claims for sickness and disablement have been rising in recent years to a level which precludes the expectation of any large amount of further surplus from savings, and, in the case of women, results in a loss of such dimensions as to call imperatively for measures of reconstruction. The health of the population is doubtless affected in some degree by economic conditions, but cannot be admitted to vary with them to such an extent as to explain the increase in claims. Moreover, it is conclusively shown by the results of a survey recently made by the official medical referees of a sample of the claims that causes of excess which are definitely controllable have been in operation. It is evident, therefore, in the circumstances, that serious tasks rest upon those responsible for medical certification and for the supervision of claims. As regards the loss of contributions on account of unemployment the Actuary suggests with great reluctance that "the action taken in 1928, when costly concessions in respect of arrears of contributions were granted in cases of proved unemployment, may need reconsideration at an early date if a substantial improvement in the industrial situation does not emerge. The present position is that, while full benefits are being paid to the great mass of the insured whose normal occupation is employment, less than 90 per cent. of the contributions required to support these benefits are being collected."

On the other hand, however, the Actuary admits that the predominant feature of this valuation is the magnitude of the aggregate surplus and the substantial additional benefits which it will provide for a large proportion of the insured population. It is true that on the whole some reduction from the level of additional benefits attained on the second valuation has been necessitated, but in many cases these benefits are still considerably greater than anything which was envisaged when the scheme was framed.

The Agricultural Labour Situation in Hungary

The Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture has recently published its annual report for 1930¹, a section of which is devoted to labour. The position of wage-paid landless agricultural workers in Hungary, who constitute the largest group in the national working population,

¹ ORSZÁGOS MEZŐGAZDASÁGI KAMARA: *Evi jelentése az 1931 évi június hó 17-iki hözgyűlése elé*. Budapest, 1931. 390 pp.

became decidedly worse in the course of 1930. Owing to the fall in prices and the general lack of cash resources of the farmers, these workers were driven to underbid one another in their efforts to obtain employment and to accept terms having no reference whatever to a minimum wage ¹, which, in fact, they have had no means of enforcing. In certain very poor districts wages had sunk so low that they were insufficient to cover even the primary needs of the worker and his family.

The following table gives the daily wages (in filler ²) of men, women, and children for 1928, 1929, and 1930, compared with 1913; the figures have been collected by the Ministry of Agriculture.

<i>Men's daily wages :</i>	1913	1928	1929	1930
Spring	232	280	280	250
Summer	392	420	430	360
Autumn	273	320	300	260
Winter	186	230	220	200
Yearly average	270	312	308	268
<i>Women's daily wages :</i>				
Spring	167	210	210	180
Summer	261	320	320	260
Autumn	195	230	220	190
Winter	130	180	160	130
Yearly average	188	235	228	190
<i>Children's daily wages :</i>				
Spring	118	140	140	130
Summer	198	220	230	190
Autumn	142	160	160	140
Winter	88	120	120	100
Yearly average	136	160	162	140

These figures show that wages had decreased considerably, and in certain categories had even fallen below those ruling in 1913. This is all the more to be deplored in that the price index of such articles as the agricultural worker is obliged to purchase for cash was well above the level of 1913, and showed no diminution as compared with previous years. Moreover, the report states that wages as ascertained by the Chamber of Agriculture's own enquiries are, on an average,

¹ On 29 November 1929 the operation of Act XXV of 1923 to prevent the unjustifiable exploitation of the labour of agricultural workers was prolonged for three years, 1930, 1931, and 1932. On 20 December 1929 a Circular Order was issued by the Minister of Agriculture which requested local authorities to give the widest publicity to the administrative measures taken by the Government to make the Act effective and to proceed against employers paying less than the wage rates laid down in their district by the local committee, where such committee had been set up under the Act. For a translation of this Act, cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1923, Hung. 3 B.

² 100 filler = 1 pengő.

in spring 15 per cent., in summer and autumn 10 per cent., and in winter 20 per cent. lower even than those cited by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Offers of employment for agricultural workers, on both large and small estates, had become much scarcer owing to reduced profits and to the general embarrassment of the employers. This scarcity of employment affected first of all the day workers; for the owners of large estates either reduced the number of such workers engaged or dispensed with them altogether. They also replaced day workers by other labour, according to the nature of the work to be done, giving it either to share-produce workers or to farm servants.¹ The employment of more farm servants became very general in 1930 for the following reasons. On the one hand, it ensured the presence of permanent labour costing little in cash and remunerated chiefly with farm produce which, in any case, it was found difficult to dispose of. On the other hand, owing to the high price of farm equipment, less use was made of machine traction and more of animal traction, necessitating the employment of farm servants; for, with the low prices of grain, it was found cheaper to employ animal than mechanical traction.

Small farmers also refrained from engaging day workers and did the necessary work themselves with the help of their families. Where help was absolutely indispensable, the small farmers arranged to assist one another.

Speaking generally, it may be stated that while in more favourable periods a worker could reckon on 200 days' work per year, in 1930 he could scarcely reckon on an average of 150 days' work.

While the total amount of employment available had decreased, the number of those who sought work had increased. The agricultural crisis made it necessary for owners of dwarf holdings to seek paid labour in an endeavour to procure the means which they were no longer able to gain from these holdings alone. Further competition was added to the agricultural labour market by the return from the towns of villagers who had been temporarily engaged in factories, but were now forced to return to their homes and to seek employment in agriculture. As a rule there is little hope of success for such men, for the employer to-day can have his pick of those seeking employment in agriculture.

From the social point of view one of the most important branches of cultivation in Hungary is wine growing, as, except during the winter months, it provides employment nearly all the year round. The culti-

¹ The contracts of farm servants are regulated by Act XLV of 1907; those of labourers paid by the day and of the various groups of workers paid by some form of share remuneration by Act II of 1898. It is clear that the economic situation is working out to the greater disadvantage of the day workers who are paid in cash, the employers finding it easier to provide remuneration in kind or in shares than even low wages in cash. Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *The Representation and Organisation of Agricultural Workers*, p. 153; Studies and Reports, Series K, No. 8; Geneva, 1928.

vation of one cadastral yoke¹ of a vineyard on light soil requires 110-115 days' work in a year, while a vineyard on heavier soil requires 135-140 days' work. If we take the whole vine-growing area of the country, this would entail roughly 55 million working days per year, which will give a general idea of the importance of this industry in Hungary from the point of view of employment. Unfortunately the difficulty of finding a market has led to a diminished need for labour, and therefore the position of vineyard workers has also become worse, particularly in those districts where vine culture is the only industry offering employment.

The system of share-produce farming, though known to be costly, has latterly undergone a greater extension than even before. The growth of this system is attributed to the lack of capital. The workers are not opposed to it, but have always shown themselves willing participants.

The supply of harvest labour² was greatly in excess of demand, but efforts were made to solve the problem as fairly as possible. The plan adopted was to give each worker a smaller acreage to harvest, so that work could be found for all, but naturally the result was a much reduced individual earning capacity. In cases where it was considered necessary and possible women were dismissed in favour of men, so that work might be ensured for the heads of families.

After the autumn ploughing there is little work to enable agricultural workers to earn a living, as winter employment has greatly diminished.

The number of labour disputes in agriculture was higher in 1930 than in 1929. Act XXIV of 1923 respecting proceedings in actions arising out of employment in agriculture³ refers such disputes to joint local committees constituted of 2 employers' and 2 workers' representatives. During 1930 the employers sent up 2,806 and the workers 7,126 disputes, or 9,432 in all. The large number of disputes is not, however, an indication of worse relations between the two sides, but shows how bad the economic situation was, as is in any case plain from the very small points which were raised. About one-half of the disputes brought up were settled by agreement; the rest by decisions of the committees, against which appeal was made in 1,061 cases. The procedure under this Act is much more rapid than the old administrative procedure and has given general satisfaction.

The difficult position of the agricultural worker may be realised from what has been said above. The trouble begins when they are obliged to make cash purchases, for they receive so little for their

¹ 1.42 acres (0.58 hectares).

² Harvest labour contracts are made with groups of workers some time before the harvest. They were first subject to legislative control in 1876 and are now regulated by the important Act II of 1898. Payment is mostly on a share-produce basis. Cf. *The Law on the Contract of Employment of Agricultural Workers in Austria, Germany and Hungary*, pp. 22-23; Studies and Reports, Series K, No. 10; Geneva, 1930.

³ *Legislative Series*, 1923, Hung. 3 A.

surplus produce ¹ that they can realise very little money and gradually get into debt.

Certain agricultural undertakings endeavoured to promote branches of production which require an increased number of workers, but were afraid to take the risk of incurring the necessary cost. For this reason a desire was expressed that some system of remuneration should be set up whereby both employer and worker might benefit. The Chamber of Agriculture long ago recognised the importance of this question; in 1930, in order to assist both parties, it introduced, as an experiment in certain undertakings, a system of investigations in order to permit of comparison between the costs of different systems of cultivation and the results they yielded. These experiments were so useful that in 1931 they were extended to 85 farms. The results achieved have a scientific value, and will be of great assistance in the establishment of an adequate labour system, especially in branches of intensive production.

With reduced wages and the high prices still ruling for clothing, workers and also owners of dwarf holdings are hardly in a position to procure the most necessary articles of clothing and boots. The Government arranged various contracts with manufacturers designed to secure some supplies of clothing and boots at controlled prices for the rural population.

The agricultural depression has also had the effect of postponing the spread of insurance for agricultural workers. It is a regrettable fact that the number of such workers voluntarily insured has decreased year by year, for at present they can spare nothing for old-age insurance. The number of those who had taken up voluntary pension insurance fell from 11,687 in 1928 to 11,619 in 1929, i.e. by 0.58 per cent. only, but the fall in aggregate premiums was much heavier, namely, from 23,233 to 16,400 pengö, or 29.41 per cent.

On the other hand, the number of persons compulsorily insured against accidents has greatly increased since the war. By 1929 practically all farm servants were so insured. There has also been an increase in the number of agricultural machines ² for which insurance policies were taken out, and also of policies for those working on such machines; the latter increase was 27,520 persons in 1929, bringing the number of workers insured in connection with these machines up to 347,220 in that year. Unfortunately, however, there have been a great many accidents resulting from machinery, partly due to carelessness and lack of the necessary skill on the part of the worker, and partly due to the absence of safety devices. To cope with this the Agricultural Workers' Insurance Fund instituted a campaign of safety propaganda, by means of pictures, publications, etc. The Chamber of Agriculture and the Insurance Fund have requested the Government to deal with

¹ "Surplus produce" means what is left over from the "deputat" wage given in kind when the needs of the worker's family have been satisfied. This takes the place, in whole or in part, of a cash wage.

² It is to be assumed that these are largely reaping machines for the wheat harvest.

this question in accordance with modern conditions and to issue compulsory orders concerning separate safety devices for each type of machine.

The Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session held in Geneva in 1929, concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, has been submitted to the Chamber of Agriculture for consideration, as its terms would appear suitable to the prevention of accidents in agriculture; the Chamber has recommended the Government to adhere to the Recommendation. In view of the interest now taken in this question, the Agricultural Workers' Insurance Fund has recently improved its statistical section.

The Labour Section ¹ of the Chamber of Agriculture also considered insurance questions. While maintaining that old-age, invalidity, and sickness insurance for agricultural workers should be set up, they did not press it for the time being, on account of the unfavourable situation. Neither the State nor the employers are in a position to make the necessary sacrifices, and this fact the workers themselves realise. It is felt that the pressing need of the moment is the provision of employment, and that should the State have resources at its disposal enabling it to come to the assistance of the agricultural worker, it should employ them to this end and to the relief of the difficulties of daily existence.

In closing its report the Chamber of Agriculture states that any welfare measures suggested can only ameliorate the position of the agricultural worker, but cannot mend it. His position is so closely connected with the general agricultural position that it can only be bettered through a fundamental improvement of the agricultural industry itself. This does not mean that the country is not prepared to do its utmost to assist the most stricken members of the population: it is only desired to emphasise the unity of the whole agricultural question, a fact which must not be lost sight of and which is patent to everyone throughout the land. ²

Reconsolidation of Holdings in Germany

The Federal Committee for Technical Advance in Agriculture has recently submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supplies a Memorandum on the need for the reconsolidation of scattered parcels of land in Germany.

¹ The Labour Section of the National Chamber of Agriculture was established recently. On this, and on the election of agricultural labour leaders to local chambers of agriculture, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXV, No. 5, 4 Aug. 1930, p. 182.

² For measures taken by the Hungarian Government against rural unemployment, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 12, 22 June 1931, p. 461.

Throughout the whole of Germany, but especially in the west and south, there are many thousands of peasant farms split up into small parcels of land, and under the present conditions of agriculture it is impossible for them to thrive, even where the needs of the farmer and his family are reduced to a minimum. Years of effort to improve agriculture by the introduction of labour-saving machinery have not availed to compensate for the disadvantages due to the fragmentation of land, and it is useless to hope for progress in this direction until an adequate programme of reconsolidation has been put into effect. According to official and private estimates $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 million hectares of land need reconsolidating in Germany.

Apart from the economic advantages which would accrue through the saving of labour, the gain of cultivable land by taking into cultivation existing paths and borders would be of the greatest importance. It is estimated that in Baden alone reconsolidation would bring about a gain of 1,000 to 1,200 hectares. At present the average number of parcels of land per farm in Baden is 16, and in some communes it is 100 and more. The average size of these scattered strips is one-quarter of a hectare and often much less; their shape makes the use of plough and harrow very difficult, and that of the seed-driller impossible, thus entailing heavy costs in hand labour. When seed corn is sown by hand, from 40 to 60 kilograms are required per hectare, but when a drill is used this quantity is reduced to 30-35 kilograms for the same area. It is estimated that if 5.3 million hectares of land were reconsolidated and sown with drills, an additional 5 million quintals of bread wheat could be grown, or sufficient to feed 3 million people. Croppings would also be heavier by reason of seed drilling, and the seed would be capable of treatment before sowing, thus giving a yet further increased yield of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The labour costs on a scattered holding may be more than twice as great as those on a consolidated farm. Human and animal labour costs are estimated to range from 768.90 R.M. for parcels under 0.25 hectare to 351.90 R.M. for those over 5 hectares in the Darmstadt district. The smaller the holding and the further the distance of the parcel from the farmstead, the higher the labour costs and the consequent burden on the industry. In the case of a particular farm in Swabia, the cultivation and harvesting of the scattered parcels of land entailed journeys amounting to 1,200 kilometres on foot and in waggons, or a waste of 25 per cent. in labour per annum. In addition the peasant is often obliged to keep horses where otherwise he would manage with draught oxen or cows. On certain family holdings investigated by Professor Münzinger in Württemberg it was found that 39 man-days per year per hectare of wheat land were required, as against 12 man-days on well-run larger farms in North Germany; on 10 farms this investigator established a waste of from 12 to 21 per cent. of labour due to the scattered nature of the areas cultivated. These investigations not only prove how much time and labour is unnecessarily wasted, but also show that on peasant farms reconsolidation would largely obviate the hiring of outside labour which such farms can ill afford.

The Memorandum points out several further disadvantages which would be prevented by reconsolidation, among which may be mentioned the breeding of weeds along the boundary strips; the obligation of the peasant to comply with joint cropping arrangements without regard to soil conditions; the present impossibility of regulating the moisture content of the soil by draining and trenching; and, finally, the complication of the work of land registration and of taxation.

Money spent on the reconsolidation of land is to be regarded as a profitable investment of capital. For example, it is estimated that the reconsolidation of about 170,000 hectares of suitable land in Baden alone would increase productivity by 20 per cent. and thus augment the national capital by about 64 million R.M.

Although it is generally recognised that reconsolidation has given excellent results in other countries, this work proceeds very slowly in Germany. The following figures give the number of hectares already reconsolidated and the number remaining to be dealt with: Prussia (since 1874), 3.5 million hectares, leaving 2.8 million hectares; Baden (1868-1925), 103,000 out of 250,000; Württemberg, 240,000 out of 640,000; Bavaria (since 1887), 340,000, leaving 2,030,000.

The cost of reconsolidation to-day amounts on an average to 200-300 R.M. per hectare (50-100 marks before the war), the proportion paid by the State being in Prussia about 70 per cent. and in Bavaria about 80 per cent. Reconsolidation can seldom be carried to such perfection that the holding consists of one parcel only; in Prussia it has been possible to reduce the number of parcels in the proportion of 4 to 1 or even 5 to 1; less good results have been obtained in South Germany.

It has been constantly objected that the good effects of reconsolidation are rapidly undone by subsequent refragmentation, but this danger could be minimised by the enactment of suitable legislation. However, even if a certain amount of refragmentation were to take place, difficulties in the way of reconsolidation could never again be so great as they are at present. The improved system of access to parcels would remain, while even on a system of equal division on inheritance it is estimated for certain districts that 141 years would have to elapse before the present state of fragmentation were re-established.

It is recognised that certain exceptions should be made to the reconsolidation of land in the immediate neighbourhood of towns and localities with important industries, so that difficulties should not be placed in the way of workmen wishing to acquire land..

The Federal Committee for Technical Advance in Agriculture concludes its report by a brief outline of the principles for a Federal Act. As in most modern legislation on the subject, it is recognised that the idea of obtaining the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of a commune to reconsolidation operations is too difficult; action must be initiated at the request of a minority, or even on decision of a public authority.

STATISTICS

Movements in the General Level of Unemployment and Employment

The following tables give available statistics of unemployment and employment in various countries during recent months. Table I gives the number unemployed, and table II shows fluctuations in employment. Wherever possible figures indicating the *level* of unemployment are given, i.e. the table shows the percentage of the workers covered by the statistics who are recorded as unemployed and the base figure on which it is computed. The most comprehensive series have as a rule been chosen for each country, but supplementary series are given in certain cases where they give additional information of value.

The statistics of unemployment and employment are obtained from various sources; they differ in scope, in definition of the unemployed, and in methods of compilation. It is therefore generally impossible to make comparisons as to the extent of unemployment in the various countries. Their principal value is in indicating the fluctuations in the state of employment over a period of time; and only between the movements of the series is international comparison possible. It should also be remembered that the various statistics are not equally sensitive to changes in the labour market, and that as a consequence an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned.

Notes in which the scope and methods of compilation of the various series are summarised were given in the *Review* for January 1932 and following months. The main sources of statistics of unemployment are examined and discussed in two publications of the Office¹, to which the reader is referred for further information. Where unemployment statistics are based on the operation of unemployment insurance schemes, additional information as to the scope and working of these schemes will be found in a recent study in this *Review*.²

¹ *Methods of Statistics of Unemployment*; Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 7: Geneva, 1925. *Report on the Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (containing the resolutions adopted by this Conference on the best methods of compiling statistics of unemployment); Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 8; Geneva, 1925.

² *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Jan. 1931, pp. 48-66: "Unemployment Insurance: Tabular Analysis of the Legislation in Force."

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	GERMANY				AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA
	Trade union returns		Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics
	Percentage unemployed		Unemployed registered		Unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1931 March	33.6	18.9	4,743,931	24.3	113,614	25.8	304,084
April	31.8	18.1	4,358,153	22.1	*	*	246,084
May	29.9	17.4	4,052,950	20.5	*	*	208,852
June	29.7	17.7	3,953,946	20.0	118,424	27.6	191,150
July	31.0	19.1	3,989,686	20.5	*	*	194,364
Aug.	33.6	21.4	4,214,765	21.9	*	*	196,321
Sept.	35.0	22.1	4,354,983	22.8	120,694	28.3	202,130
Oct.	36.6	22.0	4,623,480	24.3	*	*	228,101
Nov.	38.9	21.8	5,059,773	26.8	*	*	273,658
Dec.	42.2	22.3	5,668,187	30.6	118,732	28.0	320,627
1932 Jan.	43.6	22.6	6,041,910	32.6	*	*	358,104
Feb.	44.1	22.6	6,128,429	33.0†	*	*	361,948
March	44.6	22.6	6,034,100	32.6†	—	—	352,444
Latest figure on which percentages are based	3,819,300		18,487,807 ¹ †		423,493		*

Date (end of month)	BELGIUM				CANADA		DENMARK	
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Trade union returns		Trade union fund returns	
	Unemployed				Unemployed		Unemployed	
	Wholly		Intermittently					
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1931 March	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7	32,208	15.5	67,725	22.1
April	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6	30,786	14.9	45,698	15.3
May	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8	32,163	16.2	37,856	12.3
June	64,014	9.0	103,273	14.5	32,667	16.3	34,030	11.3
July	64,754	9.0	117,404	16.4	32,396	16.2	36,369	11.8
Aug.	70,873	9.9	120,842	16.8	31,247	15.8	35,060	11.8
Sept.	75,222	10.2	121,674	16.5	35,048	18.1	37,238	12.1
Oct.	81,818	11.1	126,060	17.2	35,325	18.3	47,196	15.8
Nov.	97,807	12.6	140,776	18.1	35,206	18.6	67,257	22.1
Dec.	129,380	17.0	164,099	21.5	39,713	21.1	91,204	32.2
1932 Jan.	153,925	20.0	179,560	23.2	41,330	22.0	106,464	34.1
Feb.	168,676	21.0	194,509	24.3	38,800†	20.6	109,200†	35.9
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,900†	35.8†
Latest figure on which percentages are based	800,959				187,891		304,195	

¹ Figures calculated on the basis of the number of members of sickness insurance funds, etc.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	DANZIG (Free City of)	ESTONIA	UNITED STATES	FINLAND	FRANCE		HUNGARY
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed registered ¹	Percentage unemployed	Unemployed registered	Unemployed in receipt of relief	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed
1931							
March	27,070	2,765	18.1	11,491	50,815	71,936	28,088
April	24,186	2,424	17.6	12,663	49,958	69,205	28,171
May	20,686	1,368	17.1	7,457	41,339	57,305	26,974
June	19,855	931	18.2	6,320	36,237	51,354	24,411
July	20,420	634	18.8	6,766	35,916	50,946	27,205
Aug.	21,509	933	19.2	9,160	37,673	54,569	29,412
Sept.	22,922	2,096	19.4	11,758	38,524	56,448	29,648
Oct.	24,932	5,425	19.5	14,824	56,121	80,365	30,018
Nov.	28,966	7,554	20.0	18,095	92,157	123,891	31,076
Dec.	32,956	9,055	21.8	17,223	147,009	177,294	33,146
1932							
Jan.	34,912	9,318	23.1	20,944	241,487	278,683	33,893
Feb.	36,258	9,096	23.0	18,542	293,198	337,129	33,728
March	36,481	8,397†	22.6	—	303,218	347,446	32,364
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*	*	803,000	*	*	*	*

Date (end of month)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND				IRISH FREE STATE	ITALY	
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Employment exchange statistics	Social insurance fund statistics	
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages		Applicants for work registered ¹	Unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		Wholly	Partially
1931 March	2,052,826	16.2	612,821	4.8	25,413	707,486	27,545
April	2,027,896	16.0	564,884	4.4	23,970	670,353	28,780
May	2,019,533	15.9	558,383	4.4	23,016	635,183	26,059
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.2	21,427	573,593	24,206
July	2,073,892	16.2	732,583	5.8	21,647	637,531	25,821
Aug.	2,142,821	16.8	670,342	5.2	21,897	693,273	30,636
Sept.	2,217,080	17.4	663,466	5.2	23,427	747,764	29,822
Oct.	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	26,353	799,744	32,828
Nov.	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	30,865	878,267	30,967
Dec.	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	30,918	982,321	32,949
1932 Jan.	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	31,958	1,051,321	33,227
Feb.	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	31,162	1,147,945	26,321
March	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	30,866	1,053,016	31,636
Latest figure on which percentages are based	12,770,000 *				*	*	

¹ Beginning of the following month.

* July 1931.

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The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	JAPAN		LATVIA	NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND	
	Official estimates		Employment exchange statistics	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Employed on public relief works
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		
1931 March	396,828	5.8	8,669	11,213	24.9	29,095	38,028
April	394,625	5.7	8,390	* ¹	* ¹	28,477	36,981
May	401,415	5.8	1,871	*	*	25,206	40,507
June	391,377	5.6	1,584	*	*	22,736	45,264
July	406,923	5.8	2,169	*	*	20,869	47,772
Aug.	418,596	6.0	4,827	*	*	22,431	50,033
Sept.	425,526	6.0	7,470	*	*	27,012	51,375
Oct.	439,014	6.0	13,705	9,048	19.6	29,340	50,266
Nov.	454,675	6.5	18,377	10,577	22.8	32,078	47,535
Dec.	470,736	6.7	21,935	12,633	27.2	34,789	45,140
1932 Jan.	485,885	6.9	26,163	14,160	30.4	34,636	45,677
Feb.	485,290	6.9	21,836	—	—	37,796	44,210
March	—	—	—	—	—	38,952	—
Latest figure on which percentages are based	7,011,610		*	46,628		*	*

¹ From April to September 1931 no figures are available owing to a labour dispute.² Including persons employed on public relief works.

Date (end of month)	PALESTINE	NETHERLANDS			POLAND		RUMANIA
	Official estimates	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics
	Number unemployed	Unemployed		Applicants for work registered	Unemployed		Unemployed registered
		Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.	
1931 March	14,000	102,743	21.8	122,304	372,536	15.4	48,226
April	14,400	68,860	14.3	106,768	355,102	14.6	41,519
May	17,400	60,189	12.2	94,314	320,109	13.2	33,484
June	32,500	59,573	11.7	97,530	274,942	11.8	27,869
July	36,050	69,026	13.3	106,730	255,179	11.2	29,250
Aug.	36,350	70,479	15.3	115,392	246,380	10.6	22,708
Sept.	37,400	72,738	15.7	128,472	246,426	10.9	22,969
Oct.	27,500	84,548	18.0	153,086	255,622	10.9	28,800
Nov.	21,600	107,372	22.1	197,258	266,027	11.2	43,917
Dec.	24,400	147,107	27.8	245,981	312,487	13.4	49,393
1932 Jan.	23,400	185,558	33.7	263,865	338,434	14.0	56,612
Feb.	21,350	176,336†	32.2†	272,283†	343,800†	14.8†	57,606
March	—	159,611†	28.8†	—	356,000†	15.3†	—
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*	549,809		*	2,329,000 ¹		*

¹ Members of sickness insurance funds.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date (end of month)	SAAR TERRITORY	SWEDEN		SWITZERLAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA		YUGOSLAVIA
	Employment exchange statistics	Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics
	Unemployed registered	Unemployed		Percentage unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered
		Number	Per cent.	Wholly	Partially	Number	Per cent.	
1931								
March	18,292	72,944	19.6	5.7	12.6	119,771	10.1	339,505
April	18,102	64,534	17.5	*	*	107,238	8.9	296,756
May	14,886	49,807	13.4	*	*	93,941	7.6	249,686
June	15,413	45,839	12.9	3.6	9.7	82,534	6.6	220,038
July	17,685	46,180	12.3	*	*	82,759	6.0	210,908
Aug.	20,205	48,590	13.3	*	*	86,261	6.3	215,040
Sept.	21,741	54,405	14.0	4.0	11.2	84,660	6.7	228,351
Oct.	24,685	68,490	17.0	*	*	88,600	6.9	254,201
Nov.	28,659	79,484	19.9	*	*	106,015	8.2	337,654
Dec.	35,045	110,149	27.1	10.1	14.9	146,325	11.3	486,363
1932								
Jan.	38,790	93,273	24.4	*	*	186,308	14.0	583,138
Feb.	42,394	93,900	23.8	—	*	197,612	14.8	631,736
March	44,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	634,908†
Latest figure on which percentages are based	*	393,934		411,606		1,331,947		*

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	GERMANY		CANADA ¹	ESTONIA ¹	UNITED STATES ²		FRANCE ¹	
	Sickness insurance statistics	Trade union returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns ²	Employers' returns		Returns of labour inspectors	
	Members of sickness funds employed on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Monthly percentage of full-time employ- ment	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Number employed in 1923- 1925 = 100	Factory payrolls in 1923- 1925 = 100	Number employed in same month of previous year = 100	Monthly percentage of workers employed on short time
1931								
March	87.1	61.5	99.7	103.3	77.9	74.9	94.1	31.7
April	91.5	63.7	102.2	103.4	78.0	73.6	93.9	31.9
May	93.9	65.8	103.6	108.5	77.8	72.1	93.6	30.3
June	94.2	65.9	103.8	108.9	76.0	67.6	92.8	31.2
July	92.7	64.3	105.2	102.8	75.1	64.4	91.6	33.3
Aug.	90.3	61.0	107.1	100.7	74.1	64.3	91.1	35.5
Sept.	88.8	59.5	103.9	99.5	72.8	61.8	90.5	37.6
Oct.	86.4	57.7	103.0	98.5	70.3	59.4	88.9	40.1
Nov.	83.1	55.6	99.1	98.2	69.3	56.2	87.5	45.5
Dec.	77.0	52.2	91.6	93.2	69.4	55.8	86.6	51.6
1932								
Jan.	74.8	50.2	89.7	93.1	68.1	52.4	85.3	56.4
Feb.	73.9	49.8	88.7	94.1	—	—	85.5	56.2
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.5	56.2
Latest figure of number employed	11,927,514	3,881,291	809,704	30,099	*	*	2,433,891	1,352,273 ⁴

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.² The figures relate to the 15th of the month.³ Revised index, excluding building.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

Date (end of month)	GREAT BRITAIN		ITALY	JAPAN	LATVIA	POLAND	SWITZERLAND
	Unemployment insurance statistics		Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns	Employers' returns
	Number employed in 1924 = 100						
	Persons directly invol- ved in trade disputes:		Number employed in September 1926 = 100	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed in January 1929 = 100	Number employed in 1927 = 100	Number employed in March 1925 = 100
	Included	Excluded					
1931							
March	97.1	97.4	81.1	74.6	101	82.3	100.9
April	98.1	98.3	78.5	75.3	98	83.5	*
May	98.3	98.6	74.9	75.0	98	83.8	*
June	97.1	97.4	73.1	74.3	96	85.2	101.7
July	96.3	96.4	78.0	74.5	95	83.5	*
Aug.	96.4	96.7	77.4	74.4	94	83.3	*
Sept.	97.7	98.0	77.6	74.8	96	83.8	99.8
Oct.	98.8	99.2	76.8	74.2	93	86.2	*
Nov.	99.6	100.0	75.3	73.7	89	81.8	*
Dec.	100.5	100.8	74.2	—	83	71.0	93.5
1932							
Jan.	98.2	98.4	70.5	—	81	—	*
Feb.	98.5	98.8	—	—	—	—	*
March	100.0	100.4	—	—	—	—	—
Latest figure of number employed	12,597,000 †		697,822	640,474	24,144	550,080	215,699

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist".

The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

Movements in the General Level of Wages

The principal purpose of the statistics given below is to show changes in the general level of wages within each country. They are in continuation of the tables previously published here under the same title.¹

The series given here have been selected so as to give as comprehensive a view as possible of the movement of wages in all branches of economic activity in each country. Preference has therefore been given to series with the widest scope, both economic and geographic. When the general series did not include certain important branches of economic activity, in particular agriculture and mines, they have wherever possible been completed by the addition of series showing the general movement of wages in these branches. When statistics relating to the whole country are not available, series relating to an important town in the country — usually the capital — have been given.

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Feb. 1932, pp. 261-272.

In order to indicate the branches of economic activity covered by each series, the various branches have been classified in five main groups, and the groups represented in each series by one or more branches are shown in the headings to the tables. The five groups are as follows : (1) agriculture ; (2) mines ; (3) industries, including all manufacturing and transforming industries as well as building and construction work ; (4) public services, including transport of every kind, supply of water, light, and power, postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and all public administrations ; (5) commerce, including banks, insurance, hotels, and restaurants. ¹ The term " various " covers certain occupations which are either ill defined or too special or limited to be assigned to one of the important groups. However, in view of the great divergencies in the scope of the statistics available, the composition of each of the main groups differs perceptibly in different countries ; in particular, the branches representing the groups " public services " and " commerce " are extremely varied, so that these groups are hardly comparable from country to country.

As regards the main subdivisions in the general series (men, women, skilled, unskilled) the only possible course has been to follow the practice adopted in each country. Similarly the series represent hourly, daily, or weekly wages according to the data available. Lastly, some countries publish only statistics of wage rates, others only of earnings, and the two kinds of data, as is well known, have by no means the same meaning.

It should be emphasised that on account of all these divergencies it is almost impossible to make any exact comparison of the absolute levels of wages in general in the different countries. The series given here can only serve to compare the fluctuations in each country over a period of time.

Table I shows the movements of money wages. Table II gives index numbers of real wages (calculated by dividing the index numbers of money wages by the index numbers of the cost of living) for countries in which data of this kind are published. In both tables the countries are as far as possible arranged in the alphabetical order of their French names.

Information on the sources and methods of compilation of the wage statistics in tables I and II was given in the *Review* for February 1932 ; a further note on South Africa is given below.

Union of South Africa : *Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics* (Office of Census and Statistics).

The weighting of this series has been slightly modified : the weights representing the number of persons in each industry are now the same for all the centres considered, whereas formerly they differed for each of the nine centres covered by the enquiry.

¹ Reference to the scheme of classification of industries adopted in a previous article (" Movements of Wages in Different Industries and Occupations ", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 2-3, Aug.-Sept. 1931, pp. 294-302), with a view to giving detailed information for certain industries and occupations, will show that the five main groups in question cover the following items in the list given on page 294 : Agriculture, A ; Mines, B ; Industries, C to L ; Public services, M to R ; Commerce, S and T.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES

Date	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	GERMANY						AUSTRALIA	
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce	Mines, industries, public services						Agriculture	
	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Men (skilled)	Men (semi-skilled)	Men (unskilled)	Women (sk. and semi-sk.)	Women (unskilled)	General average	Men	
	Index numbers of weekly rates	Hourly rates						Weekly rates	Index numbers
		R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	R. Pf.	s. d.	
Pre-war	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	49 5	100
1926	134	*	*	*	*	*	87	88 9	180
1927	134	*	*	*	*	*	94	94 4	191
1928	135	96.7	77.9	76.0	61.4	50.1	101	95 9	194
1929	136	101.9	82.5	80.0	64.0	53.0	106	95 10	194
1930	136	102.9	83.4	80.8	64.7	53.7	107	95 0	192
1931	132	97.0	78.9	75.8	61.1	50.7	101	83 5	169
March 1931	*	98.4	79.5	77.0	61.2	50.9	103	83 9	169
June "	*	97.0	78.9	75.8	61.1	50.7	101	83 5	169
Sept. "	*	96.2†	78.7†	75.4†	60.4†	50.7†	101†	83 0	168
Dec. "	*	86.2†	69.3†	66.9†	53.4†	44.0†	90†	—	—
Jan. 1932	*	86.2†	69.3†	66.9†	53.4†	44.0†	90†	—	—
Feb. "	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Date	AUSTRALIA (cont.)							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various							
	Men (skilled and unskilled)				Women (skilled and unskilled)			
	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Pre-war	1 2	100	55 1	100	6 ¾	100	27 2	100
1926	2 2.41	189	97 7	177	1 1 ¾	204	51 3	189
1927	2 2.55	190	99 7	181	1 2	207	52 1	192
1928	2 2.97	193	100 7	183	1 2.35	213	53 9	198
1929	2 3.10	194	101 4	184	1 2.42	214	53 10	198
1930	2 2.78	191	100 3	182	1 2.52	215	54 2	199
1931	2 0.20	173	92 6	168	1 1.09	194	49 8	183
Dec. 1930	2 1.84	185	96 9	175	1 2.13	209	53 7	197
March 1931	2 0.98	178	95 7	174	1 1.29	197	50 5	185
June "	2 0.20	173	92 6	168	1 1.09	194	49 8	183
Sept. "	1 11.75	170	90 8	165	1 0.75	189	48 1	177

South Africa. Annual figures: 30 September of each year (base: 1914 = 100).

Germany. Annual figures: 1 July of each year; monthly figures: 1st of the following month. (Base of index numbers: 1928 = 100.) Before 1928, old series linked up with the new one.

Australia. Annual figures: 30 June of each year (pre-war: April 1914); monthly figures: last day of the month.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	CANADA						
	Agriculture				Mines, certain ind., pub. serv.	Other industries	Industries
	Men		Women		Chiefly skilled men	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (unskilled)
	Annual earn- ings	Index num- bers	Annual earn- ings	Index num- bers	Index numbers of hourly rates		
	\$		\$				
Pre-war	323	100	189	100	100	100	100
1926	615	190	455	241	181	197	187
1927	629	195	467	247	184	199	188
1928	634	196	476	252	188	201	187
1929	627	194	465	246	193	202	188
1930	559	173	409	216	194	202	188
1931	—	—	—	—	192	197	183

Date	DENMARK							
	Industries, public services, various							
	Men (skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers	Hourly earnings	Index num- bers
	Öre		Öre		Öre		Öre	
Pre-war	61.3	100	45.5	100	29.6	100	50.2	100
1926	164	268	132	290	87	294	137	273
1927	156	254	126	277	84	284	131	261
1928	153	250	124	273	83	280	128	255
1929	153	250	125	275	83	280	129	257
1930	157	256	127	279	84	284	131	261
1931	156	255	128	281	84	284	131	261
March 1931	156	255	127	279	85	287	131	261
June "	156	255	128	281	84	284	131	261
Sept. "	155	253	128	281	85	287	131	261
Dec. "	158	258	130	286	84	284	133	265

Canada. Agriculture: annual figures: averages (pre-war: 1914). Other series: annual figures: averages (base: 1913 = 100).

Denmark. Annual figures: second quarter of each year (pre-war: 1914); monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures."

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	ESTONIA		UNITED STATES					
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., various		Agriculture		Certain industries, public services, various (trade union rates)			
	Men and women (skilled and unsk.)		Men		Chiefly skilled men			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Weekly rates	Index numbers
	Cents		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	*	*	1.44	100	0.450	100	22.30	100
1926	28.0	98	2.48	172	1.148	250	52.12	233
1927	29.3	102	2.46	171	1.190	260	53.79	241
1928	31.1	109	2.43	169	1.195	261	53.66	241
1929	32.1	112	2.42	168	1.204	262	53.68	241
1930	32.5	114	2.16	150	1.250	272	54.37	244
1931	32.1	112	1.65	115	1.254	273	54.19	243
March 1931	*	*	1.80	125	*	*	*	*
June "	*	*	1.73	120	*	*	*	*
Sept. "	*	*	1.59	110	*	*	*	*
Dec. "	*	*	1.40	97	*	*	*	*

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series)							
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)				Men (unskilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	0.282	100	14.28	100	0.206	100	10.82	100
1926	0.653	232	31.42	220	0.480	233	24.14	223
1927	0.658	233	31.70	222	0.494	240	24.74	229
1928	0.662	235	31.86	223	0.499	242	25.10	232
1929	0.672	238	33.04	231	0.508	247	25.88	239
1930	0.673	239	30.48	213	0.502	244	23.80	220
1931	0.639	227	25.71	180	0.464	225	19.55	181
March 1931	0.647	229	26.49	186	0.475	231	20.78	192
June "	0.639	227	25.71	180	0.464	225	19.55	181
Sept. "	0.627	222	23.95	168	0.458	222	18.19	168
Dec. "	0.606	215	22.56	158	0.435	211	17.00	157
Jan. 1932	0.601	213	21.84	153	0.431	209	16.28	150
Feb. "	0.592	210	22.37	157	0.426	207	16.67	154

Estonia. Annual figures: averages (base: second half of 1923 = 100).

United States. Agriculture: annual figures: averages (pre-war: 1914); monthly figures: 1st of the following month. Certain industries: annual figures: 15 May of each year (pre-war: 1913). The figures relate to a much smaller number of industries than do those of the National Industrial Conference Board (for which see note on following page) and include women in one or two occupations.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series) (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				General average			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Weekly earnings	Index numbers
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Pre-war	0.156	100	7.93	100	0.250	100	12.78	100
1926	0.400	256	17.15	216	0.574	230	27.62	216
1927	0.403	258	17.41	220	0.581	232	27.94	219
1928	0.401	257	16.89	213	0.583	233	27.89	218
1929	0.405	260	17.96	226	0.592	237	29.02	227
1930	0.403	258	16.32	206	0.597	239	26.99	211
1931	0.372	238	15.17	191	0.567	227	23.07	181
March 1931	0.382	245	15.62	197	0.576	230	23.93	187
June „	0.372	238	15.17	191	0.567	227	23.07	181
Sept. „	0.369	237	14.57	184	0.562	225	21.75	170
Dec. „	0.353	226	13.63	172	0.538	215	20.74	162
Jan. 1932	0.348	223	12.79	161	0.530	212	18.99	148
Feb. „	0.346	222	13.32	168	0.526	210	19.51	153

Date	FINLAND		FRANCE				
	Mines, industries, pub. serv., various		Mines	Industries and various (Paris)			
	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)		Chiefly men (sk. and unskilled)	Men (chiefly skilled)			
	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers
	F. Mk.		Frs.	Frs.		Frs.	
Pre-war	945	100	5.40	0.875	100	8.12	100
1926	12,456	1,318	28.40	5.10	583	41.45	510
1927	12,935	1,369	31.39	5.12	585	41.70	514
1928	13,383	1,416	31.00	5.25	600	42.75	526
1929	13,437	1,422	34.30	6.10	697	49.56	610
1930	13,034	1,379	36.99	6.64	759	53.99	665
1931	—	—	—	6.61	756	53.83	663

United States. Industries (National Industrial Conference Board series) : annual figures : second quarter of each year, except for 1931 (June) (pre-war : July 1914) ; monthly figures : first week of the month.

Finland. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1914).

France. Mines : annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1913). Industries and various : annual figures : October of each year (pre-war : 1911).

The sign * signifies : " no figures exist ". The sign — signifies : " figures not yet received. " The sign † signifies : " provisional figures ".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	FRANCE (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Industries and various (towns other than Paris)							
	Men (chiefly skilled)				Women (chiefly skilled)			
	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers	Hourly rates	Index numbers	Daily rates	Index numbers
Pre-war	Frs. 0.46	100	Frs. 4.61	100	Frs. 0.23	100	Frs. 2.29	100
1926	3.22	700	26.93	584	1.86	809	15.29	668
1927	3.31	720	27.34	593	1.81	787	14.84	648
1928	3.45	750	28.44	617	1.97	856	16.06	701
1929	3.83	831	31.34	680	2.26	982	18.30	804
1930	4.08	887	33.66	730	2.42	1,052	19.79	864
1931	4.08	887	33.60	729	2.42	1,052	19.73	862

Date	GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND	HUNGARY		IRISH FREE STATE		ITALY	
	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv.	Agriculture		Agriculture		Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., various	
	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men	Women	Men		Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	
	Index numbers of weekly rates	Daily wages		Weekly earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers
Pre-war	*	Pengös *	Pengös *	s. d. *	100	Lire *	*
1926	101 ½	*	*	25 6	203	*	*
1927	101	*	*	25 6	203	*	*
1928	100	4.37	3.17	24 9	197	2.03	102
1929	100	4.53	3.20	25 0	199	2.04	103
1930	99	3.93	2.70	24 6	195	2.05	103
1931	98	—	—	24 3	193	1.85	93
March 1931	98 ½	—	—	*	*	1.81	91
June „	98	—	—	*	*	1.85	93
Sept. „	97	—	—	*	*	1.79	90
Dec. „	97	—	—	*	*	1.78	89
March 1932	96	—	—	*	*	—	—

France. Annual figures: October of each year (pre-war: 1911).

Great Britain. Annual figures: second quarter of each year (base: 1924 = 100); monthly figures: 1931, averages for the quarter ending with the month in question; 1932, end of the month.

Hungary. Annual figures: summer of each year.

Irish Free State. Annual figures: a week in July of each year (pre-war: 1914).

Italy. Annual figures: June of each year; monthly figures: averages for the month. (Base of index numbers: July 1928 to June 1929.)

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	JAPAN					
	Industries					
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings	Index numbers of daily rates	Index numbers of daily earnings
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	100	101	99	99	100	102
1928	99	103	98	100	99	105
1929	99	103	97	96	99	104
1930	96	97	94	87	96	99
March 1931	93	94	89	80	92	94
June „	92	92	88	78	91	91
Sept. „	91	91	87	76	91	89
Dec. „	90	93	86	74	90	89

Date	LATVIA (Riga)				NEW ZEALAND		POLAND	RUMANIA
	Industries				Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce, various		Mines, industries	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., com., various
	Men (skilled)	Men (un- skilled)	Women (skilled)	Women (un- skilled)	Men (skilled and un- skilled)	Women (skilled and un- skilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Index numbers of daily rates				Index numbers of minimum weekly rates		Index num- bers of daily rates	Index num- bers of month- ly earnings
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100
1926	102	108	103	99	158	157	86	2490
1927	107	113	100	99	160	158	100	2714
1928	107	109	115	105	166	159	110	2748
1929	108	114	112	106	166	159	119	2764
1930	109	116	108	109	167	159	121	2657
1931	—	—	—	—	154	—	119†	2356
March 1931	—	—	—	—	165	*	119	2472
June „	—	—	—	—	147	143	119	2399
Sept. „	—	—	—	—	147	*	118	2323
Dec. „	—	—	—	—	147	*	117	2237
Jan. 1932	*	*	*	*	*	*	117	*

Japan. Annual figures : averages (base : 1926 = 100) ; monthly figures : rates, end of the month ; earnings, averages for the month.

Latvia (Riga). Annual figures : averages (base : July 1914 = 100).

New Zealand. Annual figures : averages (base : 1914 = 100) ; monthly figures : averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

Poland. Annual figures : averages (base : 1927 = 100) ; monthly figures : end of the month.

Rumania. Annual figures : averages (base : 1914 = 100) ; monthly figures : averages for January, April, July, and October.

The sign * signifies : " no figures exist ". The sign — signifies : " figures not yet received ". The sign † signifies : " provisional figures ".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWEDEN							
	Agriculture				Mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various			
	Men		Women		Men (skilled and unskilled)			
	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Annual earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	
Pre-war	698	100	447	100	0.45	100	4.32	100
1925	1,178	169	836	187	1.18	262	9.36	217
1926	1,175	168	831	186	1.19	264	9.57	222
1927	1,175	168	830	186	1.20	267	9.57	222
1928	1,173	168	831	186	1.22	271	9.67	224
1929	1,172	168	835	181	1.25	278	9.99	231
1930	1,152	165	825	185	1.28	284	10.34	239

Date	SWEDEN (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce, various (<i>cont.</i>)							
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				General average (including young persons)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	
Pre-war	0.24	100	2.34	100	0.40	100	3.82	100
1925	0.71	296	5.68	243	1.06	265	8.31	218
1926	0.72	300	5.61	240	1.07	268	8.58	225
1927	0.72	300	5.64	241	1.08	270	8.56	224
1928	0.73	304	5.71	244	1.09	273	8.63	226
1929	0.74	308	5.80	248	1.12	280	8.90	233
1930	0.75	313	5.93	253	1.15	288	9.18	240

Sweden. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1913).

The sign * signifies : " no figures exist ". The sign — signifies : " figures not yet received ".
The sign † signifies : " provisional figures ".

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF MONEY WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWITZERLAND							
	Mines, industries, public services, commerce							
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)				Men (unskilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers
Pre-war	Frs. 0.65	100	Frs. 6.07	100	Frs. 0.48	100	Frs. 4.79	100
1925	*	*	12.06	199	*	*	9.66	202
1926	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.67	202
1927	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.69	202
1928	*	*	12.20	201	*	*	9.69	202
1929	1.48	228	12.45	205	1.14	238	9.85	206
1930	1.49	229	12.57	207	1.16	242	9.90	207

Date	SWITZERLAND (<i>cont.</i>)				CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)			
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce				Industries			
	Women (skilled and unskilled)				Men and women (chiefly skilled)			
	Hourly earnings	Index numbers	Daily earnings	Index numbers	Minimum hourly rates	Index numbers	Minimum weekly rates	Index numbers
Pre-war	Frs. 0.30	100	Frs. 3.22	100	Kč. 0.44	100	Kč. 23.73	100
1926	*	*	6.42	199	4.04	918	194.06	818
1927	*	*	6.34	197	4.06	923	194.80	821
1928	*	*	6.34	197	4.26	968	204.38	861
1929	0.77	257	6.45	200	4.37	993	209.98	885
1930	0.78	253	6.36	198	4.47	1,016	214.75	905
1931	—	—	—	—	4.49	1,020	215.65	909
March 1931	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
June "	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.66	909
Sept. "	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.62	909
Dec. "	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.62	909
Jan. 1932	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.65	909
Feb. "	*	*	*	*	4.49	1,020	215.60	909

Switzerland. Annual figures : averages (pre-war : 1913).

Czechoslovakia. Annual and monthly figures : averages (pre-war : 1914).

The sign * signifies : " no figures exist ". The sign — signifies : " figures not yet received ".
The sign † signifies : " provisional figures ".

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL WAGES ¹

Date	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRALIA		ESTONIA	GREAT BRITAIN and N. IRELAND
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various		Mines, ind., pub. serv., various	Agriculture, mines, ind., pub. serv.
	Men (skilled and un- skilled)	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
	Weekly rates	Weekly rates		Hourly earnings	Weekly rates
Pre-war	100	(a)	(b)	*	*
1926	102	100	100	92	105
1927	102	113	115	98	108
1928	103	116	118	97	106
1929	104	118	114	96	109
1930	106	114	111	109	112
1931	107	122	107	112	117
March 1931	*	—	—	*	114
June „	*	*	*	*	117
Sept. „	*	*	*	*	117
Dec. „	*	*	*	*	116

Date	UNITED STATES							
	Industries (N.I.C.B. series)							
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average	
	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	138	131	139	132	155	132	138	129
1926	138	131	139	133	152	129	137	129
1927	142	135	146	140	157	134	141	133
1928	146	138	150	144	160	132	145	135
1929	149	145	155	150	163	142	148	142
1930	153	136	156	141	165	132	153	135
March 1930	150	136	152	142	163	135	150	137
June „	153	136	156	141	165	132	153	135
Sept. „	156	129	158	134	168	129	156	130
Dec. „	156	123	158	134	166	130	156	127

¹ Unless otherwise stated the notes for each country given under table I apply also to table II.

Australia. (a) for full-time working hours; (b) with allowance for unemployment.

United States. Monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL WAGES ¹ (cont.)

Date	NEW ZEALAND		POLAND	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)	
	Agric., mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various		Mines, industries	Industries	
	Men (skilled and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men and women (chiefly skilled)	
	Minimum weekly rates		Daily rates	Minimum hourly rates	Minimum weekly rates
Pre-war	100	100	*	100	100
1926	97	98	95	128	114
1927	99	99	100	124	110
1928	102	99	106	130	116
1929	104	99	113	133	119
1930	107	102	121	136	121
1931	—	—	—	143	127
March 1931	*	*	—	148	132
June "	101	98	—	142	127
Sept. "	*	*	—	146	130
Dec. "	*	*	—	148	132
Janv. 1932	*	*	—	147	131
Feb. "	*	*	—	148	132

Date	SWEDEN						SWITZERLAND		
	Mines, ind., pub. serv., comm., various						Mines, ind., pub. serv., commerce		
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average (including young persons)		Men (skilled and semi-sk.)	Men (unskilled)	Women (skilled and unskilled)
	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Daily earnings		
Pre-war	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	149	123	168	138	151	124	118	120	118
1926	153	129	174	140	156	131	124	125	123
1927	156	130	175	141	158	131	126	126	123
1928	158	131	178	143	160	132	125	125	122
1929	164	137	182	147	166	138	127	128	124
1930	173	146	191	154	176	146	131	131	125

¹ Unless otherwise stated the notes for each country given under table I apply also to table II.

The sign * signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received". The sign † signifies: "provisional figures".

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.¹ 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 1930

ARGENTINA

* Decreto del Ministerio del Interior. Prorogando hasta el 1º de Enero de 1931, la suspensión de la Ley No. 11.544 (jornada legal de trabajo). 10 de Septiembre de 1930. (Boletín Oficial, 1930, No. 10,905, p. 482.)

[Decree of the Minister of the Interior to extend to 1 January 1931 the suspension of the application of Act No. 11,544 (statutory hours of work). Dated 10 September 1930.]

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales.

An Act to provide transport trusts for the regulation and control of tramway and omnibus transport and public vehicles in certain areas ; to provide for a Commissioner of Road Transport and the transfer to him of certain functions in connection with motor vehicles ; to amend the Government Railways Act, 1912-1928, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. 20 Geo. V, No. 18. Assented to 4 June 1930. (Statutes of New South Wales, 1930, p. 214.)

¹ *List of abbreviations* : A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Österreichischen 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. = Bulletin Officiel ; 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 tēs Kybernésēos (Teuchos proton) ; G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale ; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda ; J. O. = Journal Officiel ; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru 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) ; W. S. M. = Wirtschaftliche und sozialstatistische Mitteilungen (Rapports économiques et statistique sociale) ; L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

CANADA

British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Fire Marshal Act". 20 Geo. V, ch. 19. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 43.)

An Act to amend the "Legal Profession Act". 20 Geo. V, ch. 30. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 101.)

An Act to provide for the licensing of collection agents. 20 Geo. V, ch. 31. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 103.)

An Act to provide for the licensing of private detectives. 20 Geo. V, ch. 32. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 109.)

An Act to provide for the licensing of real-estate agents and real-estate salesmen. 20 Geo. V, ch. 33. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 115.)

An Act to amend the "Medical Act". 20 Geo. V, ch. 42. Assented to 25 March 1930. (Statutes of B. C., 1930, p. 167.)

Manitoba.

An Act respecting mines and mining. 20 Geo. V, ch. 27. Assented to 28 March 1930. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1930, p. 204.)

An Act to amend "The Workmen's Compensation Act". 20 Geo. V, ch. 49. Assented to 8 April 1930. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1930, p. 473.)

CHILE

Decreto número 304. — Aprueba la Ordenanza de Construcciones y Urbanización. 14 de Enero de 1930. (Diario Oficial, 1930, No. 15611, p. 927.)

[Decree No. 304 to approve the Building and Town Planning Regulations. Dated 14 January 1930.]

GREECE

* Act No. 4694, to prohibit the assignment and attachment of the pay of wage-earning and salaried employees. Dated 10 May 1930. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1930, No. 155, p. 1294.)

Act No. 4748, respecting the organisation of the port of the Piraeus. Dated 13 May 1930. (Eph. Kyb., I, 1930, No. 166, p. 1397.)

ISLE OF MAN

An Act to amend the Aliens Restriction Acts. Assented to 15 May 1930. (Acts of Tynwald, 1930, p. 1729.)

YUGOSLAVIA

Act to create a Ministry of Agriculture. Dated 25 March 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 71-XXV.)

Order respecting the conditions of employment, duties, competence, and powers of the specialist, managing, and auxiliary staff of the Central Institute of Hygiene. Dated 8 February 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 36-XIII.)

Regulations under the Act respecting the manufacture, import, export, and sale of gunpowder and explosives, munitions and weapons. Dated 12 March 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 64-XXIII.)

Decision respecting the abolition of private employment offices carried on by way of trade. Dated 24 June 1930. (Sluzbene Novine, 1930, No. 178-LXVI.)

LEGISLATION OF 1931

TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory.

* Erlass betr. Änderung der Oberbergpolizeilichen Vorschriften für Bayern vom 30. Juli 1900/30. September 1910. Vom 31. September 1931. Nr. 28. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 3, p. 18.)

Notverordnung betreffend Sicherung des Bestandes der Sozialversicherungsträger. Vom 17. Dezember 1931. Nr. 597. (Verordnungen usw., 1931, No. 51, p. 498; errata: 1932, No. 3, p. 11.)

* Bergpolizeiverordnung betr. Änderung der Bergpolizeiverordnung vom 1. Mai 1907. Nr. 27. Vom 31. Dezember 1931. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 3, p. 11.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

French Cameroons.

Arrêté déterminant les prescriptions générales à imposer aux industries rangées dans la 3^{me} classe de la nomenclature annexée à l'arrêté du 5 avril 1931 portant classement des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Du 31 décembre 1931. (J. O. du Cameroun, 1932, No. 279, p. 53.)

French Togoland.

Arrêté du 24 décembre 1931, portant modification de l'article 4 de l'arrêté No. 676 du 27 novembre 1929 fixant la quotité, le taux et la composition de la ration alimentaire des indigènes employés sur les chantiers des Travaux Neufs. (J. O. du Togo, 1932, No. 197, p. 44.)

Western Samoa.

The Shopping Hours Ordinance, 1931. Assented to 22 December 1931. No. 6 of 1931. (Supplement to the Western Samoa Gazette, 24 December 1931, p. 371.)

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth.

Unemployment Relief Works Regulations under the Appropriation (Unemployment Relief Works) Act 1931. General. Dated 21 December 1931. (Title in: Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 14 January 1932, No. 4, p. 30.)

New South Wales.

Family Endowment Tax Regulations under the Family Endowment Act 1927-1930: additional penalty for failure or neglect to duly furnish returns of wages or information, and omission to include assessable wages in return of wages. Dated 13 February 1931. (Government Gazette, 13 February 1931, p. 681.)

Regulations under the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930. Dated 5 June 1931. (Government Gazette, 5 June 1931, p. 1982.)

Proclamation under the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, as amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Further Amendment Act, 1930. Dated 15 June 1931. (Supplement to Government Gazette, 15 June 1931, p. 2113.)

Family Endowment Tax Regulation under the Family Endowment Act, 1927-1930. Dated 30 June 1931. (Supplement to Government Gazette, 30 June 1931, p. 2257.)

Regulations under the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930, as amended by the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1931. Dated 7 August 1931. (Government Gazette, 7 August 1931, p. 2859.)

Proclamation to proclaim that the Inflammable Liquid (Amendment) Act, 1931, shall commence on 14 August 1931. Dated 12 August 1931. (Government Gazette, 14 August 1931, p. 2916.)

Regulations under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1929. Dated 30 September 1931. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 30 November 1931, p. 815.)

Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended. Dated 26 October 1931. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 30 November 1931, p. 814.)

Proclamation in pursuance of the provisions of the Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1931, to appoint Tuesday, 24 November 1931, as the day upon which the said Act shall commence. Dated 24 November 1931. (Supplement to the Government Gazette, 24 November 1931, p. 3967.)

Northern Territory.

Regulations under the Pearling Ordinances, 1930. Dated 30 January 1931.

Papua.

* An Ordinance to repeal the "Natives (Non-Indentured Service) Ordinance, 1927". No. 10 of 1931. Assented to 25 September 1931.

Queensland.

An Act to amend the laws relating to liens upon crops of sugar cane, and for other purposes consequent thereon. 22 Geo. V, No. 37. Assented to 24 December 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 53.)

An Act to amend "The Land Acts, 1910 to 1930", by providing for a measure of relief to Crown tenants of holdings mainly used for the depasturing of sheep so that production from the pastoral lands of the State may be maintained; to amend such Acts and other Acts in certain particulars; and for other purposes. 22 Geo. V, No. 39. Assented to 24 December 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 67.)

An Act to amend "The Electrical Workers Act of 1927" in certain particulars. 22 Geo. V, No. 43. Assented to 24 December 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 113.)

Apprenticeship Regulations No. 32 in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apprentices and Minors Act of 1929": Saddle, Harness, and Collarmaking, and Leather Working Trades Regulation. Dated 10 December 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 12 December 1931, p. 1742.)

Apprenticeship Regulations in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apprentices and Minors Act of 1921". Building trades including stonemasonry. Dated 23 December 1931. (Queensland Government Gazette, 26 December 1931, p. 1953.)

South Australia.

An Act to make provision for financing farmers for the season 1931-1932 and for purposes incidental thereto. 21 Geo. V, No. 1996. Assented to 2 April 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act to amend the Taxation Acts, 1927 to 1930, and for other purposes. 21 Geo. V, No. 2007. Assented to 20 August 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

[*Inter alia*, deduction of income tax from wages by employer.]

An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Acts, 1919 to 1925. 21 Geo. V, No. 2018. Assented to 12 November 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act to amend the Early Closing Act, 1926. 21 Geo. V, No. 2024. Assented to 19 November 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act to further amend the Steam Boilers and Enginedrivers Act, 1911. 21 Geo. V, No. 2028. Assented to 26 November 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Dentists. 21 Geo. V, No. 2036. Assented to 2 December 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act relating to the South Australian Government Labour Exchange. 21 Geo. V, No. 2053. Assented to 9 December 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

An Act to make provision for financing farmers for the season 1932-1933, to make certain amendments to the Farmers Relief Act, 1931, and for purposes incidental thereto. 21 Geo. V, No. 2057. Assented to 9 December 1931. (Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1931.)

Western Australia.

An Act to make necessary provision for carrying out a plan agreed on by the Commonwealth and the State for meeting the grave financial emergency existing in Australia, re-establishing financial stability, and restoring industrial and general prosperity. 22 Geo. V, No. 20. Assented to 18 August 1931.

An Act to amend subsection (3) of section four of the Land Agents Act, 1921. 22 Geo. V, No. 40. Assented to 3 December 1931.

AUSTRIA

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Handel und Verkehr im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Soziale Verwaltung vom 18. Dezember 1931 über Kraftfahrlinien (1. Durchführungsverordnung zum Kraftfahrlineiengesetze). Nr. 403. (B. G. Bl., 1931, 104. Stück, p. 2247.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Bundesministern vom 19. Dezember 1931, Z. 105.776, betreffend die Grundsätze für die Beschäftigung Arbeitsloser bei Arbeiten, die von der Unternehmung "Österreichische Bundesbahnen" in Eigenregie oder durch Unternehmer durchgeführt werden. Nr. 128. (A. N., 1931, Nr. 11, p. 348.)

BAHAMAS

Rules made under section 46 of the Pilotage Act : Pilotage Rules, 1931. Dated 7 October 1931. Approved 24 December 1931. (Official Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 9.)

Rules made under section 11 of the Boat Registration Act (Chapter 10 of 1930). Dated 7 October 1931. Approved 24 December 1931. (Official Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 15.)

BELGIUM

Arrêté royal du 26 novembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. — Arrêté royal du 10 juin 1931, portant les conditions d'agrégation des établissements d'assurance. Article 5. — Modification. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 348-349, p. 7038.)

Arrêté royal du 30 novembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 18 juin 1930 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. — Versements. — Dispositions spéciales destinées à établir la liaison entre le régime de la loi du 10 mars 1925, modifiée par celle du 10 juin 1926, et le régime de la loi du 18 juin 1930. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 344, p. 6964.)

Arrêté royal portant coordination des arrêtés royaux des 29 août 1904, 20 décembre 1911, 5 janvier 1914, 20 janvier 1920, 7 décembre 1920, 12 décembre 1921, 10 septembre 1929, 4 février 1930, 18 mai 1931, et 7 août 1931, portant règlement général de l'assurance contre les accidents du travail. (Loi du 24 décembre 1903 modifiée par les lois du 15 mai 1929 et du 18 juin 1930.) Du 7 décembre 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 354, p. 7126.)

Arrêté royal déterminant les conditions générales applicables aux moteurs à combustion interne (moteurs à explosion et moteurs à combustion). Du 14 décembre 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 350, p. 7065.)

Arrêté royal du 19 décembre 1931, concernant : Loi du 4 août 1930, portant généralisation des allocations familiales. — Caisse spéciale instituée en faveur du personnel des hôtels, restaurants et débits de boissons. — Affiliation des employeurs occupant au travail moins de cinq personnes. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 355-356, p. 7168.)

Arrêté royal réglant l'attribution des subsides de l'Etat en faveur des associations mutualistes reconnues. Du 22 décembre 1931. (Moniteur belge, 1932, No. 7, p. 76.)

Arrêté royal du 24 décembre 1931, concernant : Arrêté royal du 25 octobre 1930. Modification. Création de la caisse officielle centrale de chômage. (Moniteur belge, 1931, No. 364, p. 7262.)

BRITISH GUIANA

An Ordinance to establish a Transport and Harbours Department for the purpose of managing and carrying on the Railway and Government Vessels and of controlling and regulating the use of the harbours of the Colony and to create a Board of Commissioners of the Department. No. 30 of 1931. Assented to 30 December 1931. (Official Gazette (Extraordinary), 31 December 1931, p. 1879.)

BULGARIA

Ukase No. 36, to amend section 91 of the Regulations under the Social Insurance Act. Dated 30 December 1931. (Drj. Vest., 1931, Vol. LIII, No. 226, p. 3857.)

Order No. 18570, respecting insurance stamps. Dated 30 December, 1931. (Drj. Vest. 1931, Vol. LIII, No. 226, p. 3858.)

CANADA

Alberta.

Regulations under the Trade Schools Regulation Act. Effective as from 15 November 1931. (Labour Gazette of Canada, January 1932, p. 43.)

Règlements d'application de la loi régissant les écoles de formation professionnelle. Entrée en vigueur le 15 novembre 1931. (Gazette du Travail, janvier 1932, p. 38.)

British Columbia.

An Act to consolidate and amend the "Boiler Inspection Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 6. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 11.)

An Act to amend the "Co-operative Associations Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 10. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 53.)

An Act to amend the "Dentistry Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 15. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 67.)

An Act to amend the "Real-estate Agents' Licensing Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 34. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 123.)

An Act to amend the "Coal-mines Regulation Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 40. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 145.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the "Mothers' Pensions Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 42. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 149.)

An Act to amend the "Old-Age Pension Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 47. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931) p. 169.)

An Act respecting threshers' liens. 21 Geo. V, ch. 63. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 225.)

An Act respecting unemployment relief. 21 Geo. V, ch. 65. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 229.)

An Act to amend the "Weekly Half-holiday Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 70. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 255.)

An Act to amend the "Workmen's Compensation Act". 21 Geo. V., ch. 71. Assented to 1 April 1931. (Statutes of B. C., 1931, p. 257.)

Manitoba.

An Act to amend "The Architects Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 1. Assented to 2 March 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 1.)

An Act to amend "The Master and Servant Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 33. Assented to 2 March 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 304.)

An Act to authorise the implementing of "The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930", of the Parliament of Canada, and to validate certain Orders-in-council and the by-laws of certain municipalities passed in pursuance thereof. 21 Geo. V, ch. 53. Assented to 2 March 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 399.)

An Act to amend "The Child Welfare Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 5. Assented to 20 April 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 17.)

An Act respecting the Department of Labour. 21 Geo. V, ch. 28. Assented to 20 April 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 248.)

An Act to amend "The Minimum Wage Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 35. Assented to 20 April 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 307.)

An Act to amend "The Threshers' Lien Act". 21 Geo. V, ch. 50. Assented to 20 April 1931. (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, p. 364.)

New Brunswick.

An Act in Amendment of chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes 1927, respecting public health. 21 Geo. V, ch. 31. Passed 13 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 88.) [Inspection of plants for bottling non-intoxicating beverages].

An Act to provide funds for the relief of the unemployed in incorporated towns, cities and municipalities. 21 Geo. V, ch. 8. Passed 26 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 24.)

An Act in amendment of an Act to provide for old-age pensions. 21 Geo. V, ch. 15. Passed 26 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 38.)

An Act in amendment of chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, respecting a provincial police force. 21 Geo. V, ch. 33. Passed 26 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 91.)

An Act respecting the profession of the law. 21 Geo. V, ch. 50. Passed 26 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 126.)

An Act respecting insurance agents. 21 Geo. V, ch. 51. Passed 26 March 1931. (Acts of N. B., 1931, p. 142.)

Workmen's Compensation Board, Regulation No. 2 under the Workmen's Compensation Act : [maximum number of employees in various classes of small undertakings excluded from Part I of Act]. (No date.) (Labour Gazette of Canada, January 1932, p. 33.)

Règlement 2 de la Commission des accidents du travail, en vertu de la loi sur la réparation des accidents du travail : [nombre maximum des employés dans différentes catégories des petites industries ne tombant pas sous l'application du titre I de la loi]. (Sans date.) (Gazette du Travail, janvier 1932, p. 38.)

Prince Edward Island.

An Act to provide for the administration of an old-age pension scheme. 21-22 Geo. V, ch. 7. Assented to 7 May 1931. (Laws of P. E. Island, 1931, p. 29.)

An Act for the relief of unemployment. 21-22 Geo. V, ch. 9. (No date.) (Laws of P. E. Island, 1931, 1931, p. 44.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Prince Edward Island Dental Act. 21-22 Geo. V, ch. 29. Assented to 7 May 1931. (Laws of P. E. Island, 1931, p. 121.)

Quebec.

Order in Council dated 4 December 1931. Safety Regulations under the Mining Act : Open-Cast Workings. (Labour Gazette of Canada, January 1932, p. 41.)

Arrêté-en-conseil en date du 4 décembre 1931. Règlement concernant la sécurité tombant sous la loi des mines : Exploitation à ciel ouvert. (Gazette du Travail, janvier 1932, p. 47.)

Saskatchewan.

Additional regulations under the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. Approved by Order in Council. (No date.) (Labour Gazette, December 1931, p. 1308.)

Nouveaux règlements concernant la réparation des accidents du travail. Approuvés par un arrêté-en-conseil. (Sans date.) (Gazette du Travail, décembre 1931, p. 1372.)

CHILE

Decreto número 2087. — Modifica el Reglamento Orgánico de la Caja de Retiros y de Previsión Social de los Ferrocarriles de Estado. 10 de Diciembre de 1931. (Diario Oficial, 1931, No. 16155, p. 5266.)

[Decree No. 2087, to amend the rules of the Superannuation and Provident Fund for the State Railways. Dated 10 December 1931.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zákon ze dne 17. prosince 1931, kterým se doplňují zákony týkající se bytové péče. Nr. 205. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 96, p. 1576.)

[Act No. 205 to supplement the Housing Acts. Dated 17 December 1931.]

Zákon ze dne 19. prosince 1931, kterým se prodlužují a doplňují zákony týkající se bytové péče. Nr. 210. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 97, p. 1580.)

[Act No. 210 to prolong the operation of the Housing Acts and to supplement them. Dated 19 December 1931.]

Vládní nařízení ze dne 1. prosince 1931, kterým se zřizují pracovní soudy a oddělení okresních soudů pro pracovní apory. Nr. 180. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 86, p. 1239.)

[Order No. 180 respecting the establishment of labour courts and sections of district courts for labour disputes. Dated 1 December 1931.]

Vládní nařízení ze dne 1. prosince 1931 o jmenování přísedících pracovních soudů. Nr. 181. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 86, p. 1240.)

[Order No. 181 respecting the appointment of the assessors of the Labour Courts. Dated 1 December 1931.]

Vládní nařízení ze dne 11. prosince 1931 o dalším poskytování drahotních příplatků k úrazovým důchodům. Nr. 214. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 98, p. 1583.)

[Order No. 214 respecting the continuation of the cost-of-living bonuses on accident pensions. Dated 11 December 1931.]

Vládní nařízení ze dne 22. prosince 1931, kterým se vydává jednací řád pro pracovní soudy. Nr. 216. (Sb. z. a n., 1931, Častka 99, p. 1587.)

[Order No. 216 to issue standing orders for Labour Courts. Dated 22 December 1931.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung betr. Massnahmen zwecks Einrichtung eines freiwilligen Arbeitsdienstes. Nr. 3. Vom 18. Dezember 1931. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 1, p. 6.)

Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Verordnung über Notstandsarbeiten vom 12. Juni 1931 (St. A. I, S. 257). Nr. 8. Vom 28. Dezember 1931. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 4, p. 11.)

Verordnung über Jahresarbeitsverdienste (Durchschnittsheuern) in der See-Unfallversicherung nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Vom 29. Dezember 1931. Nr. 1. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 1, p. 1.)

Verordnung über die Festsetzung der Beitragssätze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 29. Dezember 1931. Nr. 2. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 1, p. 5.)

Verordnung über die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit gewerblicher Arbeiter in den Betrieben und Verwaltungen des Staats und der Stadtgemeinde Danzig. Vom 31. Dezember 1931. Nr. 3. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 2, p. 7.)

FINLAND

Laki työväenopistojen valtioavusta 31 päivänä joulukuuta 1926 annetun lain 1 §:n muuttamisesta. Joulukuun 11 päivänä 1931. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1931, No. 345, p. 812.)

Lag om ändring af 1 § i lagen den 31 december 1926, angående statsunderstöd åt arbetarinstitut. Den 11. December 1931. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1931, No. 345, p. 812.)

[Act to amend section 1 of the Act of 31 December 1926, respecting State grants in aid of the mechanics' institute. Dated 11 December 1931.]

FRANCE

Décret fixant la cotisation des femmes inscrites à l'assurance spéciale, qui deviennent veuves ou divorcées, pour l'année 1932. Du 3 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 285, p. 12462.)

Décret réorganisant la justice indigène en Afrique occidentale française. Du 3 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1931, No. 285, p. 12466.)

Arrêté étendant aux départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du décret du 11 mai 1928 portant règlement d'administration publique tendant à la modification et à la refonte des décrets intervenus pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les diverses industries des cuirs et peaux. Du 30 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1932, No. 5, p. 182.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1931, le montant des pensions d'orphelins prévues par l'article 20 de la loi du 30 avril 1930 sur les assurances sociales. Du 31 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1932, No. 1, p. 24.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 28 décembre 1926 modifié en ce qui concerne le taux des allocations de chômage entrant en compte pour le calcul de la subvention de l'Etat. Du 31 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1932, No. 1, p. 24.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 28 décembre 1926 modifié en ce qui concerne le taux des subventions de l'Etat pour les allocations versées aux chômeurs. Du 31 décembre 1931. (J. O., 1932, No. 1, p. 24.)

FRENCH COLONIES

Dahomey.

Arrêté No. 1489 complétant les dispositions de celui du 29 octobre 1930 (No. L532), sur le régime des prestations au Dahomey. Du 28 septembre 1931. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1932, No. 1, p. 8.)

French Equatorial Africa.

Arrêté fixant la composition de la dotation des travailleurs du chemin de fer Congo-Océan en ce qui concerne l'habillement, l'équipement, le campement et le couchage. Du 14 décembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 1, p. 58.)

Arrêté fixant la composition de la ration allouée aux travailleurs du chemin de fer Congo-Océan. Du 14 décembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 1, p. 59.)

Arrêté complétant l'arrêté du 25 avril 1931, réglementant l'attribution d'une prime à l'exportation pour le coton (soutien de la production indigène). Du 14 décembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique équatoriale française, 1932, No. 1, p. 61.)

Mauritania.

Arrêté No. 762 modifiant l'article 4 de l'arrêté No. 567 du 21 novembre 1930, réglementant le régime des prestations en Mauritanie. Du 7 décembre 1931. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1932, No. 1480, p. 93.)

New Caledonia.

Arrêté No. 1088 abrogeant les arrêtés Nos. 220 et 221 du 25 février 1931, sur le travail public obligatoire. Du 28 octobre 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, 14 novembre 1931, No. 3630, p. 907.)

Arrêté No. 1273 complétant l'article 5 de l'arrêté du 13 mai 1931 sur les conditions d'admission et de séjour des étrangers en Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances. Du 17 décembre 1931. (J. O. de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances, 1931, No. 3636, p. 1014.)

Senegal.

Arrêté No. 2986 du 15 décembre 1931 : Délibération du Conseil colonial du Sénégal modifiant les règles d'assiette de la taxe des prestations. (J. O. du Sénégal, 1932, No. 1632, p. 46.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die Ermittlung des Ausfalles an Beiträgen zur Arbeitslosenversicherung im Steinkohlenbergbau. Vom 31. Oktober 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 74, p. 670.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 7. November 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 74, p. 671.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 9. November 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 74, p. 672.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 10. November 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 74, p. 672.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 11. November 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 74, p. 672.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 14. November 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 75, p. 681.)

Verordnung über Änderungen der Reichsschiedsamtsordnung. Vom 7. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., 1932, No. 3, p. IV 18.)

* Vierte Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Sicherung von Wirtschaft und Finanzen und zum Schutze des inneren Friedens. Vom 8. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 79, p. 699.)

Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Anpassung einiger Gesetze und Verordnungen an die veränderte Lage von Wirtschaft und Finanzen (Anpassungsverordnung). Vom 23. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl., I, 1931, No. 84, p. 779.)

Ausführungs- und Überleitungsbestimmungen über das kassenärztliche Dienstverhältnis. Vom 30. Dezember 1931. (R. G. Bl. I, 1932, No. 1, p. 2.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The National Health Insurance (Navy, Army and Air Force) Consolidated Regulations, 1931, dated 25 November 1931, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland and subject to the approval of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1930. (S. R. & O., 1931, No. 1104.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Excepted Subsidiary Employments and Inclusion) Special Order, 1931, dated 26 November 1931, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. & O., 1932, No. 43.)

The National Health Insurance Employments (Exclusion and Inclusion) Order (Scotland), 1931, being a Provisional Special Order, dated 12 December 1931, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Department of Health for Scotland acting jointly under paragraphs (c) and (d) of Part I

and paragraph (m) of Part II of the First Schedule to the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38), and by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the proviso to section 1 (2) of the said Act. (S. R. & O., 1931, No. ¹¹⁴¹/_{S. 57.})

The Merchant Shipping (Indian Certificates of Competency) Order, 1931, Dated 17 December 1931. (S. R. & O., 1931, No. 1100.)

The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 21 December 1931. (S. R. & O., 1931, No. 1092.)

GREECE

Decree respecting the administration of Act No. 5245 to amend Acts Nos. 3756 and 4313 concerning the relations between master bakers and operative bakers. Dated 8 November 1931. (Eph. Kyb., I, No. 383, p. 3123.)

MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

An Enactment to consolidate and amend the law relating to electrical installations and the generation, supply and use of electrical energy. No. 34 of 1931. Assented to 26 December 1931. (Fourth Supplement to the F. M. S. Government Gazette, 2 January 1932, No. 1, p. 87.)

[*Inter alia*, employment of young persons.]

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

Dutch East Indies.

Ordonnantie : Verdere uitvoering van de "Koelieordonnantie 1931" (Staatsblad no. 94.) Den 26sten November 1931. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 472.)

[Ordinance : further provisions respecting the administration of the Coolie Ordinance, 1931 (Staatsblad No. 94). Dated 26 November 1931.]

Ordonnantie : Vaststelling van een pensioenreglement voor de niet-Europeesche locale ambtenaren ("Niet-Europeesch lokaal pensioenreglement 1931"). 17den December 1931. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 500.)

[Ordinance to issue pension regulations for non-European local officials. Dated 17 December 1931.]

* Ordonnantie : Tegengang van het gebruik van droog loodwit ("Loodwit-ordonnantie"). 21 December 1931. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 509.)

[Ordinance to prohibit the use of dry white lead (White Lead Ordinance). Dated 21 December 1931.]

Verordening : Voorschriften tot uitvoering van artikel 2 der ordonnantie tot instelling van een Registratiekamer te Medan (Staatsblad 1931 no. 95). Den 30sten December 1931. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 530.)

[Order to issue regulations under section 2 of the Ordinance to establish a registration office at Medan (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 95.) Dated 30 December 1931.]

Verordening : Voorschriften tot uitvoering van artikel 3 der ordonnantie tot instelling van een Registratiekamer te Medan (Staatsblad 1931 no. 95). Den 30sten December 1931. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1931, No. 531.)

[Order to issue regulations under section 3 of the Ordinance to establish a registration office at Medan (Staatsblad, 1931, No. 95). Dated 30 December 1931.]

NEW ZEALAND

Regulation under the Government Railways Acts. Dated 25 November 1931. (New Zealand Gazette, 8 January 1932, p. 39.)

NYASALAND

Rules under section 10 (2) of the Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 (as amended). Dated 23 December 1931. (Supplement to the Nyasaland Government Gazette, 31 December 1931, p. 153.)

[Storage of inflammable substances.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 19:359 — Sujeita ao imposto profissional as pessoas empregadas par conta de outrem no comércio, na indústria, na agricultura e nas profissões liberais, seja qual for a forma por que sejam contratadas e a do seu vencimento ou remuneração, desde que vençam anualmente importancia superior aos limites fixados no artigo 63º do decreto no. 16:731. 16 de Fevereiro de 1931. (Diario do Governo, 1931, No. 39, p. 318.)

[Decree No. 19359, to impose the professional tax on all persons employed on account of another in commerce, industry, agriculture, and the liberal professions, irrespective of the type of their contract and of their salary or remuneration, when their annual earnings exceed the limits fixed in section 63 of Decree No. 16731 (of 13 April 1929). Dated 16 February 1931.]

Decreto no. 20:771 — Aprova, para ser ratificada pelo Poder Executivo, a Convenção sobre a indicação do peso nos grandes volumes transportados em barco. 31 de Dezembro de 1931. (Diario do Governo, 1932, No. 13, p. 145.)

[Decree No. 20771 to approve for ratification by the Executive the Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels. Dated 31 December 1931.]

RHODESIA (NORTHERN)

An Ordinance to amend the Explosives Ordinance. No. 30 of 1931. Assented to 1 December 1931. (Supplement to the Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette, 8 December 1931, p. 124.)

RUMANIA

Decret regal nr. 4.223 : lege pentru infiintarea unui impozit exceptional pe salariile functionarilor particulari si pe tantieme. 22 Decemvrie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 301, p. 10264.)

[Royal Decree No. 4223 : Act to impose a special tax on the salaries of private employees and on directors' fees. Dated 22 December 1931.]

Decret regal nr. 4.251 : lege pentru stabilirea salariilor functionarilor publici si infiintarea de impozite asupra acelora stabilite prin contract. 23 decemvrie 1931. (Monitorul Oficial, 1931, No. 301, p. 10265.)

[Royal Decree No. 4251 : Act to fix the salaries of public employees and to impose a tax on those fixed by contract. Dated 23 December 1931.]

RUSSIA

U.S.S.R.

Order No. 138 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in railway transport. Dated 10 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 335.)

Order No. 140 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in water transport. Dated 10 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 338.)

Order No. 144 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the sugar industry. Dated 13 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 340.)

Order No. 147 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the metalliferous mining industry. Dated 13 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 342.)

Order No. 149 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the naphtha industry. Dated 13 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 343.)

Order No. 155 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothes, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the salt industry. Dated 20 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 18, p. 343.)

Order No. 157 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in agriculture. Dated 21 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 19, p. 354.)

Order No. 160 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in forestry and lumbering, woodworking, and the chemical treatment of wood. Dated 21 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 19, p. 359.)

Order No. 162 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the electrical industry and at electrical works. Dated 22 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 19, p. 365.)

Order No. 164 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes in the glass, mirror, and ceramic industries. Dated 22 June 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 23-24, p. 459.)

Order No. 170 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in constructional work and in the constructional materials industry. Dated 3 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 20, p. 375.)

Order No. 172 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothing for persons employed in the rubber industry. Dated 3 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 21, p. 403.)

Order No. 174 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in local transport. Dated 3 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 20, p. 382.)

Order No. 176 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., to approve the new standards for special clothing, protective devices, and working clothes for persons employed in the tanning and fur-dressing industry. Dated 3 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 20, p. 384.)

Order No. 179 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the standards for special clothing and working clothes for persons employed in the national food industries. Dated 4 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 20, p. 389.)

Order No. 180 of the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., respecting the standards for special clothing and working clothes for persons employed in the tailoring industry. Dated 6 July 1931. (I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 20, p. 390.)

Standards No. 137 approved by the P.L.C. of the U.S.S.R., for special clothing, protective devices and working clothes for persons employed in the metal-working industry. Dated 8 July 1931. (Supplement No. 3 to I.N.K.T., 1931, No. 16-17.)

SARAWAK

Order No. L-2 (Land) 1931 to consolidate and amend all previous Orders and Regulations relating to land. No. 11. Enacted 13 December 1931. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 2 January 1932, p. 3.)

SEYCHELLES

Regulations made by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council under sections 16 and 17 of the Unseaworthy Vessels Ordinance, 1896 (No. 3 of 1896). Dated 29 May 1931. (Seychelles Government Gazette, 31 December 1931, p. 385.)

An Ordinance to amend the "Barristers and Attorneys Ordinance, 1923" (No. 5 of 1923). No. 9 of 1931. Assented to 28 December 1931. (Seychelles Government Gazette, 31 December 1931, p. 373.)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

King's Regulation to carry out certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children. No. 10 of 1931. Assented to 31 December 1931. (Supplement to the Western Pacific High Commission Gazette, 31 December 1931, p. 119.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Notification No. 215. — Rules under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery). Dated 21 October 1931. (Government Gazette, 5 February 1932, p. 203.)

SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts instruction för yrkesinspektionen. Den 18 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 423, p. 1039.)

[Royal Instruction for the industrial inspectorate. Dated 18 December 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående specialinspektör inom yrkesinspektionen för tillsynen å skogsavverknings-, kolnings-, flottledsbyggnads- och flottningsarbeten. Den 18 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 424, p. 1047.)

[Royal Notification respecting the special inspector in the industrial inspectorate for the supervision of lumbering, charcoal burning, timber floating, and the construction of waterways for timber floating. Dated 18 December 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om tillsyn å härbärgen för skogsavverknings-, kolnings-, flottledsbyggnads- och flottningsarbetare. Den 18 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 425, p. 1048.)

[Royal Notification respecting the supervision of dwellings for persons employed in lumbering, charcoal burning, timber floating, and the construction of waterways for timber floating. Dated 18 December 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående handläggningen av frågor om statsbidrag åt sjukkassor. Den 18 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 432, p. 1063.)

[Royal Notification respecting the settlement of questions concerning the State subsidy to sickness funds. Dated 18 December 1931.]

Taxa som avsaes i 22 § av förordningen den 26 juni 1931 (nr 280) om erkända sjukkassor. Den 18 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 433, p. 1064.)

[Table of fees mentioned in section 22 of the Order of 26 June 1931 (No. 280) respecting approved sickness funds. Dated 18 December 1931.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om uppfordringsanordningar för personbefordran i gruvor och stenbrott. Den 23 december 1931. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1931, No. 426, p. 1051.)

[Royal Notification respecting winding apparatus for the conveyance of persons in mines and quarries. Dated 23 December 1931.]

UGANDA

An Ordinance to amend the Collective Punishment Ordinance No. 34 of 1931. Assented to 12 December 1931. (Supplement No. 1 to the Uganda Official Gazette, 15 December 1931, p. 99.)

[Repeal of sections permitting enforcement of labour as a form of punishment.]

Buganda.

A Law to amend the Luwalo Law, 1930. Dated 27 November 1931. Supplement No. 2 to the Uganda Official Gazette, 15 December 1931, p. 124.)

["Luwalo" means the customary free labour of 30 days a year given by male natives to the Native Government.]

WINDWARD ISLANDS**Saint Lucia.**

An Ordinance to amend the law regulating the emigration of persons from Saint Lucia. No. 21 of 1931. Assented to 3 December 1931. (Ordinances and Subsidiary Legislation, 1931, p. 69.)

LEGISLATION OF 1932**TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS****Saar Territory.**

Verordnung betr. Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Verordnung vom 28. Juni 1929/21. Januar 1931 betreffend Regelung des Wohnungswesens. Vom 20. Januar 1932. Nr. 36. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 4, p. 42.)

Verordnung betr. die Arbeitszentralstelle für das Saargebiet. Nr. 55. Vom 27. Januar 1932. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 5, p. 46.)

[Identity cards for workers.]

Ausführungsbestimmungen zur Verordnung der Regierungskommission vom 27. Januar 1932 betreffend die Arbeitszentralstelle für das Saargebiet. Nr. 56. Vom 27. Januar 1932. (Verordnungen usw., 1932, No. 5, p. 47.)

AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth.**

Waterside Employment Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929. — General. Dated 21 January 1932. (C.S.R., 1932, No. 10.)

Queensland.

Hookworm (Ancylostomiasis) Regulations, 1932, in pursuance of the provisions of the Health Acts, 1900 to 1931. Dated 7 January 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 9 January 1932, p. 30.)

An Act to repeal (subject to certain provisions) the State Enterprises Act of 1918; to dissolve the corporation of the Commissioner for Trade; to constitute a new Corporation to carry on the business of the dissolved Corporation, and for other purposes. 22 Geo. V, No. 47. Assented to 14 January 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 18 January 1932, p. 221.)

An Act to amend the Dental Acts, 1902 and 1916, in certain particulars. 22 Geo. V, No. 51. Assented to 14 January 1932. (Queensland Government Gazette, 18 January 1932, p. 255.)

Territory for the Seat of Government.

An Ordinance to amend the Auctioneers' Ordinance, 1927. No. 2 of 1932. Dated 22 January 1932. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 21 January 1932, p. 80.)

Western Australia.

Order in Council under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924, to amend the Regulations under the said Act which were published in the Government Gazette on 26 June 1925. Issued 23 January 1932. (Government Gazette of W. A., 5 February 1932, p. 180.)

Regulations under the Mines Regulation Act, 1906 : Regulation 6e and an additional Form F in the Appendix. Dated 3 February 1932. (Government Gazette of W.A., 5 February 1932, p. 204.)

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung betreffend Abänderung des Gesetzes zur Bekämpfung der Wohnungsnot (Wohnungsbaugesetz) vom 27. März 1925 (G. Bl. S. 79). Vom 16. Januar 1932. Nr. 8c. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 3a, p. 28e.)

Rechtsverordnung über ausserordentliche Kündigung von Mietverträgen. Vom 19. Januar 1932. Nr. 11. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 5, p. 95 ; Erratum : No. 10, p. 110.)

Verordnung zur Senkung der Neubaumieten. Vom 19. Januar 1932. Nr. 12. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1932, No. 5, p. 96.)

FRANCE

Loi tendant à accorder aux marins français accidentés le bénéfice de la loi du 14 mai 1930 relative à la rééducation professionnelle des victimes du travail. Du 7 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 7, p. 258.)

Loi tendant à modifier la loi du 31 mars 1928 complétant celle du 22 juillet 1922 et relative aux retraites des agents de chemins de fer secondaires d'intérêt général, des chemins de fer d'intérêt local et des tramways. Du 7 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 7, p. 258.)

Arrêté fixant les conditions à remplir par les réservoirs souterrains dans lesquels sont emmagasinés les liquides inflammables pour l'application des dispositions des articles 215 et 216 de la nomenclature des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes annexée au décret du 24 décembre 1919. Du 1^{er} janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 1, p. 21.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les pâtisseries du département de la Mayenne. Du 5 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 6, p. 230.)

Décrets relatifs au versement rétroactif de cotisations des assurances sociales dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle. Du 7 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 9, p. 317 ; Erratum : No. 37, p. 1626.)

Décret fixant le taux d'intérêt maximum servant de base aux tarifs de l'assurance facultative des caisses d'assurances sociales. Du 9 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 10, p. 379.)

Décret fixant le taux d'intérêt des avances consenties par l'Etat en 1932 aux sociétés coopératives ouvrières de production ou de crédit. Du 9 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 11, p. 518.)

Décret réglementant les conditions d'admission et de séjour des Français et étrangers en Afrique occidentale française. Du 12 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 17, p. 745.)

Décret réglant le mode d'institution de chambres de commerce, d'agriculture et d'industrie au Cameroun. Du 26 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 27, p. 1260.)

Décret relatif à la désignation du conseil définitif des caisses primaires de répartition autres que les caisses départementales. Du 28 janvier 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 28, p. 1287.)

Décret relatif à la gestion de la section des assurances sociales de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse. Du 1^{er} février 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 27, p. 1254.)

Décret étendant le bénéfice de l'indemnité pour risques professionnels au personnel d'exploitation des aérodromes. Du 1^{er} février 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 32, p. 1443.)

Décret fixant pour l'année 1932 le montant de la surprime aux caisses d'assurances sociales pour les assurés pensionnés au titre de la loi du 31 mars 1919. D. 2 février 1932. (J. O., 1932, No. 33, p. 1479.)

GERMANY

Zweite Verordnung zur Durchführung der Mietsenkung. Vom 5. Januar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 2, p. 17.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 6. Januar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 1, p. 13.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung der Vorschriften über Sozialversicherung in der Vierten Notverordnung. Vom 30. Januar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 8, p. 55.)

Verordnung über die Invalidenversicherung in der Seeschifffahrt. Vom 1. Februar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 8, p. 56.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 15. Februar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 11, p. 72.)

Verordnung über die Befreiung von der Beitragspflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 16. Februar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 11, p. 73.)

Verordnung über arbeitslose landwirtschaftliche Siedlungsanwärter. Vom 18. Februar 1932. (R.G.Bl., I, 1932, No. 11, p. 78.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

An Ordinance to amend the Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Labour) Regulation 1915. No. 1 of 1932. Assented to 8 January 1932. (Supplement to the Western Pacific High Commission Gazette, 11 January 1932, p. 1.)

[Medical examination of labourers and their families.]

GREAT BRITAIN

The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 6 January 1932. (S. R. & O., 1932, No. 18.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) (Amendment) Regulations, 1932, dated 11 January 1932, made by the Minister of Labour under section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. & O., 1932, No. 12.)

The Contributory Pensions (Oversea Voluntary Contributors) Regulations, 1932, dated 20 January 1932, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, under section 3 (3) (6) of the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929 (20 & 21 Geo. V, ch. 10). (S. R. & O., 1932, No. 53.)

The National Health Insurance (Insurance Committees) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, dated 28 January 1932, made by the Department of Health for Scotland under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1931. (S. R. & O., 1932, No. ⁴⁰_{S. 3}.)

JAPAN

* Imperial Ordinance No. 2 : Ordinance concerning the relief of workers supplied by contract. Dated 7 January 1932. (Kampo, 1932, No. 1504.)

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté du 9 janvier 1932, portant fixation de la rémunération annuelle moyenne servant de base au calcul des rentes-accidents agricoles et forestières.

Beschluss vom 9. Januar 1932, betreffend Festsetzung des jährlichen Durchschnittsverdienstes zur Berechnung der landwirtschaftlichen und forstwirtschaftlichen Unfallrenten.

(Mémorial, 1932, No. 3, p. 29.)

MOROCCO

Arrêté viziriel du 2 janvier 1932 (23 chaabane 1350) réglementant l'emploi des explosifs dans les carrières et chantiers. (B. O., 1932, No. 1005, p. 90.)

SWITZERLAND

Arrêté du Conseil fédéral tendant à faciliter le développement professionnel des chômeurs et leur passage à de nouvelles branches d'activité. Du 9 février 1932. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1932, No. 7, p. 81.)

Bundesratsbeschluss über die berufliche Förderung der Arbeitslosen und die Überleitung von Arbeitslosen in andere Erwerbsgebiete. Vom 9. Februar 1932 (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1932, No. 7, p. 81.)

Ordonnance A réglant le service des allocations de crise aux chômeurs de l'industrie horlogère. Du 15 février 1932. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1932, No. 8, p. 86.)

Verordnung A über die Krisenunterstützung für Arbeitslose der Uhrenindustrie. Vom 15. Februar 1932. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1932, No. 8, p. 86.)

YUGOSLAVIA

Regulations under the Act of 7 April 1930 respecting pharmacies and the sale of medicaments, and under the Act of 30 November 1931 to amend and supplement the said Act. Dated 1 January 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 11-III, p. 22.)

Regulations concerning the organisation, moneys and management of the Fund for the relief of unemployed miners and metallurgical workers who are full members of miners' benefit societies in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Dated 16 January 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 21-IX, p. 75.)

Order : ch. VIII [of the Regulations for employees of the State transport undertakings] : travelling and subsistence allowances and piece rates. Dated 19 January 1932. (Sluzbene Novine, 1932, No. 21-IX, p. 73.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Abolition of Fee-charging Employment Agencies. Supplementary Report concerning Agriculture.* International Labour Conference, Sixteenth Session 1932. First Item on the Agenda. First Discussion. Geneva, 1932. 16 pp.

— *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law 1930.* (Sixth Year.) Geneva, 1931. XLVIII + 366 pp. 8s. ; \$2.

For the first time since 1926, it has been possible again to publish in this survey a decision on international labour law. The advisory opinion delivered by the Permanent Court of International Justice concerning the legal right of the Free City of Danzig to become a member of the International Labour Organisation contains, besides observations on this particular case, some valuable general remarks relating to the interpretation of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles.

In the English contribution the decisions on the law of contracts of employment are particularly notable. The decision limiting the powers of self-governing bodies is also worthy of special remark.

An interesting item in the French contribution is the first decision given on the new Social Insurance Act, the provisions of which are briefly analysed in an introduction. Of more fundamental importance are the decisions defining the limits of a man's right to dispose freely of his labour and to carry on his trade as he wills, particularly the Coty Case. As in former years, the contrast between Labour Courts and the Court of Cassation is evident in respect of decisions concerning the validity of wage agreements. Finally, special attention should be drawn to the decisions relating to rules of employment given in connection with the Act of 19 July 1928.

In Germany decisions concerning unemployment insurance show a considerable increase. A larger number of questions of international private law have also come before the Courts. Among the decisions published, special attention is called to those concerning the trade union activities of members of works councils, the scope of their rights in relation to the employer, and claims to compensation for holidays, and to the decision given in the Bedaux case, concerning clauses of collective agreements that impose an obligation to keep the peace (*Friedenspflicht*).

In Italy the decisions concerning the legal nature, interpretation, and validity of collective agreements are significant, particularly that given by the Court of Cassation, which, contrary to the decisions published in the previous volume, lays down that collective agreements may not supersede express rules of law. The decisions showing the demarcation between a lawful stoppage of work and an illegal labour dispute are also instructive. In conclusion, attention is drawn to the cases concerning private salaried employment, which deal with a number of questions of general interest.

In the United States there are again several decisions of general interest on the constitutionality of various Acts. The numerous decisions on accident legislation provide a characteristic illustration of the country's social development.

— *Report of the Director.* International Labour Conference, Sixteenth Session, Geneva, 1932. Geneva, 1932. 111 pp.

In accordance with the precedent established last year, the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office to the Sixteenth Session of the Conference is designed to focus the attention of the Conference on certain problems of prime importance which demand serious consideration by the Organisation. The first problem to which notice is drawn is that of the slowing down of the progress of ratifications. The present difficulties are ascribed principally to the continued

unhappy economic conditions. The aggravation of the depression during the past year is gauged by the growth of unemployment and the movement of index numbers of prices ; its causes are examined, and an effort is made to measure its effects on social conditions. The problem of unemployment is next considered, from the point of view of the action which has been taken in the last two years, is now being taken, and can be taken hereafter by the International Labour Organisation to deal with the scourge. Finally, the Report deals with the fundamental problem of economic reorganisation with a view to the restoration of equilibrium between the capacities to produce and to consume. It calls attention to the development of opinion in favour of economic planning by international co-operation, and to the part which the International Labour Organisation can and should play towards that end.

By way of appendices the Report contains the usual tables showing the action taken by the different Governments with regard to the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the past fifteen Sessions of the Conference.

— *Summary of Annual Reports under Article 408.* International Labour Conference, Sixteenth Session, Geneva, 1932. Geneva, 1932. 402 pp.

— *Supplementary Report on the Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations.* International Labour Conference, Sixteenth Session, Geneva, April 1932. Third Item on the Agenda. Second Discussion. Supplementary Report. Geneva, 1932. 52 pp.

This supplementary report contains the replies of the Governments of Australia (South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria), Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, and Rumania to the Questionnaire on the third item on the agenda of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which were received too late for inclusion in the main report. It also includes a communication on the subject matter of the Questionnaire received from the Government of the United States of America.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Interpretation of the Greco-Bulgarian Agreement of 9 December 1927 (Caphandaris-Molloff Agreement).* XXIV Session. Advisory Opinion of 8 March 1932. Series A-B. Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions. Fascicule No. 45. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1932. 27 pp.

Bureau international d'Education. *La préparation à l'éducation familiale. Rapport de l'enquête faite par le Bureau.* Geneva, 1931. 77 pp.

Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge. *Annuaire de la Croix-Rouge internationale 1931.* Geneva, 1931. 134 pp.

International Chamber of Commerce. *Proceedings of the Washington Congress, May 1931.* Brochure No. 78. Paris, 1931. 121 pp.

Internationaler Christlicher Bergarbeiterbund. Fédération internationale des mineurs chrétiens. *Protokoll über den 4. internationalen Kongress abgehalten 19.-21. Mai 1931 in Strassburg. Rapport du 4^{me} Congrès international tenu les 19-21 mai 1931 à Strasbourg.* Brussels. 275 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

ARGENTINA

SANTA FÉ

Dirección general de Estadística. *La cosecha agrícola 1930-1931. Cifras retrospectivas.* Informe elevado al Ministerio de Instrucción pública y fomento con fecha 10 de Octubre de 1931. Santa Fé. 52 pp., diagrams.

BELGIUM

Chambre des Représentants, Session 1930-1931. *Rapport annuel sur l'administration de la Colonie du Congo belge pendant l'année 1929.* Brussels, 1930. 180 pp.

BULGARIA

Direction générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1931.* Sofia, 1931. xxiv + 651 pp.

FINLAND

Tilastollisen Päätoimisto. Bureau central de Statistique. *Suomen Tilastollinen Vuosikirja uusi sarja Kahdeskymmenesyhdeksäs Vuosikerta 1931. Annuaire statistique de Finlande. Nouvelle série, vingt-neuvième année 1931.* Helsingfors, 1931. xxi + 366 pp.

FRANCE

Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales. Conseil supérieur du Travail. Trente-troisième session, novembre 1929. I. *Législation de l'apprentissage.* II. *Affichage des lois ouvrières.* III. *Réglementation du travail dans les ateliers familiaux.* IV. *Hygiène des logements que les employeurs mettent à la disposition de leur personnel.* Paris, 1930. xix + 224 pp.

GERMANY

Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit. *Das RKW im Jahre 1930.* By O. D. SCHAEFER. Berlin, 1931. 11 pp.

— *Jahresbericht 1930.* RKW-Veröffentlichungen Nr. 75. Berlin, 1931. 278 + x pp.

PRUSSIA

Ministerium für Handel und Gewerbe. Grubensicherheitsamt. *Das Grubensicherheitswesen in Preussen im Jahre 1930.* Sonderdruck aus der Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen 1931 (Band 79). Berlin, 1931. Pages 557-611.

GREAT BRITAIN

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic, 31 October 1931.* Report by Keith Jopson, M.B.E. Introduction by Stanley G. IRVING. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 147 pp. 4s.

Empire Marketing Board. Statistics and Intelligence Branch. *Production and Trade of British Malaya.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 26 pp. 2d.

Ministry of Health. Insurance Department. *National Health Insurance. Report by the Government Actuary on the Third Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of Approved Societies.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1931. 97 pp. 1s. 6d.

For a summary of this report see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

INDIA**BURMA**

Labour Statistics Bureau. *Report on Wages in Rice Mills in Burma.* By A. J. PAGE, B.A., F.S.S., I.C.S. Rangoon, 1931. 94 pp. Rs. 2 ; 3s.

This report, by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, is the result of enquiries made into the earnings of wage-paid workers in rice mills in that Province. The periods covered by the enquiries were March 1924, November 1927, and March 1928, November and March representing respectively the slack and busy seasons in the industry. The number of workers employed on a monthly basis during these months was respectively 4,044, 8,507 and 12,187, and the average earnings per person Rs. 20-89, Rs. 28-99 and Rs. 28-06. From March 1914 to March 1928 the increase in nominal wages was 34.3 per cent. for the whole of Burma. A cost-of-living index number is available, however, only for Rangoon, where the increase in money wages was 40.14 per cent. as compared with an increase of about 45.26 per cent. in the cost of living, thus showing a slight decline in real wages.

PUNJAB

Board of Economic Enquiry. *An Economic Survey of Tehong, a Village in the Jullundur District of the Punjab.* Enquiry conducted by Anchal DASS, B.A., under the supervision of H. CALVERT, B.Sc., C.I.E., I.C.S. Punjab Village Surveys, 3. Lahore, 1931. vi + 345 pp., maps. Rs. 4.

This is the third of the series of village surveys which the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry is conducting. The present volume gives detailed information on cropping and cultivation, irrigation, holdings, indebtedness, mortgages, price of land, yields, rents, expenses of cultivation, and consumption.

— *Farm Accounts in the Punjab, 1929-1930. Being the Sixth Year's Accounts of Certain Farms, with a Section on the Cost of Well-Irrigation in the Punjab.* By Sardar Kartar SINGH, B.Sc. (Agri.), N.D.D., L.Ag. Rural Section Publication 24. Lahore, 1931. 207 pp. Rs. 2.

ITALY

Ministero delle Corporazioni. *Direzione generale delle Corporazioni. Il contratto di impiego privato nella giurisprudenza della Commissione centrale.* Vol. II. Anni 1926-1929. Rome, 1931. vi+573 pp.

— **Segretariato Generale del Consiglio Nazionale delle Corporazioni.** *Attività contrattuale delle Associazioni Sindacali, 1926-1930.* Rome, 1931. xv+192 pp.

JAPAN

Takumu-Sho. Department of Oversea Affairs. *Kanbo Bunsho-Ka Takumu-sho Tokei Gaiyo. Statistical Abstract for the Year 1930.* No. 3. Tokyo, 1932.

LATVIA

Valsts Statistiska Parvalde. Bureau statistique. *Darba statistika 1930 g. Statistique du Travail 1930.* Ecrit par J. BALTAIS. Rédigé par V. SALMAIS. Riga, 1931. 203 pp.

— — *Tautas veselības statistika 1930. Statistique de l'hygiène publique 1930.* Riga, 1931. 128 pp.

NORWAY

Departementet for Sociale Saker. Arbeidsloshetskomite. *Arbeidslosheten. Innstilling fra den departementale arbeidsloshetskomite av 1930.* Oslo, 1932. xii+181 pp.

PORTUGAL**MOZAMBIQUE**

Repertição de Estatística. *Anuário estatístico da Colónia de Mocambique. Ano de 1930.* Lorenzo Marques, 1931. xviii+436 pp.

SWEDEN

Kungl. Socialstyrelsen. *Anvisningar angående skydd mot yrkesfara vid sulfatfabriker.* Stockholm. 11 pp., diagrams.

— *Rad och Anvisningar angående skydd mot yrkesfara vid skogsavverkningsarbete.* Stockholm. 17 pp., illustr.

TURKEY

Başvekalet. İstatistik Umum Müdürlüğü. *Présidence du Conseil. Office central de Statistique. İstatistik Tilligi. Dördüncü Cilt 1930-1931. Annuaire statistique. Quatrième volume, 1930-1931.* Angora, 1931. xiii+433 pp., diagrams.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *Farm-Mortgage Credit.* By David L. WICKENS. Technical Bulletin No. 288. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1932. 102 pp. 20 cents.

Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. Unemployment.* Vol. I. *Unemployment Returns by Classes for States and Counties, for Urban and Rural Areas, and for Cities with a Population of 10,000 or More.* Prepared under the Supervision of Leon E. TRUESDELL. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1931. v+1112 pp. \$1.75.

The results of this Census were first published in a series of State bulletins each entitled "Unemployment Bulletin—Unemployment Returns by Classes". These State bulletins, together with a summary bulletin covering the entire United States, have been assembled and bound together to make the present volume. No attempt is made to analyse or interpret the statistics it contains. Analysis and interpretation are stated to be deferred at least until further tabulations of the returns have been made. Such further tabulations, including unemployment returns by detailed occupations, cross classifications between period of idleness, age, reason for idleness, etc., part-time employment, marital condition of females returned as unemployed, and the returns from the special census of unemployment taken in January 1931, will be published in Volume II of the unemployment reports.

Department of Labour. Women's Bureau. *Wages of Women in 13 States.* By Mary Elizabeth PIDGEON. Bulletin No. 85. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1931. x+211 pp. 35 cents.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry. Educational Department. *A Scrap Book of the American Labour Movement.* Compiled by the Trade Union Problems Unit in the Bryn Mawr Summer School, 1930. Edited by Gladys L. PALMER. New York, 1931. 56 pp. 50 cents.

Akerman, Johan. *Some Lessons of the World Depression.* Stockholm, Nordiska Bokhandeln, 1931. 43 pp.

In Mr. Akerman's opinion the primary cause of the present crisis is over-capitalisation, which is rendered possible by a relative restriction of consumption. The remedies suggested for periods of depression include the achievement of a wage level moving in sympathy with conjunctural variations, and more especially with fluctuations in rates of profits.

Allgemeiner Angestellten-Verband. *Erhöhung der Leistungen der Pensionsversicherung der Privatangestellten entsprechend der Anrechnung der Hälfte der nichtversicherten Dienstzeit.* Reichenberg, 1931. 24 pp.

Anderegg, Emil. *Johann Heinrich Waser, sein Leben und sein Werk. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Volkswirtschaft der Stadt Zürich in der 2. Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Volkswirtschaft. Zurich, Hans A. Gutzwiler, 1932. 123 pp.

Arbeitskammer für den Kohlenbergbau des Ruhrgebiets. *Tätigkeitsbericht der Arbeitskammer für den Kohlenbergbau des Ruhrgebiets und der ihr angegliederten Abteilung für Angestellte für die Zeit vom 1. August 1927 bis zum 31. Juli 1931.* Essen, 1931. 84 pp.

The Chamber of Labour for the Coal Mining Industry of the Ruhr District is an institution consisting of representatives of employers and workers, with a special department for salaried employees. The task of the Chamber is to promote the interests of the industry in various ways; it does not, however, deal with matters concerning single establishments. The present report is an account of its activities from 1 August 1927 to 31 July 1931. It deals with a large number of questions, among which are the following: technical training of the staffs, scientific organisation of labour, prevention of accidents, occupational diseases, hours of work, measures to create employment, apprenticeship, etc.

Associazione nazionale per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni sul Lavoro. *Statistica degli Infortuni in Agricoltura sotto l'aspetto delle Causali.* (Anno 1928-VI.) Milan, 1931. 174 pp.

Ayala, Francisco. *Problemas juridico-sociales del jornal mínimo con referencia especial a la labor de los Comités paritarios de Albanilería y Edificación (Comité paritario de la Construcción) de Madrid.* Sociedad para el Progreso social. Publicación No. 21. Madrid, 1931. 14 pp. Pesetas 1.50.

Braun, Juljusz. *Oszczednosc Przymusowa i Czesciowe Ubezpieczenie. Jako wytyczne reformy systemu ubezpieczonen Spolecznych.* Sosnowice, Przemysłowo-Handlowej w Sosnowcu, 1931. 63 pp.

Breyre, A. *Un mot aux bousefeux.* Frameries-Pâturages, Institut national des Mines, 1931. 32 pp., illustr.

Brookings, Robert S. *A Suggested Evolution of Capitalism.* Towards Economic Citizenship, No. 3. Hamilton, N.Z., The Employee Partnership Institute, 1931. 19 pp.

An article by the founder of the Brookings Institution, Washington, endorsing the well-known employee partnership scheme embodied in the New Zealand Companies Empowering Act, 1924.

Buechner, F. Robert. *Municipal Self-Insurance of Workmen's Compensation.* Studies in Municipal Management. Directed by the International City Managers' Association. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931. 72 pp.

The author has examined in detail the experience of five small or medium-sized American towns which have themselves carried the workmen's compensation risk in respect of their employees and of three such towns which have placed their risk with insurance companies. He shows that, as a matter of fact, the self-insured towns have realised a considerable economy by saving practically all that proportion of the premium which is absorbed by expenses of management. Self-insurance, however, he says, can only be safely undertaken if certain principles are observed, and these are set forth in the conclusions.

Cabrini, Angelo. *Il lavoro coatto nelle colonie e l'Organizzazione internazionale del Lavoro di Ginevra.* Estratto dagli *Atti del Primo Congresso di Studi Coloniali.* Florence, 1931. 24 pp.

Cohen, Percy. *The British System of Social Insurance.* Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. London, Philip Allan, 1932. 278 pp.

This is a book the need of which has long been felt by persons who, without being professional administrators, wish to acquaint themselves with social insurance in Great Britain. It is a purely objective and schematically presented history and description of health insurance, widows' and orphans' pensions, old-age pensions (contributory and non-contributory), unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and industrial assurance. In virtue of what principle industrial assurance, which is a species of private life insurance, is included in this survey, and the friendly society movement is omitted, is not clear. The latest statistics are given for each branch reviewed and a detailed index is provided.

Comité national d'Etudes sociales et politiques. *L'organisation des loisirs ouvriers.* Communications de : Albert THOMAS, Paul PASTEUR, SEMICZEK, etc. Séance du 24 novembre 1930. Fasc. No. 433. Paris, 1930. 53 pp.

Confederación gremial española. *Duodécima Asamblea nacional, Madrid, 24-27 Febrero 1932. Lista de representaciones y conclusiones aprobadas.* Madrid. 63 pp.

— *Memoria 1932. Desde la Asamblea de Barcelona (noviembre de 1929) a la de Madrid (febrero de 1932).* Madrid. 61 pp.

Confederazione generale Fascista dell' Industria italiana. Ufficio Economia e Statistiche del Lavoro. *I salari in Germania.* Serie salari, n. 4. Rome. 16 pp.

Costanzo, Giulio. *La cooperazione agraria in Italia.* Estratto dalla *Rivista internazionale di Agricoltura*, pubblicazione mensile dell' Istituto internazionale di Agricoltura, Anno XXII, n. 1, gennaio 1931. Rome, 1931. 34 pp.

Deutscher Braunkohlen-, Steinkohlen-, Kali- und Erzindustrie, der Salinen, des Erdöl- und Asphaltbergbaus. *Jahrbuch 1930.* 21. Jahrgang. Halle, Wilhelm Knapp, 1930.

Dickinson, Roy. *Wages and Wealth. This Business Roller-Coaster.* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1931. viii+158 pp. \$2.50.

Drigalski, W. von, and others. *Arbeit und Wohnung.* Beihefte zum *Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene und Unfallverhütung.* Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene in Frankfurt. Beiheft 22. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1931. 67 pp.

Epner, Curt. *Die rechtliche Stellung des Handwerkslehrlings.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Hohen Juristischen Fakultät der Badischen Ruprecht-Karls-Universität zu Heidelberg. Berlin. 112 pp.

Fayet, Charles J. *Esclavage et travail obligatoire. La main d'œuvre non volontaire en Afrique.* Thèse pour le Doctorat. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1931. 285 pp.

Filene, Edward A. (in collaboration with Charles W. Wood. *Successful Living in this Machine Age.* New York, Simon and Schuster, 1931. x + 274 pp.

Mass production, as Mr. Filene defines it, is not merely large-scale production, but production for the masses. It is large-scale production based upon a clear understanding that increased production demands increased buying, and that the greatest total profits can be obtained only if the masses can and do enjoy a higher and ever higher standard of living. For selfish business reasons, therefore, he argues, genuine mass-production industries must make prices lower and lower and wages higher and higher, while constantly shortening the working day and bringing to the masses not only more money but more time in which to use and enjoy the ever-increasing volume of industrial products. Mr. Filene ranges over a wide field. Special chapters of the book are devoted to the relation of mass production to, *inter alia*, unemployment, the family, education, world peace, tariffs, mechanisation, beauty, health, housing, and social planning. An attempt is made to cover the whole problem of adjustment to life under the machine economy.

Gasser, Dr. Elsa F. *Die internationale Konjunktur im ersten Halbjahr 1931.* Separatabdruck aus der *Neuen Zürcher Zeitung*, Nr. 1494, August 1931. 12 pp.

—— *Preise, Lebenskosten, Löhne im ersten Halbjahr 1931.* Separatabdruck aus der *Neuen Zürcher Zeitung*, Nr. 1380, 1423, 1511, Juli/August 1931. 26 pp.

Gewerkschaftlich-Genossenschaftliche Versicherungsaktiengesellschaft. *Volksfürsorge. Bericht über das Geschäftsjahr 1930. Vorgelegt und genehmigt in der Generalversammlung am 2. Juni 1931.* Hamburg. 27 pp.

Guevara, José. *Un programa para los trabajadores del campo (de realización inmediata).* Prólogo del Dr. Arturo ORGAZ. 1931. 80 pp.

An address given on 8 February 1931 under the auspices of the *Sindicato Agrícola de Tancacha*, in which the author outlines a programme for the agricultural workers of Argentina which he considers susceptible of immediate realisation.

Hart, Hornell. *The Technique of Social Progress.* American Social Science Series. General Editor, Howard W. ODUM. New York, Henry Holt, 1931. xv + 708 pp.

Professor Hart's definition of progress is based on the assumption of purpose and includes "those biological and cultural changes which on the whole and in the long run enable men to do what they really want to do." The different sections of the book deal with material progress, the evolution of intellectual tools, developments in social relations, and the technique of creation. There are chapters dealing with rises and falls in scales of living, the rise and decline of slavery, the dynamics of cultural change, and progress as a problem in social engineering. The volume is intended as a textbook and is almost encyclopaedic in its scope.

Hauptverband deutscher Krankenkassen. *Die Bäderfürsorge der Krankenkasse. Verzeichnis der deutschen Kurorte, mit denen Vereinbarungen über die Kurkosten getroffen worden sind.* Berlin, 1931. 56 pp., illustr. 0.60 mark.

Hauptverband deutscher Ortskrankenkassen. Landesverband Sachsen-Anhalt. *Geschäftsbericht an die ordentliche Mitglieder-Versammlung (Krankenkassentag Sachsen-Anhalt) in Dessau, 21.-22. Juni 1931.* Halle, 1931. 115 pp.

Hayek, Friedrich A. *Prices and Production.* Foreword by Lionel ROBBINS. Studies in Economics and Political Science. Edited by the Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. No. 107 in the Series of Monographs by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science. London, George Routledge, 1931. xv + 112 pp. 6s.

This volume contains the first exposition in English of Dr. Hayek's monetary theories. It performs a useful service in emphasising the varying effects of monetary changes on the relative prices of different commodities: Its general analysis of the function of money and its practical conclusions with regard to monetary policy are, however, neither clear nor conclusive. Readers of the volume may be referred to the discussion of these points by Mr. P. SRAFFA in the *Economic Journal*, and by Mr. J. M. KEYNES and Dr. HAYEK in *Economica*.

Hilton, John. *Industrial Relations.* Cambridge, University Press, 1931. 42 pp 1s. 6d.

Inaugural lecture by the first Professor in the new Chair of Industrial Relations in the University of Cambridge. Starting from the premise that people are more concerned at the moment with the condition of unemployment than with the conditions of employment, Professor Hilton touches on some of the more important points in the present economic situation. In particular he examines and rejects the contention that the post-war unemployment in Great Britain is due to the failure of wages to fall with the fall of prices. The real cause of the industrial paralysis he attributes to the fall in the price level itself. The solution of the problem therefore, he says, lies in the hands of Finance.

Holland, G. A. *Co-operative Intertrading. A Study of the Economic Relations between Producer and Consumer.* Manchester, Co-operative Union, 1931. 32 pp. 4d.

Institute of Pacific Relations. (a) *Migration in the Pacific Area.* 28 pp. (b) *Some Labour Problems in Pacific Dependencies.* 35 pp. (c) *The Possibilities and Limitations of International Comparisons of Cost of Living and Family Budgets.* 20 pp. Memoranda prepared by the International Labour Office, Geneva, for the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Hangchow, 21 October to 4 November 1931. Honolulu, 1931.

International Wage Comparisons. Documents arising out of Conferences held at the International Labour Office in January 1929 and May 1930 convened by the Social Science Research Council of New York. Manchester, University Press, 1932. 262 pp.

In this volume an account is given of the two international Conferences on Wage Statistics convened by the Social Science Research Council of New York and held at the International Labour Office in January 1929 and May 1930. The Conferences were attended by representatives of France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, the United States, and the International Labour Office. At the first Conference memoranda were submitted by each of the countries represented,

together with a memorandum from Canada, dealing with problems of compiling statistics of wages and hours of labour. The resolutions adopted, together with an account of the Conference, were published in the *International Labour Review* for April 1929. At the second Conference in May 1930 memoranda were prepared by the International Labour Office indicating the extent to which the resolutions and recommendations of the first Conference were applied in the different countries and explaining the methods of international wage comparison adopted by the International Labour Office. The last 100 pages of the volume consist of special reports on existing wage statistics in each of the above-mentioned countries, prepared by the editor.

This volume provides a valuable survey of the methods of compiling wage statistics in six important industrial countries and on methods of international wage comparisons, and will form a most useful book of reference for all students of wage statistics.

Jacob, M. J. *La technique du travail de bureau. Rapport préliminaire sur les procédés de transport mécanique des documents.* Confédération générale de la production française. Commission générale d'organisation scientifique du travail. 99 pp., illustr.

Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien. *Wirtschaftsstatistisches Jahrbuch 1930-1931.* Vienna, 1932. 527 pp.

Karstedt, D. Oskar. *Internationale Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit durch Erschliessung überseeischer Gebiete.* Zugleich ein Beitrag zum Problem der Vergrößerung des Welthandelsvolumens. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1931. 47 pp.

The author suggests the preparation and carrying out, through the collaboration of the different European countries, of a vast scheme of colonisation in tropical Africa, to provide a remedy for over-population, the loss of the pre-war trade outlets, and the present state of unemployment in Europe. By judicious international collaboration tropical Africa could in the next ten or twenty years be provided, as regards transport, trade relations, and health, with what would normally have taken a century to accomplish. The scheme would involve the creation of a suitable organisation, in the activities of which the Bank for International Settlements would participate, and which would act in close connection with the League of Nations. An outlay of some ten milliard marks spread over ten years would be necessary for the realisation of the scheme, which would give a vigorous impetus to world trade.

Keynes, J. M., Pribram, Karl, and Phelan, E. J. *Unemployment as a World Problem.* Lectures on the Harris Foundation, 1931. Quincy WRIGHT, Editor. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931. ix + 261 pp. \$3.

In the first forty-two pages of this book Mr. Keynes gives a remarkably concise and vivid summary of his theory of the causes of the present depression and the measures necessary to bring it to an end. The great mass of existing unemployment can, in his opinion, be remedied only by an increase in the volume of investment (expenditure of money on the output of new capital goods) involving an increase in business profits and a rise in prices sufficient to reduce substantially the present burden of monetary indebtedness. Such an increase in investment could be brought about by the initiation of new construction programmes under the direct auspices of the Government or other public authorities (and financed by borrowed money), by a reduction by banks of the long-term rate of interest and by the revival of confidence which such measures would greatly facilitate.

Dr. Pribram in the next 100 pages deals successively with the economic background of unemployment, unemployment in Germany as compared with that in other European countries and the prevention and relief of unemployment. His survey of measures for dealing with unemployment is comprehensive and does not lend itself to ready summary. One or two of the points covered may be indicated. Dr. Pribram is sceptical as to the possibility of reducing the swings of trade cycles by monetary measures and stresses the financial and other technical difficulties in the way of long-range planning of public works. He is, however, of the opinion that in countries where large quantities of capital are frequently accumu-

lated during a period of depression measures of the latter type should be resorted to much more widely than is ordinarily the case. He is also strongly in favour of the development of efficient systems of labour exchanges and of the extension of placing work to the international field.

Mr. Phelan's three lectures include an analysis of the discussion of unemployment at the 1931 Session of the International Labour Conference, a survey of existing international machinery for dealing with the problem and an account of international action and its future prospects. The final section includes a survey of the Conventions, Recommendations and resolutions relating to unemployment which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference. Mr. Phelan points out in this connection that at the time when his lecture was delivered 24 countries had ratified the Washington Convention concerning unemployment and set up systems of free public employment exchanges; that similar definite progress had been made in the case of the maritime Convention on unemployment; and that the number of workers covered by unemployment insurance had increased from the 1919 figure of 4½ millions to ten times that number. Although the development of economic science and of international co-operation had not yet reached the point at which the underlying causes of unemployment could be abolished, the work of the International Labour Organisation had contributed greatly to the elimination of its most destructive consequences in human suffering and social unrest. Judged in terms of what it was desirable to accomplish, such results might seem inadequate, but in the face of the present emergency, when it was not possible to wait for a long-term solution, they were all that were practically possible. Of greater importance, however, in the long run than the record of such positive action was the fact that proved methods of international collaboration of Governments, workers and employers had been evolved, based on an ever-increasing conviction of the solidarity of human society. What had been established was not a mechanism but an organism that had in it the elements of growth and that had, moreover, not merely survived the present crisis but responded in a remarkable degree to its challenge.

Lawrence, James Cooper. *The World's Struggle with Rubber 1905-1931.* Foreword by Sir Josiah STAMP. New York and London, Harper, 1931. vii + 151 pp.

A brief outline is given of the movement in favour of Government intervention in the rubber industry after the catastrophe of 1920-1921 and, of the Stevenson plan and the difficulties which such a great restriction scheme must encounter. Some observations are also made on the possibility of world planning and supply control, which are now coming to be regarded as the next step in large-scale industry and international relations.

Lehmann, M. R. *Rationalisierung und Sozialpolitik.* Nürnberger Beiträge zu den Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Heft 23. Nuremberg, Krische, 1930. 20 pp. 1.20 mark.

Massar, Dr. Karl. *Lohnpolitik und Wirtschaftstheorie.* Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1932. iv + 172 pp. 6 marks.

Milhaud, Maurice. *La coopération dans une commune viticole (Mandel, Gard). Influence des institutions d'entraide et de coopération sur le développement économique et social.* Préface de Charles GIDE. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1931. v + 132 pp.

Mulzer, Andres. *Das Zusammenschlussproblem der Deutschen Automobilindustrie.* Nuremberg, Krische, 1931. 96 pp. 4 marks.

Nawratzki, Dr. Curt. *Bevölkerungstillstand als Wirtschaftsproblem, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Landwirtschaft.* Schriften des Reichskuratoriums für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Heft 16. Berlin, Beuth-Verlag, 1930. 151 pp.

Országos Mezőgazdasági Kamara. *Evi jelentése az 1931 évi június hó 17-iki közgyűlése elé.* Budapest, 1931. 390 pp.

Annual report for 1931 of the Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture. For a summary of the part dealing with agricultural workers see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

Parti ouvrier belge et Commission syndicale de Belgique. *Congrès extraordinaire consacré à l'étude du problème de l'enseignement technique en Belgique, tenu les 6 et 7 décembre 1930 à Bruxelles. Compte rendu sténographique.* Brussels, 1931. 95 pp.

Pennsylvania State College. School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. *Membership Problems in Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Associations.* Bulletin 268. 1931. 38 pp., illustr.

Poisson, Ernest. *Un plan de développement pour le mouvement coopératif.* Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1931. 128 pp. 7.50 frs.

Prengowski, Dr. Piotr. *Workers' Family Allowances.* Foreword by Eleanor D. RATHBONE. London, Williams and Norgate, 1931. 96 pp.

Sand, Dr. René. *Le service social à travers le monde. Assistance-prévoyance-hygiène.* Preface by Paul STRAUSS. Paris, Armand Colin, 1931. vii + 250 pp. 25 frs.

Schaeffer, E., Scheerbarth, Dr. W., and Herschel, W. *Arbeitsrecht (Wirtschaftsverfassung, Arbeitsvertrag u. Gesamtvereinbarungen, Arbeitsschutz, Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung, Arbeitsstreitigkeiten).* Schaeffers Grundriss des Rechts und der Wirtschaft. Herausgegeben von E. SCHAEFFER. 19. Band. 23.-25. umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, E. L. Hirschfeld, 1931. 210 pp. 4.75 marks.

Schanzer, Carlo. *Il mondo fra la pace e la guerra.* Milan and Rome, Treves, 1932. 398 pp.

In this book Mr. Schanzer, Professor of International Law, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Treasury, and Posts and Telegraphs, Senator, deals with the efforts made down to the present day for the organisation of peace. The volume is in four parts: in the first, the author discusses the problem of war in human thought; in the second, the lessons of the world war and the forecasts regarding future wars; in the third, the organisation of peace after the world war; in the fourth, the problem of war in the future. Every aspect and problem of the organisation of peace are thus carefully examined, especially from the standpoint of international policy and international law.

The author reaches the conclusion that the renunciation of war by the nations implies the certainty of their obtaining justice before an international tribunal, the execution of whose judgments is assured, that is to say, the subjection of the States to international jurisdiction. But the difficulty at the present time is precisely to arrive at conciliating such subjection with national sovereignty, which is still one of the fundamental principles of international law. The author points out, moreover, that it is not sufficient to repress war by force, to organise war against war, if no attempt is made at the same time to prevent it by endeavouring to correct the great economic or demographic disequilibrium from which it may spring.

Mr. Schanzer repudiates the easy scepticism with which the League of Nations is sometimes considered. The League, he says, "is henceforth the centre of international policy and affairs", but its future, he considers, lies less in a reinforcement of sanctions than in the development of its functions of conciliation.

In the last chapter he deals with the new fields opened to international law. He observes that the attempt to codify international law has met with grave difficulties and has hitherto given but poor results. The book also contains a full discussion of the tendencies of Italian policy with regard to current questions of international import and a sympathetic reference to the work accomplished by the International Labour Organisation.

Schapp, Wilhelm. *Die neue Wissenschaft vom Recht. Eine phänomenologische Untersuchung.* viii + 184 pp. 1930. Zweiter Band. *Wert, Werk und Eigentum.* viii + 171 pp. 1932. Berlin, Dr. Walther Rothschild.

Schwarzischer, Josef. *Die Stellungnahme der sozialen Parteien zum Schlichtungswesen.* Berlin, Junker und Dünhaupt, 1931. xii + 105 pp.

Sets out the legal, economic, and social arguments for and against the present German system of conciliation and arbitration, in particular those regarding the provisions that enable conciliation to be made compulsory. The author is opposed to compulsory arbitration.

Schweinitz, Dorothea de. *How Workers Find Jobs. A Study of Four Thousand Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia.* Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Research Studies XVI. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1932. xvi + 199 pp. \$2.50.

This study was undertaken to find out the methods by which employment is obtained and with a view to promoting a better organisation of the means by which the worker is put in touch with his job. The full-fashioned hosiery industry in Philadelphia was chosen for the enquiry as being a rapidly changing industry employing men and women in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, but the analysis of other industries also is advocated in order to educe common problems. The study shows the different methods by which 4,000 hosiery workers secured their jobs, the information being obtained through questionnaires answered by the workers themselves. It is interesting to note that only 2.3 per cent. made use of employment bureaux, while 58 per cent. secured their positions through friends. The book is well documented and includes charts and maps.

Shotwell, James T., and Fosdick, Raymond B. (a) *The Conditions of Enduring Prosperity.* (b) *The International Implications of the Business Depression.* International Conciliation. Studies in World Economy, No. 1. New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Intercourse and Education, 1931. 34 pp.

Sierner, Heinrich. *Mechanisierung, Förderanteil und Lohn im mitteldeutschen Braunkohlenbergbau der Nachkriegszeit.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Vereinigten Friedrichs-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Halle, Wilhelm Knapp, 1930. 45 pp.

Social Economic Planning in the U.S.S.R. Materials for the World Social Economic Congress, Amsterdam, August 1931. Berlin, Bendix und Lemke, 1931. 126 pp.

Stockhausen, Rudolf. *Gleiches Recht für Kapital und Arbeit. Mahnrufe und Vorschläge zur Lösung der Sozialen Frage und zur Rettung der Freien Wirtschaft.* Nuremberg, Berne, Leipzig, Rudolf Zitzmann Verlag, 1931. 47 pp.

The present ascendancy of the capitalists over the workers is not, in the author's opinion, an inevitable necessity but a historical phenomenon that could be modified through a different legal system without any resulting injury to the structure of the undertaking. Equal rights for the workers and the capitalists within the undertaking should tend to joint control and an equal division of the product of the undertaking.

Tardy, Louis, and Colombain, Maurice. *La coopération dans les colonies.* Preface by G. ANGOULVANT. Paris, Fédération nationale des Coopératives de consommation. 93 pp.

One of the most widespread effects of the world economic depression in oversea territories is the restriction of credit resulting from the difficult situation of the greater number of financial establishments. The home countries are endeavouring to counteract it by providing both European and Native producers with new credit facilities that will enable them to resist the effects of the depression. The study that Messrs. Tardy and Colombain have devoted to co-operation in the colonies is therefore particularly timely and valuable.

Mr. Tardy first describes the development of agricultural co-operation in the French colonies; it is especially in North Africa that co-operative institutions and agricultural mutual aid societies have spread. In colonies such as French Equatoria]

Africa, the creation, since Mr. Tardy's report was written, of an agricultural credit organisation will certainly facilitate further co-operative development.

Mr. Colombain considers co-operative societies in the tropics. He shows how the tropics provide a particularly favourable ground for co-operative enterprise: the coloured races so readily adapt their activities to the new possibilities open to them, that it is even necessary to guide them with prudence in the paths of co-operation. The system which they should be led to adopt, the author says, should be simple in its working and financed, in principle, by the members of the co-operative societies themselves. Co-operative societies in the tropics have an important part to play in the education and emancipation of the Natives, both economically and socially. They will enable the Native to perfect his agricultural technique and to defend himself successfully against his two greatest enemies, the moneylender and the merchant, and against his most formidable rival, the big capitalist planter. In the social sphere the advantages of co-operation will be more valuable still: at the time when the Native's entry into world economic affairs exposes him to the risks attending a sudden withdrawal from a primitive communistic system, co-operation offers him a new social environment which protects and supports him. Co-operative associations can even form the nucleus of a local government. Mr. Colombain's exposition here shows keen insight, particularly when he explains how co-operation can reconcile the perilous process of fitting the Native economy into the world economy with the uplift of the Native which is a prominent feature of modern methods of colonisation. Some general information on co-operation in the colonies derived from documentary sources is given in the appendix.

Taylor, George W. *The Full-Fashioned Hosiery Worker. His Changing Economic Status.* Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Research Studies XIII. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1931. xiii + 237 pp. \$3.

Taylor, Herbert George. *Industry and Humanity.* London, The Epworth Press, 1931. 31 pp.

The Better Homes Manual. (Published in co-operation with *Better Homes in America.*) Edited by Blanche HALBERT. The University of Chicago Home Economics Series. Lydia J. ROBERTS, Editor. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931. xxii + 781 pp.

This work is a small encyclopaedia of house building, at least in the United States. It deals in turn with the technical and financial aspects of house building, general problems relating to the improvement of housing conditions, and organisations concerned with housing and home improvement. A bibliography follows each of the twenty-two chapters.

The New Survey of London Life and Labour. Vol. II. *London Industries, I.* London, P. S. King, 1931. xv + 492 pp. 17s. 6d.

The New Survey of London Life and Labour was undertaken in 1928 by the London School of Economics and Political Science on its own initiative, with the aid of generous grants for research from various public-spirited bodies. The aim of the Survey is to repeat the enquiry of Charles Booth, as he had hoped, before the memory of his methods fades. Forty years have elapsed since his great pioneer enquiry, that marked an epoch in the science and art of social investigation, was launched. This fresh Survey is designed to cover the same ground and is planned on similar lines, with certain modifications necessitated by changed conditions and the opening up of new sources of information.

The first volume of the present series, entitled *Forty Years of Change*, was preliminary to the *New Survey* proper and dealt with changes that have occurred in the material, social and cultural conditions of the population of London during the period in question, in so far as such movements are measurable and can be ascertained or inferred from existing data, and analysed incidentally the causes and influences by which that development has been stimulated, hindered or deflected.

The second volume, which embodies the first part of the survey of London industries, also attempts to establish a comparison between present conditions and those of forty years ago; but this is not the sole objective. The chief aim

is to depict existing conditions and tendencies in each important group of London industries, the pictures drawn serving as the basis of a triple comparison between the same industry at different periods, between different industries at the same period, and between similar industries carried on in different geographical areas. The volume deals with the two largest groups of London industries principally carried on by male labour, namely, building and works of construction, and the engineering and metal trades; the largest women's industry, domestic service; and the most important casual occupation, dock and port labour. It includes also the clothing, boot and shoe, furnishing and wood-working trades, which (together with dock labour) formed the main constituents of the group of industries designated by Charles Booth as "East London trades connected with poverty".

These two volumes show that the whole Survey will be invaluable, and a further landmark in this field of effort.

United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee. *Agrarian Distress in the United Provinces.* Being the Report of the Committee appointed by the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the Agrarian Situation in the Province. Allahabad. 275 pp. Rs. 1-8.

The report proper consists of three parts, dealing with : (1) the development of the agrarian crisis ; (2) inadequate remissions of rent ; and (3) oppression and repression. The appendices, which cover about two-thirds of the book, include Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto to the peasants and his appeal to the landlords of the United Provinces, and also the correspondence between the Government and the United Provinces Congress Committee on the agrarian question.

Walker, L. C. *Distributed Leisure. An Approach to the Problem of Overproduction and Underemployment.* New York, London, The Century Co., 1931. ix + 246 pp.

Mr. Walker's practical experience as an employer in the United States leads him to suggest that, until recurring depressions can be definitely eliminated, adjustment to economic conditions should be made by individual businesses by "distributing leisure and employment" in correspondingly variable proportions. Cuts in wages should, in his opinion, be avoided, as also should wholesale dismissals, which destroy the workers' sense of security, and reductions of hours by legislation which involve excessive rigidity. Care should be taken to "distribute" leisure in usable quantities, such as a period of two or three consecutive whole days per week on dates known to the workers sufficiently long in advance to enable them to plan the use of their leisure.

Wallach, Käte. *Nichtige Kündigungen nach deutschem Arbeitsrecht. Ein Beitrag zur Lehre vom Bestandschutz des Arbeitsvertrages.* Inaugural-Disseration zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde einer Hohen Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Berlin, Richard Paland, 1931. vii + 57 pp.

Wilson, Robert. *Methods of Remuneration.* Pitman's Economics Series. General Editor, Professor J. H. JONES, M.A. London, Pitman, 1931. vii + 101 pp. 2s. 6d.

Winslow, Dr. C. E. A. *Health on the Farm and in the Village. A Review and Evaluation of the Cattaugus County Health Demonstration with special reference to its lessons for other rural areas.* New York, Macmillan, 1931. vii + 281 pp., illustr.

This study describes the results of an experiment carried out from 1923 to 1929 in a rural district with a population of 72,000 persons, with the object of determining whether, by intensive application of health measures methodically planned, the extent of sickness and the mortality rates could be substantially reduced in a relatively short period of time and at a *per capita* cost which the communities could easily bear. It would seem that the period of the experiment was too short and that enquiries of this nature should cover at least ten years. Nevertheless, some tangible results are recorded : a reduction in the mortality rates for certain diseases (diphtheria, tuberculosis, and diseases of infancy) ; demonstration of the value of a modern health programme and of the importance of giving it adequate financial support. After an introductory chapter in which are reviewed the origin, working, and results of the experiment, the author examines the different problems involved

Woods, Hilda M., and Russell, William T. *An Introduction to Medical Statistics.* London, P. S. King, 1931. x + 125 pp. 7s. 6d.

Woytinsky, W. *Internationale Hebung der Preise als Ausweg aus der Krise.* Veröffentlichungen der Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Konjunkturforschung. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eugen ALTSCHUL. Neue Folge, Heft 1. Leipzig, Hans Buske, 1931. vi + 163 pp.

The author advocates an active and broadly international economic policy as a remedy for the present world-wide economic depression. If the gold reserves in the different countries were decreased by 10 per cent., and the distribution of the credits thus obtained entrusted to the Bank for International Settlements, under the control of a committee on which not only the banks of issue but also the Governments, the employers, and the workers were represented, important productive work could be carried out, with a resulting upward movement of prices and a general recovery of business.

Zbinden, Dr. Karl. *Die schweizerische Auswanderung nach Argentinien, Uruguay, Chile und Paraguay.* Affoltern am Albis, Buchdruckerei Dr. J. Weiss, 1931. xx + 209 pp.

Study on the settlement of Swiss emigrants, individually or in groups, in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, since the migratory movement from Switzerland began. The author considers that this movement, interrupted by the war, should now be resumed and that certain South American countries would encourage it.

Zimmer, Dr. Fritz. *Nitrocelluloseesterlacke und Zaponlacke, ihre Rohstoffe und Verwendungsgebiete.* Chemie und Technik der Gegenwart. Herausgegeben von Dr. Walther ROTH. XII. Band, Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1931. xii + 224 pp.

A study of nitrocellulose lacquers, ancient and modern, the raw materials used in their preparation, and their uses. The work is a laboratory handbook designed for the use of chemists and technicians. The reader will find in it information on the chemical and physical constants of the raw materials, etc., a description of modern machinery used in the manufacture and application of these lacquers, and a review of their numerous possible uses.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Almanach de Gotha. Annuaire généalogique, diplomatique et statistique 1932. Gotha, Justus Perthes. 1408 pp., illustr.

Dovifat, Dr. Emil. *Zeitungswissenschaft. I. Allgemeine Zeitungslehre.* 124 pp. II. *Praktische Zeitungslehre.* 147 pp. Sammlung Götschen. Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1931. 1.80 marks.

Fraser, L. M. *Protection and Free Trade.* Day to Day Pamphlets, No. 5. London, Hogarth Press, 1931. 52 pp. 1s. 6d.

Halasz, Albert. *La possibilité de constituer un plus vaste territoire douanier en Europe centrale.* Paris, Marcel Giard, 1931. 16 pp.

Harley, John Eugene. *International Understanding: Agencies Educating for a New World.* Stanford University Press (California), 1931. xiv + 604 pp.

Laporte, Georges. *Barrages conjugués et installations de pompage.* Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1932. xi + 144 pp.

MacAuliffe, L., and others. *Hérédité et races.* Groupe lyonnais d'études médicales, philosophiques et biologiques. Juvisy, Editions du Cerf. xi + 278 pp. 15 frs.

McMullen, Laura Waples. *Building the World Society. A Handbook of International Relations.* New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1931. xiv + 434 pp.

Mocci, Mario. *Il codice penale dell'Italia Fascista. Commento sistematico al Codice Rocco 19.10.1930.* Fascicolo I. Cagliari, Industria Tipografica, 1931. 40 pp. 5 lire.

Ronde, Dr. Hans, and Mahs, Dr. F. von. (a) *Der Luftschutz* (Dr. Hans RONDE); (b) *Der Kollektivschutz der Bevölkerung gegen Luftangriffe und die Sicherung lebenswichtiger Betriebe* (Dr. F. von MAHS). Veröffentlichungen des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie, Nr. 58. Berlin, 1931. 62 pp.

Schmitz, Wilhelm. *Die Motorisierung grossbäuerlicher Betriebe, untersucht auf Grund von Erhebungen auf dem Bentger-Hof bei Remagen.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Landwirtschaft, genehmigt vom Senat der Landwirtschaftlichen Hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf. Bonn, J. F. Cart-haus, 1931. 72 pp.

Socialism as a Briton Sees It. London, Anti-Socialist Union. 15 pp.

The Pound and the Dollar, or Gold Debts and Taxes. Paris, The Vendôme Press, 1932. 128 pp.

