

Statistics of Wages of Agricultural Workers in Various Countries, 1927-1934 : I

Statistics of the wages of agricultural workers are far from having reached the development and precision of those of the wages of industrial workers. In several countries it is only recently that statistics of the former kind have been compiled, and experience of them is still rather limited. Agricultural wage statistics also remain elementary in their treatment of the great variety of categories of agricultural workers and of methods of remuneration, due in turn to the great difference in the types of farming throughout the world which is one of the most remarkable characteristics of this branch of economic activity. Apart from their imperfections and lacunae, agricultural wage statistics are therefore necessarily somewhat heterogeneous and present special difficulties in the way of international comparisons.

In the present article the main statistics published by competent authorities in the different countries have been collected and presented in as systematic a way as possible. It is a first attempt to cover a field which has hitherto been little explored.

In the present article statistics of wages of agricultural workers are given for 27 countries, covering the majority of countries of some agricultural importance. In most cases continuous series of figures are given for the whole period from 1927 to 1934.¹

It will be noted that even in their purely external form these statistics are far from uniform from one country to another. This is due partly to divergences in the methods used to compute the data, but also to the peculiarity of each national system of agriculture, which is reflected in the way the figures are compiled. The material therefore calls for many reservations, which must be borne in mind when handling and using the data.

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The agricultural wage statistics published in the various countries are derived from very different sources. In some cases the statistical authorities—either the central statistical department or the competent service of the Ministry of Agriculture or other department—make direct enquiries on the subject, or simply record rates laid down by collective agreements or fixed by minimum wage boards or other bodies. In other cases agricultural organisations (e.g. farm accounting associations) or agricultural workers' unions compile regular statistics of agricultural wages or cost of labour.²

¹ For two countries (China, Switzerland) the only data available are the result of special enquiries relating to a relatively recent date.

² There is of course an essential difference between statistics of wages and of cost of labour. For the tables given here the latter have been used only when wage statistics proper were not available.

The accuracy with which agricultural wage statistics are compiled varies considerably. In some cases the number of records used appears to be very small, in others it is fairly large. The records themselves are based sometimes on information communicated by employers, sometimes on simple estimates made by local authorities, local agents or correspondents, or other persons having a general knowledge of conditions of employment in their area. When the figures express rates fixed by collective agreements or by wage boards, the degree in which they are representative of the wages actually paid to the majority of workers will depend on the degree to which the collective agreements or awards apply to all workers and the strictness with which their terms are observed. Again, where the material is collected from farms belonging to farm accounting associations, it must be borne in mind that such farms are usually of a higher standard than the normal. Finally, the data obtained for various farms, districts, and categories of workers may be given in the form of averages (regional or national), sometimes weighted (according to the importance of the district or category) but often unweighted.

REGIONS COVERED

In most cases the data are compiled separately for various administrative units or for different natural regions into which the country falls. The principles on which these subdivisions are made vary from one country to another. In many cases averages are calculated for the whole country.

Where possible, the tables given here contain general averages for the whole country, and separate figures for certain regions, or for administrative areas chosen to represent as fairly as possible the various geographical divisions of the country and the different regions of cultivation.

CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

Agricultural workers fall into a great many different categories between which it is rather difficult to draw clear lines of demarcation. The kind of work performed, which in industry is the usual basis of distinction between workers, is not so characteristic in agriculture. It is true that the large estate, especially when intensively cultivated, has its managing staff, overseers, foremen, rural artisans and mechanics, cattle-tending staff and shepherds, horsemen and ordinary field workers; but even here the number of specialised workers proper forms only a fraction of the total staff. In a general way, a rough main distinction could be drawn between workers on the land and workers in charge of animals; but on small farms even this distinction disappears, as both the work with animals and that on the land are generally done by the same person.

The wage statistics are therefore very rudimentary in their distinctions as to the kind of work performed. In most countries the statistics refer to the commonest categories of workers—"agricultural workers", "farm servants", "day labourers"—without stating the particular work they perform. In some countries where

dairy farming is of great importance, separate data are given for cattlemen (distinctions being made even between head cattlemen and assistant cattlemen, the former being a kind of foreman). Figures for groups such as shepherds are also found for certain countries where sheep rearing is important. Finally, in some cases statistics are given for certain very specialised categories of workers having a particular importance in a branch of farming characteristic of the country.

In a few statistics certain workers are described by the work they carry out during given seasons, e.g. ploughmen, harvesters, etc., but it is probable that the different wages paid for these specialised kinds of work will go in the majority of cases to the same group of seasonal workers.

On all these points the particular characteristics of the national statistics of each country have been maintained in the tables, and the different categories of workers appear under their original description (or the translation of it); categories of minor importance and not considered representative of the special conditions of the country have been omitted for reasons of space.

DURATION OF ENGAGEMENT

The question of the duration of engagement of the workers is an important point to consider. It is evident that the wage paid for a certain period of time (month, week, day, hour) has a completely different significance for a worker's annual income, and consequently for his standard of living, according to whether he is paid regularly throughout the year or only during a part of it, and in the latter case whether he works during the rest of the year at a lower rate or remains without employment. In this respect three main types of engagement can be distinguished: (1) *permanent* workers engaged—tacitly or explicitly, according to the contract—generally for the whole year; (2) *seasonal* workers engaged either for a "season"—generally the whole summer half-year—or for the duration of certain tasks; (3) *casual* workers engaged by the day or for short periods. Wherever necessary, the type of engagement has been indicated in the tables. Thus for "agricultural workers" it has been stated whether they are permanent or seasonal; farm servants, on the other hand, as well as certain specialised workers (cattlemen, shepherds, etc.), can be regarded in all cases as permanent, and it has not been thought necessary to mention this in the tables. Day labourers, as their name indicates, belong to the type of casual employment, but a supplementary distinction has been made between "regular" day labourers, who, although paid by the day and subject to dismissal at short notice, may be regularly employed on the same farm for a few weeks or months, and the "casual" day labourers properly so called, who are engaged mainly for specified work of relatively short duration.

It is, however, to be noted that a permanent engagement is not always identical with full stability of employment. In some cases the contract obliges the worker to be at his employer's disposal when required during the duration of the contract, in compensation for

which he may occupy a dwelling belonging to the employer or receive certain allowances in kind ; beyond this he is paid only for the time actually worked. In order to economise, especially during periods of depression, farmers do not always call regularly on the assistance of such workers, who therefore run the risk of finding themselves without work on certain days, especially during the winter, or at slack periods during the summer, when they may have difficulty in finding casual jobs elsewhere.

FORMS OF WAGE PAYMENT

One of the chief characteristics of the methods of remuneration of agricultural workers is the frequency and importance of *payments in kind*.

Only a minority of agricultural workers are paid exclusively in cash. Farm servants, seasonal migrant workers, and many casual workers are lodged and boarded by the employer or, in the case of the last group, boarded only. Permanent married workers often live in a dwelling belonging to the employer and receive, instead of board, certain allowances in kind, such as cereals, potatoes, butter, fuel, or the right to use a plot of land, to keep some livestock on the employer's premises, etc. The total sum of these allowances is generally known by the term *deputat* used in Central Europe, and the workers remunerated in this way as "deputatists". Sometimes the cash wages paid are so small and the allowances in kind so large that the worker has to work some of them up for sale in the market, e.g. by feeding a pig, keeping poultry, etc., in order to obtain the necessary money for his other expenses ; it is however very rare for workers to be paid exclusively in kind. In some cases workers receiving cash wages pay their employer for accommodation or board, sometimes at the cost price and sometimes below it, or they may be entitled to purchase farm produce from the farmer below market prices.

One of the greatest practical difficulties of agricultural wage statistics is how to estimate the money value of board and lodging and other wages in kind in order to arrive at a measure of total earnings. Bases for such estimates are often entirely lacking, though they are sometimes of practical utility, e.g. where the contributions to social insurance schemes and the benefits paid are based on the worker's earnings. It is not possible to go into the very long and elaborate discussions to which this problem has given rise. It is sufficient to point out that the method used must obviously vary according to whether the purpose in view is to calculate the cost of labour from the employer's point of view, as an item in his total cost of production, or to estimate the worker's earnings in order to get some idea of his standard of living. Again, it may be noted that the value of lodging, for example, is necessarily different for the permanent worker who lives with his family on the farm, and for the casual worker who has his own household somewhere else, but is obliged to stay with his temporary employer on account of the distance from his home. Obviously lodging has not the same economic importance for the latter as for the man whose only home is that furnished by the employer.

In the present state of agricultural wage statistics it is necessary to accept the estimates given of the money value of wages in kind, and in the tables the value of such payments, when available, has always been taken into consideration; but in these cases it has been thought desirable to state separately the *wages paid in cash* and the *total wages*, the latter including the estimated money value of the payments in kind. The tables also indicate, as far as possible, whether the payments in kind consist of *board*, of *lodging*, or of other *allowances*. The nature of these three categories of payments in kind may, of course, vary from one case to another, especially for the third one, which may consist only of minor items such as specified quantities of wine or milk, working clothes, etc., or, on the contrary, may form a very important part of the wages. This will appear from the difference between the total wages and the wages in cash.

In several statistics no attempt has been made to estimate the value of wages in kind and the data relate only to wages in cash.¹ When it is board and/or lodging which is given in addition to cash wages, the statistics of cash wages have some significance in themselves; but when it is a question of the other allowances, with their very variable composition, statistics of cash wages only are of limited practical value. In some cases, however, some indication as to the value of these payments in kind may be obtained by comparing the cash wages of the workers paid partly in kind with the wages of workers of similar categories paid entirely in cash.

The data included in the tables relate to workers paid on a time basis.² But certain agricultural operations are frequently paid at piece rates, and many seasonal workers work exclusively at piece rates; some workers, too, are paid by a share in the production: e.g. cattlemen are given premiums for calves or pigs reared or in proportion to the milk production, while many harvest workers simply receive a share of the harvest. Practically no figures are given for these categories of workers in the available statistics.

TIME UNIT

The wage data of different countries are expressed in terms of various time units: hour, day, week, month, season, half-year, year. It may be assumed that the time unit adopted in the statistics generally represents the time unit for which wages are fixed or paid, although no definite information is given on this point in the original statistics. These time units may vary even among categories of workers having contracts of the same duration: for permanent workers, for instance, the time unit may vary from the whole year to the hour.

The hour is the only fixed unit on the basis of which the wage expresses the remuneration of the worker for an amount of work

¹ For Czechoslovakia, in the absence of an estimate of the money value of the allowances in kind (*deputat*), the nature and quantities of these allowances are given in the table.

² The only exception to this is in Australia, where figures are given for shearers, paid at piece rates.

of definite duration. The other units—day, week, month, etc.—are of variable length according to the number of hours worked in the course of the period. The longer the period, the more suitable is it for measuring the income of the worker, not for a certain amount of work, but as a means of livelihood during the period. The year is the only unit which takes account at the same time both of the rate of remuneration of the worker and of the duration of his engagement, and on the basis of which direct comparisons may safely be made between the incomes of permanent, seasonal, and casual workers. For shorter units comparisons can be made only for workers with contracts of the same duration. For permanent workers, it is necessary to be sure that they are paid throughout the whole year at the rates indicated, and for seasonal and casual workers that they are occupied for the same length of time during each season; otherwise some allowance ought to be made for these divergences, but precise information is very difficult to obtain on this point.

In the tables the data have been reproduced in terms of the time unit given in the original statistics, lack of information making it impossible to reduce the different figures to a common time unit. In a few cases, where there was a choice between various time units, the preference has been given to two of them, namely, the hour, and the longest of the units of variable length.

FREQUENCY OF COMPILATION OF THE DATA

The frequency with which the data are compiled—which is influenced to some extent by the time unit in which the wage data are expressed—also varies from country to country. Sometimes averages for the whole year are given; sometimes the data are available at different intervals in the year and no annual averages are calculated. These intervals may be calendar periods (month, quarter, half-year), or the seasons defined either as such (spring, summer, autumn, winter) or by the character of the principal operations performed (ploughing, sowing, haymaking, harvest, vintage, etc.). Sometimes, lastly, the figures are compiled once a year but refer to a single date or season of the year. In the absence of averages covering the whole year, a date or season as representative as possible and varying according to the nature of the statistics, has been chosen for each year from 1927 onwards. In addition, for the last two or three years, 1932-1934, data referring to each quarter or half-year, or to the principal seasons, have been selected where possible to give the best indication of the seasonal fluctuations.

USE OF THE DATA

All the data in these tables denote the money value of the wages, expressed in the currency of the country concerned. The table thus brings out the differences in wages for different categories of workers, areas, or dates, but account should be taken of the fact that wages are sometimes paid solely in cash and sometimes partly in kind. The difference between the money value of two payments in kind (for

two different categories of workers, areas, or dates) may be due to two distinct causes : either to a difference in the nature of the allowances in kind, or to a difference in the price of identical allowances, and the available statistics do not always indicate to which of these two factors the differences are due.

Comparisons between countries are permissible only for certain clearly limited purposes : on the one hand, to compare the differences between money wages, e.g. the fluctuations in wages of certain categories of workers, or the relations between the wages of different categories or regions ; on the other hand, to compare roughly the cost of agricultural labour for a fixed unit of working time. For comparisons of the first kind, the obvious procedure is to use the series of absolute amounts as a basis for computing percentages showing these differences, or in a more general way for computing index numbers ; this will be the object of special tables to be published later on by the Office, in which index numbers will be computed for the most characteristic series in the present tables. For comparisons of the second kind the data must be converted into a common currency unit. It should, however, be remembered that in comparisons of this kind between wages for the same unit of working time, due allowance should be made for all the other elements which affect the cost of production but are not taken account of in the wage statistics.

If the statistical material in the tables is to be used for comparing the real incomes obtained by agricultural workers from their work, and hence their standards of living, the factor of the cost of living—or in other words the purchasing power of money—must be introduced. On this point suitable statistical material is lacking. The existing national cost-of-living index numbers showing fluctuations in time within the country nearly always refer to urban areas, and are based on budgets of working-class families (or at least of town dwellers) and are hardly applicable to agricultural workers' families. For comparisons between countries, the data available on the relative cost of living in different countries is very rudimentary and not applicable to the special case of agricultural workers. In fact, all comparisons of real wages are particularly difficult for workers paid partly in kind, their cash wages being used for only very limited categories of articles ; and the nature and composition of their payments in kind necessary for this purpose being, as already noted, rarely given.

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The tables are accompanied by notes giving the more important information on the sources and methods of compilation of the various statistics. The countries are arranged by continents in alphabetical order of their French names, beginning with Europe. It will be seen that in each continental group the form of the data offers certain resemblances, which themselves correspond more or less to the somewhat characteristic conditions of farming in these countries.

Tables and notes for 9 European countries are given below ; the remainder will follow in the next number of the *Review*.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE

EUROPE

Germany

Date	East Prussia (Königsberg)	Pomerania (Randow)	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Brandenburg (Teltow and Niederbarnim)	Upper and Lower Silesia	Schleswig-Holstein	Saxony (province) (Börde)	Upper Bavaria
Permanent workers (deputatists), men, without board, with lodging								
Cash wages per hour (Rpf.)								
1927: July	5.77	12.00	10.00	13.00	9.50	13.00	26.50	28.18
1928: "	5.77	14.00	10.91	15.00	11.00	15.00	28.50	31.00
1929: "	7.99	16.00	12.55	17.00	13.00	17.00	30.50	35.00
1930: "	7.98	16.00	12.55	17.00	13.00	17.00	30.50	35.00
1931: "	7.91	16.00	13.80	16.50	12.50	16.00	29.50	35.00
1932: April	7.34	14.00	7.33	14.00	10.50	14.00	28.50	29.60
1932: Dec.	4.99	14.00	8.00	14.00	10.50	14.00	26.50	27.75
Total wages per hour (Rpf.)								
1927: July	34.23	39.35	43.80	48.93	39.27	41.13	41.11	37.82
1928: "	36.38	43.32	47.41	45.75	40.68	45.19	43.41	40.73
1929: "	36.07	42.83	45.98	43.99	39.49	44.77	43.95	44.39
1930: "	33.45	40.48	42.90	44.84	39.20	42.63	42.34	44.47
1931: "	34.18	41.43	44.76	43.42	38.53	42.16	42.23	43.51
1932: April	32.92	39.28	37.59	36.78	34.93	39.30	39.43	37.89
1932: Dec.	27.78	36.23	34.30	33.66	31.75	36.40	37.69	35.19

Date	East Prussia	Pomerania	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Brandenburg	Upper and Lower Silesia	Schleswig-Holstein	Hesse-Nassau (Cassel)	Rhein-hessen
Permanent workers, men, without board or lodging, sometimes with certain allowances in kind								
Cash wages per hour (Rpf.)								
1927: July	29.00	*	28.00	28.00	35.00	38.00	26.50	35.00
1928: "	29.00	*	30.00	31.00	37.00	41.00	28.50	41.00
1929: "	34.00	49.00	32.00	34.00	40.00	44.00	30.50	43.00
1930: "	34.00	49.00	32.00	34.00	40.00	44.00	30.50	43.00
1931: "	33.00	48.00	32.00	33.00	39.00	43.00	29.50	40.00
1932: April	28.00	41.00	28.00	29.00	34.00	38.00	26.50	35.00
1932: Dec.	28.00	41.00	28.00	29.00	34.00	38.00	25.00	29.00
Total wages per hour (Rpf.)								
1927: July	35.20	*	34.84	40.83	35.00	38.00	38.33	35.00
1928: "	35.46	*	37.05	40.83	37.00	41.00	40.48	41.00
1929: "	39.20	49.00	37.93	41.48	40.00	44.00	40.96	43.00
1930: "	38.09	49.00	36.71	42.54	40.00	44.00	39.70	43.00
1931: "	37.87	48.00	37.27	41.30	39.00	43.00	39.43	40.00
1932: April	33.04	41.00	34.06	35.40	34.00	38.00	36.57	35.00
1932: Dec.	31.80	41.00	32.33	33.98	34.00	38.00	33.14	29.00

Date	East Prussia	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Brandenburg	Upper and Lower Silesia	Schleswig-Holstein	Hesse-Nassau	Rhein-hessen	Upper Bavaria
Cash wages per month (RM.)								
Farm servants, male, with board and lodging								
	Over 18	18 to 20	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 20	Head f. s.
1927: July	20.90	22.00-28.00	22.05	29.20	27.00	52.00	54.00	25.57-42.00
1928: "	20.90	28.00	22.05	31.60	30.00-37.00	56.00	60.64	37.71-43.71
1929: June	27.40	30.80	23.15	40.90	40.00-50.00	56.00	68.01	45.00-52.71
1930: July	27.40	30.80	23.15	40.90	40.00-50.00	56.00	68.01	45.00-52.71
1931: May	18.25	30.80	22.22	38.90	40.00-47.50	53.00	57.39	41.57-48.86
1932: April	23.29	27.72	18.89	31.80	34.00-38.50	46.00	50.57	25.29-30.00
1932: Dec.	15.51	18.84	18.90	21.40	20.00-25.00	36.00	34.02	21.85-25.71
Farm servants, female, with board and lodging								
	Over 18	18 to 20	18 to 19	18 to 19	18 to 19	Over 18	18 to 20	Head f. s.
1927: July	13.20	22.00-28.00	21.00	28.00	24.00	42.00	32.57	26.57-31.29
1928: "	13.20	28.00	21.00	30.20	25.00-30.00	45.00	38.19	27.86-32.57
1929: June	17.30	30.80	22.05	40.90	35.00-42.50	45.00	42.86	33.43-39.43
1930: July	17.30	30.80	22.05	40.90	35.00-42.50	45.00*	42.86	33.43-39.43
1931: May	17.30	30.80	21.17	38.90	35.00-41.50	43.00	30.99	30.86-36.43
1932: April	15.71	27.72	17.99	31.80	30.00-35.00	40.00	35.40	18.85-22.29
1932: Dec.	9.78	18.84	18.00	21.40	25.00-19.00	33.00	21.77	16.28-19.68

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (*cont.*)

Denmark

Date	Jut-land	Islands	Whole country	Jut-land	Islands	Whole country	Jut-land	Islands	Whole country	
	Head cattlemen, with board and lodging			Head cattlemen, without board, with lodging			Head farm servants, men, with board and lodging			
	Cash wages per year (1 May to 30 April) (Kr.)									
	1927-28	866	967	915	2,003	2,245	2,134	761	811	783
	1928-29	791	899	846	1,862	2,087	1,987	720	755	735
	1929-30	851	911	878	1,968	2,116	2,039	743	759	749
	1930-31	850	953	893	1,899	2,077	1,995	753	767	759
	1931-32	806	846	822	1,742	1,984	1,873	711	713	711
	1932-33	720	778	745	1,539	1,792	1,646	635	662	644
	1933-34	705	759	729	1,618	1,753	1,675	629	658	640
	Cash wages per half-year (Kr.)									
1932 : Summer	423	439	430	789	914	842	422	414	419	
1932-33 : Winter	297	339	315	750	878	804	213	248	225	
1933 : Summer	402	424	412	821	881	847	409	406	408	
1933-34 : Winter	303	335	317	797	872	828	220	252	232	
	Farm servants, male, with board and lodging						Farm servants, female, over 18 years, with board and lodging			
	Over 21 years			17 to 21 years						
	Cash wages per year (1 May to 30 April) (Kr.)									
	1927-28	679	702	690	546	581	561	493	517	500
	1928-29	624	645	634	529	555	539	466	491	473
	1929-30	642	656	649	555	569	559	464	496	470
	1930-31	670	674	672	564	575	569	467	490	473
	1931-32	615	620	617	583	535	534	451	472	457
	1932-33	560	576	570	482	501	489	409	431	413
	1933-34	555	588	568	475	495	483	403	432	409
Cash wages per half-year (Kr.)										
1932 : Summer	373	367	375	321	316	319	230	226	229	
1932-33 : Winter	187	209	195	161	185	170	179	205	184	
1933 : Summer	361	366	363	310	308	310	219	224	220	
1933-34 : Winter	194	222	205	165	187	173	184	208	189	
	Regular day labourers, men, with board, without lodging			Regular day labourers, men, without board or lodging			Casual day labourers, men, with board, without lodging			
	Cash wages per day (Kr.)									
	1927 : Summer	3.48	4.01	3.77	4.81	5.05	4.91	3.92	4.27	4.07
	1928	3.33	3.63	3.45	4.44	4.73	4.58	3.75	4.22	3.96
	1929 : "	3.62	3.57	3.59	4.57	4.81	4.70	3.90	4.23	4.03
	1930 : "	3.73	3.66	3.70	4.64	4.87	4.78	4.13	4.28	4.19
	1931 : "	3.53	3.44	3.49	4.33	4.65	4.52	3.82	3.99	3.89
	1932 : "	2.80	3.39	3.04	4.02	4.43	4.27	3.27	3.74	3.46
	1933 : "	3.10	3.26	3.16	4.16	4.56	4.40	3.38	3.89	3.58
	1932 : Summer Harvest	2.80	3.39	3.04	4.02	4.43	4.27	3.27	3.74	3.46
	3.11	3.78	3.38	4.33	5.13	4.81	3.61	4.24	3.86	
1932-33 : Winter	2.01	2.83	2.34	3.42	3.96	3.74	2.22	2.96	2.52	
1933 : Summer Harvest	3.10	3.26	3.16	4.16	4.56	4.40	3.38	3.89	3.58	
	3.43	3.77	3.56	4.52	5.25	4.96	3.77	4.47	4.05	
1933-34 : Winter	2.19	2.94	2.49	3.48	4.16	3.89	2.52	3.16	2.78	

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (cont.)

Spain

Date	Caceres	Ciudad Real	Cor-doba	Gre-nada	Huesca	Jaen	Seville	Toledo	Valen-cia	Valladolid
Cash wages per day (Ptas.)										
Regular day labourers, men, without board or lodging										
1927	*	3.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.25
1928	*	2.50	2.00	3.75	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.25
1929	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	3.50	6.00	3.00	4.00	3.25
1930	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	3.50	6.00	3.00	*	3.25
1931	2.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	5.50	3.50	6.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
1932	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	3.50	8.00	4.50	4.00	4.75
1933	3.50	3.00	*	5.00	6.50	5.50	*	4.50	*	*
Regular day labourers, women, without board or lodging										
1927	*	*	1.50	2.00	2.25	1.00	*	*	2.00	0.50
1928	*	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	1.00	*	1.50	2.00	0.50
1929	1.00	2.00	*	1.50	3.25	1.00	*	1.50	2.00	0.50
1930	1.75	1.50	*	1.50	2.50	1.00	*	1.50	*	0.50
1931	1.50	1.50	4.00	1.50	3.00	1.00	*	1.50	2.00	0.50
1932	2.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	1.00	*	3.00	2.50	1.75
1933	*	2.00	*	3.00	3.00	*	*	2.00	*	*
Casual day labourers, men, without board or lodging										
1927	*	3.50	5.00	5.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	4.75
1928	*	8.00	7.50	4.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	4.00	5.00	4.75
1929	3.50	8.00	6.00	4.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	5.00	4.75
1930	4.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	5.25	*	4.75
1931	9.00	8.00	7.75	10.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	6.50	5.00	5.30
1932	9.35	8.50	7.00	10.50	7.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	5.00	5.30
1933	8.50	9.50	*	10.50	8.00	6.25	*	12.00	*	*
Casual day labourers, women, without board or lodging										
1927	*	*	3.00	2.50	3.50	2.50	*	1.50	2.50	2.00
1928	*	4.00	2.00	1.75	3.50	2.50	*	1.50	2.50	2.50
1929	1.50	4.00	*	1.75	3.50	2.50	*	1.50	2.50	2.00
1930	2.25	3.00	*	1.75	3.50	2.50	*	2.00	*	2.00
1931	2.50	4.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	2.50	*	3.00	2.50	2.50
1932	7.00	8.50	4.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	*	3.50	*	2.00
1933	*	9.50	*	6.00	5.00	*	*	6.00	*	*

Estonia

Date	Permanent workers, with board and lodging		Seasonal workers, with board and lodging			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Cash wages ¹ per year (E. Kr.)		Cash wages ¹ per month (E. Kr.)		Cash wages ¹ per season (E. Kr.)	
1927	301.6	198.2	34.4	26.1	216.4	159.1
1928	312.0	207.6	36.3	26.7	229.1	163.3
1929	326.4	229.2	36.8	27.0	235.0	164.5
1930	306.0	228.0	33.6	25.0	218.9	157.1
1931	248.4	180.0	27.2	20.7	175.3	131.4
1932	192.0	141.1	21.9	16.5	137.6	101.5
1933	172.8	128.7	19.5	14.7	121.5	90.2
1934	200.4	141.6	22.7	16.6	142.8	103.8

¹ Including the value of certain allowances in kind, other than board and lodging.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (*cont.*)Estonia (*cont.*)

Date	Regular and casual day labourers			
	Workers bringing their own horse, men		Men	Women
	Without board or lodging	With board, without lodging	With board, without lodging	
	Cash wages per day (E. Kr.)			
1927 : Haymaking	4.77	3.77	2.25	1.79
1928 : "	4.80	3.79	2.23	1.76
1929 : "	5.00	3.90	2.30	1.80
1930 : "	4.51	3.61	2.11	1.66
1931 : "	3.86	3.12	1.82	1.45
1932 : "	3.03	2.41	1.44	1.14
1933 : "	2.81	2.23	1.34	1.07
1932 : Sowing ¹	2.97	2.43	1.29	0.96
Haymaking	3.03	2.41	1.44	1.14
Harvest	2.76	2.12	1.22	0.95
1933 : Sowing ¹	2.74	2.11	1.11	0.83
Haymaking	2.81	2.23	1.34	1.07
Harvest	2.68	2.13	1.18	0.94
1934 : Sowing ¹	—	—	1.30	0.98

¹ In spring.

Finland

Date	Permanent workers (deputatists), men, without board, with lodging		Cowherds (deputatists), women, without board, with lodging		Farm servants, male, with board and lodging	Farm servants, female, with board and lodging
	Wages per year (F. Mk.)					
	Cash	Total	Cash	Total	Cash	Money
1927	4,105	9,637	3,468	6,320	3,641	2,780
1928	4,381	9,847	3,512	6,676	3,858	2,701
1929	4,466	9,999	3,727	6,893	3,925	2,927
1930	4,519	9,628	4,058	7,052	3,914	2,980
1931	4,495	8,953	3,864	6,172	3,117	2,779
1932	3,724	8,010	3,022	5,378	2,722	2,345
1933	3,499	7,708	3,053	5,406	2,541	2,369
1934	3,706	7,871	3,254	5,541	2,680	2,316

Date	Regular and casual day labourers			
	Males, with board, without lodging	Males, without board or lodging	Females, with board, without lodging	Females, without board or lodging
	Cash wages per day (F. Mk.)			
1927 : Summer	25.84	32.38	16.18	20.28
1928 : "	25.61	33.84	15.95	20.80
1929 : "	26.37	34.04	16.48	22.54
1930 : "	24.10	32.33	15.24	21.62
1931 : "	17.21	25.59	11.19	17.78
1932 : "	14.67	23.02	9.66	17.02
1933 : "	14.48	22.65	9.48	16.27
1932 : Summer	14.67	23.02	9.66	17.02
1932-33 : Winter	9.62	21.53	7.74	14.53
1933 : Summer	14.48	22.65	9.48	16.27
1933-34 : Winter	9.42	22.08	7.19	14.58

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (*cont.*)

France

Date	Aveyron	Calvados	Dor-dogne	Drôme	Loiret	Pas-de-Calais	Saône-et-Loire	Seine-et-Marne	Whole country ¹
Total wages per year (Frs.)									
Farm servants, men, with board and lodging									
1926	7,900	6,300	4,200	5,750	10,200	5,178	4,950	7,812	5,421
1928	7,900	6,480	4,200	6,500	8,000	5,315	4,950	7,812	5,993
1930	9,400	6,480	4,500	6,900	8,000	5,468	5,950	7,812	6,690
1932	7,930	6,480	5,000	6,900	7,200	5,468	5,950	7,812	6,549
Farm servants, women, with board and lodging									
1926	5,740	5,760	2,400	3,900	7,400	3,600	3,240	4,774	3,872
1928	5,500	5,760	2,400	4,600	7,000	3,600	3,240	4,774	4,324
1930	6,900	5,760	2,700	4,800	7,000	4,140	4,240	4,774	4,806
1932	5,700	6,840	2,800	4,800	7,000	4,140	4,240	4,774	4,709
Regular day labourers, men, with board and lodging									
1926	5,424	5,700	4,200	6,000	9,300	5,100	5,400	6,720	5,129
1928	5,588	5,700	4,200	6,600	7,560	5,170	5,400	6,720	5,642
1930	6,940	5,700	4,500	6,250	7,560	5,398	6,400	6,720	6,202
1932	6,480	7,200	5,400	6,250	7,200	5,395	6,400	7,500	6,150
Regular day labourers, women, with board and lodging									
1926	3,028	4,500	2,400	4,500	4,220	2,320	3,645	4,200	3,237
1928	3,112	4,500	2,400	4,800	4,220	2,300	3,645	4,200	3,595
1930	3,904	4,500	2,700	4,750	4,220	2,300	4,645	4,200	3,933
1932	3,696	5,400	3,000	4,750	4,220	2,300	4,645	4,500	3,930
Total wages per day (Frs.)									
Farm servants, men, with board and lodging									
1926	23.92	17.00	14.00	19.00	27.94	16.72	16.50	25.20	17.05
1928	23.92	18.00	14.00	21.50	21.91	17.00	16.50	25.20	18.94
1920	31.43	18.00	15.00	23.00	21.91	17.50	18.50	25.20	20.85
1932	25.08	18.00	16.66	23.00	19.72	17.50	18.50	25.20	20.75
Farm servants, women, with board and lodging									
1926	17.39	15.00	8.00	12.50	20.27	12.00	12.00	15.40	12.07
1928	16.67	16.00	8.00	15.00	19.17	12.00	12.00	15.40	13.58
1930	21.98	16.00	9.00	16.05	19.17	12.00	14.00	15.40	14.74
1932	17.54	19.00	9.33	16.00	19.17	12.00	14.00	15.40	14.72
Regular day labourers, men, with board and lodging									
1926	26.00	19.00	14.00	20.00	33.21	17.70	18.00	22.40	18.48
1928	26.80	19.00	16.00	22.00	27.00	18.00	18.00	22.40	20.60
1930	33.38	19.00	15.00	25.00	27.00	18.75	20.00	22.40	22.50
1932	29.03	24.00	18.00	25.00	25.71	18.75	20.00	25.00	22.35
Regular day labourers, women, with board and lodging									
1926	17.10	15.00	8.00	15.00	19.18	11.60	13.50	14.00	12.68
1928	17.50	15.00	10.00	16.00	19.18	11.50	13.50	14.00	14.20
1930	21.98	15.00	9.00	19.00	19.18	11.50	15.50	14.00	15.41
1932	19.41	18.00	10.00	19.00	19.18	11.50	15.50	15.00	15.38

¹ Including 79 Departments not given in the table.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (*cont.*)

Great Britain

Date (end of the month)	England and Wales									
	York-shire (E.R.)	Che-shire	North-umber-land	Pem-broke and Cardigan	Corn-wall	Here-ford	Sussex	War-wick-shire	Nor-folk	Whole country ¹
	Ordinary workers, men, generally with board and lodging									
	Total minimum wages per week (s. d.)									
1927: Sept.	35 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 8
1928: "	35 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 8
1929: "	35 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 8
1930: "	36 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 8
1931: "	36 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 6½
1932: "	33 0	32 6	30 6	31 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 1
1933: "	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 7½
1934: "	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 11
1932: March	33 0	32 6	32 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 2
June	33 0	32 6	30 6	31 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 1½
Sept.	33 0	32 6	30 6	31 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 1
Dec.	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 11
1933: March	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 9
June	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 7½
Sept.	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 7½
Dec.	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 6½
1934: March	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 7½
June	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 10
Sept.	32 0	31 0	30 6	30 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 11

Date	Scotland												
	Ploughmen				Cattlemen		Shepherds						
	Wages per week (s. d.)												
	Cash		Total		Cash		Total		Cash		Total		
1927: Summer	30	0	38	2	31	1	39	7	29	8	40	4	
1928: "	29	1	37	10	30	9	39	10	28	9	40	5	
1929: "	29	6	37	3	30	7	38	10	28	5	38	8	
1930: "	29	4	36	8	31	1	38	7	28	10	38	4	
1931: "	28	3	36	6	29	8	38	3	28	3	38	6	
1932: "	27	11	37	0	28	8	38	2	28	0	39	0	
1933: "	26	5	34	8	27	3	35	11	26	5	36	5	
1932: Summer	27	11	37	0	28	8	38	2	28	0	39	0	
1932-33: Winter	27	5	35	10	29	1	37	6	27	10	38	0	
1933: Summer	26	5	34	8	27	3	35	11	26	5	36	5	
1933-34: Winter	25	7	34	0	26	2	35	4	25	9	36	0	
	Northern and North-Western Division		North-Eastern Division		East-Central Division		South-Eastern Division		Western and South-Western Division				
	Wages per week (s. d.)												
	Cash		Total		Cash		Total		Cash		Total		
	Ploughmen												
	1932: Summer	20	5	33	5	22	5	34	0	27	9	37	11
	1932-33: Winter	20	2	32	2	21	7	32	3	27	2	36	7
	1933: Summer	20	4	31	6	19	5	30	7	27	7	36	6
	1933-34: Winter	17	3	29	11	19	3	30	5	26	6	35	1
Cattlemen													
1932: Summer	21	7	33	7	23	10	35	6	29	3	39	3	
1932-33: Winter	21	4	32	6	23	2	34	1	28	6	37	9	
1933: Summer	19	3	32	2	18	10	28	11	27	0	35	11	
1933-34: Winter	18	10	32	1	16	7	25	8	26	1	34	8	
Shepherds													
1932: Summer	20	5	35	2	23	9	34	11	29	4	40	4	
1932-33: Winter	20	4	34	1	23	0	34	0	28	8	38	9	
1933: Summer	19	1	33	6	19	9	28	10	27	1	36	8	
1933-34: Winter	19	0	32	6	16	11	25	8	26	5	35	9	

¹ Including 38 areas not given in the table.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE (*cont.*)

Hungary

Date	Transdanubia		North		Great Plain		Whole country	
	Cash wages per day (pengös)							
	With board, without lodging	Without board or lodging	With board, without lodging	Without board or lodging	With board, without lodging	Without board or lodging	With board, without lodging	Without board or lodging
Regular and casual day labourers, male								
1927 : Summer	2.85	3.65	2.44	3.68	3.71	4.71	3.28	4.23
1928 : "	2.85	3.85	2.84	3.78	4.00	4.81	3.48	4.37
1929 : "	2.92	3.76	3.51	4.22	3.79	5.01	3.50	4.53
1930 : "	2.68	3.38	3.04	3.52	3.58	4.33	3.24	3.93
1931 : "	2.30	3.06	2.58	3.13	2.58	3.24	2.51	3.17
1932 : "	2.24	2.28	1.84	2.81	2.12	2.59	2.10	2.70
1933 : "	1.33	1.76	1.25	1.63	1.55	2.16	1.45	1.96
1932 : Spring	1.41	2.01	1.20	1.65	1.28	1.73	1.30	1.79
Summer	2.24	2.28	1.84	2.81	2.12	2.59	2.10	2.70
Autumn	1.42	2.05	1.35	1.88	1.24	1.68	1.30	1.80
Winter	1.06	1.52	1.12	1.53	0.97	1.29	1.02	1.38
1933 : Spring	0.97	1.37	0.93	1.30	1.12	1.36	1.06	1.35
Summer	1.33	1.76	1.25	1.63	1.55	2.16	1.45	1.96
Autumn	0.98	1.29	0.97	1.19	0.87	1.28	0.90	1.27
Winter	0.88	1.18	0.75	1.14	0.96	1.22	0.92	1.19
Regular and casual day labourers, female								
1927 : Summer	2.15	2.83	1.63	2.34	2.47	3.30	2.27	2.87
1928 : "	2.05	2.93	2.02	2.53	2.74	3.59	2.37	3.17
1929 : "	2.11	2.84	2.54	2.66	2.86	3.68	2.55	3.20
1930 : "	1.93	2.48	2.12	2.42	2.62	2.96	2.29	2.70
1931 : "	1.62	2.29	1.88	2.16	1.91	2.49	1.82	2.36
1932 : "	1.64	2.19	1.35	1.83	1.55	1.96	1.54	2.00
1933 : "	0.93	1.35	0.99	1.10	1.21	1.56	1.10	1.40
1932 : Spring	1.07	1.59	0.92	1.34	0.92	1.27	0.96	1.37
Summer	1.64	2.19	1.35	1.83	1.55	1.96	1.54	2.00
Autumn	1.09	1.61	0.96	1.38	0.92	1.25	0.98	1.37
Winter	0.83	1.15	0.81	1.07	0.68	0.93	0.74	1.02
1933 : Spring	0.69	1.05	0.69	0.95	0.70	1.02	0.70	1.02
Summer	0.93	1.35	0.99	1.10	1.21	1.56	1.10	1.40
Autumn	0.69	0.94	0.70	0.87	0.64	0.90	0.66	0.90
Winter	0.58	0.85	0.53	0.90	0.65	0.93	0.62	0.90

Irish Free State

Date	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (3 counties)	Whole country
Half-yearly cash wages (£ s.)					
Adult male agricultural labourers, with board and lodging					
1927	14 18	14 16	13 16	12 19	14 12
1928	14 18	14 7	13 4	13 9	14 10
1929	14 14	14 17	13 13	13 14	14 11
1930	14 12	14 11	12 19	13 12	14 7
1931	14 5	14 8	12 19	13 7	14 1
1932	13 15	14 3	13 0	12 11	13 15
1933	12 18	12 16	12 2	11 1	12 13
1934	12 18	12 2	11 19	10 5	12 6
Adult female farm servants, with board and lodging					
1927	8 12	10 5	8 19	9 4	9 14
1928	9 0	11 2	9 6	9 13	10 7
1929	8 14	10 17	9 11	9 6	10 2
1930	8 16	10 14	8 16	9 10	10 0
1931	8 12	10 9	9 0	9 3	9 16
1932	8 4	10 5	8 16	9 2	9 11
1933	8 4	9 8	8 12	8 10	8 19
1934	7 16	9 3	7 18	8 6	8 12
Weekly cash wages (s. d.)					
Permanent adult male labourers, without board or lodging or allowances in kind					
1927 : July	26 6	25 3	23 0	23 9	25 6
1928 : "	25 3	25 0	22 6	22 6	24 9
1929 : "	25 0	25 9	23 3	22 9	25 0
1930 : "	25 3	24 6	22 3	21 9	24 6
1931 : "	24 6	25 0	22 6	22 0	24 3
1932 : "	23 6	24 3	22 0	22 0	23 6
1933 : "	22 3	22 9	21 3	20 6	22 3
1934 : "	21 6	21 0	20 0	19 0	21 0

SOURCES AND METHODS

EUROPE

Germany : *Landarbeiter-Archiv* (Deutscher Landarbeiter-Verband).

Periodical trade union statistics (available up to December 1932), based on the provisions contained in regional collective agreements. They cover 15 regions and 8 categories of workers, from which about 10 representative regions and 4 representative categories of workers have been selected. The total value of the allowances in kind received by "deputatists" and other permanent workers was calculated by the Deutscher Landarbeiter-Verband on the basis of the annual quantities of the various products specified in collective agreements and a scale of prices established by the Statistisches Reichsamt; this total annual value was then divided by the total number of hours of work per year, which also was specified in the agreements. On the contrary, no account was taken in the statistics of the value of board and lodging provided for male and female farm servants. No general averages have been computed on the basis of these data.

Denmark : *Meddelelser fra Det landøkonomiske Driftsbureau* (Reports of the Danish Bureau of Rural Economy).

Statistics based on the results of an annual enquiry carried out by the Bureau of Rural Economy (a semi-official institution) among a certain number of small, medium, and large agricultural undertakings, employing several thousand workers. It covers various parts of the country, arranged in two groups, and relates to different categories of workers not under 17 years of age; several representative categories have been selected from these. The data relate only to wages in cash actually paid to the workers. The difference between the wages (in cash) of workers of the same category with and without keep is as a rule determined by custom; in the case of day labourers who are members of a trade union, however, the difference is often fixed by a collective agreement. The averages are not weighted.

Spain : *Anuario estadístico de España* (Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros, Dirección general del Instituto Geográfico, Catastral y de Estadística).

Statistics based on information collected annually by the provincial offices of statistics attached to the municipalities of the towns considered. They relate in each province only to the district where the capital is situated (the rural districts properly so called being thus not dealt with), and 10 representative districts have been selected. The figures cover only agricultural day labourers (*braceros*) at least 18 years of age, as a rule without board or lodging. The distinction between regular and casual day labourers has been made by taking, for the former group, the so-called "minimum" wage of the original statistics (representing approximately the wage paid to workers engaged by the year), and for the latter group the so-called "maximum" wage (representing approximately the wage paid to workers engaged temporarily, and especially those engaged for the harvest). No general averages have been computed on the basis of these figures.

Estonia : *Annuaire de la Statistique agricole* (Estonian Central Office of Statistics).

Statistics based on the results of an annual enquiry carried out among its agricultural correspondents by the Central Office of Statistics. They cover 11 districts and relate to various categories of workers, most of them between the ages of 18 and 50 years, among which 3 representative categories have been selected. The data, obtained on the basis of contracts of employment (usually individual), express principally wages in cash; for permanent and seasonal workers, however, the figure given is an average between the wages of workers paid solely in cash and those of workers on "mixed" wages, in which account is taken of certain allowances in kind, granted in addition to board and lodging; these allowances consist principally of cloth, wheat, and other agricultural products, and represent about one-fourth of the wage. Account is in no case taken of the value of board and lodging. In order to obtain the general averages the average wage is first calculated for each of the 11 districts by dividing the sum of the wages for each category of workers,

as fixed by the contract, by the sum of all the hours of work fixed for the corresponding categories ; the unweighted arithmetic mean of these average wages is then taken.

Finland : *Revue sociale* (Ministry of Social Affairs).

Statistics based on the results of an annual enquiry made among its agricultural correspondents by the Ministry of Social Affairs. They cover 63 communes, in each of which 10 undertakings have been selected, and relate to several thousand workers belonging to about 10 occupational categories, from among which 5 representative categories have been selected. The value of allowances in kind made to "deputatists" is estimated on the basis of current prices in each commune. In the case of male and female farm servants, on the contrary, the statistics do not take account of the value of board and lodging ; the data are averages of wages paid solely in cash (to about two-thirds of the workers) and wages a part of which is represented by certain allowances in kind (clothing, boots, etc.), the value of which (hardly more than 10 per cent. of the total wage) is included in the statistics. The general averages are unweighted arithmetic averages of the figures for the 63 communes.

France : *Journal officiel de la République française*, and *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France* (Statistique Générale de la France).

Statistics based on estimates made every two years by the prefects of the various Departments, after enquiries and consultations prescribed by the Act of 15 December 1922 on agricultural accidents. They cover the 87 Departments of the pre-war territory (and Algeria), among which 8 representative Departments have been chosen ; they relate especially to the few categories of workers shown in the table. The value of board and lodging, included in the total wages, is also estimated by the prefects, and frequently shows considerable variations between one Department and another. In general, the average accepted since 1930 has been, for board, 10 francs (men) and 8 francs (women) per day ; for lodging, from 200 to 400 francs per year. The general averages for the whole country are unweighted arithmetic averages of the figures for the various Departments.

Great Britain

I. ENGLAND AND WALES : *Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924* ; *Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board* ; and supplementary information (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).

Monthly statistics based on the statutory minimum rates fixed from time to time by the Agricultural Wages Committees established under the Act of 7 August 1924. Statistics are available for the 47 areas in which these Committees operate and for various categories of workers ; 9 representative areas and the category of "ordinary (permanent) adult male workers of 21 years of age and over" have been selected. The figures express the minimum rates payable in respect of a specified number of hours, excluding overtime payments and additional earnings at special seasons. The value of allowances in kind (including free cottage, board, lodging, and various food products), which, where provided, may be reckoned in part payment of minimum rates, is also fixed by the Wages Committees. The general average is an arithmetical average of the (minimum weekly) wages fixed for the various areas, weighted by the number of agricultural workers in each area.

II. SCOTLAND : *Agricultural Wages in Scotland* (Supplement to the *Monthly Agricultural Report*), and *Scottish Journal of Agriculture* (Department of Agriculture for Scotland).

Half-yearly statistics based on estimates made by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of private contracts ; they cover about 50 countries or districts (grouped in five geographical divisions) and relate to 6 categories of workers, the 3 principal having been selected. The value of allowances in kind is calculated by applying a uniform price to the various quantities of food and fuel allowed in the different

districts and a uniform value for board and lodging and housing accommodation, these uniform prices and values being held to represent fairly the average values throughout the country. The general averages, computed by the Department of Agriculture, are the unweighted averages of the wages in each county or district. In the years 1927 to 1932 the wages in each county or district were calculated by adding the estimated value of allowances to the average cash wages. For the summer and winter figures of 1933 the estimates are based on the wages paid to the largest proportion of the workers.

Hungary : Information supplied by the Hungarian Central Office of Statistics.

Statistics based on the results of an annual enquiry carried out among its agricultural correspondents by the Ministry of Agriculture. They cover the various regions of the country (divided into *comitats*), and relate to certain categories of workers, among which that of day labourers (adults, and young persons not employed on work ordinarily done by children) has been selected. The value of board (and lodging, if any) is not taken into consideration for the purposes of the enquiry. The averages for each region and for the whole country, which are calculated by the Central Office of Statistics, are weighted according to the number of day labourers in the various *comitats*.

Irish Free State : *Irish Trade Journal* (Department of Commerce and Industry).

Statistics based on returns collected from farmers or from labourers by the police (*Garda Siochana*) in July of each year ; they cover the four chief divisions of the country and apply to about 9,000 permanent workers over 21 years of age. In order to ensure that the "examples" returned are representative of the conditions of employment in each Enumeration District, the returns relate as far as possible to the same persons working on the same farms as in the previous years. The figures express only the actual cash wages, the value of board and lodging not being taken into account in respect of the rates for workers receiving such allowances. The averages for each of the provinces (and for the whole country) computed by the Statistics Office are averages of the wages in each county weighted according to the total number of permanent agricultural labourers over 18 years. This number is obtained each year as part of the annual agricultural statistics (for females, since 1931, the average of the four last preceding years is used).