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## CONTENTS.

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	Page.
<b>Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1910:</b>	
Introduction.....	309
Prices of commodities, 1910 compared with 1909 .....	309-317
Prices of commodities, 1910, and December, 1910, compared with previous years back to 1890. ....	317-327
Prices of commodities, by months, January, 1900, to December, 1910. . .	327-332
Influences affecting prices.....	333
Explanation of tables.....	334-361
Table I.—Wholesale prices of commodities from January to December, 1910. ....	362-411
Table II.—Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910, monthly actual and relative prices, January to Decem- ber, 1910, and base prices (average for 1890-1899).....	412-464
Table III.—Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910, and monthly relative prices, January to December, 1910.....	465-499
<b>Report of British Board of Trade on cost of living in the principal industrial cities of the United States:</b>	
Introduction.....	500, 501
Scope of the investigation.....	501, 502
Rates of wages.....	502-512
United States.....	502-510
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510-512
Hours of labor.....	512-514
United States.....	512, 513
United States and England and Wales compared.....	513, 514
Housing and rents.....	515-517
United States.....	515, 516
United States and England and Wales compared.....	516, 517
Retail prices.....	517-536
United States.....	517-531
United States and England and Wales compared.....	531-536
Rents and retail prices combined.....	536
Family income and cost of living.....	536-555
United States.....	536-550
United States and England and Wales compared.....	551-555
Summary of conclusions.....	555, 556
<b>Reports of British Board of Trade on cost of living in England and Wales, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States:</b>	
Introduction.....	557-559
Rates of wages.....	560-563
Hours of labor.....	563-565
Rents.....	565, 566
Retail prices of commodities.....	566-569
Cost of food consumed weekly in the British workman's family.....	569, 570

	Page.
<b>Hours of labor of men, women, and children employed in factories in Austria.</b>	571-606
<b>Digest of recent foreign statistical publications:</b>	
Chile—Report on the condition of labor in the saltpeter industry.....	607-611
Finland—Report on conditions of employment of clerks and assistants in business offices and mercantile establishments.....	611-616
Germany—	
Report of relief work done by the city of Düsseldorf.....	616-621
Report on women's organizations.....	622-626
Italy—Report on housing condition among public administration employ- ees in the city of Rome and among railway employees.....	626-631
Sweden—Report on employment of alien laborers.....	632
<b>Decisions of courts affecting labor:</b>	
Decisions under statute law.....	633-654
Combinations in restraint of trade—antitrust law—penalties—juris- diction—constitutionality ( <i>Grenada Lumber Co. et al v. State</i> ).....	633, 634
Employers' advances—contracts with intent to defraud—peonage— constitutionality of statute ( <i>Bailey v. Alabama</i> ).....	634-639
Employers' liability—mine regulations—disobedience by employ- ers—assumption of risk—negligence of licensed employees ( <i>Poli v.</i> <i>Numa Block Coal Co.</i> ).....	639-641
Employers' liability—railroad companies—fellow-servant act— death—survival of action ( <i>Sumner v. Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.</i> )... ..	641
Employers' liability—railroad companies—fellow-servant law— constitutionality of statute ( <i>Mobile, Jackson &amp; Kansas City R. R.</i> <i>Co. v. Turnipseed</i> ).....	641-644
Employers' liability—railroad companies—relief benefits—receipt not a bar in suits for damages—construction of statute ( <i>Chicago,</i> <i>Burlington &amp; Quincy R. R. Co. v. McGuire</i> ).....	644-649
Employment of women—hours of labor—constitutionality of stat- ute—police power ( <i>Withey v. Bloem</i> ).....	649, 650
Garnishment of wages—class legislation—constitutionality of statute ( <i>White v. Missouri, Kansas &amp; Texas Ry. Co.</i> ).....	650-652
Payment of wages—wages as preferred claims—assignment of rights ( <i>Richeson v. National Bank of Mena</i> ).....	653
Public work—protection of laborers and material men—contractors' bonds ( <i>Title Guaranty &amp; Trust Co. v. Crane Co.</i> ).....	653, 654
Decisions under common law.....	654-672
Employer and employee—contract of employment—breach— accord and satisfaction—necessary elements ( <i>Fuller v. Smith</i> ).....	654-657
Employers' liability—injuries by fellow-servants—"initiation" of new employees ( <i>Medlin Milling Co. v. Boutwell</i> ).....	657, 658
Employers' liability—injury to employee being transported to place of employment ( <i>Headline v. Great Northern Ry.</i> ).....	658, 659
Employers' liability—railway relief fund—malpractice—charities ( <i>Texas Central R. R. Co. v. Zumwalt</i> ).....	659-661
Employers' liability—relation of employer and employee—inde- pendent contractors—assumption of risk—contributory negli- gence—questions for jury—fear of discharge—safe place to work ( <i>Jewell v. Arkansas City Bolt &amp; Nut Co. et al.</i> ).....	661-667
Labor organizations—right to withhold service—boycott—action for damages ( <i>Meier v. Speer</i> ).....	667-670
Labor organizations—rules—expulsion of members—regulation by courts ( <i>Crutcher v. Easter Division, No. 321, of the Order of Railway</i> <i>Conductors of America</i> ).....	670-672



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**WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1910.**

**INTRODUCTION.**

The average of wholesale prices in 1910, as measured by the prices of the 257 commodities included in the present investigation, was 4 per cent higher than the average of 1909, and with this advance the level was 1.6 per cent above the high average of 1907 prices. Wholesale prices during 1910 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1900; 46.7 per cent higher than in 1897, the year of lowest prices in the 21-year period from 1890 to 1910; 16.6 per cent higher than in 1890; and 31.6 per cent higher than the average price for the 10 years 1890 to 1899.

The highest point reached in 1907 was in the month of October, from which month there was a general decline until August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, wholesale prices increased without a break in any month up to March, 1910; in the months of April, May, and June prices declined slightly, but from June to December, 1910, prices remained very nearly at the same level. Wholesale prices in March, 1910, were higher than at any time in the preceding 21 years, being 10.2 per cent higher than in August, 1908, 7.5 per cent higher than in March, 1909, 21.1 per cent higher than the average yearly price of 1900, and 49.2 per cent higher than the average yearly price of 1897. Wholesale prices in December, 1910, however, were 1.4 per cent lower than in December, 1909, and 2.5 per cent lower than in March, 1910, but they were still 30.4 per cent higher than the average price for the 10 years 1890 to 1899, and 45.4 per cent higher than the prices of 1897.

**PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1910 COMPARED WITH 1909.**

Comparing 1910 with 1909 the group of commodities showing the greatest increase in prices was lumber and building materials, the increase in the group as a whole being 10.7 per cent. Six other groups show an increase in 1910 of 2.7 to 7.5 per cent, while of the remaining 2

of the 9 groups into which all commodities have been classified 1 shows a decrease of 0.1 per cent and 1 a decrease of 3 per cent.

Of the 257 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 148 showed an increase in the average price for 1910 as compared with 1909, 26 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 83 showed a decrease in price. The following table shows for each of the 9 groups the number of articles covered, the per cent of increase or decrease in the average price for 1910 as compared with that for 1909 for each group as a whole, and the number of articles that increased or decreased in price:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1910 AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1909 AND NUMBER OF ARTICLES THAT INCREASED OR DECREASED IN PRICE, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Group.	Number of commodities.	Per cent of increase in price.	Number of commodities showing—		
			Increase.	No change in price.	Decrease.
Farm products.....	20	7.5	14	.....	6
Food, etc.....	57	3.2	34	3	20
Cloths and clothing.....	65	2.7	41	7	17
Fuel and lighting.....	13	1 3.0	2	2	9
Metals and implements.....	38	3.0	22	4	12
Lumber and building materials.....	28	10.7	21	1	6
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	4.1	2	4	3
House-furnishing goods.....	14	1.1	5	3	6
Miscellaneous.....	13	5.7	7	2	4
All commodities.....	257	4.0	148	26	83

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

From the above table it is seen that in farm products, taken as a whole, there was an increase in price of 7.5 per cent in 1910 over the average price for 1909. Among the 14 articles for which prices increased were hops, hogs, flaxseed, barley, live poultry, cotton, mules, sheep, hay, and cattle. The 6 articles that decreased in price were oats, corn, tobacco, wheat, hides, and rye.

Food as a whole increased 3.2 per cent in the average price for 1910 as compared with 1909. Among the 34 articles showing an increase in price were mess pork, bacon, lard, coffee, hams, dressed poultry, eggs, butter, mutton, and fresh beef. No change took place in the price of soda, starch, and one quotation for loaf bread. The principal articles of the 20 showing a decrease in price were canned tomatoes, flour, corn meal, rice, and potatoes.

In the group of cloths and clothing as a whole there was an average increase of 2.7 per cent in price, the increase being mainly in the prices of cotton goods and the decrease in the prices of raw wool and raw silk.

In fuel and lighting as a group there was a decrease in price of 3 per cent. The commodities showing the greatest decrease in prices were

crude and refined petroleum. There was no considerable variation in the price of coal during the year.

In the metals and implements group the increase in the average price for 1910 over 1909 was 3 per cent. Twenty-two of the 38 articles in this group increased in price, 4 remained unchanged, and 12 decreased in price.

Twenty-one of the 28 articles included under lumber and building materials increased in price in 1910 as compared with 1909. Some of the products showing an increase in price were linseed oil, tar, turpentine, and glass. All the grades of lumber except spruce and yellow pine siding advanced in price during the year. In this group as a whole there was an increase in price of 10.7 per cent; one of the articles showed no change, and 6 articles decreased in price in 1910 compared with 1909.

The increase in the average price of drugs and chemicals in 1910 over 1909 was 4.1 per cent, the articles showing an increase in price being glycerin and opium. Muriatic acid, grain alcohol, and quinine showed a decrease in price.

House-furnishing goods as a whole decreased 0.1 per cent in price. Six of the 14 articles decreased, while 5 increased in price.

In the miscellaneous group there was a marked increase in the prices of rubber, cottonseed oil, and malt. There was no change in the price of plug tobacco and wrapping paper, while there was a decrease in the prices of 4 articles. Taken together, the group of miscellaneous articles increased in price 5.7 per cent.

The per cent of increase or decrease in the average wholesale price for 1910 in each of the 257 articles as compared with the price for 1909 is shown on pages 340 to 343.

In addition to the classification into the nine groups named above, the 257 articles included in the investigation have been divided into two general groups, designated as raw commodities and manufactured commodities. A clearly defined classification of this character can not be made, but the commodities here designated as raw may be said to be such as are marketed in their natural state and such as have been subjected to only a preliminary manufacturing process, thus converting them into a marketable condition, but not to a suitable form for final consumption, while the commodities here designated as manufactured are such as have been subjected to more than a preliminary factory manipulation and in which the manufacturing labor cost constitutes an important element in the price. In the group designated as raw are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig iron, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone, jute, and rubber—a total of 54 articles. All the other articles are classed as manufactured commodities.

As thus grouped, the average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1910 was 2.1 per cent above that for 1909, and the average wholesale price of manufactured commodities for 1910 was 4.6 per cent above that for 1909.

The following table shows for all commodities the per cent that the average price for each month of the year 1910 was above or below the average price for the year and, in the last column, the per cent of decrease of the average December price below the average price for each preceding month:

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1910 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1910, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Month.	Per cent of price per month—		Per cent of decrease in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....	0.8		1.7
February.....	1.0		1.9
March.....	1.7		2.5
April.....	1.3		2.2
May.....	.2		1.1
June.....		0.4	.5
July.....		.7	.2
August.....		.5	.5
September.....		.2	.7
October.....		.6	.3
November.....		1.1	1.2
December.....		.9	

<sup>1</sup> Increase.

In March, 1910, prices were at the highest point of the year, being 1.7 per cent above the average price for the year. Prices advanced from January to March, declined each month from April to July, advanced slightly during August and September, declined slightly again in October and November, and advanced slightly in December.

From the figures in the last column of the table it is seen that the average of wholesale prices in November, 1910, were lower than the average price for any other month of the year. The price for December was 0.2 per cent above the November price and 2.5 per cent lower than that for March, the month of highest prices.

The change that took place in wholesale prices month by month during 1910 in each of the nine groups already referred to will be seen in the following table:

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1910 WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1910, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Month.	Farm products.			Food, etc.			Cloths and clothing.		
	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January....	2.9	.....	-11.2	0.3	.....	-0.2	2.6	.....	-3.2
February....	6.4	.....	-14.1	.....	0.4	+ .5	2.4	.....	-3.1
March.....	10.0	.....	-16.9	1.7	.....	-1.5	2.2	.....	-2.8
April.....	7.5	.....	-15.0	.8	.....	- .7	.7	.....	-1.4
May.....	2.4	.....	-10.7	.....	.7	+ .9	.1	.....	- .8
June.....	.....	0.8	- 7.8	.....	1.5	+1.7	.....	0.3	- .4
July.....	.....	1.8	- 6.9	.....	.5	+ .6	.....	1.5	+ .8
August.....	.....	1.8	- 6.9	.....	.3	- .2	.....	1.7	+1.0
September..	.....	3.2	- 5.5	1.1	.....	- .9	.....	1.5	+ .8
October.....	.....	5.5	- 3.2	.7	.....	- .5	.....	1.1	+ .3
November..	.....	8.3	- .3	.....	.7	+ .9	.....	.8	+ .1
December..	.....	8.6	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....

Month.	Fuel and lighting.			Metals and implements.			Lumber and building materials.		
	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January....	4.5	.....	-5.6	0.9	.....	-2.2	.....	2.5	+4.8
February....	3.9	.....	-5.0	.6	.....	-1.9	.....	1.1	+3.2
March.....	3.9	.....	-5.0	.3	.....	-1.6	.....	1.2	+3.4
April.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	-1.3	2.3	.....	-3.6	.....	.8	+2.9
May.....	.....	1.0	- .3	1.1	.....	-2.4	.....	1.3	+3.4
June.....	.....	.7	- .6	.5	.....	-1.8	.....	1.0	+3.2
July.....	.....	1.7	+ .4	.....	0.2	-1.1	.....	.3	+1.8
August.....	.....	1.5	+ .2	.....	1.2	- .2	.....	1.3	+ .8
September..	.....	1.2	- .1	.....	1.2	- .2	.....	1.8	+ .3
October.....	.....	2.5	+1.2	.....	1.0	- .3	.....	1.8	+ .3
November..	.....	2.0	+ .7	.....	1.1	- .2	.....	2.2	- .1
December..	.....	1.3	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	2.1	.....

<sup>1</sup> Same as average price for the year.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1910 WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1910, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.			House-furnishing goods.			Miscellaneous.			All commodities.		
	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....		0.3	+1.8		2.2	+2.3		1.0	-2.0	0.8		-1.7
February.....		.2	+1.7		1.7	+1.7		1.9	-1.1	1.0		-1.9
March.....		.5	+2.1		1.7	+1.7		.7	-2.3	1.7		-2.5
April.....		.7	+2.2	0.7				1.5	-4.4	1.3		-2.2
May.....	0.1		+1.5	.7				2.9	-5.6	.2		-1.1
June.....	(1)		+1.5	.7				2.3	-5.1		0.4	-.5
July.....		.2	+1.7	.7				.5	-3.4		.7	-.2
August.....		.7	+2.2	.7				1.7	-4.6		.5	-.5
September.....		.4	+1.1	.7				2.6	-5.4		.2	-.7
October.....		.4	+1.1	.7				1.9	-1.1		.6	-.3
November.....		.3	+1.9	.7				2.9	(?)		1.1	+ .2
December.....	1.5			(1)				2.9			.9	

<sup>1</sup> Same as average price for the year.

<sup>2</sup> Same as price for December.

In March, 1910, the wholesale prices of farm products were 10 per cent above the average price for the year, this being the highest point of the year. The lowest monthly price of the year was December, being 16.9 per cent below the price for March. The movement in prices during the year for each of the articles in this and other groups will be found in Table II, pages 412 to 464, or the full details of the prices throughout the year may be found in Table I, pages 362 to 411.

Food commodities were at their highest price in March and at their lowest in June, when they were 1.5 per cent below the average price for the year. In December they were 1.7 per cent higher than in June.

The price of cloths and clothing was above the average price for the year during the first five months and below the average for the other seven months. From January to August each month showed a recession from the price for the previous month. From September to December prices advanced each month over the prices for the month before. The January price was 2.6 per cent above the average price for the year and the December price was 3.2 per cent lower than the price in January.

The price of the fuel and lighting group was above the average price for the year from January to March, the same price in April,

and below the average from May to December. The highest price was in January, when the price was 4.5 per cent above the average for the year. In December the price was 1.2 per cent above the average price for October, the month of lowest prices, and 5.6 per cent lower than the price for January.

The price of the metals and implements group was at the highest point of the year in April, when the price was 2.3 per cent above the average price for the year; from that time to August the price declined each month. The month of lowest price was December, when the average price was 3.6 per cent below that for April.

The price of lumber and building materials in the month of January was 2.5 per cent below the average price for the year. There was a material advance from January to November, when the average price was 2.2 per cent above the average price for the year. The price in December was 2.1 per cent above the average for the year and 4.8 per cent higher than the price for January.

Drugs and chemicals as a group were at their lowest price for the year in April and August, being 0.7 per cent below the average price for the year. In December the price was 1.5 per cent above the average for the year and higher than the price for any other month of the year.

House-furnishing goods were below the average price for the year during the first three months of the year, above the average for the next eight months, and the same as the yearly average for the last month of the year. The lowest price for this group was in January, when the price was 2.2 per cent below the average price for the year. The price for December was 2.3 per cent higher than in January.

The price of miscellaneous articles was below the average price for the year during the first three and last three months and above the average price from April to September. The price in December was 2.9 per cent below the average price for the year and 5.6 per cent lower than in May, the month of highest prices.

A few of the articles showing the most marked variation in price within the year 1910 are here noted. Plain to choice wethers declined from an average of \$8.2750 in March to \$3.6813 in November, this being a decline of 55.5 per cent. Heavy hogs declined 28.7 per cent from March to November; corn, 26.4 per cent from January to December; dressed mutton, 50.2 per cent from April to November; corn meal, 31.9 per cent from February to December; mess pork, 27.7 per cent from March to November; short-rib bacon, 26.4 per cent from March to December; smoked hams, 25.1 per cent from July to December; lard 25.4 per cent from March to December; dressed poultry, 24.2 per cent from April to December; Elgin creamery butter, 19.7 per cent from January to June; Bessemer pig iron, 20.6

per cent from January to November; rubber, 54.2 per cent from April to November; cottonseed oil, 34.5 per cent from September to December.

Of the increases in prices within the year 1910 the most noticeable are as follows: Flaxseed advanced 28.9 per cent from January to November; potatoes, 302.4 per cent from June to August; eggs, 90.2 per cent from May to December; coffee, 61.1 per cent from June to December; mess beef, 35.2 per cent from January to October; rosin, 52.4 per cent from January to October; turpentine, 36.7 per cent from January to November; linseed oil, 25 per cent from January to November.

The following table shows, for both raw and manufactured commodities, according to the classification already explained, the per cent that prices in each month in 1910 were above or below the average prices of the year, and the per cent of increase in December above each preceding month of the year:

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH OF 1910 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR, AND OF THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR DECEMBER, 1910, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Month.	Raw commodities.		Manufactured commodities.				All commodities.	
	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month.		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Same as average price for December.

From this table it is seen that there was a greater fluctuation in the prices of raw commodities during the year than in the prices of manufactured commodities. In January, February, and March the price of raw commodities was 3.7 per cent above the average price for the year, while in November the price was 3.3 per cent below the average price for the year. In manufactured commodities the highest prices were in March, when the average was 1.1 per cent above the average



price for the year, while in July, November, and December the average was 0.6 per cent below the average price for the year. Thus, January, February, and March marked the highest prices in raw commodities, and March marked the highest prices in manufactured commodities; while prices of raw commodities were the lowest in November, manufactured commodities showed lowest prices during July, November, and December. The average prices of raw commodities in December was 5.8 per cent lower than in January, February, and March. The December prices of manufactured commodities were 1.7 per cent lower than those prevailing in March.

**PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1910, AND DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS BACK TO 1890.**

Thus far attention has been directed to the changes that took place in wholesale prices in the year 1910 as compared with 1909 and the movement of wholesale prices month by month during the year 1910. Attention is now directed to the course of wholesale prices from year to year since 1890. The following table shows, by relative prices, the changes in the average wholesale prices of the articles for which prices were secured by years from 1890 to 1910, inclusive, and by months from January to December, 1910. The relative price used in this table is simply a percentage. The base on which the relative price is computed is not the price in any one year, but the average price for ten years, from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The reason for adopting this base is fully explained on pages 347 and 348. Relative prices, such as are here shown, are also sometimes spoken of as relative numbers or as index numbers. For explanation of the method used in computing the relative price of all commodities, see pages 347 and 348.

To assist in comparing the average wholesale prices for the year 1910 and for December, 1910, with the prices back to 1890, two columns are given in the table, one showing the per cent of the increase in prices for 1910 over the prices for each of the preceding years, and the other showing the per cent of the increase (or decrease) in prices in December, 1910, as compared with the prices for the preceding years and months.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1910, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1910 OVER EACH PRECEDING YEAR, AND FOR DECEMBER, 1910, OVER EACH PRECEDING MONTH OR YEAR.

Year or month.	Relative price of all commodities. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—	
		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.
1890.....	112.9	16.6	15.5
1891.....	111.7	17.8	16.7
1892.....	106.1	24.0	22.9
1893.....	105.6	24.6	23.5
1894.....	96.1	36.9	35.7
1895.....	93.6	40.6	39.3
1896.....	90.4	45.6	44.2
1897.....	89.7	46.7	45.4
1898.....	93.4	40.9	39.6
1899.....	101.7	29.4	28.2
1900.....	110.5	19.1	18.0
1901.....	108.5	21.3	20.2
1902.....	112.9	16.6	15.5
1903.....	113.6	15.8	14.8
1904.....	113.0	16.5	15.4
1905.....	115.9	13.5	12.5
1906.....	122.5	7.4	6.4
1907.....	129.5	1.6	.7
1908.....	122.8	7.2	6.2
1909.....	126.5	4.0	3.1
1910.....	131.6		3.9
<b>1910.</b>			
January.....	132.7		3.7
February.....	132.9		3.9
March.....	133.8		2.5
April.....	133.3		2.2
May.....	131.9		1.1
June.....	131.1		.5
July.....	130.7		.2
August.....	131.0		.5
September.....	131.3		.7
October.....	130.8		.3
November.....	130.1		.2
December.....	130.4		

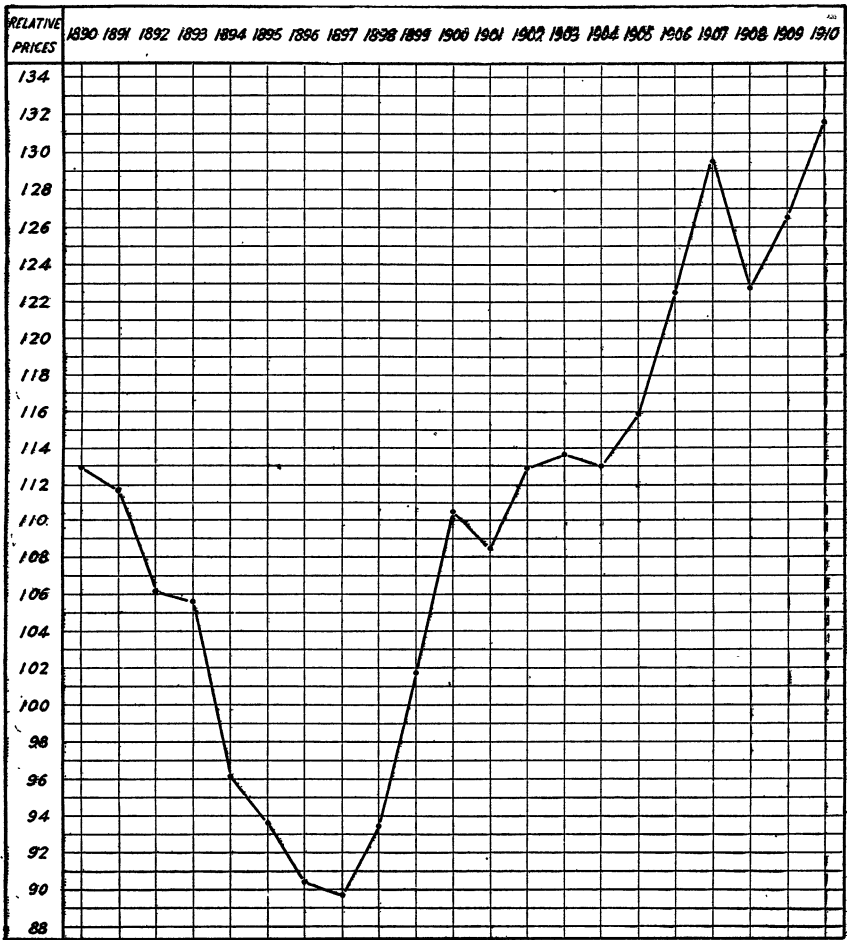
<sup>1</sup> Average for 1890-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

The relative wholesale prices during the years 1890 to 1910 set forth in tabular form in the preceding table, are shown also in the graphic table which follows.

RELATIVE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910.

[Average for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]



This table shows that the average wholesale prices declined each year from 1890 to 1897, or 8 years of constantly falling prices. From 1898 to 1910 has been a period of advancing prices with only 3 of the 13 years showing a decrease from the prices of the previous year. These 3 years were 1901, 1904, and 1908, the decline of the 1908 prices from those of 1907 being heavier than the decline in either 1901 or 1904. The lowest year of the 21-year period was 1897 and the highest was 1910.

As indicated by the figures on page 318, the average of wholesale prices of all commodities for 1890 was 112.9 per cent of the average of wholesale prices for the years from 1890 to 1899; in other words, the average of wholesale prices in 1890 was 12.9 per cent higher than the average for the 10-year period named.

In 1891 relative wholesale prices declined to 111.7; that is, to a point where the average wholesale price for the year was 11.7 per cent above the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899.

In 1892 relative wholesale prices dropped to 106.1 and in 1893 to 105.6. In the next year, 1894, wholesale prices fell to 96.1, a point 3.9 below the average price for the 10-year base period. In each of the three succeeding years wholesale prices declined until in 1897 they reached 89.7; that is, 10.3 per cent below the average price for the 10-year period. In each of the three years next succeeding wholesale prices advanced, in 1900 reaching 110.5. In 1901 wholesale prices dropped back to 108.5. The next year, however, marked an increase, prices in 1902 being on an average a restoration of the prices in 1890, namely, 112.9. In 1903 prices advanced to 113.6. The next year, 1904, showed a slight decline, nearly back to the prices of 1890 and 1902. In 1905, 1906, and 1907 prices advanced each year. In 1908 prices declined, but advanced in 1909, and advanced again in 1910 to 131.6, thus reaching a higher level than in any other year of the 21 years covered by the investigation.

The second column of the table (p. 318) shows that the price in 1910 was 4 per cent above the price in 1909, 7.2 per cent above the price in 1908, 16.6 per cent above the price in 1890, and 46.7 per cent above the price in 1897, the year of lowest average prices within the last 21 years.

The last column of the table shows that the price in December, 1910, was 0.9 per cent below the average price for the year 1910 and below the average price for each preceding month of the year except November, but 3.1 per cent above the price for 1909, 15.5 per cent above the price for 1890, and 45.4 per cent above the price for 1897.

The relative prices appearing in this table are based on 251 articles in 1890 and 1891, on 253 articles in 1892, on 255 articles in 1893, on 256 articles in 1894, on 257 articles in 1909 and 1910, on 258 articles from 1906 to 1908, on 259 articles in 1895, 1904, and 1905, on 260 articles in 1896 and from 1899 to 1903, and on 261 articles in 1897 and 1898.

Having shown the movement in wholesale prices for the period from 1890 to 1910 in all commodities taken as a whole, a table is given showing the movement in each of the nine groups previously referred to. This table gives for each group the relative prices and the per cent of increase or decrease of prices for the year 1910 as compared with the prices for preceding years, and for December, 1910, with each preceding month or year.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1910, AND BY MONTHS JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1910 OVER EACH PRECEDING YEAR, AND FOR DECEMBER, 1910, OVER EACH PRECEDING MONTH OR YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Year or month.	Farm products.			Food, etc.			Cloths and clothing.		
	Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—	
		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.
1890....	110.0	49.6	36.8	112.4	14.5	14.7	113.5	9.0	8.2
1891....	121.5	35.5	23.9	115.7	11.2	11.4	111.3	11.1	10.3
1892....	111.7	47.4	34.7	103.6	24.2	24.4	109.0	13.5	12.7
1893....	107.9	52.5	39.5	110.2	16.8	17.0	107.2	15.4	14.6
1894....	95.9	71.6	56.9	99.8	29.0	29.2	96.1	28.7	27.8
1895....	93.3	76.4	61.3	94.6	36.0	36.3	92.7	33.4	32.5
1896....	78.3	110.2	92.2	83.8	53.6	53.8	91.3	35.5	34.5
1897....	85.2	93.2	76.6	87.7	46.8	47.0	91.1	35.8	34.8
1898....	96.1	71.3	56.6	94.4	36.3	36.5	93.4	32.4	31.5
1899....	100.0	64.6	50.5	98.3	30.9	31.1	96.7	27.9	27.0
1900....	109.5	50.3	37.4	104.2	23.5	23.7	106.8	15.8	15.8
1901....	116.9	40.8	28.7	105.9	21.5	21.7	101.0	22.5	21.6
1902....	130.5	26.1	15.3	111.3	15.6	15.8	102.0	21.3	20.4
1903....	118.8	38.6	26.7	107.1	20.2	20.4	106.6	16.0	15.2
1904....	126.2	30.4	19.3	107.2	20.1	20.2	109.8	12.7	11.8
1905....	124.2	32.5	21.2	108.7	18.4	18.6	112.0	10.4	9.6
1906....	123.6	33.2	21.8	112.6	14.3	14.5	120.0	3.1	2.3
1907....	137.1	20.1	9.8	117.8	9.3	9.4	126.7	<sup>2</sup> 2.4	<sup>2</sup> 3.1
1908....	133.1	23.7	13.1	120.6	6.7	6.9	116.9	5.8	5.0
1909....	153.1	7.5	<sup>2</sup> 1.7	124.7	3.2	3.4	119.6	3.4	2.7
1910....	164.6	.....	<sup>2</sup> 8.6	128.7	.....	.2	123.7	.....	<sup>2</sup> 7
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	169.4	.....	<sup>2</sup> 11.2	129.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	126.9	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3.2
Feb....	175.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 14.1	128.2	.....	.5	126.7	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3.1
Mar....	181.0	.....	<sup>2</sup> 16.9	130.9	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.5	126.4	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2.8
Apr....	177.0	.....	<sup>2</sup> 15.0	129.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 7	124.6	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.4
May....	168.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 10.7	127.8	.....	.9	123.8	.....	<sup>2</sup> 8
June....	163.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 7.8	126.8	.....	1.7	123.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 4
July....	161.6	.....	<sup>2</sup> 6.9	128.1	.....	.6	121.8	.....	.8
Aug....	161.6	.....	<sup>2</sup> 6.9	129.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	121.6	.....	1.0
Sept....	159.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5.5	130.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 9	121.8	.....	.8
Oct....	155.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3.2	129.6	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5	122.4	.....	.3
Nov....	151.0	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3	127.8	.....	.9	122.7	.....	.1
Dec....	150.5	.....	.....	128.9	.....	.....	122.8	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1890-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1910, AND BY MONTHS JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1910 OVER EACH PRECEDING YEAR, AND FOR DECEMBER, 1910, OVER EACH PRECEDING MONTH OR YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.			Metals and implements.			Lumber and building materials.		
	Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—	
		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.
1890....	104.7	19.8	18.2	119.2	7.8	6.4	111.0	38.0	40.9
1891....	102.7	22.1	20.5	111.7	15.0	13.5	108.4	41.3	44.3
1892....	101.1	24.0	22.5	106.0	21.2	19.6	102.8	49.0	52.1
1893....	100.0	25.4	23.8	100.7	27.6	25.9	101.9	50.3	53.5
1894....	92.4	35.7	34.0	90.7	41.7	39.8	96.3	59.1	62.4
1895....	98.1	27.8	26.2	92.0	39.7	37.8	94.1	62.8	66.2
1896....	104.3	20.2	18.7	93.7	37.1	35.3	93.4	64.0	67.5
1897....	96.4	30.1	28.4	86.6	48.4	46.4	90.4	69.5	73.0
1898....	95.4	31.4	29.8	86.4	48.7	46.8	95.8	59.9	63.3
1899....	105.0	19.4	17.9	114.7	12.0	10.5	105.8	44.8	47.8
1900....	120.9	3.7	2.4	120.5	6.6	5.2	115.7	32.4	35.2
1901....	119.5	4.9	3.6	111.9	14.8	13.3	116.7	31.3	34.0
1902....	134.3	<sup>2</sup> 6.6	<sup>2</sup> 7.8	117.2	9.6	8.2	118.8	29.0	31.6
1903....	149.3	<sup>2</sup> 16.0	<sup>2</sup> 17.1	117.6	9.3	7.8	121.4	26.2	28.8
1904....	132.6	<sup>2</sup> 5.4	<sup>2</sup> 6.6	109.6	17.2	15.7	122.7	24.9	27.5
1905....	128.8	<sup>2</sup> 2.6	<sup>2</sup> 3.9	122.5	4.9	3.5	127.7	20.0	22.5
1906....	131.9	<sup>2</sup> 4.9	<sup>2</sup> 6.1	135.2	<sup>2</sup> 5.0	<sup>2</sup> 6.2	140.1	9.4	11.6
1907....	135.0	<sup>2</sup> 7.1	<sup>2</sup> 8.3	143.4	<sup>2</sup> 10.4	<sup>2</sup> 11.6	146.9	4.3	6.5
1908....	130.8	<sup>2</sup> 4.1	<sup>2</sup> 5.4	125.4	2.5	1.1	133.1	15.1	17.5
1909....	129.3	<sup>2</sup> 3.0	<sup>2</sup> 4.3	124.8	3.0	1.6	138.4	10.7	13.0
1910....	125.4	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.3	128.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.3	153.2	.....	2.1
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	131.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5.6	129.7	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2.2	149.3	.....	4.8
Feb....	130.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5.0	129.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.9	151.5	.....	3.2
Mar....	130.3	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5.0	128.9	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.6	151.3	.....	3.4
Apr....	125.4	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.3	131.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3.6	152.0	.....	2.9
May....	124.2	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3	129.9	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2.4	151.2	.....	3.4
June....	124.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 6	129.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.8	151.6	.....	3.2
July....	123.3	.....	.4	128.2	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.1	153.6	.....	1.8
Aug....	123.5	.....	.2	127.0	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	155.2	.....	.8
Sept....	123.9	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1	127.0	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	155.9	.....	.3
Oct....	122.3	.....	1.2	127.2	.....	<sup>2</sup> 3	155.9	.....	.3
Nov....	122.9	.....	.7	127.1	.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	156.5	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1
Dec....	123.8	.....	.....	126.8	.....	.....	156.4	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1890-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1910, AND BY MONTHS JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1910 OVER EACH PRECEDING YEAR, AND FOR DECEMBER, 1910, OVER EACH PRECEDING MONTH OR YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Year or month.	Drugs and chemicals.			House-furnishing goods.			Miscellaneous.			All commodities.		
	Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—	
		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.
1890....	110.2	6.2	7.8	111.1	0.5	0.5	110.3	20.7	17.1	112.9	16.6	15.5
1891....	103.6	12.9	14.7	110.2	1.3	1.3	109.4	21.7	18.1	111.7	17.8	16.7
1892....	102.9	13.7	15.5	106.5	4.8	4.8	106.2	25.3	21.7	106.1	24.0	22.9
1893....	100.5	16.4	18.2	104.9	6.4	6.4	105.9	25.7	22.0	105.6	24.6	23.5
1894....	89.8	30.3	32.3	100.1	11.5	11.5	99.8	33.4	29.5	96.1	36.9	35.7
1895....	87.9	33.1	35.2	96.5	15.6	15.6	94.5	40.8	36.7	93.6	40.6	39.3
1896....	82.6	26.3	28.3	94.0	18.7	18.7	91.4	45.6	41.4	90.4	45.6	44.2
1897....	94.4	23.9	25.8	89.8	24.3	24.3	92.1	44.5	40.3	89.7	46.7	45.4
1898....	106.6	9.8	11.4	92.0	21.3	21.3	92.4	44.0	39.8	93.4	40.9	39.6
1899....	111.3	5.1	6.7	95.1	17.4	17.4	97.7	36.2	32.2	101.7	29.4	28.2
1900....	115.7	1.1	2.7	106.1	5.2	5.2	109.8	21.2	17.7	110.5	19.1	18.0
1901....	115.2	1.6	3.1	110.9	.6	.6	107.4	17.4	13.2	108.5	21.3	20.2
1902....	114.2	2.5	4.0	112.2	* 1.5	* 1.5	114.1	16.7	13.2	112.9	16.6	15.5
1903....	112.6	3.9	5.5	113.0	* 1.2	* 1.2	113.6	17.2	13.7	113.6	15.8	14.8
1904....	110.0	6.4	8.0	111.7	* 1.1	* 1.1	111.7	19.2	15.7	113.0	16.5	15.4
1905....	109.1	7.2	8.9	109.1	.5	.5	112.8	18.0	14.5	115.9	13.5	12.5
1906....	101.2	15.6	17.4	111.0	.5	.5	121.1	9.9	6.7	122.5	7.4	6.4
1907....	109.6	6.8	8.4	118.5	* 5.8	* 5.8	127.1	4.7	1.7	129.5	1.6	.7
1908....	110.4	6.0	7.6	114.0	* 2.1	* 2.1	119.9	11.0	7.8	122.8	7.2	6.2
1909....	112.4	4.1	5.7	111.7	* 1	* 1	125.9	5.7	2.6	126.5	4.0	3.1
1910....	117.0	.....	1.5	111.6	.....	(*)	133.1	.....	* 2.9	131.6	.....	* 9
<b>1910.</b>												
Jan....	116.7	.....	1.8	109.1	.....	2.3	131.8	.....	* 2.0	132.7	.....	* 1.7
Feb....	116.8	.....	1.7	109.7	.....	1.7	130.6	.....	* 1.1	132.9	.....	* 1.9
Mar....	116.4	.....	2.1	109.7	.....	1.7	132.2	.....	* 2.3	133.8	.....	* 2.5
Apr....	116.2	.....	2.2	112.4	.....	* 7	135.1	.....	* 4.4	133.3	.....	* 2.2
May....	117.1	.....	1.5	112.4	.....	* 7	136.9	.....	* 5.6	131.9	.....	* 1.1
June....	117.0	.....	1.5	112.4	.....	* 7	136.1	.....	* 5.1	131.1	.....	* 5
July....	116.8	.....	1.7	112.4	.....	* 7	133.8	.....	* 3.4	130.7	.....	* 2
Aug....	116.2	.....	2.2	112.4	.....	* 7	135.4	.....	* 4.6	131.0	.....	* 5
Sept....	117.5	.....	1.1	112.4	.....	* 7	136.6	.....	* 5.4	131.3	.....	* 7
Oct....	117.5	.....	1.1	112.4	.....	* 7	130.6	.....	* 1.1	130.8	.....	* 3
Nov....	116.6	.....	1.9	112.4	.....	* 7	129.2	.....	(*)	130.1	.....	.2
Dec....	118.8	.....	.....	111.6	.....	.....	129.2	.....	.....	130.4	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1890-1899=100.

\* Decrease.

\* Same as average price for December.

In this table the average relative prices of farm products are based on 16 articles from 1890 to 1907 and on 20 articles from 1908 to 1910; of food, etc., on 53 articles from 1890 to 1892 and from 1904 to 1907, 54 from 1893 to 1903, and on 57 from 1908 to 1910; of cloths and clothing, on 65 articles in 1909 and 1910, on 66 in 1908, on 70 in 1890 and 1891, 72 in 1892, 73 in 1893 and 1894, 75 in 1895, 1896, 1906, and 1907, and 76 from 1897 to 1905; of fuel and lighting, on 13 articles; of metals and implements, on 37 articles from 1890 to 1893, 38 in 1894 and 1895 and from 1899 to 1910, and 39 from 1896 to 1898; of lumber and building materials, on 26 articles from 1890 to 1894, 27 from 1895 to 1907, and on 28 from 1908 to 1910; of drugs and chemicals, on 9 articles; of house furnishing goods, on 14 articles; and of miscellaneous, on 13 articles.

The greatest advance in any group was in farm products, in which the advance in 1910 over 1896 was 110.2 per cent, making the price in 1910 more than twice that in 1896, but in December, 1910, the price was below the average prices for the years 1909 and 1910. The average price in December, 1910, was lower than the average price for each preceding month of the year and was 16.9 per cent lower than for March, the month of highest prices for this group.

Food, etc., in the year 1910 was 53.6 per cent above 1896, and the December price was 53.8 per cent higher than the average price for 1896. In December, 1910, the price was 0.2 per cent higher than for the year 1910, and 3.4 per cent higher than the 1909 average price. Cloths and clothing in 1910 were 35.8 per cent higher than in 1897, and in December, 1910, they were 2.7 per cent higher than the 1909 average price.

Further study of the table shows that the 1910 average price for 7 of the 9 groups was higher than the 1909 average price and that 2 groups, fuel and lighting and house-furnishing goods, show a decrease. The December, 1910, average price of 6 groups shows a decline from the January, 1910, price by percentages from 0.2 to 11.2 per cent.



In order to follow the movement in the two great classes—raw and manufactured commodities—the following table has been prepared. The articles included under each of the two groups are indicated on page 311.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1910, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1910 OVER EACH PRECEDING YEAR, AND FOR DECEMBER, 1910, OVER EACH PRECEDING MONTH OR YEAR.

Year or month.	Raw commodities.			Manufactured commodities.			All commodities.		
	Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—		Relative price. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent of increase—	
		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.		In 1910 over each preceding year.	In December, 1910, over each preceding month or year.
1890.....	115.0	21.5	18.7	112.3	15.4	14.7	112.9	16.6	15.5
1891.....	116.3	20.1	17.4	110.6	17.2	16.5	111.7	17.8	16.7
1892.....	107.9	29.5	26.5	105.6	22.7	22.0	106.1	24.0	22.9
1893.....	104.4	33.8	30.7	105.9	22.4	21.6	105.6	24.6	23.5
1894.....	93.2	49.9	46.5	96.8	33.9	33.1	96.1	36.9	35.7
1895.....	91.7	52.3	48.9	94.0	37.9	37.0	93.6	40.6	39.3
1896.....	84.0	66.3	62.5	91.9	41.0	40.2	90.4	45.6	44.2
1897.....	87.6	59.5	55.8	90.1	43.8	43.0	89.7	46.7	45.4
1898.....	94.0	48.6	45.2	93.3	38.9	38.0	93.4	40.9	39.6
1899.....	105.9	31.9	28.9	100.7	28.7	27.9	101.7	29.4	28.2
1900.....	111.9	24.8	22.0	110.2	17.6	16.9	110.5	19.1	18.0
1901.....	111.4	25.4	22.5	107.8	20.2	19.5	108.5	21.3	20.2
1902.....	122.4	14.1	11.5	110.6	17.2	16.5	112.9	16.6	15.5
1903.....	122.7	13.9	11.2	111.5	16.2	15.5	113.6	15.8	14.8
1904.....	119.7	16.7	14.0	111.3	16.4	15.7	113.0	16.5	15.4
1905.....	121.2	15.3	12.6	114.6	13.1	12.4	115.9	13.5	12.5
1906.....	126.5	10.4	7.9	121.6	6.6	5.9	122.5	7.4	6.4
1907.....	133.4	4.7	2.3	128.6	.8	.2	129.5	1.6	.7
1908.....	125.5	11.3	8.8	122.2	6.1	5.4	122.8	7.2	6.2
1909.....	136.8	2.1	.2	123.9	4.6	4.0	126.5	4.0	3.1
1910.....	139.7	.....	2.3	129.6	.....	2.6	131.6	.....	2.9
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	144.9	.....	25.8	129.7	.....	2.7	132.7	.....	21.7
Feb.....	144.9	.....	25.8	129.9	.....	2.8	132.9	.....	21.9
Mar.....	144.9	.....	25.8	131.0	.....	21.7	133.8	.....	22.5
Apr.....	143.3	.....	24.7	130.8	.....	21.5	133.3	.....	22.2
May.....	140.3	.....	22.7	129.7	.....	2.7	131.9	.....	21.1
June.....	138.1	.....	21.2	129.3	.....	2.4	131.1	.....	20.5
July.....	138.2	.....	21.2	128.8	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	130.7	.....	20.2
Aug.....	138.8	.....	21.7	129.0	.....	2.2	131.0	.....	20.5
Sept.....	138.2	.....	21.2	129.5	.....	2.5	131.3	.....	20.7
Oct.....	136.0	.....	4	129.4	.....	2.5	130.8	.....	20.3
Nov.....	135.1	.....	1.0	128.8	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	130.1	.....	20.0
Dec.....	136.5	.....	.....	128.8	.....	.....	130.4	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1890-1899=100.0.

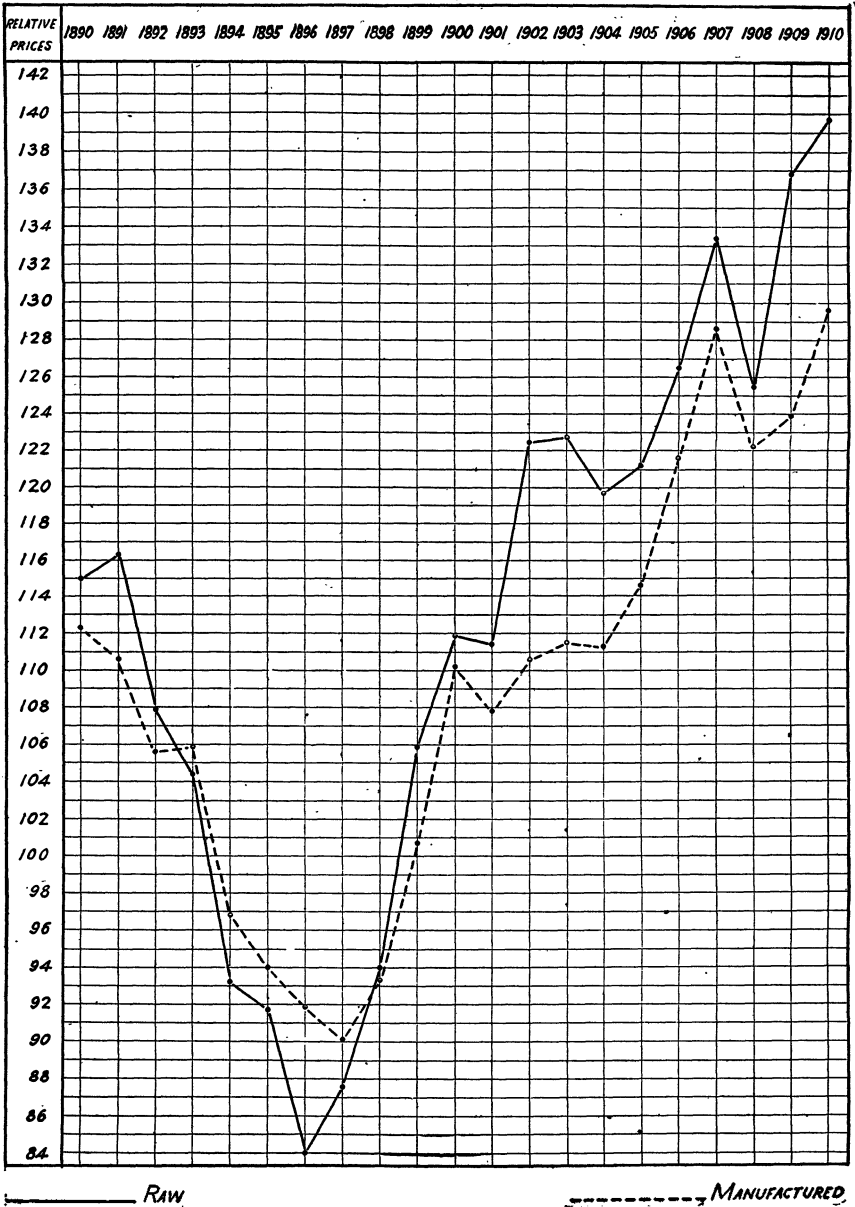
<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Same as average price for December.

In 1890 the relative prices of raw commodities were higher than those of manufactured commodities and remained so until 1893, when prices of raw commodities declined and those of manufactured commodities were slightly above the prices of 1892. From 1894 to 1896 there was a marked decline in both groups, the raw commodities being lower than the manufactured in each of these years. In

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES,  
1890 TO 1910.

[Average for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]



1897 raw commodities advanced and manufactured declined. From 1898 to 1900 there was a decided advance in both groups each year, raw commodities advancing to a higher point than manufactured. In 1901 there was a very slight decline in raw and a more marked decline in manufactured commodities. In 1902 both groups made a decided advance, raw commodities much the greater, and in 1903 both slightly advanced. In 1904 both raw and manufactured commodities declined, but in 1905 both groups advanced. In 1906 both made a sharp advance, and another advance, equally great, was made in both groups in 1907. In 1908 both raw and manufactured commodities declined.

In 1909 both general groups advanced, but the increase in raw was much more marked than in manufactured commodities. In 1910 both groups advanced, but manufactured commodities made the greater gain. Both the raw and manufactured groups in March, 1910, were at the highest point attained during the 21 years covered.

For the period included in this table it will be seen that generally during the years of high prices raw commodities were higher than manufactured commodities, and during the years of low prices raw commodities were lower than manufactured commodities. This is more clearly shown in the graphic table on page 326.

**PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1900, TO DECEMBER, 1910.**

An opportunity is given in the table below to study the movement in prices for each of the 9 groups and for all commodities, month by month, from January, 1900, to December, 1910, inclusive.

**RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1900, TO DECEMBER, 1910, BY GROUPS.**

**FARM PRODUCTS.**

[Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average.
1900.....	104.5	108.7	109.8	114.3	110.8	109.6	109.2	106.8	108.1	109.8	112.6	110.9	109.5
1901.....	112.8	113.2	114.0	115.9	116.8	114.3	117.1	119.0	117.8	118.3	118.4	124.1	116.9
1902.....	126.7	126.8	129.0	134.4	137.7	137.6	141.1	131.0	129.7	126.3	123.5	122.3	130.5
1903.....	123.3	124.8	127.0	125.0	122.1	121.1	115.8	114.8	117.2	112.5	109.9	112.2	118.8
1904.....	120.8	127.2	130.3	129.2	127.6	126.8	125.2	125.3	126.0	125.4	126.4	122.2	126.2
1905.....	124.1	125.9	127.1	127.0	125.2	126.2	128.9	125.3	120.4	120.1	119.7	121.8	124.2
1906.....	119.5	118.7	119.4	122.5	124.2	126.2	124.0	122.8	123.8	125.2	126.9	130.0	123.6
1907.....	129.0	134.6	135.4	136.5	139.9	144.2	140.5	141.0	145.5	144.4	128.9	128.3	137.1
1908.....	129.8	128.8	134.2	135.0	134.9	132.8	134.0	133.8	132.7	133.9	133.5	135.2	133.1
1909.....	138.5	141.7	147.5	149.7	156.4	155.7	153.3	149.6	151.4	158.4	164.3	169.2	153.1
1910.....	169.4	175.1	181.0	177.0	168.5	163.3	161.6	161.6	159.3	156.5	151.0	150.5	164.6

## RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1900, TO DECEMBER, 1910, BY GROUPS—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average.
1900....	103.7	103.6	102.9	102.5	101.6	101.2	102.5	103.3	104.4	106.7	108.5	108.3	104.2
1901....	106.4	105.6	104.9	103.2	102.9	102.9	103.2	106.0	109.9	107.4	107.6	111.1	105.9
1902....	111.4	111.8	111.1	111.4	112.6	109.3	109.3	108.5	107.9	112.2	112.6	114.1	111.3
1903....	112.3	111.4	112.3	110.4	104.8	105.6	103.8	103.1	107.1	104.4	105.0	105.5	107.0
1904....	106.3	108.3	108.7	107.4	105.2	105.1	105.2	106.3	108.5	107.8	110.2	111.4	107.2
1905....	112.2	113.6	110.3	109.0	104.6	102.7	103.2	105.9	108.3	108.8	110.2	112.1	108.7
1906....	112.3	112.2	111.7	111.0	109.8	111.1	112.3	113.2	112.4	112.7	115.8	118.2	112.6
1907....	117.0	118.2	116.7	113.9	113.8	115.2	114.9	115.3	117.4	123.5	122.8	120.8	117.8
1908....	120.5	119.8	120.2	121.3	118.2	120.2	120.2	120.0	121.9	122.6	121.9	124.4	120.6
1909....	122.6	122.9	123.8	125.1	126.5	126.5	126.7	125.1	128.0	125.4	127.4	129.0	124.7
1910....	129.1	128.2	130.9	128.8	127.8	126.8	128.1	129.1	130.1	129.6	127.8	128.9	128.7

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.

1900....	107.7	108.4	109.0	108.9	108.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	105.2	104.4	104.7	105.2	106.8
1901....	102.8	102.2	101.8	100.4	99.8	99.8	100.3	99.7	100.8	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.0
1902....	101.5	101.5	101.9	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.7	102.8	103.0	102.0
1903....	104.2	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.4	106.3	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.0	108.1	108.6	106.6
1904....	110.4	112.1	111.9	111.7	110.9	110.5	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.4	108.3	108.6	109.8
1905....	109.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.0	110.1	111.5	113.8	114.5	115.2	116.1	117.1	112.0
1906....	119.4	119.5	119.6	119.3	119.5	119.4	119.3	119.3	119.7	120.3	121.6	122.2	120.0
1907....	123.2	123.9	124.6	125.3	125.9	126.9	128.0	128.3	129.2	128.8	128.2	127.1	126.7
1908....	124.0	121.2	119.9	118.5	117.6	114.7	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.8	115.6	116.9
1909....	116.1	116.5	116.7	116.7	117.0	117.5	119.5	121.0	121.3	122.6	124.5	125.2	119.6
1910....	126.9	126.7	126.4	124.6	123.8	123.3	121.8	121.6	121.8	122.4	122.7	122.8	123.7

## FUEL AND LIGHTING.

1900....	122.6	127.5	129.3	126.9	122.2	117.8	115.2	114.2	116.4	117.4	118.7	116.9	120.9
1901....	119.3	120.0	120.5	116.5	115.5	115.3	116.8	119.5	120.2	121.7	124.9	124.2	119.5
1902....	119.4	118.6	118.9	118.1	123.3	125.9	121.0	120.8	127.2	175.9	158.0	171.2	134.3
1903....	178.6	178.6	154.8	149.0	145.0	143.1	141.1	140.3	140.4	141.2	140.1	139.8	149.3
1904....	143.6	141.9	138.7	130.6	129.1	129.4	127.8	128.2	128.8	129.1	130.8	133.9	132.6
1905....	130.8	132.8	130.5	125.8	124.0	124.4	124.3	125.3	126.5	132.2	134.5	134.7	128.8
1906....	134.0	131.3	130.9	131.7	129.9	128.6	129.7	131.3	131.9	132.2	134.5	136.5	131.9
1907....	135.8	136.6	135.5	132.1	132.6	131.2	132.9	134.1	135.2	139.9	139.9	133.6	135.0
1908....	134.3	132.5	132.9	128.5	127.8	129.0	129.2	130.2	130.4	130.7	131.9	132.5	130.8
1909....	131.7	130.0	128.9	128.3	126.2	126.0	127.3	126.5	128.5	133.9	133.5	133.5	129.3
1910....	131.1	130.3	130.3	125.4	124.2	124.5	123.3	123.5	123.9	122.3	122.9	123.8	125.4

## METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.

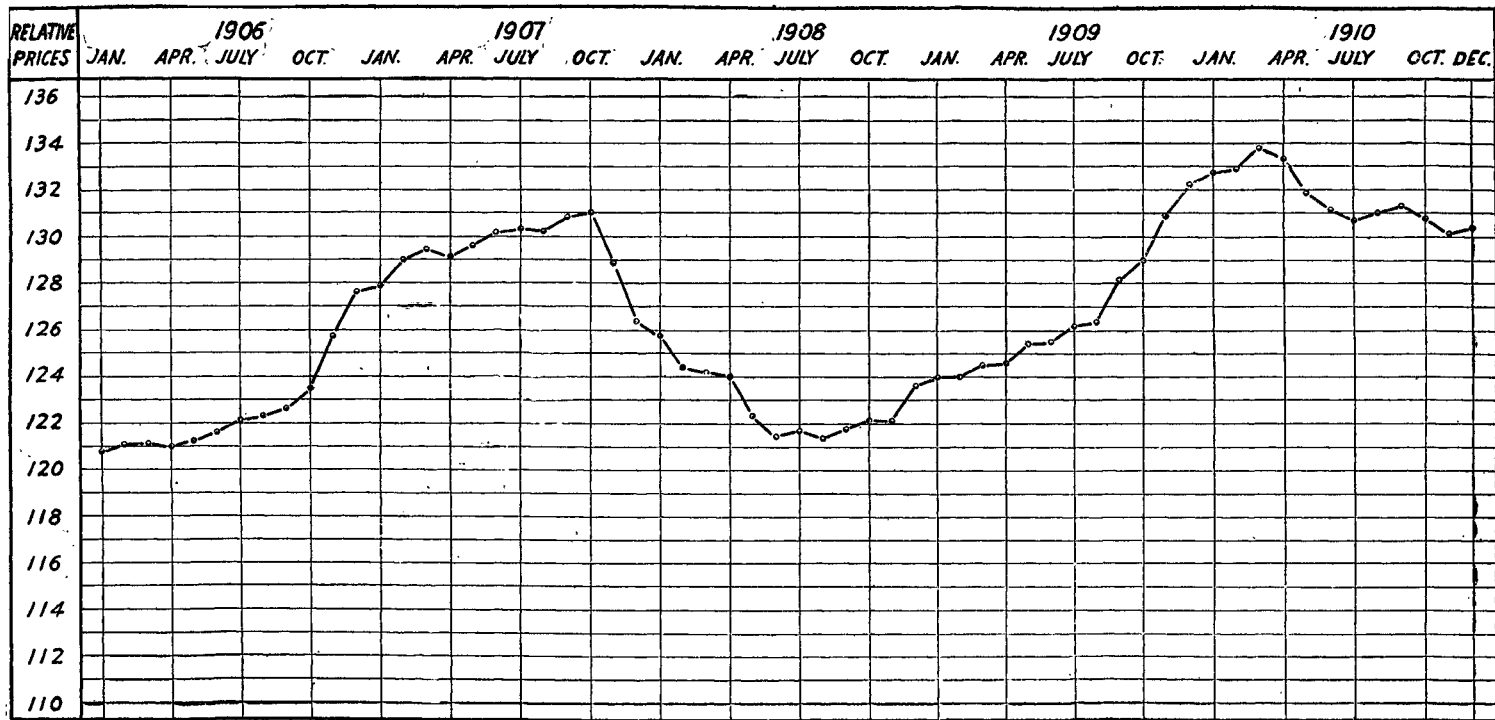
1900....	127.8	129.2	129.6	128.7	124.6	120.9	118.0	116.4	114.3	111.9	112.4	112.6	120.5
1901....	110.4	110.0	111.2	112.0	112.3	112.0	111.6	112.6	112.8	112.5	112.6	112.6	111.9
1902....	111.4	112.2	114.1	115.1	118.1	119.9	119.9	120.6	120.4	119.4	118.7	117.3	117.2
1903....	119.4	119.6	121.6	123.1	121.9	119.7	118.1	117.0	115.8	114.3	111.8	109.0	117.6
1904....	108.9	109.0	109.6	111.0	110.6	109.3	108.6	108.3	107.6	107.7	110.7	113.4	109.6
1905....	115.2	119.7	122.6	122.5	122.3	121.2	120.8	122.3	123.2	124.2	126.3	129.3	122.5
1906....	131.0	131.6	131.5	131.3	132.3	133.2	133.1	133.2	135.4	139.3	143.6	146.9	135.2
1907....	147.9	149.1	148.8	148.6	148.8	148.1	146.9	142.7	140.8	135.4	133.3	128.8	143.4
1908....	127.4	126.7	125.9	125.9	125.8	124.8	124.0	124.5	124.7	124.8	125.1	125.7	125.4
1909....	126.1	124.4	122.6	121.8	121.3	121.6	122.3	123.5	125.8	122.1	129.3	130.6	124.8
1910....	129.7	129.3	128.9	131.5	129.9	129.1	128.2	127.0	127.0	127.2	127.1	126.8	128.5

## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

1900....	115.5	116.4	117.1	117.3	116.3	116.9	115.4	114.4	113.0	114.1	116.3	115.8	115.7
1901....	114.4	115.2	117.7	118.1	116.2	116.1	118.0	117.3	115.7	119.3	119.4	113.0	116.7
1902....	111.4	112.8	113.2	116.3	120.5	121.5	120.1	121.6	121.0	121.8	122.6	122.7	118.8
1903....	120.7	122.8	123.5	120.9	118.7	120.6	120.1	119.5	121.5	121.3	124.3	123.1	121.4
1904....	123.6	124.4	123.5	123.6	123.9	125.5	124.4	123.6	120.4	119.5	119.4	120.1	122.7
1905....	120.1	121.9	120.7	122.8	124.5	130.7	128.0	131.6	131.9	133.4	134.2	132.1	127.7
1906....	135.0	138.4	139.6	139.2	140.4	139.8	141.5	139.9	141.0	141.1	141.6	143.3	140.1
1907....	145.9	147.3	149.1	150.5	150.4	149.8	149.2	149.0	147.2	144.9	142.2	137.2	146.9
1908....	138.9	138.1	135.2	135.9	131.6	128.8	128.8	129.9	130.4	131.1	132.3	136.3	133.1
1909....	137.4	137.8	136.1	135.8	135.7	135.5	135.3	136.8	141.3	140.6	143.5	150.4	138.4
1910....	149.3	151.5	151.3	152.0	151.2	151.6	153.6	155.2	155.9	155.9	156.5	156.4	153.2

RELATIVE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1906, TO DECEMBER, 1910.

[Average for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]



WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1910.

## RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1900, TO DECEMBER, 1910, BY GROUPS—Concluded.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average.
1900....	114.6	115.6	116.8	115.9	113.8	112.9	113.1	116.5	117.5	117.1	116.7	117.5	115.7
1901....	115.8	112.0	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.5	114.3	117.2	115.3	114.2	120.5	118.7	115.2
1902....	119.1	117.2	117.4	117.3	114.3	114.3	112.6	111.4	110.2	112.3	113.5	111.5	114.2
1903....	111.8	111.4	113.7	111.4	112.8	113.7	113.1	113.9	112.8	112.6	112.5	111.4	112.6
1904....	111.7	110.4	110.6	111.8	112.3	110.6	109.9	109.6	108.5	108.2	107.7	109.1	110.0
1905....	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.5	109.0	108.8	106.4	108.1	110.0	110.2	109.5	108.8	109.1
1906....	102.9	101.5	101.2	101.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	101.6	100.9	100.7	100.7	102.9	101.2
1907....	102.1	103.5	103.4	105.0	104.8	104.4	108.1	119.1	119.1	119.7	115.8	112.4	109.6
1908....	109.5	111.1	110.9	110.2	107.1	108.4	112.7	112.1	111.2	109.7	110.2	110.9	110.4
1909....	112.2	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.5	110.5	111.8	111.7	112.9	111.7	116.3	117.2	112.4
1910....	116.7	116.8	116.4	116.2	117.1	117.0	116.8	116.2	117.5	117.5	116.6	118.8	117.0

## HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

1900....	105.5	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	105.6	106.1
1901....	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9
1902....	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.2
1903....	112.2	112.2	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	112.7	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.0
1904....	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.7
1905....	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1
1906....	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	115.0	115.0	111.0
1907....	115.0	115.0	117.2	117.5	117.5	118.5	119.6	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.2	118.5
1908....	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	114.5	114.1	111.2	111.2	112.0	110.5	110.5	114.0
1909....	114.5	113.7	113.1	113.1	113.1	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.7	109.9	109.8	109.8	111.7
1910....	109.1	109.7	109.7	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	111.6

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1900....	109.8	110.7	112.2	113.1	114.1	110.7	110.5	108.1	108.5	107.5	106.5	105.8	109.8
1901....	105.2	105.4	104.7	106.7	107.3	107.5	106.7	107.1	108.2	109.3	109.5	111.8	107.4
1902....	115.7	112.3	114.0	115.2	115.9	116.6	116.7	114.2	113.6	111.7	110.9	112.9	114.1
1903....	113.3	113.5	114.9	114.2	115.1	114.3	114.3	114.4	114.4	114.5	110.4	110.1	113.6
1904....	110.2	111.2	112.9	112.6	112.7	111.6	112.9	111.6	111.2	111.6	109.7	111.5	111.7
1905....	111.2	113.8	114.6	113.9	112.1	112.9	110.6	111.6	111.8	112.5	113.3	115.1	112.8
1906....	118.6	118.9	118.1	117.6	121.3	122.2	122.6	123.0	121.4	120.3	123.4	125.8	121.1
1907....	126.0	123.8	128.5	128.9	129.5	128.8	130.3	127.5	127.8	129.5	124.3	120.6	127.1
1908....	122.6	121.4	120.1	120.6	121.9	121.1	121.5	118.9	118.5	118.2	116.7	117.1	119.9
1909....	117.1	117.9	124.0	122.3	124.4	126.4	126.7	130.6	128.7	130.8	131.1	131.4	125.9
1910....	131.8	130.6	132.2	135.1	136.9	136.1	133.8	135.4	136.6	130.6	129.2	129.2	133.1

## ALL COMMODITIES.

1900....	111.4	112.5	112.9	112.9	111.4	110.2	109.3	108.7	108.6	108.7	109.6	109.5	110.5
1901....	108.3	107.9	108.2	107.6	107.3	107.1	107.6	108.5	109.4	109.4	109.9	110.4	108.5
1902....	110.3	110.4	110.9	111.7	113.3	113.1	113.0	112.2	112.3	115.5	114.6	115.3	112.9
1903....	115.9	116.1	115.9	114.9	113.2	113.4	112.6	112.2	113.3	112.3	112.1	111.7	113.6
1904....	113.2	114.4	114.6	114.0	113.2	112.9	112.0	112.0	112.0	111.8	112.7	113.5	113.0
1905....	114.0	115.2	114.9	114.6	113.6	114.1	114.3	116.0	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.8	115.9
1906....	120.8	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.2	121.6	122.1	122.3	122.6	123.5	125.7	127.6	122.5
1907....	127.9	129.0	129.4	129.1	129.6	130.1	130.3	130.2	130.8	131.0	128.9	126.4	129.5
1908....	125.7	124.4	124.2	124.0	122.4	121.5	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	122.1	123.6	122.8
1909....	124.0	124.0	124.5	124.6	125.4	125.5	126.2	126.4	128.1	129.0	130.9	132.2	126.5
1910....	132.7	132.9	133.8	133.3	131.9	131.1	130.7	131.0	131.3	130.8	130.1	130.4	131.6

The course of prices, by months, from January, 1906, to December, 1910, as represented by all commodities, is shown clearly in the graphic table on page 329. The earlier years are omitted from the chart for lack of space.

The following table shows the movement in the wholesale prices of raw commodities and of manufactured commodities, month by month, from January, 1900, to December, 1910. A description of the two classes will be found on page 311.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW COMMODITIES, OF MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, AND OF ALL COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, JANUARY, 1900, TO DECEMBER, 1910.

RAW COMMODITIES.

[Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average.
1900....	115.1	116.4	116.1	116.2	113.5	109.8	108.7	107.8	107.4	108.1	110.8	110.8	111.9
1901....	111.0	110.3	110.8	108.7	109.4	107.5	109.6	112.5	112.9	112.4	114.3	117.6	111.4
1902....	117.0	116.2	117.0	117.5	122.8	121.1	121.8	119.8	119.6	131.3	128.7	131.4	122.4
1903....	133.0	133.0	127.8	125.8	121.5	121.6	119.9	118.6	120.7	118.1	117.2	117.5	122.7
1904....	121.8	123.6	123.2	121.1	119.7	118.5	117.5	118.7	119.1	117.3	120.7	122.1	119.7
1905....	123.0	124.1	122.6	119.6	118.2	117.4	118.4	118.4	119.6	122.1	123.8	126.3	121.2
1906....	125.5	124.4	123.0	124.7	123.6	124.9	124.9	125.4	126.3	128.4	132.4	135.6	126.5
1907....	134.7	136.1	136.2	133.9	136.0	136.9	134.2	132.3	132.8	134.3	128.1	124.2	135.4
1908....	124.3	123.9	125.2	124.0	122.4	123.8	124.8	125.3	125.6	127.1	127.8	132.2	125.5
1909....	132.9	134.4	135.8	136.8	139.9	138.9	138.8	136.4	138.2	138.7	141.0	143.1	136.8
1910....	144.9	144.9	144.9	143.3	140.3	138.1	138.2	138.8	138.2	136.0	135.1	136.5	139.7

MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES.

1900....	110.5	111.5	112.2	112.1	110.9	110.3	109.4	108.9	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.1	110.2
1901....	107.7	107.3	107.5	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	108.7	107.8
1902....	108.7	109.0	109.5	110.3	111.0	111.2	110.9	110.4	110.6	111.7	111.2	111.5	110.6
1903....	111.8	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.3	111.4	110.9	110.7	111.6	110.9	110.9	110.4	111.5
1904....	111.1	112.2	112.5	112.3	111.6	111.5	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.5	110.8	111.5	111.3
1905....	111.9	113.1	113.1	113.4	112.5	113.3	113.3	115.4	116.0	116.6	117.5	118.2	114.6
1906....	119.7	120.3	120.6	120.1	120.6	120.9	121.5	121.5	121.8	122.4	124.1	125.6	121.6
1907....	126.3	127.3	127.8	128.0	128.0	128.5	129.4	129.7	130.3	130.2	129.1	127.0	128.6
1908....	126.1	124.7	124.0	124.0	122.4	121.1	120.9	120.5	120.9	120.9	120.8	121.5	122.2
1909....	121.8	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.8	122.2	123.0	123.9	125.6	126.6	128.4	129.5	123.9
1910....	129.7	129.9	131.0	130.8	129.7	129.3	128.8	129.0	129.5	129.4	128.8	128.8	129.6

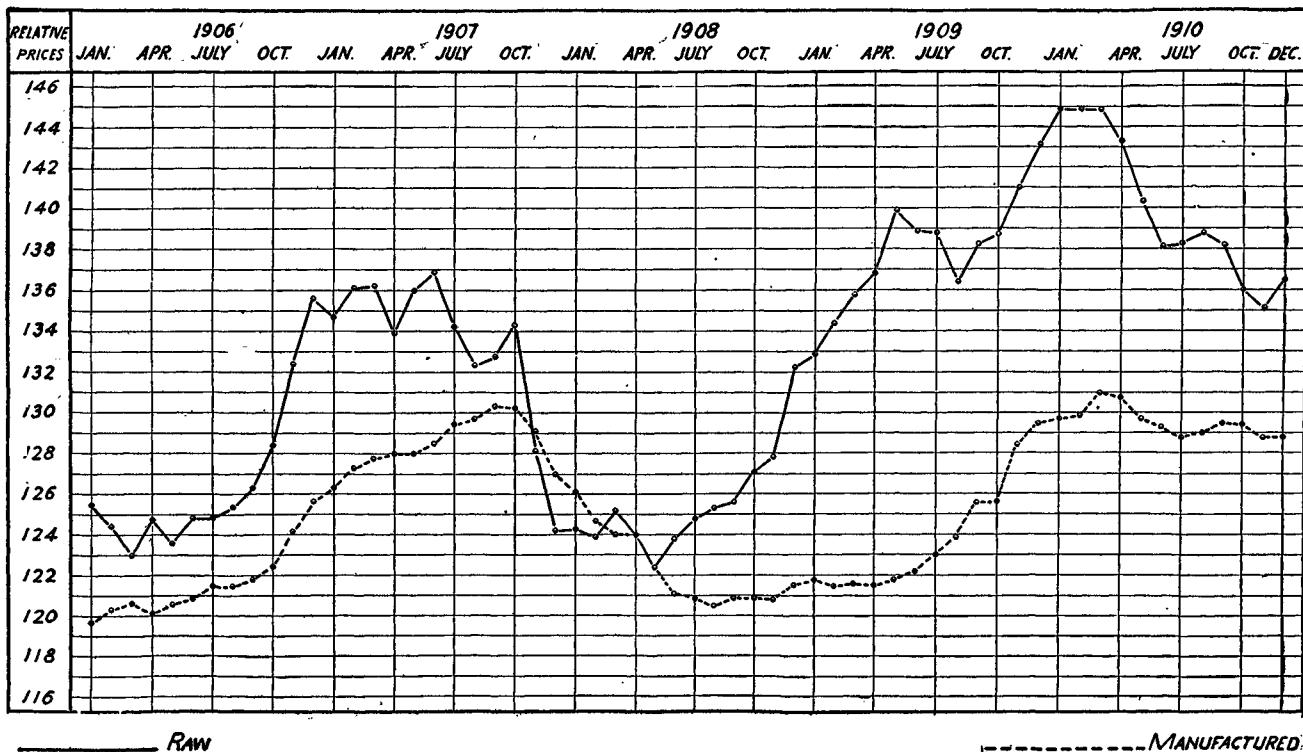
ALL COMMODITIES.

1900....	111.4	112.5	112.9	112.9	111.4	110.2	109.3	108.7	108.6	108.7	109.6	109.5	110.5
1901....	108.3	107.9	108.2	107.6	107.3	107.1	107.6	108.5	109.4	109.4	109.9	110.4	108.5
1902....	110.3	110.4	110.9	111.7	113.3	113.1	113.0	112.2	112.3	115.5	114.6	115.3	112.9
1903....	115.9	116.1	115.9	114.9	113.2	113.4	112.6	112.2	113.3	112.3	112.1	111.7	113.6
1904....	113.2	114.4	114.6	114.0	113.2	112.9	112.0	112.0	111.8	112.7	113.5	113.0	113.0
1905....	114.0	115.2	114.9	114.6	113.6	114.1	114.3	116.0	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.8	115.9
1906....	120.8	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.2	121.6	122.1	122.3	122.6	123.5	125.7	127.6	122.5
1907....	127.9	129.0	129.4	129.1	129.6	130.1	130.3	130.2	130.8	131.0	128.9	126.4	129.5
1908....	125.7	124.4	124.2	124.0	122.4	121.5	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	122.1	123.6	122.8
1909....	124.0	124.0	124.5	124.6	125.4	125.5	126.2	126.4	128.1	129.0	130.9	132.2	126.5
1910....	132.7	132.9	133.8	133.3	131.9	131.1	130.7	131.0	131.3	130.8	130.1	130.4	131.6

The course of prices of raw and manufactured commodities from January, 1906, to December, 1910, is shown, by months, in the graphic table which follows. The years 1900 to 1905 are omitted for lack of space.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1906, TO DECEMBER, 1910.

[Average for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]





## INFLUENCES AFFECTING PRICES.

No attempt has been made to investigate the causes of the rise and fall of prices. The aim has been to give only the prices as they actually prevailed in the market and such summaries thereof as appear necessary. The causes are too complex, the relative influence of each too uncertain, in some cases involving too many economic questions, to permit their discussion in the present report. An enumeration of some of the influences that cause changes in prices may be of interest, however. Such influences include variations in harvest, which not only contract or expand the supply and consequently tend to increase or decrease the price of a commodity, but also decrease or increase, to a greater or less degree, the purchasing power of such communities as are dependent in whole or in part upon such commodity; changes in demand due to changes in fashions, seasons, etc.; legislation changing internal-revenue taxes, import duties, or bounties; inspection as to purity or adulteration; use of other articles as substitutes—as, for instance, an advance in the price of beef will cause an increased consumption of pork and mutton and, it may be added, a probable increase in the price of both pork and mutton; improvements in methods of production which will tend to give either a better article for the same price or an equal article for a lower price; cheapening of transportation or handling; speculative manipulation of the supply or of the raw product; commercial panic or depression; expanding or contracting credit; overproduction; unusual demand owing to steady employment of consumers; short supply owing to disputes between labor and capital in industries of limited producing capacity, as in the anthracite coal industry in 1902; organization or combination of mills or producers, thus enabling, on the one hand, a greater or less control of prices or, on the other hand, economies in production or in transportation charges through the ability to supply the article from the point of production or manufacture nearest the purchaser. No conclusion can be formed safely as to causes without an examination of the possible influence of several—in some cases, perhaps all—of these causes. For example, the various internal-revenue and tariff acts have, in a marked degree, no doubt affected the prices of proof spirits, of tobacco, and of sugar; but, on the other hand, they have not been alone in their influences, and it probably would not in all cases be accurate to give the change of tax or duty as representing the measure of a certain and definite influence on the prices of those commodities.

## EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

The general statistical tables of this report are three in number, entitled as follows:

I.—Wholesale prices of commodities from January to December, 1910.

II.—Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910, and monthly actual and relative prices, January to December, 1910, and base prices (average for 1890–1899).

III.—Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910, and monthly relative prices, January to December, 1910.

*Table I.—Wholesale prices of commodities, January to December, 1910, pages 362 to 411.*—This table shows in detail the actual prices from January to December, 1910, as obtained for the several commodities embraced by this report.

In 1901 the Bureau of Labor collected data relating to the wholesale prices of the principal staple commodities sold in the United States for the period from 1890 to 1901, inclusive. The actual prices for the 12 years and the relative prices computed therefrom were published in Bulletin No. 39, issued in March, 1902. The purpose of the investigation was to furnish a continuous record of wholesale prices and to show the changes in the general price level from year to year. The investigation thus begun has been continued each year and the results published in the March issue of the Bulletin to show actual prices for the year immediately preceding and relative prices for the period since 1890. The present Bulletin contains actual prices for January to December, 1910, and relative prices for the 21 years from 1890 to 1910.

In these reports wholesale prices have been presented for a large number of carefully selected representative staple articles secured in representative markets of the United States. That it would be impossible to secure prices for all articles in all markets is obvious. In the present report prices are given for 257 articles. With few exceptions these articles are of the same description as those which have been covered in the preceding reports on this subject, though several commodities shown in the data for 1908 to 1910 were not included in previous years.

There is not space within a Bulletin article to publish in full the actual prices for all commodities for the entire 21-year period. Prices for 1890 to 1909 may be found, however, in preceding March Bulletins of this Bureau.

It is important that the greatest care be exercised in the choice of commodities in order that a simple average of their relative prices shall show a general price level, and it has been the aim of the Bureau to select only important and representative articles in each group.

The use of a large number of articles, carefully selected, minimizes the effect on the general price level of an unusual change in the price of any one article or of a few articles. It will be seen that more than one series of prices have been given in the case of articles of great importance. This has been done for the purpose of giving weight to these important commodities, no other method of accomplishing this having been found satisfactory by the Bureau. The same means have been employed by Mr. Sauerbeck in his English prices, as explained in Bulletin No. 39, and the approximate accuracy of the same, as an indication of the variation of prices, has been proved by various tests based on the amount of production, etc.

Various methods of weighting have been attempted in connection with compilations of relative prices. One method employed by European statisticians is to measure the importance of each commodity by its annual consumption by the entire nation, the annual consumption being found by adding to the home production the amount imported and subtracting the amount exported. The method employed by the Bureau of Labor in its publication of Retail Prices of Food in the Eighteenth Annual Report and in Bulletins 59, 65, 71, and 77, consisted in giving to the various articles of food an importance based upon their average consumption in normal families. While it was possible to determine the relative importance as far as the consumption of food is concerned, there are, of course, many commodities the importance of which can not be measured by this method. The impossibility of securing even approximately accurate figures for annual consumption in the United States of the commodities included in this compilation renders this method unavailable for the Bureau.

It has been thought best in the present series of index numbers, after a careful consideration of all methods of weighting, to use simply a large number of representative staple articles, selecting them in such a manner as to make them, to a large extent, weight themselves. Upon a casual examination it may seem that by this method a comparatively unimportant commodity—such, for instance, as tea—has been given the same weight or importance as one of the more important commodities, such as wheat. A closer examination, however, discloses the fact that tea enters into no other commodity under consideration, while wheat is not only quoted in the raw state, but enters into the two descriptions of wheat flour, the two descriptions of crackers, and the three descriptions of loaf bread.

In securing these prices an effort has been made to include staple commodities only. In a number of instances it was found possible to continue prices for the same commodities that were included in the Report on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, submitted by Mr. Aldrich, from the Senate Committee on Finance, March 3, 1893. Many articles which were included in that report are no longer manu-

factured, or, if still manufactured, have ceased to be important factors in the market. On the other hand, a number of articles not shown in that report have become of such importance as to render necessary their inclusion in any study of the course of prices.

Although in the case of commodities of great importance more than one series of quotations have been used, in no case has an article of a particular description been represented by more than one series of quotations from the same market. For this reason the terms "series of quotations" and "commodities" have been used interchangeably in this report.

In the record of prices from 1890 to 1910, 236 series of quotations have been presented for the entire period and an additional 36 for some portion of the period. Of the latter number, 15 articles have been discontinued, as follows: No quotations are shown for imported tin plate since 1898; for Ashton's salt since 1903; for beaver overcoatings since 1905; for sun-dried apples, nutmegs, cotton and wool blankets, split boots, men's 84-needle hose, linen thread, all-wool chinchilla overcoatings, shawls, Atlantic brown sheetings, Hope bleached sheetings, and indigo 16-ounce suitings since 1907; nor for cotton warp chinchilla overcoatings since 1908. The actual prices of the above-named articles are not shown in any table in this presentation, and those wishing to secure them for the years for which quoted may do so by consulting preceding March Bulletins. As may be seen by reference to Table II, 2 articles were quoted for the first time in 1892, 2 in 1893, 1 in 1894, 3 in 1895, 1 in 1896, 1 in 1897, and 11 in 1908.

In all there are 257 series of quotations in the present report.

Material changes in the description of 3 articles were made in 1902, of 2 articles in 1903, of 1 article in 1904, of 5 articles in 1905, of 7 articles in 1906, of 3 articles in 1907, of 19 articles in 1908, of 1 article in 1909, and of 2 articles in 1910. For 7 of these articles the trade journals no longer supply satisfactory quotations, the manufacture of the particular grades of 13 previously quoted has been discontinued by the establishments heretofore furnishing quotations, and for 23 articles the substituted descriptions more nearly represent the present demands of the trade.

In making these substitutions, articles were supplied corresponding as closely as possible to those which were previously used.

The prices quoted in every instance are wholesale prices. Wholesale prices have invariably been used in compilations made for the purpose of showing changes in the general price level of all commodities. They are more sensitive than retail prices and more quickly reflect changes in conditions, and, too, it is much more difficult to follow the changes in the quality of commodities quoted in retail

prices than in wholesale prices. Retail prices usually follow the wholesale, but not always in the same proportion. The margin between them in the case of some commodities is so great that slight changes in the wholesale price do not affect the retail price. Changes in the wholesale price, which last for a short time only, do not usually result in corresponding changes in the retail price.

The net cash prices are shown for textiles and all articles whose list prices are subject to large and varying discounts. In the case of a number of articles, such as white pine, nails, etc., however, whose prices are subject to a small discount for cash, no deduction has been made.

The prices have been collected from the best available sources—standard trade journals for 131 articles, officials of boards of trade for 9 articles, chambers of commerce for 1 article, produce exchanges for 7 articles, leading manufacturers or their selling agents for 108 articles, and a Government bureau for 1 article.

About one-half of the prices quoted are the prices in the New York market. For grains, live stock, etc., Chicago prices are quoted; for fish, except salmon, Boston prices; for tar, Wilmington (N. C.) prices; for Elgin creamery butter, Elgin (Ill.) prices, etc. The prices for textiles are the prices in the general distributing markets, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; and where no market is mentioned in the prefatory note to the article in Table I it should be understood that the prices are for the general market.

The following table shows the different markets represented and the number of articles in each group quoted for each market:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS CLASSIFIED BY MARKETS FOR WHICH SECURED, 1910.

Market.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
New York.....	3	46	2	9	21	23	9	6	12	131
Chicago.....	15	6			1	1				23
Factory, mine, wells, etc.....				3	1	3		3		10
Pittsburg.....					7					7
Philadelphia.....					4					4
Boston.....		3								3
Trenton, N. J.....								3		3
Cincinnati.....				1	1					2
Eastern markets (Balt., Boston, N. Y., Phila.).....			2							2
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1									1
Elgin, Ill.....		1								1
La Salle, Ill.....					1					1
Louisville, Ky.....	1									1
Peoria, Ill.....									1	1
Washington, D. C.....		1								1
Wilmington, N. C.....						1				1
General market.....			61		2			2		65
Total.....	20	57	65	13	38	28	9	14	13	257

As regards the description of the commodity it should be stated that the greatest care has been taken to secure prices throughout the period from 1890 to 1910 for a commodity of precisely the same description. Changes in quality are, of course, reflected in prices; and for this reason note has been made of any important changes which have occurred. In the case of certain commodities, such as butter, eggs, etc., prices for the best quality have been taken in order to avoid frequent changes in grade. It should also be stated in this connection that in the case of commodities for which prices were secured from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter the lowest quotations were taken where a range of prices was found, because of the fact that in that publication these represent the prices of large lots, while the highest quotations represent the prices of smaller lots.

Weekly quotations have been secured in the case of all articles which are subject to frequent fluctuations in price, such as butter, cheese, eggs, grain, live stock, meats, etc. In the case of articles whose prices are more stable, monthly quotations have been taken. The following table shows the number of series of weekly and monthly price quotations:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS, CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR FREQUENCY OF QUOTATION, 1910.

Frequency of quotation.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Weekly.....	17	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45
Monthly.....	3	32	64	12	38	28	9	14	12	212
Total.....	20	57	65	13	38	28	9	14	13	257

The character of each series of quotations as regards frequency is shown in all cases in Table I in a prefatory note, which states the date of the quotations and, if weekly, whether the quotations are for some particular day of the week, the average for the week, or the range for the week. The majority of the weekly quotations show the price on Tuesday, and if for any reason Tuesday's price was not obtainable the first price in the week has been taken. The quotations from trade and other journals, when credited to the first of each month, are not in all instances the price for the exact day stated, as it is a common practice of the daily papers which make a specialty of market reports to devote certain days to the review of the market of certain articles. For example, the Boston Herald quotes fish on Saturday only. The prices are, however, the earliest prices quoted in the journal to which the article is credited. It should also be

stated that the monthly prices credited to weekly publications are the earliest quotations shown in such publications for each month.

In many localities the price of bread per loaf is not affected by changes in the price of flour, yet the weight of the loaf is changed from time to time. With the advance in the price of flour, the weight of the loaf is decreased in some localities. For this reason the relative prices of bread are computed on the price per pound and not per loaf. Table I shows the price per loaf, the price per pound, and the weight each month from January to December, 1910.

The average price for the year was obtained by dividing the sum of the quotations for a given commodity by the number of quotations shown. For example, the sum of the 52 Tuesday's prices of cotton for 1910 (shown on page 363) was \$7.8615. This total divided by 52 gives \$0.15118 as the average price for the year. When a range was shown the mean price for each date was found, and this was used in computing the yearly average as above described. The reader will understand that, in order to secure for any commodity a strictly scientific average price for the year, one must know the quantity marketed and the price for which each unit of quantity was sold. It is manifestly impossible to secure such detail, and even if it were possible the labor and cost involved in such a compilation would be prohibitive. It is believed that the method adopted here, which is also that used in the construction of other index numbers, secures results which are quite as valuable for all practical purposes.

The price of 8-penny nails quoted in this report is, by the established nail card of the trade, uniformly 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than the base price, the price given in market quotations. For an explanation of the nail card, the reader is referred to Bulletin No. 39, page 226.

The prices for the two quotations of wool appearing in this report were obtained as for washed wool and then reduced to the scoured-wool basis by increasing the price in proportion to the amount of shrinkage.

On preceding pages of this report an opportunity has been afforded to note the extent of the change in wholesale prices between 1909 and 1910 by groups of commodities. The following table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the average wholesale price in 1910 for each individual article as compared with the price in 1909:

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1910, COMPARED WITH 1909.

*Farm products, 20 articles.*

[For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I, page 352 et seq.]

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Mules: 16 hands high, medium to extra.....	1.3	Hops: New York State, prime to choice.....	28.9
Sheep: wethers, plain to choice.....	2.4	Flaxseed: No. 1.....	44.8
Sheep: wethers, fair to fancy.....	2.1	PRICE DECREASED.	
Cattle: steers, choice to prime.....	5.9	Rye: No. 2, cash.....	.7
Poultry: live fowls.....	5.9	Hides: green, salted, packers'.....	6.1
Barley: choice to fancy malting.....	6.8	Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	8.5
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	8.8	Tobacco: Burley, dark red, good leaf.....	11.7
Horses: draft, good to choice.....	9.2	Corn: contract grades, cash.....	13.0
Hogs: heavy.....	18.1	Oats: contract grades, cash.....	19.8
Hogs: light.....	22.4		
Cotton: upland, middling.....	24.9		
Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	28.3		

*Food, etc., 57 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....		Meat: mutton, dressed.....	11.8
Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....		Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	12.5
Starch: pure corn.....		Meat: bacon, short, clear sides.....	13.6
PRICE INCREASED.		Meat: bacon, short, rib sides.....	13.8
Fish: salmon, canned.....	2.6	Fruit: prunes, California, 60s to 70s.....	17.7
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	2.9	Coffee: Rio, No. 7.....	21.6
Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).....	2.9	Tallow.....	22.7
Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	3.0	Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	25.5
Tea: Formosa, fine.....	3.1	Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	32.4
Fish: herring, large, Nova Scotia split.....	3.5	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	43.2
Eggs: new-laid, fair to fancy, near-by.....	3.6	PRICE DECREASED.	
Sugar: granulated.....	4.2	Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	.4
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	4.7	Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....	1.0
Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	5.3	Canned goods: Peas, Republic No. 2.....	1.2
Meat: beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market).....	5.4	Fish: cod, dry bank, large.....	1.2
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	5.8	Beans: medium, choice.....	2.1
Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	5.9	Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	2.8
Lard: prime, contract.....	7.2	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.....	3.6
Bread: crackers, oyster.....	7.0	Vegetables: fresh, onions.....	4.1
Bread: crackers, soda.....	7.0	Canned goods: tomatoes, Standard New Jersey No. 3.....	4.3
Fruit: currants, in barrels.....	8.0	Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	4.5
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	8.2	Meal: corn, fine white.....	5.1
Canned goods: corn, Republic No. 2.....	8.3	Flour: rye.....	5.7
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	8.7	Salt: American, medium.....	7.7
Poultry: dressed, fowls, western, dry pickled.....	8.8	Meal: corn, fine, yellow.....	8.2
Milk: fresh.....	8.9	Flour: buckwheat.....	9.2
Butter: dairy, New York State.....	9.5	Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	11.6
Meat: pork, salt, mess.....	11.2	Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	13.9
		Glucose.....	21.5
		Vegetables, fresh: cabbage.....	32.9
		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	37.7



PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1910, COMPARED WITH 1909—Continued.

*Cloths and clothing, 65 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....		Overcoatings: Kersey, 28-ounce.....	7.7
Carpets: Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....		Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	8.4
Cotton thread: 6-cord, J. & P. Coats.....		Sheetings: bleached, Atlantic.....	8.7
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....		Sheetings: brown, Lawrence L. L.....	8.7
Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.....		Tickings: Amoskeag, A. C. A.....	8.8
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, 18-gauge.....		Drillings: Stark A.....	9.0
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, 60 per cent wool, 24-gauge.....		Calico: American standard prints, 64 by 64.....	9.9
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Blankets: cot on, 2 pounds to the pair..	10.0
Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, carded yarn.....	0.3	Ginghams: Lancaster.....	10.7
Leather: sole, oak.....	.5	Sheetings: brown, Indian Head.....	11.0
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	.7	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	11.5
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	.7	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	11.8
Broadcloths: first quality, black.....	1.0	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	12.5
Shirtings: bleached, Fruit of the Loom.....	1.0	Denims: Amoskeag.....	15.8
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Hamilton.....	1.1	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound..	18.5
Flannels: white, Ballard Vale No. 3.....	1.3	Sheetings: bleached, Wamsutta S. T.....	18.6
Shirtings: bleached, Lonsdale.....	1.5	Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	19.1
Shirtings: bleached, Rough Rider.....	1.6	Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound..	19.4
Women's dress goods: Sicilian cloth.....	2.0	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	2.2	Leather: harness, oak.....	.4
Boots and shoes: men's vici calf shoes, Blucher bal.....	2.3	Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, carded yarn.....	.8
Hosiery: women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn.....	3.2	Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce, Washington Mills.....	1.2
Trouserings: fancy worsted.....	3.8	Women's dress goods: Panama cloth.....	1.3
Women's dress goods: Poplar cloth.....	4.8	Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	1.6
Blankets: all wool, 5 pounds to the pair..	5.4	Leather: chrome calf.....	1.6
Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, Atlantic Mills.....	5.6	Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce Washington Mills.....	1.8
Sheetings: bleached, Pepperell.....	6.3	Suitings: serge, Fulton Mills 3192.....	2.2
Sheetings: brown, Pepperell R.....	6.3	Leather: sole, hemlock.....	3.3
Print cloths: 64 by 64.....	6.6	Worsteds yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.....	4.2
Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each..	6.9	Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.....	5.2
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta <sup>o</sup> / <sub>XX</sub> .....	7.6	Worsteds yarns: 2-32s, crossbred stock, white.....	5.9
		Overcoatings: covert cloth, 14-ounce.....	6.0
		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece, scoured.....	7.0
		Silk: raw, Japan.....	8.2
		Silk: raw, Italian.....	8.5
		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece, scoured.....	10.0

*Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED—concluded.</b>	
Candles: adamantine.....		Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	0.1
Matches: parlor, domestic.....		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f.o. b. New York Harbor).....	.2
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny), lump.....	.5
Coal: anthracite, egg.....	0.6	Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	1.7
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	2.1	Petroleum: refined, for export.....	7.3
<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>		Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	11.9
Coal: anthracite, broken.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	19.2
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	( <sup>1</sup> )		

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1910, COMPARED WITH 1909—Continued.

*Metals and implements, 38 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....		Bar iron: common to best refined, from mill.....	6.2
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....		Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	8.3
Steel rails.....		Tin: pig.....	15.6
Trowels: M. C. O., brick.....		Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ by 3½ inches.....	16.0
PRICE INCREASED.		Door knobs: steel, bronze-plated.....	18.8
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	0.6	Wood screws: 1-inch.....	28.6
Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	.6	PRICE DECREASED.	
Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	1.6	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	.4
Steel sheets: black, No. 27.....	1.8	Pig iron: Bessemer.....	1.2
Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	2.0	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.....	1.3
Spelter: western.....	2.2	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.....	1.5
Quicksilver.....	2.8	Copper: ingot, electrolytic.....	1.5
Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer.....	2.8	Angers: extra, 1-inch.....	1.7
Steel billets.....	3.1	Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	2.4
Locks: common mortise.....	3.6	Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	2.5
Silver: bar, fine.....	4.0	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.....	2.5
Lead: pig.....	4.4	Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	2.6
Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.....	4.7	Copper wire: bare.....	3.2
Lead: pipe.....	5.0	Barb wire: galvanized.....	9.6
Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	5.1		
Zinc: sheet.....	5.7		

*Lumber and building materials, 28 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Lime: common.....		Plate glass: polished, glazing, 3 to 5 square feet.....	23.6
PRICE INCREASED.		Window glass: American, single, firsts.....	26.3
Hemlock.....	0.2	Window glass: American, single, thirds.....	26.4
Shingles: red cedar.....	.2	Tar.....	37.7
Pine: yellow, flooring.....	1.0	Turpentine: spirits of.....	39.1
Cement: Portland, domestic.....	2.6	Linseed oil: raw.....	46.0
Maple: hard.....	2.6	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	49.5
Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn.....	3.1	PRICE DECREASED.	
Oak: white, quartered.....	4.1	Cement: Rosendale.....	.4
Oxide of zinc: American.....	4.1	Spruce.....	2.6
Pine: white, boards, uppers.....	6.2	Putty: bulk.....	4.2
Poplar.....	6.7	Doors: western white pine.....	5.7
Shingles: cypress.....	6.9	Pine: yellow, siding.....	6.8
Carbonate of lead: American.....	8.6	Brick: common domestic.....	10.4
Oak: white, plain.....	12.1		
Plate glass: polished, glazing, 5 to 10 square feet.....	23.4		

*Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Alcohol: wood, refined.....		Quinine: American.....	0.6
Alum: lump.....		Alcohol: grain.....	2.5
Brimstone: crude.....		Muriatic acid.....	3.0
Sulphuric acid.....			
PRICE INCREASED.			
Opium: natural, in cases.....	16.5		
Glycerin: refined.....	26.0		

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1910, COMPARED WITH 1909—Concluded.

*House-furnishing goods, 14 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Articles.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Table cutlery: carvers.....	.....	Woodenware: pails, oak-grained.....	0.9
Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	.....	Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	1.5
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	.....	Woodenware: tubs, oak-grained.....	2.3
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Glassware: nappies.....	3.4
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	0.8	Glassware: pitchers.....	5.4
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	.8	Glassware: tumblers.....	10.6
Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	.8		
Furniture: bedroom sets, 3 pieces.....	9.2		
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	11.1		

*Miscellaneous, 13 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Articles.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE SAME AS IN 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Paper: wrapping, manila.....	.....	Rubber: Para Island, new.....	28.8
Tobacco: plug.....	.....	Cottonseed oil: summer yellow, prime...	35.7
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Paper: news, wood.....	0.5	Proof spirits.....	2.4
Rope: manila.....	4.5	Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	2.5
Cottonseed meal.....	4.8	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	6.4
Jute: raw.....	8.2	Starch: laundry.....	9.1
Malt: western made.....	12.7		

The following table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the average wholesale price in December, 1910, for each individual article as compared with the price in December, 1909. Of the 257 articles, 83 were above the price in December, 1909, 57 at the same price, and 116 below the price in December, 1909, and for 1, onions, there was no quotation in December, 1909.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1909.

*Farm products, 20 articles.*

[For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I, page 362, et seq.]

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED—concluded.</b>	
Mules: 16 hands high, medium to extra.....	.....	Poultry: live, fowls.....	7.1
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Hogs: light.....	7.4
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	4.2	Hogs: heavy.....	9.5
Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	4.4	Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	16.8
Horses: draft, good to choice.....	4.7	Cattle: steers, choice to prime.....	17.6
Barley: choice to fancy malting.....	25.1	Hides: green, salted, packers'.....	18.3
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	40.4	Corn: contract grades, cash.....	25.4
<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>		Tobacco: Burley, dark red, good leaf...	26.4
Cotton: upland, middling.....	1.7	Oats: contract grades, cash.....	27.7
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	6.7	Sheep: wethers, plain to choice.....	28.1
		Sheep: wethers, fair to fancy.....	28.8
		Hops: New York State, prime to choice..	38.6

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1909—Continued.

*Food, etc., 56 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Bread: crackers, oyster.....		Beans: medium, choice.....	0.6
Bread: crackers, soda.....		Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	2.6
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....		Fish: herring, large, Nova Scotia, split..	3.3
Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....		Flour: buckwheat.....	4.3
Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....		Flour: rye.....	4.6
Canned goods: corn, Republic No. 2.....		Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	4.9
Canned goods: peas, Republic No. 2.....		Meat: beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market).....	5.1
Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....		Sugar: granulated.....	5.1
Milk: fresh.....		Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	5.2
Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....		Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	5.6
Starch: pure corn.....		Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	7.7
Tea: Formosa, fine.....		Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	7.9
		Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	8.5
PRICE INCREASED.		Poultry: dressed, fowls, western, dry picked.....	11.0
Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	0.7	Salt: American, medium.....	11.5
Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	1.4	Butter: dairy, New York State.....	12.2
Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.....	3.0	Butter: creamery Elgin (Elgin market)..	13.8
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	7.1	Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	15.1
Eggs: new-laid, fair to fancy, near-by.....	8.3	Meat: pork, salt, mess.....	18.0
Canned goods: tomatoes, Standard New Jersey No. 3.....	11.1	Lard: prime, contract.....	20.4
Tallow.....	15.4	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	21.0
Fish: salmon, canned.....	16.4	Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	21.1
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	15.7	Glucose.....	21.2
Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	21.4	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	21.3
Fruit: currants, in barrels.....	21.4	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	23.6
Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	22.2	Meal: corn, fine white.....	29.9
Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	25.5	Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	29.9
Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	54.1	Vegetables, fresh: cabbage.....	41.8
Fruit: prunes, California, 60s to 70s.....	80.4		
Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	63.6		

*Cloths and clothing, 65 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Blankets: all wool, 5 pounds to the pair.....		Sheetings: bleached, Atlantic.....	2.3
Boots and shoes: men's vicl kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....		Silk: raw, Italian.....	2.4
Calico: American standard prints, 64 by 64.....		Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	4.0
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....		Hosiery: women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn.....	4.2
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....		Trouserings: fancy worsted.....	4.5
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....		Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	5.1
Cotton thread: 5-cord, J. & F. Coats.....		Sheetings: brown, Indian Head.....	6.1
Denims: Amoskeag.....		Drillings: Stark A.....	6.3
Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....		Sheetings: bleached, Wamsutta S. T.....	6.3
Ginghams: Amoskeag.....		Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each.....	6.9
Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, carded yarn.....		Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	8.0
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....		Blankets: cotton, 2 pounds to the pair.....	10.0
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, 18-gauge.....		Cotton flannels: 3/4 yards to the pound.....	11.1
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white merino, 60 per cent wool, 24-gauge.....		Silk: raw, Japan.....	15.6
Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, Atlantic mills.....		Cotton flannels: 2/4 yards to the pound.....	16.1
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....			
Women's dress goods: Poplar cloth.....		PRICE DECREASED.	
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Hamilton.....		Boots and shoes: men's vicl calf shoes, Blucher bal.....	1.6
		Broadcloths: first quality, black.....	1.9
		Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.....	2.9
		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, carded yarn.....	3.0
		Sheetings: brown, Pepperell R.....	3.2
		Sheetings: bleached, Pepperell.....	3.6
		Ginghams: Lancaster.....	3.7
		Women's dress goods: Sicilian cloth.....	4.0
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta $\begin{smallmatrix} <0> \\ \times \times \end{smallmatrix}$ .....	1.1	Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	4.8
Overcoatings: Kersey, 28-ounce.....	1.3	Women's dress goods: Panama cloth.....	5.2
Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	2.2		

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1909—Continued.

*Cloths and clothing, 65 articles—Concluded.*

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
<b>PRICE DECREASED—continued.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED—concluded.</b>	
Sheetings: brown, Lawrence L. L.....	5.7	Leather: sole, oak.....	10.6
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.....	5.8	Overcoatings: covert cloth, 14-ounce.....	11.1
Leather: harness, oak.....	6.3	Suitings: serge, Fulton Mills 3192.....	11.7
Print cloths: 64 by 64.....	6.3	Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce, Washington Mills.....	12.5
Leather: sole hemlock.....	7.8	Worsted yarns: 2-32s, crossbred stock, white.....	12.5
Shirtings: bleached, Lonsdale.....	7.9	Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce, Washington Mills.....	13.6
Flannels: white, Ballard Vale No. 3.....	8.3	Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.....	14.3
Shirtings: bleached, Rough Rider.....	8.3	Wool: Ohio, medium fleece, scoured.....	20.0
Wool: Ohio, fine fleece, scoured.....	8.8		
Shirtings: bleached, Fruit of the Loom.....	10.0		
Leather: chrome calf.....	10.2		

*Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.*

<b>PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Candles: adamantine.....		Coal: anthracite, broken.....	(1)
Matches: parlor, domestic.....		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (i. o. b. New York Harbor).....	2.8
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Petroleum: refined, for export.....	8.1
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	(1)	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	12.2
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	(1)	Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	21.3
Coal: anthracite, egg.....	1.5	Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	42.0
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	3.6		
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny), lump.....	6.4		

*Metals and implements, 38 articles.*

<b>PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....		Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	2.2
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....		Copper: ingot, electrolytic.....	2.3
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....		Zinc: sheet.....	3.1
Steel rails.....		Lead: pipe.....	4.5
Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer.....		Vises: solid box, 50-pound.....	5.0
Trowels: M. C. O., brick.....		Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.....	5.3
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Spelter: western.....	6.3
Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	0.9	Copper wire: bare.....	6.6
Lead: pig.....	2.3	Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	7.5
Augers: extra, 1-inch.....	2.7	Steel sheets: black, No. 27.....	8.5
Silver: bar, fine.....	4.5	Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	10.2
Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	6.1	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.....	10.5
Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	11.1	Barb wire: galvanized.....	14.2
Wood screws, 1-inch.....	11.1	Steel billets.....	16.4
Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3¼ by 3¼ inches.....	12.2	Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	16.7
Locks: common mortise.....	13.3	Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	17.9
Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.....	15.9	Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	18.7
Tin: pig.....	17.7	Bar iron: common to best refined, from mill.....	19.1
Door knobs: steel, bronze plated.....	25.0	Pig iron: Bessemer.....	20.1
		Quicksilver.....	20.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF  
COMMODITIES IN DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1909—Concluded.

*Lumber and building materials, 28 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Lime: common.....		Window glass: American, single, firsts..	20.0
Oxide of zinc: American.....		Window glass: American, single, thirds..	20.0
PRICE INCREASED.		Tar.....	30.0
Pine: white, boards, No. 2, barn.....	1.3	Turpentine: spirits of.....	37.7
Oak: white, quartered.....	2.6	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	44.9
Oak: white, plain.....	2.8	Linseed oil: raw.....	46.2
Pine: yellow, flooring.....	3.3	PRICE DECREASED.	
Plate glass: polished, glazing, 3 to 5 square feet.....	4.2	Pine: yellow, siding.....	1.6
Poplar.....	5.1	Hemlock.....	2.4
Cement: Portland, domestic.....	7.7	Cement: Rosendale.....	2.6
Pine: white, boards, uppers.....	8.1	Spruce.....	4.0
Maple: hard.....	8.1	Putty: bulk.....	4.2
Plate glass: polished, glazing, 5 to 10 square feet.....	9.4	Shingles: cypress.....	4.3
Carbonate of lead: American.....	11.6	Shingles: red cedar.....	9.8
		Doors: western white pine.....	10.9
		Brick: common domestic.....	20.0

*Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE INCREASED.	
Alcohol: wood, refined.....		Glycerin: refined.....	36.8
Alum: lump.....		PRICE DECREASED.	
Brimstone: crude.....		Alcohol: grain.....	3.4
Muriatic acid.....		Opium: natural, in cases.....	19.2
Quinine: American.....			
Sulphuric acid.....			

*House-furnishing goods, 14 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE INCREASED.	
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....		Earthenware: plates, cream colored.....	1.0
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....		Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	1.0
Glassware: nappies.....		Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	1.0
Glassware: pitchers.....		Furniture: bedroom sets, 3 pieces.....	4.3
Glassware: tumblers.....		Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	16.7
Table cutlery: carvers.....		PRICE DECREASED.	
Table cutlery: knives and forks.....		Woodenware: tubs, oak-grained.....	3.0
Woodenware: pails, oak-grained.....			

*Miscellaneous, 13 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN DECEMBER, 1909.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Paper: wrapping, manila.....		Proof spirits.....	1.5
Tobacco: plug.....		Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	3.3
PRICE INCREASED.		Cottonseed oil: summer yellow, prime..	3.4
Rope: manila.....	9.1	Starch: laundry.....	12.5
Paper: news, wood.....	12.8	Cottonseed meal.....	14.3
Malt: western made.....	23.4	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	22.7
Jute: raw.....	39.9	Rubber: Para Island, new.....	28.0

*Table II.—Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910; monthly actual and relative prices, January to December, 1910, and base prices (average for 1890–1899), pages 412 to 464.*—This table shows for each commodity the average price for each of the 21 years from 1890 to 1910 and for each month from January to December, 1910. In the parallel column following is given the relative price for each year or month—that is, the per cent that the price in each year or month is of the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899. In the line above the price for 1890 is given the average price for the 10-year period taken as the basis of comparison.

The average price for each year or month was obtained, as has been explained on page 339, by dividing the sum of the quotations shown in Table I by the number of quotations. The average for articles in which a range is quoted is computed from the mean of the two prices limiting the range.

It was impossible to secure quotations during all of the months of 1910 for 13 of the 257 articles, viz: Buckwheat flour, cabbage, onions, and all the 10 descriptions of lumber.

For the 11 articles quoted in 1908 for the first time, no monthly or yearly relative price could be computed because the average for the base period of 10 years was not secured. However, these articles have been given due weight in the subgroups and general groups to which they belong. See discussion on page 349.

In reducing a series of actual prices to relative prices or index numbers a base must first be chosen, and this may be either a single quotation, the average price for one year, or the average for two or more years. If the price for a single year is chosen, it is essential that that year be a normal one, for if prices are high in the year chosen for the base any subsequent fall will be unduly emphasized, while on the other hand, if prices are low any subsequent rise will be unduly emphasized. For the reason that all the commodities probably never present a normal condition as regards prices in any one year, it was decided that an average price for a number of years would better reflect average or approximately normal conditions and form a broader and more satisfactory base than would the price for any single year. The period chosen as this base was that from 1890 to 1899—a period of 10 years. For the 10 articles that do not show prices for the entire period of 10 years the base in each case is the average of the years prior to and including 1899.

The relative prices as shown in this and other tables have been calculated in the usual manner and represent simply the percentage which each monthly or yearly price is of the base price. The average price for the first 10 years of the period; that is, the base, always represents 100, and the percentages for each month or year enable the reader to measure readily the rise and fall, from month to month or from year to year, of the prices of each single commodity, of any

group of commodities, or of all the commodities involved. These commodities are arranged in alphabetical order under each of the nine general groups, as in Table I.

In order that the method pursued may be more readily understood, the reader is referred to the table itself, as given on pages 412 to 464. Taking up the first commodity shown, barley, we find that the average price per bushel for the base period, 1890 to 1899, inclusive, was 45.34 cents; the average price for January, 1910, was 72.69 cents; that for February was 71.25 cents; the average for 1910 was 71.97 cents, etc. The relative price for the base period, as heretofore explained, is always 100, and is so given in the table. The relative price for January, 1910, is shown to be 160.3, or 60.3 per cent higher than the base or average for the 10 years. In February the relative price was 157.1, or 57.1 per cent above the base, etc. The relative price for the year 1910 was 151.7, or 51.7 per cent above the base. The remainder of the table may be analyzed in a similar manner.

The value of prices given in this relative form, it will readily be seen, consists in the means afforded for tracing and measuring the changes from month to month, from year to year, or from period to period, and more especially in the grouping of the prices of a sufficient number of commodities to show the general price level. It must not be assumed that a system of relative prices of representative commodities will enable one to trace the causes of changes in the general price level or to determine the effect of such changes on any class of consumers or on all consumers. The use of such a system is to show the general course of prices from time to time of one commodity, or of a group of commodities.

It is stated on page 336 that certain articles are no longer quoted and other articles of the same class are substituted.

An explanation of the method of computing the relative price of these articles is necessary, and harness leather will be used as an illustration. It must be understood that during the years when "country middles" were quoted, they were assumed to represent the several grades of oak harness leather; that is, that the course of prices of a standard grade of oak harness leather in an index number of prices fairly rerepresents the course of prices of the various grades of oak harness leather. Therefore, when it became necessary to substitute, in 1902, "packers' hides" for the "country middles," prices were secured for packers' hides for both 1901 and 1902, and it was found that the average price for the year 1902 was the same as, or 100 per cent of, the average price for the year 1901. The relative price of country middles in 1901 was 114.7 (average price for the 10 years, 1890 to 1899, equals 100), and if country middles represented oak harness leather at that time, and packers' hides represented the class in 1902, harness leather (shown by the price of packers' hides) remained the same price in 1902 as in 1901, and the relative price in



1902 was therefore 100 per cent of 114.7, the relative price in 1901, which gives 114.7 as the relative price in 1902. The average price of harness leather in 1910 was 99.58 per cent of the average price in 1909; therefore the relative price in 1910 was 99.58 per cent of 131.5, the relative price of 1909, which gives 130.9 as the relative price in 1910. This method was used in computing relative prices for each month. The same method of computing the relative prices was followed for sheep, crackers, herring, blankets, boots and shoes, calico, hosiery, leather, overcoatings, serge, sheetings, shirtings, women's dress goods, worsted yarns, augers, bar iron, butts, copper, vises, doors, plate glass, white pine, shingles, bedroom sets, and jute. For trouserings and underwear the exact grade quoted for 1903 was not manufactured in 1902. The manufacturer of trouserings, however, estimated that one half of the advance in price over the price for the grade quoted for previous years was due to the fact that it was a better article and the other half to the advance in price of material and cost of manufacture. The advance was \$0.1125 per yard over the price in 1902; one-half of this, \$0.05625, was added to the 1902 price of the 22 to 23 ounce trouserings to secure a theoretical 1902 price for the 21 to 22 ounce trouserings, and the 1903 relative price was then computed as above. Underwear was arbitrarily given the same relative price in 1903 as in 1902, as the all-wool underwear manufactured by the same firm showed no change in price. In 1904 and following years relative prices of trouserings and underwear were found in the same way as explained above for harness leather.

*Table III.—Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910, and monthly relative prices, January to December, 1910, pages 465 to 499.—*In this table the relative prices appearing in Table II are repeated and arranged in groups for convenience in comparison. In addition, averages are presented for the several groups and subgroups.

In 1908, as elsewhere stated, a number of articles were quoted for the first time. Relative prices for these articles could not be computed, as the prices for the base period, 1890 to 1899, were not obtained. As these articles were added, however, to make a larger representation for the groups in which they were included, it was deemed necessary to carry their price into the group and subgroup averages. Up to this time such averages were simple averages of the relative prices of the several articles in the group, but as relative prices for these articles could not be computed, a different method had to be followed, which is here briefly explained:

• When the 1908 prices were obtained, prices were obtained for 1907. The 1908 price for each article, old and new, was divided by the 1907 price, giving a percentage based on the 1907 price. These several percentages for the articles in the group were then added and divided by the number of such percentages, giving an average percentage

showing the per cent the price for the group in 1908 was of the price for the group of 1907. The relative price of the group for 1907 having been established in the preceding report, such relative price for 1907 was multiplied by the average percentage above described, producing the relative price for the group in 1908.

This method of obtaining the yearly relative price for a group was followed in obtaining the monthly relative price for a group, the yearly average actual price in 1907 being used as the base and divided into each monthly actual price of 1908. In other words, having obtained the average percentage for a group, the relative price for a group was computed as was the relative price for a single article when a substitution was made therein, for an explanation of which see page 348. This system also was followed in computing the relative price for all commodities taken as a whole.

Averages for the year 1909 and the year and months of 1910 were computed by the same method.

The following table shows for each of the nine general groups the relative prices of 1910, compared with the average for 1890 to 1899.

There are included in this table only those commodities which have retained practically the same description throughout the 21-year period. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is in every case the base, or 100 per cent. It should be kept in mind, in using the table, that the comparison is between the relative prices for 1910 and the average price for the base period.

RELATIVE PRICES, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

*Farm products, 14 articles.*

[For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I, page 362 et seq. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Article.	Relative price, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, 1910.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Oats: contract grades, cash.....	143.5	Barley: choice to fancy malting.....	158.7
Cattle: steers, choice to prime.....	146.1	Hides: green, salted, packers'.....	165.0
Hops: New York State, prime to choice..	146.1	Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	165.6
Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	146.1	Cotton: upland, middling.....	194.8
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	147.0	Hogs: heavy.....	202.7
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	148.2	Flaxseed: No. 1.....	208.7
Corn: contract grades, cash.....	152.7	Hogs: light.....	203.8

*Food, etc., 43 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—continued.	
Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	103.2	Fish: salmon, canned.....	118.4
Sugar: granulated.....	104.9	Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	118.4
Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	106.8	Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	122.0
Salt: American, medium.....	107.1	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	124.2
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	108.2	Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....	126.2
Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	108.4	Flour: rye.....	127.5
Starch: pure corn.....	109.5	Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	127.9
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	109.6	Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	133.2
Flour: buckwheat.....	110.2	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	133.3
Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....	117.3		
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	117.5		

RELATIVE PRICES, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

Food, etc., 48 articles—Concluded.

Article.	Relative price, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED—continued.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	134.1	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	196.8
Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).....	137.2	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	197.3
Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	138.2	Meat: pork, salt, mess.....	204.1
Butter: dairy, New York State.....	143.6	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Beans: medium, choice.....	143.7	Fruit: Apples, evaporated, choice.....	93.7
Milk: fresh.....	144.3	Bread: crackers, soda.....	97.5
Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	145.5	Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	97.5
Meal: corn, fine white.....	147.0	Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	87.2
Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	159.3	Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	85.7
Eggs: new-laid, fair to fancy, near-by.....	166.0	Tea: Formosa, fine.....	84.5
Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	167.1	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.....	81.3
Tallow.....	167.6	Fruit: prunes, California, 60s to 70s.....	80.7
Fruit: currants, in barrels.....	173.6	Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	72.5
Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	182.0	Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	47.8
Lard: prime, contract.....	191.6		

Cloths and clothing, 42 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.	PRICE INCREASED—concluded.		
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....	102.1	Shirtings: bleached, Fruit of the Loom.....	126.0
Wool: Ohio, medium fleece, scoured.....	107.0	Cotton thread: 6-cord, J. & P. Coats.....	126.4
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....	111.1	Leather sole: hemlock.....	127.2
Boots and shoes: men's vic kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....	113.0	Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.....	127.5
Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.....	115.0	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	127.9
Ginghams: Lancaster.....	115.2	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.....	130.4
Sheetings: bleached, Wamsutta S. T.....	115.3	Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	131.3
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, 18-gauge.....	115.8	Sheetings: brown, Pepperell R.....	132.7
Sheetings: brown, Indian Head.....	115.8	Sheetings: brown, Indian Head.....	133.4
Broadcloths: first quality, black.....	117.8	Print cloths: 64 by 64.....	134.8
Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.....	119.0	Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each.....	135.3
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	119.9	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	138.9
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta <sup>&lt;O&gt;</sup> <sub>XX</sub> .....	120.0	Denims: Amoskeag.....	138.9
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	121.1	Sheetings: bleached, Pepperell.....	142.0
Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	121.1	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	144.2
Shirtings: bleached, Lonsdale.....	122.7	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	146.0
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.....	123.0	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	149.9
Leather: sole, oak.....	123.3	Drillings: Stark A.....	164.5
Flannels: white, Ballard Vale No. 3.....	123.5	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Wool: Ohio, fine fleece, scoured.....	124.2	Hosiery: women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn.....	99.0
Boots and shoes: Women's solid grain shoes.....	125.1	Silk: raw, Italian.....	94.1
Blankets: all wool, 5 pounds to the pair.....	125.5	Silk: raw, Japan.....	87.7

Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.	PRICE INCREASED—concluded.		
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).....	111.1	Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	133.9
Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	115.9	Coal: anthracite, egg.....	133.9
Petroleum: refined, for export.....	118.6	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	147.7
Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	121.2	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	158.5
Coal: anthracite, broken.....	124.7	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Yough-ogheny) lump.....	125.2	Candles: adamantine.....	92.7
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	127.0	Matches: parlor, domestic.....	85.4

RELATIVE PRICES, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

*Metals and implements, 31 articles.*

Article.	Relative price, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, 1910.
PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....	100.0	Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	125.4
Trowels: M. C. O., brick.....	100.0	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	129.8
PRICE INCREASED.		Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	131.4
Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common..	100.9	Zinc: sheet.....	132.2
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....	101.3	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	145.2
Lead pipe.....	105.0	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.....	183.5
Steel rails.....	107.4	Tin: pig.....	186.3
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	108.7	Locks: common mortise.....	202.0
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	109.1	Door knobs: steel, bronze-plated.....	279.9
Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	112.8	PRICE DECREASED.	
Quicksilver.....	116.1	Wood screws: 1-inch.....	98.5
Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	117.3	Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	98.4
Lead: pig.....	117.6	Copper wire: bare.....	98.0
Steel billets.....	117.9	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common..	87.3
Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	122.4	Barb wire: galvanized.....	84.4
Spelter: western.....	124.6	Silver: bar, fine.....	72.4
Pig iron: Bessemer.....	124.8		

*Lumber and building materials, 20 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Brick: common domestic.....	102.8	Spruce.....	171.4
Cement: Rosendale.....	106.6	Hemlock.....	172.4
Carbonate of lead: American.....	119.9	Linseed oil: raw.....	186.7
Maple: hard.....	120.0	Tar.....	187.1
Shingles: cypress.....	123.8	Poplar.....	196.1
Lime: common.....	125.4	Turpentine: spirits of.....	204.3
Window glass: American, single, thirds..	128.5	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	363.4
Oxide of zinc: American.....	134.5	PRICE DECREASED.	
Window glass: American, single, firsts..	136.2	Putty: bulk.....	72.8
Oak: white, plain.....	144.9		
Oak: white, quartered.....	163.9		
Pine: yellow, siding.....	166.8		

*Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Alum: lump.....	104.8	Opium: natural, in cases.....	227.6
Brimstone: crude.....	106.3	PRICE DECREASED.	
Sulphuric acid.....	112.4	Quinine: American.....	56.9
Alcohol: grain.....	113.9	Alcohol: wood, refined.....	52.4
Muriatic acid.....	125.0		
Glycerin: refined.....	153.1		

*House-furnishing goods, 13 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Glassware: apples.....	100.9	Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	99.5
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	103.2	Table cutlery: carvers.....	93.8
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	104.8	Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	82.5
Woodenware: tubs, oak-grained.....	119.7	Glassware: pitchers.....	80.2
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	138.6	Glassware: tumblers.....	67.6
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	143.8		
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	145.3		
Woodenware: pails, oak-grained.....	146.3		

RELATIVE PRICES, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899—Concluded.

Miscellaneous, 12 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Starch: laundry.....	112.1	Rope: manila.....	94.1
Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	114.9	Paper: wrapping, manila.....	85.9
Proof spirits.....	115.2	Paper: news, wood.....	68.9
Tobacco: plug.....	118.6		
Malt: western made.....	126.1		
Cottonseed meal.....	152.8		
Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	171.4		
Cottonseed oil: summer yellow, prime.....	196.1		
Rubber: Para Island, new.....	233.2		

The facts presented in the foregoing table are summarized in the following table, which shows the changes in prices of articles in each group, classified by per cent of change:

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES IN EACH GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF CHANGE, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

Group.	Number of articles.	Number of articles for which price—											
		Increased—					Was same as base.	Decreased—					
		100 per cent and more.	50 and under 100 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	Less than 10 per cent.		Less than 10 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	50 per cent and more.		
Farm products.....	14	3	5	6									
Food, etc.....	48	1	9	13	7	8		3	5	1			1
Cloths and clothing.....	42		1	19	17	2		2	1				
Fuel and lighting.....	13		1	5	5			1	1				
Metals and implements.....	31	2	2	5	8	6	2	3	2		1		
Lumber and building materials.....	20	2	7	5	3	2					1		1
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	1	1	1	2	2					2		2
House-furnishing goods.....	13			4	1	3		2	2	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	12	1	3	1	4			1	1	1			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		

The number and per cent of the above articles which showed each classified increase or decrease are given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ARTICLES, BY CLASSIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICE, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.		Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
<b>Price increased:</b>			<b>Price decreased:</b>		
100 per cent and more.....	10	4.9	Less than 10 per cent.....	12	5.9
50 and under 100 per cent.....	29	14.4	10 and under 25 per cent.....	12	5.9
25 and under 50 per cent.....	59	29.2	25 and under 50 per cent.....	7	3.5
10 and under 25 per cent.....	47	23.3	50 per cent and more.....	1	.5
Less than 10 per cent.....	23	11.4			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Price same as base.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In the following table the December, 1910, relative price is compared with the average for 1890 to 1899. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is in every case the base, or 100 per cent. Only those commodities are included for which the quotations throughout the 21-year period have been for practically the same description of article. In using this table it must be borne in mind that the comparison is between the relative prices for December, 1910, and the average price for the base period.

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

*Farm products, 14 articles.*

[For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I, page 362 et seq. Average for 1890-1899=100.0]

Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Oats: contract grades, cash.....	117.1	Hides: green, salted, packers'.....	154.7
Hops: New York State, prime to choice.....	121.4	Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	169.0
Corn: contract grades, cash.....	125.8	Hogs: light.....	172.9
Cattle: steers, choice to prime.....	126.1	Hogs: heavy.....	175.6
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	129.8	Barley: choice to fancy malting.....	189.0
Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	131.7	Cotton: upland, middling.....	193.7
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	153.0	Flaxseed: No. 1.....	224.6

*Food, etc., 47 articles.*

Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	100.5	Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	137.5
Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	102.0	Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	138.2
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	102.5	Butter: dairy, New York State.....	143.6
Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	108.1	Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	148.8
Salt: American, medium.....	109.3	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	152.2
Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	109.3	Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	157.0
Starch: pure corn.....	109.5	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	161.0
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	109.6	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	162.8
Meal: corn, fine white.....	112.1	Lard: prime, contract.....	163.6
Fruit: prunes, California 60s to 70s.....	111.5	Milk: fresh.....	166.7
Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	115.5	Meat: beef, salt extra, mess.....	169.0
Flour: buckwheat.....	115.8	Tallow.....	172.4
Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....	117.3	Meat: pork, salt, mess.....	177.6
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	119.0	Fruit: currants, in barrels.....	198.4
Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	122.2	Eggs: New-laid, fair to fancy near-by.....	233.1
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	122.6		
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	123.2	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Flour: rye.....	124.4	Sugar: granulated.....	98.8
Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....	126.2	Bread: crackers, soda.....	97.5
Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	127.4	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	96.9
Fish: salmon, canned.....	132.4	Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	93.6
Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	133.0	Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	88.2
Beans: medium, choice.....	134.7	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.....	85.0
Butter: creamery (Elgin market).....	137.1	Tea: Formosa, fine.....	84.5
		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	77.7
		Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	47.8

*Cloths and clothing, 42 articles.*

Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE SAME AS BASE.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—continued.</b>	
Hosiery: women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn.....	100.0	Boots and shoes: men's vic kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....	113.0
		Leather: sole, oak.....	113.0
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Ginghams; Lancaster.....	113.4
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....	102.1	Flannels: white, Ballard Vale No. 3.....	114.1
Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.....	106.1	Sheetings: bleached, Wamsutta S. T.....	115.3
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....	111.1	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.....	115.6

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899—Con.

*Cloths and clothing, 42 articles—Concluded.*

Article	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED—continued.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, 18-gauge.....	115.8	Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	131.3
Broadcloths: first quality, black.....	116.6	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	132.0
Blankets: all wool, 5 pounds to the pair.....	119.0	Print cloths: 64 by 64.....	132.1
Wool: Ohio fine fleece, scoured.....	119.4	Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each.....	135.3
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	119.9	Sheetings: brown, Pepperell R.....	136.1
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.....	120.3	Denims: Amoskeag.....	133.9
Shirtings: bleached, Lonsdale.....	120.4	Sheetings: brown, Indian Head.....	139.8
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	121.1	Sheetings: bleached, Pepperell.....	143.3
Leather: sole, hemlock.....	121.2	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	144.2
Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	122.3	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	146.1
Shirtings: bleached, Fruit of the Loom.....	123.6	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	146.5
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta <sup>o</sup> XX.....	125.3	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	148.3
Cotton thread: 6-cord, J. & P. Coats.....	126.4	Drillings: Stark A.....	168.3
Ticking: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	127.2	PRICE DECREASED.	
Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.....	127.5	Silk: raw, Japan.....	98.4
Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.....	130.4	Silk: raw, Italian.....	98.3
		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece, scoured.....	97.4

*Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.*

Article	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	103.9	Coal: anthracite, egg.....	137.7
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).....	113.0	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	142.8
Petroleum: refined, for export.....	114.0	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	163.2
Coal: anthracite, broken.....	124.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	130.4	Coke, Connellsville, furnace.....	95.7
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny), lump.....	132.3	Candles: adamantine.....	92.7
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	137.7	Matches: parlor domestic.....	85.4

*Metals and implements, 31 articles.*

Article	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE SAME AS BASE.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....	100.0	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	130.1
Trowels: M. C. O., brick.....	100.0	Spelter: western.....	132.7
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		Zinc: sheet.....	134.2
Copper: sheet, hot rolled.....	100.4	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	149.2
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....	101.3	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.....	200.6
Lead pipe.....	101.7	Tin: pig.....	206.7
Quicksilver.....	102.8	Locks: common mortise.....	208.1
Steel billets.....	106.8	Door knobs: steel, bronze-plated.....	234.6
Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	107.3	PRICE DECREASED.	
Steel rails.....	107.4	Wood screws: 1-inch.....	99.3
Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	108.1	Copper wire: bare.....	97.3
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	109.1	Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	94.7
Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	112.2	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.....	93.0
Pig iron: Bessemer.....	115.4	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.....	83.3
Lead: pig.....	118.1	Barb wire: galvanized.....	79.2
Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	124.0	Silver: bar, fine.....	73.8
Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	128.6		

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899—Con.

*Lumber and building materials, 20 articles.*

Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1910.
<b>PRICE INCREASED.</b>		<b>PRICE INCREASED—concluded.</b>	
Cement: Rosendale.....	104.3	Hemlock.....	171.4
Shingles: cypress.....	118.7	Poplar.....	197.7
Carbonate of lead: American.....	123.2	Linseed oil: raw.....	209.5
Lime: common.....	125.4	Tar.....	215.8
Window glass: American, single, thirds.....	126.2	Turpentine: spirits of.....	234.8
Maple: hard.....	126.4	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	420.2
Window glass: American, single, firsts.....	133.9		
Oxide of zinc: American.....	134.5	<b>PRICE DECREASED.</b>	
Oak: white, plain.....	145.6	Brick: common domestic.....	89.9
Oak: white, quartered.....	163.5	Putty: bulk.....	72.8
Pine: yellow, siding.....	165.2		
Spruce.....	167.3		

*Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Alum: lump.....	104.8	Quinine: American.....	56.9
Brimstone: crude.....	106.3	Alcohol: wood, refined.....	52.4
Sulphuric acid.....	112.4		
Alcohol: grain.....	112.5		
Muriatic acid.....	125.0		
Glycerin: refined.....	185.8		
Opium: natural, in cases.....	205.5		

*House-furnishing goods, 13 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	103.4	Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	99.8
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	105.0	Glassware: nappies.....	98.2
Woodenware: tubs, oak-grained.....	118.8	Table cutlery: carvers.....	93.8
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	143.8	Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	82.5
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	145.3	Glassware: pitchers.....	76.6
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	145.5	Glassware: tumblers.....	67.6
Woodenware: pails, oak-grained.....	146.3		

*Miscellaneous, 12 articles.*

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Starch: laundry.....	100.6	Rope: manila.....	96.4
Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	113.9	Paper: wrapping, manila.....	85.9
Proof spirits.....	115.7	Paper: news, wood.....	73.6
Tobacco: plug.....	118.6		
Cottonseed meal.....	135.9		
Malt: western made.....	146.5		
Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	149.4		
Rubber: Para Island, new.....	154.2		
Cottonseed oil: summer yellow, prime.....	169.4		



The facts presented in the foregoing table are summarized in the following table, which shows the changes in prices of articles in each group, classified by per cent of change:

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES IN EACH GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF CHANGE, DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

Group.	Number of articles.	Number of articles for which price—								
		Increased—					Was same as base.	Decreased—		
		100 per cent and more.	50 and under 100 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	Less than 10 per cent.		Less than 10 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.
Farm products.....	14	1	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Food, etc.....	48	1	10	10	10	8	.....	4	4	1
Cloths and clothing.....	42	.....	1	17	18	2	1	3	.....	.....
Fuel and lighting.....	13	.....	1	5	3	1	.....	2	1	.....
Metals and implements.....	31	4	.....	5	4	9	2	4	2	1
Lumber and building materials.....	20	4	5	6	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
House-furnishing goods.....	13	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	2	1
Miscellaneous.....	12	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total.....	202	11	27	55	45	26	3	17	11	7

The number and per cent of the above articles which showed each specified increase or decrease are given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ARTICLES, BY CLASSIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, DECEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899.

	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.		Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
Price increased:			Price decreased:		
100 per cent and more.....	11	5.4	Less than 10 per cent.....	17	8.4
50 and under 100 per cent...	27	13.4	10 and under 25 per cent...	11	5.4
25 and under 50 per cent...	55	27.2	25 and under 50 per cent.....	7	3.5
10 and under 25 per cent.....	45	22.3	Total.....	35	17.3
Less than 10 per cent.....	26	12.9	Grand total.....	202	100.0
Total.....	164	81.2			
Price same as base.....	3	1.5			

In Table III, page 465 et seq., relative prices for articles of like character in a general group have been brought together for easy comparison. A table is here given in which the relative prices of certain raw commodities and of articles manufactured therefrom, or of articles otherwise closely related, classified in the general tables in different groups, have been assembled for ready comparison.

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO DECEMBER 1910.

[Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cattle and cattle products.						Dairy products.		
	Cattle.	Beef, fresh.	Beef, hams.	Beef, mess.	Tallow.	Hides.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
1890.....	89.5	89.2	80.4	86.8	105.7	99.6	103.1	100.4	97.1
1891.....	100.2	106.2	85.8	104.4	111.0	101.5	104.7	116.1	102.4
1892.....	95.4	98.8	80.5	84.8	106.4	92.8	105.1	116.4	107.2
1893.....	103.0	105.4	98.6	102.2	125.1	79.9	109.4	121.3	109.0
1894.....	96.3	97.0	101.5	101.0	110.3	68.4	103.1	102.2	107.4
1895.....	103.7	102.7	95.9	101.4	99.8	109.7	99.2	94.5	94.1
1896.....	88.3	90.5	88.1	93.7	78.9	86.6	91.8	82.3	93.0
1897.....	96.5	99.7	125.1	95.7	76.3	106.3	92.2	84.1	98.1
1898.....	102.2	101.3	118.8	114.2	81.8	122.8	93.7	86.8	83.3
1899.....	113.2	108.3	125.6	115.9	104.1	131.8	99.2	95.8	108.9
1900.....	111.3	104.3	114.2	121.7	111.5	127.4	107.5	101.7	114.3
1901.....	116.6	102.1	112.6	116.3	119.1	152.0	102.7	97.7	102.4
1902.....	139.8	125.9	118.0	147.1	144.6	142.8	112.9	112.1	114.1
1903.....	105.8	101.7	117.2	113.1	117.2	124.8	112.9	105.7	123.3
1904.....	110.9	106.1	123.5	109.4	105.5	124.4	107.8	98.4	103.2
1905.....	111.2	104.0	121.6	125.0	105.2	152.6	113.3	128.5	122.8
1906.....	114.2	101.2	119.2	110.3	119.3	164.7	118.0	113.1	133.0
1907.....	122.9	114.7	144.0	122.5	142.8	155.3	131.4	128.5	143.3
1908.....	127.4	129.5	153.2	164.5	126.7	142.6	129.0	122.1	138.2
1909.....	137.1	133.1	138.8	137.5	136.6	175.8	132.5	131.7	150.5
1910.....	147.1	142.2	138.2	182.0	167.6	165.0	144.3	138.5	159.3
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	137.1	135.7	138.2	145.3	155.9	189.4	161.6	155.2	174.2
Feb.....	139.6	131.7	138.2	151.2	157.2	176.1	156.9	135.5	174.8
Mar.....	135.3	142.1	138.2	183.6	162.8	152.1	147.1	148.1	174.8
Apr.....	132.0	137.3	138.2	193.3	172.4	158.8	140.4	143.1	174.5
May.....	157.6	153.2	138.2	193.3	164.1	168.1	117.6	131.5	150.3
June.....	160.7	143.9	138.2	194.9	155.9	168.1	117.6	121.5	144.4
July.....	153.4	146.1	138.2	193.3	156.6	153.5	127.8	130.1	150.1
Aug.....	151.0	141.8	138.2	190.2	169.7	160.1	137.3	134.5	161.5
Sept.....	146.8	144.6	138.2	191.8	178.2	165.4	143.9	136.4	152.6
Oct.....	141.7	136.7	138.2	196.5	181.1	170.8	156.9	136.7	153.3
Nov.....	132.9	136.5	138.2	187.1	182.3	162.8	156.9	142.8	155.0
Dec.....	127.9	134.4	138.2	169.0	172.4	154.7	166.7	138.0	157.0
Year or month.	Hogs and hog products.					Sheep and sheep products.			
	Hogs.	Bacon.	Hams, smoked.	Mess pork.	Lard.	Sheep.	Mutton.	Wool.	
1890.....	89.2	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.8	119.3	123.7	132.1	
1891.....	99.2	103.7	99.8	97.2	100.9	117.8	114.9	125.8	
1892.....	115.7	116.6	109.3	99.1	117.9	125.2	121.2	113.2	
1893.....	148.6	154.7	126.9	157.6	157.5	103.8	106.5	101.6	
1894.....	112.2	111.8	103.6	121.4	118.2	73.6	80.2	79.1	
1895.....	96.6	96.3	96.2	101.7	99.8	78.4	82.2	70.1	
1896.....	78.3	73.1	95.8	76.8	71.7	78.7	82.9	70.6	
1897.....	82.8	79.9	90.9	76.6	67.4	94.2	96.6	88.7	
1898.....	85.6	89.4	82.0	84.8	84.4	104.9	98.0	108.3	
1899.....	91.8	85.8	93.8	80.3	85.0	104.3	94.3	110.8	
1900.....	115.5	111.5	104.2	107.5	105.5	112.0	96.4	117.7	
1901.....	134.5	132.3	109.2	134.2	135.3	92.0	89.5	96.6	
1902.....	155.2	159.3	123.1	154.2	161.9	103.2	97.9	100.8	
1903.....	137.2	142.6	129.2	143.1	134.1	98.4	96.7	110.3	
1904.....	116.7	115.1	108.9	120.6	111.8	109.1	103.2	115.5	
1905.....	120.2	119.0	106.3	123.9	113.9	131.5	113.9	127.3	
1906.....	142.2	139.9	125.5	150.5	135.6	132.6	120.7	121.1	
1907.....	139.2	140.7	132.4	151.0	140.7	126.9	116.0	121.5	
1908.....	129.5	133.1	114.3	137.3	138.8	111.0	114.5	118.3	
1909.....	169.1	173.4	153.1	183.5	178.7	121.7	119.2	126.5	
1910.....	203.3	197.2	167.1	204.1	191.6	124.4	133.3	115.8	
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	192.2	197.4	150.0	205.0	194.3	134.7	131.8	126.8	
Feb.....	206.8	199.9	155.7	207.1	196.2	161.4	144.3	124.9	
Mar.....	238.0	219.8	176.8	232.3	219.3	189.4	175.7	123.3	
Apr.....	223.2	218.1	181.1	220.5	203.4	182.5	186.5	120.1	
May.....	214.8	211.1	180.4	208.0	200.8	143.3	161.8	118.5	
June.....	213.2	214.5	182.0	209.5	192.0	119.4	140.1	116.8	
July.....	200.5	205.8	183.6	221.3	183.6	96.0	122.7	113.4	
Aug.....	194.9	195.4	173.6	214.0	183.3	97.7	116.0	111.8	
Sept.....	212.5	194.3	168.7	203.1	194.6	101.5	117.8	108.3	
Oct.....	195.8	179.2	162.6	180.5	194.5	94.4	110.2	108.3	
Nov.....	169.9	167.3	150.4	168.1	171.4	85.2	92.8	108.3	
Dec.....	174.3	162.0	137.5	177.6	163.6	87.3	96.9	108.3	

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

Year or month.	Corn, etc.			Flaxseed, etc.		Rye and rye flour.		Wheat and wheat flour.		Flour, etc.		
	Corn.	Glucose. <sup>1</sup>	Meal.	Flaxseed.	Linseed oil.	Rye.	Rye flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat flour.	Crackers.	Loaf bread.
1890....	103.8	.....	100.8	125.5	135.8	103.0	101.4	118.9	120.9	120.9	107.7	100.9
1891....	151.0	.....	142.0	97.1	106.8	157.6	148.3	128.1	125.6	125.6	107.7	100.9
1892....	118.3	.....	114.0	91.4	90.0	127.7	121.1	104.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	100.9
1893....	104.2	124.3	105.8	97.7	102.2	92.6	93.0	90.1	89.3	89.3	100.6	100.9
1894....	113.7	111.4	105.6	121.6	115.6	88.1	83.8	74.4	77.6	77.6	98.8	100.9
1895....	104.0	109.2	103.3	111.8	115.6	91.2	94.5	79.9	84.4	84.4	95.6	98.7
1896....	87.8	81.7	77.4	72.9	81.2	66.5	80.9	85.4	91.2	91.2	94.1	94.5
1897....	66.9	86.0	76.5	78.1	72.2	74.9	84.6	105.8	110.1	110.1	85.3	100.9
1898....	82.6	91.8	83.7	99.8	86.5	93.8	92.9	117.8	109.0	109.0	107.3	100.9
1899....	87.6	95.6	91.2	104.0	94.1	104.4	99.4	94.7	87.9	87.9	99.1	100.9
1900....	100.2	104.9	97.0	145.7	138.7	97.9	103.3	93.7	88.3	88.3	102.7	100.9
1901....	130.6	116.0	115.5	145.8	140.0	100.8	100.1	95.7	87.4	87.4	108.2	100.9
1902....	156.9	153.6	148.2	135.0	130.8	102.5	103.8	98.7	89.7	89.7	108.2	100.9
1903....	121.1	129.7	124.7	94.1	91.9	97.5	94.9	105.1	97.1	97.1	101.3	100.9
1904....	132.6	126.3	129.5	99.6	91.7	133.4	131.1	138.3	125.4	125.4	103.4	106.0
1905....	131.7	125.1	128.4	107.6	103.1	134.5	134.7	134.5	122.3	122.3	113.8	110.9
1906....	121.8	142.9	122.5	99.1	89.3	115.5	115.9	105.6	96.8	96.8	112.1	110.9
1907....	138.8	159.4	131.5	106.1	95.7	145.4	138.7	120.8	108.6	108.6	112.1	110.9
1908....	179.9	186.2	156.4	108.0	96.5	148.0	142.8	131.8	118.8	118.8	112.1	114.5
1909....	175.5	174.4	156.7	140.6	127.9	148.0	135.2	159.7	138.6	138.6	112.8	117.1
1910....	152.7	136.9	146.3	203.7	186.7	147.0	127.5	146.1	125.8	125.8	120.7	117.9
<b>1910.</b>												
Jan....	170.9	149.5	162.3	178.8	167.6	151.7	131.9	158.6	136.8	136.8	120.7	117.9
Feb....	169.2	153.0	167.1	187.7	169.8	153.5	131.9	159.5	136.5	136.5	120.7	117.9
Mar....	164.2	153.0	167.1	192.7	169.8	149.7	133.4	157.8	135.4	135.4	120.7	117.9
Apr....	153.0	146.0	147.7	203.0	178.6	148.4	129.6	150.6	129.3	129.3	120.7	117.9
May....	158.4	138.9	147.7	212.5	185.2	146.6	128.1	146.8	125.4	125.4	120.7	117.9
June....	154.6	136.1	147.7	186.8	180.8	143.0	125.9	138.4	119.1	119.1	120.7	117.9
July....	162.9	129.0	147.7	181.9	174.2	144.4	125.9	152.0	128.5	128.5	120.7	117.9
Aug....	165.0	139.6	147.7	212.0	198.5	143.3	129.6	148.2	126.8	126.8	120.7	117.9
Sept....	145.3	139.6	147.7	221.9	198.5	139.0	121.3	141.9	122.4	122.4	120.7	117.9
Oct....	130.2	122.0	145.3	211.6	198.5	144.1	122.1	136.9	118.8	118.8	120.7	117.9
Nov....	131.3	118.5	113.8	230.4	209.5	147.7	125.9	131.1	114.8	114.8	120.7	117.9
Dec....	125.8	117.8	113.8	224.6	209.5	153.0	124.4	131.7	116.0	116.0	120.7	117.9

Cotton and cotton goods.

Year or month.	Cotton: upland, mid-dling.	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos-keag.	Calico.	Cotton flannels.	Cotton thread.	Cotton yarns.	Denims.	Drillings.	Ginghams.	Hosiery.
1891....	110.8	111.7	104.0	121.8	100.7	112.8	109.6	114.6	122.1	122.8
1892....	99.0	110.8	117.5	115.9	100.7	117.0	109.6	102.2	122.1	117.4
1893....	107.2	106.8	113.0	101.4	100.7	110.5	112.5	105.6	114.9	109.0
1894....	90.2	91.1	99.5	95.7	100.7	93.0	105.4	97.1	89.5	100.8
1895....	94.0	82.2	94.9	91.7	100.7	92.1	94.6	93.2	87.0	94.4
1896....	102.0	91.6	94.9	93.9	99.6	93.0	94.6	100.2	88.0	90.5
1897....	92.2	92.9	90.4	88.6	98.4	90.6	89.2	90.4	84.2	86.7
1898....	76.9	95.6	81.4	81.0	98.4	90.8	85.9	86.8	83.1	83.4
1899....	84.7	103.4	87.3	88.0	98.4	88.5	88.8	88.5	89.7	82.5
1900....	123.8	112.6	94.9	101.6	120.1	115.5	102.8	105.0	96.3	87.3
1901....	111.1	101.0	90.4	95.4	120.1	98.3	100.2	102.2	92.3	85.9
1902....	115.1	102.4	90.4	96.1	120.1	94.0	100.6	102.0	99.2	85.2
1903....	144.7	104.2	91.1	106.8	120.1	112.9	108.0	109.9	101.8	90.1
1904....	155.9	128.4	95.7	125.6	120.1	119.5	116.6	126.7	99.9	89.2
1905....	123.1	109.6	93.5	119.7	120.1	105.7	103.8	123.8	93.4	87.5
1906....	142.0	129.1	99.5	128.2	120.1	120.8	118.1	138.8	104.7	89.7
1907....	153.0	138.5	121.0	139.5	134.8	133.9	132.3	147.2	122.0	97.4
1908....	134.8	134.3	104.3	119.2	131.7	108.8	111.1	130.6	101.5	89.5
1909....	156.0	134.6	97.1	108.4	126.4	118.6	119.9	139.7	107.2	92.3
1910....	194.8	146.0	106.8	128.9	126.4	133.4	138.9	154.2	123.2	93.1
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	191.3	139.4	105.1	128.9	126.4	139.1	143.7	151.4	124.5	93.4
Feb....	189.4	143.0	105.1	128.9	126.4	136.2	143.7	151.4	124.5	93.4
Mar....	193.8	143.0	114.6	128.9	126.4	131.9	143.7	151.4	124.5	93.4
Apr....	194.1	143.0	114.6	128.9	126.4	131.3	143.7	152.1	124.5	94.7
May....	199.9	150.1	105.1	128.9	126.4	132.6	134.1	152.1	124.5	94.7
June....	198.9	150.1	105.1	128.9	126.4	128.9	134.1	156.0	122.3	90.9
July....	200.8	150.1	105.1	128.9	126.4	127.4	134.1	156.0	122.3	90.9
Aug....	214.6	146.5	105.1	128.9	126.4	132.1	134.1	156.0	122.3	90.9
Sept....	178.6	146.5	105.1	128.9	126.4	131.3	138.9	156.0	122.3	92.8
Oct....	186.5	146.5	105.1	128.9	126.4	134.9	138.9	156.0	122.3	94.7
Nov....	190.7	146.5	105.1	128.9	126.4	136.2	138.9	156.0	122.3	93.8
Dec....	193.7	146.5	105.1	128.9	126.4	139.1	138.9	156.0	122.3	93.8

<sup>1</sup> A average for 1893-1899=100.0.

## RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

Year or month.	Cotton and cotton goods.				Wool and woollen goods.					
	Print cloths.	Sheetings.	Shirtings.	Ticking.	Wool.	Blankets (all wool).	Broadcloths.	Carpets.	Flannels.	Horse blankets.
1890....	117.7	117.6	112.9	113.1	132.1	108.3	113.7	105.3	116.8	109.1
1891....	103.5	112.3	110.2	110.7	125.8	106.0	113.7	112.8	116.8	104.7
1892....	119.3	103.8	107.4	108.4	113.2	107.1	113.7	104.5	115.9	109.1
1893....	114.6	107.7	110.2	111.3	101.6	107.1	113.7	104.5	109.5	104.7
1894....	96.8	95.9	99.9	102.2	79.1	101.2	91.2	98.7	94.1	96.0
1895....	100.9	94.6	97.6	94.8	70.1	89.3	79.7	91.0	81.7	92.5
1896....	90.9	97.4	97.9	96.0	70.6	89.3	79.7	90.2	85.4	90.8
1897....	87.6	91.8	92.0	91.9	88.7	89.3	98.2	93.5	82.6	99.5
1898....	72.6	86.7	83.8	84.3	108.3	107.1	98.2	100.2	97.8	99.5
1899....	96.3	92.2	87.8	87.0	110.8	95.2	98.2	99.4	99.5	94.2
1900....	108.6	105.9	100.4	102.2	117.7	107.1	108.0	102.7	108.7	118.7
1901....	99.3	101.8	98.9	95.5	96.6	101.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	109.9
1902....	108.9	101.4	98.8	99.0	100.8	101.2	110.3	102.5	105.8	109.9
1903....	113.3	110.6	103.2	104.1	110.3	110.1	110.3	108.6	114.3	117.8
1904....	117.3	121.1	104.7	114.3	115.5	110.1	110.5	110.0	117.6	122.2
1905....	110.0	113.5	101.2	102.1	127.3	119.0	115.2	115.7	118.4	130.9
1906....	127.7	122.4	111.1	119.0	121.1	122.0	116.6	117.7	122.4	135.3
1907....	167.4	132.2	137.4	129.4	121.5	119.0	116.6	123.2	123.1	130.9
1908....	118.0	120.0	120.0	106.0	118.3	113.1	115.6	118.9	121.4	126.5
1909....	126.5	119.6	116.4	111.3	126.5	119.0	116.6	116.8	122.9	126.5
1910....	134.8	131.5	119.8	121.1	115.8	125.5	117.8	117.3	123.5	135.3
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	147.6	135.5	128.1	132.0	126.8	131.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
Feb....	149.8	134.1	128.1	132.0	124.9	131.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
Mar....	145.3	134.7	128.1	132.0	123.3	131.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
Apr....	133.9	130.9	117.6	113.1	120.1	131.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
May....	126.6	129.2	117.1	113.1	118.5	125.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
June....	127.7	128.7	117.1	113.1	116.8	125.0	118.9	117.3	124.4	135.3
July....	126.0	128.6	114.3	113.1	113.4	125.0	116.6	117.3	124.4	135.3
Aug....	132.1	128.0	115.1	113.1	111.8	125.0	116.6	117.3	124.4	135.3
Sept....	131.0	129.7	115.1	117.8	108.3	125.0	116.6	117.3	124.4	135.3
Oct....	132.6	132.4	117.7	120.2	108.3	119.0	116.6	117.3	124.4	135.3
Nov....	133.2	132.9	119.3	127.2	108.3	119.0	116.6	117.3	124.4	135.3
Dec....	132.1	133.5	119.3	127.2	108.3	119.0	116.6	117.3	114.1	135.3

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO DECEMBER, 1910—Concluded.

Year or month.	Wool and woolen goods.					Hides, leather, and boots and shoes.			Petroleum.	
	Over-coat-ings (all wool).	Suit-ings.	Under- wear (all wool).	Women's dress goods (all wool).	Worst- ed yarns.	Hides.	Leather.	Boots and shoes.	Crude.	Re- fined.
1890....	111.9	113.1	106.2	117.6	122.3	99.6	100.6	104.8	95.4	112.4
1891....	111.9	113.1	110.0	123.0	123.4	101.5	100.9	103.5	73.6	102.2
1892....	111.9	113.4	110.0	124.1	117.2	92.8	97.0	102.7	61.1	91.5
1893....	108.6	112.7	110.0	114.7	109.5	79.9	96.9	100.9	70.3	81.0
1894....	97.5	98.3	92.7	90.6	91.3	68.4	91.5	99.4	92.2	80.5
1895....	90.8	89.2	92.7	82.7	74.0	109.7	108.0	98.7	149.2	106.6
1896....	86.7	87.8	92.7	74.1	72.9	86.6	95.2	99.6	129.5	112.5
1897....	87.8	88.7	92.7	82.2	82.5	106.3	96.1	97.2	86.5	96.6
1898....	97.1	103.4	92.7	88.5	100.5	122.8	104.4	96.3	100.2	99.5
1899....	100.6	106.1	100.4	102.7	106.7	131.8	109.3	96.8	142.1	118.0
1900....	116.1	115.8	100.4	118.7	118.4	127.4	113.2	99.4	148.5	132.6
1901....	105.3	104.9	100.4	107.9	102.2	132.0	110.8	99.2	132.9	119.3
1902....	105.3	105.8	100.4	109.8	111.7	142.8	112.7	98.9	135.9	118.8
1903....	110.2	109.0	100.4	114.4	118.0	124.8	112.0	100.2	174.5	142.8
1904....	110.3	109.0	100.4	115.6	116.5	124.4	108.5	101.1	178.8	140.5
1905....	118.2	122.7	100.4	129.7	124.7	152.6	112.1	107.4	152.1	126.6
1906....	126.1	134.8	115.8	134.1	128.5	164.7	120.4	121.8	175.5	131.8
1907....	124.8	133.1	115.8	130.9	127.9	155.3	124.0	125.9	190.5	139.1
1908....	122.6	127.6	115.8	127.0	117.6	142.6	119.4	121.3	195.6	143.1
1909....	109.8	135.1	115.8	133.4	130.2	175.8	126.8	128.1	182.7	133.7
1910....	110.7	134.7	115.8	136.3	123.7	165.0	125.3	126.6	147.7	120.5
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	114.0	139.6	115.8	140.7	130.0	189.4	130.8	129.5	157.1	127.4
Feb....	114.0	140.8	115.8	140.7	130.0	176.1	130.8	128.8	153.8	127.4
Mar....	114.0	140.8	115.8	140.7	128.7	152.1	128.9	128.8	153.8	127.4
Apr....	111.0	139.3	115.8	140.7	127.5	153.8	128.3	128.8	153.8	127.4
May....	111.0	139.3	115.8	140.7	123.6	168.1	127.0	127.5	148.3	126.2
June....	111.0	139.3	115.8	136.3	123.6	168.1	127.0	126.9	148.3	126.2
July....	111.0	128.8	115.8	132.5	123.6	153.5	125.0	126.9	142.8	119.9
Aug....	111.0	128.8	115.8	132.5	120.1	160.1	123.8	125.4	142.8	117.2
Sept....	107.9	129.7	115.8	132.5	118.8	165.4	122.2	124.8	142.8	117.2
Oct....	107.9	130.1	115.8	132.5	118.8	170.8	120.8	124.8	142.8	110.5
Nov....	107.9	130.1	115.8	132.5	118.8	162.8	119.4	124.1	142.8	109.7
Dec....	107.9	130.1	115.8	133.4	120.3	154.7	119.4	123.4	142.8	109.7

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 334 to 346.]

FARM PRODUCTS.

BARLEY: Choice to fancy malting, by sample.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.69½-\$0.74 .71 - .74 .72½ .74 .72½ .74	Apr....	\$0.65-\$0.68 .63- .66 .65- .70 .62- .67 .62- .64	July...	\$0.65-\$0.69 .68- .74 .75- .77 .70- .77 .66- .73	Oct.....	\$0.71 - \$0.76 .75 - .77 .74 - .77 .72 - .76
Feb.....	.69 - .71 .70 - .73 .71 - .73 .70 - .73	May...	.62- .64 .63- .65 .65- .68 .65- .67	Aug....	.65- .69 .67- .70 .68- .75 .72- .75	Nov....	.72½- .78 .78½- .82 .82 - .83½ .79 - .82
Mar.....	.68½- .73 .68 - .70 .68 - .71 .67 - .69	June...	.64- .67 .65- .67½ .64- .68 .62- .66	Sept...	.69- .73 .69- .71 .71- .75 .71- .74½ .70- .72	Dec.....	.80 - .83½ .84 - .90 .86 - .89 .83 - .89 .83½- .89
						Average.	\$0.7197

CATTLE: Steers, choice to prime.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	Feb.....	Mar.....	Apr....	May...	June...	July...	Aug....	Sept...	Oct.....	Nov....	Dec....	Average.
\$7.15-\$8.40 7.15- 8.10 7.10- 7.90 6.85- 8.00 6.65- 7.75	(1) 7.00- 8.00 6.90- 7.90 7.25- 8.10	7.40- 8.15 7.65- 8.40 8.20- 8.65 8.15- 8.85 7.85- 8.60	\$8.00-\$8.65 7.90- 8.60 7.90- 8.60 7.75- 8.50	7.50- 8.30 8.00- 8.55 7.90- 8.60 8.00- 8.75 8.00- 8.60	8.20- 8.75 8.15- 8.75 8.15- 8.85 7.60- 8.40	\$7.75-\$8.55 7.60- 8.50 7.85- 8.55 7.50- 8.35	7.35- 8.05 7.50- 8.25 7.45- 8.25 7.90- 8.50 7.60- 8.30	7.50- 8.35 7.50- 8.35 7.30- 8.25 7.15- 7.90	\$7.15-\$7.75 7.35- 7.90 7.25- 7.90 7.30- 7.90 7.00- 7.60	6.90- 7.50 6.75- 7.50 6.65- 7.25 6.60- 7.15	6.35- 7.25 6.20- 6.75 6.60- 7.00 6.50- 7.00	\$7.712

CATTLE: Steers, good to choice.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	Feb.....	Mar.....	Apr....	May...	June...	July...	Aug....	Sept...	Oct.....	Nov....	Dec....	Average.
\$5.75-\$7.10 5.65- 7.10 5.60- 7.00 5.80- 6.75 5.70- 6.60	(1) 6.00- 6.90 6.00- 6.85 6.30- 7.10	6.60- 7.30 6.75- 7.60 7.25- 8.10 7.50- 8.10 7.25- 7.75	\$7.40-\$7.90 7.50- 7.85 7.50- 7.85 7.30- 7.75	7.15- 7.50 7.50- 7.90 7.40- 7.85 7.50- 7.90 7.50- 7.85	7.75- 8.15 7.75- 8.10 7.70- 8.10 7.10- 7.55	\$7.25-\$7.70 7.00- 7.50 7.15- 7.75 6.85- 7.45	6.75- 7.30 6.85- 7.40 6.75- 7.40 7.20- 8.50 6.90- 7.50	6.90- 7.40 6.80- 7.40 6.65- 7.25 6.40- 7.00	\$6.35-\$7.00 6.50- 7.25 6.30- 7.15 6.40- 7.25 6.25- 6.90	6.15- 6.80 6.00- 6.65 5.90- 6.60 6.00- 6.50	6.00- 6.35 5.70- 6.15 6.00- 6.50 6.00- 6.45	\$7.0173

1 No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

CORN: Contract grades, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.63½-\$0.66	Apr....	\$0.57½-\$0.58	July...	\$0.60½-\$0.60½	Oct.....	\$0.51½-\$0.52
	.65 - .65½		.58 - .58½		.59½ - .60		.50½ - .50½
	.65 - .65½		.56½ - .56½		.62 - .62½		.47½ - .47½
	.64½ - .65		.60 - .60½		.65½ - .65½		.47½ - .48
Feb.....	.63½ - .64	May....	.62 - .62½	Aug....	.62½ - .63	Nov....	.49½ - .50
	.63½ - .64		.62 - .62½		.64 - .64½		.50 - .50½
	.65 - .65½		.62 - .62½		.64½ - .64½		.51½ - .51½
	.64½ - .65		.58½ - .59		.61½ - .61½		.50½ - .50½
Mar.....	.64½ - .65	June...	.57½ - .57½	Sept...	.60½ - .60½	Dec.....	.47½ - .48
	.60½ - .61		.58½ - .58½		.57½ - .57½		.49 - .49½
	.63 - .63½		.60½ - .60½		.56½ - .56½		.48½ - .49
	.61 - .61½		.58½ - .59		.54½ - .54½		.46½ - .47
	.62 - .62½				.52½ - .53		.46½ - .46½
						Average.	\$0.5810

COTTON: Upland, middling.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.1590	Apr....	\$0.1455	July...	\$0.1545	Oct.....	\$0.1410
	.1530		.1530		.1545		.1475
	.1385		.1515		.1595		.1445
	.1435		.1525		.1550		.1460
Feb.....	.1470	May....	.1530	Aug....	.1530	Nov....	.1455
	.1500		.1370		.1600		.1495
	.1500		.1375		.1570		.1455
	.1410		.1585		.1655		.1495
Mar.....	.1485	June...	.1550	Sept...	.1425	Dec.....	.1510
	.1490		.1520		.1475		.1500
	.1515		.1530		.1385		.1505
	.1510		.1530		.1375		.1515
	.1530		.1595		.1300		.1495
						Average.	\$0.15118

FLAXSEED: No. 1 and No. 1 Northwestern, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on the first of each month; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$1.94 - \$2.04	Apr....	\$2.21 - \$2.31	July...	\$1.97½ - \$2.07½	Oct.....	\$2.29 - \$2.42
Feb.....	2.04 - 2.14	May....	2.31½ - 2.41½	Aug....	2.31 - 2.41	Nov....	2.50 - 2.63
Mar.....	2.09½ - 2.19½	June...	2.03 - 2.13	Sept...	2.41 - 2.53	Dec.....	2.43½ - 2.56½
						Average.	\$2.2671

HAY: Timothy, No. 1.

[Price per ton, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Inter-Ocean.]

Jan.....	\$16.50-\$17.00	Apr....	\$16.00-\$17.00	July...	\$17.00-\$18.00	Oct.....	\$17.50-\$18.50
	16.50 - 17.00		16.00 - 17.00		19.00 - 20.00		18.00 - 18.50
	18.00 - 18.50		16.00 - 17.00		20.00 - 21.00		16.50 - 17.00
	18.00 - 18.50		15.50 - 16.50		20.00 - 21.00		16.50 - 17.00
Feb.....	17.50 - 18.00	May....	15.00 - 16.00	Aug....	20.00 - 21.00	Nov....	16.00 - 16.50
	17.00 - 18.00		15.00 - 16.00		20.00 - 21.00		17.00 - 18.00
	17.00 - 18.00		13.50 - 14.50		18.00 - 19.00		17.50 - 18.50
	17.00 - 18.00		12.50 - 13.00		19.00 - 20.00		18.00 - 19.00
Mar.....	17.00 - 18.00	June...	15.00 - 16.00	Sept...	18.00 - 18.50	Dec.....	17.50 - 18.50
	17.00 - 18.00		15.00 - 16.00		16.50 - 17.50		18.00 - 19.00
	16.50 - 17.00		14.50 - 15.50		16.50 - 17.50		18.00 - 19.00
	16.50 - 17.00		14.50 - 15.50		16.50 - 17.50		17.00 - 18.00
	16.50 - 17.00		15.50 - 16.00		17.00 - 18.00		16.00 - 16.50
						Average.	\$17.2692

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

## HIDES: Green, salted, packer's, heavy native steers.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on the first of each month; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Apr.....	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.15	July....	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.16
Feb.....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.15 - .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.....	.15	Nov.....	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	June....	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .16	Sept....	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.1546

## HOGS: Heavy.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$8.55-\$8.65 8.60-8.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8.70-8.85 8.35-8.50 8.45-8.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$10.55-\$10.70 10.00-10.15 9.30-9.40 9.50-9.60	July....	\$9.00-\$9.30 8.45-8.80 8.40-8.75 8.35-8.60	Oct.....	\$8.20-\$8.70 8.20-8.60 8.35-8.85 8.35-8.75 7.70-8.35 7.90-8.40
Feb.....	(1) 8.75-8.85 9.20-9.40 9.55-9.65	May....	9.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.40-9.50 9.55-9.65 9.65-9.75 9.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	7.75-8.10 7.80-8.30 8.05-8.45 8.35-8.70 8.90-9.20	Nov.....	7.70-7.90 7.70-7.90 7.10-7.25 7.05-7.25
Mar.....	9.80-9.95 10.55-10.80 10.75-10.90 10.75-10.90 10.80-10.95	June....	9.20-9.30 9.35-9.45 9.50-9.65 9.30-9.45	Sept....	9.10-9.65 8.95-9.50 8.60-9.10 8.75-9.25	Dec.....	7.40-7.55 7.90-8.05 7.60-7.75 7.80-7.95
						Average.	\$8.9428

## HOGS: Light.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$8.25-\$8.50 8.30-8.60 8.40-8.70 8.05-8.35 8.15-8.45	Apr.....	\$10.30-\$10.55 9.95-10.15 9.20-9.50 9.30-9.55	July....	\$9.25-\$9.45 8.90-9.25 8.60-9.00 8.60-8.90	Oct.....	\$8.60-\$9.00 8.45-8.95 8.35-9.40 8.90-9.40 8.30-8.75
Feb.....	(1) 8.50-8.75 8.90-9.25 9.25-9.50	May....	9.10-9.30 9.25-9.45 9.45-9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.50-9.75 9.45-9.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	8.20-8.65 8.55-9.00 8.55-8.95 8.75-9.15 9.10-9.50	Nov.....	8.00-8.35 7.45-7.85 6.80-7.15 6.75-7.10
Mar.....	9.50-9.80 10.25-10.65 10.50-10.75 10.55-10.80 10.45-10.80	June....	9.15-9.30 9.30-9.45 9.45-9.70 9.40-9.60	Sept....	9.50-10.00 9.60-10.10 9.30-9.75 9.25-9.65	Dec.....	7.20-7.55 7.65-8.00 7.50-7.75 7.60-7.90
						Average.	\$9.0091

## HOPS: New York State, prime to choice.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.33-\$0.35	Apr.....	\$0.28-\$0.30	July....	\$0.22-\$0.23	Oct.....	\$0.21-\$0.23
Feb.....	.33-.35	May....	.24-.25	Aug....	.22-.23	Nov.....	.22-.23
Mar.....	.32-.34	June....	.23-.24	Sept....	.21-.22	Dec.....	.21-.22
						Average.	\$0.2588

1 No quotation for week.



TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

HORSES: Draft, good to choice.

[Price per head, in Chicago, on Wednesday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan....	\$180.00-\$255.00 180.00-255.00 182.50-260.00 182.50-260.00	Apr....	\$175.00-\$275.00 175.00-275.00 175.00-275.00 175.00-275.00	July...	\$170.00-\$265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00	Oct....	\$170.00-\$275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-250.00 170.00-275.00
Feb....	182.50-260.00 182.50-260.00 185.00-260.00 185.00-260.00	May...	175.00-275.00 175.00-275.00 175.00-275.00 175.00-275.00	Aug....	170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00	Nov....	170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00
Mar....	187.50-265.00 187.50-270.00 190.00-275.00 190.00-275.00 190.00-275.00	June...	175.00-275.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00 170.00-265.00	Sept...	170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00	Dec....	170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00 170.00-275.00
						Average.	\$221.9100

MULES: 16 hands high, medium to extra.

[Price per head, in East St. Louis, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Daily National Live Stock Reporter.]

Jan....	\$150.00-\$275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Apr....	\$150.00-\$275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	July...	150.00-\$275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Oct....	\$150.00-\$275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00
Feb....	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	May...	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Aug....	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Nov....	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00
Mar....	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	June...	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Sept...	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00	Dec....	150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00 150.00-275.00
						Average.	\$212.5000

OATS: Contract grades, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan....	\$0.45½-\$0.45½ .46½-.46½ .47 .47½-.47½	Apr....	(1) \$.42½ .42½ .42½	July...	\$0.40 .41½ .42 .41	Oct....	\$0.32½ .31½ .30 .30½
Feb....	.47 .47 .47 .48½ .46½	May...	.42 .42½ .42½ .39½ .36½	Aug....	.37½ .36½ .36½ \$.34-.34½ .33	Nov....	.31½ .31½ .31½ .30½ .31½
Mar....	.47½ .44½ .45½ .43½ .43½ .44	June...	.37½ .35 .39½ .39½	Sept...	.33½ .33½ .34 .32½	Dec....	.31½ .31½ .31½ .31½ .31½
						Average.	\$0.3856

1 No quotation for week.

TABLE K.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

POULTRY: Live, fowls.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Saturday of each week; quotations from the National Provisioner.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.15½ .16 .18 .17 .16	Apr.....	\$0.20 \$0.18½-.19 .20½ .20½	July....	\$0.17½ .16½ \$0.17-.18 .19	Oct.....	\$0.17-\$0.18 .16-.16½ .17 .16
Feb.....	\$0.19-.20 .18 .20	May....	.17½ .18½ .17 .19	Aug....	.17½-.18 .17½-.16 .15-.15½ .14½-.15	Nov.....	.13½-.13 .13½-.13½ .14-.15 .13-.13½
Mar.....	.18-.18½ .17 .18 .19-.20	June...	.20 .19½ .18 .17	Sept...	.17 .17 .15-.16 .16	Dec.....	.12-.12 .13-.13 .12-.12 .14½-.15 .13½-.14 .13½-.14
						Average.	\$0.1691

RYE: No. 2, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$0.79½-\$0.81	Apr....	\$0.79-\$0.80	July....	\$0.74-\$0.76	Oct.....	\$0.74½-\$0.75
	.79½-.82 .79½-.81 .79-.80½		.78-.79 .78 .78		.75-.76 .77-.78 .77-.78		.77½ .76 .76½
Feb.....	.81 .81½ .81 .81	May....	.77-.78 .78-.79 .78-.80	Aug....	.77½ .77½ .76½	Nov.....	.77 .77 .78 .78½
Mar.....	.81-.81½ ----- .78-.80 .78-.79½ .78½-.79½ .79-.79½ .79½-.80	June...	.75-.76 .75-.77 .75-.77 .75-.76 .74-.76	Sept...	.76 .73 .72-.73½ .73 .73½ .74	Dec.....	.80 .81 .80½ .80½
						Average.	\$0.7774

SHEEP: Native, wethers, fair to fancy.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan....	\$5.75-\$6.25	Apr....	\$8.15-\$8.50	July....	\$4.00-\$4.85	Oct.....	\$4.15-\$4.50
	5.85-6.35 5.90-6.40 5.60-6.00 5.75-6.25		8.15-8.60 7.25-8.40 7.25-8.15		4.35-4.00 4.25-4.00 4.15-4.50		4.15-4.50 4.25-4.65 4.15-4.40 4.00-4.35
Feb.....	(1) 6.35-7.00 7.00-7.50 7.25-7.90	May....	7.15-7.75 7.00-7.60 6.35-6.90 5.25-5.60	Aug....	4.15-4.50 4.50-4.85 4.05-4.40 4.00-4.40	Nov.....	3.85-4.25 3.60-4.10 3.25-3.90 3.40-4.10
Mar.....	7.50-8.15 7.65-8.15 8.15-8.65 8.75-9.25 8.50-9.00	June...	5.00-5.25 5.40-5.75 5.90-6.35 4.75-5.25 4.00-4.75	Sept...	4.25-4.50 4.25-4.50 4.75 4.25-4.75 4.50-5.00	Dec.....	3.50-4.25 3.50-4.35 3.50-4.15 3.65-4.25
						Average.	\$5.5438

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Concluded.

SHEEP: Western, wethers, plain to choice.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$5.50-\$6.10 5.60-6.25 5.60-6.30 5.35-5.90 5.50-6.25	Apr....	\$8.00-\$8.60 8.15-8.65 7.00-8.35 7.00-8.15	July....	\$4.20-\$4.75 3.90-4.35 3.50-4.10 4.00-4.50	Oct.....	\$4.00-\$4.25 4.00-4.25 3.65-4.25 3.50-4.25 3.50-4.30
Feb.....	(1) 6.25-6.90 6.75-7.40 7.00-7.85	May....	7.00-7.75 6.85-7.50 6.00-6.60 5.00-5.50 4.80-5.15	Aug....	4.00-4.40 4.15-4.25 4.05-4.40 4.00-4.35 4.10-4.60	Nov.....	3.50-4.20 3.40-4.25 3.10-3.75 3.25-4.00
Mar.....	7.25-8.10 7.40-8.10 8.00-8.60 8.60-9.30 8.40-9.00	June...	5.30-5.75 5.75-6.25 4.65-5.25 4.15-4.75	Sept...	4.10-4.50 4.35-4.40 4.15-4.65 4.25	Dec.....	3.40-4.00 3.35-3.70 3.50-3.85 4.20-4.25
						Average.	\$5.3947

TOBACCO: Burley, dark red, good leaf.

[Price per 100 pounds, in Louisville, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Western Tobacco Journal.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	(1) \$15.25-\$16.75 15.25-16.75 15.25-16.75 15.00-16.50	Apr....	\$14.75-\$16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25	July....	\$16.00-\$17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00	Oct.....	\$16.00-\$17.00 15.50-16.50 15.50-16.50 15.00-16.00 14.25-15.25
Feb.....	14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25	May....	14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 15.50-16.25	Aug....	16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00	Nov.....	14.00-15.00 13.75-14.75 13.75-14.75 13.00-14.00
Mar.....	14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25 14.75-16.25	June...	15.50-16.25 15.50-16.25 15.50-16.25 15.50-16.25	Sept...	16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00 16.00-17.00	Dec.....	13.00-14.00 13.50-14.50 11.50-12.50 11.50-12.50
						Average.	\$15.5368

WHEAT: Regular grades, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.15½-\$1.27 1.14½-1.25½ 1.11½-1.23½ 1.10½-1.24½ 1.12½-1.26½ 1.12½-1.25½ 1.15½-1.25 1.16½-1.26	Apr....	\$1.15-\$1.20 1.11½-1.15½ 1.08-1.12 1.09½-1.13½ 1.09½-1.14½ 1.12-1.15½ 1.11-1.15 1.07-1.10½ .99-1.05½	July....	\$1.00-\$1.15 1.05-1.22 1.09½-1.27 1.07½-1.26½ 1.01½-1.23½ 1.02-1.23½ 1.01-1.23 .99½-1.22 1.00½-1.19	Oct.....	\$0.96½-\$1.13½ 96½-1.13½ 96½-1.09 96½-1.06 96½-1.03 90-1.04 92½-1.05 92½-1.08 91½-1.07 91½-1.09
Feb.....	1.12½-1.26½ 1.12½-1.25½ 1.15½-1.25 1.16½-1.26	May....	1.00½-1.03½ .99-1.04 1.00½-1.08 1.01½-1.14	Aug....	.99½-1.17 .96½-1.14½ .97½-1.15½ .97½-1.14	Nov.....	90½-1.03 90-1.04 92½-1.05 92½-1.08 91½-1.07 91½-1.09
Mar.....	1.17½-1.25 1.13-1.19 1.16½-1.22 1.16½-1.19½ 1.14½-1.21	June...	1.00½-1.03½ .99-1.04 1.00½-1.08 1.01½-1.14	Sept...	.96½-1.14½ .97½-1.15½ .97½-1.14	Dec.....	90½-1.03 91½-1.06
						Average.	\$1.0973

1 No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.

## BEANS: Medium, choice.

[Price per bushel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.25 - \$2.30	Apr....	\$2.30	July....	\$2.40 - \$2.45	Oct.....	\$2.70
Feb.....	2.37½	May....	\$2.22½ - 2.25	Aug....	2.42½ - 2.45	Nov.....	\$2.35 - 2.40
Mar.....	2.32½ - 2.35	June...	2.35 - 2.37½	Sept...	2.70 - 2.72½	Dec.....	2.25
						Average.	\$2.3900

## BREAD: Crackers, oyster, in boxes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.07	Apr....	\$0.07	July....	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07
Feb.....	.07	May....	.07	Aug....	.07	Nov.....	.07
Mar.....	.07	June...	.07	Sept....	.07	Dec.....	.07
						Average.	\$0.0700

## BREAD: Crackers, soda, in boxes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.07	Apr....	\$0.07	July....	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07
Feb.....	.07	May....	.07	Aug....	.07	Nov.....	.07
Mar.....	.07	June...	.07	Sept....	.07	Dec.....	.07
						Average.	\$0.0700

## BREAD: Loaf, after baking, 14½ ounces.

[Price per loaf, in Washington, D. C., on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 16½ ounces. Price per pound (before baking) \$0.0388.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept....	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

## BREAD: Loaf, homemade.

[Price per loaf, in New York, on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 16 ounces. Price per pound (before baking) \$0.04. Standard weight and standard prices charged by bread manufacturers in New York and Brooklyn and in New Jersey who deliver their bread in Manhattan.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept....	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

## BREAD: Loaf, Vienna.

[Price per loaf, in New York, on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 15½ ounces. Price per pound (before baking) \$0.0413. Standard weight and standard prices charged by bread manufacturers in New York and Brooklyn and in New Jersey who deliver their bread in Manhattan.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept....	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

BUTTER: Creamery, Elgin.

[Price per pound, in Elgin, Ill., on Monday of each week; quotations furnished by the manager of the Elgin Dairy Report.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.36 .36 .36 .30 .31	Apr....	\$0.31 .31 .32 .29	July....	\$0.27½ .28 .28 .27	Oct.....	\$0.29 .29 .29 .29½ .30½
Feb.....	.29 .28 .30 .31	May....	.29 .27 .27 .28 .28	Aug....	.28 .29 .29 .30 .30	Nov.....	.31 .31 .31 .30
Mar.....	.31 .31 .32 .32	June...	.27 .27 .27 .27½	Sept...	.31 .30 .29 .29	Dec.....	.29 .30 .30 .30
						Average.	\$0.2977

BUTTER: Creamery, extra.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.34 .35 .35 .30 .29½ .29 .28 .31	Apr....	\$0.31 .32 .32 .28½	July....	\$0.28½-\$0.28½ .28½-.29 .27½-.28 .27½-.28	Oct.....	\$0.28½-\$0.29 .29 .30½-.31 .30½
Feb.....	.29½ .29 .28 .31	May....	.29 .28 .28½ .28½ .28½	Aug....	.28-.28½ .28-.28½ .29 .30½	Nov.....	.31 .32 .31½ .30½
Mar.....	.32 .32 .32 .32½ .33½	June...	.28½ .27½ .27½ .28½	Sept...	.30½-.31 .30½-.31 .30 .29 .29	Dec.....	.30-.30½ .31 .29½-.30 .29½-.30
						Average.	\$0.3007

BUTTER: Dairy, New York State, tubs and half tubs, finest.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.33-\$0.34 .33-.34 .33 .29-.30	Apr....	\$0.30-\$0.31 .30-.31 .31-.32	July....	\$0.28 .28 \$0.27-.27½	Oct.....	\$0.28 .28 \$0.29-.29½
Feb.....	.28-.29 .28 .27 .29	May....	.28-.29 .27-.28 .28 .28 .28	Aug....	.27-.27½ .27-.28 .28 .28-28½	Nov.....	.29-.29 .29-.30 .30-.31 .30
Mar.....	.30 .31 .31-31½ .32-.33	June...	.28 .27 .27 .27½	Sept...	.28-28½ .28-28½ .28-.29 .28 .28	Dec.....	.29-.30 .28½-.29 .29-.30 .29 .29
						Average.	\$0.2906

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

## CANNED GOODS: Corn, Republic No. 2, fancy.

[Price per dozen cans, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.95	Apr.....	\$1.00	July....	\$1.00	Oct.....	\$0.95	
Feb.....	1.00	May.....	1.00	Aug.....	1.00	Nov.....	.95	
Mar.....	1.00	June....	1.00	Sept....	1.00	Dec.....	.95	
							Average.	\$0.9833

## CANNED GOODS: Peas, Republic No. 2, sifted.

[Price per dozen cans, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.30	Apr.....	\$1.40	July....	\$1.40	Oct.....	\$1.40	
Feb.....	1.30	May.....	1.40	Aug.....	1.40	Nov.....	1.40	
Mar.....	1.40	June....	1.40	Sept....	1.40	Dec.....	1.40	
							Average.	\$1.3833

## CANNED GOODS: Tomatoes, Standard New Jersey No. 3.

[Price per dozen cans, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.90	Apr.....	\$0.90	July....	\$0.90	Oct.....	\$0.95	
Feb.....	.90	May.....	.90	Aug.....	.90	Nov.....	.95	
Mar.....	.90	June....	.90	Sept....	.95	Dec.....	1.00	
							Average.	\$0.9208

## CHEESE: New York State, full cream, large, colored, fancy.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.17	Apr.....	\$0.17½	July....	\$0.15	Oct.....	\$0.15½	
	.17½		.17½		.15½		.15½	
	.17½		.17½		.14½		.15	
Feb.....	.17½	May....	\$0.17- .17½	Aug....	.14½	Nov.....	.15	
	.17½		.17½		.14½		.15	
	.17½		.13½		.14½		.15½	
	.17½		.14		.15		.15½	
	.17½		.14½		.15½		.15½	
Mar.....	.17½	June...	.14	Sept...	.15	Dec.....	.15½	
	.17½		.14		.15		.15½	
	.17½		.14½		.15		.15½	
	.17½		.14½		.15½		.15½	
	.17½							
							Average.	\$0.1572

## COFFEE: Rio No. 7, Brazil grades.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.08½-\$0.08½	Apr.....	\$0.08½-\$0.08½	July....	\$0.08½-\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.11-\$0.11½	
Feb.....	.08½-.08½	May....	.08½-.08½	Aug.....	.08½-.08½	Nov.....	.11-.11½	
Mar.....	.08½-.08½	June...	.08½-.08½	Sept....	.10½-.10½	Dec.....	.13½-.13½	
							Average.	\$0.0952

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**FOOD, ETC.—Continued.**

**EGGS: New-laid, fair to fancy, near-by.**

[Price per dozen, in New York on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.36-0.50	Apr....	\$0.23-0.25	July....	\$0.22-0.27	Oct.....	\$0.30-0.40
	.40-.50		.23-.25		.24-.29		.32-.42
	.42-.50		.23-.25		.25-.30		.33-.42
Feb.....	.38-.45	May....	.23-.25	Aug....	.25-.32	Nov.....	.33-.45
	.32-.37		.23-.25		.25-.32		.35-.50
	.28-.35		.22-.25		.25-.32		.38-.50
	.28-.37		.22-.26		.25-.32		.40-.55
Mar.....	.30-.40	June...	.22-.26	Sept...	.25-.33	Dec.....	.40-.55
	.26-.30		.22-.25		.25-.33		.38-.55
	.25-.28		.21-.26		.28-.35		.40-.55
	.25-.28		.23-.28		.30-.40		.40-.55
	.23-.25		.23-.28		.30-.40		.36-.50
	.22-.25						
						Average.	\$0.3258

**FISH: Cod, dry, bank, large.**

[Price per quintal, in Boston, on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$7.00	Apr....	\$6.25-6.50	July....	\$6.25-6.50	Oct.....	\$7.50
Feb.....	7.00	May....	6.25-6.50	Aug....	6.50-6.75	Nov.....	7.50
Mar.....	7.00	June...	6.25-6.50	Sept...	6.50-6.75	Dec.....	8.50
						Average.	\$6.9375

**FISH: Herring, large, Nova Scotia split.**

[Price per barrel, in Boston, on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$7.00-8.00	Apr....	\$7.00-8.00	July....	\$7.00-8.00	Oct.....	\$7.00-7.50
Feb.....	7.00-8.00	May....	7.00-8.00	Aug....	6.50-7.00	Nov.....	7.00-7.50
Mar.....	7.00-8.00	June...	7.00-8.00	Sept...	6.50-7.00	Dec.....	7.00-7.50
						Average.	\$7.3125

**FISH: Mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.**

[Price per barrel, in Boston, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$11.50	Apr....	\$13.00	July....	\$14.50	Oct.....	\$17.50
Feb.....	12.00	May....	13.00	Aug....	15.00	Nov.....	18.00
Mar.....	12.50	June...	14.00	Sept...	16.00	Dec.....	18.00
						Average.	\$14.5833

**FISH: Salmon, canned, Columbia River, 1-pound talls.**

[Price per dozen cans, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.50-1.85	Apr....	\$1.50-1.85	July....	\$1.50-1.85	Oct.....	\$1.90-2.00
Feb.....	1.50-1.85	May....	1.50-1.85	Aug....	1.50-1.85	Nov.....	1.90-2.00
Mar.....	1.50-1.85	June...	1.50-1.85	Sept...	1.50-1.85	Dec.....	1.90-2.00
						Average.	\$1.7438

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

## FLOUR: Buckwheat.

[Price per 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$2.00	Apr.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	July....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$2.35	
Feb.....	2.00	May.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Aug.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov.....	2.25	
Mar.....	2.00	June....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Sept....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Dec.....	2.25	
							Average.	\$2.1417

## FLOUR: Rye.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$4.15-\$4.60	Apr.....	\$4.00-\$4.60	July....	\$3.85-\$4.50	Oct.....	\$3.75-\$4.35	
Feb.....	4.15-4.60	May.....	3.90-4.60	Aug.....	4.00-4.60	Nov.....	3.90-4.45	
Mar.....	4.25-4.60	June....	3.85-4.50	Sept....	3.75-4.30	Dec.....	3.85-4.40	
							Average.	\$4.2292

## FLOUR: Wheat, spring patents,

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$5.25-\$5.85	Apr.....	\$5.30-\$5.80	July....	\$5.25-\$5.90	Oct.....	\$5.20-\$5.65	
	5.50-6.00		5.15-5.70		5.45-6.00		5.20-5.65	
	5.50-6.00		5.00-5.60		5.75-6.25		5.10-5.55	
	5.40-5.90		5.00-5.60		5.85-6.35		5.10-5.50	
Feb.....	5.40-5.90	May....	5.10-5.65	Aug....	5.75-6.10	Nov.....	4.90-5.40	
	5.40-5.85		5.35-5.80		5.75-6.10		4.80-5.30	
	5.40-5.85		5.35-5.80		5.75-6.10		4.80-5.35	
	5.45-5.90		5.20-5.65		5.45-5.80		4.90-5.45	
Mar.....	5.45-5.90	June....	5.00-5.50	Sept....	5.40-5.75	Dec.....	5.00-5.45	
	5.40-5.80		4.90-5.45		5.30-5.75		5.00-5.50	
	5.35-5.80		5.00-5.55		5.30-5.75		5.00-5.50	
	5.35-5.80		5.10-5.75		5.30-5.75		5.00-5.50	
	5.30-5.80							
							Average.	\$5.4952

## FLOUR: Wheat, winter straights.

[Price per barrel, in New York on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$5.25-\$5.50	Apr.....	\$5.15-\$5.40	July....	\$4.30-\$4.65	Oct.....	\$4.20-\$4.40	
	5.25-5.55		5.00-5.25		4.35-4.70		4.20-4.40	
	5.25-5.55		4.85-5.10		4.45-4.80		4.10-4.35	
	5.25-5.60		4.75-5.00		4.45-4.85		4.10-4.35	
Feb.....	5.25-5.55	May....	4.65-4.95	Aug....	4.35-4.70	Nov.....	4.00-4.30	
	5.25-5.60		4.75-5.00		4.30-4.70		4.00-4.30	
	5.25-5.60		4.75-5.00		4.40-4.75		4.00-4.35	
	5.25-5.60		4.50-4.75		4.25-4.60		4.00-4.35	
Mar.....	5.25-5.60	June....	4.25-4.50	Sept....	4.25-4.60	Dec.....	4.00-4.35	
	5.20-5.50		4.25-4.60		4.25-4.60		4.00-4.35	
	5.20-5.50		4.15-4.50		4.20-4.55		4.00-4.35	
	5.20-5.50		4.20-4.50		4.20-4.50		4.00-4.35	
	5.15-5.40		4.25-4.60		4.25-4.50		3.90-4.30	
							Average.	\$4.6913

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for month.



TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

FRUIT: Apples, evaporated, choice.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.07 - \$0.09	Apr....	\$0.06½ - \$0.08½	July....	\$0.07 - \$0.09	Oct.....	\$0.08 - \$0.09½	
Feb.....	.06½ - .09½	May....	.07 - .08½	Aug....	.07½ - .09	Nov.....	.08½ - .09½	
Mar.....	.06½ - .09½	June...	.07 - .08½	Sept....	.08 - .09	Dec.....	.10 - .10½	
							Average..	\$0.0836

FRUIT: Currants, uncleaned, in barrels.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05½ - \$0.06	Apr....	\$0.05½ - \$0.06	July....	\$0.06 - \$0.06½	Oct.....	\$0.07½ - \$0.07½	
Feb.....	.06	May....	.06	Aug....	.06½ - .06½	Nov.....	.07½ - .07½	
Mar.....	.06	June...	.06 - .06½	Sept....	.07 - .07½	Dec.....	.07½ - .07½	
							Average..	\$0.0651

FRUIT: Prunes, California 60s to 70s, in 25-pound boxes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05½ - \$0.05½	Apr....	\$0.05 - \$0.05½	July....	\$0.05½ - \$0.06	Oct.....	\$0.07½ - \$0.07½	
Feb.....	.05½ - .05½	May....	.05 - .05½	Aug....	.05½ - .06	Nov.....	.08 - .08½	
Mar.....	.05 - .05½	June...	.05 - .06	Sept....	.07	Dec.....	.08½ - .08½	
							Average..	\$0.0625

FRUIT: Raisins, California, London layer.

[Price per box, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.17½ - \$1.30	Apr....	\$1.15 - \$1.25	July....	\$1.20 - \$1.25	Oct.....	\$1.20 - \$1.35	
Feb.....	1.15 - 1.25	May....	1.15 - 1.20	Aug....	1.20 - 1.25	Nov.....	1.20 - 1.25	
Mar.....	1.15 - 1.25	June...	1.20 - 1.25	Sept....	1.20 - 1.25	Dec.....	1.20 - 1.35	
							Average..	\$1.2240

GLUCOSE: 42° mixing.

[Price per 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$2.12	Apr....	\$2.07	July....	\$1.83	Oct.....	\$1.73	
Feb.....	2.17	May....	1.97	Aug....	1.98	Nov.....	1.68	
Mar.....	2.17	June...	1.93	Sept....	1.98	Dec.....	1.67	
							Average..	\$1.9417

LARD: Prime, contract.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$0.1290 - \$0.1300	Apr....	\$0.1415 - \$0.1425	July....	\$0.1220 - \$0.1250	Oct.....	\$0.1285 - \$0.1295	
	.1285 - .1295		.1375 - .1385		.1190 - .1200		.1275 - .1285	
	.1285 - .1295		.1255 - .1265		.1175 - .1185		.1265 - .1275	
	.1205 - .1215		.1255 - .1265		.1190 - .1200		.1245 - .1250	
Feb.....	.1240 - .1250	May....	.1310 - .1320	Aug....	.1170 - .1180	Nov.....	.1215 - .1225	
	.1260 - .1270		.1340 - .1350		.1160 - .1170		.1185 - .1195	
	.1290 - .1300		.1340 - .1350		.1195 - .1205		.1130 - .1140	
	.1320 - .1330		.1280 - .1290		.1215 - .1225		.1040 - .1050	
			.1270 - .1280		.1230 - .1240		.1010 - .1020	
Mar.....	.1370 - .1380	June...	.1245 - .1255	Sept....	.1245 - .1255	Dec.....	.1015 - .1025	
	.1390 - .1400		.1260 - .1270		.1255 - .1265		.1045 - .1055	
	.1460 - .1470		.1250 - .1260		.1285 - .1295		.1095 - .1105	
	.1460 - .1470		.1225 - .1280		.1285 - .1295		.1105 - .1115	
	.1465 - .1475							
							Average..	\$0.1253

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

MEAL: Corn, fine white.

[Price per bag of 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.65-\$1.70	Apr.....	\$1.55-\$1.60	July....	\$1.55-\$1.60	Oct.....	\$1.55-\$1.60
Feb.....	1.70- 1.75	May.....	1.55- 1.60	Aug....	1.55- 1.60	Nov.....	1.15- 1.20
Mar.....	1.70- 1.75	June....	1.55- 1.60	Sept....	1.55- 1.60	Dec.....	1.15- 1.20
						Average.	\$1.5417

MEAL: Corn, fine yellow.

[Price per bag of 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.65-\$1.70	Apr.....	\$1.45-\$1.50	July....	\$1.45-\$1.50	Oct.....	\$1.40-\$1.45
Feb.....	1.70- 1.75	May.....	1.45- 1.50	Aug....	1.45- 1.50	Nov.....	1.15- 1.20
Mar.....	1.70- 1.75	June....	1.45- 1.50	Sept....	1.45- 1.50	Dec.....	1.15- 1.20
						Average.	\$1.4792

MEAT: Bacon, short clear sides, smoked, loose.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.131-\$0.132	Apr.....	\$0.151-\$0.151	July....	\$0.141-\$0.141	Oct.....	\$0.121-\$0.121
	.131-.132		.141-.15		.141-.141		.121-.121
	.131-.131		.141-.141		.131-.131		.111-.12
	.131-.131		.141-.141		.131-.131		.111-.12
Feb.....	.131-.131	May...	.131-.141	Aug....	.121-.121	Nov.....	.111-.111
	.131-.131		.141-.141		.121-.121		.111-.111
	.131-.131		.141-.141		.131-.131		.111-.111
	.14-.141		.141-.141		.131-.131		.101-.101
Mar.....	.141-.141	June....	.141-.141	Sept....	.131-.131	Dec.....	.101-.101
	.141-.141		.141-.141		.131-.131		.101-.11
	.141-.15		.141-.141		.121-.13		.11-.111
	.151-.151		.141-.141		.121-.121		.111-.111
	.151-.151						
						Average.	\$0.1332

MEAT: Bacon, short rib sides, smoked, loose.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.121-\$0.13	Apr.....	\$0.141-\$0.141	July....	\$0.14-\$0.141	Oct.....	\$0.111-\$0.12
	.121-.121		.141-.141		.131-.14		.111-.12
	.121-.13		.14-.141		.13-.131		.111-.111
	.121-.121		.131-.131		.13-.131		.111-.111
Feb.....	.121-.121	May....	.131-.141	Aug....	.121-.121	Nov.....	.111-.111
	.121-.121		.131-.141		.121-.121		.11-.111
	.13-.131		.14-.141		.121-.13		.11-.111
	.131-.131		.131-.141		.131-.131		.101-.101
Mar.....	.131-.14	June....	.131-.131	Sept....	.13-.131	Dec.....	.10-.101
	.131-.131		.14-.141		.121-.13		.101-.101
	.141-.141		.141-.141		.121-.121		.101-.11
	.141-.141		.141-.141		.121-.121		.101-.11
	.141-.141						
						Average.	\$0.1291

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

MEAT: Beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, each week; quotations from the National Provisioner.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.11½-\$0.12	Apr....	\$0.12-\$0.12½	July....	\$0.11½-\$0.12	Oct.....	\$0.11½-\$0.12
	.10½-.12		.12-.12½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12
	.10½-.12		.12-.12½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12
	.10½-.12		.12-.12½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12
	.10-.11½		.12-.12½		.11-.12		.11½-.12
Feb.....	.10-.11½	May....	.12-.12½	Aug....	.11-.12	Nov....	.11½-.11½
	.10-.11½		.12-.12½		.11-.12		.11½-.11½
	.10-.11½		.11½-.12		.11-.12		.11½-.11½
	.10-.11½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12		.11½-.11½
Mar.....	.10-.11½	June..	.11-.12	Sept...	.11½-.12	Dec.....	.11½-.11½
	.10-.11½		.11-.12		.11½-.12		.11½-.11½
	.10-.11½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12		.10-.12½
	.11½-.12½		.11½-.12		.11½-.12		.10-.11½
							.10-.11½
						Average.	\$0.1154

MEAT: Beef, fresh, native sides.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Daily Tribune.]

Jan.....	\$0.08-\$0.11½	Apr....	\$0.11-\$0.12½	July....	\$0.09-\$0.12	Oct.....	\$0.08-\$0.11½
	.08-.11		.11-.12½		.09-.12½		.08-.11
	.08½-.11½		.11-.13		.09-.12½		.08-.11
Feb.....	.08-.10	May....	.11½-.12½	Aug....	.09-.12½	Nov.....	.06-.11
	.08-.11		.11-.12½		.08½-.11½		.08-.11
	.08½-.11		.11-.12		.09-.12		.08-.11
	.08-.10½		.11-.12		.08½-.11½		.08-.11
	.08-.10½		.11-.12		.08-.12		.08-.11
Mar.....	.08-.11	June...	.10-.12	Sept...	.08½-.12½	Dec.....	.08½-.10½
	.08½-.11		.09-.12		.08½-.12½		.08½-.10½
	.10½-.12		.08-.12		.08½-.12		.08½-.10½
	.10½-.12		.09-.12½		.09-.12		.08½-.10½
	.11-.12½		.09-.12		.09-.12		.08½-.10½
						Average.	\$0.1027

MEAT: Beef, salt, extra mess.

[Average weekly price per barrel, in New York; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$12.00	Apr....	\$15.50	July....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$15.75
	11.25		15.50		\$15.75		15.75
	11.50		15.50		15.75		15.75
	11.75		15.50		15.25		15.75
	11.75		15.50		15.25		15.75
Feb.....	11.75	May....	15.50	Aug....	15.25	Nov.....	15.75
	12.25		15.50		15.25		15.75
	12.25		15.50		15.25		14.25
	12.25		15.50		15.25		14.25
Mar.....	14.25	June...	15.50	Sept...	15.25	Dec.....	13.75
	14.25		15.50		15.25		13.50
	14.87		15.75		15.25		13.50
	15.50		15.75		15.75		13.50
						Average.	\$14.5888

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

## MEAT: Beef, salt, hams, western.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$24.00-\$26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Apr....	\$24.00-\$26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	July....	\$24.00-\$26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Oct.....	\$24.00-\$26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00
Feb.....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	May....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Aug....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Nov.....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00
Mar.....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	June...	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Sept...	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00	Dec.....	24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00 24.00-26.00
						Average.	\$25.0000

## MEAT: Hams, smoked, loose.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.14-\$0.14½	Apr....	\$0.18-\$0.18½	July....	\$0.18-\$0.18½	Oct.....	\$0.15-\$0.17½
	.14½-.14½ .14½-.15 .14½-.15		.18-.18½ .17½-.17½ .17½-.17½		.18-.18½ .17½-.18½ .17½-.18		.15½-.17½ .14½-.17 .14-.16½
Feb.....	.14½-.15 .14½-.15 .15½-.15½ .16-.16½	May....	.17½-.18 .17½-.18 .17½-.18 .17½-.18	Aug....	.17-.17½ .16½-.17½ .16½-.17½ .16-.17½	Nov.....	.14-.16½ .14-.16½ .13½-.16 .13½-.16
Mar.....	.16½-.16½ .16½-.17½ .17-.17½ .17½-.18½ .18-.18½	June...	.17½-.18 .17½-.18 .17½-.18 .18-.18½	Sept....	.16-.17½ .15½-.17½ .15½-.17½ .15½-.17½	Dec.....	.13-.14½ .12½-.14½ .12½-.14½ .12½-.14½
						Average.	\$0.1644

## MEAT: Mutton, dressed.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Daily Tribune.]

Jan.....	\$0.08½-\$0.11	Apr....	\$0.12-\$0.15	July....	\$0.08½-\$0.10½	Oct.....	\$0.07½-\$0.09½
	.09-.11 .09-.11 .09-.11		.12-.15½ .13-.10½ .12½-.16		.08-.10½ .08-.10½ .08-.10		.07½-.09 .07½-.09 .07½-.09
Feb.....	.08½-.11 .10-.12 .10-.12½ .10-.13	May....	.12-.15 .12-.15 .11-.14 .10-.12½	Aug....	.07-.09 .07½-.09½ .09-.10 .07½-.10	Nov.....	.06-.08½ .06-.08 .06-.08 .06-.07½
Mar.....	.11-.13 .11-.13½ .12-.15 .12½-.16 .12½-.16	June...	.09½-.12½ .10-.12½ .10-.11½ .08-.10½	Sept...	.08-.10 .08-.10 .08-.09½ .08-.10 .08-.09½	Dec.....	.06½-.08½ .06½-.08½ .06½-.08½ .06½-.08
						Average.	\$0.1005

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**FOOD, ETC.—Continued.**

**MEAT: Pork, salt, mess, old to new.**

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$24.50-\$24.75 24.00 23.50	Apr....	\$27.00 \$26.50-26.75 24.50-25.00 24.00-24.50	July....	\$25.50-\$26.00 25.50-26.00 25.50-26.00 25.50-26.00	Oct.....	\$21.00-\$21.50 21.00-21.50 20.50-21.00 20.50-21.00
Feb.....	23.00-23.50 23.00-23.50 23.00-23.75 24.00-25.00 25.00-25.50	May....	23.75-24.25 24.00-24.50 24.00-24.50 24.00-24.50 24.00-24.50	Aug....	25.50-26.00 25.50 24.50-25.00 24.50-25.50 24.50-25.50	Nov.....	20.00 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.00-19.50
Mar.....	26.00-26.50 26.00-26.50 27.00-27.50 27.00-28.00 27.75-28.00	June...	23.50-24.00 24.00-24.50 24.00-24.50 25.00-25.50	Sept....	24.00-24.50 23.50-24.00 23.50-24.50 23.00-23.50 23.00-23.50	Dec.....	19.00-19.50 19.00-19.50 19.75-20.00 21.00-21.50 22.00-22.50
						Average.	\$23.7380

**MILK: Fresh.**

[Average monthly exchange price per quart; net price at shipping stations subject to a freight rate to New York of 26 cents per can of 40 quarts; quotations from the Milk Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.0412	Apr....	\$0.0358	July....	\$0.0326	Oct.....	\$0.0400
Feb.....	.0400	May....	.0300	Aug....	.0350	Nov.....	.0400
Mar.....	.0375	June...	.0300	Sept....	.0367	Dec.....	.0425
						Average.	\$0.0368

**MOLASSES: New Orleans, open kettle.**

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.32-\$0.42	Apr....	\$0.32-\$0.42	July....	\$0.32-\$0.42	Oct.....	\$0.32-\$0.42
Feb.....	.32- .42	May....	.32- .42	Aug....	.32- .42	Nov.....	.32- .42
Mar.....	.32- .42	June...	.32- .42	Sept....	.32- .42	Dec.....	.30- .45
						Average.	\$0.3704

**POULTRY: Dressed, fowls, western, dry-picked.**

[Price per pound, in New York, each week; quotations from the National Provisioner.]

Jan.....	\$0.17 .16 .17 .17½ .17½	Apr....	\$0.19 \$0.19 - .19½ .20 .20	July....	\$0.18 .17½ .18 .18½ .18½	Oct.....	\$0.18 .18 .17½ .17
Feb.....	.17½ .18 .18 .18½	May....	.19½ .20 .19 .19	Aug....	.18½ .18½ .18½ .16	Nov.....	\$0.15 - .15½ .15 - .15½ .15 .15
Mar.....	\$0.18½ .18½ .18½ .18½ .19	June...	.19 .19 .19½ .19½ .18	Sept....	\$0.16 - .16½ .16½ - .17 .17 - .17½ .18 .17½	Dec.....	.15½ - .16 .15 - .16 .15 - .16 .15 - .15½ .14 - .14½ .14
						Average.	\$0.1761

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

## RICE: Domestic, choice, head.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.05½-0.05¾	Apr....	\$0.05½-0.05¾	July...	\$0.05½-0.05¾	Oct.....	\$0.05½-0.05¾	
Feb.....	.05½- .05¾	May....	.05½- .05¾	Aug....	.05½- .05¾	Nov.....	.05½- .05¾	
Mar.....	.05½- .05¾	June...	.05½- .05¾	Sept...	.05½- .05¾	Dec.....	.05 - .05½	
							Average.	\$0.0547

## SALT: American, medium.

[Price per barrel, in Chicago, on Friday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$0.87	Apr....	\$0.72	July...	\$0.67	Oct.....	\$0.77	
	.87		.72		.67		.77	
	.87		.67		.67		.77	
	.87		.67		.67		.77	
Feb.....	.87	May....	.67	Aug....	.72	Nov.....	.77	
	.87		.67		.72		.77	
	.87		.67		.72		.77	
	.87		.67		.72		.77	
Mar.....	.87	June...	.67	Sept...	.77	Dec.....	.77	
	.87		.67		.77		.77	
	.87		.67		.77		.77	
	.72		.67		.77		.77	
					.77		.77	
							Average.	\$0.7546

## SODA: Bicarbonate of, American.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.01	Apr....	\$0.01	July...	\$0.01	Oct.....	\$0.01	
Feb.....	.01	May....	.01	Aug....	.01	Nov.....	.01	
Mar.....	.01	June...	.01	Sept...	.01	Dec.....	.01	
							Average.	\$0.0100

## SPICES: Pepper, Singapore.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.08 -0.08½	Apr....	\$0.07½-0.08	July...	\$0.07½-0.08	Oct.....	\$0.08 -0.08½	
Feb.....	.08 - .08½	May....	.07½- .07¾	Aug....	.08½- .08¾	Nov.....	.08 - .08½	
Mar.....	.07¾- .07¾	June...	.07¾- .07¾	Sept...	.08 - .08¾	Dec.....	.08½- .08¾	
							Average.	\$0.0800

## STARCH: Pure corn, for culinary purposes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.06	Apr....	\$0.06	July...	\$0.06	Oct.....	\$0.06	
Feb.....	.06	May....	.06	Aug....	.06	Nov.....	.06	
Mar.....	.06	June...	.06	Sept...	.06	Dec.....	.06	
							Average.	\$0.0600

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

SUGAR: 89° fair refining.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.44 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.03520 .03520 .03670 .03580 .03580	Apr....	\$0.03860 .03800 .03800 .03800	July...	\$0.03830 .03800 .03860 .03860	Oct.....	\$0.03450 .03400 .03360 .03300
Feb.....	.03670 .03610 .03700 .03860 .03890	May...	.03800 .03740 .03740 .03770	Aug....	.03860 .03890 .03950 .03950	Nov.....	.03300 .03360 .03400 .03430
Mar.....	.03890 .03860 .03860 .03860 .03860	June...	.03740 .03740 .03670 .03740 .03800	Sept...	.03925 .03860 .03860 .03740 .03550	Dec.....	.03430 .03550 .03500 .03485 .03360
						Average.	\$0.03685

SUGAR: 96° centrifugal.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.68½ cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.04020	Apr....	\$0.04360	July...	\$0.04330	Oct.....	\$0.03950
	.04020 .04170 .04080 .04080		.04300 .04300 .04300 .04300		.04300 .04360 .04360 .04360		.03900 .03860 .03860 .03800
Feb.....	.04170 .04110 .04200 .04360 .04360	May...	.04300 .04240 .04240 .04270	Aug....	.04360 .04390 .04450 .04450	Nov.....	.03800 .03860 .03900 .03930
Mar.....	.04390 .04360 .04360 .04360 .04360	June...	.04240 .04240 .04170 .04240 .04300	Sept...	.04425 .04360 .04360 .04240 .04050	Dec.....	.03930 .04050 .04000 .03985 .03860
						Average.	\$0.04185

SUGAR: Granulated, in barrels.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.90 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.04800	Apr....	\$0.05100	July...	\$0.05050	Oct.....	\$0.05000
	.04800 .04900 .04900 .04900		.05050 .05100 .05100 .05100		.05050 .05100 .05100 .05100		.04850 .04750 .04700
Feb.....	.04900 .04900 .04900 .05000	May...	.05050 .05200 .05200 .05200	Aug....	.05050 .05100 .05100 .05200	Nov.....	.04550 .04550 .04550 .04550
Mar.....	.05100 .05200 .05200 .05200 .05100	June...	.04950 .05100 .05100 .05100 .05000	Sept...	.05200 .05000 .05000 .05000 .05000	Dec.....	.04550 .04550 .04750 .04750 .04750
						Average.	\$0.04959

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

## TALLOW.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	July...	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	May...	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.07	Nov....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07		.08
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08
	.07		.07		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08
Mar.....	.07	June...	.07	Sept...	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.07		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0729

## TEA: Formosa, fine.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.23-\$0.25	Apr....	\$0.23-\$0.25	July...	\$0.23-\$0.25	Oct.....	\$0.23-\$0.25
Feb.....	.23-.25	May....	.23-.25	Aug....	.23-.25	Nov....	.23-.25
Mar.....	.23-.25	June...	.23-.25	Sept...	.23-.25	Dec....	.23-.25
						Average.	\$0.2400

## VEGETABLES, FRESH: Cabbage.

[Price per ton, in New York, each week; quotations from the Producers' Price Current.]

Jan.....	\$24.00-\$28.00	Apr....	\$15.00-\$25.00	July...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$10.00-\$12.00
	28.00-30.00		25.00-40.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		6.00-8.00
	28.00-30.00		35.00-45.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		7.00-10.00
	26.00-28.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )		7.00-9.00
Feb.....	25.00-28.00	May...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Aug....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov....	7.00-9.00
	25.00-28.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )		7.00-8.00
	25.00-30.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )		7.00-8.00
	25.00-30.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )		7.00-8.00
Mar.....	25.00-30.00	June...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Sept...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Dec....	7.00-8.00
	25.00-30.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		\$10.00-\$12.00		8.00-9.00
	20.00-27.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		10.00-12.00		8.00-10.00
	15.00-25.00		( <sup>1</sup> )		10.00-12.00		10.00-12.00
						Average.	\$17.5625

## VEGETABLES, FRESH: Onions.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	Apr....	( <sup>2</sup> )	July...	\$3.00-\$3.50	Oct.....	\$2.50-\$3.00
Feb.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	May....	\$3.00-\$4.00	Aug....	2.00-2.50	Nov....	2.50-3.00
Mar.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	June...	( <sup>2</sup> )	Sept...	3.00-3.50	Dec....	2.00-4.00
						Average.	\$2.9643

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for week.<sup>2</sup> No quotation for month.



TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Concluded.

VEGETABLES, FRESH: Potatoes, white, good to fancy.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.35-\$0.50 .40-.50 .40-.54 .43-.54 .40-.53	Apr....	\$0.18-\$0.28 .17-.28 .17-.29 .15-.26 .15-.31	July...	\$0.10-\$0.20 .10-.20 .50-.75 .55-.70 .65-.72	Oct.....	\$0.50-\$0.74 .40-.68 .35-.60 .35-.60 .39-.60
Feb.....	.34-.48 .33-.43 .30-.43 .30-.43	May...	.16-.33 .18-.29 .20-.32 .20-.34	Aug....	.60-.78 .75-.98 .75-.93 .68-.85	Nov.....	.35-.50 .34-.48 .34-.48 .35-.48
Mar.....	.30-.40 .25-.40 .25-.46 .20-.46	June...	.15-.26 .15-.28 .15-.28 .10-.20	Sept....	.50-.87 .63-.98 .70-.92 .50-.83	Dec.....	.35-.48 .35-.45 .30-.45 .30-.45
						Average.	\$0.4275

VINEGAR: Cider, Monarch, in barrels.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.18	Apr.....	\$0.16	July....	\$0.16	Oct.....	\$0.18
Feb.....	.18	May....	.16	Aug....	.16	Nov.....	.22
Mar.....	.16	June...	.16	Sept....	.16	Dec.....	.22
						Average.	\$0.1750

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.

BAGS: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.

[Price per bag on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.19½	Apr.....	\$0.20	July....	\$0.21	Oct.....	\$0.20½
Feb.....	.20	May....	.21	Aug....	.20½	Nov.....	.20½
Mar.....	.20	June...	.21	Sept....	.20½	Dec.....	.20½
						Average.	\$0.2042

BLANKETS: All wool, 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.10	Apr.....	\$1.10	July...	\$1.05	Oct.....	\$1.00
Feb.....	1.10	May....	1.05	Aug....	1.05	Nov.....	1.00
Mar.....	1.10	June...	1.05	Sept....	1.05	Dec.....	1.00
						Average.	\$1.0540

BLANKETS: Cotton, 10-4, 2 pounds to the pair, 54 by 74.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.55	Apr.....	\$0.55	July...	\$0.55	Oct.....	\$0.55
Feb.....	.55	May....	.55	Aug....	.55	Nov.....	.55
Mar.....	.55	June...	.55	Sept....	.55	Dec.....	.55
						Average.	\$0.5500

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

## BOOTS AND SHOES: Men's brogans, split.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.20	Apr....	\$1.17½	July....	\$1.15	Oct.....	\$1.10
Feb.....	1.17½	May....	1.17½	Aug....	1.12½	Nov.....	1.07½
Mar.....	1.17½	June...	1.15	Sept....	1.10	Dec.....	1.05
						Average.	1.1375

## BOOTS AND SHOES: Men's vic calf shoes, Blucher bal., vic calf top, single sole.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$3.05	Apr....	\$3.05	July....	\$3.00	Oct.....	\$3.00
Feb.....	3.05	May....	3.00	Aug....	3.00	Nov.....	3.00
Mar.....	3.05	June...	3.00	Sept....	3.00	Dec.....	3.00
						Average.	\$3.0170

## BOOTS AND SHOES: Men's vic kid shoes, Goodyear welt.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.60	Apr....	\$2.60	July....	\$2.60	Oct.....	\$2.60
Feb.....	2.60	May....	2.60	Aug....	2.60	Nov.....	2.60
Mar.....	2.60	June...	2.60	Sept....	2.60	Dec.....	2.60
						Average.	\$2.6000

## BOOTS AND SHOES: Women's solid grain shoes, leather, polish or polka.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.05	Apr....	\$1.05	July....	\$1.02½	Oct.....	\$1.00
Feb.....	1.05	May....	1.02½	Aug....	1.00	Nov.....	1.00
Mar.....	1.05	June...	1.02½	Sept....	1.00	Dec.....	1.00
						Average.	\$1.0229

## BROADCLOTHS: First quality, black, 54-inch, made from XXX wool.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.06	Apr....	\$2.06	July....	\$2.02	Oct.....	\$2.02
Feb.....	2.06	May....	2.06	Aug....	2.02	Nov.....	2.02
Mar.....	2.06	June...	2.06	Sept....	2.02	Dec.....	2.02
						Average.	\$2.0400

## CALICO: American standard prints, 64 by 64, 7 yards to the pound.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.0523	Apr....	\$0.0570	July....	\$0.0523	Oct.....	\$0.0523
Feb.....	.0523	May....	.0523	Aug....	.0523	Nov.....	.0523
Mar.....	.0570	June...	.0523	Sept....	.0523	Dec.....	.0523
						Average.	\$0.0531

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**

**CARPETS: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$1.20	Apr....	\$1.20	July....	\$1.20	Oct.....	\$1.20	
Feb.....	1.20	May....	1.20	Aug....	1.20	Nov.....	1.00	
Mar.....	1.20	June...	1.20	Sept...	1.20	Dec.....	1.20	
							Average.	\$1.2000

**CARPETS: Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.528	Apr....	\$0.528	July...	\$0.528	Oct.....	\$0.528	
Feb.....	.528	May....	.528	Aug....	.528	Nov.....	.528	
Mar.....	.528	June...	.528	Sept...	.528	Dec.....	.528	
							Average.	\$0.5280

**CARPETS: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$2.232	Apr....	\$2.232	July....	\$2.232	Oct.....	\$2.232	
Feb.....	2.232	May....	2.232	Aug....	2.232	Nov.....	2.232	
Mar.....	2.232	June...	2.232	Sept...	2.232	Dec.....	2.232	
							Average.	\$2.2320

**COTTON FLANNELS: 2½ yards to the pound.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.09	Apr....	\$0.09	July....	\$0.09	Oct.....	\$0.09	
Feb.....	.09	May....	.09	Aug....	.09	Nov.....	.09	
Mar.....	.09	June...	.09	Sept...	.09	Dec.....	.09	
							Average.	\$0.0900

**COTTON FLANNELS: 3½ yards to the pound.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.07½	Apr....	\$0.07½	July....	\$0.07½	Oct.....	\$0.07½	
Feb.....	.07½	May....	.07½	Aug....	.07½	Nov.....	.07½	
Mar.....	.07½	June...	.07½	Sept...	.07½	Dec.....	.07½	
							Average.	\$0.0750

**COTTON THREAD: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.**

[Price per spool, freight paid, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.0392	Apr....	\$0.0392	July....	\$0.0392	Oct.....	\$0.0392	
Feb.....	.0392	May....	.0392	Aug....	.0392	Nov.....	.0392	
Mar.....	.0392	June...	.0392	Sept...	.0392	Dec.....	.0392	
							Average.	\$0.0392

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

## COTTON YARNS: Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.23½	Apr....	\$0.22	July....	\$0.20½	Oct.....	\$0.23	
Feb.....	.23	May....	.22	Aug....	.22½	Nov.....	.23	
Mar.....	.22	June...	.21	Sept...	.22	Dec.....	.23½	
							Average.	\$0.2233

## COTTON YARNS: Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.26	Apr....	\$0.24½	July....	\$0.25	Oct.....	\$0.25	
Feb.....	.25½	May....	.25½	Aug....	.24½	Nov.....	.25½	
Mar.....	.25	June...	.25	Sept...	.24½	Dec.....	.26	
							Average.	\$0.2519

## DENIMS: Amoskeag.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.15	Apr....	\$0.15	July....	\$0.14	Oct.....	\$0.14½	
Feb.....	.15	May....	.14	Aug....	.14	Nov.....	.14½	
Mar.....	.15	June...	.14	Sept...	.14½	Dec.....	.14½	
							Average.	\$0.1450

## DRILLINGS: Brown, Pepperell.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.08½	Apr....	\$0.08½	July....	\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.08½	May....	.08½	Aug....	.08½	Nov.....	.08½	
Mar.....	.08½	June...	.08½	Sept...	.08½	Dec.....	.08½	
							Average.	\$0.0825

## DRILLINGS: 30-inch, Stark A.

[Average monthly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0.0825	Apr....	\$0.0833	July....	\$0.0877	Oct.....	\$0.0877	
Feb.....	.0825	May....	.0833	Aug....	.0877	Nov.....	.0877	
Mar.....	.0825	June...	.0877	Sept...	.0877	Dec.....	.0877	
							Average.	\$0.0857

## FLANNELS: White, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.4687	Apr....	\$0.4687	July....	\$0.4687	Oct.....	\$0.4687	
Feb.....	.4687	May....	.4687	Aug....	.4687	Nov.....	.4687	
Mar.....	.4687	June...	.4687	Sept...	.4687	Dec.....	.4300	
							Average.	\$0.4655

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

GINGHAMS: Amoskeag.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.07	Apr....	\$0.07	July....	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07	
Feb.....	.07	May....	.07	Aug....	.07	Nov.....	.07	
Mar.....	.07	June...	.07	Sept....	.07	Dec.....	.07	
							Average.	\$0.0700

GINGHAMS: Lancaster.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Apr....	\$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	July....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb.....	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	May....	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mar.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Average.	\$0.0660

HORSE BLANKETS: All wool, 6 pounds each.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.775	Apr....	\$0.775	July....	\$0.775	Oct.....	\$0.775	
Feb.....	.775	May....	.775	Aug....	.775	Nov.....	.775	
Mar.....	.775	June...	.775	Sept....	.775	Dec.....	.775	
							Average.	\$0.7750

HOSIERY: Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, single thread, carded yarn.

[Price per dozen pairs on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.80	
Feb.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.80	
Mar.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	.80	Dec.....	.80	
							Average.	\$0.8042

HOSIERY: Women's cotton hose, high-spliced heel, double sole, full-fashioned, combed peeler yarn.

[Price per dozen pairs on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$1.85	July....	\$1.85	Oct.....	\$1.85	
Feb.....	1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	1.85	Aug....	1.85	Nov.....	1.85	
Mar.....	1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	1.85	Sept....	1.85	Dec.....	1.85	
							Average.	\$1.8313

HOSIERY: Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26-ounce, 176 needles, single thread, carded yarn.

[Price per dozen pairs on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.85	
Feb.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mar.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	.80	Dec.....	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Average.	\$0.8125

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**

**LEATHER: Chrome calf, glazed finish, B grade.**

[Price per square foot on the first of each month in the general market; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.20-\$0.29	Apr.....	\$0.20-\$0.26	July....	\$0.18-\$0.27	Oct.....	\$0.18-\$0.26
Feb.....	.20-.29	May.....	.18-.27	Aug.....	.18-.27	Nov.....	.18-.26
Mar.....	.18-.27	June....	.18-.27	Sept....	.18-.27	Dec.....	.18-.26
						Average.	\$0.2275

**LEATHER: Harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy No. 1.**

[Price per pound on the first of each month, in the general market; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.39-\$0.40	Apr.....	\$0.37-\$0.39	July....	\$0.36-\$0.38	Oct.....	\$0.36-\$0.38
Feb.....	.39-.40	May.....	.38-.39	Aug.....	.36-.38	Nov.....	.36-.38
Mar.....	.39-.40	June....	.37-.39	Sept....	.36-.38	Dec.....	.36-.38
						Average.	\$0.3792

**LEATHER: Sole, hemlock, Buenos Aires and Montana, middle weights, first quality.**

[Price per pound on the first of each month in the general market; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.25-\$0.26	Apr.....	\$0.25-\$0.26	July....	\$0.25	Oct.....	\$0.24
Feb.....	.25-.26	May.....	.25	Aug.....	.24	Nov.....	\$0.23-.24
Mar.....	.25-.26	June....	.25	Sept....	.24	Dec.....	.23-.24
						Average.	\$0.2467

**LEATHER: Sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy No. 1.**

[Price per pound on the first of each month in the general market; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.42-\$0.43	Apr.....	\$0.43-\$0.44	July....	\$0.41-\$0.43	Oct.....	\$0.38-\$0.40
Feb.....	.42-.43	May.....	.43	Aug.....	.42	Nov.....	.38
Mar.....	.43-.44	June....	.43-.44	Sept....	.40	Dec.....	.38
						Average.	\$0.4146

**LINEN SHOE THREAD: 10s, Barbour.**

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.8930	Apr.....	\$0.8930	July....	\$0.8930	Oct.....	\$0.8930
Feb.....	.8930	May.....	.8930	Aug.....	.8930	Nov.....	.8930
Mar.....	.8930	June....	.8930	Sept....	.8930	Dec.....	.8930
						Average.	\$0.8930

**OVERCOATINGS: Covert cloth, all wool, double and twist, 14-ounce.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.0250	Apr.....	\$1.9125	July....	\$1.9125	Oct.....	\$1.8000
Feb.....	2.0250	May.....	1.9125	Aug.....	1.9125	Nov.....	1.8000
Mar.....	2.0250	June....	1.9125	Sept....	1.8000	Dec.....	1.8000
						Average.	\$1.9031

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**

**OVERCOATINGS: Kersey, standard, 28-ounce.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.92½	Apr....	\$1.92½	July....	\$1.92½	Oct.....	\$1.92½
Feb.....	1.92½	May....	1.92½	Aug....	1.92½	Nov.....	1.92½
Mar.....	1.92½	June...	1.92½	Sept....	1.92½	Dec.....	1.92½
						Average.	\$1.9250

**PRINT CLOTHS: 28-inch, 64 by 64.**

[Average weekly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0.040000	Apr....	\$0.040000	July....	\$0.036250	Oct.....	\$0.036875
	.041875		.040000		.035000		.037500
	.042500		.037500		.035000		.037500
	.042500		.037500		.036250		.037500
	.042500		.035000		.036250		.038750
Feb.....	.042500	May....	.035000	Aug....	.037500	Nov.....	.037500
	.042500		.036250		.037500		.037500
	.042500		.036250		.037500		.037500
	.042500		.036250		.037500		.037500
Mar.....	.040000	June...	.036250	Sept....	.037500	Dec.....	.037500
	.040000		.036250		.036875		.037500
	.040000		.036250		.036875		.037500
	.....		.....		.....		.037500
						Average.	\$0.038255

**SHEETINGS: Bleached, 9-4, Atlantic.**

[Average monthly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0.2203	Apr....	\$0.2348	July....	\$0.2287	Oct.....	\$0.2223
Feb.....	.2143	May....	.2348	Aug....	.2223	Nov.....	.2223
Mar.....	.2256	June...	.2348	Sept....	.2223	Dec.....	.2223
						Average.	\$0.2254

**SHEETINGS: Bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.28	Apr....	\$0.26	July....	\$0.26	Oct.....	\$0.27
Feb.....	.28	May....	.26	Aug....	.26	Nov.....	.27
Mar.....	.28	June...	.26	Sept....	.26	Dec.....	.27
						Average.	\$0.2675

**SHEETINGS: Bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.34	Apr....	\$0.34	July....	\$0.34	Oct.....	\$0.34
Feb.....	.34	May....	.34	Aug....	.34	Nov.....	.34
Mar.....	.34	June...	.34	Sept....	.34	Dec.....	.34
						Average.	\$0.3400

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

## SHEETINGS: Brown, 4-4, Indian Head.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.08½	Apr....	\$0.08½	July....	\$0.08	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.08½	May....	.08	Aug....	.08	Nov.....	.08½	
Mar.....	.08½	June...	.08	Sept...	.08½	Dec.....	.08½	
							Average.	\$0.0835

## SHEETINGS: Brown, 4-4, Lawrence L. L., 4 yards to the pound.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.06½	Apr....	\$0.06	July....	\$0.05½	Oct.....	\$0.06½	
Feb.....	.06½	May....	.05½	Aug....	.05½	Nov.....	.06½	
Mar.....	.06½	June...	.05½	Sept...	.06	Dec.....	.06½	
							Average.	\$0.0610

## SHEETINGS: Brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.07½	Apr....	\$0.07	July....	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07½	
Feb.....	.07½	May....	.07	Aug....	.07	Nov.....	.07½	
Mar.....	.07½	June...	.07	Sept...	.07	Dec.....	.07½	
							Average.	\$0.0731

## SHIRTINGS: Bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.10	Apr....	\$0.09	July....	\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.10	May....	.09½	Aug....	.08½	Nov.....	.09	
Mar.....	.10	June...	.09½	Sept...	.08½	Dec.....	.09	
							Average.	\$0.0917

## SHIRTINGS: Bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.09½	Apr....	\$0.08½	July....	\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.09½	May....	.08½	Aug....	.08½	Nov.....	.08½	
Mar.....	.09½	June...	.08½	Sept...	.08½	Dec.....	.08½	
							Average.	\$0.0892

SHIRTINGS: Bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta  $\begin{matrix} \circ \\ \times \times \end{matrix}$ 

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.1175	Apr....	\$0.1095	July....	\$0.1095	Oct.....	\$0.1188	
Feb.....	.1175	May....	.1095	Aug....	.1095	Nov.....	.1188	
Mar.....	.1175	June...	.1095	Sept...	.1095	Dec.....	.1188	
							Average.	\$0.1138



TABLE II.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**

**SHIRTINGS: Bleached, 4-4, Rough Rider A1.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.09	Apr....	\$0.08½	July....	\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.09	May....	.08½	Aug....	.08½	Nov.....	.08½	
Mar.....	.09	June...	.08½	Sept...	.08½	Dec.....	.08½	
							Average.	\$0.0846

**SILK: Raw, Italian, classical.**

[Net cash price per pound, in New York, each month; quotations from the American Silk Journal.]

Jan.....	\$4.2075-4.2570	Apr....	\$3.7620-3.8610	July....	\$3.9105-3.9600	Oct.....	\$4.0590-4.1085	
Feb.....	3.9600- 4.0590	May....	3.7620- 3.8610	Aug....	3.8858- 3.9353	Nov.....	4.1580- 4.2075	
Mar.....	3.8115- 3.9105	June...	3.9600- 4.0590	Sept...	4.0095- 4.0590	Dec.....	4.1580- 4.2075	
							Average.	\$4.0054

**SILK: Raw, Japan, Kansai No. 1.**

[Net cash price per pound, in New York, each month; quotations from the American Silk Journal.]

Jan.....	\$3.4920-3.5405	Apr....	\$3.3950-3.4435	July....	\$3.3950-3.4435	Oct.....	\$3.5890-3.6375	
Feb.....	3.4435- 3.4920	May....	3.4920- 3.5405	Aug....	3.3465- 3.3950	Nov.....	3.8315- 3.8800	
Mar.....	3.2980- 3.3465	June...	3.3950- 3.4435	Sept...	3.3950- 3.4435	Dec.....	3.9285- 3.9770	
							Average.	\$3.5244

**SUITINGS: Clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce, Washington Mills.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.3050	Apr....	\$1.3050	July....	\$1.1250	Oct.....	\$1.1475	
Feb.....	1.3050	May....	1.3050	Aug....	1.1250	Nov.....	1.1475	
Mar.....	1.3050	June...	1.3050	Sept...	1.1475	Dec.....	1.1475	
							Average.	\$1.2225

**SUITINGS: Clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce, Washington Mills.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.5075	Apr....	\$1.5075	July....	\$1.3950	Oct.....	\$1.4175	
Feb.....	1.5075	May....	1.5075	Aug....	1.3950	Nov.....	1.4175	
Mar.....	1.5075	June...	1.5075	Sept...	1.4175	Dec.....	1.4175	
							Average.	\$1.4588

**SUITINGS: Indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.6650	Apr....	\$1.5750	July....	\$1.5300	Oct.....	\$1.5300	
Feb.....	1.6650	May....	1.5750	Aug....	1.5300	Nov.....	1.5300	
Mar.....	1.6650	June...	1.5750	Sept...	1.5300	Dec.....	1.5300	
							Average.	\$1.5750

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

## SUITINGS: Serge, 11-ounce, Fulton Mills 3192.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.3500	Apr....	\$1.3500	July....	\$1.1700	Oct.....	\$1.1925
Feb.....	1.3500	May....	1.3500	Aug....	1.1700	Nov.....	1.1925
Mar.....	1.3500	June...	1.3500	Sept...	1.1700	Dec.....	1.1925
						Average.	\$1.2656

## TICKINGS: Amoskeag A. C. A.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.14	Apr....	\$0.12	July....	\$0.12	Oct.....	\$0.12½
Feb.....	.14	May....	.12	Aug....	.12	Nov.....	.13½
Mar.....	.14	June...	.12	Sept...	.12½	Dec.....	.13½
						Average.	\$0.1285

## TROUSERINGS: Fancy worsted, 18 ounce, all worsted warp and filling, wool and worsted back.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.4750	Apr....	\$2.5875	July....	\$2.5875	Oct.....	\$2.5875
Feb.....	2.5875	May....	2.5875	Aug....	2.5875	Nov.....	2.5875
Mar.....	2.5875	June...	2.5875	Sept...	2.5875	Dec.....	2.5875
						Average.	\$2.5781

## UNDERWEAR: Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, full-fashioned, 18-gauge.

[Price per dozen garments on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$27.00	Apr....	\$27.00	July....	\$27.00	Oct.....	\$27.00
Feb.....	27.00	May....	27.00	Aug....	27.00	Nov.....	27.00
Mar.....	27.00	June...	27.00	Sept...	27.00	Dec.....	27.00
						Average.	\$27.0000

## UNDERWEAR: Shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 60 per cent wool, 40 per cent cotton, 24-gauge.

[Price per dozen garments on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$18.00	Apr....	\$18.00	July....	\$18.00	Oct.....	\$18.00
Feb.....	18.00	May....	18.00	Aug....	18.00	Nov.....	18.00
Mar.....	18.00	June...	18.00	Sept...	18.00	Dec.....	18.00
						Average.	\$18.0000

## WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.3773	Apr....	\$0.3773	July....	\$0.3577	Oct.....	\$0.3577
Feb.....	.3773	May....	.3773	Aug....	.3577	Nov.....	.3577
Mar.....	.3773	June...	.3773	Sept...	.3577	Dec.....	.3577
						Average.	\$0.3675

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**

**WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.2303	Apr....	\$0.2303	July....	\$0.2254	Oct.....	\$0.2254
Feb.....	.2303	May....	.2303	Aug....	.2254	Nov.....	.2254
Mar.....	.2303	June...	.2303	Sept...	.2254	Dec.....	.2254
						Average.	\$0.2279

**WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.1911	Apr....	\$0.1911	July....	\$0.1911	Oct.....	\$0.1911
Feb.....	.1911	May....	.1911	Aug....	.1911	Nov.....	.1911
Mar.....	.1911	June...	.1911	Sept...	.1911	Dec.....	.1911
						Average.	\$0.1911

**WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.7215	Apr....	\$0.7215	July....	\$0.6750	Oct.....	\$0.6750
Feb.....	.7215	May....	.7215	Aug....	.6750	Nov.....	.6750
Mar.....	.7215	June...	.6750	Sept...	.6750	Dec.....	.6843
						Average.	\$0.6952

**WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.2000	Apr....	\$0.2000	July....	\$0.2000	Oct.....	\$0.2000
Feb.....	.2000	May....	.2000	Aug....	.2000	Nov.....	.2000
Mar.....	.2000	June...	.2000	Sept...	.2000	Dec.....	.2000
						Average.	\$0.2000

**WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.3491	Apr....	\$0.3491	July....	\$0.3259	Oct.....	\$0.3259
Feb.....	.3491	May....	.3491	Aug....	.3259	Nov.....	.3259
Mar.....	.3491	June...	.3491	Sept...	.3259	Dec.....	.3352
						Average.	\$0.3383

**WOOL: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.**

[Price per pound, in the eastern markets (Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia), on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.7234	Apr....	\$0.7021	July....	\$0.6809	Oct.....	\$0.6596
Feb.....	.7021	May....	.7021	Aug....	.6809	Nov.....	.6596
Mar.....	.7021	June...	.7021	Sept...	.6596	Dec.....	.6596
						Average.	\$0.6862

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Concluded.

WOOL: Ohio, medium fleece (one-fourth and three-eighths grade), scoured.

[Price per pound, in the eastern markets (Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia), on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.5556	Apr....	\$0.5139	July....	\$0.4722	Oct.....	\$0.4444
Feb.....	.5556	May....	.5000	Aug....	.4583	Nov.....	.4444
Mar.....	.5417	June...	.4861	Sept...	.4444	Dec.....	.4444
						Average.	\$0.4884

## WORSTED YARNS: 2-40s, Australian fine.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.30	Apr....	\$1.25	July....	\$1.25	Oct.....	\$1.22½
Feb.....	1.30	May....	1.25	Aug....	1.25	Nov.....	1.22½
Mar.....	1.27½	June...	1.25	Sept...	1.22½	Dec.....	1.22½
						Average.	\$1.2521

## WORSTED YARNS: 2-32s, crossbred stock, white, in skeins.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.92½	Apr....	\$0.92½	July....	\$0.87	Oct.....	\$0.82
Feb.....	.92½	May....	.87	Aug....	.82	Nov.....	.82
Mar.....	.92½	June...	.87	Sept...	.82	Dec.....	.84
						Average.	\$0.8692

## FUEL AND LIGHTING.

CANDLES: Adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.07½	Apr....	\$0.07½	July....	\$0.07½	Oct.....	\$0.07½
Feb.....	.07½	May....	.07½	Aug....	.07½	Nov.....	.07½
Mar.....	.07½	June...	.07½	Sept...	.07½	Dec.....	.07½
						Average.	\$0.0725

## COAL: Anthracite, broken.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tidewater, New York Harbor.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$4.2000	Apr....	\$4.2000	July....	\$4.2000	Oct.....	\$4.2000
Feb.....	4.2000	May....	4.2000	Aug....	4.2000	Nov.....	4.2000
Mar.....	4.2000	June...	4.2000	Sept...	4.2000	Dec.....	4.2000
						Average.	\$4.2000

## COAL: Anthracite, chestnut.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tidewater, New York Harbor.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$4.9500	Apr....	\$4.4493	July....	\$4.7233	Oct.....	\$4.9500
Feb.....	4.9500	May....	4.5296	Aug....	4.8318	Nov.....	4.9489
Mar.....	4.9500	June...	4.6169	Sept...	4.9054	Dec.....	4.9500
						Average.	\$4.8129

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING—Continued.**

**COAL: Anthracite, egg.**

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tidewater, New York Harbor.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$4.9186	Apr....	\$4.4479	July....	\$4.6988	Oct.....	\$4.9500	
Feb.....	4.9500	May....	4.5455	Aug....	4.8500	Nov.....	4.9500	
Mar.....	4.9500	June...	4.6149	Sept...	4.9260	Dec.....	4.9500	
							Average.	\$4.8126

**COAL: Anthracite, stove.**

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tidewater, New York Harbor.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$4.9500	Apr....	\$4.4498	July....	\$4.7238	Oct.....	\$4.9500	
Feb.....	4.9500	May....	4.5337	Aug....	4.8498	Nov.....	4.9500	
Mar.....	4.9500	June...	4.6276	Sept...	4.9294	Dec.....	4.9500	
							Average.	\$4.8178

**COAL: Bituminous, Georges Creek.**

[Price per ton, at the mine, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$1.40	Apr....	\$1.40	July....	\$1.40	Oct.....	\$1.40	
Feb.....	1.40	May....	1.45	Aug....	1.35	Nov.....	1.45	
Mar.....	1.40	June...	1.40	Sept...	1.40	Dec.....	1.45	
							Average.	\$1.4083

**COAL: Bituminous, Georges Creek.**

[Price per ton, f. o. b. New York Harbor, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$3.11	Apr....	\$3.10	July....	\$2.95	Oct.....	\$2.95	
Feb.....	3.10	May....	3.00	Aug....	3.00	Nov.....	3.10	
Mar.....	3.00	June...	3.10	Sept...	3.05	Dec.....	3.10	
							Average.	\$3.0467

**COAL: Bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghgheny), lump.**

[Price per bushel, on Tuesday of each week, Cincinnati, afloat; quotations furnished by the superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.08	Apr....	\$0.08	July....	\$0.08	Oct.....	\$0.08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08	
Feb.....	.08	May....	.08	Aug....	.08	Nov.....	\$0.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
Mar.....	.08	June...	.08	Sept...	.08	Dec.....	.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
	.08		.08		.08		.08 - .08	
							Average.	\$0.0805

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## FUEL AND LIGHTING—Concluded.

## COKE: Connellsville, furnace.

[Contract price per ton, f. o. b. at the ovens, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2. 60-\$2. 65	Apr....	\$2. 10-\$2. 15	July....	\$1. 80-\$1. 85	Oct.....	\$1. 60
Feb.....	2. 40- 2. 60	May....	1. 75- 2. 00	Aug....	1. 80- 1. 85	Nov.....	1. 55
Mar.....	2. 50- 2. 60	June...	1. 80- 1. 85	Sept...	1. 60- 1. 80	Dec.....	\$1. 45- 1. 80
						Average.	\$1. 9688

## MATCHES: Parlor, domestic.

[Price per gross of boxes (200s), in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1. 50	Apr....	\$1. 50	July....	\$1. 50	Oct.....	\$1. 50
Feb.....	1. 50	May....	1. 50	Aug....	1. 50	Nov.....	1. 50
Mar.....	1. 50	June...	1. 50	Sept...	1. 50	Dec.....	1. 50
						Average.	\$1. 5000

## PETROLEUM: Crude, Pennsylvania.

[Price per barrel, at the wells, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil City Derrick.]

Jan.....	\$1. 43	Apr....	\$1. 40	July....	\$1. 30	Oct.....	\$1. 30
Feb.....	1. 40	May....	1. 35	Aug....	1. 30	Nov.....	1. 30
Mar.....	1. 40	June...	1. 35	Sept...	1. 30	Dec.....	1. 30
						Average.	\$1. 3442

## PETROLEUM: Refined, in barrels, cargo lots, for export.

[Price per gallon, New York loading, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0. 0790	Apr....	\$0. 0790	July....	\$0. 0765	Oct.....	\$0. 0750
Feb.....	. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	. 0775	Aug....	. 0765	Nov.....	. 0740
Mar.....	. 0790	June...	. 0775	Sept...	. 0765	Dec.....	. 0740
						Average.	\$0. 0770

## PETROLEUM: Refined, 150° fire test, water white, in barrels, packages included (jobbing lots).

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0. 1079

## METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.

## AUGERS: Extra, 1-inch.

[Price per auger, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 330	Apr....	\$0. 378	July....	\$0. 378	Oct.....	\$0. 378
Feb.....	. 330	May....	. 378	Aug....	. 378	Nov.....	. 378
Mar.....	. 330	June...	. 378	Sept...	. 378	Dec.....	. 378
						Average.	\$0. 3660

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**

**AXES: M. C. O Yankee, pattern handled**

[Price per ax, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.625	Apr....	\$0.700	July....	\$0.700	Oct.....	\$0.700
Feb.....	.625	May....	.700	Aug....	.700	Nov.....	.700
Mar.....	.625	June...	.700	Sept...	.700	Dec.....	.700
						Average.	\$0.6813

**BAR IRON: Best refined, from store.**

[Average monthly price per pound, in Philadelphia; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$0.0196	Apr....	\$0.0190	July....	\$0.0186	Oct.....	\$0.0176
Feb.....	.0196	May....	.0186	Aug....	.0176	Nov.....	.0176
Mar.....	.0196	June...	.0186	Sept...	.0176	Dec.....	.0176
						Average.	\$0.0185

**BAR IRON: Common to best refined, from mill.**

[Price per pound, on the first of each month, f. o. b. Pittsburg; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0.0170	Apr....	\$0.0165	July....	\$0.0150	Oct.....	\$0.0145
Feb.....	.0170	May....	\$0.0155-.0160	Aug....	\$0.0145-.0150	Nov.....	.0145
Mar.....	\$0.0165-.0170	June...	.0155	Sept...	.0145	Dec.....	.0140
						Average.	\$0.0155

**BARB WIRE: Galvanized.**

[Average monthly price per 100 pounds, in Chicago; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$2.33	Apr....	\$2.15	July....	\$2.15	Oct.....	\$2.00
Feb.....	2.33	May....	2.15	Aug....	2.00	Nov.....	2.00
Mar.....	2.33	June...	2.15	Sept...	2.00	Dec.....	2.00
						Average.	\$2.1325

**BUTTS: Loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ by 3½ inch.**

[Price per pair, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.100	Apr....	\$0.110	July....	\$0.110	Oct.....	\$0.110
Feb.....	.100	May....	.110	Aug....	.110	Nov.....	.110
Mar.....	.100	June...	.110	Sept...	.110	Dec.....	.110
						Average.	\$0.1075

**CHISELS: Extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.**

[Price per chisel, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.250	Apr....	\$0.380	July....	\$0.380	Oct.....	\$0.380
Feb.....	.250	May....	.380	Aug....	.380	Nov.....	.380
Mar.....	.250	June...	.380	Sept...	.380	Dec.....	.380
						Average.	\$0.3475

**TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**

**COPPER: Ingot, electrolytic.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.1375	Apr.....	\$0.1325	July....	\$0.1237½	Oct.....	\$0.1250	
Feb.....	.1362½	May.....	.1245	Aug....	\$0.1250-.1262½	Nov.....	.1275	
Mar.....	.1337½	June....	\$0.1275-.1287½	Sept....	.1262½	Dec.....	.1287½	
							Average.	\$0.1291

**COPPER: Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes.)**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.18	Apr.....	\$0.19	July....	\$0.18	Oct.....	\$0.1800	
Feb.....	.18	May.....	.19	Aug....	.18	Nov.....	.1665	
Mar.....	.19	June....	.18	Sept....	.18	Dec.....	.1665	
							Average.	\$0.1803

**COPPER WIRE: Bare, No. 8, B. and S. gauge and heavier (base sizes.)**

[Price per pound, f. o. b. New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.15	Apr.....	\$0.14½	July....	\$0.14	Oct.....	\$0.14	
Feb.....	.15	May.....	.14½	Aug....	.14	Nov.....	.14	
Mar.....	.14½	June....	.14½	Sept....	.14	Dec.....	.14½	
							Average.	\$0.1435

**DOOR KNOBS: Steel, bronze-plated.**

[Price per pair, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.40	Apr.....	\$0.50	July....	\$0.50	Oct.....	\$0.50	
Feb.....	.40	May.....	.50	Aug....	.50	Nov.....	.50	
Mar.....	.40	June....	.50	Sept....	.50	Dec.....	.50	
							Average.	\$0.4750

**FILES: 8-inch mill bastard, Nicholson.**

[Price per dozen on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.93	Apr.....	\$0.93	July....	\$0.93	Oct.....	\$0.93	
Feb.....	.93	May.....	.93	Aug....	.93	Nov.....	.93	
Mar.....	.93	June....	.93	Sept....	.93	Dec.....	.93	
							Average.	\$0.9300

**HAMMERS: Maydole No. 1½.**

[Price per hammer, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.466	Apr.....	\$0.470	July....	\$0.470	Oct.....	\$0.470	
Feb.....	.466	May.....	.470	Aug....	.470	Nov.....	.470	
Mar.....	.466	June....	.470	Sept....	.470	Dec.....	.470	
							Average.	\$0.4690



TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**

**LEAD: Pig, desilverized.**

[Price per pound, in New York, from store, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0470-\$0.0475	Apr....	\$0.0440-\$0.0442½	July....	\$0.0440	Oct.....	\$0.0440
Feb.....	.0470-.0472½	May....	.0440	Aug....	.0440	Nov.....	.0440
Mar.....	.0465	June....	.0437½	Sept....	.0440	Dec.....	.0450
						Average.	\$0.0448

**LEAD PIPE.**

[Price per 100 pounds, f. o. b. New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$5.23	Apr....	\$5.22	July....	\$4.90	Oct.....	\$4.90
Feb.....	5.46	May....	4.98	Aug....	4.90	Nov.....	4.90
Mar.....	5.46	June....	4.98	Sept....	4.90	Dec.....	4.90
						Average.	\$5.0608

**LOCKS: Common mortise, knob lock, 3½-inch.**

[Price per lock, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.150	Apr....	\$0.170	July....	\$0.170	Oct.....	\$0.170
Feb.....	.150	May....	.170	Aug....	.170	Nov.....	.170
Mar.....	.150	June....	.170	Sept....	.170	Dec.....	.170
						Average.	\$0.1650

**NAILS: Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.**

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations computed from base prices published in the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$1.95	Apr....	\$1.95	July....	\$1.85-\$1.90	Oct.....	\$1.75
Feb.....	1.90	May....	1.95	Aug....	1.75-1.80	Nov.....	1.70
Mar.....	1.95	June....	\$1.85-1.90	Sept....	1.75	Dec.....	1.70
						Average.	\$1.8438

**NAILS: Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.**

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations computed from base prices published in the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$1.95	Apr....	\$1.95	July....	\$1.95	Oct.....	\$1.80
Feb.....	1.95	May....	1.95	Aug....	1.80	Nov.....	1.80
Mar.....	1.95	June....	1.95	Sept....	1.80	Dec.....	1.80
						Average.	\$1.8875

**PIG IRON: Bessemer.**

[Average monthly price per ton, in Pittsburg; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$19.90	Apr....	\$18.34	July....	\$16.40	Oct.....	\$15.90
Feb.....	19.34	May....	17.52	Aug....	16.09	Nov.....	15.80
Mar.....	18.60	June....	16.62	Sept....	15.90	Dec.....	15.90
						Average.	\$17.1925

**TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**

**FIG IRON: Foundry No. 1.**

[Average monthly price per ton, in Philadelphia; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$19.50	Apr....	\$18.25	July....	\$16.75	Oct.....	\$16.31
Feb.....	19.19	May....	17.50	Aug....	16.50	Nov.....	16.19
Mar.....	18.50	June...	17.15	Sept....	16.50	Dec.....	16.00
						Average.	\$17.3617

**FIG IRON: Foundry No. 2, northern.**

[Price per ton, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$17.90	Apr....	\$16.65-\$16.90	July....	\$15.40	Oct.....	\$14.65-\$14.90
Feb.....	17.90	May....	16.40	Aug....	15.15	Nov.....	14.90
Mar.....	17.15	June...	15.90- 16.15	Sept....	\$14.65- 14.90	Dec.....	14.65
						Average.	\$15.9833

**FIG IRON: Gray forge, southern, coke.**

[Price per ton, f. o. b. Cincinnati, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$16.50-\$16.75	Apr....	\$14.75-\$15.00	July....	\$14.00-\$14.25	Oct.....	\$13.50-\$14.00
Feb.....	16.00	May....	14.25- 14.50	Aug....	13.75- 14.00	Nov.....	13.50- 14.00
Mar.....	15.75	June...	14.25	Sept....	13.50- 14.00	Dec.....	13.50- 14.00
						Average.	\$14.5729

**PLANES: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.**

[Price per plane, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.53	Apr....	\$1.70	July....	\$1.70	Oct.....	\$1.70
Feb.....	1.53	May....	1.70	Aug....	1.70	Nov.....	1.70
Mar.....	1.53	June...	1.70	Sept....	1.70	Dec.....	1.70
						Average.	\$1.6575

**QUICKSILVER.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.72	Apr....	\$0.66	July....	\$0.64	Oct.....	\$0.62½
Feb.....	.69	May....	.66	Aug....	.64	Nov.....	.62½
Mar.....	.69	June...	.64	Sept....	.62½	Dec.....	.57½
						Average.	\$0.6492

**SAWS: Crosscut, Disston No. 2, 6-foot.**

[Price per saw to small jobbers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.6038	Apr....	\$1.6038	July....	\$1.6038	Oct.....	\$1.6038
Feb.....	1.6038	May....	1.6038	Aug....	1.6038	Nov.....	1.6038
Mar.....	1.6038	June...	1.6038	Sept....	1.6038	Dec.....	1.6038
						Average.	\$1.6038

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**

**SAWS: Hand, Disston No. 7, 26-inch.**

[Price per dozen to small jobbers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$12.95	Apr.....	\$12.95	July....	\$12.95	Oct.....	\$12.95
Feb.....	12.95	May.....	12.95	Aug.....	12.95	Nov.....	12.95
Mar.....	12.95	June....	12.95	Sept....	12.95	Dec.....	12.95
						Average.	\$12.9500

**SHOVELS: Ames No. 2, cast steel, D handle, square point, back strap, black.**

[Price per dozen on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$7.62	Apr.....	\$7.84	July....	\$7.84	Oct.....	\$7.84
Feb.....	7.62	May.....	7.84	Aug.....	7.84	Nov.....	7.45
Mar.....	7.84	June....	7.84	Sept....	7.84	Dec.....	7.45
						Average.	\$7.7383

**SILVER: Bar, fine.**

[Average monthly price per ounce, in New York; quotations furnished by the Director of the Mint.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.53080	Apr.....	\$0.53894	July....	\$0.54925	Oct.....	\$0.56250
Feb.....	.52229	May.....	.54524	Aug.....	.53935	Nov.....	.56384
Mar.....	.52105	June....	.54182	Sept....	.54158	Dec.....	.55278
						Average.	\$0.54245

**SPELTER: Western.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0625-\$0.0630	Apr.....	\$0.0560	July....	\$0.0520	Oct.....	\$0.0560
Feb.....	.06124	May.....	.0515	Aug.....	.0525	Nov.....	.0595
Mar.....	.0575	June....	.0530	Sept....	.0540	Dec.....	.0600
						Average.	\$0.0563

**STEEL BILLETS.**

[Average monthly price per ton, at mills at Pittsburg; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$27.50	Apr.....	\$26.75	July....	\$24.87	Oct.....	\$23.75
Feb.....	27.50	May.....	26.12	Aug.....	24.50	Nov.....	23.37
Mar.....	27.50	June....	25.30	Sept....	24.40	Dec.....	23.00
						Average.	\$25.3800

**STEEL RAILS.**

[Price per ton, at mills in Pennsylvania; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$28.00	Apr.....	\$28.00	July....	\$28.00	Oct.....	\$28.00
Feb.....	28.00	May.....	28.00	Aug.....	28.00	Nov.....	28.00
Mar.....	28.00	June....	28.00	Sept....	28.00	Dec.....	28.00
						Average.	\$28.0000

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

STEEL SHEETS: Black, No. 27, box annealed, one pass through cold rolls.

[Price per pound, in Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.0235	Apr....	\$0.0235	July....	\$0.0225	Oct.....	\$0.0215	
Feb.....	.0235	May....	.0235	Aug....	.0220	Nov.....	.0220	
Mar.....	.0235	June...	.0235	Sept...-	\$0.0219-.0215	Dec.....	.0215	
							Average.	\$0.0227

## TIN: Pig.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.3315	Apr....	\$0.3270	July....	\$0.3290	Oct.....	\$0.3650	
Feb.....	.3250	May....	.3270	Aug....	.3320	Nov.....	.3680	
Mar.....	.3287½	June...	.3290	Sept....	.3620	Dec.....	.3795	
							Average.	\$0.3420

## TIN PLATES: Domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 by 20 inch.

[Price per box of 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$3.84	Apr....	\$3.84	July....	\$3.84	Oct.....	\$3.84	
Feb.....	3.84	May....	3.84	Aug....	3.84	Nov.....	3.84	
Mar.....	3.84	June...	3.84	Sept....	3.84	Dec.....	3.84	
							Average.	\$3.8400

## TROWELS: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.

[Price per trowel, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.34	Apr....	\$0.34	July....	\$0.34	Oct.....	\$0.34	
Feb.....	.34	May....	.34	Aug....	.34	Nov.....	.34	
Mar.....	.34	June...	.34	Sept....	.34	Dec.....	.34	
							Average.	\$0.3400

## VISES: Solid box, 50-pound.

[Price per vise, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$4.60	Apr....	\$4.60	July....	\$4.37	Oct.....	\$4.37	
Feb.....	4.60	May....	4.60	Aug....	4.37	Nov.....	4.37	
Mar.....	4.60	June...	4.60	Sept....	4.37	Dec.....	4.37	
							Average.	\$4.4850

## WOOD SCREWS: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.

[Price per gross, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.135	Apr....	\$0.150	July....	\$0.150	Oct.....	\$0.150	
Feb.....	.150	May....	.150	Aug....	.150	Nov.....	.150	
Mar.....	.150	June...	.150	Sept....	.150	Dec.....	.150	
							Average.	\$0.1488

**TABLE L.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.**

**ZINC: Sheet, ordinary numbers and sizes, packed in 600-pound casks.**

[Price per 100 pounds, f. o. b. La Salle, Ill., on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$7.36	Apr....	\$7.13	July....	\$6.90	Oct.....	\$6.90
Feb.....	6.95	May....	6.90	Aug....	6.90	Nov.....	7.13
Mar.....	7.13	June...	6.90	Sept...	6.90	Dec.....	7.13
						Average.	\$7.0192

**LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.**

**BRICK: Common domestic building.**

[Price per 1,000, on dock in New York, from the first to the last of each month.]

Jan.....	\$7.00-\$6.50	Apr....	\$6.25-\$5.75	July....	\$6.00-\$5.50	Oct.....	\$4.75-\$5.25
Feb.....	6.75- 7.00	May....	5.75- 6.25	Aug....	5.50- 4.75	Nov.....	5.50- 5.00
Mar.....	5.75- 6.25	June...	6.00- 5.75	Sept...	4.75- 5.25	Dec.....	4.75- 5.75
						Average.	\$5.7188

**CARBONATE OF LEAD: American, in oil.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.0686	Apr....	\$0.0686	July....	\$0.0686	Oct.....	\$0.0711
Feb.....	.0686	May....	.0686	Aug....	.0686	Nov.....	.0711
Mar.....	.0686	June...	.0686	Sept...	.0686	Dec.....	.0711
						Average.	\$0.0692

**CEMENT: Portland, domestic.**

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.43	Apr....	\$1.43	July....	\$1.43	Oct.....	\$1.43
Feb.....	1.43	May....	1.43	Aug....	1.43	Nov.....	\$1.53- 1.55
Mar.....	1.43	June...	1.43	Sept...	1.43	Dec.....	1.53- 1.55
						Average.	\$1.4483

**CEMENT: Rosendale.**

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.95	Apr....	\$0.95	July....	\$0.95	Oct.....	\$0.95
Feb.....	.95	May....	.95	Aug....	.95	Nov.....	\$0.90- .95
Mar.....	.95	June...	.95	Sept...	.95	Dec.....	.90- .95
						Average.	\$0.9458

**DOORS: Western white pine, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1½-inches thick, 5-panel, No. 1, O. G.**

[Price per door, f. o. b. Chicago, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.81	Apr....	\$1.68	July....	\$1.68	Oct.....	\$1.61
Feb.....	1.81	May....	1.68	Aug....	1.61	Nov.....	1.55
Mar.....	1.81	June...	1.68	Sept...	1.61	Dec.....	1.55
						Average.	\$1.6733

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued.

## HEMLOCK: Base price, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$21.00	Apr....	\$20.50-\$21.00	July...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$20.50-\$21.00	
Feb.....	21.00	May....	20.50-21.00	Aug....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov.....	19.00	
Mar.....	21.00	June...	20.50-21.00	Sept...	\$20.50-\$21.00	Dec.....	20.00-21.00	
							Average.	\$20.6250

## LIME: Rockport, common.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.02-\$1.07	Apr....	\$1.02-\$1.07	July...	\$1.02-\$1.07	Oct.....	\$1.02-\$1.07	
Feb.....	1.02-1.07	May....	1.02-1.07	Aug....	1.02-1.07	Nov.....	1.02-1.07	
Mar.....	1.02-1.07	June...	1.02-1.07	Sept...	1.02-1.07	Dec.....	1.02-1.07	
							Average.	\$1.0450

## LINSEED OIL: Raw, city, in barrels.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.76	Apr....	\$0.81	July...	\$0.79	Oct.....	\$0.90	
Feb.....	.77	May....	.84	Aug....	.90	Nov.....	.95	
Mar.....	.77	June...	.82	Sept...	.90	Dec.....	.95	
							Average.	\$0.8467

## MAPLE: Hard and soft, 1-inch, firsts and seconds, 6 inches and up wide.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$30.00-\$32.00	Apr....	\$30.00-\$32.00	July...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$31.00-\$33.00	
Feb.....	30.00-32.00	May....	30.00-32.00	Aug....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov.....	32.00-35.00	
Mar.....	30.00-32.00	June...	31.00-33.00	Sept...	\$31.00-\$33.00	Dec.....	32.00-35.00	
							Average.	\$31.8000

## OAK: White, plain, 1-inch, 6 inches and up wide.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$52.00-\$54.00	Apr....	\$54.00-\$56.00	July...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$52.00-\$54.00	
Feb.....	52.00-54.00	May....	54.00-56.00	Aug....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov.....	53.00-55.00	
Mar.....	54.00-56.00	June...	54.00-56.00	Sept...	\$54.00-\$56.00	Dec.....	53.00-55.00	
							Average.	\$54.2500

## OAK: White, quartered, clear and good seconds, 6 inches and up wide, 10 to 16 feet long.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$85.00-\$86.00	Apr....	\$86.00-\$90.00	July...	( <sup>1</sup> )	Oct.....	\$86.00-\$90.00	
Feb.....	86.00-90.00	May....	86.00-90.00	Aug....	( <sup>1</sup> )	Nov.....	86.00-90.00	
Mar.....	86.00-90.00	June...	86.00-90.00	Sept...	\$86.00-\$90.00	Dec.....	86.00-90.00	
							Average.	\$87.7500

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued.

OXIDE OF ZINC: American, extra dry.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.05½	Apr....	\$0.05½	July...	\$0.05½	Oct.....	\$0.05½
Feb.....	.05	May....	.05	Aug....	.05	Nov.....	.05
Mar.....	.05	June...	.05	Sept...	.05	Dec.....	.05
						Average.	\$0.0538

PINE: White, boards, No. 2 barn, 10 inches wide, rough.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$37.50-38.50	Apr....	\$37.50-38.50	July...	(1)	Oct.....	\$38.50
Feb.....	37.50- 38.50	May....	37.50- 38.50	Aug....	(1)	Nov.....	38.50
Mar.....	37.50- 38.50	June...	38.50	Sept...	\$38.50	Dec.....	38.50
						Average.	\$38.2500

PINE: White, boards, uppers, 1-inch, 8 inches and up wide, rough.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$93.50-97.50	Apr....	\$93.50-97.50	July...	(1)	Oct.....	\$102.50
Feb.....	93.50- 97.50	May....	93.50- 97.50	Aug....	(1)	Nov.....	102.50
Mar.....	93.50- 97.50	June...	102.50	Sept...	\$102.50	Dec.....	100.50
						Average.	\$98.8000

PINE: Yellow, flooring, B, heart face, rift sawn, 1 inch thick, 2½ inches wide (counted 3 inches.)

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$45.00-46.00	Apr....	\$46.00-47.00	July...	(1)	Oct.....	\$45.00-46.00
Feb.....	46.00- 47.00	May....	46.00- 47.00	Aug....	(1)	Nov.....	47.00
Mar.....	46.00- 47.00	June...	46.00- 47.00	Sept...	\$45.00-46.00	Dec.....	47.00
						Average.	\$46.3000

PINE: Yellow, siding, long leaf, boards, heart face, 1 inch and 1½ inch.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$30.00-32.00	Apr....	\$30.00-32.00	July...	(1)	Oct.....	\$30.00-31.00
Feb.....	30.00- 32.00	May....	30.00- 32.00	Aug....	(1)	Nov.....	30.00- 31.00
Mar.....	30.00- 32.00	June...	30.00- 32.00	Sept...	\$30.00-31.00	Dec.....	30.00- 31.00
						Average.	\$30.8000

PLATE GLASS: Polished, glazing, area 5 to 10 square feet.

[Price per square foot, f. o. b. New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.32	Apr....	\$0.35	July...	\$0.35	Oct.....	\$0.35
Feb.....	.35	May....	.35	Aug....	.35	Nov.....	.35
Mar.....	.35	June...	.35	Sept...	.35	Dec.....	.35
						Average.	\$0.3475

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued.

## PLATE GLASS: Polished, glazing, area 3 to 5 square feet.

[Price per square foot, f. o. b. New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.24	Apr.....	\$0.25	July.....	\$0.25	Oct.....	\$0.25	
Feb.....	.25	May.....	.25	Aug.....	.25	Nov.....	.25	
Mar.....	.25	June.....	.25	Sept.....	.25	Dec.....	.25	
							Average.	\$0.2492

## POPLAR: Yellow, 1-inch, firsts and seconds, rough.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month. From January to April 8 inches and up wide, and from May to December 7 to 17 inches and up wide; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$58.00-\$60.00	Apr.....	\$60.00-\$62.00	July.....	(1)	Oct.....	\$62.00-\$64.00	
Feb.....	58.00- 60.00	May.....	62.00- 64.00	Aug.....	(1)	Nov.....	62.00- 64.00	
Mar.....	58.00- 60.00	June.....	62.00- 64.00	Sept.....	\$62.00-\$64.00	Dec.....	61.00- 63.00	
							Average.	\$61.5000

## PUTTY: Bulk.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.0120	Apr.....	\$0.0115	July.....	\$0.0115	Oct.....	\$0.0115	
Feb.....	.0115	May.....	.0115	Aug.....	.0115	Nov.....	.0115	
Mar.....	.0115	June.....	.0115	Sept.....	.0115	Dec.....	.0115	
							Average.	\$0.0115

## ROSIN: Common to good, strained.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$4.15-\$4.25	Apr.....	\$4.65	July.....	\$5.30	Oct.....	\$6.40	
Feb.....	4.40	May.....	4.50	Aug.....	\$6.00- 6.10	Nov.....	6.10	
Mar.....	4.55	June.....	4.50	Sept.....	6.10	Dec.....	6.05	
							Average.	\$5.2333

## SHINGLES: Cypress, all heart, 5 and 6 inches wide, 16 inches long.

[Price per M, f. o. b. mills, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$3.60	Apr.....	\$3.60	July.....	\$3.35	Oct.....	\$3.25	
Feb.....	3.85	May.....	3.60	Aug.....	3.35	Nov.....	3.25	
Mar.....	3.85	June.....	3.50	Sept.....	3.35	Dec.....	3.35	
							Average.	\$3.4917

## SHINGLES: Red cedar, clear, random width, 16 inches long.

[Average monthly price at mills in Washington.]

Jan.....	\$2.05	Apr.....	\$2.20	July.....	\$2.00	Oct.....	\$1.90	
Feb.....	2.10	May.....	2.10	Aug.....	1.95	Nov.....	1.85	
Mar.....	2.15	June.....	2.00	Sept.....	1.95	Dec.....	1.85	
							Average.	\$2.0083

1 No quotation for month.



TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Concluded.**

**SPRUCE: 6 to 9 inch, cargoes.**

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$24.00-\$26.00	Apr....	\$24.00-\$26.00	July....	(1)	Oct.....	\$23.00-\$25.00
Feb.....	24.00- 26.00	May....	24.00- 26.00	Aug....	(1)	Nov.....	23.00- 25.00
Mar.....	24.00- 26.00	June...	24.00- 26.00	Sept...	\$23.00-\$25.00	Dec.....	23.00- 25.00
						Average.	\$24.6000

**TAR.**

[Price per barrel, in Wilmington, N. C., on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$2.00	Apr....	\$2.00	July....	\$2.25	Oct.....	\$2.60
Feb.....	2.00	May....	2.00	Aug....	2.25	Nov.....	2.60
Mar.....	2.00	June...	2.25	Sept...	2.50	Dec.....	2.60
						Average.	\$2.2542

**TURPENTINE: Spirits of, in machine barrels.**

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.59-\$0.59½	Apr....	\$0.63	July....	\$0.67-\$0.67½	Oct.....	\$0.76½
Feb.....	.63-.63½	May....	.62½	Aug....	.71½	Nov.....	.81
Mar.....	.63	June...	\$0.59- .59½	Sept...	.74½	Dec.....	.78½
						Average.	\$0.682½

**WINDOW GLASS: American, single, firsts, 25-inch bracket (6 by 8 to 10 by 15 inches).**

[Price per 50 square feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$2.88	Apr....	\$3.04	July....	\$3.04	Oct.....	\$2.88
Feb.....	2.88	May....	2.88	Aug....	3.04	Nov.....	2.88
Mar.....	2.88	June...	2.88	Sept...	3.04	Dec.....	2.88
						Average.	\$2.9300

**WINDOW GLASS: American, single, thirds, 25-inch bracket (6 by 8 to 10 by 15 inches).**

[Price per 50 square feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$2.2950	Apr....	\$2.4225	July....	\$2.4225	Oct.....	\$2.2950
Feb.....	2.2950	May....	2.2950	Aug....	2.4225	Nov.....	2.2950
Mar.....	2.2950	June...	2.2950	Sept...	2.4225	Dec.....	2.2950
						Average.	\$2.3375

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

## ALCOHOL: Grain.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.61	Apr.....	\$2.61	July....	\$2.50	Oct.....	\$2.56
Feb.....	2.61	May.....	2.53	Aug.....	2.50	Nov.....	2.52
Mar.....	2.61	June....	2.51	Sept....	2.55	Dec.....	2.52
						Average.	\$2.5525

## ALCOHOL: Wood, refined, 95 per cent.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.50	Apr....	\$0.50	July....	\$0.50	Oct.....	\$0.50
Feb.....	.50	May....	.50	Aug.....	.50	Nov.....	.50
Mar.....	.50	June..	.50	Sept....	.50	Dec.....	.50
						Average.	\$0.5000

## ALUM: Lump.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July...	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan....	\$0.0175	Apr....	\$0.0175	July...	\$0.0175	Oct.....	\$0.0175
Feb.....	.0175	May....	.0175	Aug.....	.0175	Nov.....	.0175
Mar.....	.0175	June...	.0175	Sept....	.0175	Dec.....	.0175
						Average.	\$0.0175

## BRIMSTONE: Crude, seconds.

[Price per ton, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	\$22.00	Apr....	\$22.00	July....	\$22.00	Oct.....	\$22.00
Feb.....	22.00	May....	22.00	Aug.....	22.00	Nov.....	22.00
Mar.....	22.00	June...	22.00	Sept....	22.00	Dec.....	22.00
						Average.	\$22.0000

## GLYCERIN: Refined, chemically pure, in bulk.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0.24
Feb.....	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	May....	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug.....	.20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov.....	.24
Mar.....	.20	June...	.20	Sept....	.23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.....	.26
						Average.	\$0.2142

## MURIATIC ACID: 20°.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	Price.	Apr....	Price.	July....	Price.	Oct.....	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0130	Apr....	\$0.0130	July....	\$0.0130	Oct.....	\$0.0130
Feb.....	.0130	May....	.0130	Aug.....	.0130	Nov.....	.0130
Mar.....	.0130	June...	.0130	Sept....	.0130	Dec.....	.0130
						Average.	\$0.0130

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Concluded.**

**OPIUM: Natural, in cases.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$5.75	Apr....	\$5.45	July...	\$5.65	Oct.....	\$4.85	
Feb.....	5.65	May....	6.00	Aug....	5.35	Nov.....	4.60	
Mar.....	5.45	June...	5.85	Sept...	5.00	Dec.....	4.85	
							Average.	\$5.3708

**QUININE: American, in 100-ounce tins.**

[Price per ounce, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.14	Apr....	\$0.14	July...	\$0.14	Oct.....	\$0.14	
Feb.....	.14	May....	.14	Aug....	.14	Nov.....	.14	
Mar.....	.14	June...	.14	Sept...	.14	Dec.....	.14	
							Average.	\$0.1400

**SULPHURIC ACID: 66°.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.01	Apr....	\$0.01	July...	\$0.01	Oct.....	\$0.01	
Feb.....	.01	May....	.01	Aug....	.01	Nov.....	.01	
Mar.....	.01	June...	.01	Sept...	.01	Dec.....	.01	
							Average.	\$0.0100

**HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.**

**EARTHENWARE: Plates, cream-colored, 7-inch.**

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.4300	Apr....	\$0.4344	July...	\$0.4344	Oct.....	\$0.4344	
Feb.....	.4300	May....	.4344	Aug....	.4344	Nov.....	.4344	
Mar.....	.4300	June...	.4344	Sept...	.4344	Dec.....	.4344	
							Average.	\$0.4333

**EARTHENWARE: Plates, white granite, 7-inch.**

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.4686	Apr....	\$0.4633	July...	\$0.4633	Oct.....	\$0.4633	
Feb.....	.4586	May....	.4633	Aug....	.4633	Nov.....	.4633	
Mar.....	.4586	June...	.4633	Sept...	.4633	Dec.....	.4633	
							Average.	\$0.4621

**EARTHENWARE: Teacups and saucers, white granite, with handles.**

[Price per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers), f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$3.3869	Apr....	\$3.4214	July...	\$3.4214	Oct.....	\$3.4214	
Feb.....	3.3869	May....	3.4214	Aug....	3.4214	Nov.....	3.4214	
Mar.....	3.3869	June...	3.4214	Sept...	3.4214	Dec.....	3.4214	
							Average.	\$3.4128

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—Continued.

## FURNITURE: Bedroom suits, 3 pieces, iron bedstead, hardwood dresser and washstand.

[Price per set, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$11.50	Apr. ....	\$12.00	July ...	\$12.00	Oct. ....	\$12.00	
Feb. ....	11.50	May. ....	12.00	Aug. ....	12.00	Nov. ....	12.00	
Mar. ....	11.50	June. ....	12.00	Sept. ...	12.00	Dec. ....	12.00	
							Average.	\$11.8750

## FURNITURE: Chairs, bedroom, maple, cane seat.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$9.00	Apr. ....	\$9.00	July ...	\$9.00	Oct. ....	\$9.00	
Feb. ....	9.00	May. ....	9.00	Aug. ....	9.00	Nov. ....	9.00	
Mar. ....	9.00	June. ....	9.00	Sept. ...	9.00	Dec. ....	9.00	
							Average.	\$9.0000

## FURNITURE: Chairs, kitchen, common spindle.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$5.50	Apr. ....	\$5.50	July ...	\$5.50	Oct. ....	\$5.50	
Feb. ....	5.50	May. ....	5.50	Aug. ....	5.50	Nov. ....	5.50	
Mar. ....	5.50	June. ....	5.50	Sept. ...	5.50	Dec. ....	5.50	
							Average.	\$5.5000

## FURNITURE: Tables, kitchen, 3½-foot.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$18.00	Apr. ....	\$19.50	July ...	\$19.50	Oct. ....	\$21.00	
Feb. ....	19.50	May. ....	19.50	Aug. ....	21.00	Nov. ....	21.00	
Mar. ....	19.50	June. ....	19.50	Sept. ...	21.00	Dec. ....	21.00	
							Average.	\$20.0000

## GLASSWARE: Nappies, 4-inch.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$0.11	Apr. ....	\$0.12	July ...	\$0.12	Oct. ....	\$0.11	
Feb. ....	.11	May. ....	.12	Aug. ....	.11	Nov. ....	.11	
Mar. ....	.11	June. ....	.12	Sept. ...	.11	Dec. ....	.11	
							Average.	\$0.1130

## GLASSWARE: Pitchers, one-half gallon, common.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan. ....	\$0.80	Apr. ....	\$1.00	July ...	\$1.00	Oct. ....	\$1.00	
Feb. ....	.80	May. ....	1.00	Aug. ....	1.00	Nov. ....	1.00	
Mar. ....	.80	June. ....	1.00	Sept. ...	1.00	Dec. ....	.90	
							Average.	\$0.9420

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

**HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—Concluded.**

**GLASSWARE: Tumblers, table, one-third pint, common.**

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.12	Apr.....	\$0.12	July....	\$0.12	Oct.....	\$0.12	
Feb.....	.12	May.....	.12	Aug.....	.12	Nov.....	.12	
Mar.....	.12	June....	.12	Sept....	.12	Dec.....	.12	
							Average.	\$0.1200

**TABLE CUTLERY: Carvers, stag handles.**

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.75	Apr....	\$0.75	July....	\$0.75	Oct.....	\$0.75	
Feb.....	.75	May....	.75	Aug....	.75	Nov.....	.75	
Mar.....	.75	June....	.75	Sept....	.75	Dec.....	.75	
							Average.	\$0.7500

**TABLE CUTLERY: Knives and forks, cocobolo handles, metal bolsters.**

[Price per gross on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$5.00	Apr....	\$5.00	July....	\$5.00	Oct.....	\$5.00	
Feb.....	5.00	May....	5.00	Aug....	5.00	Nov.....	5.00	
Mar.....	5.00	June....	5.00	Sept....	5.00	Dec.....	5.00	
							Average.	\$5.0000

**WOODENWARE: Pails, oak-grained, 3-hoop, wire ear.**

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.90	Apr....	\$1.90	July....	\$1.90	Oct.....	\$1.90	
Feb.....	1.90	May....	1.90	Aug....	1.90	Nov.....	1.90	
Mar.....	1.90	June....	1.90	Sept....	1.90	Dec.....	1.90	
							Average.	\$1.9000

**WOODENWARE: Tubs, oak-grained, 3 in nest.**

[Price per nest of 3, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.65	Apr....	\$1.60	July....	\$1.60	Oct.....	\$1.60	
Feb.....	1.65	May....	1.60	Aug....	1.60	Nov.....	1.60	
Mar.....	1.65	June....	1.60	Sept....	1.60	Dec.....	1.60	
							Average.	\$1.6125

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**COTTONSEED MEAL.**

[Price per ton of 2,000 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$36.40	Apr....	\$35.40	July....	\$32.60	Oct.....	\$31.60	
Feb.....	36.40	May....	34.35	Aug....	33.60	Nov.....	31.35	
Mar.....	36.00	June....	32.60	Sept....	32.60	Dec.....	29.85	
							Average.	\$33.5625

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

## COTTONSEED OIL: Summer yellow, prime.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.5625	Apr....	\$0.5719	July...	\$0.5850	Oct.....	\$0.6375
Feb.....	.5213	May....	.5906	Aug....	.6938	Nov.....	.5625
Mar.....	.5531	June...	.5813	Sept....	.7875	Dec.....	.5156
						Average.	\$0.5969

## JUTE: Raw, M-double triangle, shipment, medium grade.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.031½	Apr....	\$0.031½	July...	\$0.031½	Oct.....	\$0.034½
Feb.....	.03½	May....	.03½	Aug....	.03½	Nov.....	.04½
Mar.....	.03½	June...	.03½	Sept....	.03½	Dec.....	.04½
						Average.	\$0.0344

## MALT: Western made.

[Price per bushel, in New York, on the last of each month; quotations from the Brewers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.84-\$0.91	Apr....	\$0.75-\$0.78	July...	\$0.90-\$0.94	Oct.....	\$0.91-\$0.94
Feb.....	.82- .89	May....	.77- .82	Aug....	.90- .94	Nov.....	.96- 1.00
Mar.....	.81- .86	June...	.80- .84	Sept....	.90- .94	Dec.....	1.01- 1.05
						Average.	\$0.8867

## PAPER: News, wood.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.0190-\$0.0200	Apr....	\$0.0185-\$0.0200	July....	\$0.0195-\$0.0210	Oct.....	\$0.0210-\$0.0215
Feb.....	.0190- .0200	May....	.0200- .0215	Aug....	.0195- .0210	Nov.....	.0215- .0220
Mar.....	.0185- .0200	June...	.0200- .0245	Sept....	.0200- .0215	Dec.....	.0215- .0225
						Average.	\$0.0206

## PAPER: Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.0475	Apr....	\$0.0475	July....	\$0.0475	Oct.....	\$0.0475
Feb.....	.0475	May....	.0475	Aug....	.0475	Nov.....	.0475
Mar.....	.0475	June...	.0475	Sept....	.0475	Dec.....	.0475
						Average.	\$0.0475

## PROOF SPIRITS.

[Price per gallon, including tax, in Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Peoria Herald-Transcript.]

Jan.....	\$1.35	Apr....	\$1.35	July....	\$1.30	Oct.....	\$1.33
	1.35		1.35		1.30		1.33
	1.35		1.33		1.30		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.30		1.33
Feb.....	1.35	May....	1.30	Aug....	1.30	Nov.....	1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.30		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.30		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.30		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.30		1.33
Mar.....	1.35	June...	1.30	Sept....	1.33	Dec.....	1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.33		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.33		1.33
	1.35		1.30		1.33		1.33
						Average	\$1.3248

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

ROPE: Manila, base sizes.

[Price per pound, f. o. b. New York or factory, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age Hardware.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	
Jan.....	\$0.08-\$0.08½	Apr.....	\$0.08	July....	\$0.09-\$0.09½	Oct.....	\$0.09-\$0.09½	
Feb.....	.08	May.....	\$0.08½-.09	Aug.....	.09-.09½	Nov.....	.09-.09½	
Mar.....	.08	June....	.09-.09½	Sept....	.09-.09½	Dec.....	.08½-.09½	
							Average.	\$0.0879

RUBBER: Para Island, new.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.68-\$1.71	Apr.....	\$2.60	July....	\$2.25	Oct.....	\$1.37	
Feb.....	1.79	May.....	2.60	Aug.....	2.07	Nov.....	1.19	
Mar.....	1.99- 2.00	June....	\$2.29- 2.30	Sept....	1.80	Dec.....	\$1.23- 1.24	
							Average.	\$1.9075

SOAP: Castile, mottled, pure.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.11	Apr.....	\$0.11	July....	\$0.08½	Oct.....	\$0.08½	
Feb.....	.11	May.....	.11	Aug.....	.08½	Nov.....	.08½	
Mar.....	.11	June....	.11	Sept....	.08½	Dec.....	.08½	
							Average.	\$0.0975

STARCH: Laundry, 40-pound boxes, in bulk.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr.....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.03½	
Feb.....	.04	May.....	.04	Aug.....	.04	Nov.....	.03½	
Mar.....	.04	June....	.04	Sept....	.04	Dec.....	.03½	
							Average.	\$0.0390

TOBACCO: Plug, Cllmax.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.47	Apr.....	\$0.47	July....	\$0.47	Oct.....	\$0.47	
Feb.....	.47	May.....	.47	Aug.....	.47	Nov.....	.47	
Mar.....	.47	June....	.47	Sept....	.47	Dec.....	.47	
							Average.	\$0.4700

TOBACCO: Smoking, granulated, Seal of North Carolina.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.60	Apr.....	\$0.58	July....	\$0.58	Oct.....	\$0.58	
Feb.....	.60	May.....	.58	Aug.....	.58	Nov.....	.58	
Mar.....	.60	June....	.58	Sept....	.58	Dec.....	.58	
							Average.	\$0.5850

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899).**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Farm products.									
	Barley: by sample.		Cattle: steers, choice to extra.		Cattle: steers, good to choice.		Corn: cash.		Cotton: upland, middling.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.4534	100.0	\$5.3203	100.0	\$4.7347	100.0	\$0.3804	100.0	\$0.07782	100.0
1890.....	.5062	111.6	4.8697	91.5	4.1375	87.4	.3950	103.8	.11089	142.9
1891.....	.6098	134.5	5.8851	110.6	5.0976	107.7	.5744	151.0	.08506	110.8
1892.....	.5085	112.2	5.0909	95.7	4.4995	95.0	.4500	118.3	.07686	99.0
1893.....	.4985	108.3	5.5211	103.8	4.8394	102.2	.3964	104.2	.08319	107.2
1894.....	.5134	113.2	5.1591	97.0	4.5245	95.6	.4326	113.7	.07002	90.2
1895.....	.4300	94.8	5.4849	103.1	4.9344	104.2	.3955	104.0	.07298	94.0
1896.....	.2977	65.7	4.5957	86.4	4.2712	90.2	.2580	67.8	.07918	102.0
1897.....	.3228	71.2	5.2255	98.2	4.7736	100.8	.2546	66.9	.07153	92.2
1898.....	.4348	95.9	5.3779	101.1	4.8846	103.2	.3144	82.6	.05972	76.9
1899.....	.4425	97.6	5.9928	112.6	5.3851	113.7	.3533	87.6	.06578	84.7
1900.....	.4815	106.2	5.7827	108.7	5.3938	113.9	.3811	100.2	.09609	123.8
1901.....	.5884	129.8	6.1217	115.1	5.5901	118.1	.4969	130.6	.08627	111.1
1902.....	.6321	139.4	7.4721	140.4	6.5572	138.5	.5968	156.9	.08932	115.1
1903.....	.5494	121.2	5.5678	104.7	5.0615	106.9	.4606	121.1	.11235	144.7
1904.....	.5300	116.9	5.9362	112.0	5.1928	109.7	.5046	132.6	.12100	155.9
1905.....	.4850	107.0	5.9678	112.2	5.2192	110.2	.5010	131.7	.09553	123.1
1906.....	.5116	112.8	6.1298	115.2	5.3572	113.1	.4632	121.8	.11025	142.0
1907.....	.7663	169.0	6.5442	123.0	5.8120	122.8	.5280	138.8	.11679	153.0
1908.....	.7336	161.8	6.8163	128.1	5.9976	126.7	.6843	178.9	.10463	134.8
1909.....	.6740	148.7	7.3394	138.0	6.4529	136.3	.6677	175.5	.12107	156.0
1910.....	.7197	151.7	7.7712	146.1	7.0173	148.2	.5810	152.7	.15118	194.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.7269	160.3	7.5050	141.1	6.3050	133.2	.6500	170.9	.14850	191.3
February.....	.7125	157.1	7.5250	141.4	6.5250	137.8	.6438	169.2	.14700	189.4
March.....	.6931	152.9	8.1900	153.9	7.4200	156.7	.6245	164.2	.15040	193.8
April.....	.6520	143.8	8.2375	154.8	7.6313	161.2	.5822	153.0	.15063	194.1
May.....	.6488	143.1	8.2200	154.5	7.6050	160.6	.6025	158.4	.15520	199.9
June.....	.6549	144.4	8.3563	157.1	7.7750	164.2	.5882	154.6	.15438	198.9
July.....	.7140	157.5	8.0613	151.9	7.3313	154.8	.6197	162.9	.15688	200.8
August.....	.7013	154.7	7.9150	148.8	7.2550	153.2	.6275	165.0	.16660	214.6
September.....	.7155	157.8	7.7875	146.4	6.9750	147.3	.5529	145.3	.13863	178.6
October.....	.7475	164.9	7.5100	141.2	6.7350	142.2	.4951	130.2	.14475	186.5
November.....	.7969	175.8	7.0375	132.3	6.3250	133.6	.4995	131.3	.14800	190.7
December.....	.8570	189.0	6.7063	126.1	6.1438	129.8	.4785	125.8	.15038	193.7



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Farm products.									
	Flaxseed: No. 1.		Hay: timothy, No. 1.		Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.		Hogs: heavy.		Hogs: light.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 . . .	\$1.1132	100.0	\$10.4304	100.0	\$0.0937	100.0	\$4.4123	100.0	\$4.4206	100.0
1890 . . . . .	1.3967	125.5	9.9952	95.8	.0933	99.6	3.9534	89.6	3.9260	88.8
1891 . . . . .	1.0805	97.1	12.2861	117.8	.0951	101.5	4.4229	100.2	4.3404	98.2
1892 . . . . .	1.0179	91.4	11.8375	113.5	.0870	92.8	5.1550	116.8	5.0675	114.6
1893 . . . . .	1.0875	97.7	11.2067	107.4	.0749	79.9	6.5486	148.4	6.5752	148.7
1894 . . . . .	1.3533	121.6	10.4183	99.9	.0641	68.4	4.9719	112.7	4.9327	111.6
1895 . . . . .	1.2449	111.8	11.3844	109.1	.1028	109.7	4.2781	97.0	4.2533	96.2
1896 . . . . .	.8119	72.9	10.3269	99.0	.0811	86.6	3.3579	76.1	3.5591	80.5
1897 . . . . .	.8696	78.1	8.4423	80.9	.0996	106.3	3.5906	81.4	3.7223	84.2
1898 . . . . .	1.1115	99.8	8.3317	79.9	.1151	122.8	3.8053	86.2	3.7587	85.0
1899 . . . . .	1.1578	104.0	10.0745	96.6	.1235	131.8	4.0394	91.5	4.0709	92.1
1900 . . . . .	1.6223	145.7	11.5673	110.9	.1194	127.4	5.0815	115.2	5.1135	115.7
1901 . . . . .	1.6227	145.8	12.8255	123.0	.1237	132.0	5.9580	135.0	5.9177	133.9
1902 . . . . .	1.5027	135.0	12.6154	120.9	.1338	142.8	6.9704	158.0	6.7363	152.4
1903 . . . . .	1.0471	94.1	12.4279	119.2	.1169	124.8	6.0572	137.3	6.0541	137.0
1904 . . . . .	1.1088	99.6	11.7308	112.5	.1166	124.4	5.1550	116.8	5.1481	116.5
1905 . . . . .	1.1979	107.6	11.2596	107.9	.1430	152.6	5.2913	119.9	5.3213	120.4
1906 . . . . .	1.1027	99.1	12.9615	124.3	.1543	164.7	6.2351	141.3	6.3274	143.1
1907 . . . . .	1.1808	106.1	16.9387	162.4	.1455	155.3	6.0795	137.8	6.2163	140.6
1908 . . . . .	1.2019	108.0	12.3365	118.3	.1336	142.6	5.7986	131.4	5.6346	127.5
1909 . . . . .	1.5652	140.6	13.4567	129.0	.1647	175.8	7.5721	171.6	7.3611	166.5
1910 . . . . .	2.2671	203.7	17.2692	165.6	.1546	165.0	8.9428	202.7	9.0091	203.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	1.9900	178.8	17.5000	167.8	.1775	189.4	8.5950	194.8	8.3750	189.5
February . . . . .	2.0900	187.7	17.5625	168.4	.1650	176.1	9.2333	209.3	9.0250	204.2
March . . . . .	2.1450	192.7	17.0500	163.5	.1425	152.1	10.6150	240.6	10.4050	235.4
April . . . . .	2.2600	203.0	16.3750	157.0	.1488	158.8	9.9000	224.4	9.8125	222.0
May . . . . .	2.3650	212.5	14.6500	140.5	.1575	168.1	9.5200	215.8	9.4450	213.7
June . . . . .	2.0800	186.8	15.3125	146.8	.1575	168.1	9.4000	213.0	9.4188	213.1
July . . . . .	2.0250	181.9	19.5000	187.0	.1438	153.5	8.7063	197.3	8.9938	203.5
August . . . . .	2.3600	212.0	19.4500	186.5	.1500	160.1	8.3600	189.5	8.8400	200.0
September . . . . .	2.4700	221.9	17.1250	164.2	.1550	165.4	9.1125	206.5	9.6438	218.2
October . . . . .	2.3550	211.6	17.4375	167.2	.1600	170.8	8.4250	190.9	8.8600	200.4
November . . . . .	2.5650	230.4	17.6500	169.2	.1525	162.8	7.5688	171.5	7.4313	168.1
December . . . . .	2.5000	224.6	17.6875	169.6	.1450	154.7	7.7600	175.6	7.6438	172.9

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Farm products.										
	Hops: New York State, choice.		Horses: draft, good to choice.		Mules: 16 hands, medium to good.		Oats: cash.		Poultry: live, fowls.		
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per head.	Relative price.	Average price per head.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.1771	100.0									
1890.....	.2621	148.0									
1891.....	.2640	149.1									
1892.....	.2505	141.4									
1893.....	.2271	128.2									
1894.....	.1515	85.5									
1895.....	.0940	53.1									
1896.....	.0677	49.5									
1897.....	.1160	65.5									
1898.....	.1621	91.5									
1899.....	.1563	88.3									
1900.....	.1483	83.7									
1901.....	.1719	97.1									
1902.....	.2375	134.1									
1903.....	.2825	159.5									
1904.....	.3475	196.2									
1905.....	.2673	150.9									
1906.....	.1629	92.0									
1907.....	.1738	98.1									
1908.....	.1188	67.1	\$196.18	(1)	\$189.13	(1)	.5095	189.5	\$0.1327	(1)	
1909.....	.2008	113.4	203.17	(1)	209.76	(1)	.4810	178.9	.1597	(1)	
1910.....	.2588	146.1	221.91	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3856	143.5	.1691	(1)	
<b>1910.</b>											
January.....	.3400	192.0	219.38	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4668	173.7	.1650	(1)	
February.....	.3400	192.0	221.88	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4742	176.4	.1863	(1)	
March.....	.3300	186.3	230.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4495	167.2	.1819	(1)	
April.....	.2900	163.7	225.00	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4254	158.3	.2005	(1)	
May.....	.2450	138.3	225.00	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4075	151.6	.1800	(1)	
June.....	.2350	132.7	219.00	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3775	140.4	.1863	(1)	
July.....	.2250	127.0	217.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.4103	152.6	.1765	(1)	
August.....	.2250	127.0	217.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3563	132.6	.1588	(1)	
September.....	.2150	121.4	222.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3328	123.8	.1638	(1)	
October.....	.2200	124.2	219.38	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3106	115.6	.1600	(1)	
November.....	.2250	127.0	222.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3145	117.0	.1350	(1)	
December.....	.2150	121.4	222.50	(1)	212.50	(1)	.3147	117.1	.1370	(1)	

1 No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Farm products.									
	Rye: No. 2, cash.		Sheep: wethers, good to fancy.		Sheep: wethers, plain to choice.		Tobacco: Burley, dark red, good leaf.		Wheat: cash.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.5288	100.0	\$3.7580	100.0	\$3.9541	100.0			\$0.7510	100.0
1890.....	.5447	103.0	4.5284	120.5	4.6644	118.0			.8933	118.9
1891.....	.8334	157.6	4.5106	120.0	4.5719	115.6			.9618	128.1
1892.....	.6754	127.7	4.7798	127.2	4.8695	123.2			.7876	104.9
1893.....	.4899	92.6	3.8781	103.2	4.1255	104.3			.6770	90.1
1894.....	.4660	88.1	2.6957	71.7	2.9808	75.4			.5587	74.4
1895.....	.4825	91.2	2.9495	78.5	3.0943	78.3			.6000	79.9
1896.....	.3517	66.5	2.9322	78.0	3.1411	79.4			.6413	85.4
1897.....	.3962	74.9	3.4971	93.1	3.7692	95.3			.7949	105.8
1898.....	.4958	93.8	3.9250	104.4	4.1625	105.3			.8849	117.8
1899.....	.5521	104.4	3.8837	103.3	4.1615	105.2			.7109	94.7
1900.....	.5177	97.9	4.1236	109.7	4.5207	114.3			.7040	93.7
1901.....	.5328	100.8	3.3519	89.2	3.7442	94.7			.7187	95.7
1902.....	.5418	102.5	3.7817	100.6	4.1784	105.7			.7414	98.7
1903.....	.5156	97.5	3.7101	98.7	3.8769	98.0			.7895	105.1
1904.....	.7056	133.4	4.1457	110.3	4.2608	107.8			1.0390	138.3
1905.....	.7113	134.5	5.0529	134.5	5.0798	128.5			1.0104	134.5
1906.....	.6107	115.5	4.9481	131.7	5.2793	133.5			.7931	105.6
1907.....	.7688	145.4	4.8962	130.3	4.8835	123.5			.9073	120.8
1908.....	.7825	148.0	4.9505	122.3	4.8115	109.6	\$15.0625	( <sup>6</sup> )	.9899	131.8
1909.....	.7826	148.0	5.4303	123.2	5.2707	120.1	17.5980	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1997	159.7
1910.....	.7774	147.0	5.5438	125.8	5.3947	122.9	15.5368	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.0973	146.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.8022	151.7	6.0100	136.4	5.8350	133.0	15.9375	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1908	158.6
February.....	.8119	153.5	7.1667	162.6	7.0250	160.1	15.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1975	159.5
March.....	.7915	149.7	8.3750	190.0	8.2750	188.6	15.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1849	157.8
April.....	.7850	148.4	8.0563	182.8	7.9875	182.0	15.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1313	150.6
May.....	.7750	146.6	6.3850	144.9	6.2150	141.6	15.5750	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1023	146.8
June.....	.7563	143.0	5.2688	119.5	5.2343	119.2	15.8750	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.0393	138.4
July.....	.7638	144.4	4.2750	97.0	4.1625	94.8	16.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1414	152.0
August.....	.7580	143.3	4.3600	98.9	4.2300	96.4	16.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.1131	148.2
September.....	.7350	139.0	4.5938	104.2	4.3313	98.7	16.5000	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.0653	141.9
October.....	.7619	144.1	4.3100	97.8	3.9950	91.0	15.7500	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.0283	136.9
November.....	.7810	147.7	3.8063	86.4	3.6813	83.9	14.1250	( <sup>6</sup> )	.9849	131.1
December.....	.8088	153.0	3.8938	88.3	3.7813	86.2	12.8750	( <sup>6</sup> )	.9889	131.7

<sup>1</sup> Sheep: native.

<sup>2</sup> Sheep: western.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$5.7461.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$5.4206.

<sup>5</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Beans; medium, choice.		Bread: crack-ers, oyster.		Bread: crack-ers, soda.		Bread: loaf (Washington market).		Bread: loaf homemade (New York market).	
	Average price per bushel.	Rela-tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela-tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela-tive price.	Average price per pound. <sup>1</sup>	Rela-tive price.	Average price per pound. <sup>1</sup>	Rela-tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 . .	\$1.6699	100.0	\$0.0673	100.0	\$0.0718	100.0	\$0.0354	100.0	\$0.0317	100.0
1890.....	2.0292	121.5	2.0700	104.0	.0900	111.4	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1891.....	2.2531	134.9	2.0700	104.0	.0900	111.4	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1892.....	1.8698	112.0	2.0688	102.2	.0763	106.3	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1893.....	1.9906	119.2	2.0650	96.6	.0750	104.5	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1894.....	1.8469	110.6	2.0650	96.6	.0725	101.0	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1895.....	1.7896	107.2	2.0654	97.2	.0675	94.0	.0333	94.1	.0320	100.9
1896.....	1.1740	70.3	2.0650	96.6	.0658	91.6	.0363	102.5	.0287	90.5
1897.....	1.0448	62.6	2.0592	88.0	.0592	82.5	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1898.....	1.2479	74.7	2.0733	108.9	.0758	105.6	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1899.....	1.4531	87.0	2.0713	105.9	.0663	92.3	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1900.....	2.0969	125.6	2.0750	111.4	.0675	94.0	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1901.....	2.1927	131.3	2.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1902.....	1.9198	115.0	2.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1903.....	2.2625	135.5	2.0758	112.6	.0646	90.0	.0356	100.6	.0320	100.9
1904.....	2.0104	120.4	2.0775	115.2	.0658	91.6	.0363	102.5	.0350	110.4
1905.....	2.1500	128.8	2.0892	132.5	.0683	95.1	.0356	100.6	.0376	118.6
1906.....	1.9000	113.8	2.0900	133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0376	118.6
1907.....	1.7771	106.4	2.0900	133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0376	118.6
1908.....	2.3198	138.9	.0650	133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
1909.....	2.4500	146.7	.0654	134.5	.0654	91.1	.0377	106.5	.0400	126.2
1910.....	2.3990	143.7	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	2.2750	136.2	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
February.....	2.3750	142.2	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
March.....	2.3375	140.0	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
April.....	2.3000	137.7	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
May.....	2.2375	134.0	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
June.....	2.3625	141.5	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
July.....	2.4250	145.2	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
August.....	2.4375	146.0	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
September.....	2.7125	162.4	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
October.....	2.7000	161.7	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
November.....	2.3750	142.2	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2
December.....	2.2500	134.7	.0700	144.0	.0700	97.5	.0388	109.6	.0400	126.2

<sup>1</sup> Before baking.

<sup>2</sup> Bread: crackers, butter.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, average price for 1907, \$0.0650.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).		Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).		Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).		Butter: dairy, New York State.		Canned goods: corn, Republic No. 2.	
	Average price per pound. <sup>1</sup>	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen cans.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 . . .	\$0.0352	100.0	\$0.2170	100.0	\$0.2242	100.0	\$0.2024	100.0		
1890 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2238	103.1	.2276	101.5	.1954	96.5		
1891 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2501	115.3	.2586	115.3	.2380	117.6		
1892 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2528	116.5	.2612	116.5	.2350	116.1		
1893 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2581	118.9	.2701	120.5	.2321	124.6		
1894 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2194	101.1	.2288	102.1	.2091	103.3		
1895 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2064	95.1	.2137	95.3	.1882	93.0		
1896 . . . . .	.0319	90.6	.1793	82.6	.1841	82.1	.1665	82.3		
1897 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.1837	84.7	.1895	84.5	.1684	83.2		
1898 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.1886	86.9	.1954	87.2	.1749	86.4		
1899 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2075	95.6	.2126	94.8	.1965	97.1		
1900 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2178	100.4	.2245	100.1	.2115	104.5		
1901 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2114	97.4	.2163	96.5	.2007	99.2		
1902 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2413	111.2	.2480	110.6	.2318	114.5		
1903 . . . . .	.0356	101.1	.2302	106.1	.2348	104.7	.2150	106.2		
1904 . . . . .	.0370	105.1	.2178	100.4	.2189	97.6	.1970	97.3		
1905 . . . . .	.0400	113.6	.2429	111.9	.2489	111.0	.2339	115.6		
1906 . . . . .	.0400	113.6	.2459	113.3	.2489	111.0	.2325	114.9		
1907 . . . . .	.0400	113.6	.2761	127.2	.2830	126.2	.2671	132.0		
1908 . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2692	124.1	.2711	120.9	.2449	121.0	\$0.9000	(2)
1909 . . . . .	.0417	118.5	.2893	133.3	.2920	130.2	.2653	133.1	.9083	(2)
1910 . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2977	137.2	.3007	134.1	.2906	143.6	.9833	(2)
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.3380	155.8	.3350	149.4	.3238	160.0	.9500	(2)
February . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2950	135.9	.2938	131.0	.2813	139.0	1.0000	(2)
March . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.3150	145.2	.3240	144.5	.3115	153.9	1.0000	(2)
April . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.3075	141.7	.3088	137.7	.3025	149.5	1.0000	(2)
May . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2780	128.1	.2850	127.1	.2810	138.8	1.0000	(2)
June . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2713	125.0	.2794	124.6	.2738	135.3	1.0000	(2)
July . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2763	127.3	.2832	126.3	.2756	136.2	1.0000	(2)
August . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2920	134.6	.2933	130.8	.2785	137.6	1.0000	(2)
September . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2975	137.1	.2969	132.4	.2819	139.3	1.0000	(2)
October . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2940	135.5	.2975	132.7	.2863	141.5	.9500	(2)
November . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.3075	141.7	.3105	138.5	.2990	147.7	.9500	(2)
December . . . . .	.0413	117.3	.2975	137.1	.2981	133.0	.2906	143.6	.9500	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Before baking. <sup>2</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Canned goods: peas, Republic No. 2.		Canned goods: tomatoes, Standard New Jersey, No. 3.		Cheese: New York State, full cream.		Coffee: Rio No. 7.		Eggs: new-laid, fair to fancy, near-by.	
	Average price per dozen cans.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen cans.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.....					\$0.0987	100.0	\$0.1313	100.0	\$0.1963	100.0
1890.....					.0958	97.1	.1793	136.6	.1945	99.1
1891.....					.1011	102.4	.1671	127.3	.2160	110.0
1892.....					.1058	107.2	.1430	108.9	.2267	110.4
1893.....					.1076	109.0	.1723	131.2	.2147	114.5
1894.....					.1060	107.4	.1654	126.0	.1835	93.5
1895.....					.0929	94.1	.1592	121.2	.2002	102.0
1896.....					.0908	92.0	.1233	93.9	.1741	88.7
1897.....					.0968	98.1	.0793	60.4	.1718	87.5
1898.....					.0822	83.3	.0633	48.2	.1817	92.6
1899.....					.1075	108.9	.0604	46.0	.1994	101.6
1900.....					.1128	114.3	.0822	62.6	.1977	100.7
1901.....					.1011	102.4	.0646	49.2	.2095	106.7
1902.....					.1126	114.1	.0586	44.6	.2409	122.7
1903.....					.1217	123.3	.0559	42.6	.2418	123.2
1904.....					.1019	103.2	.0782	59.6	.2650	135.0
1905.....					.1212	122.8	.0832	63.4	.2712	138.2
1906.....					.1313	133.0	.0811	61.8	.2615	133.2
1907.....					.1414	143.3	.0658	50.1	.2771	141.2
1908.....	\$1.3833	(1)	\$1.0791	(1)	.1364	138.2	.0628	47.8	.2788	142.0
1909.....	1.4000	(1)	.9625	(1)	.1485	150.5	.0783	59.6	.3146	160.3
1910.....	1.3833	(1)	.9208	(1)	.1572	159.3	.0952	72.5	.3258	166.0
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.3000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1719	174.2	.0869	66.2	.4388	223.5
February.....	1.3000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1725	174.8	.0869	66.2	.3338	170.0
March.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1725	174.8	.0881	67.1	.2570	130.9
April.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1722	174.5	.0881	67.1	.2406	122.6
May.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1483	150.3	.0844	64.3	.2405	122.5
June.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1425	144.4	.0819	62.4	.2450	124.8
July.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1481	150.1	.0844	64.3	.2688	136.9
August.....	1.4000	(1)	.9000	(1)	.1495	151.5	.0869	66.2	.2870	146.2
September.....	1.4000	(1)	.9500	(1)	.1506	152.6	.1019	77.6	.3288	167.5
October.....	1.4000	(1)	.9500	(1)	.1513	153.3	.1106	84.2	.3713	189.1
November.....	1.4000	(1)	.9500	(1)	.1530	155.0	.1106	84.2	.4560	232.3
December.....	1.4000	(1)	1.0000	(1)	.1550	157.0	.1319	100.5	.4575	233.1

<sup>1</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see p. 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.		Fish: herring, Nova Scotia split.		Fish: mackerel, salt, large, No. 3s.		Fish: salmon, canned.		Flour: buck-wheat.	
	Average price per quintal.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 cans.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$5.5849	100.0	\$3.7763	100.0	\$14.1306	100.0	\$1.4731	100.0	\$1.9428	100.0
1890.....	5.6771	101.7	3.5250	193.3	18.2500	129.2	1.6417	111.4	2.0214	104.0
1891.....	6.7292	120.5	4.7068	124.6	15.3125	108.4	1.5000	101.8	2.4429	125.7
1892.....	7.0521	126.3	2.9375	177.8	13.0000	92.0	1.4833	100.7	1.7891	92.1
1893.....	6.3802	114.2	3.8125	101.0	13.0000	92.0	1.4938	101.4	2.3679	121.9
1894.....	5.9583	106.7	3.3958	189.9	11.0556	78.2	1.4250	96.7	2.4357	125.4
1895.....	5.5208	98.9	3.1563	183.6	15.6250	110.6	1.5042	102.1	1.6750	86.2
1896.....	4.2083	75.4	3.3542	188.8	13.9167	98.5	1.5500	105.2	1.3906	71.1
1897.....	4.5208	80.9	3.6354	196.3	12.2292	86.5	1.3375	90.8	1.4656	75.4
1898.....	4.6667	83.6	4.2083	111.4	13.6667	96.7	1.2667	86.0	1.5500	79.8
1899.....	5.1354	92.0	5.0313	133.2	15.2500	107.9	1.5292	103.8	2.3000	118.4
1900.....	5.3021	94.9	5.0833	134.6	13.8958	98.3	1.7708	120.2	2.1036	108.3
1901.....	5.9896	107.2	4.9792	131.9	10.8182	76.6	1.7125	116.3	2.1063	108.4
1902.....	5.0938	91.2	4.9063	129.9	13.7500	97.3	1.6146	109.6	2.2357	115.1
1903.....	5.8646	105.0	5.7292	151.7	17.4479	123.5	1.6208	110.0	2.3214	119.5
1904.....	7.2813	130.4	5.4531	144.4	14.5000	102.6	1.7250	117.1	2.3333	120.1
1905.....	7.3958	132.4	6.0000	158.9	13.9167	98.5	1.7042	115.7	2.1893	112.7
1906.....	7.6042	136.2	6.3438	168.0	14.7917	104.7	1.6833	114.3	2.2333	115.0
1907.....	7.7396	138.6	6.1500	162.9	13.9167	98.5	1.6679	113.2	2.5714	132.4
1908.....	7.3021	130.7	7.0833	160.1	11.3542	80.4	1.9208	130.4	3.0333	156.1
1909.....	7.0208	125.7	7.0632	159.8	10.1875	72.1	1.7000	115.4	2.3583	121.4
1910.....	6.9375	124.2	7.3125	165.3	14.5833	103.2	1.7438	118.4	2.1417	110.2
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	7.0000	125.3	7.5000	2169.6	11.5000	81.4	1.6750	113.7	2.0000	102.9
February.....	7.0000	125.3	7.5000	2169.6	12.0000	84.9	1.6750	113.7	2.0000	102.9
March.....	7.0000	125.3	7.5000	2169.6	12.5000	88.5	1.6750	113.7	2.0000	102.9
April.....	6.3750	114.1	7.5000	2169.6	13.0000	92.0	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
May.....	6.3750	114.1	7.5000	2169.6	13.0000	92.0	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
June.....	6.3750	114.1	7.5000	2169.6	14.0000	99.1	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
July.....	6.3750	114.1	7.5000	2169.6	14.5000	102.6	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
August.....	6.6250	118.6	6.7500	2152.6	15.0000	106.2	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
September.....	6.6250	118.6	6.7500	2152.6	16.0000	113.2	1.6750	113.7	(*)	.....
October.....	7.5000	134.3	7.2500	2163.9	17.5000	123.8	1.9500	132.4	2.3500	121.0
November.....	7.5000	134.3	7.2500	2163.9	18.0000	127.4	1.9500	132.4	2.2500	115.8
December.....	8.5000	152.2	7.2500	2163.9	18.0000	127.4	1.9500	132.4	2.2500	115.8

<sup>1</sup> Fish: herring, shore, round.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$7.2083.

<sup>3</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see p. 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.							
	Flour: rye.		Flour: wheat, spring patents.		Flour: wheat, winter straights.		Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.3171	100.0	\$4.2972	100.0	\$3.8450	100.0	\$0.0847	100.0
1890.....	3.3646	101.4	5.1856	120.7	4.6524	121.0	.1136	134.1
1891.....	4.9208	148.3	5.3053	123.5	4.9048	127.6	.1100	129.9
1892.....	4.0167	121.1	4.3466	101.1	4.1216	107.2	.0688	81.2
1893.....	3.0854	93.0	4.0063	93.2	3.2832	85.4	.0927	109.4
1894.....	2.7813	83.8	3.5947	83.7	2.7495	71.5	.1092	128.9
1895.....	3.1333	94.5	3.6434	84.8	3.2311	84.0	.0678	80.0
1896.....	2.6833	80.9	3.7957	88.3	3.6197	94.1	.0533	62.9
1897.....	2.8063	84.6	4.5913	106.8	4.3606	113.4	.0555	65.5
1898.....	3.0813	92.9	4.7293	110.1	4.1452	107.8	.0890	105.1
1899.....	3.2979	99.4	3.7740	87.8	3.3822	88.0	.0869	102.6
1900.....	3.4250	103.3	3.8423	89.4	3.3490	87.1	.0615	72.6
1901.....	3.3208	100.1	3.8104	88.7	3.3085	86.0	.0709	83.7
1902.....	3.4417	103.8	3.8082	88.6	3.4885	90.7	.0921	108.7
1903.....	3.1479	94.9	4.3303	100.8	3.5923	93.4	.0611	71.2
1904.....	4.3479	131.1	5.3784	125.2	4.8264	125.5	.0603	72.5
1905.....	4.4667	134.7	5.4221	126.2	4.5428	118.1	.0699	82.5
1906.....	3.8438	115.9	4.2760	99.5	3.6149	94.0	.0978	115.5
1907.....	4.6021	138.7	4.8755	113.5	3.9877	103.7	.0843	99.5
1908.....	4.7375	142.8	5.4183	126.1	4.2909	111.6	.0863	101.9
1909.....	4.4854	135.2	5.7567	134.0	5.4510	141.8	.0769	90.8
1910.....	4.2292	127.5	5.4952	127.9	4.6913	122.0	.0836	98.7
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	4.3750	131.9	5.6750	132.1	5.3875	140.1	.0800	94.5
February.....	4.3750	131.9	5.6438	131.3	5.3938	140.3	.0813	96.0
March.....	4.4250	133.4	5.5950	130.2	5.3500	139.1	.0813	96.0
April.....	4.3000	129.6	5.3938	125.5	5.0625	131.7	.0763	90.1
May.....	4.2500	128.1	5.4400	126.6	4.7100	122.5	.0775	91.5
June.....	4.1750	125.9	5.2625	122.5	4.3813	113.9	.0775	91.5
July.....	4.1750	125.9	5.8500	136.1	4.5688	118.8	.0800	94.5
August.....	4.3000	129.6	5.7950	134.9	4.4900	116.8	.0838	98.9
September.....	4.0250	121.3	5.5375	128.9	4.3813	113.9	.0850	100.4
October.....	4.0500	122.1	5.3688	124.9	4.2625	110.9	.0875	103.3
November.....	4.1750	125.9	5.1350	119.5	4.1650	108.3	.0888	104.8
December.....	4.1250	124.4	5.2500	122.2	4.1563	108.1	.1038	122.6



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see p. 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Fruit: currants, in barrels.		Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.		Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.		Glucose.		Lard: prime, contract.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per box.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$. 0375	100.0	\$. 0774	100.0	\$1. 5006	100.0	\$1. 4182	100.0	\$. 0654	100.0
1890.....	. 0478	127.5	. 1068	138.0	2. 3604	157.3	.....	.....	. 0633	96.8
1891.....	. 0426	113.6	. 1000	129.2	1. 8021	120.1	.....	.....	. 0660	100.9
1892.....	. 0297	79.2	. 0995	128.6	1. 4688	97.9	.....	.....	. 0771	117.9
1893.....	. 0270	72.0	. 1039	134.2	1. 7000	113.3	1. 7625	124.3	. 1030	157.5
1894.....	. 0173	46.1	. 0735	95.0	1. 1542	76.9	1. 5802	111.4	. 0773	118.2
1895.....	. 0254	67.7	. 0666	86.0	1. 4292	95.2	1. 5492	109.2	. 0653	99.8
1896.....	. 0327	87.2	. 0581	75.1	1. 0188	67.9	1. 1585	81.7	. 0469	71.7
1897.....	. 0479	127.7	. 0546	70.5	1. 3979	93.2	1. 2190	86.0	. 0441	67.4
1898.....	. 0580	154.7	. 0544	70.3	1. 3917	92.7	1. 3021	91.8	. 0552	84.4
1899.....	. 0470	125.3	. 0565	73.0	1. 2833	85.5	1. 3558	95.6	. 0556	85.0
1900.....	. 0720	192.0	. 0522	67.4	1. 5208	101.3	1. 4875	104.9	. 0690	105.5
1901.....	. 0831	221.6	. 0525	67.8	1. 4417	96.1	1. 6458	116.0	. 0885	135.3
1902.....	. 0494	131.7	. 0551	71.2	1. 6854	112.3	2. 1788	153.6	. 1059	161.9
1903.....	. 0476	126.9	. 0481	62.1	1. 4458	96.3	1. 8396	129.7	. 0877	134.1
1904.....	. 0488	130.1	. 0461	59.6	1. 4729	98.2	1. 7917	126.3	. 0731	111.8
1905.....	. 0490	130.7	. 0459	59.3	1. 1875	79.1	1. 7742	125.1	. 0745	113.9
1906.....	. 0614	163.7	. 0646	83.5	1. 6000	106.6	2. 0267	142.9	. 0887	135.6
1907.....	. 0703	187.5	. 0593	76.6	1. 6271	108.4	2. 2608	159.4	. 0920	140.7
1908.....	. 0609	162.4	. 0598	77.3	1. 8100	120.6	2. 6400	186.2	. 0908	138.8
1909.....	. 0603	160.8	. 0531	68.6	1. 2698	84.6	2. 4733	174.4	. 1169	178.7
1910.....	. 0651	173.6	. 0625	80.7	1. 2240	81.3	1. 9417	136.9	. 1253	191.6
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	. 0594	158.4	. 0538	69.5	1. 2375	82.5	2. 1200	149.5	. 1271	194.3
February.....	. 0600	160.0	. 0538	69.5	1. 2000	80.0	2. 1700	153.0	. 1283	196.2
March.....	. 0600	160.0	. 0525	67.8	1. 2000	80.0	2. 1700	153.0	. 1434	219.3
April.....	. 0594	158.4	. 0525	67.8	1. 2000	80.0	2. 0700	146.0	. 1330	203.4
May.....	. 0600	160.0	. 0525	67.8	1. 1750	78.3	1. 9700	138.9	. 1313	200.8
June.....	. 0613	163.5	. 0550	71.1	1. 2250	81.6	1. 9300	136.1	. 1256	192.0
July.....	. 0613	163.5	. 0575	74.3	1. 2250	81.6	1. 8300	129.0	. 1201	183.6
August.....	. 0644	171.7	. 0588	76.0	1. 2250	81.6	1. 9800	139.6	. 1199	183.3
September.....	. 0719	191.7	. 0700	90.4	1. 2250	81.6	1. 9800	139.6	. 1273	194.6
October.....	. 0744	198.4	. 0763	98.6	1. 2750	85.0	1. 7300	122.0	. 1272	194.5
November.....	. 0744	198.4	. 0813	105.0	1. 2250	81.6	1. 6800	118.5	. 1121	171.4
December.....	. 0744	198.4	. 0863	111.5	1. 2750	85.0	1. 6700	117.8	. 1070	163.6

<sup>1</sup> Average price for 1893-1899.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Meal: corn, fine white.		Meal: corn, fine yellow.		Meat: bacon, short clear sides.		Meat: bacon, short rib sides.		Meat: beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market).	
	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1.0486	100.0	\$1.0169	100.0	\$0.0675	100.0	\$0.0656	100.0		
1890.....	1.0613	101.2	1.0200	100.3	.0603	89.3	.0586	89.3		
1891.....	1.4746	140.6	1.4579	143.4	.0699	103.6	.0681	103.8		
1892.....	1.1921	113.7	1.1608	114.2	.0787	116.6	.0764	116.5		
1893.....	1.1013	105.0	1.0833	106.5	.1048	155.3	.1010	154.0		
1894.....	1.1188	106.7	1.0629	104.5	.0751	111.3	.0736	112.2		
1895.....	1.0721	102.2	1.0613	104.4	.0650	96.3	.0632	96.3		
1896.....	.8129	77.5	.7854	77.2	.0494	73.2	.0479	73.0		
1897.....	.8158	77.8	.7633	75.1	.0541	80.1	.0522	79.6		
1898.....	.8821	84.1	.8463	83.2	.0596	88.3	.0594	90.5		
1899.....	.9554	91.1	.9273	91.2	.0583	86.4	.0558	85.1		
1900.....	1.0115	96.5	.9908	97.4	.0752	111.4	.0732	111.6		
1901.....	1.1979	114.2	1.1875	116.8	.0891	132.0	.0869	132.5		
1902.....	1.5354	146.4	1.5250	150.0	.1073	159.0	.1046	159.5		
1903.....	1.2967	123.7	1.2783	125.7	.0959	142.1	.0938	143.0		
1904.....	1.3396	127.8	1.3333	131.1	.0775	114.8	.0757	115.4		
1905.....	1.3250	126.4	1.3250	130.3	.0900	118.5	.0783	119.4		
1906.....	1.2667	120.8	1.2625	124.2	.0942	139.6	.0920	140.2		
1907.....	1.3575	129.5	1.3575	133.5	.0954	141.3	.0919	140.1		
1908.....	1.6146	154.0	1.6146	158.8	.0901	133.5	.0870	132.6	\$0.1053	(1)
1909.....	1.6250	155.0	1.6104	158.4	.1173	173.8	.1134	172.9	.1095	(1)
1910.....	1.5417	147.0	1.4792	145.5	.1332	197.3	.1291	196.8	.1154	(1)
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.6750	159.7	1.6750	164.7	.1341	198.7	.1286	196.0	.1125	(1)
February.....	1.7250	164.5	1.7250	169.6	.1353	200.4	.1306	199.1	.1075	(1)
March.....	1.7250	164.5	1.7250	169.6	.1490	220.7	.1435	218.8	.1106	(1)
April.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1477	218.8	.1425	217.2	.1225	(1)
May.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1426	211.3	.1383	210.8	.1200	(1)
June.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1447	214.4	.1407	214.5	.1163	(1)
July.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1385	205.2	.1353	206.3	.1170	(1)
August.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1314	194.7	.1285	195.9	.1156	(1)
September.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4750	145.0	.1303	193.0	.1282	195.4	.1175	(1)
October.....	1.5750	150.2	1.4250	140.1	.1207	178.8	.1177	179.4	.1175	(1)
November.....	1.1750	112.1	1.1750	115.5	.1133	167.9	.1093	166.6	.1150	(1)
December.....	1.1750	112.1	1.1750	115.5	.1099	162.8	.1056	161.0	.1115	(1)

<sup>1</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).		Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.		Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.		Meat: hams, smoked.		Meat: mutton, dressed.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0771	100.0	\$8.0166	100.0	\$18.0912	100.0	\$0.0984	100.0	\$0.0754	100.0
1890.....	.0688	89.2	6.9596	86.8	14.5409	80.4	.0995	101.1	.0933	123.7
1891.....	.0849	108.2	8.3654	104.4	15.5144	85.8	.0982	99.8	.0866	114.9
1892.....	.0762	98.8	6.7966	84.8	14.5577	80.5	.1076	109.3	.0914	121.2
1893.....	.0813	105.4	8.1938	102.2	17.8317	98.6	.1249	126.9	.0803	106.5
1894.....	.0748	97.0	8.0933	101.0	18.3558	101.5	.1019	103.6	.0605	80.2
1895.....	.0792	102.7	8.1274	101.4	17.3443	95.9	.0947	96.2	.0620	82.2
1896.....	.0698	90.5	7.5096	93.7	15.9327	88.1	.0943	95.8	.0625	82.9
1897.....	.0769	99.7	7.6755	95.7	22.6250	125.1	.0894	90.9	.0728	96.6
1898.....	.0781	101.3	9.1563	114.2	21.4880	118.8	.0807	82.0	.0739	98.0
1899.....	.0835	108.3	9.2885	115.9	22.7212	125.6	.0923	93.8	.0711	94.3
1900.....	.0804	104.3	9.7538	121.7	20.6587	114.2	.1025	104.2	.0727	96.4
1901.....	.0787	102.1	9.3204	116.3	20.3774	112.6	.1075	109.2	.0675	89.5
1902.....	.0971	125.9	11.7885	147.1	21.3413	118.0	.1211	123.1	.0738	97.9
1903.....	.0784	101.7	9.0673	113.1	21.2115	117.2	.1271	129.2	.0744	98.7
1904.....	.0818	106.1	8.7689	109.4	22.3341	123.5	.1072	108.9	.0778	103.2
1905.....	.0802	104.0	10.0240	125.0	21.9952	121.6	.1046	106.3	.0859	113.9
1906.....	.0780	101.2	8.8462	110.3	21.5625	119.2	.1235	125.5	.0910	120.7
1907.....	.0884	114.7	9.8173	122.5	26.0519	144.0	.1303	132.4	.0875	116.0
1908.....	.0934	121.1	13.1837	164.5	27.7115	153.2	.1125	114.3	.0863	114.5
1909.....	.0940	123.1	11.0227	137.5	25.1058	138.8	.1310	133.1	.0899	119.2
1910.....	.1027	133.2	14.5888	182.0	25.0000	138.2	.1644	167.1	.1005	133.3
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0960	124.5	11.6500	145.3	25.0000	138.2	.1476	150.0	.0994	131.8
February.....	.0947	122.8	12.1250	151.2	25.0000	138.2	.1532	155.7	.1088	144.3
March.....	.1068	138.5	14.7175	183.6	25.0000	138.2	.1740	176.8	.1325	175.7
April.....	.1182	153.3	15.5000	193.3	25.0000	138.2	.1782	181.1	.1406	186.5
May.....	.1145	148.5	15.5000	193.3	25.0000	138.2	.1775	180.4	.1220	161.8
June.....	.1044	135.4	15.6250	194.9	25.0000	138.2	.1791	182.0	.1056	140.1
July.....	.1069	138.7	15.5000	193.3	25.0000	138.2	.1807	183.6	.0925	122.7
August.....	.1020	132.3	15.2500	190.2	25.0000	138.2	.1708	173.6	.0875	116.0
September.....	.1044	135.4	15.3750	191.8	25.0000	138.2	.1660	168.7	.0888	117.8
October.....	.0931	120.8	15.7500	196.5	25.0000	138.2	.1600	162.6	.0831	110.2
November.....	.0950	123.2	15.0000	187.1	25.0000	138.2	.1480	150.4	.0700	92.8
December.....	.0950	123.2	13.5500	169.0	25.0000	138.2	.1353	137.5	.0731	96.9

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: pork, salt, mess.		Milk: fresh.		Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.		Poultry: dressed, fowls, western, dry pickled.		Rice: domestic, choice.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per quart.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$11.6332	100.0	\$0.0255	100.0	\$0.3151	100.0			\$0.0561	100.0
1890.	12.1502	104.4	.0263	103.1	.3542	112.4			.0605	107.8
1891.	11.3029	97.2	.0267	104.7	.2788	88.5			.0637	113.5
1892.	11.5252	99.1	.0268	105.1	.3188	101.2			.0599	101.4
1893.	18.3389	157.6	.0279	109.4	.3346	106.2			.0459	81.8
1894.	14.1262	121.4	.0263	103.1	.3092	98.1			.0526	93.8
1895.	11.8255	101.7	.0253	99.2	.3083	97.8			.0533	95.0
1896.	8.9399	76.8	.0234	91.8	.3246	103.0			.0519	92.5
1897.	8.9087	76.6	.0235	92.2	.2617	83.1			.0542	96.6
1898.	9.8678	84.8	.0239	93.7	.3083	97.8			.0608	108.4
1899.	9.3462	80.3	.0253	99.2	.3525	111.9			.0607	108.2
1900.	12.5072	107.5	.0274	107.5	.4775	151.5			.0548	97.7
1901.	15.6108	134.2	.0262	102.7	.3783	120.1			.0548	97.7
1902.	17.9399	154.2	.0288	112.9	.3038	115.5			.0559	99.6
1903.	16.6514	143.1	.0288	112.9	.3546	112.5			.0566	100.9
1904.	14.0283	120.6	.0275	107.8	.3396	107.8			.0441	78.6
1905.	14.4183	123.9	.0289	113.3	.3229	102.5			.0417	74.3
1906.	17.5120	150.5	.0301	118.0	.3400	107.9			.0474	84.5
1907.	17.5684	151.0	.0335	131.4	.4088	129.7			.0534	95.2
1908.	15.9736	137.3	.0329	129.0	.3550	112.7	\$0.1389	(1)	.0624	111.2
1909.	21.3438	183.5	.0338	132.5	.3500	111.1	.1619	(1)	.0619	110.3
1910.	23.7380	204.1	.0368	144.3	.3704	117.5	.1761	(1)	.0547	97.5
<b>1910.</b>										
January	23.8438	205.0	.0412	161.6	.3700	117.4	.1700	(1)	.0569	101.4
February	24.0938	207.1	.0400	156.9	.3700	117.4	.1800	(1)	.0569	101.4
March	27.0250	232.3	.0375	147.1	.3700	117.4	.1863	(1)	.0556	99.1
April	25.6563	220.5	.0358	140.4	.3700	117.4	.1965	(1)	.0544	97.0
May	24.2000	206.0	.0300	117.6	.3700	117.4	.1919	(1)	.0544	97.0
June	24.3750	209.5	.0300	117.6	.3700	117.4	.1913	(1)	.0544	97.0
July	25.7500	221.3	.0326	127.8	.3700	117.4	.1810	(1)	.0531	94.7
August	24.9000	214.0	.0350	137.3	.3700	117.4	.1731	(1)	.0544	97.0
September	23.6250	203.1	.0367	143.9	.3700	117.4	.1738	(1)	.0544	97.0
October	21.0000	180.5	.0400	156.9	.3700	117.4	.1715	(1)	.0544	97.0
November	19.5500	168.1	.0400	156.9	.3700	117.4	.1525	(1)	.0544	97.0
December	20.6563	177.6	.0425	166.7	.3750	119.0	.1490	(1)	.0525	93.6

<sup>1</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Salt: American.		Soda: bicarbonate of, American.		Spices: pepper, Singapore.		Starch: pure corn.		Sugar: 89° fair refining.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.7044	100.0	\$0.0209	100.0	\$0.0749	100.0	\$0.0548	100.0	\$0.03398	100.0
1890.....	.7921	112.5	.0275	131.6	.1151	153.7	.0546	99.6	.04890	143.9
1891.....	.7865	111.7	.0317	151.7	.0873	116.6	.0600	109.5	.03459	101.8
1892.....	.7575	107.5	.0218	104.3	.0689	92.0	.0600	109.5	.02873	84.5
1893.....	.7019	99.6	.0285	136.4	.0595	79.4	.0600	103.5	.03203	94.3
1894.....	.7192	102.1	.0268	128.2	.0516	68.9	.0567	103.5	.02759	81.2
1895.....	.7019	99.6	.0177	84.7	.0497	66.4	.0554	101.1	.02894	85.2
1896.....	.6226	88.4	.0152	72.7	.0500	66.8	.0513	93.6	.03192	93.9
1897.....	.6613	93.9	.0150	71.8	.0664	88.7	.0500	91.2	.03077	90.6
1898.....	.6648	94.4	.0129	61.7	.0891	119.0	.0500	91.2	.03712	109.2
1899.....	.6365	90.4	.0117	56.0	.1117	149.1	.0500	91.2	.03922	115.4
1900.....	1.0010	142.1	.0123	58.9	.1291	172.4	.0500	91.2	.04051	119.2
1901.....	.8567	121.6	.0107	51.2	.1292	172.5	.0470	85.8	.03521	103.6
1902.....	.6360	90.3	.0108	51.7	.1255	167.6	.0440	80.3	.03035	89.3
1903.....	.6140	87.2	.0129	61.7	.1289	172.1	.0507	92.5	.03228	95.0
1904.....	.7704	109.4	.0130	62.2	.1229	164.1	.0525	95.8	.03470	102.1
1905.....	.7552	107.2	.0130	62.2	.1217	162.5	.0552	100.7	.03696	108.8
1906.....	.7144	101.4	.0130	62.2	.1138	151.9	.0577	105.3	.03183	93.7
1907.....	.7931	112.6	.0130	62.2	.0994	132.7	.0600	109.5	.03251	95.7
1908.....	.7854	111.5	.0110	52.6	.0715	95.5	.0575	104.9	.03563	104.9
1909.....	.8175	116.1	.0100	47.8	.0711.	94.9	.0600	109.5	.03499	103.0
1910.....	.7546	107.1	.0100	47.8	.0800	106.8	.0600	109.5	.03685	108.4
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.8700	123.5	.0100	47.8	.0813	108.5	.0600	109.5	.03573	105.2
February.....	.8700	123.5	.0100	47.8	.0813	108.5	.0600	109.5	.03710	109.2
March.....	.8325	118.2	.0100	47.8	.0781	104.3	.0600	109.5	.03866	113.8
April.....	.6900	98.0	.0100	47.8	.0794	106.0	.0600	109.5	.03815	112.3
May.....	.6700	95.1	.0100	47.8	.0756	100.9	.0600	109.5	.03763	110.7
June.....	.6700	95.1	.0100	47.8	.0781	104.3	.0600	109.5	.03738	110.0
July.....	.6700	95.1	.0100	47.8	.0794	106.0	.0600	109.5	.03838	112.9
August.....	.7325	104.0	.0100	47.8	.0819	109.3	.0600	109.5	.03913	115.2
September.....	.7700	109.3	.0100	47.8	.0806	107.6	.0600	109.5	.03787	111.4
October.....	.7700	109.3	.0100	47.8	.0806	107.6	.0600	109.5	.03378	99.4
November.....	.7700	109.3	.0100	47.8	.0813	108.5	.0600	109.5	.03373	99.3
December.....	.7700	109.3	.0100	47.8	.0819	109.3	.0600	109.5	.03465	102.0

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.									
	Sugar: 96° centrifugal.		Sugar: granulated.		Tallow.		Tea: Formosa, fine.		Vegetables, fresh: cabbage.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.03869	100.0	\$0.04727	100.0	\$0.0435	100.0	\$0.2839	100.0		
1890.....	.05460	141.1	.06168	130.5	.0460	105.7	.2733	96.3		
1891.....	.03910	101.1	.04714	99.7	.0483	111.0	.2817	99.2		
1892.....	.03315	85.7	.04354	92.1	.0463	106.4	.3008	106.0		
1893.....	.03680	95.1	.04836	102.3	.0544	125.1	.2888	101.7		
1894.....	.03229	83.5	.04111	87.0	.0480	110.3	.2783	98.0		
1895.....	.03253	84.1	.04155	87.9	.0434	99.8	.2700	95.1		
1896.....	.03624	93.7	.04532	95.9	.0343	78.9	.2583	91.0		
1897.....	.03564	92.1	.04497	95.1	.0332	76.3	.2800	98.6		
1898.....	.04235	109.5	.04974	105.2	.0356	81.8	.2958	104.2		
1899.....	.04422	114.3	.04924	104.2	.0453	104.1	.3117	109.8		
1900.....	.04572	118.2	.05332	112.8	.0485	111.5	.2977	104.9		
1901.....	.04040	104.4	.05048	106.8	.0518	119.1	.2850	100.4		
1902.....	.03542	91.5	.04455	94.2	.0629	144.6	.3015	106.2		
1903.....	.03720	96.1	.04641	98.2	.0510	117.2	.2296	80.9		
1904.....	.03974	102.7	.04772	101.0	.0459	105.5	.2758	97.1		
1905.....	.04278	110.6	.05256	111.2	.0449	103.2	.2675	94.2		
1906.....	.03696	95.3	.04515	95.5	.0529	119.3	.2350	82.8		
1907.....	.03754	97.0	.04651	98.4	.0621	142.8	.2300	81.0		
1908.....	.04064	105.0	.04940	104.5	.0551	126.7	.2133	75.1	\$15.4394	(1)
1909.....	.03999	103.4	.04758	100.7	.0594	136.6	.2329	82.0	26.1739	(1)
1910.....	.04185	108.2	.04959	104.9	.0729	167.6	.2400	84.5	17.5625	(1)
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.04088	105.7	.04875	103.1	.0678	155.9	.2400	84.5	27.7500	(1)
February.....	.04210	108.8	.04925	104.2	.0684	157.2	.2400	84.5	27.0000	(1)
March.....	.04366	112.8	.05160	109.2	.0708	162.8	.2400	84.5	24.6250	(1)
April.....	.04315	111.5	.05088	107.6	.0750	172.4	.2400	84.5	30.8333	(1)
May.....	.04263	110.2	.05163	109.2	.0714	164.1	.2400	84.5	(2)	
June.....	.04238	109.5	.05050	106.8	.0678	155.9	.2400	84.5	(2)	
July.....	.04338	112.1	.05075	107.4	.0681	156.6	.2400	84.5	(2)	
August.....	.04413	114.1	.05113	108.2	.0738	169.7	.2400	84.5	(2)	
September.....	.04287	110.8	.05040	106.6	.0775	178.2	.2400	84.5	11.0000	(1)
October.....	.03878	100.2	.04825	102.1	.0788	181.1	.2400	84.5	8.5000	(1)
November.....	.03873	100.1	.04550	96.3	.0793	182.3	.2400	84.5	7.6250	(1)
December.....	.03965	102.5	.04870	98.8	.0750	172.4	.2400	84.5	9.2000	(1)

<sup>1</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

<sup>2</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1880 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1880-1889)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.						Cloths and clothing.			
	Vegetables, fresh: onions.		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.		Vinegar: cider, Monarch.		Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.		Blankets: all wool, 5 pounds to the pair.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per bag.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1880-1889 . . .	\$3.3995	100.0	\$0.4991	100.0	\$0.1478	100.0	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.840	100.0
1890 . . . . .	4.9438	127.8	.5956	119.3	.1558	105.4	.1594	113.9	.910	108.3
1891 . . . . .	4.1250	121.3	.7730	154.9	.1800	121.8	.1563	111.7	.890	106.0
1892 . . . . .	3.6042	106.0	.4546	91.1	.1642	111.1	.1550	110.8	.900	107.1
1893 . . . . .	3.1875	93.8	.6714	134.5	.1500	101.5	.1494	106.8	.900	107.1
1894 . . . . .	3.2500	95.6	.6128	122.8	.1500	101.5	.1275	91.1	.850	101.2
1895 . . . . .	3.1146	91.6	.4326	86.7	.1450	98.1	.1150	82.2	.750	89.3
1896 . . . . .	1.9479	57.3	.1965	39.4	.1300	88.0	.1281	91.6	.750	89.3
1897 . . . . .	3.9271	115.5	.3279	65.7	.1300	88.0	.1300	92.9	.750	89.3
1898 . . . . .	3.2708	96.2	.5094	102.1	.1325	89.6	.1338	95.6	.900	107.1
1899 . . . . .	3.2238	94.8	.4172	83.6	.1400	94.7	.1446	103.4	.800	95.2
1900 . . . . .	2.4271	71.4	.3736	74.9	.1350	91.3	.1575	112.6	.900	107.1
1901 . . . . .	3.5000	103.0	.5642	113.0	.1325	89.6	.1413	101.0	.850	101.2
1902 . . . . .	3.6458	107.2	.5958	119.4	.1408	95.3	.1433	102.4	.850	101.2
1903 . . . . .	3.5675	104.9	.5249	105.2	.1300	88.0	.1458	104.2	.925	110.1
1904 . . . . .	3.5568	104.6	.7301	146.3	.1325	89.6	.1796	128.4	.925	110.1
1905 . . . . .	3.2392	95.3	.4026	80.7	.1458	98.6	.1533	109.6	1.000	119.0
1906 . . . . .	3.2917	96.8	.5476	109.7	.1700	115.0	.1806	129.1	1.025	122.0
1907 . . . . .	3.5000	103.0	.4912	98.4	.1725	116.7	.1938	138.5	1.000	119.0
1908 . . . . .	3.5357	104.0	.7119	142.6	.1842	124.6	.1879	134.3	.950	113.1
1909 . . . . .	3.0893	90.9	.6858	137.4	.1800	121.8	.1883	134.6	1.000	119.0
1910 . . . . .	2.9643	87.2	.4275	85.7	.1750	118.4	.2042	146.0	1.054	123.5
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	(1)	.....	.4590	92.0	.1800	121.8	.1950	139.4	1.100	131.0
February . . . . .	(1)	.....	.3800	76.1	.1800	121.8	.2000	143.0	1.100	131.0
March . . . . .	(1)	.....	.3400	68.1	.1600	108.3	.2000	143.0	1.100	131.0
April . . . . .	(1)	.....	.2240	44.9	.1600	108.3	.2000	143.0	1.100	131.0
May . . . . .	3.5000	103.0	.2525	50.6	.1600	108.3	.2100	150.1	1.050	125.0
June . . . . .	(1)	.....	.1963	39.3	.1600	108.3	.2100	150.1	1.050	125.0
July . . . . .	3.2500	95.6	.4470	89.6	.1600	108.3	.2100	150.1	1.050	125.0
August . . . . .	2.2500	66.2	.7900	158.3	.1600	108.3	.2050	146.5	1.050	125.0
September . . . . .	3.2500	95.6	.7413	143.5	.1600	108.3	.2050	146.5	1.050	125.0
October . . . . .	2.7500	80.9	.5210	104.4	.1800	121.8	.2050	146.5	1.000	119.0
November . . . . .	2.7500	80.9	.4150	83.1	.2200	148.8	.2050	146.5	1.000	119.0
December . . . . .	3.0000	88.2	.3880	77.7	.2200	148.8	.2050	146.5	1.000	119.0

1 No quotation for month.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Blankets: cotton, 2 pounds to the pair.		Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.		Boots and shoes: men's vict calf shoes, Blucher bal.		Boots and shoes: men's vict kid shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.	
	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.424	100.0	\$0.9894	100.0	\$2.376	100.0	\$2.3000	100.0	\$0.8175	100.0
1890.....	1.460	1108.5	1.0500	106.1	2.2400	101.0	2.5000	108.7	.8500	104.0
1891.....	1.460	1108.5	1.0500	106.1	2.2400	101.0	2.5000	108.7	.8000	97.9
1892.....	1.430	1101.4	1.0375	104.9	2.2400	101.0	2.5000	108.7	.7750	94.8
1893.....	1.420	109.1	1.0125	102.3	2.2400	101.0	2.5000	108.7	.7500	91.7
1894.....	1.410	106.7	.9688	97.9	2.2400	101.0	2.5000	108.7	.7500	91.7
1895.....	1.400	104.3	.9813	99.2	2.2400	101.0	2.2500	97.8	.8500	104.0
1896.....	1.400	104.3	.9938	100.4	2.2400	101.0	2.2500	97.8	.8500	104.0
1897.....	1.420	109.1	.9500	96.0	2.2400	101.0	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0
1898.....	1.420	109.1	.9125	92.2	2.2320	97.6	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0
1899.....	1.420	109.1	.9375	94.8	2.2240	94.3	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0
1900.....	1.525	1123.8	.9375	94.8	2.2240	94.3	2.0000	87.0	.9042	110.6
1901.....	1.475	1112.0	.9438	95.4	2.2300	96.8	2.0000	87.0	.8542	104.5
1902.....	1.475	1112.0	.9313	94.1	2.2300	96.8	2.0000	87.0	.8625	105.5
1903.....	1.500	1117.9	.9250	93.5	2.2350	98.9	2.0000	87.0	.8875	106.6
1904.....	1.525	1123.8	.9250	93.5	2.2350	98.9	2.0083	87.3	.9183	112.3
1905.....	1.600	1141.5	1.0042	101.5	2.2375	100.0	2.1958	95.5	.9771	119.5
1906.....	1.600	1141.5	1.2542	126.8	2.775	108.0	2.3792	103.4	1.0313	126.2
1907.....	1.600	1141.5	1.2729	128.7	2.800	109.0	2.5000	108.7	1.0063	123.1
1908.....	.504	1136.1	1.1354	114.8	2.800	109.0	2.5000	108.7	.9688	118.5
1909.....	.500	1135.0	1.2000	121.3	2.950	114.8	2.6000	113.0	1.0396	127.2
1910.....	.550	1148.5	1.1375	115.0	3.017	117.4	2.6000	113.0	1.0229	125.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.550	1148.5	1.2000	121.3	3.050	118.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0500	128.4
February.....	.550	1148.5	1.1750	118.8	3.050	118.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0500	128.4
March.....	.550	1148.5	1.1750	118.8	3.050	118.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0500	128.4
April.....	.550	1148.5	1.1750	118.8	3.050	118.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0500	128.4
May.....	.550	1148.5	1.1750	118.8	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0250	125.4
June.....	.550	1148.5	1.1500	116.2	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0250	125.4
July.....	.550	1148.5	1.1500	116.2	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0250	125.4
August.....	.550	1148.5	1.1250	113.7	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0000	122.3
September.....	.550	1148.5	1.1000	111.2	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0000	122.3
October.....	.550	1148.5	1.1000	111.2	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0000	122.3
November.....	.550	1148.5	1.0750	108.7	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0000	122.3
December.....	.550	1148.5	1.0500	106.1	3.000	116.7	2.6000	113.0	1.0000	122.3

<sup>1</sup> Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling, per pound.

<sup>2</sup> Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt, dongola top.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, average price for 1905, \$2.57.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, average price for 1907, \$0.524.



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.		Calico: American standard prints, 64 by 64.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.		Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.732	100.0	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.0008	100.0	\$0.4752	100.0	\$1.8432	100.0
1890.....	1.970	113.7	1.0650	117.5	L 0320	103.1	.5160	108.6	L 9200	104.2
1891.....	1.970	113.7	1.0575	104.0	L 1280	112.7	.5520	116.2	2 0160	109.4
1892.....	1.970	113.7	1.0650	117.5	L 0320	103.1	.5040	106.1	L 9200	104.2
1893.....	1.970	113.7	1.0625	113.0	.9840	98.3	.5280	111.1	L 9200	104.2
1894.....	1.580	91.2	1.0550	199.5	.9360	93.5	.4680	98.5	L 9200	104.2
1895.....	1.380	79.7	1.0525	194.9	.9360	93.5	.4200	88.4	L 6800	91.1
1896.....	1.380	79.7	1.0525	194.9	.9360	93.5	.4080	85.9	L 6800	91.1
1897.....	1.700	98.2	1.0500	190.4	.9600	95.9	.4320	90.9	L 7280	93.8
1898.....	1.700	98.2	1.0450	181.4	L 0320	103.1	.4680	98.5	L 8240	99.0
1899.....	1.700	98.2	1.0483	187.3	L 0320	103.1	.4560	96.0	L 8240	99.0
1900.....	1.870	108.0	1.0525	194.9	L 0320	103.1	.4920	103.5	L 8720	101.6
1901.....	1.910	110.3	1.0500	190.4	L 0320	103.1	.4800	101.0	L 8720	101.6
1902.....	1.910	110.3	1.0500	190.4	L 0360	103.5	.4840	101.9	L 8840	102.2
1903.....	1.910	110.3	1.0504	191.1	L 0880	108.7	.5136	108.1	2 0080	108.9
1904.....	1.914	110.5	1.0529	195.7	L 1040	110.3	.5184	109.1	2 0400	110.7
1905.....	1.995	115.2	1.0517	193.5	L 1520	115.1	.5520	116.2	2 1360	115.9
1906.....	2.020	116.6	1.0550	199.5	L 1800	117.9	.5520	116.2	2 1920	118.9
1907.....	2.020	116.6	.0602	121.0	L 2480	124.7	.5760	121.2	2 2800	123.7
1908.....	2.003	115.6	.0519	104.3	L 2000	119.9	.5540	116.6	2 2160	120.2
1909.....	2.020	116.6	.0483	97.1	L 1920	119.1	.5280	111.1	2 2160	120.2
1910.....	2.040	117.8	.0531	106.8	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	2.060	118.9	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
February.....	2.060	118.9	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
March.....	2.060	118.9	.0570	114.6	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
April.....	2.060	118.9	.0570	114.6	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
May.....	2.060	118.9	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
June.....	2.060	118.9	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
July.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
August.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
September.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
October.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
November.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1
December.....	2.020	116.6	.0523	105.1	L 2000	119.9	.5280	111.1	2 2320	121.1

<sup>1</sup> Calico: Cocheo prints.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1906, \$0.0495.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.		Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.		Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per spool. <sup>1</sup>	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$0.0706	100.0	\$0.0575	100.0	\$0.031008	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0	\$0.1969	100.0
1890.	.0875	123.9	.0688	119.7	.031514	101.6	2.1790	111.3	2.2208	112.1
1891.	.0875	123.9	.0688	119.7	.031238	100.7	2.1794	111.6	2.2244	114.0
1892.	.0838	118.7	.0650	113.0	.031238	100.7	2.1885	117.2	2.2300	116.8
1893.	.0725	102.7	.0575	100.0	.031238	100.7	.1808	112.4	.2138	108.6
1894.	.0675	95.6	.0550	95.7	.031238	100.7	.1523	94.7	.1796	91.2
1895.	.0650	92.1	.0525	91.3	.031238	100.7	.1477	91.9	.1815	92.2
1896.	.0650	92.1	.0550	95.7	.030871	99.6	.1483	92.2	.1844	93.7
1897.	.0575	81.4	.0550	95.7	.030503	98.4	.1452	90.3	.1788	90.8
1898.	.0575	81.4	.0463	80.5	.030503	98.4	.1456	90.5	.1792	91.0
1899.	.0619	87.7	.0508	88.3	.030503	98.4	.1408	87.6	.1760	89.4
1900.	.0738	104.5	.0567	98.6	.037240	120.1	.1850	115.0	.2283	115.9
1901.	.0640	90.7	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1585	98.6	.1927	97.9
1902.	.0650	92.1	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1538	95.6	.1819	92.4
1903.	.0735	104.1	.0629	109.4	.037240	120.1	.1869	116.2	.2156	109.5
1904.	.0885	125.4	.0723	125.7	.037240	120.1	.1981	123.2	.2279	115.7
1905.	.0854	121.0	.0651	118.4	.037240	120.1	.1753	107.8	.2038	103.5
1906.	.0923	130.7	.0723	125.7	.037240	120.1	.2004	124.6	.2304	117.0
1907.	.0988	139.9	.0800	139.1	.041813	134.8	.2204	137.1	.2571	130.6
1908.	.0829	117.4	.0696	121.0	.040833	131.7	.1777	110.5	.2104	106.9
1909.	.0754	106.8	.0633	110.1	.039200	126.4	.1967	122.3	.2260	114.8
1910.	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2253	138.9	.2519	127.9
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2350	146.1	.2600	132.0
February.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2300	143.0	.2550	129.5
March.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2200	136.8	.2500	127.0
April.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2200	136.8	.2475	125.7
May.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2200	136.8	.2525	128.2
June.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2100	130.6	.2500	127.0
July.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2050	127.5	.2500	127.0
August.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2250	139.9	.2450	124.4
September.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2200	136.8	.2475	125.7
October.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2300	143.0	.2500	127.0
November.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2300	143.0	.2550	129.5
December.....	.0900	127.5	.0750	130.4	.039200	126.4	.2350	146.1	.2600	132.0

<sup>1</sup> Freight paid.

<sup>2</sup> Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Denims: Amoskeag.		Drillings: brown, Peppereil.		Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.		Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.		Ginghams: Amoskeag.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 . . .	\$0.1044	100.0	\$0.0572	100.0	\$0.0521	100.0	\$0.3768	100.0	\$0.0533	100.0
1890 . . . . .	.1175	112.5	.0683	119.4	.0640	122.8	.4400	116.8	.0625	117.3
1891 . . . . .	.1144	109.6	.0652	114.0	.0600	115.2	.4400	116.8	.0650	122.0
1892 . . . . .	.1144	109.6	.0582	101.7	.0535	102.7	.4367	115.9	.0650	122.0
1893 . . . . .	.1175	112.5	.0590	103.1	.0563	108.1	.4125	109.5	.0631	118.4
1894 . . . . .	.1100	105.4	.0559	97.7	.0502	96.4	.3546	94.1	.0485	91.0
1895 . . . . .	.0988	94.6	.0529	92.5	.0489	93.9	.3080	81.7	.0466	87.4
1896 . . . . .	.0988	94.6	.0573	100.2	.0522	100.2	.3217	85.4	.0472	88.6
1897 . . . . .	.0931	89.2	.0525	91.8	.0463	88.9	.3113	82.6	.0438	82.2
1898 . . . . .	.0897	85.9	.0513	89.7	.0437	83.9	.3685	97.8	.0431	80.9
1899 . . . . .	.0896	85.8	.0510	89.2	.0457	87.7	.3750	99.5	.0477	89.5
1900 . . . . .	.1073	102.8	.0606	105.9	.0542	104.0	.4096	108.7	.0515	96.6
1901 . . . . .	.1046	100.2	.0585	102.3	.0532	102.1	.3800	100.8	.0490	91.9
1902 . . . . .	.1050	100.6	.0575	100.5	.0539	103.5	.3986	105.8	.0523	98.1
1903 . . . . .	.1127	108.0	.0619	108.2	.0581	111.5	.4306	114.3	.0550	103.2
1904 . . . . .	.1217	116.6	.0727	127.1	.0658	126.3	.4433	117.6	.0548	102.8
1905 . . . . .	.1083	103.7	.0721	126.0	.0633	121.5	.4461	118.4	.0515	96.6
1906 . . . . .	.1233	118.1	.0775	135.5	.0740	142.0	.4613	122.4	.0565	106.0
1907 . . . . .	.1381	132.3	.0825	144.2	.0782	150.1	.4638	123.1	.0658	123.5
1908 . . . . .	.1160	111.1	.0706	123.4	.0718	137.8	.4611	122.4	.0548	102.8
1909 . . . . .	.1252	119.9	.0738	129.0	.0786	150.9	.4594	121.9	.0588	110.3
1910 . . . . .	.1450	138.9	.0825	144.2	.0857	164.5	.4655	123.5	.0700	131.3
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	.1500	143.7	.0825	144.2	.0825	158.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
February . . . . .	.1500	143.7	.0825	144.2	.0825	158.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
March . . . . .	.1500	143.7	.0825	144.2	.0825	158.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
April . . . . .	.1500	143.7	.0825	144.2	.0833	159.9	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
May . . . . .	.1400	134.1	.0825	144.2	.0833	159.9	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
June . . . . .	.1400	134.1	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
July . . . . .	.1400	134.1	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
August . . . . .	.1400	134.1	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
September . . . . .	.1450	138.9	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
October . . . . .	.1450	138.9	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
November . . . . .	.1450	138.9	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4687	124.4	.0700	131.3
December . . . . .	.1450	138.9	.0825	144.2	.0877	168.3	.4300	114.1	.0700	131.3

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Ginghams: Lancaster.		Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, single thread, carded yarn.		Hosiery: women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn.		Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26-ounce, 176 needles, single thread, carded yarn.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 . . . . .	\$0.573	100.0	\$0.573	100.0	\$1.9555	100.0	\$1.850	100.0	\$0.9310	100.0
1890 . . . . .	.0692	120.8	.625	109.1	1.2740	133.3	.....	.....	1.2250	131.6
1891 . . . . .	.0700	122.2	.600	104.7	1.1760	123.1	.....	.....	1.1270	121.1
1892 . . . . .	.0700	122.2	.625	109.1	1.0780	112.8	.....	.....	1.0780	115.8
1893 . . . . .	.0638	111.3	.600	104.7	1.0535	110.3	1.900	102.7	1.0535	113.2
1894 . . . . .	.0504	88.0	.550	96.0	1.9800	102.6	1.900	102.7	1.9800	105.3
1895 . . . . .	.0496	86.6	.530	92.5	1.9065	104.9	1.875	101.4	1.875	92.1
1896 . . . . .	.0500	87.3	.520	90.8	1.8330	97.2	1.875	101.4	1.7840	84.2
1897 . . . . .	.0494	86.2	.570	99.5	1.7840	92.1	1.850	100.0	1.7595	81.6
1898 . . . . .	.0488	85.2	.570	99.5	1.7350	91.9	1.800	97.3	1.7105	76.3
1899 . . . . .	.0515	89.9	.540	94.2	1.7350	91.9	1.750	94.6	1.7350	78.9
1900 . . . . .	.0550	96.0	.690	118.7	1.7840	92.1	1.900	102.7	1.7595	81.6
1901 . . . . .	.0531	92.7	.630	109.9	1.6860	87.8	2.000	108.1	1.6615	71.1
1902 . . . . .	.0575	100.3	.630	109.9	1.7350	91.9	1.850	100.0	1.7350	78.9
1903 . . . . .	.0575	100.3	.675	117.8	1.7840	92.1	1.875	101.4	1.8085	86.8
1904 . . . . .	.0556	97.0	.700	122.2	1.6370	82.1	1.800	97.3	1.7595	81.6
1905 . . . . .	.0517	90.2	.750	130.9	1.6370	82.1	1.750	94.6	1.7840	84.2
1906 . . . . .	.0592	103.3	.775	135.3	1.6615	85.3	1.900	102.7	1.7595	81.6
1907 . . . . .	.0690	120.4	.750	130.9	1.7350	91.9	2.025	109.5	1.8330	89.5
1908 . . . . .	.0573	100.0	.725	126.5	1.7500	93.9	1.775	95.9	1.8000	84.2
1909 . . . . .	.0596	104.0	.725	126.5	1.8104	96.1	1.775	95.9	1.8104	85.3
1910 . . . . .	.0660	115.2	.775	135.3	1.8042	95.4	1.831	99.0	1.8125	85.5
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	.0675	117.8	.775	135.3	1.8250	97.8	1.775	95.9	1.8250	86.8
February . . . . .	.0675	117.8	.775	135.3	1.8250	97.8	1.775	95.9	1.8250	86.8
March . . . . .	.0675	117.8	.775	135.3	1.8250	97.8	1.775	95.9	1.8250	86.8
April . . . . .	.0675	117.8	.775	135.3	1.8250	97.8	1.850	100.0	1.8250	86.8
May . . . . .	.0675	117.8	.775	135.3	1.8250	97.8	1.850	100.0	1.8250	86.8
June . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.7750	91.9	1.850	100.0	1.7750	81.6
July . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.7750	91.9	1.850	100.0	1.7750	81.6
August . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.7750	91.9	1.850	100.0	1.7750	81.6
September . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.8000	94.9	1.850	100.0	1.8000	84.2
October . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.8000	94.9	1.850	100.0	1.8500	89.5
November . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.8000	94.9	1.850	100.0	1.8250	86.8
December . . . . .	.0650	113.4	.775	135.3	1.8000	94.9	1.850	100.0	1.8250	86.8

<sup>1</sup> Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, two thread. September price, which represents bulk of sales.

<sup>2</sup> Combed Egyptian cotton. Average for 1893-1899.

<sup>3</sup> Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 ounce, 160 to 176 needles. September price, which represents bulk of sales.

<sup>4</sup> Combed Egyptian cotton.

<sup>5</sup> Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, single thread. September price, which represents bulk of sales. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, September price, 1903, \$0.6370.

<sup>6</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, average price for 1907, \$0.80.

<sup>7</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349, average price for 1907, \$0.85.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather: chrome calf.		Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides.		Leather: sole, hemlock.		Leather: sole, oak.		Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	
	Average price per sq. foot.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.6545	1100.0	\$0.2590	1100.0	\$0.1939	100.0	\$0.3363	100.0	\$0.8748	100.0
1890.....	1.6000	1 91.7	2.2571	2 99.3	.1921	99.1	.3771	112.1	.8910	101.9
1891.....	1.6469	1 98.8	2.2579	2 99.6	.1858	95.8	.3679	109.4	.8910	101.9
1892.....	1.6929	1105.9	2.2367	2 91.4	.1727	89.1	.3421	101.7	.8910	101.9
1893.....	1.6450	1 98.5	2.2400	2 92.7	.1796	92.6	.3483	103.6	.8993	102.8
1894.....	1.6042	1 92.3	2.2275	2 87.8	.1715	88.4	.3279	97.5	.9182	105.0
1895.....	1.7333	1112.0	2.2888	2111.5	.2073	106.9	.5421	101.7	.8514	97.3
1896.....	1.6433	1 98.3	2.2554	2 98.6	.1881	97.0	.2925	87.0	.8514	97.3
1897.....	1.6156	1 94.1	2.2433	2 93.9	.2033	104.8	.3079	91.6	.8514	97.3
1898.....	1.6760	1103.3	2.2825	2109.1	.2129	109.8	.3213	95.5	.8514	97.3
1899.....	1.6875	1105.0	2.3004	2116.0	.2254	116.2	.3358	99.9	.8514	97.3
1900.....	1.6563	1100.3	2.3025	2116.8	.2490	128.4	.3608	107.3	.8877	101.5
1901.....	1.6281	1 96.0	2.2971	2114.7	.2475	127.6	.3525	104.8	.8910	101.9
1902.....	1.6604	1100.9	2.3325	2114.7	.2367	122.1	.3800	113.0	.8910	101.9
1903.....	1.6900	1105.4	2.3313	2114.3	.2267	116.9	.3742	111.3	.8460	96.7
1904.....	1.6875	1105.0	2.3188	2110.0	.2258	116.5	.3450	102.6	.8499	97.2
1905.....	1.6969	1106.5	2.3333	2115.0	.2290	118.1	.3663	108.9	.8499	97.2
1906.....	1.7167	1109.5	2.3713	2128.1	.2538	130.9	.3796	112.9	.8930	102.1
1907.....	1.7667	1117.1	2.3738	2129.0	.2644	136.4	.3821	113.6	.8930	102.1
1908.....	.2183	1113.6	2.3508	2121.1	.2508	129.3	.3800	113.0	.8930	102.1
1909.....	.2313	1120.4	2.3808	2131.5	.2550	131.5	.4125	122.7	.8930	102.1
1910.....	.2275	1118.4	2.3792	2130.9	.2467	127.2	.4146	123.3	.8930	102.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.2450	1127.5	2.3950	2136.4	2.2550	131.5	4.4250	126.4	.8930	102.1
February.....	.2450	1127.5	2.3950	2136.4	2.2550	131.5	4.4250	126.4	.8930	102.1
March.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3950	2136.4	2.2550	131.5	4.4350	129.3	.8930	102.1
April.....	.2300	1119.7	2.3800	2131.2	2.2550	131.5	4.4350	129.3	.8930	102.1
May.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3850	2132.9	2.2500	128.9	4.4300	127.9	.8930	102.1
June.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3800	2131.2	2.2500	128.9	4.4350	129.3	.8930	102.1
July.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3700	2127.8	2.2500	128.9	4.4200	124.9	.8930	102.1
August.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3700	2127.8	2.2400	123.8	4.4200	124.9	.8930	102.1
September.....	.2250	1117.1	2.3700	2127.8	2.2400	123.8	4.4000	118.9	.8930	102.1
October.....	.2200	1114.5	2.3700	2127.8	2.2400	123.8	4.3900	116.0	.8930	102.1
November.....	.2200	1114.5	2.3700	2127.8	2.2350	121.2	4.3800	113.0	.8930	102.1
December.....	.2200	1114.5	2.3700	2127.8	2.2350	121.2	4.3800	113.0	.8930	102.1

<sup>1</sup> Leather; wax calf, 30 to 40 pounds to the dozen, B grade.

<sup>2</sup> Leather; harness, oak, country middles.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1901, \$0.3325.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 439; average price for 1907, \$0.2250.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloth and clothing.									
	Overcoatings: covert cloth, 14-ounce.		Overcoatings: kersey, 27 to 28 ounce.		Print cloths: 64 by 64.		Sheetings: bleached, 9-4, Atlantic.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$2.3286	100.0	\$1.2472	100.0	\$0.02838	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	\$0.1884	100.0
1890	2.4616	105.7			.03340	117.7	.2241	122.1	.2190	116.2
1891	2.4616	105.7			.02938	103.5	.2138	116.4	.2008	106.6
1892	2.4616	105.7			.03386	119.3	.1996	108.7	.1900	100.8
1893	2.4616	105.7			.03251	114.6	.2062	111.8	.1946	103.3
1894	2.4254	104.2			.02748	96.8	.1741	94.8	.1742	92.5
1895	2.3259	99.9			.02864	100.9	.1722	93.8	.1785	94.7
1896	2.0363	87.4			.02581	90.9	.1700	92.6	.1792	95.1
1897	1.9455	83.6	1.1833	94.9	.02485	87.6	.1604	87.4	.1738	92.3
1898	2.2625	97.2	1.3000	104.2	.02059	72.6	.1527	83.2	.1721	91.3
1899	2.4435	104.9	1.2583	100.9	.02732	96.3	.1641	89.4	.2021	107.3
1900	2.3621	101.4	1.5750	126.3	.03083	108.6	.2043	111.3	.2292	121.7
1901	2.2625	97.2	1.5000	120.3	.02819	99.3	.1853	100.9	.2117	112.4
1902	2.2625	97.2	1.5000	120.3	.03090	108.9	.1917	104.4	.2100	111.5
1903	2.1899	94.0	1.5750	126.3	.032156	113.3	.2124	115.7	.2275	120.8
1904	2.1899	94.0	1.6500	132.3	.033290	117.3	.2355	128.3	.2225	128.7
1905	2.2568	96.9	1.8313	146.8	.031214	110.0	.2024	110.2	.2267	120.3
1906	2.2568	96.9	2.0417	163.7	.036238	127.7	.2095	121.5	.2475	131.4
1907	2.2568	96.9	1.9708	158.0	.047512	167.4	.2315	134.3	.2883	153.0
1908	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3	.033496	118.0	.2390	138.7	.2442	129.6
1909	2.0250	86.9	1.7875	143.3	.035889	126.5	.2073	120.3	.2517	133.6
1910	1.9031	81.1	1.9250	154.3	.038255	134.8	.2254	130.8	.2675	142.0
<b>1910.</b>										
January	2.0250	86.9	1.9250	154.3	.041875	147.6	.2203	127.8	.2800	148.6
February	2.0250	86.9	1.9250	154.3	.042500	149.8	.2143	124.4	.2800	148.6
March	2.0250	86.9	1.9250	154.3	.041250	145.3	.2256	130.9	.2800	148.6
April	1.9125	81.5	1.9250	154.3	.038000	133.9	.2348	136.3	.2600	138.0
May	1.9125	81.5	1.9250	154.3	.035938	126.6	.2348	136.3	.2600	138.0
June	1.9125	81.5	1.9250	154.3	.036250	127.7	.2348	136.3	.2600	138.0
July	1.9125	81.5	1.9250	154.3	.035750	126.0	.2287	132.7	.2600	138.0
August	1.9125	81.5	1.9250	154.3	.037500	132.1	.2223	129.0	.2600	138.0
September	1.8000	86.1	1.9250	154.3	.037188	131.0	.2223	129.0	.2600	138.0
October	1.8000	86.1	1.9250	154.3	.037625	132.6	.2223	129.0	.2700	143.3
November	1.8000	86.1	1.9250	154.3	.037813	133.2	.2223	129.0	.2700	143.3
December	1.8000	86.1	1.9250	154.3	.037500	132.1	.2223	129.0	.2700	143.3

<sup>1</sup> Overcoatings: Covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.

<sup>2</sup> Average price for 1897-1899.

<sup>3</sup> Sheetings: Bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$0.1901.

<sup>5</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1908, \$2.0250.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Lawrence L. L.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.2949	100.0	\$0.0626	100.0	\$0.0525	100.0	\$0.0551	100.0	\$0.0728	100.0
1890.....	.3126	106.0	.0725	115.8	1.0660	125.7	.0640	116.2	.0845	116.1
1891.....	.3162	107.2	.0727	116.1	1.0594	113.1	.0597	108.3	.0799	109.8
1892.....	.2944	99.8	.0648	103.5	1.0545	103.8	.0569	103.3	.0808	111.0
1893.....	.3056	103.6	.0679	108.5	1.0574	109.3	.0583	105.8	.0832	114.3
1894.....	.2756	93.5	.0598	95.5	1.0521	99.2	.0531	96.4	.0727	99.9
1895.....	.2719	92.2	.0585	93.5	1.0513	97.7	.0529	96.0	.0700	96.2
1896.....	.2925	99.2	.0622	99.4	1.0511	97.3	.0558	101.3	.0696	95.6
1897.....	.2925	99.2	.0588	93.9	1.0452	86.1	.0525	95.3	.0641	88.0
1898.....	.2925	99.2	.0540	86.3	1.0424	80.8	.0475	86.2	.0584	80.2
1899.....	.2951	100.1	.0544	86.9	1.0451	85.9	.0504	91.5	.0644	88.5
1900.....	.3075	104.3	.0623	99.5	1.0508	96.8	.0592	107.4	.0753	103.4
1901.....	.2925	99.2	.0631	100.8	1.0494	94.1	.0592	107.4	.0750	103.0
1902.....	.2925	99.2	.0625	99.8	1.0566	92.6	.0569	103.3	.0756	103.8
1903.....	.3038	103.0	.0681	108.8	1.0623	101.9	.0599	108.7	.0767	105.4
1904.....	.2775	94.1	.0802	128.1	1.0715	117.0	.0669	121.4	.0802	110.2
1905.....	.2700	91.6	.0758	121.1	1.0725	118.6	.0644	116.9	.0748	102.7
1906.....	.2733	92.7	.0802	128.1	1.0767	125.5	.0685	124.3	.0817	112.2
1907.....	.3050	103.4	.0835	133.4	1.0777	127.1	.0746	135.4	.1117	153.4
1908.....	.2794	94.7	.0779	124.4	.0519	102.0	.0683	124.0	.0913	125.4
1909.....	.2867	97.2	.0752	120.1	.0561	110.3	.0688	124.9	.0908	124.7
1910.....	.3400	115.3	.0835	133.4	.0610	119.9	.0731	132.7	.0917	126.0
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0663	130.4	.0775	140.7	.1000	137.4
February.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0638	125.4	.0775	140.7	.1000	137.4
March.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0625	122.9	.0775	140.7	.1000	137.4
April.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0600	118.0	.0700	127.0	.0900	123.6
May.....	.3400	115.3	.0800	127.8	.0588	115.6	.0700	127.0	.0913	125.4
June.....	.3400	115.3	.0800	127.8	.0575	113.0	.0700	127.0	.0913	125.4
July.....	.3400	115.3	.0800	127.8	.0588	115.6	.0700	127.0	.0850	116.8
August.....	.3400	115.3	.0800	127.8	.0588	115.6	.0700	127.0	.0875	120.2
September.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0600	118.0	.0700	127.0	.0875	120.2
October.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0613	120.5	.0750	136.1	.0875	120.2
November.....	.3400	115.3	.0850	135.8	.0625	122.9	.0750	136.1	.0900	123.6
December.....	.3400	115.3	.0875	139.8	.0625	122.9	.0750	136.1	.0900	123.6

<sup>1</sup> Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.

<sup>2</sup> Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1901, \$0.0575.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.0647.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Rough Rider.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta $\frac{<0>}{XX}$ .		Silk: raw, Italian, clas- sical.		Silk: raw, Jap- an, flatures.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0727	100.0	\$0.0876	1100.0	\$0.0948	100.0	\$4.2558	100.0	\$4.0187	100.0
1890.....	.0845	116.2	1.0968	1110.5	.1011	106.6	5.2238	122.7	5.2429	130.5
1891.....	.0822	113.1	1.0965	1110.2	.1009	106.4	4.1865	98.4	4.0110	99.8
1892.....	.0812	111.7	1.0931	1106.3	.0973	102.6	4.4826	105.3	4.3266	107.7
1893.....	.0832	114.4	1.0925	1105.6	.0981	103.5	5.0289	118.2	4.5409	113.0
1894.....	.0727	100.0	1.0885	1101.0	.0950	102.0	3.6816	86.5	3.3627	83.7
1895.....	.0697	95.9	1.0851	107.1	.0969	102.2	4.0373	94.9	3.7855	94.2
1896.....	.0685	94.2	1.0885	1101.0	.0951	100.3	3.6293	85.3	3.4072	84.8
1897.....	.0633	87.1	1.0836	105.4	.0935	98.6	3.6404	85.5	3.4637	86.2
1898.....	.0595	81.8	1.0784	109.5	.0807	85.1	3.8768	91.1	3.6376	90.5
1899.....	.0626	86.1	1.0725	102.8	.0892	94.1	4.7706	112.1	4.4085	109.7
1900.....	.0731	100.6	1.0786	109.7	.0965	101.8	4.5128	106.0	4.1690	103.7
1901.....	.0738	101.5	1.0760	106.8	.0875	92.3	3.8460	90.4	3.5132	87.4
1902.....	.0741	101.9	1.0766	107.4	.0885	93.4	4.1085	96.5	3.8224	95.1
1903.....	.0755	103.9	1.0850	107.0	.0974	102.7	4.5241	106.3	4.1346	102.9
1904.....	.0796	109.5	1.0830	104.7	.0921	97.2	3.8651	90.8	3.6416	90.6
1905.....	.0739	101.7	1.0848	106.8	.0942	99.4	4.1085	96.5	3.9912	99.3
1906.....	.0806	110.9	2.0946	2108.0	.1033	109.0	4.3249	101.6	4.1632	103.6
1907.....	.1025	141.0	2.1163	2132.8	.1100	116.0	5.5812	131.1	5.0602	125.9
1908.....	.0873	120.1	2.0938	2107.1	.1119	118.0	4.1807	98.2	3.8902	96.8
1909.....	.0879	120.9	2.0875	209.9	.1058	111.6	4.3777	102.9	3.8396	95.5
1910.....	.0892	122.7	.0846	2101.5	.1138	120.0	4.0054	94.1	3.5244	87.7
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0975	134.1	.0900	2107.9	.1175	123.9	4.2323	99.4	3.5163	87.5
February.....	.0975	134.1	.0900	2107.9	.1175	123.9	4.0095	94.2	3.4678	86.3
March.....	.0975	134.1	.0900	2107.9	.1175	123.9	3.8610	90.7	3.3223	82.7
April.....	.0875	120.4	.0850	2101.9	.1095	115.5	3.8115	89.6	3.4193	85.1
May.....	.0875	120.4	.0825	209.9	.1095	115.5	3.8115	89.6	3.5163	87.5
June.....	.0875	120.4	.0825	209.9	.1095	115.5	4.0095	94.2	3.4193	85.1
July.....	.0850	116.9	.0825	209.9	.1095	115.5	3.9353	92.5	3.4193	85.1
August.....	.0850	116.9	.0825	209.9	.1095	115.5	3.9106	91.9	3.3708	83.9
September.....	.0850	116.9	.0825	209.9	.1095	115.5	4.0343	94.8	3.4193	85.1
October.....	.0850	116.9	.0825	209.9	.1188	125.3	4.0838	96.0	3.6133	89.9
November.....	.0875	120.4	.0825	209.9	.1188	125.3	4.1828	98.3	3.8558	95.9
December.....	.0875	120.4	.0825	209.9	.1188	125.3	4.1828	98.3	3.9528	98.4

<sup>1</sup> 4-4, New York Mills.

<sup>2</sup> 4-4, Williamsville A1.

\* For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1909, \$0.0833.



TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Suitsings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce.		Suitsings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce.		Suitsings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex.		Suitsings: serge, Fulton Mills 3192.		Ticking: Amoskeag A. C. A.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.....	\$0.8236	100.0	\$1.0068	100.0	\$1.3230	100.0	\$0.7526	100.0	\$0.1061	100.0
1890.....					1.5470	116.9			.1200	113.1
1891.....					1.5470	116.9			.1175	110.7
1892.....					1.5470	116.9	2.9100	3120.9	.1150	108.4
1893.....					1.5084	114.0	2.9100	3120.9	.1181	111.3
1894.....					1.4697	111.1	2.6825	290.7	.1084	102.2
1895.....	.7621	92.5	.9445	93.8	1.1523	87.1	2.6825	290.7	.1006	94.8
1896.....	.7337	89.1	.8819	87.6	1.1375	86.0	2.6143	281.6	.1019	96.0
1897.....	.7595	92.2	.9392	93.3	1.0465	79.1	2.6598	287.7	.0975	91.6
1898.....	.9165	111.3	1.1216	111.4	1.1375	86.0	2.7508	299.8	.0894	84.3
1899.....	.9461	114.9	1.1468	113.9	1.1375	86.0	2.8106	3107.7	.0923	87.0
1900.....	1.0819	131.4	1.3463	133.7	1.1375	86.0	2.8100	3107.6	.1084	102.2
1901.....	.9113	110.6	1.1175	111.0	1.1849	89.6	2.8025	3106.6	.1013	95.5
1902.....	.9131	110.9	1.0931	108.6	1.3119	99.2	2.7913	3105.1	.1050	99.0
1903.....	.9488	115.2	1.1288	112.1	1.4400	108.8	2.7556	3100.4	.1104	104.1
1904.....	.9244	112.2	1.1036	109.6	1.4438	109.1	2.7744	3102.9	.1213	114.3
1905.....	1.0931	132.7	1.3013	129.3	1.5300	115.6	2.9638	3128.1	.1083	102.1
1906.....	1.2150	147.5	1.4738	146.4	1.7100	129.3	2.1044	3138.8	.1263	119.0
1907.....	1.1700	142.1	1.4025	139.3	1.7100	129.3	2.1050	3139.5	.1373	129.4
1908.....	1.1138	135.2	1.3388	133.0	1.5750	119.0	2.9938	3132.0	.1125	106.0
1909.....	1.2375	150.3	1.4850	147.5	1.5750	119.0	2.10688	3142.0	.1181	111.3
1910.....	1.2225	148.4	1.4588	144.9	1.5750	119.0	1.2656	3138.9	.1285	121.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.6650	125.9	1.3500	3148.2	.1400	132.0
February.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.6650	125.9	1.3500	3148.2	.1400	132.0
March.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.6650	125.9	1.3500	3148.2	.1400	132.0
April.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.5750	119.0	1.3500	3148.2	.1200	113.1
May.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.5750	119.0	1.3500	3148.2	.1200	113.1
June.....	1.3050	158.5	1.5075	149.7	1.5750	119.0	1.3500	3148.2	.1200	113.1
July.....	1.1250	136.6	1.3950	138.6	1.5300	115.6	1.1700	3128.4	.1200	113.1
August.....	1.1250	136.6	1.3950	138.6	1.5300	115.6	1.1700	3128.4	.1200	113.1
September.....	1.1475	139.3	1.4175	140.8	1.5300	115.6	1.1700	3128.4	.1250	117.8
October.....	1.1475	139.3	1.4175	140.8	1.5300	115.6	1.1925	3130.9	.1275	120.2
November.....	1.1475	139.3	1.4175	140.8	1.5300	115.6	1.1925	3130.9	.1350	127.2
December.....	1.1475	139.3	1.4175	140.8	1.5300	115.6	1.1925	3130.9	.1350	127.2

<sup>1</sup> Average price for 1895-1899.

<sup>2</sup> Average price for 1892-1899.

<sup>3</sup> Suitsings: serge, Washington Mills 6700.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1909, \$1.2938.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table L.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Trouserings: fancy worsted, 18-ounce.		Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all-wool.		Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, 60 per cent wool.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35- inch, Atlantic Mills.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price, 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.	Average price, 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1.9456	100.0	\$23.31	100.0	\$15.57	100.0	\$0.2905	100.0	\$0.1520	100.0
1890.....			24.75	106.2	16.65	106.9	3.479	119.8	.1813	119.3
1891.....			25.65	110.0	17.55	112.7	3.3663	126.1	.1813	119.3
1892.....	2.0734	106.6	25.65	110.0	17.55	112.7	3.3724	128.2	1.789	117.7
1893.....	2.0734	106.6	25.65	110.0	17.55	112.7	3.3247	111.8	1.495	98.4
1894.....	1.9238	98.9	21.60	92.7	14.85	95.4	2.450	84.3	1.348	88.7
1895.....	1.7100	87.9	21.60	92.7	14.40	92.5	2.252	81.0	1.274	83.8
1896.....	1.7955	92.3	21.60	92.7	14.40	92.5	1.900	67.5	1.270	83.6
1897.....	1.7955	92.3	21.60	92.7	14.40	92.5	2.2389	82.2	1.372	90.3
1898.....	2.1197	108.9	23.40	92.7	14.85	95.4	2.273	88.6	1.434	94.3
1899.....	2.0734	106.6	23.40	100.4	13.50	86.7	3.208	110.4	1.593	104.8
1900.....	2.2871	117.6	23.40	100.4	14.85	95.4	3.459	119.1	1.642	108.0
1901.....	1.9879	102.2	23.40	100.4	14.85	95.4	3.234	111.3	1.585	104.3
1902.....	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4	14.85	95.4	3.234	111.3	1.642	108.0
1903.....	2.0925	104.6	23.40	100.4	16.20	95.4	3.320	114.3	1.679	110.5
1904.....	2.1244	106.2	23.40	100.4	16.20	95.4	3.418	117.7	1.740	114.5
1905.....	2.2331	111.6	23.40	100.4	16.20	95.4	3.730	128.4	2.017	132.7
1906.....	2.4131	120.6	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.920	134.9	2.156	141.8
1907.....	2.4489	122.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.920	134.9	2.234	147.0
1908.....	2.4638	124.6	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.185	112.7	2.107	138.6
1909.....	2.4844	124.1	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.479	138.8	2.230	146.7
1910.....	2.5781	128.8	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.675	146.6	2.279	149.9
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	2.4750	123.6	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
February.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
March.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
April.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
May.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
June.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.773	150.5	2.203	151.5
July.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3
August.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3
September.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3
October.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3
November.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3
December.....	2.5875	129.3	27.00	115.8	18.00	106.0	3.577	142.7	2.254	148.3

1 22 to 23 ounce. Average price for 1892-1899.

2 Shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 52 per cent wool, 48 per cent cotton, 24-gauge.

3 Cashmere, all-wool, 10-11 twill, 38-inch, Atlantic Mills J.

4 22 to 23 ounce.

5 21 to 22 ounce. For average price in 1902 and method of computing relative price, see page 349.

6 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

7 19 to 20 ounce. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

8 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.3381.

9 18 to 19 ounce. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch.		Women's dress goods: poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.		Women's dress goods: Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$0.0883	100.0	\$0.5151	100.0	\$0.0758	100.0	\$0.0680	100.0	\$0.5526	100.0
1890.	1.0980	111.0	2.5938	215.3	2.0833	109.9	4.0735	108.1	7156	129.5
1891.	1.0980	111.0	2.6175	219.9	2.0833	109.9	4.0735	108.1	6857	124.1
1892.	1.0968	109.6	2.6175	219.9	2.0821	108.3	4.0723	106.3	6119	110.7
1893.	1.0937	106.1	2.6056	217.6	2.0809	106.7	4.0711	104.6	5639	102.0
1894.	1.0907	102.7	2.4938	206.8	2.0760	100.3	4.0686	100.9	4448	80.5
1895.	1.0646	95.8	2.4342	204.3	2.0735	97.0	4.0637	93.7	3768	68.2
1896.	1.0621	93.0	2.4156	200.7	2.0711	93.8	4.0637	93.7	3940	71.3
1897.	1.0734	123.8	2.4235	202.2	2.0686	90.5	4.0637	93.7	4965	89.7
1898.	1.0784	128.8	2.4532	208.4	2.0686	90.5	4.0637	93.7	6150	111.3
1899.	1.0821	123.0	2.4880	204.9	2.0706	93.1	4.0657	106.6	6232	112.8
1900.	1.0882	129.9	2.6006	218.3	2.0760	100.3	4.0711	104.6	6594	119.3
1901.	1.0907	102.7	2.5383	210.5	2.0760	100.3	4.0711	104.6	5483	98.7
1902.	1.0901	102.0	2.5581	210.3	2.0751	99.5	4.0705	103.7	5770	104.4
1903.	1.0894	101.2	2.5898	214.5	2.0741	97.8	4.0690	101.5	6546	118.5
1904.	1.0676	110.5	2.5830	211.3	2.0809	106.7	4.0764	112.4	6862	124.2
1905.	1.1072	121.4	2.6748	231.0	1.9877	107.7	4.1150	114.9	7591	137.4
1906.	1.1911	124.6	2.6868	233.3	1.9900	109.6	4.1217	121.6	7181	129.9
1907.	1.1960	127.8	2.6531	226.8	1.9908	110.1	4.1250	124.9	7181	129.9
1908.	1.1911	124.6	2.6933	236.8	1.9877	113.5	4.3491	124.9	7163	129.6
1909.	1.1891	123.3	2.7041	237.9	1.9908	110.1	4.3317	118.7	7376	135.5
1910.	1.1911	124.6	2.6852	226.3	2.0000	115.4	4.3383	121.1	6862	124.2
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.1911	124.6	2.7215	231.1	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7234	130.9
February.....	1.1911	124.6	2.7215	231.1	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7021	127.1
March.....	1.1911	124.6	2.7215	231.1	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7021	127.1
April.....	1.1911	124.6	2.7215	231.1	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7021	127.1
May.....	1.1911	124.6	2.7215	231.1	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7021	127.1
June.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3491	124.9	7021	127.1
July.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3259	116.6	6809	123.2
August.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3259	116.6	6809	123.2
September.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3259	116.6	6596	119.4
October.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3259	116.6	6596	119.4
November.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6750	222.6	2.0000	115.4	4.3259	116.6	6596	119.4
December.....	1.1911	124.6	2.6843	224.3	2.0000	115.4	4.3352	120.0	6596	119.4

1 Twenty-seven inch, Hamilton.  
 2 Franklin sackings, 6-4.  
 3 Cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.  
 4 Alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.  
 5 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1904, \$0.1850.  
 6 Danish cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 22-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1904, \$0.1125.  
 7 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$0.1862.  
 8 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.6983.  
 9 For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.3491.

**TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899).—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.						Fuel and lighting.			
	Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ( $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.		Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.		Worsted yarns: 2-32s, crossbred stock, white, in skeins.		Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.		Coal: anthracite, broken.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.4564	100.0	\$1.0183	100.0	\$1.0071	100.0	\$0.0782	100.0	\$3.3669	100.0
1890.....	.6143	134.6	1.2263	120.4	<sup>1</sup> 1.2500	<sup>1</sup> 124.1	.0800	102.3	3.4858	103.5
1891.....	.5820	127.5	1.2354	121.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.2625	<sup>1</sup> 125.4	.0800	102.3	3.4433	102.3
1892.....	.5276	115.6	1.2175	119.6	<sup>1</sup> 1.1563	<sup>1</sup> 114.8	.0800	102.3	3.6152	107.4
1893.....	.4620	101.2	1.1342	111.4	<sup>1</sup> 1.0833	<sup>1</sup> 107.6	.0883	112.9	3.5628	105.8
1894.....	.3542	77.6	.9292	91.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.9188	<sup>1</sup> 91.2	.0867	110.9	3.4172	101.5
1895.....	.3280	71.9	.7425	72.9	<sup>1</sup> 1.7563	<sup>1</sup> 75.1	.0850	108.7	3.2833	97.5
1896.....	.3186	69.8	.7250	71.2	<sup>1</sup> 1.7500	<sup>1</sup> 74.5	.0850	108.7	3.2691	97.1
1897.....	.3999	87.6	.8517	83.6	<sup>1</sup> 1.8188	<sup>1</sup> 81.3	.0745	95.3	3.2465	96.4
1898.....	.4805	105.3	1.0308	101.2	<sup>1</sup> 1.0042	<sup>1</sup> 99.7	.0613	78.4	3.2108	95.4
1899.....	.4966	108.8	1.0908	107.1	<sup>1</sup> 1.0708	<sup>1</sup> 106.3	.0613	78.4	3.1350	93.1
1900.....	.5296	116.0	1.2050	118.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.1938	<sup>1</sup> 118.5	.1059	135.4	3.2706	97.1
1901.....	.4315	94.5	1.0404	102.2	<sup>1</sup> 1.0283	<sup>1</sup> 102.1	.1100	140.7	3.5508	105.5
1902.....	.4436	97.2	1.1229	110.3	<sup>2</sup> 1.1392	<sup>2</sup> 113.1	.1100	140.7	3.7186	110.4
1903.....	.4658	102.1	1.1771	115.6	<sup>2</sup> 1.2125	<sup>2</sup> 120.4	.0996	127.4	4.2496	126.2
1904.....	.4869	106.7	1.1875	116.6	<sup>2</sup> 1.1717	<sup>2</sup> 116.3	.0900	115.1	4.2473	126.1
1905.....	.5348	117.2	1.2525	123.0	<sup>2</sup> 1.2733	<sup>2</sup> 126.4	.0858	109.7	4.2134	125.1
1906.....	.5125	112.3	1.2933	127.0	<sup>2</sup> 1.3092	<sup>2</sup> 130.0	.0766	98.0	4.2021	124.8
1907.....	.5158	113.0	1.2967	127.3	<sup>2</sup> 1.2933	<sup>2</sup> 128.4	.0741	94.8	4.2040	124.9
1908.....	.4899	107.3	1.2300	120.8	<sup>2</sup> .8017	<sup>2</sup> 114.4	.0731	93.5	4.2019	124.8
1909.....	.5429	119.0	1.3067	128.3	.9233	<sup>2</sup> 131.8	.0725	92.7	4.2003	124.8
1910.....	.4984	107.0	1.2521	123.0	.8692	<sup>2</sup> 124.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.5556	121.7	1.3000	127.7	.9250	<sup>2</sup> 132.0	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
February.....	.5556	121.7	1.3000	127.7	.9250	<sup>2</sup> 132.0	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
March.....	.5417	118.7	1.2750	125.2	.9250	<sup>2</sup> 132.0	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
April.....	.5139	112.6	1.2500	122.8	.9250	<sup>2</sup> 132.0	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
May.....	.5000	109.6	1.2500	122.8	.8700	<sup>2</sup> 124.2	.0725	97.7	4.2000	124.7
June.....	.4861	106.5	1.2500	122.8	.8700	<sup>2</sup> 124.2	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
July.....	.4722	103.5	1.2500	122.8	.8700	<sup>2</sup> 124.2	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
August.....	.4583	100.4	1.2500	122.8	.8200	<sup>2</sup> 117.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
September.....	.4444	97.4	1.2250	120.3	.8200	<sup>2</sup> 117.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
October.....	.4444	97.4	1.2250	120.3	.8200	<sup>2</sup> 117.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
November.....	.4444	97.4	1.2250	120.3	.8200	<sup>2</sup> 117.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7
December.....	.4444	97.4	1.2250	120.3	.8400	<sup>2</sup> 119.9	.0725	92.7	4.1994	124.7

<sup>1</sup> Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXX, white, in skeins.

<sup>2</sup> 2-40s, XXXX, white, in skeins.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.90.

**TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: anthracite, chestnut.		Coal: anthracite, egg.		Coal: anthracite, stove.		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$3. 5953	100.0	\$3. 5936	100.0	\$3. 7949	100.0	\$0. 8887	100.0	\$2. 7429	100.0
1890.....	3. 3533	93.3	3. 6142	100.6	3. 7108	97.8	. 8625	97.1	2. 9875	108.9
1891.....	3. 4758	96.7	3. 7508	104.4	3. 8542	101.6	. 9500	106.9	3. 0313	110.5
1892.....	3. 9443	109.7	3. 9803	110.8	4. 1532	109.4	. 9000	101.3	2. 9313	106.9
1893.....	4. 1673	115.9	3. 8520	107.2	4. 1931	110.5	. 9208	103.6	2. 9500	107.6
1894.....	3. 5416	98.5	3. 3903	94.3	3. 6003	94.9	. 8208	92.4	2. 7375	99.8
1895.....	2. 9793	82.9	3. 0296	84.3	3. 1264	82.4	. 7750	87.2	2. 8125	102.5
1896.....	3. 5561	98.9	3. 5490	98.8	3. 7942	100.0	. 9000	101.3	2. 6625	97.1
1897.....	3. 7366	103.9	3. 7986	105.7	4. 0146	105.8	. 8333	93.8	2. 4417	89.0
1898.....	3. 5525	98.8	3. 5993	100.2	3. 7978	100.1	. 9125	102.7	2. 1750	79.3
1899.....	3. 6458	101.4	3. 3714	93.8	3. 7047	97.6	1. 0125	113.9	2. 7000	98.4
1900.....	3. 9166	108.9	3. 5843	99.7	3. 9451	104.0	1. 2000	135.0	2. 9083	106.0
1901.....	4. 3270	120.4	4. 0565	112.9	4. 3224	113.9	1. 3375	150.5	2. 9250	106.6
1902.....	4. 4597	124.0	4. 3673	121.5	4. 4627	117.6	2. 1250	239.1	4. 0583	148.0
1903.....	4. 8251	134.2	4. 8251	134.3	4. 8245	127.1	2. 3958	269.6	4. 4375	161.8
1904.....	4. 8250	134.2	4. 8227	134.2	4. 8246	127.1	1. 7500	196.9	3. 1958	116.5
1905.....	4. 8226	134.1	4. 8246	134.3	4. 8226	127.1	1. 6000	180.0	3. 1500	114.8
1906.....	4. 8601	135.2	4. 8629	135.3	4. 8615	128.1	1. 5500	174.4	3. 1250	113.9
1907.....	4. 8204	134.1	4. 8211	134.2	4. 8215	127.1	1. 5375	173.0	3. 2375	118.0
1908.....	4. 8206	134.1	4. 8203	134.1	4. 8226	127.1	1. 4417	162.2	3. 0792	112.3
1909.....	4. 8198	134.1	4. 7853	133.2	4. 8196	127.0	1. 3792	155.2	3. 0517	111.3
1910.....	4. 8129	133.9	4. 8126	133.9	4. 8178	127.0	1. 4083	158.5	3. 0467	111.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9186	136.9	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4000	157.5	3. 1100	113.4
February.....	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4000	157.5	3. 1000	113.0
March.....	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4000	157.5	3. 0000	109.4
April.....	4. 4493	123.8	4. 4479	123.8	4. 4498	117.3	1. 4000	157.5	3. 1000	113.0
May.....	4. 5296	126.0	4. 5455	126.5	4. 5337	119.5	1. 4500	163.2	3. 0000	109.4
June.....	4. 6169	128.4	4. 6149	128.4	4. 6276	121.9	1. 4000	157.5	3. 1000	113.0
July.....	4. 7233	131.4	4. 6988	130.8	4. 7238	124.5	1. 4000	157.5	2. 9500	107.6
August.....	4. 8318	134.4	4. 8500	135.0	4. 8498	127.8	1. 3500	151.9	3. 0000	109.4
September.....	4. 9054	136.4	4. 9260	137.1	4. 9294	129.9	1. 4000	157.5	3. 0500	111.2
October.....	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4000	157.5	2. 9500	107.6
November.....	4. 9489	137.6	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4500	163.2	3. 1000	113.0
December.....	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	137.7	4. 9500	130.4	1. 4500	163.2	3. 1000	113.0

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny).		Coke: Connellsville, furnace.		Matches: parlor, domestic.		Petroleum: crude.		Petroleum: refined, for export.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price 144 boxes (200s).	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0643	100.0	\$1.6983	100.0	\$1.7563	100.0	\$0.9102	100.0	\$0.0649	100.0
1890.....	.0664	103.3	2.0833	122.7	1.9583	111.5	.8680	95.4	.0733	112.9
1891.....	.0789	122.7	1.8750	110.4	1.7500	99.6	.6697	73.6	.0685	105.5
1892.....	.0749	116.5	1.8083	106.5	1.7500	99.6	.5564	61.1	.0809	93.8
1893.....	.0758	117.9	1.4792	87.1	1.7500	99.6	.6399	70.3	.0522	80.4
1894.....	.0634	98.6	1.0583	62.3	1.6667	94.9	.8389	92.2	.0515	79.4
1895.....	.0600	93.3	1.3250	78.0	1.6875	96.1	1.3581	149.2	.0711	109.6
1896.....	.0573	89.1	1.8750	110.4	1.7500	99.6	1.1789	129.5	.0702	108.2
1897.....	.0570	88.6	1.6167	95.2	1.7500	99.6	.7869	86.5	.0697	92.0
1898.....	.0565	87.9	1.6771	98.8	1.7500	99.6	.9118	100.2	.0628	96.8
1899.....	.0531	82.6	2.1854	128.7	1.7500	99.6	1.2934	142.1	.0791	121.9
1900.....	.0752	117.0	2.6458	155.8	1.7500	99.6	1.3521	148.5	.0854	131.6
1901.....	.0752	117.0	1.9625	115.6	1.7500	99.6	1.2095	132.9	.0749	115.4
1902.....	.0787	122.4	2.6875	158.2	1.5833	90.1	1.2369	135.9	.0734	113.1
1903.....	.0925	143.9	2.9125	171.5	1.5000	85.4	1.5886	174.5	.0860	132.5
1904.....	.0852	132.5	1.6375	96.4	1.5000	85.4	1.6270	178.8	.0826	127.3
1905.....	.0800	124.4	2.2875	134.7	1.5000	85.4	1.3842	152.1	.0722	111.2
1906.....	.0789	122.7	2.6750	157.5	1.5000	85.4	1.5975	175.5	.0762	117.4
1907.....	.0824	128.1	2.8250	166.3	1.5000	85.4	1.7342	190.5	.0824	127.0
1908.....	.0851	132.3	1.7083	100.6	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0869	133.9
1909.....	.0809	125.8	2.0021	117.9	1.5000	85.4	1.6633	182.7	.0835	128.7
1910.....	.0805	125.2	1.9688	115.9	1.5000	85.4	1.3442	147.7	.0770	118.6
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0800	124.4	2.6250	154.6	1.5000	85.4	1.4300	157.1	.0790	121.7
February.....	.0800	124.4	2.5000	147.2	1.5000	85.4	1.4000	153.8	.0790	121.7
March.....	.0800	124.4	2.5500	150.2	1.5000	85.4	1.4000	153.8	.0790	121.7
April.....	.0800	124.4	2.1250	125.1	1.5000	85.4	1.4000	153.8	.0790	121.7
May.....	.0800	124.4	1.8750	110.4	1.5000	85.4	1.3500	148.3	.0775	119.4
June.....	.0800	124.4	1.8250	107.5	1.5000	85.4	1.3500	148.3	.0775	119.4
July.....	.0800	124.4	1.8250	107.5	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0765	117.9
August.....	.0800	124.4	1.8250	107.5	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0765	117.9
September.....	.0800	124.4	1.7000	100.1	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0765	117.9
October.....	.0800	124.4	1.6000	94.2	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0750	115.6
November.....	.0813	126.4	1.5500	91.3	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0740	114.0
December.....	.0851	132.3	1.6250	95.7	1.5000	85.4	1.3000	142.8	.0740	114.0

TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.		Metals and implements.							
	Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.		Augers: extra, 1-inch.		Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.		Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadelphia market).		Bar iron: common to best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0890	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0	\$0.4693	100.0	\$0.0164	100.0	\$0.0145	100.0
1890.....	.0995	111.8	1.1900	118.2	.5650	120.4	.0205	125.0	2.0184	2126.9
1891.....	.0879	98.8	1.1900	118.2	.5550	118.3	.0190	115.9	2.0171	2117.9
1892.....	.0794	89.2	1.1900	118.2	.5000	106.5	.0187	114.0	2.0164	2113.1
1893.....	.0725	81.5	1.1800	111.9	.5000	106.5	.0170	103.7	2.0150	2103.4
1894.....	.0825	91.5	1.1542	105.9	.4733	100.9	.0134	81.7	2.0120	2082.8
1895.....	.0922	103.6	1.1333	102.9	.4600	98.0	.0144	87.8	2.0125	2086.2
1896.....	.1039	116.7	1.1394	106.7	.4150	88.4	.0140	85.4	2.0122	2084.1
1897.....	.0900	101.1	1.1425	108.6	.3933	83.9	.0131	79.9	2.0110	2075.9
1898.....	.0909	102.1	1.1425	108.6	.3750	79.9	.0128	78.0	2.0107	2073.8
1899.....	.1015	114.0	1.1465	101.1	.4555	97.1	.0207	126.2	2.0195	2134.5
1900.....	.1188	133.5	1.2000	124.4	.4831	102.9	.0196	119.5	2.0215	2148.3
1901.....	.1096	123.1	1.1700	105.7	.4166	88.8	.0184	112.2	2.0180	2124.1
1902.....	.1108	124.5	1.1800	111.9	.4833	103.0	.0213	129.9	2.0194	2133.8
1903.....	.1363	153.1	1.2310	143.7	.5050	107.6	.0200	122.0	2.0177	2122.1
1904.....	.1367	153.6	1.2400	149.3	.5783	123.3	.0172	104.9	2.0148	2102.1
1905.....	.1263	141.9	1.3067	190.7	.6323	134.7	.0192	117.1	2.0187	2129.0
1906.....	.1300	146.1	1.3567	221.8	.6715	143.1	.0198	120.7	2.0169	2126.8
1907.....	.1346	151.2	1.3600	223.9	.6800	144.9	.0211	128.7	2.0175	2131.3
1908.....	.1350	151.7	1.4200	223.9	.6800	144.9	.0170	103.7	2.0146	2109.5
1909.....	.1225	137.6	1.3723	198.5	.6683	142.4	.0176	107.3	2.0146	2109.5
1910.....	.1079	121.2	1.3660	195.1	.6813	145.2	.0185	112.8	2.0155	2116.2
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.1175	132.0	1.3300	175.9	.6250	133.2	.0196	119.5	2.0170	2127.5
February.....	.1175	132.0	1.3300	175.9	.6250	133.2	.0196	119.5	2.0170	2127.5
March.....	.1175	132.0	1.3300	175.9	.6250	133.2	.0196	119.5	2.0168	2126.0
April.....	.1175	132.0	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0190	115.9	2.0165	2123.7
May.....	.1175	132.0	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0186	113.4	2.0158	2118.5
June.....	.1175	132.0	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0186	113.4	2.0155	2116.2
July.....	.1075	120.8	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0186	113.4	2.0150	2112.5
August.....	.1025	115.2	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0176	107.3	2.0143	2111.0
September.....	.1025	115.2	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0176	107.3	2.0145	2108.8
October.....	.0925	103.9	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0176	107.3	2.0145	2108.8
November.....	.0925	103.9	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0176	107.3	2.0145	2108.8
December.....	.0925	103.9	1.3780	201.5	.7000	149.2	.0176	107.3	2.0140	2105.0

<sup>1</sup> Augers: extra, three-fourths inch.

<sup>2</sup> Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$0.0172.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.42.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table L.]

Year or month.	Metals and Implements.									
	Barb wire galvanized.		Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ by 3½ inch.		Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.		Copper: ingot, electrolytic.		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	
	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2.5261	100.0	\$0.0316	100.0	\$0.1894	100.0	\$0.1234	100.0	\$0.1659	100.0
1890.....	3.5665	141.2	1.0353	111.7	.2100	110.9	*.1575	*127.6	.2275	137.1
1891.....	3.2189	127.4	1.0353	111.7	.2100	110.9	*.1305	*105.8	.1900	114.5
1892.....	2.7662	109.5	1.0306	106.8	.2100	110.9	*.115+	*93.5	.1600	96.4
1893.....	2.5188	99.7	1.0311	108.4	.1933	102.1	*.1093	*88.6	.1500	90.4
1894.....	2.1750	86.1	1.0303	105.9	.1733	91.5	*.0948	*76.8	.1425	85.9
1895.....	2.2458	88.9	1.0317	100.3	.1710	90.3	*.1075	*87.1	.1425	85.9
1896.....	1.9625	77.7	1.0329	104.1	.1793	94.7	*.1097	*88.9	.1425	85.9
1897.....	1.8000	71.3	1.0306	106.8	.1710	90.3	*.1132	*91.7	.1463	88.2
1898.....	1.5375	72.7	1.0292	102.4	.1720	90.8	*.1194	*96.8	.1400	84.4
1899.....	3.1696	125.5	1.0292	102.4	.2038	107.6	*.1767	*143.2	.2175	131.1
1900.....	3.3942	134.4	1.0400	126.6	.2417	127.6	*.1661	*134.6	.2067	124.6
1901.....	3.0375	120.2	1.0369	116.8	.2300	121.4	*.1687	*136.7	.2088	125.9
1902.....	2.9542	116.9	1.0400	126.6	.2700	142.6	*.1201	*97.3	.1783	107.5
1903.....	2.7375	108.4	1.0400	126.6	.2800	147.8	*.1368	*110.9	.1917	115.6
1904.....	2.5075	99.3	1.0400	126.6	.3000	158.4	*.1311	*106.2	.1800	108.5
1905.....	2.3829	94.3	1.0400	126.6	.3967	209.5	*.1576	*127.7	.1992	120.1
1906.....	2.4283	96.1	1.0400	126.6	.4188	221.1	*.1961	*158.9	.2375	143.2
1907.....	2.6342	104.3	1.0400	126.6	.4438	234.3	*.2125	*173.2	.2792	168.3
1908.....	2.6217	103.8	.0900	126.6	.3750	198.0	-.1334	*110.5	.1792	108.0
1909.....	2.3592	93.4	.0927	130.4	.3319	175.2	-.1311	*108.6	.1792	108.0
1910.....	2.1325	84.4	.1075	151.2	.3475	183.5	-.1291	*106.9	.1803	108.7
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	2.3300	92.2	.1000	140.7	.2500	132.0	-.1375	*113.9	.1800	108.5
February.....	2.3300	92.2	.1000	140.7	.2500	132.0	-.1368	*112.9	.1800	108.5
March.....	2.3300	92.2	.1000	140.7	.2500	132.0	-.1338	*110.8	.1900	114.5
April.....	2.1500	85.1	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1325	*109.8	.1900	114.5
May.....	2.1500	85.1	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1245	*103.1	.1900	114.5
June.....	2.1500	85.1	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1281	*106.1	.1800	108.5
July.....	2.1500	85.1	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1238	*102.6	.1800	108.5
August.....	2.0000	79.2	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1256	*104.0	.1800	108.5
September.....	2.0000	79.2	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1263	*104.6	.1800	108.5
October.....	2.0000	79.2	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1250	*103.6	.1800	108.5
November.....	2.0000	79.2	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1275	*105.6	.1665	100.4
December.....	2.0000	79.2	.1100	154.7	.3800	200.6	-.1288	*106.7	.1665	100.4

<sup>1</sup> Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 by 3 inch.

<sup>2</sup> Copper: ingot, lake.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.09.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$0.2078.



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Copper wire: bare.		Door knobs: steel, bronze-plated.		Files: 8-inch mill bastard.		Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.		Lead: pig.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1464	100.0	\$0.1697	100.0	\$0.8527	100.0	\$0.3613	100.0	\$0.0381	100.0
1890.....	.1875	128.1	.1660	97.8	.9100	106.7	.3500	96.9	.0440	115.5
1891.....	.1650	112.7	.1660	97.8	.8917	104.6	.3500	96.9	.0437	114.7
1892.....	.1438	98.2	.1660	97.8	.8717	102.2	.3500	96.9	.0413	108.4
1893.....	.1350	92.2	.1660	97.8	.8667	101.6	.3500	96.9	.0374	98.2
1894.....	.1156	79.0	.1660	97.8	.8300	97.3	.3500	96.9	.0381	86.9
1895.....	.1238	84.6	.1953	115.1	.8133	95.4	.3525	97.6	.0326	85.6
1896.....	.1356	92.6	.1733	102.1	.7775	91.2	.3800	105.2	.0300	78.7
1897.....	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8	.8050	94.4	.3800	105.2	.0358	94.0
1898.....	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8	.8250	96.8	.3633	100.6	.0380	99.7
1899.....	.1825	124.7	.1660	97.8	.9358	109.7	.3867	107.0	.0448	117.6
1900.....	.1800	123.0	.1813	106.8	1.0900	127.8	.4189	115.9	.0445	116.8
1901.....	.1815	124.0	.1900	112.0	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0438	115.0
1902.....	.1326	90.6	.2153	126.9	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0411	107.9
1903.....	.1497	102.3	.2250	132.6	1.0500	123.1	.4660	129.0	.0428	112.3
1904.....	.1438	98.2	.2458	144.8	1.4000	122.0	.4660	129.0	.0443	116.3
1905.....	.1702	116.3	.3625	213.6	1.0367	121.6	.4660	129.0	.0479	125.7
1906.....	.2108	144.0	.4408	259.8	1.0217	119.8	.4660	129.0	.0588	154.3
1907.....	.2402	164.1	.4500	265.2	.9975	117.0	.4660	129.0	.0552	144.9
1908.....	.1519	103.8	.4000	235.7	.9642	111.9	.4660	129.0	.0422	110.8
1909.....	.1483	101.3	.4000	235.7	.9333	109.5	.4660	129.0	.0429	112.6
1910.....	.1435	98.0	.4750	279.9	.9300	109.1	.4690	129.8	.0448	117.6
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.1500	102.5	.4000	235.7	.9300	109.1	.4660	129.0	.0473	124.1
February.....	.1500	102.5	.4000	235.7	.9300	109.1	.4660	129.0	.0471	123.6
March.....	.1475	100.8	.4000	235.7	.9300	109.1	.4660	129.0	.0465	122.0
April.....	.1475	100.8	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0441	115.7
May.....	.1425	97.3	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
June.....	.1425	97.3	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0438	115.0
July.....	.1400	95.6	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
August.....	.1400	95.6	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
September.....	.1400	95.6	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
October.....	.1400	95.6	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
November.....	.1400	95.6	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0440	115.5
December.....	.1425	97.3	.5000	294.6	.9300	109.1	.4700	130.1	.0450	118.1

TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Lead pipe.		Locks: com- mon mortise.		Nails: cut, 8- penny, fence and common.		Nails: wire, 8- penny, fence and common.		Pig iron: Bes- semer.	
	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$4.8183	100.0	\$.0817	100.0	\$1.8275	100.0	\$2.1618	100.0	\$13.7783	100.0
1890.....	5.4600	112.1	.0830	101.6	2.2875	125.2	2.9646	137.1	18.8725	137.0
1891.....	5.6000	116.2	.0830	101.6	1.8333	100.3	2.4667	114.1	15.9500	115.8
1892.....	5.1833	107.6	.0830	101.6	1.7583	96.2	2.1896	101.3	14.3667	104.3
1893.....	5.0000	103.8	.0830	101.6	1.6813	92.0	1.9917	92.1	12.8692	93.4
1894.....	4.4333	92.0	.0818	100.1	1.5271	83.6	1.6521	76.4	11.3775	82.6
1895.....	4.2000	87.2	.0833	102.0	1.9250	105.3	2.1177	98.0	12.7167	92.3
1896.....	4.1000	85.1	.0867	106.1	2.7125	148.4	2.9250	135.3	12.1400	88.1
1897.....	4.3167	89.6	.0833	102.0	1.3329	72.9	1.4854	68.7	10.1258	73.5
1898.....	4.6000	95.5	.0750	91.8	1.1927	65.3	1.4375	66.5	10.3317	75.0
1899.....	5.3500	111.0	.0750	91.8	2.0240	110.8	2.3875	110.4	19.0333	138.1
1900.....	5.1208	106.3	.0788	96.5	2.2500	123.1	2.6333	121.8	19.4925	141.5
1901.....	5.0479	104.8	.0750	91.8	2.1125	115.6	2.3646	109.4	15.9350	115.7
1902.....	5.2167	108.3	.0850	104.0	2.1333	116.7	2.1042	97.3	20.6742	150.0
1903.....	5.1958	107.8	.0900	110.2	2.1958	120.2	2.0750	96.0	18.9758	137.7
1904.....	4.7950	99.5	.1025	125.5	1.8188	99.5	1.9063	88.2	13.7558	99.8
1905.....	5.2250	108.4	.1496	183.1	1.8250	99.9	1.8958	87.7	16.3592	118.7
1906.....	6.4208	133.3	.1808	221.3	1.9313	105.7	1.9583	90.6	19.5442	141.8
1907.....	6.7050	139.2	.2000	244.8	2.1625	118.3	2.1167	97.9	22.8417	165.8
1908.....	4.7400	98.4	.1660	203.2	1.9500	106.7	2.1000	97.1	17.0700	123.9
1909.....	4.8208	100.1	.1593	195.0	1.8688	102.3	1.9167	88.7	17.4083	126.3
1910.....	5.0608	105.0	.1650	202.0	1.8438	100.9	1.8875	87.3	17.1925	124.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	5.2300	108.5	.1500	183.6	1.9500	106.7	1.9500	90.2	19.9000	144.4
February.....	5.4600	113.3	.1500	183.6	1.9000	104.0	1.9500	90.2	19.3400	140.4
March.....	5.4600	113.3	.1500	183.6	1.9500	106.7	1.9500	90.2	18.6000	135.0
April.....	5.2200	108.3	.1700	208.1	1.9500	106.7	1.9500	90.2	18.3400	133.1
May.....	4.9800	103.4	.1700	208.1	1.9500	106.7	1.9500	90.2	17.5200	127.2
June.....	4.9800	103.4	.1700	208.1	1.8750	102.6	1.9500	90.2	16.6200	120.6
July.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.8750	102.6	1.9500	90.2	16.4000	119.0
August.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.7750	97.1	1.8000	83.3	16.0900	116.8
September.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.7500	95.8	1.8000	83.3	15.9000	115.4
October.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.7500	95.8	1.8000	83.3	15.9000	115.4
November.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.7000	93.0	1.8000	83.3	15.8000	114.7
December.....	4.9000	101.7	.1700	208.1	1.7000	93.0	1.8000	83.3	15.9000	115.4

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Pig iron: foundry No. 1.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.		Pig iron: gray forge, southern, coke.		Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.		Quicksilver.	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$14.8042	100.0	\$13.0533	100.0	\$11.0892	100.0	\$1.3220	100.0	\$0.5593	100.0
1890.....	18.4083	124.3	17.1563	131.4	14.5000	130.8	1.4200	107.4	.7300	130.5
1891.....	17.5208	118.4	15.3958	117.9	12.5167	112.9	1.4200	107.4	.6283	112.3
1892.....	15.7492	106.4	13.7729	105.5	11.7917	106.3	1.4200	107.4	.5642	100.9
1893.....	14.5167	98.1	12.4396	95.3	10.6354	95.9	1.4200	107.4	.5213	93.2
1894.....	12.6642	85.5	10.8458	83.1	8.9375	80.6	1.3783	104.3	.4792	85.7
1895.....	13.1033	88.5	11.6750	89.0	10.3229	93.1	1.2417	93.9	.5133	91.8
1896.....	12.9550	87.5	11.7708	90.2	9.6042	86.6	1.2300	93.0	.4979	89.0
1897.....	12.1008	81.7	10.1000	77.4	8.8021	79.4	1.2300	93.0	.5157	92.2
1898.....	11.6608	78.8	10.0271	76.8	8.7188	78.6	1.2300	93.0	.5425	97.0
1899.....	19.3633	130.8	17.3500	132.9	15.0825	135.8	1.2300	93.0	.6004	107.3
1900.....	19.9800	135.0	18.5063	141.8	15.6042	140.7	1.4142	107.0	.6769	121.0
1901.....	15.8683	107.2	14.7185	112.8	12.5521	113.2	1.4600	110.4	.6629	118.5
1902.....	22.1933	149.9	21.2396	162.7	17.6042	158.8	1.5100	114.2	.6458	115.5
1903.....	19.9158	134.5	19.1417	146.6	16.2292	146.4	1.5300	115.7	.6342	113.4
1904.....	15.5725	105.2	13.6250	104.4	11.6771	105.3	1.5300	115.7	.5900	105.5
1905.....	17.8850	120.8	16.4104	125.7	14.4896	130.7	1.5300	115.7	.5446	97.4
1906.....	20.9825	141.7	19.2667	147.6	16.5313	149.1	1.7100	129.3	.5517	98.6
1907.....	23.8950	161.4	23.8688	182.9	20.9875	189.3	1.5300	115.7	.5429	97.1
1908.....	17.7000	119.6	16.2500	124.5	14.3750	129.6	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1
1909.....	17.8058	120.3	16.4104	125.7	14.9375	134.7	1.5300	115.7	.6317	112.9
1910.....	17.8617	117.3	15.9833	122.4	14.5729	131.4	1.6575	125.4	.6492	116.1
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	19.5000	131.7	17.9000	137.1	16.6250	149.9	1.5300	115.7	.7200	128.7
February.....	19.1900	129.6	17.9000	137.1	16.0000	144.3	1.5300	115.7	.6900	123.4
March.....	18.5000	125.0	17.1500	131.4	15.7500	142.0	1.5300	115.7	.6900	123.4
April.....	18.2500	123.3	16.7750	128.5	14.8750	134.1	1.7000	128.6	.6600	118.0
May.....	17.5000	118.2	16.4000	125.6	14.3750	129.6	1.7000	128.6	.6600	118.0
June.....	17.1500	115.8	16.0250	122.8	14.2500	128.5	1.7000	128.6	.6400	114.4
July.....	16.7500	113.1	15.4000	118.0	14.1250	127.4	1.7000	128.6	.6400	114.4
August.....	16.5000	111.5	15.1500	116.1	13.8750	125.1	1.7000	128.6	.6400	114.4
September.....	16.5000	111.5	14.7750	113.2	13.7500	124.0	1.7000	128.6	.6250	111.7
October.....	16.3100	110.2	14.7750	113.2	13.7500	124.0	1.7000	128.6	.6250	111.7
November.....	16.1900	109.4	14.9000	114.1	13.7500	124.0	1.7000	128.6	.6250	111.7
December.....	16.0000	108.1	14.6500	112.2	13.7500	124.0	1.7000	128.6	.5750	102.8

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Saws: cross-cut, Disston No. 2.		Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.		Shovels: Ames No. 2.		Silver: bar, fine.		Spelter: western.	
	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per ounce.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.6038	100.0	\$12.780	100.0	\$7.8658	100.0	\$0.74899	100.0	\$0.0452	100.0
1890.....	1.6038	100.0	12.400	112.7	7.8700	100.1	1.05329	140.6	.0554	122.6
1891.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.8700	100.1	.99034	132.2	.0508	112.4
1892.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.8700	100.1	.87552	116.9	.0465	102.9
1893.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.8700	100.1	.78219	104.4	.0410	90.7
1894.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.4500	94.7	.64043	85.5	.0355	78.5
1895.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.4500	94.7	.66268	88.5	.0362	80.1
1896.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.8100	99.3	.68195	91.0	.0401	88.7
1897.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.9300	100.8	.60775	81.1	.0421	93.1
1898.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.9300	100.8	.59065	78.9	.0453	100.2
1899.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	8.6075	109.4	.60507	80.8	.0588	130.1
1900.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	9.1200	115.9	.62075	82.9	.0442	97.8
1901.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	9.1200	115.9	.59703	79.7	.0405	89.6
1902.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	9.3550	118.9	.52816	70.5	.0487	107.7
1903.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	8.0200	102.0	.54208	72.4	.0358	123.5
1904.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.6533	97.3	.57844	77.2	.0515	113.9
1905.....	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6	7.6200	96.9	.61008	81.5	.0592	131.0
1906.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.6200	96.9	.67379	90.0	.0620	137.2
1907.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.65979	88.1	.0617	136.5
1908.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8217	99.4	.53496	71.4	.0475	105.1
1909.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.6200	96.9	.52164	69.6	.0551	121.9
1910.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.7383	98.4	.54245	72.4	.0563	124.6
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.6200	96.9	.53080	70.9	.0628	138.9
February.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.6200	96.9	.52229	69.7	.0613	135.6
March.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.52105	69.6	.0575	127.2
April.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.53894	72.0	.0560	123.9
May.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.54524	72.8	.0515	113.9
June.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.54182	72.3	.0530	117.3
July.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.54925	73.3	.0520	115.0
August.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.53935	72.0	.0525	116.2
September.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.54158	72.3	.0540	119.5
October.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.8400	99.7	.56250	75.1	.0560	123.9
November.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.4500	94.7	.56384	75.3	.0595	131.6
December.....	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3	7.4500	94.7	.55278	73.8	.0600	132.7

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Steel billets.		Steel rails.		Steel sheets: black, No. 27.		Tin: pig.		Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke.	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 . . .	\$21.5262	100.0	\$26.0654	100.0	\$.0224	100.0	\$.1836	100.0	\$3.4148	100.0
1890 . . . . .	30.4675	141.5	31.7792	121.9	.....	.....	.2121	115.5	.....	.....
1891 . . . . .	25.3292	117.7	29.9167	114.8	.....	.....	.2025	110.3	.....	.....
1892 . . . . .	23.6308	109.8	30.0000	115.1	.....	.....	.2037	110.9	.....	.....
1893 . . . . .	20.4358	94.9	28.1250	107.9	.....	.....	.2002	109.0	.....	.....
1894 . . . . .	16.5783	77.0	24.0000	92.1	.0235	104.9	.1812	98.7	.....	.....
1895 . . . . .	18.4842	85.9	24.3333	93.4	.0244	108.9	.1405	76.5	.....	.....
1896 . . . . .	18.8333	87.5	28.0000	107.4	.0215	96.0	.1330	72.4	3.4354	100.6
1897 . . . . .	15.0800	70.1	18.7500	71.9	.0195	87.1	.1358	74.0	3.1823	93.2
1898 . . . . .	15.3058	71.1	17.6250	67.6	.0190	84.8	.1551	84.5	2.8500	83.5
1899 . . . . .	31.1167	144.6	28.1250	107.9	.0267	119.2	.2721	148.2	4.1913	122.7
1900 . . . . .	25.0625	116.4	32.2875	123.9	.0293	130.8	.3006	163.7	4.6775	137.0
1901 . . . . .	24.1308	112.1	27.3333	104.9	.0315	140.6	.2618	142.6	4.1900	122.7
1902 . . . . .	30.5992	142.1	28.0000	107.4	.0291	129.9	.2648	144.2	4.1233	120.7
1903 . . . . .	27.9117	129.7	28.0000	107.4	.0260	116.1	.2816	153.4	3.9400	115.4
1904 . . . . .	22.1792	103.0	28.0000	107.4	.0210	93.8	.2799	152.5	3.6025	105.5
1905 . . . . .	24.0283	111.6	28.0000	107.4	.0222	99.1	.3127	170.3	3.7067	108.5
1906 . . . . .	27.4475	127.5	28.0000	107.4	.0237	105.8	.3922	213.6	3.8608	113.1
1907 . . . . .	29.2533	135.9	28.0000	107.4	.0250	111.6	.3875	211.1	4.0900	119.8
1908 . . . . .	26.3125	122.2	28.0000	107.4	.0240	107.1	.2942	160.2	3.8900	113.9
1909 . . . . .	24.6158	114.4	28.0000	107.4	.0223	99.6	.2958	161.1	3.7367	109.4
1910 . . . . .	25.3800	117.9	28.0000	107.4	.0227	101.3	.3420	186.3	3.8400	112.5
<b>1910.</b>										
January . . . . .	27.5000	127.8	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3315	180.6	3.8400	112.5
February . . . . .	27.5000	127.8	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3250	177.0	3.8400	112.5
March . . . . .	27.5000	127.8	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3288	179.1	3.8400	112.5
April . . . . .	26.7500	124.3	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3270	178.1	3.8400	112.5
May . . . . .	26.1200	121.3	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3270	178.1	3.8400	112.5
June . . . . .	25.3000	117.5	28.0000	107.4	.0235	104.9	.3290	179.2	3.8400	112.5
July . . . . .	24.8700	115.5	28.0000	107.4	.0225	100.4	.3290	179.2	3.8400	112.5
August . . . . .	24.5000	113.8	28.0000	107.4	.0220	98.2	.3320	180.8	3.8400	112.5
September . . . . .	24.4000	113.4	28.0000	107.4	.0213	95.1	.3620	197.2	3.8400	112.5
October . . . . .	23.7500	110.3	28.0000	107.4	.0215	96.0	.3650	198.8	3.8400	112.5
November . . . . .	23.3700	108.6	28.0000	107.4	.0220	98.2	.3680	200.4	3.8400	112.5
December . . . . .	23.0000	106.8	28.0000	107.4	.0215	96.0	.3795	206.7	3.8400	112.5

<sup>1</sup> Average price for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Average price for 1896-1899.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.								Lumber and building materials.	
	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.		Vises: solid box, 50-pound.		Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.		Zinc: sheet.		Brick: common domestic.	
	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price gross.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$0.3400	100.0	\$3.9009	100.0	\$0.1510	100.0	\$5.3112	100.0	\$5.5625	100.0
1890.	.3400	100.0	4.1400	106.1	.1970	130.5	6.0542	114.0	6.5625	118.0
1891.	.3400	100.0	4.1400	106.1	.2000	132.5	5.7192	107.7	5.7083	102.6
1892.	.3400	100.0	4.2550	109.1	.2100	139.1	5.4900	103.4	5.7708	103.7
1893.	.3400	100.0	4.1975	107.6	.2100	139.1	4.9942	94.0	5.3333	104.9
1894.	.3400	100.0	4.0567	104.0	.1558	103.2	3.9500	74.4	5.0000	89.9
1895.	.3400	100.0	3.7833	97.2	.1117	74.0	4.5217	85.1	5.3125	95.5
1896.	.3400	100.0	3.7200	95.4	.1033	68.4	4.9400	93.0	5.0625	91.0
1897.	.3400	100.0	3.5000	89.7	.0850	56.3	4.9400	93.0	4.9375	88.8
1898.	.3400	100.0	3.2800	84.1	.0918	60.8	5.4983	103.5	5.7500	103.4
1899.	.3400	100.0	3.9267	100.7	.1452	96.2	7.0042	131.9	5.6875	102.2
1900.	.3400	100.0	4.2683	109.4	.1820	120.5	6.0950	114.8	5.2500	94.4
1901.	.3400	100.0	5.0200	128.7	.1045	69.2	5.5583	104.7	5.7656	103.7
1902.	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5	.0952	63.0	5.7308	107.9	5.3854	96.8
1903.	.3400	100.0	5.1767	132.7	.1093	72.4	6.0183	113.3	5.9093	106.2
1904.	.3400	100.0	4.2550	109.1	.0945	62.6	5.6092	105.6	7.4943	134.7
1905.	.3400	100.0	4.1400	106.1	.1055	69.9	6.8250	123.5	8.1042	145.7
1906.	.3400	100.0	4.5208	115.9	.1055	69.9	7.1725	135.0	8.5469	153.7
1907.	.3400	100.0	5.7500	147.4	.1219	80.7	7.4858	140.9	6.1563	110.7
1908.	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1000	66.2	6.4400	121.3	5.1042	91.8
1909.	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1157	76.6	6.6425	125.1	6.3854	114.8
1910.	.3400	100.0	4.4850	151.3	.1488	98.5	7.0192	132.2	5.7188	102.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1350	89.4	7.3600	138.6	6.7500	121.3
February	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1500	99.3	6.9500	130.9	6.8750	123.6
March	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1500	99.3	7.1300	134.2	6.0000	107.9
April	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1500	99.3	7.1300	134.2	6.0000	107.9
May	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	6.0000	107.9
June	.3400	100.0	4.6000	155.2	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	5.8750	105.6
July	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	5.7500	103.4
August	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	5.1250	92.1
September	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	5.0000	89.9
October	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	6.9000	129.9	5.0000	89.9
November	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	7.1300	134.2	5.2500	94.4
December	.3400	100.0	4.3700	147.4	.1500	99.3	7.1300	134.2	5.0000	89.9

<sup>1</sup> Price quoted by another firm. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$4.37.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.		Cement: Portland, domestic.		Cement: Rosendale.		Doors: western white pine (Chicago market).		Hemlock.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per door.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.....	\$0.0577	100.0	\$1.9963	100.0	\$0.8371	100.0	\$1.0929	100.0	\$11.9625	100.0
1890.....	.0638	110.6	.....	.....	1.0542	119.8	21.3750	2125.8	12.5833	105.2
1891.....	.0650	112.7	.....	.....	.9417	106.2	21.2500	2114.4	12.4533	104.1
1892.....	.0658	114.0	.....	.....	.9688	109.2	21.2500	2114.4	12.2917	102.8
1893.....	.0609	105.5	.....	.....	.8375	100.0	21.2250	2112.1	12.0000	100.3
1894.....	.0524	90.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.0500	2096.1	11.7083	97.9
1895.....	.0525	91.0	1.9688	98.6	.....	.....	209125	2083.5	11.1458	93.2
1896.....	.0517	89.6	2.0000	100.2	.....	.....	208375	2076.6	11.1667	93.3
1897.....	.0535	92.7	1.9667	98.5	.....	.....	208125	2074.3	11.0000	92.0
1898.....	.0543	94.1	1.9979	100.1	.....	.....	208250	2084.6	11.7500	98.2
1899.....	.0568	98.4	2.0479	102.6	.....	.....	212917	2118.2	13.5208	113.0
1900.....	.0625	108.3	2.1583	108.1	1.0167	114.6	21.5900	2145.5	16.5000	137.9
1901.....	.0576	99.8	1.8896	94.7	1.0188	114.8	21.8913	2173.1	15.0000	125.4
1902.....	.0539	93.4	1.9500	97.7	.....	.....	22.1208	2194.1	15.8333	132.4
1903.....	.0615	106.6	2.0292	101.6	.....	.....	21.7292	2158.2	16.7917	140.4
1904.....	.0598	103.6	1.4604	73.2	.....	.....	21.6900	2154.6	17.0000	142.1
1905.....	.0633	109.7	1.4271	71.5	.....	.....	21.8367	2163.2	17.8750	149.4
1906.....	.0690	119.6	1.5750	78.9	.9500	107.1	21.7271	2153.5	21.8958	183.0
1907.....	.0697	120.8	1.6458	82.4	.9500	107.1	21.8842	2167.5	22.2500	186.0
1908.....	.0650	112.7	1.4600	73.1	.9500	107.1	1.7438	2161.3	20.8750	174.5
1909.....	.0637	110.4	1.4117	70.7	.9500	107.1	1.7750	2164.2	20.5833	172.1
1910.....	.0692	119.9	1.4483	72.5	.9458	106.6	1.6733	2154.8	20.6250	172.4
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.8100	2167.4	21.0000	175.5
February.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.8100	2167.4	21.0000	175.5
March.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.8100	2167.4	21.0000	175.5
April.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6800	2155.4	20.7500	173.5
May.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6800	2155.4	20.7500	173.5
June.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6800	2155.4	20.7500	173.5
July.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6800	2155.4	(5)	.....
August.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6100	2148.9	(5)	.....
September.....	.0686	118.9	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6100	2148.9	20.7500	173.5
October.....	.0711	123.2	1.4300	71.6	.9500	107.1	1.6100	2148.9	20.7500	173.5
November.....	.0711	123.2	1.5400	77.1	.9250	104.3	1.5500	2143.4	19.0000	158.8
December.....	.0711	123.2	1.5400	77.1	.9250	104.3	1.5500	2143.4	20.5000	171.4

<sup>1</sup> Average price for 1895-1899.

<sup>2</sup> Doors: pine, unmoiled, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1½ inches thick (Buffalo market).

<sup>3</sup> Doors: western white pine, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1¾ inches thick, 5 panel, No. 1, O. G. (Buffalo market). For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1904, \$1.74.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$1.8108.

<sup>5</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Lime: com- mon.		Linseed oil: raw.		Maple: hard.		Oak: white, plain.		Oak: white, quartered.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$0.8332	100.0	\$0.4535	100.0	\$26.5042	100.0	\$37.4292	100.0	\$53.6771	100.0
1890.....	.9792	117.5	.6158	135.8	26.5000	100.0	37.8750	101.2	51.4583	95.9
1891.....	.9125	109.5	.4842	106.8	26.5000	100.0	38.0000	101.5	53.5833	99.8
1892.....	.9292	111.5	.4063	90.0	26.5000	100.0	38.4583	102.7	53.0000	98.7
1893.....	.9292	111.5	.4633	102.2	26.5000	100.0	38.7500	103.5	53.0000	98.7
1894.....	.8479	101.8	.5242	115.6	26.5000	100.0	37.2500	99.5	51.1250	95.2
1895.....	.7813	93.8	.5242	115.6	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	53.2500	99.2
1896.....	.6938	83.3	.3683	81.2	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	54.5000	101.5
1897.....	.7188	86.3	.3275	72.2	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	53.8333	100.3
1898.....	.7417	89.0	.3925	86.5	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	52.5000	97.8
1899.....	.7979	95.8	.4267	94.1	26.5417	100.1	38.9583	104.1	60.5208	112.7
1900.....	.6833	82.0	.6292	138.7	27.5000	103.8	40.8333	109.1	64.4583	120.1
1901.....	.7742	92.9	.6350	140.0	26.7083	100.8	36.7708	98.2	59.1667	110.2
1902.....	.8058	96.7	.5933	130.8	28.5833	107.8	40.8750	109.2	63.0833	117.5
1903.....	.7875	94.5	.4167	91.9	31.6667	119.5	44.8333	119.8	74.7917	139.3
1904.....	.8246	99.0	.4158	91.7	31.0000	117.0	46.5000	124.2	80.7500	150.4
1905.....	.8908	106.9	.4675	103.1	30.5000	115.1	47.3333	126.5	80.2500	149.5
1906.....	.9471	113.7	.4050	89.3	31.0000	117.0	50.4167	134.7	79.1667	147.5
1907.....	.9492	113.9	.4342	95.7	32.2500	121.7	55.2083	147.5	80.0000	149.0
1908.....	1.0450	125.4	.4375	96.5	31.6250	119.3	49.2917	131.7	80.1667	149.3
1909.....	1.0450	125.4	.5800	127.9	31.0000	117.0	48.4167	129.4	84.3333	157.1
1910.....	1.0450	125.4	.8467	186.7	31.8000	120.0	54.2500	144.9	88.0000	163.9
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	1.0450	125.4	.7600	167.6	31.0000	117.0	53.0000	141.6	85.5000	159.3
February.....	1.0450	125.4	.7700	169.8	31.0000	117.0	53.0000	141.6	88.0000	163.9
March.....	1.0450	125.4	.7700	169.8	31.0000	117.0	55.0000	146.9	88.0000	163.9
April.....	1.0450	125.4	.8100	178.6	31.0000	117.0	55.0000	146.9	88.0000	163.9
May.....	1.0450	125.4	.8400	185.2	31.0000	117.0	55.0000	146.9	88.0000	163.9
June.....	1.0450	125.4	.8200	180.8	32.0000	120.7	55.0000	146.9	88.0000	163.9
July.....	1.0450	125.4	.7900	174.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
August.....	1.0450	125.4	.9000	198.5	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
September.....	1.0450	125.4	.9000	198.5	32.0000	120.7	55.0000	146.9	88.0000	163.9
October.....	1.0450	125.4	.9000	198.5	32.0000	120.7	53.0000	141.6	88.0000	163.9
November.....	1.0450	125.4	.9500	209.5	33.5000	126.4	54.0000	144.3	88.0000	163.9
December.....	1.0450	125.4	.9500	209.5	33.5000	126.4	54.5000	145.6	87.7500	163.5

<sup>1</sup> No quotation for month.



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Oxide of zinc.		Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn (New York market).		Pine: white, boards, uppers (New York market).		Pine: yellow, flooring.		Pine: yellow, siding.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0400	100.0	\$17.1104	100.0	\$46.5542	100.0	.....	.....	\$18.4646	100.0
1890.....	.0425	106.3	16.7917	98.1	44.0833	94.7	.....	.....	20.7500	112.4
1891.....	.0419	104.8	17.0000	99.4	45.0000	96.7	.....	.....	19.9533	108.1
1892.....	.0426	106.5	17.1458	100.2	46.1417	98.9	.....	.....	18.5000	100.2
1893.....	.0413	103.3	18.6250	108.9	48.5000	104.2	.....	.....	18.5000	100.2
1894.....	.0373	93.3	18.1667	106.2	46.4167	99.7	.....	.....	18.5000	100.2
1895.....	.0350	87.5	17.2500	100.8	46.0000	98.8	.....	.....	16.9167	91.6
1896.....	.0383	95.8	16.5000	96.4	46.6250	100.2	.....	.....	16.4167	88.9
1897.....	.0377	94.3	15.8333	92.5	46.3333	99.5	.....	.....	16.4375	89.0
1898.....	.0396	99.0	15.5000	90.6	46.0833	99.0	.....	.....	18.6250	100.9
1899.....	.0438	109.5	18.2917	106.9	50.4583	108.4	.....	.....	20.0417	108.5
1900.....	.0451	112.8	21.5000	125.7	57.5000	123.5	.....	.....	20.7083	112.2
1901.....	.0438	109.5	20.8750	122.0	60.4167	129.8	.....	.....	19.6667	106.5
1902.....	.0440	110.0	23.5000	137.3	74.8333	160.7	.....	.....	21.0000	113.7
1903.....	.0463	115.8	24.0000	140.3	80.0000	171.8	.....	.....	21.0000	113.7
1904.....	.0463	115.8	23.0000	134.4	81.0000	174.0	.....	.....	21.4167	116.0
1905.....	.0465	116.3	24.1667	141.2	82.0000	176.1	.....	.....	24.9167	134.9
1906.....	.0508	127.0	29.7500	173.9	84.7500	182.0	.....	.....	29.3333	158.9
1907.....	.0538	134.5	37.4167	219.5	97.0833	200.2	.....	.....	30.5000	165.2
1908.....	.0513	128.3	36.3750	219.3	96.0833	198.1	\$43.9167	(4)	30.5000	165.2
1909.....	.0517	129.3	37.1042	219.1	93.0417	191.8	45.8333	(4)	33.0417	178.9
1910.....	.0538	134.5	38.2500	220.1	98.8000	203.7	46.3000	(4)	30.8000	166.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.0538	134.5	38.0000	219.8	95.5000	196.9	45.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
February.....	.0538	134.5	38.0000	219.8	95.5000	196.9	46.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
March.....	.0538	134.5	38.0000	219.8	95.5000	196.9	46.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
April.....	.0538	134.5	38.0000	219.8	95.5000	196.9	46.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
May.....	.0538	134.5	38.0000	219.8	95.5000	196.9	46.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
June.....	.0538	134.5	38.5000	220.1	102.5000	211.3	46.5000	(4)	31.0000	167.9
July.....	.0538	134.5	(5)	.....	(5)	.....	(5)	.....	(5)	.....
August.....	.0538	134.5	(5)	.....	(5)	.....	(5)	.....	(5)	.....
September.....	.0538	134.5	38.5000	220.1	102.5000	211.3	45.5000	(4)	30.5000	165.2
October.....	.0538	134.5	38.5000	220.1	102.5000	211.3	45.5000	(4)	30.5000	165.2
November.....	.0538	134.5	38.5000	220.1	102.5000	211.3	47.0000	(4)	30.5000	165.2
December.....	.0538	134.5	38.5000	220.1	100.5000	207.2	47.0000	(4)	30.5000	165.2

<sup>1</sup> Buffalo market.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1906, \$33.25.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1906, \$88.25.

<sup>4</sup> No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 347.

<sup>5</sup> No quotation for month.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 3 to 5 square feet.		Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 5 to 10 square feet.		Poplar.		Putty.		Rosin: good, strained.	
	Average price per sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.3630	100.0	\$0.5190	100.0	\$31.3667	100.0	\$0.0158	100.0	\$1.4399	100.0
1890.....	1.5300	146.0	2.7000	2134.9	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.3844	96.1
1891.....	1.5200	143.3	2.6900	2132.9	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.4740	102.4
1892.....	1.4200	115.7	2.5500	2106.0	30.6042	97.6	.0161	101.9	1.3417	93.2
1893.....	1.4200	115.7	2.5500	2106.0	33.6250	107.2	.0160	101.3	1.2615	87.6
1894.....	1.3300	90.9	2.4500	286.7	31.7500	101.2	.0157	99.4	1.2510	86.9
1895.....	1.3000	82.6	2.4800	292.5	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.5615	108.4
1896.....	1.3400	93.7	2.5400	2104.0	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.7458	121.2
1897.....	1.2000	55.1	2.3200	261.7	30.6667	97.8	.0145	91.8	1.6125	112.0
1898.....	1.2700	74.4	2.4300	282.9	30.0000	95.6	.0145	91.8	1.4208	98.7
1899.....	1.3000	82.6	2.4800	292.5	34.0208	108.5	.0168	106.3	1.3458	93.5
1900.....	1.3400	93.7	2.5400	2104.0	37.6875	120.2	.0190	120.3	1.6021	111.3
1901.....	1.3200	88.2	2.4900	294.4	36.7083	117.0	.0150	94.9	1.5302	106.3
1902.....	1.2575	70.9	2.4113	279.2	42.1042	134.2	.0192	121.5	1.6125	112.0
1903.....	1.2625	72.3	2.4313	283.1	49.6458	158.3	.0141	89.2	2.2156	153.9
1904.....	1.2275	62.7	2.3650	270.3	50.3292	160.5	.0110	69.6	2.8333	196.8
1905.....	1.2408	66.3	2.3729	271.8	48.2083	153.7	.0109	69.0	3.4229	237.7
1906.....	.2267	276.1	3.3900	477.7	50.9583	162.5	.0119	75.3	4.0146	278.8
1907.....	.2300	277.2	3.4000	480.1	58.0833	185.2	.0120	75.9	4.3771	304.0
1908.....	.1733	58.2	2.7500	464.8	58.2917	185.8	.0120	75.9	3.2817	227.9
1909.....	.2017	67.7	.2817	466.4	57.6250	183.7	.0120	75.9	3.5000	243.1
1910.....	.2492	83.6	.3475	481.9	61.5000	196.1	.0115	72.8	5.2333	363.4
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	.2400	80.6	.3200	475.4	59.0000	188.1	.0120	75.9	4.2000	291.7
February.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	59.0000	188.1	.0115	72.8	4.4000	305.6
March.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	59.0000	188.1	.0115	72.8	4.5500	316.0
April.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	61.0000	194.5	.0115	72.8	4.6500	322.9
May.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	63.0000	200.8	.0115	72.8	4.5000	312.5
June.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	63.0000	200.8	.0115	72.8	4.5000	312.5
July.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	(5)	.....	.0115	72.8	5.3000	368.1
August.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	(5)	.....	.0115	72.8	6.0500	420.2
September.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	63.0000	200.8	.0115	72.8	6.1000	423.6
October.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	63.0000	200.8	.0115	72.8	6.4000	444.5
November.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	63.0000	200.8	.0115	72.8	6.1000	423.6
December.....	.2500	83.9	.3500	482.5	62.0000	197.7	.0115	72.8	6.0500	420.2

<sup>1</sup> Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 3 to 5 square feet.

<sup>2</sup> Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 5 to 10 square feet.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$0.1975.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$0.3050.

<sup>5</sup> No quotation for month.

**TABLE II.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Shingles: cypress.		Shingles: Red cedar, 16 inches long.		Spruce.		Tar.		Turpentine: spirits of.	
	Average price per M.	Relative price.	Average price per M.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$2.8213	100.0	\$3.7434	100.0	\$14.3489	100.0	\$1.2048	100.0	\$0.3343	100.0
1890.....	3.3500	118.7	3.8417	102.6	16.2917	113.5	1.4750	122.4	.4080	122.0
1891.....	3.2500	115.2	4.0000	106.9	14.2183	99.1	1.5833	131.4	.3795	113.5
1892.....	3.1500	111.7	3.9063	104.4	14.8542	103.5	1.3000	107.9	.3227	96.5
1893.....	3.0000	106.3	3.8500	102.8	13.7708	96.0	1.0458	86.8	.3002	89.8
1894.....	2.8000	99.2	3.7500	100.2	12.7083	88.6	1.0917	90.6	.2932	87.7
1895.....	2.6500	93.9	3.7000	98.8	14.2500	99.3	1.1417	94.8	.2923	87.4
1896.....	2.5000	88.6	3.6125	96.5	14.2500	99.3	1.0125	84.0	.2743	82.1
1897.....	2.3500	83.3	3.5417	94.6	14.0000	97.6	1.0542	87.5	.2924	87.5
1898.....	2.5000	88.6	3.5521	94.9	13.7500	95.8	1.0979	91.1	.3221	96.4
1899.....	2.6625	94.4	3.6792	98.3	15.3958	107.3	1.2458	103.4	.4581	137.0
1900.....	2.8500	101.0	4.0000	106.9	17.3750	121.1	1.3625	113.1	.4771	142.7
1901.....	2.8500	101.0	4.1875	111.9	18.0000	125.4	1.2817	106.4	.3729	111.5
1902.....	2.6703	94.7	3.5875	123.0	19.2500	134.2	1.3250	110.0	.4740	141.8
1903.....	2.5667	91.0	3.6500	125.1	19.1875	133.7	1.6792	139.4	.5715	171.0
1904.....	2.6000	92.2	3.5750	122.5	20.5000	142.9	1.6792	139.4	.5757	172.2
1905.....	2.7250	96.6	3.5000	119.9	21.4167	149.3	1.7583	145.9	.6276	187.7
1906.....	3.2417	114.9	2.2125	157.2	25.5417	178.0	1.9583	162.5	.6649	198.9
1907.....	4.2250	149.8	2.6958	191.5	24.0000	167.3	2.3292	193.3	.6344	189.8
1908.....	3.5375	125.4	2.0125	143.0	20.7917	144.9	1.6000	132.8	.4533	135.6
1909.....	3.2667	115.8	2.0042	142.4	25.2500	176.0	1.6375	135.9	.4908	146.8
1910.....	3.4917	123.8	2.0083	142.7	24.6000	171.4	2.2542	187.1	.6829	204.3
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	3.6000	127.6	2.0500	145.7	25.0000	174.2	2.0000	166.0	.5925	177.2
February.....	3.8500	136.5	2.1000	149.2	25.0000	174.2	2.0000	166.0	.6325	189.2
March.....	3.8500	136.5	2.1500	152.8	25.0000	174.2	2.0000	166.0	.6300	188.5
April.....	3.6000	127.6	2.2000	156.3	25.0000	174.2	2.0000	166.0	.6300	188.5
May.....	3.6000	127.6	2.1000	149.2	25.0000	174.2	2.0000	166.0	.6250	187.0
June.....	3.5000	124.1	2.0000	142.1	25.0000	174.2	2.2500	186.8	.5925	177.2
July.....	3.3500	118.7	2.0000	142.1	(4)	.....	2.2500	186.8	.6725	201.2
August.....	3.3500	118.7	1.9500	138.6	(4)	.....	2.2500	186.8	.7150	213.9
September.....	3.3500	118.7	1.9500	138.6	24.0000	167.3	2.5000	207.5	.7450	222.9
October.....	3.2500	115.2	1.9000	135.0	24.0000	167.3	2.6000	215.8	.7650	228.8
November.....	3.2500	115.2	1.8500	131.4	24.0000	167.3	2.6000	215.8	.8100	242.3
December.....	3.3500	118.7	1.8500	131.4	24.0000	167.3	2.6000	215.8	.7850	234.8

<sup>1</sup> Shingles: White pine, 18 inches long.

<sup>2</sup> Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1901, \$3.2625.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1905, \$1.6875.

<sup>4</sup> No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.				Drugs and chemicals.					
	Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.		Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.		Alcohol: grain.		Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.		Alum: lump.	
	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2.1514	100.0	\$1.8190	100.0	\$2.2405	100.0	\$0.9539	100.0	\$0.0167	100.0
1890.....	2.2283	103.6	1.7858	98.2	2.0717	92.5	1.1375	119.2	.0182	109.0
1891.....	2.2125	102.8	1.7700	97.3	2.2150	98.9	1.1598	121.6	.0158	94.6
1892.....	1.9935	92.7	1.5948	87.7	2.1417	95.6	1.2973	136.0	.0160	95.8
1893.....	2.1375	99.4	1.7100	94.0	2.1808	97.3	1.2917	135.4	.0174	104.2
1894.....	2.9918	92.6	1.6326	89.8	2.1521	96.1	.7198	75.5	.0169	101.2
1895.....	1.5988	74.3	1.3919	76.5	2.3292	104.0	.8667	90.9	.0160	95.8
1896.....	1.8021	83.8	1.6000	88.0	2.3008	102.7	.8500	89.1	.0164	98.2
1897.....	2.1966	102.2	1.9630	107.9	2.2767	101.6	.6933	72.9	.0166	99.4
1898.....	2.6432	122.9	2.3428	128.8	2.3250	103.8	.7500	78.6	.0165	98.8
1899.....	2.7081	125.9	2.3986	131.9	2.4117	107.6	.7708	80.8	.0168	100.6
1900.....	2.6990	125.5	2.3194	127.5	2.3867	106.5	.8000	83.9	.0175	104.8
1901.....	4.1282	191.9	3.2823	180.4	2.4583	109.7	.6125	64.2	.0175	104.8
1902.....	3.2187	149.6	2.5649	141.0	2.4057	107.4	.6417	67.3	.0175	104.8
1903.....	2.6400	122.7	2.1600	118.7	2.3958	106.9	.5917	62.0	.0173	103.6
1904.....	2.8867	134.2	2.3283	128.0	2.4325	108.6	.5875	61.6	.0175	104.8
1905.....	2.7637	128.5	2.1365	117.5	2.4275	108.3	.6750	70.8	.0175	104.8
1906.....	2.9196	135.7	2.2563	124.0	2.4642	110.0	.7000	73.4	.0175	104.8
1907.....	2.8133	130.8	2.2419	123.2	2.5229	112.6	.3992	41.8	.0175	104.8
1908.....	2.3600	109.7	1.8806	103.4	2.6367	117.7	.4275	44.8	.0175	104.8
1909.....	2.3200	107.8	1.8488	101.6	2.6175	116.8	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
1910.....	2.9300	136.2	2.3375	128.5	2.5525	113.9	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.6100	116.5	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
February.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.6100	116.5	.5900	52.4	.0175	104.8
March.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.6100	116.5	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
April.....	3.0400	141.3	2.4225	133.2	2.6100	116.5	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
May.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.5300	112.9	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
June.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.5100	112.0	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
July.....	3.0400	141.3	2.4225	133.2	2.5000	111.6	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
August.....	3.0400	141.3	2.4225	133.2	2.5000	111.6	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
September.....	3.0400	141.3	2.4225	133.2	2.5500	113.8	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
October.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.5600	114.3	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
November.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.5200	112.5	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8
December.....	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.5200	112.5	.5000	52.4	.0175	104.8

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Brimstone : crude, seconds.		Glycerin: refined.		Muriatic acid: 20°.		Opium: natural, in cases.		Quinine: Amer- ican.	
	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ounce.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$20.6958	100.0	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.0104	100.0	\$2.3602	100.0	\$0.2460	100.0
1890.....	21.1458	102.2	.1767	126.3	.0104	100.0	2.6208	111.0	.3275	133.1
1891.....	28.6042	138.2	.1538	109.9	.0098	94.2	1.9438	82.4	.2508	102.0
1892.....	24.1458	116.7	.1396	99.8	.0121	116.3	1.6708	70.8	.2183	88.7
1893.....	18.7292	90.5	.1346	96.2	.0101	97.1	2.3917	101.3	.2150	87.4
1894.....	16.5833	80.1	.1194	85.3	.0088	84.6	2.2854	96.8	.2621	106.5
1895.....	15.6250	75.5	.1204	86.1	.0083	79.8	1.8413	78.0	.2508	102.0
1896.....	17.9583	86.8	.1671	119.4	.0075	72.1	2.0917	88.6	.2406	97.8
1897.....	20.1250	97.2	.1308	93.5	.0109	104.8	2.3417	99.2	.1829	74.3
1898.....	22.9167	110.7	.1238	88.5	.0128	123.1	3.3417	141.6	.2146	87.2
1899.....	21.1250	102.1	.1329	95.0	.0135	129.8	3.0729	130.2	.2975	120.9
1900.....	21.1458	102.2	.1515	108.3	.0135	129.8	3.2000	135.6	.3325	135.2
1901.....	22.0000	106.3	.1504	107.5	.0150	144.2	3.2292	136.8	.3025	123.0
1902.....	23.4375	113.2	.1444	103.2	.0168	161.5	2.8313	120.0	.2575	104.7
1903.....	22.3333	107.9	.1446	103.4	.0160	153.8	3.0813	130.6	.2525	102.6
1904.....	21.7750	105.2	.1396	99.8	.0160	153.8	2.7500	116.5	.2333	94.8
1905.....	21.2667	102.8	.1238	88.5	.0160	153.8	3.0333	128.5	.2100	85.4
1906.....	22.1563	107.1	.1129	80.7	.0135	129.8	2.9500	125.0	.1658	67.4
1907.....	21.4983	103.9	.1383	98.9	.0135	129.8	4.9458	209.6	.1775	72.2
1908.....	21.7917	105.3	.1492	106.6	.0135	129.8	4.7146	199.8	.1567	63.7
1909.....	22.0000	106.3	.1700	121.5	.0134	128.8	4.6104	195.3	.1408	57.2
1910.....	22.0000	106.3	.2142	153.1	.0130	125.0	5.3708	227.6	.1400	56.9
<b>1910.</b>										
January.....	22.0000	106.3	.1925	137.6	.0130	125.0	5.7500	243.6	.1400	56.9
February.....	22.0000	106.3	.1975	141.2	.0130	125.0	5.6500	239.4	.1400	56.9
March.....	22.0000	106.3	.2000	143.0	.0130	125.0	5.4500	230.9	.1400	56.9
April.....	22.0000	106.3	.1975	141.2	.0130	125.0	5.4500	230.9	.1400	56.9
May.....	22.0000	106.3	.1950	139.4	.0130	125.0	6.0000	254.2	.1400	56.9
June.....	22.0000	106.3	.2000	143.0	.0130	125.0	5.8500	247.9	.1400	56.9
July.....	22.0000	106.3	.2050	146.5	.0130	125.0	5.6500	239.4	.1400	56.9
August.....	22.0000	106.3	.2075	148.3	.0130	125.0	5.3500	226.7	.1400	56.9
September.....	22.0000	106.3	.2350	168.0	.0130	125.0	5.0000	211.8	.1400	56.9
October.....	22.0000	106.3	.2400	171.6	.0130	125.0	4.8500	205.5	.1400	56.9
November.....	22.0000	106.3	.2400	171.6	.0130	125.0	4.6000	194.9	.1400	56.9
December.....	22.0000	106.3	.2600	185.8	.0130	125.0	4.8500	205.5	.1400	56.9

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Drugs and chemicals.		House-furnishing goods.					
	Sulphuric acid: 66°.		Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.		Earthenware: plates, white granite.		Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers).	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 0089	100. 0	\$0. 4136	100. 0	\$0. 4479	100. 0	\$3. 4292	100. 0
1890.....	. 0088	98. 9	. 4465	108. 0	. 4888	109. 1	3. 7600	109. 6
1891.....	. 0081	91. 0	. 4367	105. 6	. 4786	106. 9	3. 6817	107. 4
1892.....	. 0095	106. 7	. 4230	102. 3	. 4644	103. 7	3. 5720	104. 2
1893.....	. 0085	95. 5	. 4230	102. 3	. 4644	103. 7	3. 5720	104. 2
1894.....	. 0073	82. 0	. 4177	101. 0	. 4566	101. 9	3. 5250	102. 8
1895.....	. 0070	78. 7	. 3913	94. 6	. 4162	92. 9	3. 2374	94. 4
1896.....	. 0070	78. 7	. 3807	92. 0	. 3991	89. 1	3. 0907	90. 1
1897.....	. 0095	106. 7	. 3807	92. 0	. 3991	89. 1	3. 0907	90. 1
1898.....	. 0113	127. 0	. 4153	100. 4	. 4515	100. 8	3. 3595	98. 0
1899.....	. 0120	134. 8	. 4208	101. 7	. 4607	102. 9	3. 4026	99. 2
1900.....	. 0120	134. 8	. 4410	106. 6	. 4841	108. 1	3. 5750	104. 3
1901.....	. 0125	140. 4	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8	3. 7632	109. 7
1902.....	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8	3. 7632	109. 7
1903.....	. 0127	142. 7	. 4775	115. 4	. 4983	111. 4	3. 6832	107. 4
1904.....	. 0129	144. 9	. 4705	113. 8	. 4943	110. 4	3. 6503	106. 4
1905.....	. 0124	139. 3	. 4410	106. 6	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
1906.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4410	106. 6	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
1907.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4410	106. 6	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
1908.....	. 0102	114. 6	. 4300	104. 0	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
1909.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4300	104. 0	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
1910.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4333	104. 8	. 4621	103. 2	3. 4128	99. 5
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4300	104. 0	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
February.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4300	104. 0	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
March.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4300	104. 0	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8
April.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
May.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
June.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
July.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
August.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
September.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
October.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
November.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8
December.....	. 0100	112. 4	. 4344	105. 0	. 4633	103. 4	3. 4214	99. 8

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	House-furnishing goods.							
	Furniture: bed-room sets, iron bedstead, hard-wood dresser and washstand.		Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.		Furniture: chairs, kitchen.		Furniture: tables, kitchen.	
	Average price per set.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	<sup>1</sup> \$10.555	<sup>1</sup> 100.0	\$6.195	100.0	\$3.8255	100.0	\$14.435	100.0
1890.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.000	<sup>1</sup> 113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1891.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.000	<sup>1</sup> 113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1892.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.000	<sup>1</sup> 113.7	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1893.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.000	<sup>1</sup> 104.2	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1894.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.000	<sup>1</sup> 104.2	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1895.....	<sup>1</sup> 9.950	<sup>1</sup> 94.3	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1896.....	<sup>1</sup> 8.750	<sup>1</sup> 82.9	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1897.....	<sup>1</sup> 8.750	<sup>1</sup> 82.9	5.000	80.7	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1898.....	<sup>1</sup> 10.000	<sup>1</sup> 94.7	5.125	82.7	3.3130	86.6	13.800	95.6
1899.....	<sup>1</sup> 10.100	<sup>1</sup> 95.7	6.125	98.9	4.0420	105.7	14.450	100.0
1900.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.250	<sup>1</sup> 106.6	8.000	129.1	5.2080	136.1	15.600	108.1
1901.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.250	<sup>1</sup> 106.6	7.000	113.0	4.7500	124.2	15.600	108.1
1902.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.750	<sup>1</sup> 111.3	7.333	118.4	4.9167	128.5	15.600	108.1
1903.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.167	<sup>1</sup> 115.3	7.917	127.8	5.0000	130.7	15.600	108.1
1904.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.250	<sup>1</sup> 116.1	8.000	129.1	4.7708	124.7	15.600	108.1
1905.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.354	<sup>1</sup> 117.0	8.000	129.1	4.7500	124.2	15.600	108.1
1906.....	<sup>1</sup> 12.958	<sup>1</sup> 122.8	8.917	143.9	5.1250	134.0	16.500	114.3
1907.....	<sup>1</sup> 14.500	<sup>1</sup> 137.4	10.000	161.4	5.7917	151.4	18.000	124.7
1908.....	11.000	<sup>2</sup> 134.3	9.417	152.0	6.0000	150.8	18.000	124.7
1909.....	10.875	<sup>2</sup> 132.8	9.000	145.3	5.5833	145.9	18.000	124.7
1910.....	11.875	<sup>2</sup> 145.0	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	20.000	138.6
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	11.500	<sup>2</sup> 140.4	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	18.000	124.7
February.....	11.500	<sup>2</sup> 140.4	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
March.....	11.500	<sup>2</sup> 140.4	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
April.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
May.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
June.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
July.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	19.500	135.1
August.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	21.000	145.5
September.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	21.000	145.5
October.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	21.000	145.5
November.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	21.000	145.5
December.....	12.000	<sup>2</sup> 146.5	9.000	145.3	5.5000	143.8	21.000	145.5

<sup>1</sup> Furniture: bedroom sets, ash.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1907, \$11.25.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I.]

Year or month.	House-furnishing goods.							
	Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.		Glassware: pitchers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, common.		Glassware: tumblers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, common.		Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.112	100.0	\$1.175	100.0	\$0.1775	100.0	\$0.80	100.0
1890.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1891.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.2000	112.7	.80	100.0
1892.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1893.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.95	118.8
1894.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1895.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1850	104.2	.80	100.0
1896.....	.100	89.3	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1897.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1700	95.8	.75	93.8
1898.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1600	90.1	.75	93.8
1899.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1300	73.2	.75	93.8
1900.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1800	101.4	.75	93.8
1901.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1800	101.2	.75	93.8
1902.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8
1903.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1767	99.5	.75	93.8
1904.....	.140	125.0	1.150	97.9	.1600	90.1	.75	93.8
1905.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.75	93.8
1906.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.75	93.8
1907.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.80	100.0
1908.....	.122	108.9	.963	82.0	.1325	74.6	.75	93.8
1909.....	.117	104.5	.996	84.8	.1342	75.6	.75	93.8
1910.....	.113	100.9	.942	80.2	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	.110	98.2	.800	68.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
February.....	.110	98.2	.800	68.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
March.....	.110	98.2	.800	68.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
April.....	.120	107.1	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
May.....	.120	107.1	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
June.....	.120	107.1	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
July.....	.120	107.1	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
August.....	.110	98.2	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
September.....	.110	98.2	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
October.....	.110	98.2	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
November.....	.110	98.2	1.000	85.1	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8
December.....	.110	98.2	.900	76.6	.1200	67.6	.75	93.8



**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	House-furnishing goods.						Miscellaneous.	
	Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.		Woodenware: pails, oak-grained.		Woodenware: tubs, oak-grained.		Cottonseed meal.	
	Average price per gross.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per nest of 3.	Relative price.	Average price per ton of 2,000 pounds.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$6.0600	100.0	\$1.2988	100.0	\$1.3471	100.0	\$21.9625	100.0
1890.....	7.7500	127.9	1.5917	122.6	1.6500	122.5	23.3750	100.4
1891.....	7.7500	127.9	1.4500	111.6	1.5667	116.3	25.2063	114.8
1892.....	6.8500	113.0	1.3500	103.9	1.4000	103.9	23.6953	107.9
1893.....	5.5000	90.8	1.3125	101.1	1.3083	97.1	25.7042	117.0
1894.....	5.5000	90.8	1.2583	96.9	1.2375	95.6	22.5583	102.7
1895.....	5.5000	90.8	1.1208	86.3	1.2500	92.8	18.9125	86.1
1896.....	5.5000	90.8	1.2625	97.2	1.2500	92.8	19.9375	90.8
1897.....	5.0000	82.5	1.2417	95.6	1.2500	92.8	20.4375	93.1
1898.....	5.5000	90.8	1.1333	87.3	1.2500	92.8	19.0000	86.5
1899.....	5.7500	94.9	1.2607	97.5	1.2533	93.4	20.7958	94.7
1900.....	5.7500	94.9	1.4917	114.9	1.4417	107.0	25.5458	116.3
1901.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	25.0208	113.9
1902.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.1333	123.5
1903.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5875	122.2	1.4500	107.6	26.7083	121.6
1904.....	6.6667	110.0	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	26.2000	119.3
1905.....	6.6875	110.4	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	26.3553	120.0
1906.....	6.0500	99.8	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	30.3917	138.4
1907.....	6.4823	107.0	1.9708	151.7	1.6000	118.8	28.7042	130.7
1908.....	5.4167	89.4	2.1000	161.7	1.6500	122.5	29.3917	133.8
1909.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9167	147.6	1.6500	122.5	32.0373	145.9
1910.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6125	119.7	33.5625	152.8
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6500	122.5	36.4000	165.7
February.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6500	122.5	36.4000	165.7
March.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6500	122.5	36.0000	163.9
April.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	35.4000	161.2
May.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	34.8500	156.4
June.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	32.6000	148.4
July.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	32.6000	148.4
August.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	33.6000	153.0
September.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	32.6000	148.4
October.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	31.6000	143.9
November.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	31.3500	142.7
December.....	5.0000	82.5	1.9000	146.3	1.6000	118.8	29.8500	135.9

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cottonseed oil: summer yellow, prime.		Jute: raw, M-double triangle.		Malt: western made.		Paper: news.	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.3044	100.0	<sup>1</sup> \$0.0359	<sup>1</sup> 100.0	\$0.7029	100.0	\$0.0299	100.0
1890.....	.3446	113.2	<sup>1</sup> .0388	<sup>1</sup> 108.1	.7500	106.7	.0382	127.8
1891.....	.3567	117.2	<sup>1</sup> .0371	<sup>1</sup> 103.3	.9271	131.9	.0340	113.7
1892.....	.3088	101.4	<sup>1</sup> .0475	<sup>1</sup> 132.3	.8015	114.0	.0340	113.7
1893.....	.4550	149.5	<sup>1</sup> .0346	<sup>1</sup> 96.4	.7750	110.3	.0318	106.4
1894.....	.3238	106.4	<sup>1</sup> .0345	<sup>1</sup> 96.1	.7446	105.9	.0323	108.0
1895.....	.2721	89.4	<sup>1</sup> .0279	<sup>1</sup> 77.7	.6854	97.5	.0308	103.0
1896.....	.2513	82.6	<sup>1</sup> .0319	<sup>1</sup> 88.9	.5629	80.1	.0275	92.0
1897.....	.2365	77.7	<sup>1</sup> .0373	<sup>1</sup> 103.9	.5438	77.4	.0271	90.6
1898.....	.2288	75.2	<sup>1</sup> .0332	<sup>1</sup> 92.5	.6163	87.7	.0219	73.2
1899.....	.2663	87.5	<sup>1</sup> .0365	<sup>1</sup> 101.7	.6221	88.5	.0209	69.9
1900.....	.3556	116.8	<sup>1</sup> .0435	<sup>1</sup> 121.2	.6538	93.0	.0281	94.0
1901.....	.3571	117.3	<sup>1</sup> .0400	<sup>1</sup> 111.4	.7450	106.0	.0226	75.6
1902.....	.4067	133.6	<sup>1</sup> .0438	<sup>1</sup> 122.0	.7925	112.7	.0242	80.9
1903.....	.3977	130.7	<sup>1</sup> .0464	<sup>1</sup> 129.2	.7246	103.1	.0253	84.6
1904.....	.3135	103.0	<sup>1</sup> .0444	<sup>1</sup> 123.7	.6758	96.1	.0267	89.3
1905.....	.2696	88.6	<sup>2</sup> .0398	<sup>2</sup> 151.0	.6150	87.5	.0242	80.9
1906.....	.3613	118.7	<sup>2</sup> .0539	<sup>2</sup> 204.5	.6471	92.1	.0219	73.2
1907.....	.4869	160.0	<sup>2</sup> .0486	<sup>2</sup> 184.4	1.0346	147.2	.0249	83.3
1908.....	.4090	134.4	<sup>2</sup> .0370	<sup>2</sup> 140.4	.9325	132.7	.0248	82.9
1909.....	.4399	144.5	<sup>2</sup> .0318	<sup>2</sup> 120.7	.7867	111.9	.0205	68.6
1910.....	.5969	196.1	<sup>2</sup> .0344	<sup>2</sup> 130.6	.8867	126.1	.0206	68.9
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	.5625	184.8	.0325	<sup>2</sup> 123.4	.8750	124.5	.0195	65.2
February.....	.5213	171.3	.0313	<sup>2</sup> 118.8	.8550	121.6	.0195	65.2
March.....	.5531	181.7	.0313	<sup>2</sup> 118.8	.8350	118.8	.0193	64.5
April.....	.5719	187.9	.0313	<sup>2</sup> 118.8	.7650	108.8	.0193	64.5
May.....	.5906	194.0	.0313	<sup>2</sup> 118.8	.7950	113.1	.0208	69.6
June.....	.5813	191.0	.0325	<sup>2</sup> 123.4	.8200	116.7	.0223	74.6
July.....	.5850	192.2	.0325	<sup>2</sup> 123.4	.9200	130.9	.0203	67.9
August.....	.6938	227.9	.0325	<sup>2</sup> 123.4	.9200	130.9	.0203	67.9
September.....	.7875	258.7	.0350	<sup>2</sup> 132.8	.9200	130.9	.0208	69.6
October.....	.6375	209.4	.0375	<sup>2</sup> 142.3	.9250	131.6	.0213	71.2
November.....	.5625	184.8	.0413	<sup>2</sup> 156.8	.9800	139.4	.0218	72.9
December.....	.5156	169.4	.0438	<sup>2</sup> 166.3	1.0300	146.5	.0220	73.6

<sup>1</sup> Jute: raw.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349; average price for 1904, \$0.0326.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Paper: wrapping, manila.		Proof spirits.		Rope: manila, base sizes.		Rubber: Para Island.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.1499	100.0	<sup>1</sup> \$0.0934	<sup>1</sup> 100.0	\$0.8007	100.0
1890.....	.0575	104.0	1.0533	91.6	<sup>1</sup> 1.1494	<sup>1</sup> 160.0	.8379	104.6
1891.....	.0575	104.0	1.1052	96.1	<sup>1</sup> 1.1038	<sup>1</sup> 111.1	.7908	98.3
1892.....	.0558	100.9	1.0757	93.5	<sup>1</sup> 1.1148	<sup>1</sup> 122.9	.6763	84.5
1893.....	.0579	104.7	1.0713	93.2	<sup>1</sup> 1.0919	<sup>1</sup> 98.4	.7167	89.5
1894.....	.0584	105.6	1.1326	98.5	<sup>1</sup> 1.0770	<sup>1</sup> 82.4	.6744	84.2
1895.....	.0586	106.0	1.2109	105.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.0735	<sup>1</sup> 78.7	.7425	92.7
1896.....	.0588	106.3	1.2031	104.6	<sup>1</sup> 1.0664	<sup>1</sup> 71.1	.8000	99.9
1897.....	.0588	106.3	1.1830	102.9	<sup>1</sup> 1.0631	<sup>1</sup> 67.6	.8454	105.6
1898.....	.0459	83.0	1.2220	106.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.0842	<sup>1</sup> 90.1	.9271	115.3
1899.....	.0438	79.2	1.2421	108.0	<sup>1</sup> 1.1094	<sup>1</sup> 117.1	.9954	124.3
1900.....	.0480	86.8	1.2460	108.4	<sup>1</sup> 1.1320	<sup>1</sup> 141.3	.9817	122.6
1901.....	.0502	90.8	1.2861	111.8	<sup>1</sup> 1.1092	<sup>1</sup> 116.9	.8486	106.1
1902.....	.0497	89.9	1.3138	114.3	<sup>1</sup> 1.1348	<sup>1</sup> 144.3	.7273	90.8
1903.....	.0526	95.1	1.2809	111.4	<sup>2</sup> 1.1146	<sup>2</sup> 122.7	.905.	113.1
1904.....	.0530	95.8	1.2692	110.4	<sup>2</sup> 1.1171	<sup>2</sup> 125.4	1.0875	135.8
1905.....	.0525	94.9	1.2616	109.7	<sup>2</sup> 1.1195	<sup>2</sup> 127.9	1.2425	155.2
1906.....	.0500	90.4	1.2879	112.0	<sup>2</sup> 1.1252	<sup>2</sup> 134.0	1.2131	151.5
1907.....	.0506	91.5	1.3133	114.2	<sup>2</sup> 1.1290	<sup>2</sup> 138.1	1.0633	132.3
1908.....	.0500	90.4	1.3565	118.0	<sup>2</sup> 1.015	<sup>2</sup> 108.7	.8708	108.8
1909.....	.0475	85.9	1.3575	118.1	.0841	90.0	1.4810	185.0
1910.....	.0475	85.9	1.3248	115.2	.0879	94.1	1.9075	238.2
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	.0475	85.9	1.3500	117.4	.0825	88.3	1.6950	211.7
February.....	.0475	85.9	1.3500	117.4	.0800	85.7	1.7900	223.6
March.....	.0475	85.9	1.3500	117.4	.0800	85.7	1.9950	249.2
April.....	.0475	85.9	1.3325	115.9	.0800	85.7	2.6000	324.7
May.....	.0475	85.9	1.3000	113.1	.0875	93.7	2.6000	324.7
June.....	.0475	85.9	1.3000	113.1	.0925	99.0	2.2950	286.6
July.....	.0475	85.9	1.3000	113.1	.0925	99.0	2.2500	281.0
August.....	.0475	85.9	1.3000	113.1	.0925	99.0	2.0700	258.5
September.....	.0475	85.9	1.3300	115.7	.0925	99.0	1.8000	224.3
October.....	.0475	85.9	1.3300	115.7	.0925	99.0	1.3700	171.1
November.....	.0475	85.9	1.3300	115.7	.0925	99.0	1.1900	148.6
December.....	.0475	85.9	1.3300	115.7	.0900	96.4	1.2350	154.2

<sup>1</sup> Three-eighths inch.

<sup>2</sup> Seven-sixteenths inch.

**TABLE III.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Concluded.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 347. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year or month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Soap: castile, mot- tled, pure.		Starch: laundry.		Tobacco: plug.		Tobacco: smoking, granulated.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0569	100.0	\$0.0348	100.0	\$0.3962	100.0	\$0.5090	100.0
1890.....	.0594	104.4	.0371	106.6	.4050	102.2	.5000	98.2
1891.....	.0621	109.1	.0426	122.4	.4008	101.2	.5000	98.2
1892.....	.0624	109.7	.0373	107.2	.3725	94.0	.5000	98.2
1893.....	.0615	108.1	.0366	105.2	.3967	100.1	.5000	98.2
1894.....	.0588	103.3	.0366	105.2	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1895.....	.0507	89.1	.0363	104.3	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1896.....	.0502	88.2	.0310	89.1	.3808	96.1	.5000	98.2
1897.....	.0531	93.3	.0300	86.2	.3758	94.9	.5000	98.2
1898.....	.0550	96.7	.0300	86.2	.4133	104.3	.5300	104.1
1899.....	.0558	98.1	.0300	86.2	.4175	105.4	.5600	110.0
1900.....	.0613	107.7	.0340	97.7	.4433	111.9	.5600	110.0
1901.....	.0655	115.1	.0363	104.3	.4658	117.6	.5600	110.0
1902.....	.0663	116.5	.0454	130.5	.4542	114.6	.5592	109.9
1903.....	.0658	115.6	.0431	123.9	.4500	113.6	.5700	112.0
1904.....	.0647	113.7	.0369	106.0	.4700	118.6	.5825	114.4
1905.....	.0650	114.2	.0329	94.5	.4900	123.7	.6000	117.9
1906.....	.0650	114.2	.0367	105.5	.4833	122.0	.6000	117.9
1907.....	.0671	117.9	.0404	116.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
1908.....	.0700	123.0	.0433	124.4	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
1909.....	.1042	183.1	.0429	123.3	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
1910.....	.0975	171.4	.0390	112.1	.4700	118.6	.5850	114.9
<b>1910.</b>								
January.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
February.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
March.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
April.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
May.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
June.....	.1100	193.3	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
July.....	.0850	149.4	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
August.....	.0850	149.4	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
September.....	.0850	149.4	.0400	114.9	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
October.....	.0850	149.4	.0375	107.8	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
November.....	.0850	149.4	.0350	100.6	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9
December.....	.0850	149.4	.0350	100.6	.4700	118.6	.5800	113.9

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Farm products.										
	Cotton: upland, mid-ling.	Flax-seed: No. 1.	Grain.					Hay: timothy, No. 1.	Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.	Hops: New York State, choice.	
			Barley: by sample.	Corn: cash.	Oats: cash.	Rye: No. 2, cash.	Wheat: cash.				Average.
1890....	142.9	125.5	111.6	103.8	115.6	103.0	118.9	110.6	95.8	99.6	148.0
1891....	110.8	97.1	134.5	151.0	144.1	157.6	128.1	143.0	117.8	101.5	149.1
1892....	99.0	91.4	112.2	118.3	113.2	127.7	104.9	115.3	113.5	92.8	141.4
1893....	107.2	97.7	103.3	104.2	105.2	92.6	90.1	99.1	107.4	79.9	128.2
1894....	90.2	121.6	113.2	113.7	115.7	88.1	74.4	101.0	99.9	68.4	85.5
1895....	94.0	111.8	94.8	104.0	88.3	91.2	79.9	91.6	109.1	109.7	53.1
1896....	102.0	72.9	65.7	67.8	67.0	66.5	85.4	70.5	99.0	86.6	49.5
1897....	92.2	78.1	71.2	66.9	67.9	74.9	105.8	77.3	80.9	106.3	65.5
1898....	76.9	99.8	95.9	82.6	91.9	93.8	117.8	96.4	79.9	122.8	91.5
1899....	84.7	104.0	97.6	87.6	91.2	104.4	94.7	95.1	96.6	131.8	88.3
1900....	123.8	145.7	106.2	100.2	84.5	97.9	93.7	96.5	110.9	127.4	83.7
1901....	111.1	145.8	129.8	130.6	118.3	100.8	95.7	115.0	123.0	132.0	97.1
1902....	115.1	135.0	139.4	156.9	147.3	102.5	98.7	129.0	120.9	142.8	134.1
1903....	144.7	94.1	121.2	121.1	131.7	97.5	105.1	115.3	119.2	124.8	159.5
1904....	155.9	99.6	116.9	132.6	135.8	133.4	138.3	131.4	112.5	124.4	196.2
1905....	123.1	107.6	107.0	131.7	111.2	134.5	134.5	123.8	107.9	152.6	150.9
1906....	142.0	99.1	112.8	121.8	122.1	115.5	105.6	115.6	124.3	164.7	92.0
1907....	153.0	106.1	169.0	138.8	167.4	145.4	120.8	148.3	162.4	155.3	98.1
1908....	134.8	108.0	161.8	179.9	189.5	148.0	131.8	163.0	118.3	142.6	67.1
1909....	156.0	140.6	148.7	175.5	178.9	148.0	159.7	164.6	129.0	175.8	113.4
1910....	194.8	203.7	158.7	152.7	143.5	147.0	146.1	153.0	165.6	165.0	146.1
<b>1910.</b>											
Jan....	191.3	178.8	160.3	170.9	173.7	151.7	158.6	165.9	167.8	189.4	192.0
Feb....	189.4	187.7	157.1	169.2	176.4	153.5	159.5	166.0	168.4	176.1	192.0
Mar....	193.8	192.7	152.9	164.2	167.2	149.7	157.8	161.2	163.5	152.1	186.3
Apr....	194.1	203.0	143.8	153.0	158.3	148.4	150.6	153.7	157.0	158.8	163.7
May....	199.9	212.5	143.1	158.4	151.6	146.6	146.8	152.1	140.5	168.1	138.3
June....	198.9	186.8	144.4	154.6	140.4	143.0	138.4	147.2	146.8	168.1	132.7
July....	200.8	181.9	157.5	162.9	152.6	144.4	152.0	157.0	187.0	153.5	127.0
Aug....	214.6	212.0	154.7	165.0	132.6	143.3	148.2	152.0	186.5	160.1	127.0
Sept....	178.6	221.9	157.8	145.3	123.8	139.0	141.9	145.1	164.2	165.4	121.4
Oct....	186.5	211.6	164.9	130.2	115.6	144.1	136.9	142.4	167.2	170.8	124.2
Nov....	190.7	230.4	175.8	131.3	117.0	147.7	131.1	144.9	169.2	162.8	127.0
Dec....	193.7	224.6	189.0	125.8	117.1	153.0	131.7	148.1	169.6	154.7	121.4

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Farm products.										Average, farm products.
	Live stock.										
	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.			Average.	
	Steers: choice to extra.	Steers: good to choice.	Average.	Heavy.	Light.	Average.	Wethers: good to fancy.	Wethers: plain to choice.	Average.		
1890....	91.5	87.4	89.5	89.6	88.8	89.2	<sup>1</sup> 120.5	<sup>2</sup> 118.0	119.3	99.3	110.0
1891....	110.0	107.7	109.2	100.2	98.2	99.2	<sup>1</sup> 120.0	<sup>2</sup> 115.6	117.8	108.7	121.5
1892....	95.7	95.0	95.4	116.8	114.6	115.7	<sup>1</sup> 127.2	<sup>2</sup> 123.2	125.2	112.1	111.7
1893....	103.8	102.2	103.0	148.4	148.7	148.6	<sup>1</sup> 103.2	<sup>2</sup> 104.3	103.8	118.4	107.9
1894....	97.0	95.6	96.3	112.7	111.6	112.2	<sup>1</sup> 71.7	<sup>2</sup> 75.4	73.6	94.0	95.9
1895....	103.1	104.2	103.7	97.0	96.2	96.6	<sup>1</sup> 78.5	<sup>2</sup> 78.3	78.4	92.9	93.3
1896....	86.4	90.2	88.3	76.1	80.5	78.3	<sup>1</sup> 78.0	<sup>2</sup> 79.4	78.7	81.8	78.3
1897....	98.2	100.8	99.5	81.4	84.2	82.8	<sup>1</sup> 93.1	<sup>2</sup> 95.3	94.2	92.2	85.2
1898....	101.1	103.2	102.2	86.2	85.0	85.6	<sup>1</sup> 104.4	<sup>2</sup> 105.3	104.9	97.5	96.1
1899....	112.6	113.7	113.2	91.5	92.1	91.8	<sup>1</sup> 103.3	<sup>2</sup> 105.2	104.3	103.1	100.0
1900....	106.7	113.9	111.3	115.2	115.7	115.5	<sup>1</sup> 109.7	<sup>2</sup> 114.3	112.0	112.9	109.5
1901....	115.1	118.1	116.6	135.0	133.9	134.5	<sup>1</sup> 89.2	<sup>2</sup> 94.7	92.0	114.3	116.9
1902....	140.4	138.5	139.5	158.0	152.4	155.2	<sup>1</sup> 100.6	<sup>2</sup> 105.7	103.2	132.6	130.5
1903....	104.7	106.9	105.8	137.3	137.0	137.2	<sup>1</sup> 98.7	<sup>2</sup> 98.0	98.4	113.8	118.8
1904....	112.0	109.7	110.9	116.8	116.5	116.7	<sup>1</sup> 110.3	<sup>2</sup> 107.8	109.1	112.2	126.2
1905....	112.2	110.2	111.3	119.9	120.4	120.2	<sup>1</sup> 134.5	<sup>2</sup> 128.5	131.5	121.0	124.2
1906....	115.2	113.1	114.2	141.3	143.1	142.2	<sup>1</sup> 131.7	<sup>2</sup> 133.5	132.6	129.7	123.6
1907....	123.0	122.8	122.9	137.8	140.6	139.2	<sup>1</sup> 130.3	<sup>2</sup> 123.5	126.9	129.7	137.1
1908....	128.1	126.7	127.4	131.4	127.5	129.5	<sup>1</sup> 112.3	<sup>2</sup> 109.6	111.0	<sup>4</sup> 122.3	<sup>5</sup> 133.1
1909....	138.0	136.3	137.1	171.6	166.5	169.1	<sup>1</sup> 123.2	<sup>2</sup> 120.1	121.7	<sup>4</sup> 139.1	<sup>5</sup> 153.1
1910....	146.1	148.2	147.1	202.7	203.8	203.3	<sup>1</sup> 125.8	<sup>2</sup> 122.9	124.4	<sup>4</sup> 151.3	<sup>5</sup> 164.6
<b>1910.</b>											
Jan....	141.1	133.2	137.1	194.8	189.5	192.2	<sup>1</sup> 136.4	<sup>2</sup> 133.0	134.7	<sup>4</sup> 149.2	<sup>5</sup> 169.4
Feb....	141.4	137.8	139.6	209.3	204.2	206.8	<sup>1</sup> 162.6	<sup>2</sup> 160.1	161.4	<sup>4</sup> 160.7	<sup>5</sup> 175.1
Mar....	153.9	156.7	155.3	240.6	235.4	238.0	<sup>1</sup> 190.0	<sup>2</sup> 188.6	189.4	<sup>4</sup> 179.8	<sup>5</sup> 181.0
Apr....	154.8	161.2	158.0	224.4	222.0	223.2	<sup>1</sup> 182.8	<sup>2</sup> 182.0	182.5	<sup>4</sup> 175.0	<sup>5</sup> 177.0
May....	154.5	160.6	157.6	215.8	213.7	214.8	<sup>1</sup> 144.9	<sup>2</sup> 141.6	143.3	<sup>4</sup> 162.0	<sup>5</sup> 168.5
June....	157.1	164.2	160.7	213.0	213.1	213.2	<sup>1</sup> 119.5	<sup>2</sup> 119.2	119.4	<sup>4</sup> 155.1	<sup>5</sup> 163.3
July....	151.9	154.8	153.4	197.3	203.5	200.5	<sup>1</sup> 97.0	<sup>2</sup> 94.8	96.0	<sup>4</sup> 143.8	<sup>5</sup> 161.6
Aug....	148.8	153.2	151.0	189.5	200.0	194.9	<sup>1</sup> 98.9	<sup>2</sup> 96.4	97.7	<sup>4</sup> 142.5	<sup>5</sup> 161.6
Sept....	146.4	147.3	146.8	206.5	218.2	212.5	<sup>1</sup> 104.2	<sup>2</sup> 98.7	101.5	<sup>4</sup> 146.6	<sup>5</sup> 159.3
Oct....	141.2	142.2	141.7	190.9	200.4	195.8	<sup>1</sup> 97.8	<sup>2</sup> 91.0	94.4	<sup>4</sup> 139.6	<sup>5</sup> 155.5
Nov....	132.3	133.6	132.9	171.5	168.1	169.9	<sup>1</sup> 86.4	<sup>2</sup> 83.9	85.2	<sup>4</sup> 129.6	<sup>5</sup> 151.0
Dec....	126.1	129.8	127.9	175.6	172.9	174.3	<sup>1</sup> 88.3	<sup>2</sup> 86.2	87.3	<sup>4</sup> 129.9	<sup>5</sup> 150.5

<sup>1</sup> Sheep, native.

<sup>2</sup> Sheep, western.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>4</sup> Including horses and mules. See explanation, page 349.

<sup>5</sup> Including horses; mules; poultry: live, fowls; and leaf tobacco. See explanation, page 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899—100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.								Average.
	Beans: medium choice.	Bread.							
		Crackers.			Loaf.				
		Oyster.	Soda.	Average.	Washington market.	Home-made (New York market).	Vienna (New York market).	Average.	
1890....	121.5	<sup>1</sup> 104.0	111.4	107.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.6
1891....	134.9	<sup>1</sup> 104.0	111.4	107.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.6
1892....	112.0	<sup>1</sup> 102.2	106.3	104.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	102.2
1893....	119.2	<sup>1</sup> 96.6	104.5	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.7
1894....	110.6	<sup>1</sup> 96.6	101.0	98.8	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.0
1895....	107.2	<sup>1</sup> 97.2	94.0	95.6	94.1	100.9	101.1	98.7	97.5
1896....	70.3	<sup>1</sup> 96.6	91.6	94.1	102.5	90.5	90.6	94.5	94.4
1897....	62.6	<sup>1</sup> 88.0	82.5	85.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	94.6
1898....	74.7	<sup>1</sup> 108.9	105.6	107.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.4
1899....	87.0	<sup>1</sup> 105.9	92.3	99.1	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.2
1900....	125.6	<sup>1</sup> 111.4	94.0	102.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.6
1901....	131.3	<sup>1</sup> 118.9	97.5	108.2	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.8
1902....	115.0	<sup>1</sup> 118.9	97.5	108.2	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.8
1903....	135.5	<sup>1</sup> 112.6	90.0	101.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.0
1904....	120.4	<sup>1</sup> 115.2	91.6	103.4	102.5	110.4	105.1	106.0	105.0
1905....	128.8	<sup>1</sup> 132.5	95.1	113.8	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	112.1
1906....	113.8	<sup>1</sup> 133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	111.4
1907....	106.4	<sup>1</sup> 133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	111.4
1908....	138.9	<sup>2</sup> 133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6
1909....	146.7	<sup>2</sup> 134.5	91.1	112.8	106.5	126.2	118.5	117.1	115.4
1910....	143.7	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	136.2	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Feb.....	142.2	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Mar.....	140.0	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Apr.....	137.7	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
May.....	134.0	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
June....	141.5	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
July.....	145.2	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Aug.....	146.0	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Sept....	162.4	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Oct.....	161.7	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Nov.....	142.2	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1
Dec.....	134.7	<sup>2</sup> 144.0	97.5	120.7	109.6	126.2	117.3	117.9	119.1

<sup>1</sup> Crackers, butter.

<sup>2</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.											
	Butter.				Cheese: New York State, full cream.	Coffee: Rio No. 7.	Eggs: new- laid, fancy, near- by.	Fish.				
	Cream- ery, Elgin (Elgin mar- ket).	Cream- ery, extra (New York mar- ket).	Dairy, New York State.	Aver- age.				Cod.	Her- ring.	Mack- erel, salt, large No. 3s.	Salmon, canned.	Aver- age.
1890....	103.1	101.5	96.5	100.4	97.1	136.6	99.1	101.7	93.3	129.2	111.4	108.9
1891....	115.3	115.3	117.6	116.1	102.4	127.3	110.0	120.5	124.6	108.4	101.8	113.8
1892....	116.5	116.5	116.1	116.4	107.2	108.9	110.4	126.3	77.8	92.0	100.7	99.2
1893....	118.9	120.5	124.6	121.3	109.0	131.2	114.5	114.2	101.0	92.0	101.4	102.2
1894....	101.1	102.1	103.3	102.2	107.4	126.0	93.5	106.7	89.9	78.2	96.7	92.9
1895....	95.1	95.3	93.0	94.5	94.1	121.2	102.0	98.9	83.6	110.6	102.1	98.8
1896....	82.6	82.1	82.3	82.3	92.0	93.9	88.7	75.4	88.8	98.5	105.2	92.0
1897....	84.7	84.5	83.2	84.1	98.1	60.4	87.5	80.9	96.3	86.5	90.8	88.6
1898....	86.9	87.2	86.4	86.8	83.3	48.2	92.6	83.6	111.4	96.7	86.0	94.4
1899....	95.6	94.8	97.1	95.8	108.9	46.0	101.6	92.0	133.2	107.9	103.8	109.2
1900....	100.4	100.1	104.5	101.7	114.3	62.6	100.7	94.9	134.6	98.3	120.2	112.0
1901....	97.4	96.5	99.2	97.7	102.4	49.2	106.7	107.2	131.9	76.6	116.3	108.0
1902....	111.2	110.6	114.5	112.1	114.1	44.6	122.7	91.2	129.9	97.3	109.6	107.0
1903....	106.1	104.7	106.2	105.7	123.3	42.6	123.2	105.0	151.7	123.5	110.0	122.6
1904....	100.4	97.6	97.3	98.4	103.2	59.6	135.0	130.4	144.4	102.6	117.1	123.6
1905....	111.9	111.0	115.6	112.8	122.8	63.4	138.2	132.4	158.9	98.5	115.7	126.4
1906....	113.3	111.0	114.9	113.1	133.0	61.8	133.2	136.2	168.0	104.7	114.3	130.8
1907....	127.2	126.2	132.0	128.5	143.3	50.1	141.2	138.6	162.9	98.5	113.2	128.3
1908....	124.1	120.9	121.0	122.1	138.2	47.8	142.0	130.7	160.1	80.4	130.4	124.9
1909....	133.3	130.2	131.1	131.7	150.5	59.6	160.3	125.7	159.8	72.1	115.4	116.8
1910....	137.2	134.1	143.6	138.5	159.3	72.5	166.0	124.2	165.3	103.2	118.4	130.8
<b>1910.</b>												
Jan....	155.8	149.4	160.0	155.2	174.2	66.2	223.5	125.3	169.6	81.4	113.7	121.8
Feb....	135.9	131.0	139.0	135.5	174.8	66.2	170.0	125.3	169.6	84.9	113.7	123.3
Mar....	145.2	144.5	153.9	148.1	174.8	67.1	130.9	125.3	169.6	83.5	113.7	124.7
Apr....	141.7	137.7	149.5	143.1	174.5	67.1	122.6	114.1	169.6	92.0	113.7	123.5
May....	128.1	127.1	138.8	131.5	150.3	64.3	122.5	114.1	169.6	92.0	113.7	123.5
June....	125.0	124.6	135.3	128.5	144.4	62.4	124.8	114.1	169.6	99.1	113.7	126.4
July....	127.3	126.3	136.2	130.1	150.1	64.3	136.9	114.1	169.6	102.6	113.7	127.8
Aug....	134.6	130.8	137.6	134.5	151.5	66.2	146.2	118.6	152.6	106.2	113.7	127.2
Sept....	137.1	132.4	139.3	136.4	152.6	77.6	167.5	118.6	152.6	113.2	113.7	130.1
Oct....	135.5	132.7	141.5	136.7	153.3	84.2	189.1	134.3	163.9	123.8	132.4	144.8
Nov....	141.7	138.5	147.7	142.8	155.0	84.2	232.3	134.3	163.9	127.4	132.4	146.2
Dec....	137.1	133.0	143.6	138.0	157.0	100.5	233.1	152.2	163.9	127.4	132.4	150.4



**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910; AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.						
	Flour.					Fruit.	
	Buckwheat.	Rye.	Wheat.			Average.	Apples, evaporated, choice.
			Spring patents.	Winter straights.	Average.		
1890....	104.0	101.4	120.7	121.0	120.9	111.8	<sup>1</sup> 134.1
1891....	125.7	148.3	123.5	127.6	125.6	131.3	<sup>1</sup> 145.1
1892....	92.1	121.1	101.1	107.2	104.2	105.4	<sup>1</sup> 81.7
1893....	121.9	93.0	93.2	85.4	89.3	98.4	<sup>1</sup> 104.0
1894....	125.4	83.8	83.7	71.5	77.6	91.1	<sup>1</sup> 125.7
1895....	86.2	94.5	84.8	84.0	84.4	87.4	<sup>1</sup> 86.7
1896....	71.1	80.9	88.3	94.1	91.2	83.6	<sup>1</sup> 61.8
1897....	75.4	84.6	106.8	113.4	110.1	95.1	<sup>1</sup> 58.7
1898....	79.8	92.9	110.1	107.8	109.0	97.7	<sup>1</sup> 91.2
1899....	118.4	99.4	87.8	88.0	87.9	98.4	<sup>1</sup> 110.5
1900....	108.3	103.3	89.4	87.1	88.3	97.0	<sup>1</sup> 79.3
1901....	108.4	100.1	88.7	86.0	87.4	95.8	<sup>1</sup> 81.7
1902....	115.1	103.9	88.6	90.7	89.7	99.6	<sup>1</sup> 103.6
1903....	119.5	94.9	100.8	93.4	97.1	102.2	<sup>1</sup> 78.0
1904....	120.1	131.1	125.2	125.5	125.4	125.5	<sup>1</sup> 68.0
1905....	112.7	134.7	126.2	118.1	122.2	122.9	<sup>1</sup> 75.1
1906....	115.0	115.9	99.5	94.0	96.8	106.1	<sup>1</sup> 109.4
1907....	132.4	138.7	113.5	103.7	108.6	122.1	<sup>1</sup> 111.7
1908....	156.1	142.8	126.1	111.6	118.8	134.2	101.9
1909....	121.4	135.2	134.0	141.8	138.6	136.1	90.8
1910....	110.2	127.5	127.9	122.0	125.8	124.7	98.7
<b>1910.</b>							
Jan.....	102.9	131.9	132.1	140.1	136.8	129.2	94.5
Feb.....	102.9	131.9	131.3	140.3	136.5	129.1	96.0
Mar.....	102.9	133.4	130.2	139.1	135.4	128.9	96.0
Apr.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	129.6	125.5	131.7	129.3	125.0	90.1
May.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	128.1	126.6	122.5	125.4	122.7	91.5
June.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	125.9	122.5	113.9	119.1	119.0	91.5
July.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	125.9	136.1	118.2	128.5	123.6	94.5
Aug.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	129.6	134.9	116.8	126.8	123.8	98.9
Sept.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.9	121.3	128.9	113.9	122.4	119.5	100.4
Oct.....	121.0	122.1	124.9	110.9	118.8	123.0	103.3
Nov.....	115.8	125.9	119.5	108.3	114.8	120.5	194.8
Dec.....	115.8	124.4	122.2	108.1	116.0	120.7	122.6

<sup>1</sup> Average for apples, evaporated, choice; and apples, sun-dried. See explanation, page 336.  
<sup>2</sup> Nominal price.

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.								
	Fruit.				Glucose. <sup>1</sup>	Lard: prime, contract.	Meal: Corn.		
	Currants, in barrels.	Prunes, California, in boxes.	Raisins, California, London layer.	Average.			Fine white.	Fine yellow.	Average.
1890.....	127.5	138.0	157.3	*138.2	-----	96.8	101.2	100.3	100.8
1891.....	113.6	129.2	120.1	*130.6	-----	100.9	140.6	143.4	142.0
1892.....	79.2	128.6	97.9	*93.8	-----	117.9	113.7	114.2	114.0
1893.....	72.0	134.2	113.3	*105.5	-----	157.5	105.0	106.5	105.8
1894.....	46.1	95.0	76.9	*93.9	124.3	111.4	118.2	106.7	105.6
1895.....	67.7	96.0	95.2	*84.5	109.2	99.8	102.2	104.4	103.3
1896.....	87.2	75.1	67.9	*70.7	81.7	71.7	77.5	77.2	77.4
1897.....	127.7	70.5	93.2	*81.7	86.0	67.4	77.8	75.1	76.5
1898.....	154.7	70.3	92.7	*100.0	91.8	84.4	84.1	83.2	83.7
1899.....	125.3	73.0	85.5	*101.0	95.6	85.0	91.1	91.2	91.2
1900.....	192.0	67.4	101.3	*103.9	104.9	105.5	96.5	97.4	97.0
1901.....	221.6	67.8	96.1	*109.8	116.0	135.3	114.2	116.8	115.5
1902.....	131.7	71.2	112.3	*104.5	153.6	161.9	146.4	150.0	148.2
1903.....	126.9	62.1	96.3	*83.3	129.7	134.1	123.7	125.7	124.7
1904.....	130.1	59.6	98.2	*96.0	126.3	111.8	127.8	131.1	129.5
1905.....	130.7	59.3	79.1	*83.8	125.1	113.9	126.4	130.3	128.4
1906.....	163.7	43.5	106.6	*117.9	142.9	135.6	120.8	124.2	122.5
1907.....	187.5	78.6	108.4	*119.2	159.4	140.7	129.5	133.5	131.5
1908.....	162.4	77.3	120.6	*119.5	186.2	138.8	134.0	158.8	156.4
1909.....	160.8	68.6	84.6	103.7	174.4	173.7	155.0	158.4	156.7
1910.....	173.6	80.7	81.3	111.7	136.9	191.6	147.0	145.5	146.3
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	158.4	69.5	82.5	104.0	149.5	194.3	159.7	164.7	162.3
Feb.....	160.0	69.5	80.0	104.0	153.0	196.2	164.5	169.6	167.1
Mar.....	160.0	67.8	80.0	103.3	153.0	219.3	164.5	169.6	167.1
Apr.....	158.4	67.8	80.0	101.4	146.0	208.4	150.2	145.0	147.7
May.....	160.0	67.8	78.3	101.5	138.9	200.8	150.2	145.0	147.7
June.....	163.5	71.1	81.6	104.3	136.1	192.0	150.2	145.0	147.7
July.....	163.5	74.3	81.6	106.4	129.0	183.6	150.2	145.0	147.7
Aug.....	171.7	76.0	81.6	109.7	139.6	183.3	150.2	145.0	147.7
Sept.....	191.7	90.4	81.6	118.8	139.6	194.6	150.2	145.0	147.7
Oct.....	198.4	98.6	85.0	124.8	122.0	194.5	150.2	140.1	145.3
Nov.....	198.4	105.0	81.6	126.6	118.5	171.4	112.1	115.5	113.8
Dec.....	198.4	111.5	85.0	135.1	117.8	163.6	112.1	115.5	113.8

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1893-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Including apples, sun-dried. See explanation, p. 336.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.										
	Meat.										
	Beef.				Pork.					Mutton, dressed.	Average.
	Fresh, native sides (New York market).	Salt, extra mess.	Salt, hams, western.	Average.	Bacon, short clear sides.	Bacon, short rib sides.	Hams, smoked.	Salt, mess.	Average.		
1890....	89.2	86.8	80.4	85.5	89.3	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.0	123.7	95.5
1891....	106.2	104.4	85.8	98.8	103.6	103.8	99.8	97.2	101.1	114.9	102.0
1892....	98.8	84.4	80.5	88.0	116.6	116.5	109.3	99.1	110.4	121.2	103.4
1893....	105.4	102.2	98.6	102.1	155.3	154.0	126.9	157.6	148.5	106.5	125.8
1894....	97.0	101.0	101.5	99.8	111.3	112.2	103.6	121.4	112.1	80.2	103.5
1895....	102.7	101.4	95.9	100.0	96.3	96.3	96.2	101.7	97.6	82.2	96.6
1896....	90.5	93.7	88.1	90.8	73.2	73.0	95.8	76.8	79.7	82.9	84.3
1897....	99.7	95.7	125.1	106.8	80.1	79.6	90.9	76.6	81.8	96.6	93.0
1898....	101.3	114.2	118.8	111.4	88.3	90.5	82.0	84.8	86.4	98.0	97.2
1899....	108.3	115.9	125.6	116.6	86.4	85.1	93.8	80.3	86.4	94.3	98.7
1900....	104.3	121.7	114.2	113.4	111.4	111.6	104.2	107.5	108.7	96.4	108.9
1901....	102.1	116.3	112.6	110.3	132.0	132.5	109.2	134.2	127.0	89.5	116.1
1902....	125.9	147.1	118.0	130.3	159.0	159.5	123.1	154.2	149.0	97.9	135.6
1903....	101.7	113.1	117.2	110.7	142.1	143.0	129.2	143.1	139.4	98.7	123.5
1904....	106.1	109.4	123.5	113.0	114.8	115.4	108.9	120.6	114.9	103.2	112.7
1905....	104.0	125.0	121.6	116.9	118.5	119.4	106.3	123.9	117.0	113.9	116.6
1906....	101.2	110.3	119.2	110.2	139.6	140.2	125.5	150.5	139.0	120.7	125.9
1907....	114.7	122.5	144.0	127.1	141.3	140.1	132.4	151.0	141.2	116.0	132.8
1908....	129.5	164.5	153.2	148.2	133.5	132.6	114.3	137.3	129.3	114.5	137.4
1909....	133.1	137.5	138.8	140.9	173.8	172.9	133.1	183.5	165.1	119.2	151.8
1910....	143.2	182.0	138.2	156.7	197.3	196.8	167.1	204.1	191.6	133.3	172.3
<b>1910.</b>											
Jan....	135.7	145.3	138.2	143.9	198.7	196.0	150.0	205.0	186.6	131.8	163.9
Feb....	131.7	151.2	138.2	143.4	200.4	199.1	155.7	207.1	190.0	144.3	166.8
Mar....	142.1	183.6	138.2	157.1	220.7	218.8	176.8	232.3	211.7	175.7	186.7
Apr....	157.3	193.3	138.2	167.7	218.8	217.2	181.1	220.5	209.6	186.5	192.4
May....	153.2	193.3	138.2	165.5	211.3	210.8	180.4	208.0	203.2	161.8	185.3
June....	143.9	194.9	138.2	160.9	214.4	214.5	182.0	209.5	205.7	140.1	181.0
July....	146.1	193.3	138.2	161.7	205.2	206.3	183.6	221.3	204.7	122.7	178.5
Aug....	141.8	190.2	138.2	158.6	194.7	195.9	173.6	214.0	195.0	116.0	172.2
Sept....	144.6	191.8	138.2	160.5	193.0	195.4	168.7	203.1	190.5	117.8	171.5
Oct....	136.7	196.5	138.2	157.5	178.8	179.4	162.6	180.5	176.3	110.2	163.2
Nov....	136.5	187.1	138.2	155.1	167.9	166.6	150.4	168.1	164.1	92.8	154.5
Dec....	134.4	169.0	138.2	149.3	162.8	161.0	137.5	177.6	159.7	96.9	150.6

<sup>1</sup> Including beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market). See explanation, p. 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.						
	Milk: fresh.	Molasses: New Or- leans, open kettle.	Rice: domestic, choice.	Salt: Ameri- can.	Soda: bicar- bonate of, American.	Spices: pepper, Singapore.	Starch: pure corn.
1890....	103.1	112.4	107.8	<sup>1</sup> 112.2	131.6	<sup>2</sup> 150.0	93.6
1891....	104.7	88.5	113.5	<sup>1</sup> 109.9	151.7	<sup>2</sup> 128.7	109.5
1892....	105.1	101.2	101.4	<sup>1</sup> 107.7	104.3	<sup>2</sup> 107.6	109.5
1893....	109.4	106.2	81.8	<sup>1</sup> 102.6	136.4	<sup>2</sup> 92.8	109.5
1894....	103.1	98.1	93.8	<sup>1</sup> 101.9	128.2	<sup>2</sup> 80.7	103.5
1895....	99.2	97.8	95.0	<sup>1</sup> 96.3	84.7	<sup>2</sup> 79.1	101.1
1896....	91.8	103.0	92.5	190.7	72.7	<sup>2</sup> 75.0	93.6
1897....	92.2	83.1	96.6	193.5	71.8	<sup>2</sup> 83.2	91.2
1898....	93.7	97.8	108.4	193.7	67.7	<sup>2</sup> 85.9	91.2
1899....	99.2	111.9	108.2	191.7	56.0	<sup>2</sup> 107.8	91.2
1900....	107.5	151.5	97.7	<sup>1</sup> 117.6	58.9	<sup>2</sup> 116.3	91.2
1901....	102.7	120.1	97.7	<sup>1</sup> 110.3	51.2	<sup>2</sup> 113.4	85.8
1902....	112.9	115.5	99.6	<sup>1</sup> 95.7	51.7	<sup>2</sup> 107.3	80.3
1903....	112.9	112.5	100.9	<sup>1</sup> 94.6	61.7	<sup>2</sup> 119.4	92.5
1904....	107.8	107.8	78.6	109.4	62.2	<sup>2</sup> 107.2	95.8
1905....	113.3	102.5	74.3	107.2	62.2	<sup>2</sup> 101.2	100.7
1906....	118.0	107.9	84.5	101.4	62.2	<sup>2</sup> 96.0	105.3
1907....	131.4	129.7	95.2	112.6	62.2	<sup>2</sup> 82.5	109.5
1908....	129.0	112.7	111.2	111.5	52.6	95.5	104.9
1909....	132.5	111.1	110.3	116.1	47.8	94.9	109.5
1910....	144.3	117.5	97.5	107.1	47.8	106.8	109.5
<b>1910.</b>							
Jan.....	161.6	117.4	101.4	123.5	47.8	108.5	109.5
Feb.....	156.9	117.4	101.4	123.5	47.8	108.5	109.5
Mar.....	147.1	117.4	99.1	118.2	47.8	104.3	109.5
Apr.....	140.4	117.4	97.0	98.0	47.8	106.0	109.5
May.....	117.6	117.4	97.0	95.1	47.8	100.9	109.5
June.....	117.6	117.4	97.0	95.1	47.8	104.3	109.5
July.....	127.8	117.4	94.7	95.1	47.8	106.0	109.5
Aug.....	137.3	117.4	97.0	104.0	47.8	109.3	109.5
Sept.....	143.9	117.4	97.0	109.3	47.8	107.6	109.5
Oct.....	156.9	117.4	97.0	109.3	47.8	107.6	109.5
Nov.....	156.9	117.4	97.0	109.3	47.8	108.5	109.5
Dec.....	166.7	119.0	93.6	109.3	47.8	109.3	109.5

<sup>1</sup> Average for salt, American; and salt, Ashton's. See explanation, p. 336.

<sup>2</sup> Average for nutmegs, and pepper, Singapore. See explanation, p. 336.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Food, etc.										
	Sugar.				Tallow.	Tea: Formosa, fine.	Vegetables, fresh.			Vinegar: cider, Mon-arch.	Average, food, etc.
	89° fair refining.	96° centrifugal.	Granulated.	Average.			Onions.	Potatoes, white.	Average.		
1890....	143.9	141.1	130.5	138.5	105.7	96.3	127.8	119.3	123.6	105.4	1112.4
1891....	101.8	101.1	99.7	100.9	111.0	99.2	121.3	154.9	138.1	121.8	1115.7
1892....	84.5	85.7	82.1	87.4	106.4	106.0	106.0	91.1	98.6	111.1	1103.6
1893....	94.3	95.1	102.3	97.2	125.1	101.7	93.8	134.5	114.2	101.5	1110.2
1894....	81.2	83.5	87.0	83.9	110.3	98.0	95.6	122.8	109.2	101.5	1199.8
1895....	85.2	84.1	87.9	85.7	99.8	95.1	91.6	86.7	89.2	98.1	1194.6
1896....	93.9	93.7	95.9	94.5	78.9	91.0	57.3	39.4	48.4	88.0	1183.8
1897....	90.6	92.1	95.1	92.6	76.3	98.6	115.5	65.7	90.6	88.0	1187.7
1898....	109.2	109.5	105.2	108.0	81.8	104.2	96.2	102.1	99.2	89.6	1194.4
1899....	115.4	114.3	104.2	111.3	104.1	109.8	94.8	83.6	89.2	94.7	1198.3
1900....	119.2	118.2	112.8	116.7	111.5	104.9	71.4	74.9	73.2	91.3	1104.2
1901....	103.6	104.4	106.8	104.9	119.1	100.4	103.0	113.0	108.0	89.6	1105.9
1902....	89.3	91.5	94.2	91.7	144.6	106.2	107.2	119.4	113.3	95.3	1111.3
1903....	95.0	96.1	98.2	96.4	117.2	80.9	104.9	105.2	105.1	88.0	1107.1
1904....	102.1	102.7	101.0	101.9	105.5	97.1	104.6	146.3	125.5	89.6	1107.2
1905....	108.8	110.6	111.2	110.2	103.2	94.2	95.3	80.7	88.0	98.6	1108.7
1906....	93.7	95.3	95.5	94.8	119.3	82.8	96.8	109.7	103.3	115.0	1112.6
1907....	95.7	97.0	98.4	97.0	142.8	81.0	103.0	98.4	100.7	116.7	1117.8
1908....	104.9	105.0	104.5	104.8	126.7	75.1	104.0	142.6	124.8	124.6	1120.6
1909....	103.0	103.4	100.7	102.3	136.6	82.0	137.4	146.9	121.8	121.8	1124.7
1910....	108.4	108.2	104.9	107.1	167.6	84.5	87.2	85.7	110.4	118.4	1128.7
<b>1910.</b>											
Jan....	105.2	105.7	103.1	104.6	155.9	84.5	62.5	92.0	118.4	121.8	1129.1
Feb....	109.2	108.8	104.2	107.4	157.2	84.5	62.5	76.1	111.3	121.8	1128.2
Mar....	113.8	112.8	109.2	111.9	162.8	84.5	62.5	68.1	104.0	108.3	1130.9
Apr....	112.3	111.5	107.6	110.4	172.4	84.5	62.5	44.9	107.4	108.3	1129.8
May....	110.7	110.2	109.2	110.0	164.1	84.5	103.0	50.6	131.2	108.3	1127.8
June....	110.0	109.5	106.8	108.8	155.9	84.5	103.0	39.3	127.2	108.3	1126.8
July....	112.9	112.1	107.4	110.8	156.6	84.5	95.6	89.6	141.1	108.3	1128.1
Aug....	115.2	114.1	108.2	112.4	169.7	84.5	66.2	158.3	149.7	108.3	1129.1
Sept....	111.4	110.8	106.6	109.6	178.2	84.5	95.6	148.5	125.0	108.3	1130.1
Oct....	99.4	100.2	102.1	100.6	181.1	84.5	80.9	104.4	96.7	121.8	1129.6
Nov....	99.3	100.1	96.3	98.5	182.3	84.5	80.9	83.1	87.5	148.8	1127.8
Dec....	102.0	102.5	98.8	101.1	172.4	84.5	88.2	77.7	92.5	148.8	1128.9

<sup>1</sup> Including apples, sun-dried; salt, Ashton's; and nutmegs. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>2</sup> Including apples, sun-dried; and nutmegs. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>3</sup> Including cabbage. See explanation, page 349.

<sup>4</sup> Including canned corn; canned peas; canned tomatoes; beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market); poultry: dressed, fowls; and cabbage. See explanation, page 349.

<sup>6</sup> Nominal price.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos- keag.	Blankets.			Boots and shoes.					
		All wool, 5 pounds to the pair.	Cotton, 2 pounds to the pair.	Average.	Men's brogans, split.	Men's vic cal shoes, Blucher bal.	Men's vic kid shoes, Goody- year welt.	Womern's solid grain shoes.	Average.	
1890....	113.9	108.3	1108.5	2107.6	106.1	101.0	108.7	104.0	104.8	
1891....	111.7	106.0	1108.5	2106.8	106.1	101.0	108.7	97.9	103.5	
1892....	110.8	107.1	1101.4	2104.3	104.9	101.0	108.7	94.8	102.7	
1893....	106.8	107.1	109.1	2103.5	102.3	101.0	108.7	91.7	100.9	
1894....	91.1	101.2	106.7	2095.9	97.9	101.0	108.7	91.7	99.4	
1895....	82.2	89.3	104.3	2090.6	99.2	101.0	97.8	104.0	98.7	
1896....	91.6	89.3	104.3	2091.7	100.4	101.0	97.8	104.0	99.6	
1897....	92.9	89.3	109.1	2085.1	96.0	101.0	87.0	104.0	97.2	
1898....	95.6	107.1	109.1	2102.7	92.2	101.0	87.0	104.0	96.3	
1899....	103.4	95.2	109.1	2098.8	94.8	101.0	87.0	104.0	96.8	
1900....	112.6	107.1	1123.8	2117.7	94.8	101.0	87.0	110.6	99.4	
1901....	101.0	101.2	1112.0	2106.4	95.4	101.0	87.0	104.5	99.2	
1902....	102.4	101.2	1112.0	2106.4	94.1	101.0	87.0	105.5	98.9	
1903....	104.2	110.1	1117.9	2114.1	93.5	101.0	87.0	108.6	100.2	
1904....	128.4	110.1	1123.8	2117.4	93.5	101.0	87.3	112.3	101.1	
1905....	109.6	119.0	1141.5	2129.0	101.5	101.0	95.5	119.5	107.4	
1906....	129.1	122.0	1141.5	2131.3	126.8	101.0	103.4	126.2	121.8	
1907....	138.5	119.0	1141.5	2130.3	128.7	101.0	108.7	123.1	125.9	
1908....	134.3	113.1	1136.1	124.6	114.8	101.0	108.7	118.5	121.3	
1909....	134.6	119.0	1135.0	127.4	121.3	114.8	113.0	127.2	128.1	
1910....	146.0	125.5	1148.5	137.2	115.0	117.4	113.0	126.1	126.6	
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	139.4	131.0	1148.5	140.1	121.3	118.7	113.0	128.4	129.5	
Feb....	143.0	131.0	1148.5	140.1	118.8	118.7	113.0	128.4	128.8	
Mar....	143.0	131.0	1148.5	140.1	118.8	118.7	113.0	128.4	128.8	
Apr....	143.0	131.0	1148.5	140.1	118.8	118.7	113.0	128.4	128.8	
May....	150.1	125.0	1148.5	137.0	118.8	116.7	113.0	125.4	127.5	
June....	150.1	125.0	1148.5	137.0	116.2	116.7	113.0	125.4	126.9	
July....	150.1	125.0	1148.5	137.0	116.2	116.7	113.0	125.4	126.9	
Aug....	146.5	125.0	1148.5	137.0	113.7	116.7	113.0	122.3	125.4	
Sept....	146.5	125.0	1148.5	137.0	111.2	116.7	113.0	122.3	124.8	
Oct....	146.5	119.0	1148.5	133.8	111.2	116.7	113.0	122.3	124.8	
Nov....	146.5	119.0	1148.5	133.8	108.7	116.7	113.0	122.3	124.1	
Dec....	146.5	119.0	1148.5	133.8	106.1	116.7	113.0	122.3	123.4	

<sup>1</sup> Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.

<sup>2</sup> Including blankets: 11-4, cotton warp, all wool filling. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>3</sup> Men's cal bal. shoes, Goodyear welt, dongola top.

<sup>4</sup> Including men's split boots, russet-bound top. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>5</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Broad-cloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	Calico: American standard prints, 64 by 64.	Carpets.				Cotton flannels.		
			Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Average.	2½ yards to the pound.	3½ yards to the pound.	Average.
1890....	113.7	* 117.5	103.1	108.6	104.2	105.3	123.9	119.7	121.8
1891....	113.7	* 104.0	112.7	116.2	109.4	112.8	123.9	119.7	121.8
1892....	113.7	* 117.5	103.1	106.1	104.2	104.5	118.7	113.0	115.9
1893....	113.7	* 113.0	98.3	111.1	104.2	104.5	102.7	100.0	101.4
1894....	91.2	* 99.5	93.5	98.5	104.2	98.7	95.6	95.7	95.7
1895....	79.7	* 94.9	93.5	88.4	91.1	91.0	92.1	91.3	91.7
1896....	79.7	* 94.9	93.5	85.9	91.1	90.2	92.1	95.7	93.9
1897....	98.2	* 90.4	95.9	90.9	93.8	93.5	81.4	95.7	88.6
1898....	98.2	* 81.4	103.1	98.5	99.0	100.2	81.4	80.5	81.0
1899....	98.2	* 87.3	103.1	96.0	99.0	99.4	87.7	88.3	88.0
1900....	108.0	* 94.9	103.1	103.5	101.6	102.7	104.5	98.6	101.6
1901....	110.3	* 90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	90.7	100.0	95.4
1902....	110.3	* 90.4	103.5	101.9	102.2	102.5	92.1	100.0	96.1
1903....	110.3	* 91.1	108.7	108.1	108.9	108.6	104.1	109.4	106.8
1904....	110.5	* 95.7	110.3	109.1	110.7	110.0	125.4	125.7	125.6
1905....	115.2	* 93.5	115.1	116.2	115.9	115.7	121.0	118.4	119.7
1906....	116.6	* 99.5	117.9	116.2	118.9	117.7	130.7	125.7	128.2
1907....	116.6	* 121.0	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2	139.9	139.1	139.5
1908....	115.6	* 104.3	119.9	116.6	120.2	118.9	117.4	121.0	119.2
1909....	116.6	* 97.1	119.1	111.1	120.2	116.8	106.8	110.1	108.4
1910....	117.8	* 106.8	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	118.9	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Feb....	118.9	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Mar....	118.9	* 114.6	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Apr....	118.9	* 114.6	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
May....	118.9	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
June....	118.9	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
July....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Aug....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Sept....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Oct....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Nov....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9
Dec....	116.6	* 105.1	119.9	111.1	121.1	117.3	127.5	130.4	128.9

\* Calico: Cochecho prints.

\* For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	Cotton yarns.			Denims: Amos-keag.	Drillings.			Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.
		Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.	Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.	Average.		Brown, Peppersill.	30-inch, Stark A.	Average.	
1890.....	101.6	111.3	112.1	111.7	112.5	119.4	122.8	121.1	116.8
1891.....	100.7	111.6	114.0	112.8	109.6	114.0	115.2	114.6	116.8
1892.....	100.7	117.2	116.8	117.0	109.6	101.7	102.7	102.2	115.9
1893.....	100.7	112.4	108.6	110.5	112.5	103.1	108.1	105.6	109.5
1894.....	100.7	94.7	91.2	93.0	105.4	97.7	96.4	97.1	94.1
1895.....	100.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	94.6	92.5	93.9	93.2	81.7
1896.....	99.6	92.2	93.7	93.0	94.6	100.2	100.2	100.2	85.4
1897.....	98.4	90.3	90.8	90.6	89.2	91.8	88.9	90.4	82.6
1898.....	98.4	90.5	91.0	90.8	85.9	89.7	83.9	86.8	97.8
1899.....	98.4	87.6	89.4	88.5	85.8	89.2	87.7	88.5	99.5
1900.....	120.1	115.0	115.9	115.5	102.8	105.9	104.0	105.0	108.7
1901.....	120.1	98.6	97.9	98.3	100.2	102.3	102.1	102.2	100.8
1902.....	120.1	95.6	92.4	94.0	100.6	100.5	103.5	102.0	105.8
1903.....	120.1	116.2	109.5	112.9	108.0	108.2	111.5	109.9	114.3
1904.....	120.1	123.2	115.7	119.5	116.6	127.1	126.3	126.7	117.6
1905.....	120.1	107.8	103.5	105.7	103.7	126.0	121.5	123.8	118.4
1906.....	120.1	124.6	117.0	120.8	118.1	135.5	142.0	138.8	122.4
1907.....	134.8	137.1	130.6	133.9	132.3	144.2	150.1	147.2	123.1
1908.....	131.7	110.5	106.9	108.8	111.1	123.4	137.8	130.6	122.4
1909.....	126.4	122.3	114.8	118.6	119.9	129.0	150.9	139.7	121.9
1910.....	126.4	138.9	127.9	133.4	138.9	144.2	164.5	154.2	123.5
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	126.4	146.1	132.0	139.1	143.7	144.2	158.3	151.4	124.4
Feb.....	126.4	143.0	129.5	136.2	143.7	144.2	158.3	151.4	124.4
Mar.....	126.4	136.8	127.0	131.9	143.7	144.2	158.3	151.4	124.4
Apr.....	126.4	136.8	125.7	131.3	143.7	144.2	159.9	152.1	124.4
May.....	126.4	136.8	128.2	132.6	134.1	144.2	159.9	152.1	124.4
June.....	126.4	130.6	127.0	128.9	134.1	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
July.....	126.4	127.5	127.0	127.4	134.1	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
Aug.....	126.4	139.9	124.4	132.1	134.1	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
Sept.....	126.4	136.8	125.7	131.3	138.9	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
Oct.....	126.4	143.0	127.0	134.9	138.9	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
Nov.....	126.4	143.0	129.5	136.2	138.9	144.2	168.3	156.0	124.4
Dec.....	126.4	146.1	132.0	139.1	138.9	144.2	168.3	156.0	114.1



**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Ginghams.			Horse blankets: all wool, 6 pounds each.	Hosiery.			
	Amos-keag.	Lan-caster.	Average.		Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black.	Women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn. <sup>1</sup>	Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black.	Average.
1890.....	117.3	120.8	119.1	109.1	133.3	-----	131.6	* 129.7
1891.....	122.0	122.2	122.1	104.7	123.1	-----	121.1	* 122.8
1892.....	122.0	122.2	122.1	109.1	113.8	-----	115.8	* 117.4
1893.....	118.4	111.3	114.9	104.7	110.3	-----	113.2	* 109.4
1894.....	91.0	88.0	89.5	96.0	102.6	102.7	105.3	* 100.8
1895.....	87.4	86.6	87.0	92.5	94.9	101.4	92.1	* 94.4
1896.....	88.6	87.3	88.0	90.8	87.2	101.4	84.2	* 90.5
1897.....	82.2	86.2	84.2	99.5	82.1	100.0	81.6	* 86.7
1898.....	80.9	85.2	83.1	99.5	76.9	97.3	76.3	* 83.4
1899.....	89.5	89.9	89.7	94.2	78.9	94.6	78.9	* 82.5
1900.....	96.6	96.0	96.3	118.7	82.1	102.7	81.6	* 87.3
1901.....	91.9	92.7	92.3	109.9	71.8	108.1	71.1	* 85.9
1902.....	98.1	100.3	99.2	109.9	78.9	100.0	78.9	* 85.2
1903.....	103.2	100.3	101.8	117.8	82.1	101.4	86.8	* 90.1
1904.....	102.8	97.0	99.9	122.2	82.1	97.3	81.6	* 89.2
1905.....	96.6	90.2	93.4	130.9	82.1	94.6	84.2	* 87.5
1906.....	106.0	103.3	104.7	135.3	85.3	102.7	81.6	* 89.7
1907.....	123.5	120.4	122.0	130.9	94.8	109.5	89.5	* 97.4
1908.....	102.8	100.0	101.5	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	* 89.5
1909.....	110.3	104.0	107.2	126.5	96.1	95.9	85.3	* 92.3
1910.....	131.3	115.2	123.2	135.3	95.4	99.0	83.5	* 93.1
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan.....	131.3	117.8	124.5	135.3	97.8	95.9	86.8	93.4
Feb.....	131.3	117.8	124.5	135.3	97.8	95.9	86.8	93.4
Mar.....	131.3	117.8	124.5	135.3	97.8	95.9	86.8	93.4
Apr.....	131.3	117.8	124.5	135.3	97.8	100.0	86.8	94.7
May.....	131.3	117.8	124.5	135.3	97.8	100.0	86.8	94.7
June.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	91.9	100.0	81.6	90.9
July.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	91.9	100.0	81.6	90.9
Aug.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	91.9	100.0	81.6	90.9
Sept.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	94.9	100.0	84.2	92.8
Oct.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	94.9	100.0	89.5	94.7
Nov.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	94.9	100.0	86.8	93.8
Dec.....	131.3	113.4	122.3	135.3	94.9	100.0	86.8	93.8

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1893-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Including men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles. See explanation, page 336.

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather.					Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	Overcoatings.			Print cloths: 64 by 64.
	Chrome calf.	Harness, oak.	Sole, hem-lock.	Sole, oak.	Average.		Covert cloth, 14 ounce.	Kersey, 27 to 28 ounce. <sup>1</sup>	Average.	
1890....	\$ 01.7	99.3	99.1	112.1	100.6	\$ 103.3	\$ 105.7	.....	\$ 111.2	117.7
1891....	\$ 98.8	99.6	95.8	109.4	100.9	\$ 97.6	\$ 105.7	.....	\$ 110.9	103.5
1892....	\$ 105.9	91.4	89.1	101.7	97.0	\$ 98.0	\$ 105.7	.....	\$ 111.2	119.3
1893....	\$ 98.5	92.7	92.6	103.6	98.9	\$ 100.2	\$ 105.7	.....	\$ 109.0	114.6
1894....	\$ 92.3	87.8	88.4	97.5	91.5	\$ 102.5	\$ 104.2	.....	\$ 97.4	96.8
1895....	\$ 112.0	111.5	106.9	101.7	108.0	\$ 98.6	\$ 99.9	.....	\$ 91.2	100.9
1896....	\$ 98.3	98.6	97.0	87.0	95.2	\$ 98.6	\$ 87.4	.....	\$ 87.3	90.9
1897....	\$ 94.1	93.9	104.8	91.6	96.1	\$ 99.6	\$ 83.6	94.9	\$ 89.0	87.6
1898....	\$ 103.3	109.1	109.8	95.5	104.4	\$ 101.0	\$ 97.2	104.2	\$ 97.4	72.6
1899....	\$ 105.0	116.0	116.2	99.9	109.3	\$ 101.0	\$ 104.9	100.9	\$ 99.2	96.3
1900....	\$ 100.3	116.8	128.4	107.3	113.2	\$ 103.1	\$ 101.4	126.3	\$ 112.9	108.6
1901....	\$ 96.0	114.7	127.6	104.8	110.8	\$ 103.3	\$ 97.2	120.3	\$ 102.4	99.3
1902....	\$ 100.9	114.7	122.1	113.0	112.7	\$ 103.3	\$ 97.2	120.3	\$ 102.7	108.9
1903....	\$ 105.4	114.3	116.9	111.3	112.0	\$ 97.5	\$ 94.0	126.3	\$ 106.7	113.3
1904....	\$ 105.0	110.0	116.5	102.6	108.5	\$ 100.5	\$ 94.0	132.3	\$ 106.9	117.3
1905....	\$ 106.5	115.0	118.1	108.9	112.1	\$ 100.5	\$ 96.9	146.8	\$ 113.4	110.0
1906....	\$ 109.5	128.1	130.9	112.9	120.4	\$ 102.9	\$ 96.9	163.7	\$ 120.0	127.7
1907....	\$ 117.1	129.0	136.4	113.6	124.0	\$ 104.7	\$ 96.9	158.0	\$ 118.7	167.4
1908....	\$ 113.6	121.1	129.3	113.0	119.4	\$ 102.1	\$ 96.9	148.3	\$ 111.7	118.0
1909....	\$ 120.4	131.5	131.5	122.7	126.8	\$ 102.1	\$ 96.9	143.3	\$ 109.8	136.5
1910....	\$ 113.5	130.9	127.2	123.3	125.3	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.1	154.3	\$ 110.7	134.8
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	\$ 127.5	136.4	131.5	126.4	130.8	\$ 102.1	\$ 96.9	154.3	\$ 114.0	147.6
Feb....	\$ 127.5	136.4	131.5	126.4	130.8	\$ 102.1	\$ 96.9	154.3	\$ 114.0	149.8
Mar....	\$ 117.1	136.4	131.5	129.3	128.9	\$ 102.1	\$ 96.9	154.3	\$ 114.0	145.3
Apr....	\$ 119.7	131.2	131.5	129.3	128.3	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.5	154.3	\$ 111.0	133.9
May....	\$ 117.1	132.0	128.9	127.9	127.0	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.5	154.3	\$ 111.0	126.6
June....	\$ 117.1	131.2	128.9	129.3	127.0	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.5	154.3	\$ 111.0	127.7
July....	\$ 117.1	127.8	128.9	124.9	125.0	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.5	154.3	\$ 111.0	126.0
Aug....	\$ 117.1	127.8	123.8	124.9	123.8	\$ 102.1	\$ 91.5	154.3	\$ 111.0	132.1
Sept....	\$ 117.1	127.8	123.8	118.9	122.2	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.1	154.3	\$ 107.9	131.0
Oct....	\$ 114.5	127.8	123.8	116.0	120.8	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.1	154.3	\$ 107.9	132.6
Nov....	\$ 114.5	127.8	121.2	113.0	119.4	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.1	154.3	\$ 107.9	133.2
Dec....	\$ 114.5	127.8	121.2	113.0	119.4	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.1	154.3	\$ 107.9	132.1

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1897-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Wax calf, 30 to 40 pounds to the dozen, B grade.

<sup>3</sup> Average for linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour; and linen thread: 3-card, 200-yard spools, Barbour. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>4</sup> Covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.

<sup>5</sup> Including beaver, Moscow, all wool, black; chinchilla, B-rough, all wool; and chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>6</sup> Including chinchilla, B-rough; and chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>7</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>8</sup> Including chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade. See explanation, page 336.

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.								Average.
	Sheetings.								
	Bleached.				Brown.				
	9-4, Atlantic.	10-4, Peppercell.	10-4, Wamsutta S. T.	Average.	4-4, Indian Head.	4-4, Lawrence L. L.	4-4, Peppercell R.	Average.	
1890.....	<sup>1</sup> 122.1	116.2	106.0	114.8	115.8	<sup>2</sup> 125.7	116.2	<sup>3</sup> 119.7	<sup>4</sup> 117.6
1891.....	<sup>1</sup> 116.4	106.6	107.2	110.1	116.1	<sup>2</sup> 113.1	108.3	<sup>3</sup> 113.9	<sup>4</sup> 112.3
1892.....	<sup>1</sup> 108.7	100.8	99.8	103.1	103.5	<sup>2</sup> 103.8	103.3	<sup>3</sup> 104.3	<sup>4</sup> 103.8
1893.....	<sup>1</sup> 111.8	103.3	103.6	106.2	108.5	<sup>2</sup> 109.3	105.8	<sup>3</sup> 108.9	<sup>4</sup> 107.7
1894.....	<sup>1</sup> 94.8	92.5	93.5	93.6	95.5	<sup>2</sup> 99.2	96.4	<sup>3</sup> 97.6	<sup>4</sup> 95.9
1895.....	<sup>1</sup> 93.8	94.7	92.2	93.6	93.5	<sup>2</sup> 97.7	96.0	<sup>3</sup> 95.3	<sup>4</sup> 94.6
1896.....	<sup>1</sup> 92.6	95.1	99.2	95.6	99.4	<sup>2</sup> 97.3	101.3	<sup>3</sup> 98.7	<sup>4</sup> 97.4
1897.....	<sup>1</sup> 87.4	92.3	99.2	93.0	93.9	<sup>2</sup> 86.1	95.3	<sup>3</sup> 91.0	<sup>4</sup> 91.8
1898.....	<sup>1</sup> 83.2	91.3	99.2	91.2	86.3	<sup>2</sup> 80.8	86.2	<sup>3</sup> 83.4	<sup>4</sup> 86.7
1899.....	<sup>1</sup> 89.4	107.3	100.1	98.9	86.9	<sup>2</sup> 85.9	91.5	<sup>3</sup> 87.2	<sup>4</sup> 92.2
1900.....	<sup>1</sup> 111.3	121.7	104.3	112.4	99.5	<sup>2</sup> 96.8	107.4	<sup>3</sup> 101.0	<sup>4</sup> 105.9
1901.....	<sup>1</sup> 100.9	112.4	99.2	104.2	100.8	<sup>2</sup> 94.1	107.4	<sup>3</sup> 100.1	<sup>4</sup> 101.8
1902.....	<sup>1</sup> 104.4	111.5	99.2	105.0	99.8	<sup>2</sup> 92.6	103.3	<sup>3</sup> 98.8	<sup>4</sup> 101.4
1903.....	<sup>1</sup> 115.7	120.8	103.0	113.2	108.8	<sup>2</sup> 101.9	108.7	<sup>3</sup> 108.6	<sup>4</sup> 110.6
1904.....	<sup>1</sup> 128.3	128.7	94.1	117.0	128.1	<sup>2</sup> 117.0	121.4	<sup>3</sup> 124.1	<sup>4</sup> 121.1
1905.....	<sup>1</sup> 110.2	120.3	91.6	107.4	121.1	<sup>2</sup> 118.6	116.9	<sup>3</sup> 118.1	<sup>4</sup> 113.5
1906.....	<sup>1</sup> 121.5	131.4	92.7	115.2	128.1	<sup>2</sup> 125.5	124.3	<sup>3</sup> 127.9	<sup>4</sup> 122.4
1907.....	<sup>1</sup> 134.3	153.0	103.4	130.2	133.4	<sup>2</sup> 127.1	135.4	<sup>3</sup> 133.7	<sup>4</sup> 132.2
1908.....	<sup>1</sup> 138.7	129.6	94.7	121.3	124.4	<sup>2</sup> 102.0	124.0	118.1	120.0
1909.....	<sup>1</sup> 120.3	133.6	97.2	118.2	120.1	<sup>2</sup> 110.3	124.9	120.2	119.6
1910.....	<sup>1</sup> 130.8	142.0	115.3	131.4	133.4	<sup>2</sup> 119.9	132.7	130.6	131.5
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	<sup>5</sup> 127.8	148.6	115.3	132.4	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 130.4	140.7	137.8	135.5
Feb.....	<sup>5</sup> 124.4	148.6	115.3	131.3	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 125.4	140.7	136.0	134.1
Mar.....	<sup>5</sup> 130.9	148.6	115.3	133.4	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 122.9	140.7	135.1	134.7
Apr.....	<sup>5</sup> 136.3	138.0	115.3	132.1	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 118.0	127.0	128.9	130.9
May.....	<sup>5</sup> 136.3	138.0	115.3	132.1	127.8	<sup>6</sup> 115.6	127.0	125.4	129.2
June.....	<sup>5</sup> 136.3	138.0	115.3	132.1	127.8	<sup>6</sup> 113.0	127.0	124.5	128.7
July.....	<sup>5</sup> 132.7	138.0	115.3	130.9	127.8	<sup>6</sup> 115.6	127.0	125.4	128.6
Aug.....	<sup>5</sup> 129.0	138.0	115.3	129.7	127.8	<sup>6</sup> 115.6	127.0	125.4	128.6
Sept.....	<sup>5</sup> 129.0	138.0	115.3	129.7	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 118.0	127.0	128.9	129.7
Oct.....	<sup>5</sup> 129.0	143.3	115.3	131.2	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 120.5	136.1	132.7	132.4
Nov.....	<sup>5</sup> 129.0	143.3	115.3	131.2	135.8	<sup>6</sup> 122.9	136.1	133.6	132.9
Dec.....	<sup>5</sup> 129.0	143.3	115.3	131.2	139.8	<sup>6</sup> 122.9	136.1	134.9	133.5

<sup>1</sup> 10-4, Atlantic.

<sup>2</sup> 4-4, Stark A. A.

<sup>3</sup> Including 4-4, Atlantic A. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>4</sup> 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>5</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Shirtings: bleached.					Silk: raw.		
	4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	4-4, Lonsdale.	4-4, Rough Rider.	4-4, Wamsutta <0> XX.	Average.	Italian, classical.	Japan, filatures.	Average.
1890....	116.1	116.2	<sup>1</sup> 110.5	106.6	<sup>2</sup> 112.9	122.7	130.5	126.6
1891....	109.8	113.1	<sup>1</sup> 110.2	106.4	<sup>2</sup> 110.2	98.4	99.8	99.1
1892....	111.0	111.7	<sup>1</sup> 106.3	102.6	<sup>2</sup> 107.4	105.3	107.7	106.5
1893....	114.3	114.4	<sup>1</sup> 105.6	103.5	<sup>2</sup> 110.2	118.2	113.0	115.6
1894....	99.9	100.0	<sup>1</sup> 101.0	100.2	<sup>2</sup> 99.9	86.5	83.7	85.1
1895....	96.2	95.9	<sup>1</sup> 97.1	102.2	<sup>2</sup> 97.6	94.9	94.2	94.6
1896....	95.6	94.2	<sup>1</sup> 101.0	100.3	<sup>2</sup> 97.9	85.3	84.8	85.1
1897....	88.0	87.1	<sup>1</sup> 95.4	98.6	<sup>2</sup> 92.0	85.5	86.2	85.9
1898....	80.2	81.8	<sup>1</sup> 89.5	85.1	<sup>2</sup> 83.8	91.1	90.5	90.8
1899....	88.5	86.1	<sup>1</sup> 82.8	94.1	<sup>2</sup> 87.8	112.1	109.7	110.9
1900....	103.4	100.6	<sup>1</sup> 89.7	101.8	<sup>2</sup> 100.4	106.0	103.7	104.9
1901....	103.0	101.5	<sup>1</sup> 86.8	92.3	<sup>2</sup> 98.9	90.4	87.4	88.9
1902....	103.8	101.9	<sup>1</sup> 87.4	93.4	<sup>2</sup> 98.8	96.5	95.1	95.8
1903....	105.4	103.9	<sup>1</sup> 97.0	102.7	<sup>2</sup> 103.2	106.3	102.9	104.6
1904....	110.2	109.5	<sup>1</sup> 94.7	97.2	<sup>2</sup> 104.7	90.8	90.6	90.7
1905....	102.7	101.7	<sup>1</sup> 96.8	99.4	<sup>2</sup> 101.2	96.5	99.3	97.9
1906....	112.2	110.9	<sup>1</sup> 108.0	109.0	<sup>2</sup> 111.1	101.6	103.6	102.6
1907....	153.4	141.0	<sup>1</sup> 132.8	116.0	<sup>2</sup> 137.4	131.1	125.9	128.5
1908....	125.4	120.1	<sup>1</sup> 107.1	118.0	120.0	98.2	96.8	97.5
1909....	124.7	120.9	<sup>1</sup> 99.9	111.6	116.4	102.9	95.5	99.2
1910....	126.0	122.7	<sup>1</sup> 101.5	120.0	119.8	94.1	87.7	90.9
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	137.4	134.1	<sup>4</sup> 107.9	123.9	128.1	99.4	87.5	93.4
Feb....	137.4	134.1	<sup>4</sup> 107.9	123.9	128.1	94.2	86.3	90.2
Mar....	137.4	134.1	<sup>4</sup> 107.9	123.9	128.1	90.7	82.7	86.7
Apr....	123.6	120.4	<sup>4</sup> 101.9	115.5	117.6	89.6	85.1	87.4
May....	125.4	120.4	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	115.5	117.1	89.6	87.5	88.6
June....	125.4	120.4	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	115.5	117.1	94.2	85.1	89.6
July....	116.8	116.9	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	115.5	114.3	92.5	85.1	88.8
Aug....	120.2	116.9	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	115.5	115.1	91.9	83.9	87.9
Sept....	120.2	116.9	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	115.5	115.1	94.8	85.1	89.9
Oct....	120.2	116.9	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	125.3	117.7	96.0	89.9	93.0
Nov....	123.6	120.4	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	125.3	119.3	98.3	95.9	97.2
Dec....	123.6	120.4	<sup>4</sup> 98.9	125.3	119.3	98.3	98.4	98.5

<sup>1</sup> 4-4, New York Mills.

<sup>2</sup> Including 4-4, Hope. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>3</sup> 4-4, Williamsville A. L.

<sup>4</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.						Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.
	Suitsings.						
	Clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce. <sup>1</sup>	Clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce. <sup>1</sup>	Indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex.	Serge, Fulton Mills 3192. <sup>2</sup>	Trouserings, fancy worsted. <sup>3</sup>	Average.	
1890			116.9			<sup>4</sup> 113.1	113.1
1891			116.9			<sup>4</sup> 113.1	110.7
1892			116.9	<sup>4</sup> 120.9	106.6	<sup>4</sup> 113.4	108.4
1893			114.0	<sup>4</sup> 120.9	106.6	<sup>4</sup> 112.7	111.3
1894			111.1	<sup>4</sup> 90.7	98.9	<sup>4</sup> 98.3	102.2
1895	92.5	93.8	87.1	<sup>4</sup> 90.7	87.9	<sup>4</sup> 89.2	94.8
1896	89.1	87.6	86.0	<sup>4</sup> 81.6	92.3	<sup>4</sup> 87.8	96.0
1897	92.2	93.3	79.1	<sup>4</sup> 87.7	92.3	<sup>4</sup> 88.7	91.9
1898	111.3	111.4	86.0	<sup>4</sup> 99.8	108.9	<sup>4</sup> 103.9	84.3
1899	114.9	113.9	86.0	<sup>4</sup> 107.7	106.6	<sup>4</sup> 106.1	87.0
1900	131.4	133.7	86.0	<sup>4</sup> 107.6	117.6	<sup>4</sup> 115.8	102.2
1901	110.6	111.0	89.6	<sup>4</sup> 106.6	102.2	<sup>4</sup> 104.9	95.5
1902	110.9	108.6	99.2	<sup>4</sup> 105.1	101.8	<sup>4</sup> 105.8	99.0
1903	115.2	112.1	108.8	<sup>4</sup> 100.4	104.6	<sup>4</sup> 109.0	104.1
1904	112.2	109.6	109.1	<sup>4</sup> 102.9	106.2	<sup>4</sup> 109.0	114.3
1905	132.7	129.3	115.6	<sup>4</sup> 128.1	111.6	<sup>4</sup> 122.7	102.1
1906	147.5	146.4	129.3	<sup>4</sup> 138.8	120.6	<sup>4</sup> 134.8	119.0
1907	142.1	139.3	129.3	<sup>4</sup> 139.5	122.3	<sup>4</sup> 133.1	129.4
1908	135.2	133.0	119.0	<sup>4</sup> 132.0	127.6	<sup>4</sup> 124.6	106.0
1909	150.3	147.5	119.0	<sup>4</sup> 142.0	124.1	<sup>4</sup> 135.1	111.3
1910	148.4	144.9	119.0	<sup>5</sup> 138.9	128.8	134.7	121.1
<b>1910.</b>							
Jan.	158.5	149.7	125.9	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	123.6	139.6	132.0
Feb.	158.5	149.7	125.9	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	129.3	140.8	132.0
Mar.	158.5	149.7	125.9	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	129.3	140.8	132.0
Apr.	158.5	149.7	119.0	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	129.3	139.3	113.1
May	158.5	149.7	119.0	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	129.3	139.3	113.1
June	158.5	149.7	119.0	<sup>5</sup> 148.2	129.3	139.3	113.1
July	136.6	138.6	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 128.4	129.3	128.8	113.1
Aug.	136.6	138.6	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 128.4	129.3	128.8	113.1
Sept.	139.3	140.8	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 128.4	129.3	129.7	117.8
Oct.	139.3	140.8	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 130.9	129.3	130.1	120.2
Nov.	139.3	140.8	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 130.9	129.3	130.1	127.2
Dec.	139.3	140.8	115.6	<sup>5</sup> 130.9	129.3	130.1	127.2

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1895-1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Average for 1892-1899=100.0.

<sup>3</sup> Including indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>4</sup> Washington Mills 6700.

<sup>5</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear.			Women's dress goods.						
	Shirts and drawers, white, all wool.	Shirts and drawers, white, merino, 60 per cent wool.	Average.	Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.	Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch.	Poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.	Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.	Average.
1890....	106.2	1106.9	106.6	2119.8	119.3	3111.0	4115.3	5109.9	6108.1	113.9
1891....	110.0	1112.7	111.4	2126.1	119.3	3111.0	4119.9	5109.9	6108.1	115.7
1892....	110.0	1112.7	111.4	2128.2	117.7	3109.6	4119.9	5108.3	6106.3	115.0
1893....	110.0	1112.7	111.4	2111.8	98.4	3106.1	4117.6	5106.7	6104.6	107.5
1894....	92.7	195.4	94.1	284.3	88.7	3102.7	496.8	5100.3	6100.9	95.6
1895....	92.7	192.5	92.6	281.0	83.3	395.8	484.3	597.0	693.7	89.3
1896....	92.7	192.5	92.6	267.5	83.6	393.0	480.7	593.8	693.7	85.4
1897....	92.7	192.5	92.6	282.2	90.3	388.8	482.2	590.5	693.7	88.0
1898....	92.7	195.4	94.1	288.6	94.3	388.8	488.4	590.5	693.7	90.7
1899....	100.4	186.7	93.6	2110.4	104.8	393.0	494.9	593.1	696.6	98.8
1900....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2119.1	108.0	399.9	4118.3	5100.3	6104.6	108.4
1901....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2111.3	104.3	3102.7	4104.5	5100.3	6104.6	104.6
1902....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2111.3	108.0	3102.0	4108.3	599.5	6103.7	105.5
1903....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2114.3	110.5	3101.2	4114.5	597.8	6101.5	106.6
1904....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2117.7	114.5	3110.5	4113.4	5106.7	6112.4	112.5
1905....	100.4	195.4	97.9	2128.4	132.7	3121.4	4131.0	5107.7	6114.9	122.7
1906....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2134.9	141.8	3124.6	4133.3	5109.6	6121.6	127.6
1907....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2134.9	147.0	3127.8	4126.8	5110.1	6124.9	128.6
1908....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2127.1	138.6	3124.6	4126.8	5113.5	6124.9	126.3
1909....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2138.8	146.7	3123.3	4127.9	5110.1	6118.7	127.8
1910....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2146.6	149.9	3124.6	4126.3	5115.4	6121.1	130.9
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4131.1	5115.4	6124.9	133.2
Feb....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4131.1	5115.4	6124.9	133.2
Mar....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4131.1	5115.4	6124.9	133.2
Apr....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4131.1	5115.4	6124.9	133.2
May....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4131.1	5115.4	6124.9	133.2
June....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2150.5	151.5	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6124.9	131.8
July....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6116.6	128.6
Aug....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6116.6	128.6
Sept....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6116.6	128.6
Oct....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6116.6	128.6
Nov....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4122.6	5115.4	6116.6	128.6
Dec....	115.8	1106.0	110.9	2142.7	148.3	3124.6	4124.3	5115.4	6120.0	129.5

<sup>1</sup> 52 per cent wool.

<sup>2</sup> Cashmere, all-wool, 10-11 twill, 38 inch, Atlantic Mills J.

<sup>3</sup> 27-inch.

<sup>4</sup> Franklin sackings, 6-4.

<sup>5</sup> Cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.

<sup>6</sup> Alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.

<sup>7</sup> For method of computing relative price see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>8</sup> Danish cloth, cotton warp and filling. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Cloths and clothing.						Average, cloths and clothing.
	Wool.			Worsted yarns.			
	Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	Ohio, medium fleece ( $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ grade), scoured.	Average.	2-40s, Australian fine.	2-32s, cross-bred stock, white, in skeins.	Average.	
1890....	129.5	134.6	132.1	120.4	<sup>1</sup> 124.1	122.3	<sup>2</sup> 113.5
1891....	124.1	127.5	125.8	121.3	<sup>1</sup> 125.4	123.4	<sup>2</sup> 111.3
1892....	110.7	115.6	113.2	119.6	<sup>1</sup> 114.8	117.2	<sup>2</sup> 109.0
1893....	102.0	101.2	101.6	111.4	<sup>1</sup> 107.6	109.5	<sup>2</sup> 107.2
1894....	80.5	77.6	79.1	91.3	<sup>1</sup> 91.2	91.3	<sup>2</sup> 96.1
1895....	68.2	71.9	70.1	72.9	<sup>1</sup> 75.1	74.0	<sup>2</sup> 92.7
1896....	71.3	69.8	70.6	71.2	<sup>1</sup> 74.5	72.9	<sup>2</sup> 91.3
1897....	89.7	87.6	88.7	83.6	<sup>1</sup> 81.3	82.5	<sup>2</sup> 91.1
1898....	111.3	105.3	108.3	101.2	<sup>1</sup> 99.7	100.5	<sup>2</sup> 93.4
1899....	112.8	108.8	110.8	107.1	<sup>1</sup> 106.3	106.7	<sup>2</sup> 96.7
1900....	119.3	116.0	117.7	118.3	<sup>1</sup> 118.5	118.4	<sup>2</sup> 106.8
1901....	98.7	94.5	96.6	102.2	<sup>1</sup> 102.1	102.2	<sup>2</sup> 101.0
1902....	104.4	97.2	100.8	110.3	<sup>1</sup> 113.1	111.7	<sup>2</sup> 102.0
1903....	118.5	102.1	110.3	115.6	<sup>1</sup> 120.4	118.0	<sup>2</sup> 106.6
1904....	124.2	106.7	115.5	116.6	<sup>1</sup> 116.3	116.5	<sup>2</sup> 109.8
1905....	137.4	117.2	127.3	123.0	<sup>1</sup> 126.4	124.7	<sup>2</sup> 112.0
1906....	129.9	112.3	121.1	127.0	<sup>1</sup> 130.0	128.5	<sup>2</sup> 120.0
1907....	129.9	113.0	121.5	127.3	<sup>1</sup> 128.4	127.9	<sup>2</sup> 126.7
1908....	129.6	107.3	113.3	120.8	<sup>1</sup> 114.4	117.6	<sup>2</sup> 116.9
1909....	133.5	119.0	126.5	128.3	<sup>1</sup> 131.8	130.2	<sup>2</sup> 119.6
1910....	124.2	107.0	115.8	123.0	<sup>1</sup> 124.1	123.7	<sup>2</sup> 123.7
<b>1910.</b>							
Jan.....	130.9	121.7	126.8	127.7	<sup>1</sup> 132.0	130.0	126.9
Feb.....	127.1	121.7	124.9	127.7	<sup>1</sup> 132.0	130.0	126.7
Mar.....	127.1	118.7	123.3	125.2	<sup>1</sup> 132.0	128.7	126.4
Apr.....	127.1	112.6	120.1	122.8	<sup>1</sup> 132.0	127.5	124.6
May.....	127.1	109.6	118.5	122.8	<sup>1</sup> 124.2	123.6	123.8
June.....	127.1	106.5	116.8	122.8	<sup>1</sup> 124.2	123.6	123.3
July.....	123.2	103.5	113.4	122.8	<sup>1</sup> 124.2	123.6	121.8
Aug.....	123.2	100.4	111.8	122.8	<sup>1</sup> 117.1	120.1	121.6
Sept.....	119.4	97.4	108.3	120.3	<sup>1</sup> 117.1	118.8	121.8
Oct.....	119.4	97.4	108.3	120.3	<sup>1</sup> 117.1	118.8	122.4
Nov.....	119.4	97.4	108.3	120.3	<sup>1</sup> 117.1	118.8	122.7
Dec.....	119.4	97.4	108.3	120.3	<sup>1</sup> 119.9	120.3	122.8

<sup>1</sup> 2-40, XXX, white, in skeins.

<sup>2</sup> Including blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling; men's split boots, russet bound top; men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles; linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour; overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool, black; overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough, all wool; overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade; shawls; sheetings: brown 4-4, Atlantic A; shirtings: bleached, 4-4; Hope; suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>3</sup> 2-40, XXXX, white, in skeins.

<sup>4</sup> Including blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling; men's split boots, russet-bound top; men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles; linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour; overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough all wool; overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade; shawls; sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A; shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope; suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce. See explanation, page 336.

<sup>5</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>6</sup> Including overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade. See explanation, page 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.											
	Candles: adaman-line, 6s, 14-oz.	Coal.										Average.
		Anthracite.					Bituminous.					
		Broken.	Chestnut.	Egg.	Stove.	Average.	Georges Creek (at mine).	Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).	Pittsburg (Youghio-gheny).	Average.		
1890....	102.3	103.5	93.3	100.6	97.8	98.8	97.1	108.9	103.3	103.1	100.6	
1891....	102.3	102.3	96.7	104.4	101.6	101.3	106.9	110.5	122.7	113.4	106.4	
1892....	102.3	107.4	109.7	110.8	109.4	109.3	101.3	106.9	116.5	108.2	108.9	
1893....	112.9	105.8	115.9	107.2	110.5	109.9	103.6	107.6	117.9	109.7	109.8	
1894....	110.9	101.5	98.5	94.3	94.9	97.3	92.4	99.8	98.6	96.9	97.1	
1895....	108.7	97.5	82.9	84.3	82.4	86.8	87.2	102.5	93.3	94.3	90.0	
1896....	108.7	97.1	98.9	98.8	100.0	98.7	101.3	97.1	89.1	95.8	97.5	
1897....	95.3	96.4	108.9	105.7	105.8	103.0	93.8	89.0	88.6	90.5	97.6	
1898....	78.4	95.4	98.8	100.2	100.1	98.6	102.7	79.3	87.9	90.0	94.9	
1899....	78.4	93.1	101.4	93.8	97.6	96.5	113.9	98.4	82.6	98.3	97.3	
1900....	135.4	97.1	108.9	99.7	104.0	102.4	135.0	106.0	117.0	119.3	109.7	
1901....	140.7	105.5	120.4	112.9	113.9	113.2	150.5	106.6	117.0	124.7	118.1	
1902....	140.7	110.4	124.0	121.5	117.6	118.4	239.1	148.0	122.4	169.8	140.4	
1903....	127.4	126.2	134.2	134.3	127.1	130.5	269.6	161.8	143.9	191.8	156.7	
1904....	115.1	126.1	134.2	134.2	127.1	130.4	196.9	116.5	132.5	148.6	138.2	
1905....	109.7	125.1	134.1	134.3	127.1	130.2	180.0	114.8	124.4	139.7	134.3	
1906....	98.0	124.8	135.2	135.3	128.1	130.9	174.4	113.9	122.7	137.0	133.5	
1907....	94.8	124.9	134.1	134.2	127.1	130.1	173.0	118.0	128.1	139.7	134.2	
1908....	93.5	124.8	134.1	134.1	127.1	130.1	162.2	112.3	132.3	136.1	132.7	
1909....	92.7	124.8	134.1	133.2	127.0	129.8	155.2	111.3	125.8	131.5	130.6	
1910....	92.7	124.7	133.9	133.9	127.0	129.9	158.5	111.1	125.2	132.1	130.9	
<b>1910.</b>												
Jan.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	136.9	130.4	132.5	157.5	113.4	124.4	132.5	132.6	
Feb.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	157.5	113.0	124.4	132.4	132.6	
Mar.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	157.5	109.4	124.4	130.9	132.0	
Apr.....	92.7	124.7	133.8	123.8	117.3	122.5	157.5	113.0	124.4	132.4	126.8	
May.....	92.7	124.7	126.0	126.5	119.5	124.3	163.2	109.4	124.4	132.5	127.9	
June....	92.7	124.7	128.4	128.4	121.9	126.0	157.5	113.0	124.4	132.4	128.8	
July.....	92.7	124.7	131.4	130.8	124.5	127.9	157.5	107.6	124.4	130.2	129.0	
Aug.....	92.7	124.7	134.4	135.0	127.8	130.5	151.9	109.4	124.4	129.3	130.1	
Sept....	92.7	124.7	136.4	137.1	129.9	132.1	157.5	111.2	124.4	131.6	132.0	
Oct.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	157.5	107.6	124.4	130.2	131.7	
Nov.....	92.7	124.7	137.6	137.7	130.4	132.7	163.2	113.0	126.4	134.7	133.6	
Dec.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	163.2	113.0	132.3	136.7	134.5	



**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Fuel and lighting.							Average, fuel and lighting.
	Coke: Connells-ville, furnace.	Matches: parlor, domestic.	Petroleum.				Average.	
			Crude.	Refined.				
				For export.	150° fire test, water white.	Average.		
1890....	122.7	111.5	95.4	112.9	111.8	112.4	106.7	104.7
1891....	110.4	99.6	73.6	105.5	98.8	102.2	92.6	102.7
1892....	106.5	99.6	61.1	93.8	89.2	81.4	91.5	101.1
1893....	87.1	99.6	70.3	80.4	81.5	81.0	77.4	100.0
1894....	62.3	94.9	92.2	79.4	81.5	80.5	84.4	92.4
1895....	78.0	96.1	149.2	109.6	103.6	106.6	120.8	98.1
1896....	110.4	99.6	129.5	108.2	116.7	112.5	118.1	104.3
1897....	95.2	99.6	86.5	92.0	101.1	96.6	93.2	96.4
1898....	98.8	99.6	100.2	96.8	102.1	99.5	99.7	95.4
1899....	128.7	99.6	142.1	121.9	114.0	118.0	126.0	105.0
1900....	155.8	99.6	148.5	131.6	133.5	132.6	137.9	120.9
1901....	115.6	99.6	132.9	115.4	123.1	119.3	123.8	119.5
1902....	158.2	90.1	135.9	113.1	124.5	118.8	124.5	134.3
1903....	171.5	85.4	174.5	132.5	153.1	142.8	153.4	149.3
1904....	96.4	85.4	178.8	127.3	153.6	140.5	153.2	132.6
1905....	134.7	85.4	152.1	111.2	141.9	126.6	135.1	128.8
1906....	157.5	85.4	175.5	117.4	146.1	131.8	146.3	131.9
1907....	166.3	85.4	190.5	127.0	151.2	139.1	156.2	135.0
1908....	100.6	85.4	195.6	133.9	151.7	143.1	160.6	130.8
1909....	117.9	85.4	182.7	128.7	137.6	133.7	150.0	129.3
1910....	115.9	85.4	147.7	118.6	121.2	120.5	130.6	125.4
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	154.6	85.4	157.1	121.7	132.0	127.4	138.3	131.1
Feb....	147.2	85.4	153.8	121.7	132.0	127.4	137.4	130.3
Mar....	150.2	85.4	153.8	121.7	132.0	127.4	137.4	130.3
Apr....	125.1	85.4	153.8	121.7	132.0	127.4	137.4	125.4
May....	110.4	85.4	148.3	119.4	132.0	126.2	134.9	124.2
June....	107.5	85.4	148.3	119.4	132.0	126.2	134.9	124.5
July....	107.5	85.4	142.8	117.9	120.8	119.9	128.8	123.3
Aug....	107.5	85.4	142.8	117.9	115.2	117.2	126.7	123.5
Sept....	100.1	85.4	142.8	117.9	115.2	117.2	126.7	123.9
Oct....	94.2	85.4	142.8	115.6	103.9	110.5	121.7	122.3
Nov....	91.3	85.4	142.8	114.0	103.9	109.7	121.1	122.9
Dec....	95.7	85.4	142.8	114.0	103.9	109.7	121.1	123.8

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.							
	Bar iron.			Barb wire: galvanized.	Builders' hardware.			
	From mill (Pittsburg market).	From store (Philadelphia market).	Average.		Butts.	Door knobs: steel, bronze plated.	Locks: common mortise.	Average.
1890....	126.9	125.0	126.0	141.2	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7
1891....	117.9	115.9	116.9	127.4	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7
1892....	113.1	114.0	113.6	109.5	96.8	97.8	101.6	98.7
1893....	103.4	103.7	103.6	99.7	98.4	97.8	101.6	99.3
1894....	82.8	81.7	82.3	86.1	95.9	97.8	100.1	97.9
1895....	86.2	87.8	87.0	88.9	100.3	115.1	102.0	105.8
1896....	84.1	85.4	84.8	77.7	104.1	102.1	106.1	104.1
1897....	75.9	79.9	77.9	71.3	96.8	97.8	102.0	98.9
1898....	73.8	78.0	75.9	72.7	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0
1899....	134.5	126.2	130.4	125.5	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0
1900....	148.3	119.5	133.9	134.4	126.6	106.8	96.5	110.0
1901....	124.1	112.2	118.2	120.2	116.8	112.0	91.8	106.9
1902....	133.8	129.9	131.9	116.9	126.6	126.9	104.0	119.2
1903....	122.1	122.0	122.1	108.4	126.6	132.6	110.2	123.1
1904....	102.1	104.9	103.5	99.3	126.6	144.8	125.5	132.3
1905....	129.0	117.1	123.1	94.3	126.6	213.6	183.1	174.4
1906....	126.8	120.7	123.8	96.1	126.6	259.8	221.3	202.6
1907....	131.3	128.7	130.0	104.3	126.6	265.2	244.8	212.2
1908....	109.5	103.7	106.6	103.8	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3
1909....	109.5	107.3	108.5	93.4	130.4	235.7	195.0	191.6
1910....	116.2	112.8	114.6	84.4	151.2	279.9	202.0	216.1
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	127.5	119.5	123.6	92.2	140.7	235.7	183.6	192.9
Feb....	127.5	119.5	123.6	92.2	140.7	235.7	183.6	192.9
Mar....	126.0	119.5	122.8	92.2	140.7	235.7	183.6	192.9
Apr....	123.7	115.9	119.9	85.1	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
May....	118.5	113.4	116.0	85.1	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
June....	116.2	113.4	114.9	85.1	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
July....	112.5	113.4	113.1	85.1	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
Aug....	111.0	107.3	109.2	79.2	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
Sept....	108.8	107.3	108.1	79.2	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
Oct....	108.8	107.3	108.1	79.2	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
Nov....	108.8	107.3	108.1	79.2	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8
Dec....	105.0	107.3	106.3	79.2	154.7	294.6	208.1	223.8

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.								
	Copper.				Lead: pig.	Lead pipe.	Nails.		
	Ingot.	Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	Wire, bare.	Average.			Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	Average.
1890....	127.6	137.1	128.1	130.9	115.5	112.1	125.2	137.1	131.2
1891....	105.8	114.5	112.7	111.0	114.7	116.2	100.3	114.1	107.2
1892....	93.5	96.4	98.2	96.0	108.4	107.6	96.2	101.3	98.8
1893....	88.6	90.4	92.2	90.4	98.2	103.8	92.0	92.1	92.1
1894....	76.8	85.9	79.0	80.6	86.9	92.0	83.6	76.4	80.0
1895....	87.1	85.9	84.6	85.9	85.6	87.2	105.3	98.0	101.7
1896....	88.9	85.9	92.6	89.1	78.7	85.1	148.4	135.3	141.9
1897....	91.7	88.2	93.9	91.3	94.0	89.6	72.9	68.7	70.8
1898....	96.8	84.4	93.9	91.7	99.7	95.5	65.3	66.5	65.9
1899....	143.2	131.1	124.7	133.0	117.6	111.0	110.8	110.4	110.6
1900....	134.6	124.6	123.0	127.4	116.8	106.3	123.1	121.8	122.5
1901....	136.7	125.9	124.0	128.9	115.0	104.8	115.6	109.4	112.5
1902....	97.3	107.5	90.6	98.5	107.9	108.3	116.7	97.3	107.0
1903....	110.9	115.6	102.3	109.6	112.3	107.8	120.2	96.0	108.1
1904....	106.2	108.5	98.2	104.3	116.3	99.5	99.5	88.2	93.9
1905....	127.7	120.1	164.1	121.4	125.7	108.4	99.9	87.7	93.8
1906....	158.9	143.2	144.0	148.7	154.3	133.3	105.7	90.6	98.2
1907....	172.2	168.3	164.1	168.2	144.9	139.2	118.3	97.9	108.1
1908....	116.5	108.0	103.8	107.4	110.8	98.4	106.7	97.1	102.4
1909....	108.6	108.0	101.3	105.9	112.6	100.1	102.3	88.7	95.8
1910....	106.9	108.7	98.0	104.4	117.6	105.0	100.9	87.3	94.4
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	113.9	108.5	102.5	108.2	124.1	108.5	106.7	90.2	98.7
Feb....	112.9	108.5	102.5	107.9	123.6	113.3	104.0	90.2	97.4
Mar....	110.8	114.5	100.8	108.6	122.0	113.3	106.7	90.2	98.7
Apr....	109.8	114.5	100.8	108.2	115.7	108.3	106.7	90.2	98.7
May....	103.1	114.5	97.3	104.9	115.5	103.4	106.7	90.2	98.7
June....	106.1	108.5	97.3	103.9	115.0	103.4	102.6	90.2	96.8
July....	102.6	108.5	95.6	102.1	115.5	101.7	102.6	90.2	96.8
Aug....	104.0	108.5	95.6	102.6	115.5	101.7	97.1	83.3	90.5
Sept....	104.6	108.5	95.6	102.8	115.5	101.7	95.8	83.3	89.8
Oct....	103.6	108.5	95.6	102.4	115.5	101.7	95.8	83.3	89.8
Nov....	105.6	100.4	95.6	100.4	115.5	101.7	93.0	83.3	88.6
Dec....	106.7	100.4	97.3	101.4	118.1	101.7	93.0	83.3	88.6

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.								
	Pig iron.					Quick-silver.	Silver: bar, fine.	Spelter: western.	Steel billets.
	Bessemer.	Foundry No. 1.	Foundry No. 2.	Gray forge, southern, coke.	Average.				
1890....	137.0	124.3	131.4	130.8	130.9	130.5	140.6	122.6	141.5
1891....	115.8	118.4	117.9	112.9	116.3	112.3	132.2	112.4	117.7
1892....	104.3	106.4	105.5	106.3	105.6	100.9	116.9	102.9	109.8
1893....	93.4	98.1	95.3	95.9	95.7	93.2	104.4	90.7	94.9
1894....	82.6	85.5	83.1	80.6	83.0	85.7	85.5	78.5	77.0
1895....	92.3	88.5	89.4	93.1	90.8	91.8	88.5	80.1	85.9
1896....	88.1	87.5	90.2	86.6	88.1	89.0	91.0	88.7	87.5
1897....	75.0	81.7	77.4	79.4	78.0	92.2	81.1	93.1	70.1
1898....	73.5	76.8	76.8	78.6	77.3	97.0	78.9	100.2	71.1
1899....	123.1	130.8	132.9	135.8	134.4	107.3	80.8	130.1	144.6
1900....	141.5	135.0	141.8	140.7	139.8	121.0	82.9	97.8	116.4
1901....	115.7	107.2	112.8	113.2	112.2	118.5	79.7	89.6	112.1
1902....	150.0	149.9	162.7	158.8	155.4	115.5	70.5	107.7	142.1
1903....	137.7	134.5	146.6	146.4	141.3	113.4	72.4	123.5	129.7
1904....	99.8	105.2	104.4	105.3	103.7	105.5	77.2	113.9	103.0
1905....	118.7	120.8	125.7	130.7	124.0	97.4	81.5	131.0	111.6
1906....	141.8	141.7	147.6	149.1	145.1	98.6	90.0	137.2	127.5
1907....	165.8	161.4	182.9	189.3	174.9	97.1	88.1	136.5	135.9
1908....	123.9	119.6	124.5	129.6	124.8	109.1	71.4	105.1	122.2
1909....	126.3	120.3	125.7	134.7	127.1	112.9	69.6	121.9	114.4
1910....	124.8	117.3	122.4	131.4	124.3	116.1	72.4	124.6	117.9
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	144.4	131.7	137.1	149.9	141.1	128.7	70.9	138.9	127.8
Feb....	140.4	129.6	137.1	144.3	138.2	123.4	69.7	135.6	127.8
Mar....	135.0	125.0	131.4	142.0	133.7	123.4	69.6	127.2	127.8
Apr....	133.1	123.3	128.5	134.1	130.2	118.0	72.0	123.9	124.3
May....	127.2	118.2	125.6	129.6	125.5	118.0	72.8	113.9	121.3
June....	120.6	115.8	122.8	128.5	122.3	114.4	72.3	117.3	117.5
July....	119.0	113.1	118.0	127.4	119.7	114.4	73.3	115.0	115.5
Aug....	116.8	111.5	116.1	125.1	117.7	114.4	72.0	116.2	113.8
Sept....	115.4	111.5	113.2	124.0	116.3	111.7	72.3	119.5	113.4
Oct....	115.4	110.2	113.2	124.0	116.0	111.7	75.1	123.9	110.3
Nov....	114.7	109.4	114.1	124.0	115.8	111.7	75.3	131.6	108.6
Dec....	115.4	108.1	112.2	124.0	115.2	102.8	73.8	132.7	106.8

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Steel rails.	Steel sheets; black, No. 27. <sup>1</sup>	Tin: Pig.	Tin plates; domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 by 20. <sup>2</sup>	Tools.					
					Augers, extra.	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.	Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.
1890....	121.9	.....	115.5	<sup>3</sup> 104.6	118.2	120.4	110.9	106.7	96.9	107.4
1891....	114.8	.....	110.3	<sup>3</sup> 116.4	118.2	118.3	110.9	104.6	96.9	107.4
1892....	115.1	.....	110.9	<sup>3</sup> 115.7	118.2	106.5	110.9	102.2	96.9	107.4
1893....	107.9	.....	109.0	<sup>3</sup> 117.1	111.9	106.5	102.1	101.6	96.9	107.4
1894....	92.1	104.9	98.7	<sup>3</sup> 106.7	95.9	100.9	91.5	97.3	96.9	104.3
1895....	93.4	108.9	76.5	<sup>3</sup> 84.4	82.9	98.0	90.3	95.4	97.6	93.9
1896....	107.4	96.0	72.4	<sup>3</sup> 91.8	86.7	88.4	94.7	91.2	105.2	93.0
1897....	71.9	87.1	74.0	<sup>3</sup> 89.2	88.6	83.9	90.3	94.4	105.2	93.0
1898....	67.6	84.8	84.5	<sup>3</sup> 85.4	88.6	70.9	90.8	96.3	100.6	93.0
1899....	107.9	119.2	143.2	122.7	91.1	97.1	107.6	109.7	107.0	93.0
1900....	123.9	130.8	163.7	137.0	124.4	102.9	127.6	127.3	115.9	107.0
1901....	104.9	140.6	142.6	122.7	105.7	88.8	121.4	123.1	117.2	110.4
1902....	107.4	129.9	144.2	120.7	111.9	103.0	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2
1903....	107.4	116.1	153.4	115.4	143.7	107.6	147.8	123.1	129.0	115.7
1904....	107.4	93.8	152.5	105.5	149.3	123.3	158.4	122.0	129.0	115.7
1905....	107.4	99.1	170.3	108.5	190.7	134.7	209.5	121.6	129.0	115.7
1906....	107.4	105.8	213.6	113.1	221.8	143.1	221.1	119.8	129.0	129.3
1907....	107.4	111.6	211.1	119.8	223.9	144.9	234.3	117.0	129.0	115.7
1908....	107.4	107.1	160.2	113.9	223.9	144.9	198.0	111.9	129.0	115.7
1909....	107.4	99.6	161.1	109.4	198.5	142.4	175.2	109.5	129.0	115.7
1910....	107.4	101.3	186.3	112.5	195.1	145.2	183.5	109.1	129.8	125.4
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	107.4	104.9	180.6	112.5	175.9	133.2	132.0	109.1	129.0	115.7
Feb....	107.4	104.9	177.0	112.5	175.9	133.2	132.0	109.1	129.0	115.7
Mar....	107.4	104.9	179.1	112.5	175.9	133.2	132.0	109.1	129.0	115.7
Apr....	107.4	104.9	178.1	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
May....	107.4	104.9	178.1	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
June....	107.4	104.9	179.2	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
July....	107.4	100.4	179.2	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
Aug....	107.4	98.2	180.8	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
Sept....	107.4	95.1	197.2	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
Oct....	107.4	96.0	198.8	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
Nov....	107.4	98.2	200.4	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6
Dec....	107.4	96.0	206.7	112.5	201.5	149.2	200.6	109.1	130.1	128.6

<sup>1</sup> Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899=100.0.

<sup>2</sup> Average for 1896-1899=100.0.

<sup>3</sup> Imported, Bessemer, coke, I. C., 14 by 20. Average for 1890-1898=100.0.

<sup>4</sup> Average for domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 by 20; and imported, Bessemer, coke, I. C., 14 by 20. See explanation, page 336.

**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Metals and implements.									
	Tools.							Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.	Zinc: sheet.	Average, metals and implements.
	Saws.			Shovels: Ames No. 2.	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	Average.			
	Cross-cut, Disston No. 2.	Hand, Disston No. 7.	Average.							
1890.....	100.0	112.7	106.4	100.1	100.0	106.1	107.2	130.5	114.0	1119.2
1891.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	100.1	100.0	106.1	105.6	132.5	107.7	1111.2
1892.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	100.1	100.0	109.1	104.5	139.1	103.4	1108.7
1893.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	100.1	100.0	107.6	103.0	139.1	94.0	1100.0
1894.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	94.7	100.0	104.0	98.6	103.2	74.4	1190.7
1895.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	94.7	100.0	97.2	95.3	74.0	85.1	1192.7
1896.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	99.3	100.0	95.4	95.7	68.4	93.0	1193.0
1897.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	100.8	100.0	89.7	95.0	56.3	93.0	1186.7
1898.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	100.8	100.0	84.1	93.9	60.3	103.5	1186.6
1899.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	109.4	100.0	100.7	101.3	96.2	131.9	114.4
1900.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	115.9	100.0	109.4	111.8	120.5	114.8	120.7
1901.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	115.9	100.0	128.7	110.0	69.2	104.7	111.5
1902.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	118.9	100.0	131.5	114.6	63.0	107.9	117.9
1903.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	102.0	100.0	132.7	118.2	72.4	113.3	117.2
1904.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	97.3	100.0	109.1	118.4	62.6	105.6	109.6
1905.....	100.0	98.6	99.3	96.9	100.0	106.1	127.5	69.9	128.5	122.6
1906.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	96.9	100.0	115.9	134.4	69.9	135.0	135.5
1907.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	147.4	115.7	80.7	140.9	143.2
1908.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.4	100.0	147.4	113.6	66.2	121.3	125.4
1909.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	96.9	100.0	155.2	111.1	76.6	125.1	124.8
1910.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	98.4	100.0	151.3	112.4	98.5	132.2	128.5
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	96.9	100.0	155.2	106.8	89.4	138.6	129.7
Feb.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	96.9	100.0	155.2	106.8	99.3	130.9	129.3
Mar.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	155.2	107.1	99.3	134.2	128.9
Apr.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	155.2	114.7	99.3	134.2	131.5
May.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	155.2	114.7	99.3	129.9	129.9
June.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	155.2	114.7	99.3	129.9	129.1
July.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	147.4	114.2	99.3	129.9	128.2
Aug.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	147.4	114.2	99.3	129.9	127.0
Sept.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	147.4	114.2	99.3	129.9	127.0
Oct.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.0	147.4	114.2	99.3	129.9	127.2
Nov.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	94.7	100.0	147.4	113.6	99.3	134.2	127.1
Dec.....	100.0	101.3	100.7	94.7	100.0	147.4	113.6	99.3	134.2	126.8

<sup>1</sup> Including tin plates: imported, Bessemer, coke, I. C., 14 by 20. See explanation, page 336.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.							
	Brick: common domestic.	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Cement.			Doors: pine.	Lime: common.	Linseed oil: raw.
			Portland, domestic. <sup>1</sup>	Rosendale.	Average.			
1890....	118.0	110.6	.....	118.8	118.8	125.8	117.5	135.8
1891....	102.6	112.7	.....	106.2	106.2	114.4	109.5	106.8
1892....	103.7	114.0	.....	109.2	109.2	114.4	111.5	90.0
1893....	104.9	105.5	.....	100.0	100.0	112.1	111.5	102.2
1894....	89.9	90.8	.....	104.5	104.5	96.1	101.8	115.6
1895....	95.5	91.0	98.6	96.1	97.4	83.5	93.8	115.6
1896....	91.0	89.6	100.2	93.9	97.1	76.6	83.3	81.2
1897....	88.8	92.7	98.5	84.8	91.7	74.3	86.3	72.2
1898....	103.4	94.1	100.1	85.7	92.9	84.6	89.0	86.5
1899....	102.2	98.4	102.6	100.8	101.7	118.2	95.8	94.1
1900....	94.4	108.3	108.1	114.6	111.4	145.5	82.0	138.7
1901....	103.7	99.8	94.7	114.8	104.8	173.1	92.9	140.0
1902....	96.8	93.4	97.7	97.5	97.6	194.1	96.7	130.8
1903....	106.2	106.6	101.6	100.3	101.0	158.2	94.5	91.9
1904....	134.7	103.6	73.2	90.4	81.8	154.6	99.0	91.7
1905....	143.7	109.7	71.5	93.9	82.7	163.2	106.9	103.1
1906....	153.7	119.6	78.9	107.1	93.0	153.5	113.7	89.3
1907....	110.7	120.8	82.4	107.1	94.8	167.5	113.9	95.7
1908....	91.8	112.7	73.1	107.1	89.5	161.3	125.4	96.5
1909....	114.8	110.4	70.7	107.1	88.0	164.2	125.4	127.9
1910....	102.8	119.9	72.5	106.6	89.0	154.8	125.4	186.7
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	121.3	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	167.4	125.4	167.6
Feb....	123.6	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	167.4	125.4	169.8
Mar....	107.9	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	167.4	125.4	169.8
Apr....	107.9	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	155.4	125.4	128.6
May....	107.9	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	155.4	125.4	185.2
June....	105.6	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	155.4	125.4	180.8
July....	103.4	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	155.4	125.4	174.2
Aug....	92.1	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	148.9	125.4	198.5
Sept....	89.9	118.9	71.6	107.1	88.6	148.9	125.4	198.5
Oct....	89.9	123.2	71.6	107.1	88.6	148.9	125.4	198.5
Nov....	94.4	123.2	77.1	104.3	90.8	143.4	125.4	209.5
Dec....	89.9	123.2	77.1	104.3	90.8	143.4	125.4	209.5

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1895-1899=100.0.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Lumber.									
	Hem- lock.	Maple: hard.	Oak: white.			Pine.				
			Plain.	Quar- tered.	Aver- age.	White, boards.			Yellow, siding.	Average.
No. 2 barn.						Uppers.	Aver- age.			
1890....	105.2	100.0	101.2	95.9	98.6	98.1	94.7	96.4	112.4	101.7
1891....	104.1	100.0	101.5	99.8	100.7	99.4	96.7	98.1	108.1	101.4
1892....	102.8	100.0	102.7	98.7	100.7	100.2	98.9	99.6	100.2	99.8
1893....	100.3	100.0	103.5	98.7	101.1	108.9	104.2	106.6	100.2	104.4
1894....	97.9	100.0	99.5	95.2	97.4	106.2	99.7	103.0	100.2	102.0
1895....	93.2	100.0	96.8	99.2	98.0	100.8	98.8	99.8	91.6	97.1
1896....	93.3	100.0	96.3	101.5	99.2	96.4	100.2	98.3	88.9	95.2
1897....	92.0	100.0	96.8	100.3	98.6	92.5	99.5	96.0	89.0	93.7
1898....	98.2	100.0	96.8	97.8	97.3	90.6	99.0	94.8	100.9	96.8
1899....	113.0	100.1	104.1	112.7	108.4	106.9	108.4	107.7	108.5	107.9
1900....	137.9	103.8	109.1	120.1	114.6	125.7	123.5	124.6	112.2	120.5
1901....	125.4	100.8	98.2	110.2	104.2	122.0	129.8	125.9	106.5	119.4
1902....	132.4	107.8	109.2	117.5	113.4	137.3	160.7	149.0	113.7	137.2
1903....	140.4	119.5	119.8	139.3	129.6	140.3	171.8	156.1	113.7	141.9
1904....	142.1	117.0	124.2	150.4	137.3	134.4	174.0	154.2	116.0	141.5
1905....	149.4	115.1	126.5	149.5	138.0	141.2	176.1	158.7	131.9	150.7
1906....	183.0	117.0	134.7	147.5	141.1	173.9	182.0	178.0	158.9	171.6
1907....	186.0	121.7	147.5	149.0	148.3	195.7	200.2	198.0	165.2	187.0
1908....	174.5	119.3	131.7	149.3	140.5	190.3	198.1	194.2	171.8	189.0
1909....	172.1	117.0	129.4	157.1	142.9	194.1	191.8	193.1	182.7	194.4
1910....	172.4	120.0	144.9	163.9	154.4	200.1	203.7	202.1	177.4	196.1
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	175.5	117.0	141.6	159.3	150.7	198.8	196.9	198.0	176.4	193.5
Feb....	175.5	117.0	141.6	163.9	152.8	198.8	196.9	198.0	178.4	194.6
Mar....	175.5	117.0	146.9	163.9	155.7	198.8	196.9	198.0	178.4	194.6
Apr....	173.5	117.0	146.9	163.9	155.7	198.8	196.9	198.0	178.4	194.6
May....	173.5	117.0	146.9	163.9	155.7	198.8	196.9	198.0	178.4	194.6
June....	173.5	120.7	146.9	163.9	155.7	201.4	211.3	206.6	178.4	198.9
July....	* 173.5	* 120.7	* 146.9	* 163.9	* 155.7	* 201.4	* 211.3	* 206.6	* 178.4	* 198.9
Aug....	* 173.5	* 120.7	* 146.9	* 163.9	* 155.7	* 201.4	* 211.3	* 206.6	* 178.4	* 198.9
Sept....	173.5	120.7	146.9	163.9	155.7	201.4	211.3	206.6	175.0	197.1
Oct....	173.5	120.7	141.6	168.9	152.8	201.4	211.3	206.6	175.0	197.1
Nov....	158.8	126.4	144.3	163.9	154.2	201.4	211.3	206.6	178.0	198.7
Dec....	171.4	126.4	145.6	163.5	155.0	201.4	207.2	204.5	178.0	197.6

\* Average for siding and flooring. See explanation, page 349.

\* Including pine: yellow, flooring. See explanation, page 349.

\* Nominal price.

\* Average for siding and flooring; nominal price. See explanation, page 349.

\* Including pine: yellow, flooring, nominal price. See explanation, page 349.



**TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.**

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Lumber.			Oxide of zinc.	Plate glass: polished.			Putty.	Rosin: good, strained.	
	Poplar.	Spruce.	Average.		Area 3 to 5 square feet.	Area 5 to 10 square feet.	Average.			
1890....	97.2	113.5	102.0	106.3	146.0	134.9	140.5	110.8	96.1	
1891....	97.2	99.1	100.7	104.8	143.3	132.9	138.1	110.8	102.4	
1892....	97.6	103.5	100.5	106.5	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.9	93.2	
1893....	107.2	96.0	102.1	103.3	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.3	87.6	
1894....	101.2	88.6	95.7	93.3	90.9	86.7	88.8	99.4	86.9	
1895....	98.8	99.3	97.6	87.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	91.8	108.4	
1896....	98.8	99.3	97.2	95.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	91.8	121.2	
1897....	97.8	97.6	96.2	94.3	55.1	61.7	58.4	91.8	112.0	
1898....	95.6	95.8	97.2	99.0	74.4	82.9	78.7	91.8	98.7	
1899....	108.5	107.3	107.7	109.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	106.3	93.5	
1900....	120.2	121.1	119.3	112.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	120.3	111.3	
1901....	117.0	125.4	115.0	109.5	88.2	94.4	91.3	94.9	106.3	
1902....	134.2	134.2	127.4	110.0	70.9	79.2	75.1	121.5	112.0	
1903....	158.3	133.7	137.4	115.8	72.3	83.1	77.7	89.2	153.9	
1904....	160.5	142.9	140.2	115.8	62.7	70.3	66.5	69.6	196.8	
1905....	153.7	149.3	144.0	116.3	66.3	71.8	69.1	69.0	237.7	
1906....	162.5	178.0	159.7	127.0	76.1	77.7	76.9	75.3	278.8	
1907....	185.2	167.3	168.6	134.5	77.2	80.1	78.7	75.9	304.0	
1908....	185.8	144.9	164.0	128.3	58.2	64.8	61.5	75.9	227.9	
1909....	183.7	176.0	169.2	129.3	67.7	66.4	67.3	75.9	243.1	
1910....	196.1	171.4	173.7	134.5	83.6	81.9	83.1	72.8	363.4	
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan.....	188.1	174.2	171.3	134.5	80.6	75.4	78.3	75.9	291.7	
Feb.....	188.1	174.2	172.2	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	305.6	
Mar.....	188.1	174.2	172.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	316.0	
Apr.....	194.5	174.2	173.3	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	322.9	
May.....	200.8	174.2	173.8	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	312.5	
June.....	200.8	174.2	175.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	312.5	
July.....	<sup>2</sup> 200.8	<sup>2</sup> 174.2	<sup>2</sup> 175.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	368.1	
Aug.....	<sup>2</sup> 200.8	<sup>2</sup> 174.2	<sup>2</sup> 175.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	420.2	
Sept.....	200.8	167.3	174.6	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	423.6	
Oct.....	200.8	167.3	173.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	444.5	
Nov.....	200.8	167.3	174.2	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	423.6	
Dec.....	197.7	167.3	174.9	134.5	83.9	82.5	83.5	72.8	420.2	

<sup>1</sup> Including pine: yellow, flooring. See explanation, page 349.

<sup>2</sup> Nominal price.

<sup>3</sup> Including pine: yellow, flooring; nominal price. See explanation, page 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Shingles.			Tar.	Turpen- tine: spirits of.	Window glass: American, single.			Average, lumber and building mate- rials.
	Cypress.	Red cedar, 16 inches long.	Average.			Firsts, 6 by 8 to 10 by 15 inches.	Thirds, 6 by 8 to 10 by 15 inches.	Average.	
1890....	118.7	<sup>1</sup> 102.6	110.7	122.4	122.0	103.6	98.2	100.9	111.8
1891....	115.2	<sup>1</sup> 106.9	111.1	131.4	113.5	102.8	97.3	100.1	108.4
1892....	111.7	<sup>1</sup> 104.4	108.1	107.9	96.5	92.7	87.7	90.2	102.8
1893....	106.3	<sup>1</sup> 102.8	104.6	86.8	89.8	99.4	94.0	96.7	101.9
1894....	99.2	<sup>1</sup> 100.2	99.7	90.6	87.7	92.6	89.8	91.2	96.3
1895....	93.9	<sup>1</sup> 98.8	96.4	94.8	87.4	74.3	76.5	75.4	94.1
1896....	88.6	<sup>1</sup> 96.5	92.6	84.0	82.1	83.8	88.0	85.9	93.4
1897....	83.3	<sup>1</sup> 94.6	89.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	107.9	105.1	90.4
1898....	88.6	<sup>1</sup> 94.9	91.8	91.1	96.4	122.9	128.8	125.9	95.8
1899....	94.4	<sup>1</sup> 98.3	96.4	103.4	137.0	125.9	131.9	128.9	105.8
1900....	101.0	<sup>1</sup> 106.9	104.0	113.1	142.7	125.5	127.5	126.5	115.7
1901....	101.0	<sup>1</sup> 111.9	106.5	106.4	111.5	191.9	180.4	186.2	116.7
1902....	94.7	<sup>2</sup> 123.0	108.9	110.0	141.8	149.6	141.0	145.3	118.8
1903....	91.0	<sup>2</sup> 125.1	108.1	139.4	171.0	122.7	118.7	120.7	121.4
1904....	92.2	<sup>2</sup> 122.5	107.4	139.4	172.2	134.2	128.0	131.1	122.7
1905....	96.6	<sup>2</sup> 119.9	108.3	145.9	187.7	128.5	117.5	123.0	127.7
1906....	114.9	<sup>2</sup> 157.2	136.1	162.5	198.9	135.7	124.0	129.9	140.1
1907....	149.8	<sup>2</sup> 191.5	170.7	193.3	189.8	130.8	123.2	127.0	146.9
1908....	125.4	<sup>2</sup> 143.0	135.2	132.8	135.6	109.7	103.4	106.5	<sup>4</sup> 133.1
1909....	115.8	<sup>2</sup> 142.4	129.8	135.9	146.8	107.8	101.6	104.7	<sup>4</sup> 138.4
1910....	123.8	<sup>2</sup> 142.7	134.4	187.1	204.3	136.2	128.5	132.3	<sup>4</sup> 153.2
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan.....	127.6	<sup>2</sup> 145.7	137.9	166.0	177.2	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 149.3
Feb.....	136.5	<sup>2</sup> 149.2	144.5	166.0	189.2	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 151.5
Mar.....	136.5	<sup>2</sup> 152.8	146.1	166.0	188.5	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 151.3
Apr.....	127.6	<sup>2</sup> 156.3	142.8	166.0	188.5	141.3	133.2	137.2	<sup>4</sup> 152.0
May.....	127.6	<sup>2</sup> 149.2	139.5	166.0	187.0	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 151.2
June....	124.1	<sup>2</sup> 142.1	134.3	186.8	177.2	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 151.6
July.....	118.7	<sup>2</sup> 142.1	131.3	186.8	201.2	141.3	133.2	137.2	<sup>4</sup> 153.6
Aug.....	118.7	<sup>2</sup> 138.6	129.7	186.8	213.9	141.3	133.2	137.2	<sup>4</sup> 155.2
Sept....	118.7	<sup>2</sup> 138.6	129.7	207.5	222.9	141.3	133.2	137.2	<sup>4</sup> 155.9
Oct.....	115.2	<sup>2</sup> 135.0	126.1	215.8	228.8	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 155.9
Nov.....	115.2	<sup>2</sup> 131.4	124.5	215.8	242.3	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 156.5
Dec.....	118.7	<sup>2</sup> 131.4	126.5	215.8	234.8	133.9	126.2	130.0	<sup>4</sup> 156.4

<sup>1</sup> Shingles: white pine, 18 inches long.

<sup>2</sup> Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX. For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>3</sup> For method of computing relative price, see pages 348 and 349.

<sup>4</sup> Including pine: yellow, flooring. See explanation, page 349.

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Alcohol: grain.	Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.	Alum: lump.	Brimstone: crude, seconds.	Glycerin: refined.	Muriatic acid: 20°.	Opium: natural, in cases.	Quinine: American.	Sulphuric acid: 66°.	Average, drugs and chemicals.
1890....	92.5	119.2	109.0	102.2	126.3	100.0	111.0	133.1	98.9	110.2
1891....	98.9	121.6	94.6	138.2	109.9	94.2	82.4	102.0	91.0	103.6
1892....	95.6	136.0	95.8	116.7	99.8	116.3	70.8	88.7	106.7	102.9
1893....	97.3	135.4	104.2	90.5	96.2	97.1	101.3	87.4	95.5	100.5
1894....	96.1	75.5	101.2	80.1	85.3	84.6	96.8	106.5	82.0	89.8
1895....	104.0	90.9	95.8	75.5	86.1	79.8	78.0	102.0	78.7	87.9
1896....	102.7	89.1	98.2	86.8	119.4	72.1	88.6	97.8	78.7	92.6
1897....	101.6	72.9	99.4	97.2	93.5	104.8	99.2	74.3	106.7	94.4
1898....	103.8	78.6	98.8	110.7	88.5	123.1	141.6	87.2	127.0	106.6
1899....	107.6	80.8	100.6	102.1	95.0	129.8	130.2	120.9	134.8	111.3
1900....	106.5	83.9	104.8	102.2	108.3	129.8	135.6	135.2	134.8	115.7
1901....	109.7	64.2	104.8	106.3	107.5	144.2	136.8	123.0	140.4	115.2
1902....	107.4	67.3	104.8	113.2	103.2	161.5	120.0	104.7	146.1	114.2
1903....	106.9	62.0	103.6	107.9	103.4	153.8	130.6	102.6	142.7	112.6
1904....	108.6	61.6	104.8	105.2	99.8	153.8	116.5	94.8	144.9	110.0
1905....	108.3	70.8	104.8	102.8	88.5	153.8	128.5	85.4	139.3	109.1
1906....	110.0	73.4	104.8	107.1	80.7	129.8	125.0	67.4	112.4	101.2
1907....	112.6	41.8	104.8	103.9	98.9	129.8	209.6	72.2	112.4	109.6
1908....	117.7	44.8	104.8	105.3	106.6	129.8	199.8	63.7	114.6	110.4
1909....	116.8	52.4	104.8	106.3	121.5	128.8	195.3	57.2	112.4	112.4
1910....	113.9	52.4	104.8	106.3	153.1	125.0	227.6	56.9	112.4	117.0
<b>1910.</b>										
Jan....	116.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	137.6	125.0	243.6	56.9	112.4	116.7
Feb....	116.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	141.2	125.0	239.4	56.9	112.4	116.8
Mar....	116.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	143.0	125.0	230.9	56.9	112.4	116.4
Apr....	116.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	141.2	125.0	230.9	56.9	112.4	116.2
May....	112.9	52.4	104.8	106.3	139.4	125.0	254.2	56.9	112.4	117.1
June....	112.0	52.4	104.8	106.3	143.0	125.0	247.9	56.9	112.4	117.0
July....	111.6	52.4	104.8	106.3	146.5	125.0	239.4	56.9	112.4	116.8
Aug....	111.6	52.4	104.8	106.3	148.3	125.0	226.7	56.9	112.4	116.2
Sept....	113.8	52.4	104.8	106.3	168.0	125.0	211.8	56.9	112.4	117.5
Oct....	114.3	52.4	104.8	106.3	171.6	125.0	205.5	56.9	112.4	117.5
Nov....	112.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	171.6	125.0	194.9	56.9	112.4	116.6
Dec....	112.5	52.4	104.8	106.3	185.8	125.0	205.5	56.9	112.4	118.8

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	House-furnishing goods.								
	Earthenware.				Furniture.				
	Plates, cream-colored.	Plates, white granite.	Teacups and saucers, white granite.	Average.	Bedroom sets.	Chairs, bedroom, maple.	Chairs, kitchen.	Tables, kitchen.	Average.
1890....	108.0	109.1	109.6	108.9	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1891....	108.6	108.9	107.4	106.6	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1892....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	113.7	110.6	111.1	103.9	108.8
1893....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	104.2	110.6	111.1	103.9	107.5
1894....	101.0	101.9	102.8	101.9	104.2	96.9	91.5	98.7	97.8
1895....	94.6	92.9	94.4	94.0	94.3	96.9	91.5	98.7	95.4
1896....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	96.9	91.5	95.6	91.7
1897....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	80.7	91.5	95.6	87.7
1898....	100.4	100.8	98.0	99.7	94.7	82.7	86.6	95.6	89.9
1899....	101.7	102.9	99.2	101.3	95.7	98.9	105.7	100.1	100.1
1900....	106.6	108.1	104.3	106.3	106.6	129.1	136.1	108.1	120.0
1901....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	106.6	113.0	124.2	108.1	113.0
1902....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	118.4	128.5	108.1	116.6
1903....	115.4	111.4	107.4	111.4	115.3	127.8	130.7	108.1	120.5
1904....	113.8	110.4	106.4	110.2	116.1	129.1	124.7	108.1	119.5
1905....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	117.0	129.1	124.2	108.1	119.6
1906....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	122.8	143.9	134.0	114.3	128.8
1907....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	137.4	161.4	151.4	124.7	143.7
1908....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	134.3	152.0	156.3	124.7	142.1
1909....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	132.8	145.3	145.9	124.7	137.7
1910....	104.8	103.2	99.5	102.5	145.0	145.3	143.8	138.6	144.2
<b>1910.</b>									
Jan....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	140.4	145.3	143.8	124.7	139.2
Feb....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	140.4	145.3	143.8	135.1	142.0
Mar....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	140.4	145.3	143.8	135.1	142.0
Apr....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	135.1	143.6
May....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	135.1	143.6
June....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	135.1	143.6
July....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	135.1	143.6
Aug....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	145.5	146.5
Sept....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	145.5	146.5
Oct....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	145.5	146.5
Nov....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	145.5	146.5
Dec....	105.0	103.4	99.8	102.7	146.5	145.3	143.8	145.5	146.5

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	House-furnishing goods.										Average, house-furnishing goods.
	Glassware.				Table cutlery.			Woodenware.			
	Nap-pies, 4-inch.	Pitch-ers, 1-gallon, com-mon.	Tum-blers, 1-pint, com-mon.	Aver-age.	Car-vers, stag handles.	Knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	Aver-age.	Pails, oak-grained.	Tubs, oak-grained.	Aver-age.	
1890....	107.1	106.4	101.4	105.0	100.0	127.9	114.0	122.6	122.5	122.6	111.1
1891....	107.1	106.4	112.7	108.7	100.0	127.9	114.0	111.6	116.3	114.0	110.2
1892....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	113.0	106.5	103.9	103.9	103.9	106.5
1893....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	118.8	90.8	104.8	101.1	97.1	99.1	104.9
1894....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	90.8	95.4	96.9	95.6	96.3	100.1
1895....	107.1	106.4	104.2	105.9	100.0	90.8	95.4	86.3	92.8	89.6	96.5
1896....	89.3	106.4	101.4	99.0	100.0	90.8	95.4	97.2	92.8	95.0	94.0
1897....	89.3	85.1	95.8	90.1	93.8	82.5	88.2	95.6	92.8	94.2	89.8
1898....	89.3	85.1	90.0	88.2	93.8	90.8	82.3	87.3	92.8	90.1	92.0
1899....	89.3	85.1	73.2	82.5	93.8	94.9	94.4	97.5	93.4	95.5	95.1
1900....	89.3	85.1	101.4	91.9	93.8	94.9	94.4	114.9	107.0	111.0	106.1
1901....	125.0	110.6	101.4	112.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	110.9
1902....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.2
1903....	125.0	110.6	99.5	111.7	93.8	107.3	100.6	122.2	107.6	114.9	113.0
1904....	125.0	97.9	90.1	104.3	93.8	110.0	101.9	130.9	107.6	119.3	111.7
1905....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	93.8	110.4	102.1	130.9	107.6	119.3	109.1
1906....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	93.8	99.8	96.8	130.9	107.6	119.3	111.0
1907....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	100.0	107.0	103.5	151.7	118.8	135.3	118.5
1908....	108.9	82.0	74.6	88.7	93.8	89.4	91.8	161.7	122.5	141.9	114.0
1909....	104.5	84.8	75.6	88.9	93.8	82.5	88.3	147.6	122.5	135.7	111.7
1910....	100.9	80.2	67.6	83.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	119.7	133.6	111.6
<b>1910.</b>											
Jan....	98.2	68.1	67.6	78.2	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	122.5	135.1	109.1
Feb....	98.2	68.1	67.6	78.2	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	122.5	135.1	109.7
Mar....	98.2	68.1	67.6	78.2	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	122.5	135.1	109.7
Apr....	107.1	85.1	67.6	86.6	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
May....	107.1	85.1	67.6	86.6	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
June....	107.1	85.1	67.6	86.6	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
July....	107.1	85.1	67.6	86.6	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
Aug....	98.2	85.1	67.6	84.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
Sept....	98.2	85.1	67.6	84.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
Oct....	98.2	85.1	67.6	84.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
Nov....	98.2	85.1	67.6	84.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	112.4
Dec....	98.2	76.6	67.6	84.1	93.8	82.5	88.3	146.3	118.8	133.1	111.6

86026°—Bull. '93—11—13

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910,<sup>1</sup>  
AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,<sup>1</sup>  
1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.]

Year or month.	Miscellaneous.							Proof spirits.
	Cotton-seed meal.	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Jute: raw.	Malt: western made.	Paper.			
					News.	Wrapping: manila.	Average.	
1890....	106.4	113.2	108.1	106.7	127.8	104.0	115.9	91.6
1891....	114.8	117.2	103.3	131.9	113.7	104.0	108.9	96.1
1892....	107.9	101.4	132.3	114.0	113.7	100.9	107.3	93.5
1893....	117.0	149.5	96.4	110.3	106.4	104.7	105.6	93.2
1894....	102.7	106.4	96.1	108.9	108.0	105.6	106.8	98.5
1895....	86.1	89.4	77.7	97.5	103.0	106.0	104.5	105.3
1896....	90.8	82.6	88.9	80.1	92.0	106.3	99.2	104.6
1897....	93.1	77.7	103.9	77.4	90.6	106.3	98.5	102.9
1898....	86.5	75.2	92.5	87.7	73.2	83.0	78.1	106.3
1899....	94.7	87.5	101.7	88.5	69.9	79.2	74.6	108.0
1900....	116.3	116.8	121.2	93.0	94.0	86.8	90.4	108.4
1901....	113.9	117.3	111.4	106.0	75.6	90.8	83.2	111.8
1902....	123.5	133.6	122.0	112.7	80.9	89.9	85.4	114.3
1903....	121.6	130.7	129.2	103.1	84.6	95.1	89.9	111.4
1904....	119.3	103.0	123.7	96.1	89.3	95.8	92.6	110.4
1905....	120.0	88.6	151.0	87.5	80.9	94.9	87.9	109.7
1906....	138.4	118.7	204.5	92.1	73.2	90.4	81.8	112.0
1907....	130.7	160.0	184.4	147.2	83.3	91.5	87.4	114.2
1908....	133.8	134.4	140.4	132.7	82.9	90.4	86.7	118.0
1909....	145.9	144.5	120.7	111.9	68.6	85.9	77.0	118.1
1910....	152.8	196.1	130.6	126.1	68.9	85.9	77.2	115.2
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	165.7	184.8	123.4	124.5	65.2	85.9	75.1	117.4
Feb....	165.7	171.3	118.8	121.6	65.2	85.9	75.1	117.4
Mar....	163.9	181.7	118.8	118.8	64.5	85.9	74.8	117.4
Apr....	161.2	167.9	118.8	108.8	64.5	85.9	74.8	115.9
May....	156.4	194.0	118.8	113.1	69.6	85.9	77.6	113.1
June....	148.4	191.0	123.4	116.7	74.6	85.9	80.4	113.1
July....	148.4	192.2	123.4	130.9	67.9	85.9	76.6	113.1
Aug....	153.0	227.9	123.4	130.9	67.9	85.9	76.6	113.1
Sept....	148.4	258.7	123.8	130.9	69.6	85.9	77.6	115.7
Oct....	143.9	290.4	142.3	131.6	71.2	85.9	78.5	115.7
Nov....	142.7	184.8	156.8	139.4	72.9	85.9	79.4	115.7
Dec....	135.9	169.4	166.3	145.5	73.6	85.9	79.8	115.7

TABLE III.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1910, AND MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1910—Continued.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 349 to 361. Average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year or month.	Miscellaneous.							Average, miscellaneous.
	Rope: manila.	Rubber: Para Island.	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.	Starch: laundry.	Tobacco.			
					Plug.	Smoking, granulated.	Average.	
1890....	160.0	104.6	104.4	106.6	102.2	98.2	100.2	110.3
1891....	111.1	98.8	109.1	122.4	101.2	98.2	99.7	109.4
1892....	122.9	84.5	109.7	107.2	94.0	98.2	96.1	106.2
1893....	98.4	89.5	108.1	105.2	100.1	98.2	99.2	105.9
1894....	82.4	84.2	103.3	105.2	101.0	98.2	99.6	99.8
1895....	78.7	92.7	89.1	104.3	101.0	98.2	99.6	94.5
1896....	71.1	99.9	88.2	89.1	96.1	98.2	97.2	91.4
1897....	67.6	105.6	93.3	86.2	94.9	98.2	96.6	92.1
1898....	90.1	115.8	96.7	96.2	104.3	104.1	104.2	92.4
1899....	117.1	124.3	98.1	86.2	105.4	110.0	107.7	97.7
1900....	141.3	122.6	107.7	97.7	111.9	110.0	111.0	109.8
1901....	116.9	106.1	115.1	104.3	117.6	110.0	113.8	107.4
1902....	144.3	90.8	116.5	130.5	114.6	109.9	112.3	114.1
1903....	122.7	113.1	115.6	123.9	113.6	112.0	112.8	113.6
1904....	125.4	135.8	113.7	106.0	118.6	114.4	116.5	111.7
1905....	127.9	155.2	114.2	94.5	123.7	117.9	120.8	112.8
1906....	134.0	151.5	114.2	105.5	122.0	117.9	120.0	121.1
1907....	138.1	132.8	117.9	116.1	118.6	117.9	118.3	127.1
1908....	108.7	108.8	123.0	124.4	118.6	117.9	118.3	119.9
1909....	90.0	185.0	183.1	123.3	118.6	117.9	118.3	125.9
1910....	94.1	238.2	171.4	112.1	118.6	114.9	116.8	133.1
<b>1910.</b>								
Jan....	88.3	211.7	193.3	114.9	118.6	117.9	118.3	131.8
Feb....	85.7	223.6	193.3	114.9	118.6	117.9	118.3	130.6
Mar....	85.7	249.2	193.3	114.9	118.6	117.9	118.3	132.2
Apr....	85.7	324.7	193.3	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	135.1
May....	93.7	324.7	193.3	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	136.9
June....	99.0	286.6	193.3	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	136.1
July....	99.0	261.0	149.4	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	133.8
Aug....	99.0	256.5	149.4	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	135.4
Sept....	99.0	224.8	149.4	114.9	118.6	113.9	116.3	136.6
Oct....	99.0	171.1	149.4	107.8	118.6	113.9	116.3	130.6
Nov....	99.0	148.6	149.4	100.6	118.6	113.9	116.3	129.2
Dec....	96.4	154.2	149.4	100.6	118.6	113.9	116.3	129.2

# REPORT OF BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE ON COST OF LIVING IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.<sup>1</sup>

## INTRODUCTION.

The report, a summary of which is presented in the following pages, is the fifth of a series issued by the British Board of Trade concerning the conditions of living of the wage-earning population in the more important industrial towns of various countries, and dealing particularly with the wages and hours of labor, rents and housing conditions, retail prices of food, and the expenditure for food of the families of wage earners. The first of these reports related to Great Britain. The succeeding reports, in the order of issue, related to Germany, France, and Belgium.<sup>2</sup> The main object of these foreign inquiries has been stated to be in all cases identical, namely, to obtain a collection of data comparable with those presented in the first report relating to the cost of living in the United Kingdom.

The methods adopted in the present investigation relating to the United States, including the collection of the statistical material in regard to wages and hours of labor, rents, prices, and family expenditure for food were so far as possible the same as in the former investigations. The important difference in the date to which the statistical data relate was deemed necessary owing to the lapse of time between the beginning of the investigation in Great Britain in 1905 and its completion in the United States in 1909. Supplementary inquiries were made for the purpose of making the adjustments necessary in order to ascertain approximately the differences in the results which were due to the different dates of the investigations in England and in the United States. With this information figures are presented making international comparisons of conditions in England and Wales and in the United States.

In considering the scope and method of the present investigation it is necessary to bear in mind that its purpose was to make comparisons between the United States and England and Wales, and, secondly, to make comparisons between the various sections of the United States. This purpose, as the report points out, has made necessary certain limitations in its scope and method. This has reference especially to the selection of industries and occupations for which

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<sup>1</sup> *Cost of Living in American Towns. Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing, and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United States of America, with an introductory memorandum and a comparison of conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom.* London, 1911. [Cd 5609.]

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor No. 77, July, 1908, pp. 336-354; Bulletin No. 78, September, 1908, pp. 523-548; Bulletin No. 83, July, 1909, pp. 66-87; and Bulletin No. 87, March, 1910, pp. 608-625. See also pages 557 to 570 of this Bulletin.



comparable wages and hours of labor could be secured. It is carefully pointed out in the report that while the industries and occupations selected rank among the more highly organized and more highly skilled, they do not appear to occupy a substantially higher relative position in the United States than they do in England and Wales, and that the selection of these occupations for the purposes of international comparison is not less suitable in the United States than in the other foreign countries which have been made the subjects of similar reports by the Board of Trade.

Throughout the summary of the report, which is given in the following pages, it has been the purpose to present fully and fairly the conclusions of the original report with whatever of the details is most important from the standpoint of the American reader. In order to express exactly the findings of the British investigators, as presented in their report, the text of the report has been freely drawn upon both by direct quotation and by statements somewhat condensed for the sake of brevity. The conclusions and comment throughout are according to the original report.

#### SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The present investigation, relating to conditions in the United States, was carried on by agents of the British Board of Trade during the year 1909. The data forming the basis of the report relate to February, 1909.

Twenty-eight cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul being counted as one) were covered by the investigation. These cities were chosen "because of their representative industrial character or their intrinsic importance, and an attempt was also made to select those that would fall in the few groups framed on broad lines of geographical distribution." No cities were included west of St. Louis and Minneapolis. The cities included within the inquiry were as follows:

New York.	Central towns—Concluded.
New England towns:	Louisville.
Boston.	Muncie.
Brockton.	Pittsburg.
Fall River.	Middle West towns:
Lawrence.	Chicago.
Lowell.	Duluth.
Providence.	Milwaukee.
Other eastern towns:	Minneapolis-St. Paul.
Baltimore.	St. Louis.
Newark.	Southern towns:
Paterson.	Atlanta.
Philadelphia.	Augusta.
Central towns:	Birmingham.
Cincinnati.	Memphis.
Cleveland.	New Orleans.
Detroit.	Savannah.

It will be noticed that New England is represented by six cities, five of which are in Massachusetts, while the State of New York has only one city, namely, New York. Pennsylvania is represented by two cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburg; Illinois by one only, Chicago, and Indiana by one only, Muncie. The South is represented by six cities, three of which are in Georgia.

The industries which form the basis of the information in regard to wages and hours are the same as in previous investigations of the Board of Trade, namely, the building trades, engineering (that is, foundries and machine shops), and hand compositors on job work in the printing trade. While the principal comparisons are based entirely upon these occupations, the report contains much detailed information in regard to earnings and hours in other occupations in the individual cities.

In regard to housing and rents of wage-earning families, information was secured covering approximately 90,000 tenements.

In order to arrive at some estimate of the standard of living prevalent in industrial communities in the United States, 7,616 family budgets were secured showing the expenditure for food in the normal week representative of numerous occupations and of the various grades of income. The information in regard to prices is chiefly limited to such principal articles of food as permit of comparison between city and city and between the United States and England and Wales. Prices are also presented for coal and for kerosene.

## RATES OF WAGES.

### UNITED STATES.

Information in regard to wages and hours of labor was obtained mainly from individual employers, but to some extent also from public authorities. In some cases trade unions also furnished information as to current local rates. The industries and occupations concerning which data as to wages and hours of labor were obtained were those that were considered as "most widely distributed and those of chief local importance; the former being chosen mainly as affording a basis for internal and international comparisons; the latter as being best calculated to make the investigation of local industrial conditions adequate."

February, 1909, was taken as the period for which wages and hours of labor were obtained, and employers were asked to give for the principal classes of adult male labor in their service the predominant earnings or the predominant range of earnings for a full ordinary week without overtime. In the case of workmen not paid by time the amount most frequently earned on some other basis, generally piecework, during an ordinary week was obtained. Separate returns

of wages and hours were obtained from about 1,300 representative employers.

In the following table are given the predominant range of wages for an ordinary week in February, 1909, in the case of the engineering and printing trades and for an ordinary week in summer in the case of the building trades for the entire group of cities covered by the investigation:

**PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES OF ADULT MALES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN FEBRUARY, 1909.**

[The wages of Negroes have been excluded.]

Occupation.	Number of towns to which figures relate.	Predominant range of weekly wages (February, 1909).	Number of towns in which the mean predominant wage for the given occupation was—		
			Within the predominant range.	Below the predominant range.	Above the predominant range.
<b>Building trades:<sup>1</sup></b>					
Bricklayers.....	25	\$26.77-\$30.42	18	4	3
Stonemasons.....	25	23.42- 26.77	15	5	5
Stonecutters.....	20	22.30- 25.10	11	5	4
Carpenters.....	28	16.73- 21.90	19	4	5
Plasterers.....	24	24.33- 29.00	17	3	4
Plumbers.....	28	21.29- 27.37	17	6	5
Structural iron workers.....	21	22.81- 27.37	15	3	3
Painters.....	28	15.82- 20.68	22	3	3
Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.....	18	12.17- 16.73	14	2	2
<b>Engineering trades:</b>					
Iron molders.....	27	16.73- 19.77	26	.....	1
Machinists (fitters and turners).....	28	15.41- 18.13	16	6	6
Blacksmiths.....	24	16.47- 20.76	14	5	5
Pattern makers.....	25	18.13- 22.39	17	4	4
Laborers.....	22	9.12- 10.65	15	4	3
<b>Printing trades:</b>					
Hand compositors (job work).....	28	16.73- 19.77	21	3	4

The wages stated for the building trades are for a full week in summer.

In order that the actual wages and the hours of labor in each city may be studied and compared, the following table is presented, showing the predominant rate of weekly wages for each occupation and in each of the cities so far as the information was secured:

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1909.

Town.	Building trades.					
	Bricklayers.		Stonemasons.		Stonecutters.	
	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.
New York.....	\$31.23	44	\$22.30-\$26.77	44	\$22.30-\$27.88	44
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.						
Boston.....	\$26.76-29.20	44-48	26.77	44	22.30	44
Brockton.....	26.77	48	24.33	48		
Fall River.....	25.55	48	25.55	48	18.25-21.29	48
Lawrence.....	24.54	44	21.90	48		
Lowell.....	26.77	48	21.41	48		
Providence.....	24.54	44	20.07	44		
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.						
Baltimore.....	27.88-30.42	44-48	25.10-27.37	44-48	20.07-22.30	44
Newark.....	29.00	44	29.00	44	22.30-27.88	44
Paterson.....	26.77	44	26.77	44	22.30-26.77	44
Philadelphia.....	27.88	44	22.30	44	21.31-22.30	44
CENTRAL TOWNS.						
Cincinnati.....	27.88	44	24.09	44	25.10	44
Cleveland.....	29.20	48	24.33-29.20	48	22.30	44
Detroit.....	24.33-26.77	48	24.33	48	24.33	48
Louisville.....	29.20	48	26.77	48	17.03-24.33	48
Muncie.....	24.33-29.20	48	24.33	48	24.33	48
Pittsburg.....	29.00	44	26.77	48	24.33	48
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.						
Chicago.....	30.11	44	30.11	44		
Duluth.....	31.63	48	29.20	48	27.37	48
Milwaukee.....	29.20	48	29.20	48	24.33	48
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	29.20	48	24.33	48	24.33-27.37	48
St. Louis.....	29.00	44	26.77	44	25.10-27.88	44
SOUTHERN TOWNS.						
Atlanta.....	<sup>1</sup> 21.90-24.64	<sup>1</sup> 54-60				
Augusta.....	<sup>1</sup> 21.90	<sup>1</sup> 54	21.90	54	18.25	48
Birmingham.....	<sup>2</sup> 30.42	<sup>2</sup> 48				
Memphis.....	<sup>1</sup> 18.25-24.33	<sup>1</sup> 54-60				
New Orleans.....	31.23	44	31.23	44	31.23	44
Savannah.....	30.42	48	24.33-27.37	48	21.90-24.33	48
	19.47-21.90	1 48				

<sup>1</sup> Colored men.

<sup>2</sup> White men.

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1909—Continued.

Town.	Building trades.					
	Carpenters.		Plasterers.		Plumbers.	
	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.
New York.....	\$25.10-\$27.88	44	\$30.68	44	\$27.88	44
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.						
Boston.....	19.53- 21.90	44-48	26.77	44	\$21.90- 24.33	48
Brockton.....	19.95	48	26.77	48	22.30	44
Fall River.....	18.25	48	25.55	48	19.77	48
Lawrence.....	13.95- 18.25	44-48	24.54	44	18.25	48
Lowell.....	17.03	48	21.29	48	19.77	50
Providence.....	18.29	44	\$22.30- 24.54	44	22.30	44
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.						
Baltimore.....	18.29	48	24.33	48	21.29	48
Newark.....	22.30	44	29.00	44	24.54	44
Paterson.....	20.07- 21.19	44	24.54- 26.77	44	22.30	44
Philadelphia.....	20.07	44	26.48	44	19.53	44
CENTRAL TOWNS.						
Cincinnati.....	20.07	44	27.88- 28.21	44-44½	22.57- 25.10	44-44½
Cleveland.....	19.47- 21.90	48	25.12	44	27.37	48
Detroit.....	14.60- 17.03	48	24.33	48	19.77- 22.81	44
Louisville.....	15.21- 18.25	48	27.68	44	18.25- 24.33	48-54
Muncie.....	19.26	50	24.33- 27.37	48-54	19.77	54
Pittsburg.....	21.29	48	27.37	48	27.37	48
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.						
Chicago.....	26.77	44	30.68	44	30.68	44
Duluth.....	21.90	48	30.42	48	30.42	48
Milwaukee.....	17.84- 18.25	44-48	26.77- 30.42	44-48	25.10	44
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	21.90	48	27.37	48	27.37	48
St. Louis.....	26.77	44	33.46	44	27.88- 33.46	44
SOUTHERN TOWNS.						
Atlanta.....	15.07- 18.25	54-60	1 21.90	1 54	21.90	54
Augusta.....	15.21	60	21.90	54	19.77- 21.29	60
Birmingham.....	19.47	48	1 27.88	1 44	30.42	47
	1 15.21- 18.25	1 60				
Memphis.....	2 19.47- 24.64	2 48-54	27.88	44	24.33- 30.42	48
	1 13.18- 16.42	1 52-54				
New Orleans.....	19.47- 21.90	48-54	1 24.33	1 48	24.33- 27.37	48
Savannah.....	15.21- 18.25	48	1 15.21- 21.90	1 48	21.90- 24.33	48

1 Colored men.

2 White men.

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF  
THE UNITED STATES, 1909—Continued.

Town.	Building trades.							
	Structural iron workers.		Painters.		Hod carriers.		Plasterers' laborers.	
	Weekly wages.	Hrs. per week.	Weekly wages.	Hrs. per week.	Weekly wages.	Hrs. per week.	Weekly wages.	Hrs. per week.
New York.....	\$25. 10	44	\$19. 53	44	\$16. 73	44	\$18. 13	44
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.								
Boston.....	\$21. 90- 24. 33	48	\$17. 62- 18. 74	44	\$11. 15- 14. 60	44-48	16. 95	44
Brockton.....			18. 25	48	17. 03	48	17. 03	48
Fall River.....			16. 73	48	10. 65	54	10. 65	54
Lawrence.....			15. 21	48	13. 69	48-54		
Lowell.....			15. 21	48	14. 60	48	16. 22	48
Providence.....			15. 61- 16. 73	44	12. 17	48		
OTHER EAST'N TOWNS.								
Baltimore.....	24. 33	48	15. 21- 18. 25	48	\$13. 69- 15. 21	1 48	\$13. 69- 15. 21	1 48
Newark.....	25. 10- 27. 88	44	18. 29	44	15. 61	44	15. 61	44
Paterson.....	24. 54	44	18. 29	44	11. 15- 13. 38	44	11. 15- 13. 38	44
Philadelphia.....	25. 10	44	15. 61- 17. 84	44	\$13. 38- 15. 61	1 44	16. 73	44
CENTRAL TOWNS.								
Cincinnati.....	24. 33	48	20. 68	48	15. 61- 17. 84	44		
Cleveland.....	29. 20	48	18. 25	48	12. 17	48	13. 38	44
Detroit.....	15. 21- 18. 25	48-60	14. 60- 17. 03	48	9. 12- 12. 17	60		
Louisville.....	16. 42- 21. 90	54	18. 25	48	\$13. 69- 15. 21	1 48		
Muncie.....	15. 21- 16. 73	60	16. 83- 17. 74	50	12. 17- 14. 60	48		
Pittsburg.....	27. 37	48	19. 47- 20. 68	48	17. 03	48	17. 03	48
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.								
Chicago.....	27. 88	44	24. 54	44	15. 61	45		
Duluth.....	21. 29- 24. 33	48	21. 29- 21. 90	48	16. 42	54	16. 42	54
Milwaukee.....	24. 33	48	18. 25	48	14. 60	48	14. 60	48
Minneapolis-St. Paul.	24. 33	48	20. 68	48	10. 95- 13. 69	54	12. 17- 16. 42	48-54
St. Louis.....	26. 77- 29. 00	44	22. 30- 25. 10	44	\$18. 96- 20. 07	1 44	22. 30	1 44
SOUTHERN TOWNS.								
Atlanta.....	21. 90- 24. 64	54	15. 07- 16. 73	54-60	1 7. 30- 7. 60	1 60	1 7. 30- 7. 60	1 60
Augusta.....			13. 69	54	1 5. 47	1 54	1 5. 47	1 54
Birmingham.....	27. 37	54	\$17. 03- 19. 47	2 48				
			112. 17- 18. 25	1 60	1 7. 60- 12. 17	1 60	1 7. 60- 12. 17	1 60
Memphis.....	24. 33- 27. 37	48-54	\$19. 47- 21. 90	2 48				
			114. 60- 19. 47	1 48	112. 17- 14. 60	144-48		
New Orleans.....	24. 33	48	17. 03- 19. 47	48	112. 17- 17. 03	1 48	114. 60- 17. 03	1 48
Savannah.....			15. 21- 16. 73	48	1 7. 60- 9. 12	1 48	1 7. 60- 9. 12	1 48

1 Colored men.

2 White men:

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1909—Continued.

Town.	Engineering trades.					
	Iron molders.		Machinists.		Blacksmiths.	
	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.
New York.....	\$19.77	54	\$10.22-\$19.77	54	\$21.90-\$27.37	54
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.						
Boston.....	18.25	54	15.07-17.52	54-55	13.69-16.42	54-55
Brockton.....	17.24	54	15.21-16.42	54	15.21	54
Fall River.....	\$15.21-18.25	58	12.17-17.24	58	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	17.24	54	13.95-15.21	55-60	14.70-18.25	55-60
Lowell.....	14.19-19.26	55	11.15-12.55	55	12.17-15.21	55
Providence.....	16.73-19.77	54-55	13.69-16.22	54-55	13.69-19.26	54-55
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.						
Baltimore.....	16.73-18.25	54	15.41-18.25	54	15.21-18.25	54
Newark.....	18.25-21.29	54	16.42-18.25	54	15.21-16.73	54
Paterson.....	17.58	55	12.55-16.73	55	16.73-18.25	55
Philadelphia.....	17.64-19.47	54-60	14.25-16.73	54-60	16.73-21.29	54-60
CENTRAL TOWNS.						
Cincinnati.....	18.25-19.47	55	13.69-17.24	55	16.42-25.10	55
Cleveland.....	18.25	54	15.21-18.25	54-60	17.03-18.25	54-60
Detroit.....	<sup>1</sup> 16.73; <sup>2</sup> 18.25	60	15.33-16.73	54-60	15.33-16.12	54-60
Louisville.....	16.73-18.25	60	16.73-18.25	60	16.73-18.25	60
Muncie.....	18.25	54	12.17-16.73	59-60	17.95-20.95	59-60
Pittsburg.....	19.97-21.90	54	17.52-17.80	54	-----	-----
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.						
Chicago.....	19.77	54	19.77	54	19.77-24.64	54
Duluth.....	19.16-19.77	54-59	19.16-21.29	54-59	18.25-19.45	54-59
Milwaukee.....	<sup>1</sup> 16.12-16.99	55-60	16.73-19.53	55	16.18-18.13	55
	<sup>2</sup> 18.25-19.53					
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	16.73-21.90	54-60	16.73-18.41	55-60	16.73-19.53	55-60
St. Louis.....	19.16	54	13.69-18.07	54	18.61-21.90	54
SOUTHERN TOWNS.						
Atlanta.....	15.21-19.45	59-60	14.96-19.77	59-60	-----	-----
Augusta.....	16.73	59-60	16.73	59-60	-----	-----
Birmingham.....	19.16	60	19.16	60	19.16-25.25	60
Memphis.....	18.25-19.77	54	19.16-21.29	54	21.29	54
New Orleans.....	19.77	54	19.77	54	19.77-21.29	54
Savannah.....	18.25	60	21.29	60	21.29-23.42	60

<sup>1</sup> Time-work.

<sup>2</sup> Piecework.

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1909—Concluded.

Town.	Engineering trades.				Printing trade: Hand compositors (Job work).	
	Pattern makers.		Laborers.			
	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.	Weekly wages.	Hours per week.
New York.....	\$21.90-\$27.37	54	\$8.21-\$12.17	54	\$21.29	48
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.						
Boston.....	16.73-21.90	54-55	10.14-10.65	54-55	19.26	48
Brockton.....			9.12-10.65	54	17.74	48
Fall River.....	18.25	58	8.11- 9.12	58	16.22	48
Lawrence.....			9.12-12.17	54-60	15.21	48
Lowell.....	15.21-17.24	55	7.31	55	\$15.21-18.25	48
Providence.....	15.21-20.28	54-55	8.11-10.14	54-55	18.25-20.28	48
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.						
Baltimore.....	18.25-21.29	54	7.60- 9.85	54	15.61-18.25	48
Newark.....			10.65	54-60	18.61-21.29	48
Paterson.....	18.13-21.29	55	7.81- 8.92	55	18.25	48
Philadelphia.....	19.77-20.28	54-60	9.12- 9.59	54-60	18.25	48
CENTRAL TOWNS.						
Cincinnati.....	17.74-19.77	55	9.12-10.14	55	18.25	48
Cleveland.....	20.68 23.12	54-60	9.12-10.65	60	18.25-21.29	48-54
Detroit.....	16.73-21.29	54-60	9.73-10.95	54-60	17.24-18.25	48
Louisville.....	18.25	60	9.12-10.65	60	17.74-20.28	54
Muncie.....	15.21-20.95	55-60	9.12-10.65	54-60	16.22-16.73	48
Pittsburg.....	19.77-20.54	54	8.21-10.04	54-60	18.25-20.28	52-54
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.						
Chicago.....	24.64	54	9.43-12.67	54-58½	21.29	48-54
Duluth.....	22.43-22.81	50	10.95-12.17	54-59	18.25-22.10	48-54
Milwaukee.....	16.73-19.53	55	9.49-10.65	55-60	17.24	48
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	18.13-21.90	55-60	10.04-12.17	55-60	18.25-19.77	48-49
St. Louis.....	21.29-22.99	54	9.12-10.65	54	18.49	48
SOUTHERN TOWNS.						
Atlanta.....	16.73-20.95	50-60	1 6.69- 7.60	50-60	18.25	48-54
Augusta.....	15.21-18.25	50-60	1 6.08	50-60	18.25	48
Birmingham.....	19.16-20.68	60	1 7.60- 9.85	1 54	18.25	48
Memphis.....	21.29-23.28	54	1 8.21- 9.12	1 54	18.25-20.28	48
New Orleans.....	19.77-21.29	54	1 10.65	1 54	18.25-20.28	48-54
Savannah.....	21.29-24.33	60	1 7.60- 9.12	1 60	15.21-18.25	48

1 Colored men.

The figures of the foregoing table may be more readily compared arranged in the form of index numbers, New York being taken as the base or 100 and the mean predominant wage being expressed in the terms of wages in New York.



RELATIVE LEVEL OF WEEKLY WAGES IN SPECIFIED CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES  
AS COMPARED WITH NEW YORK CITY.

Town.	Building trades.		Engineering trades.		Printing trade. Hand com- positors (job work).
	Skilled men.	Hod carriers and brick- layers' laborers.	Skilled men.	Unskilled laborers.	
New York.....	100	100	100	100	100
New England towns:					
Boston.....	91	77	81	102	90
Brockton.....	88	102	75	97	83
Fall River.....	83	64	80	85	76
Lawrence.....	76	82	78	104	71
Lowell.....	77	87	68	77	79
Providence.....	79	73	79	90	80
Other Eastern towns:					
Baltimore.....	87	1 86	83	86	80
Newark.....	98	93	87	104	94
Paterson.....	91	73	80	82	86
Philadelphia.....	86	1 87	85	92	86
Central towns:					
Cincinnati.....	94	100	85	95	86
Cleveland.....	96	73	86	97	93
Detroit.....	81	64	80	101	83
Louisville.....	86	1 86	83	97	89
Muncie.....	83	80	81	97	77
Pittsburg.....	98	102	95	90	90
Middle West towns:					
Chicago.....	110	93	100	108	100
Duluth.....	103	98	95	113	95
Milwaukee.....	95	87	83	99	81
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	97	74	88	109	89
St. Louis.....	108	1 117	89	97	87
Southern towns:					
Atlanta.....	79	1 45	87	1 70	86
Augusta.....	73	1 33	82	1 60	86
Birmingham.....	97	1 59	94	1 67	86
Memphis.....	105	1 80	96	1 85	90
New Orleans.....	94	1 87	94	1 104	90
Savannah.....	76	1 50	96	1 82	79

<sup>1</sup> Includes wages of Negroes.

These comparisons are restricted to occupations common to nearly all cities. The rates of wages ascertained for these occupations show in general no very marked divergence and, according to the report, the differences are "certainly not greater than those shown to exist as between the towns of England and Wales."<sup>1</sup> In some towns, in the Middle West especially, the New York rates are exceeded in certain occupations. Omitting New York, the highest general wage levels occur in the Middle West towns, the lowest in the New England group.

A conspicuous feature of the situation commented on in the report is the rough apportionment of the tasks of unskilled labor on the one hand to the immigrant classes, largely to those of more recent arrival, and on the other hand to the colored race. The absorption into the ranks of the unskilled or semiskilled of the greater part of immigrant labor tends, according to the investigators, to leave skilled labor comparatively unaffected by the competition of foreigners. This fact, combined with the size, wealth, and comparatively recent development of the country, tends, in the opinion of the investigators, to maintain the rates for skilled labor at their present high level. The report further notes as a special characteristic of the unskilled labor supply that, owing partly to the comparatively modern char-

<sup>1</sup> See also page 562 of this Bulletin.

acter of urban development in the United States and partly to the large influx of labor that is physically sound and morally enterprising, the proportion of deteriorated labor unfit for employment is relatively small. The mobility of labor is noted as unusually great. In fields of employment that are well known as centers toward which great numbers of foreigners drift and in which much of the labor is unskilled, in which organized relationships are almost absent, and in which the work is especially laborious, as in iron and steel works, or especially intermittent, as in the stockyards and packing houses of Chicago, the constantly changing stream of labor that passes through is a conspicuous feature of the situation.

#### UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED.

The predominant rates of weekly wages in the printing, engineering, and building trades of the United States (industries which were found in all of the cities investigated) are in the following table brought into contrast with the rates of weekly wages paid in similar trades in England and Wales. The wages for the United States, it will be observed, relate to February, 1909, while the corresponding data for England and Wales are for October, 1905.

The wages as given for England and Wales are, as is shown by the first report of the series, that relating to cost of living in the United Kingdom, exclusive of London.

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY WAGES OF ADULT MALES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF LONDON) AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Occupation.	Predominant range of weekly wages.		Ratio of mean predominant wage in the United States (February, 1909) to mean predominant wage in England and Wales (October, 1905), taken as 100.
	England and Wales, exclusive of London (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	
<b>BUILDING TRADES.<sup>1</sup></b>			
Bricklayers.....	\$9. 12-\$9. 85	\$26. 77-\$30. 42	{ 301 } 285 270 } 210 210 280 266 217 231
Stonemasons.....	9. 04- 9. 57	23. 42- 26. 77	
Carpenters.....	8. 80- 9. 57	16. 73- 21. 90	
Joiners.....			
Plasterers.....	8. 88-10. 14	24. 33- 29. 00	
Plumbers.....	8. 60- 9. 67	21. 29- 27. 37	
Painters.....	7. 66- 9. 12	15. 82- 20. 68	
Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.....	5. 92- 6. 57	12. 17- 16. 73	
<b>ENGINEERING TRADES.</b>			
Fitters.....	7. 79- 8. 76	15. 41- 18. 13	{ 203 } 203 225 231 203
Turners.....	7. 79- 8. 76		
Smiths.....	7. 79- 8. 76		
Pattern makers.....	8. 27- 9. 25		
Laborers.....	4. 35- 5. 35		
<b>PRINTING TRADES.</b>			
Hand compositors (job work).....	6. 81- 8. 03	16. 73- 19. 77	246
Arithmetic means <sup>2</sup> .....	{ The building trades..... } { The engineering trades..... } { All above occupations..... }		243 213 232

<sup>1</sup> The wages stated for the building trades are for a full week in summer in both countries.

<sup>2</sup> In arriving at the trade and general index numbers, bricklayers and stonemasons have been regarded as one occupation, and carpenters and joiners and fitters and turners as two, respectively, as in the earlier foreign inquiries.

The level of wages in the building trades was, according to the report, the same in England and Wales in 1909 as in 1905, but the rates in the engineering trades had been raised by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent between October, 1905, and February, 1909, and those of compositors by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The effect of these changes would be to lower the mean ratio for the combined trades represented in the above table from 232:100 to 230:100.

In the building trades, the rates for the United States are based upon actual returns from employers, but many of these returns embody the locally accepted standard rates in the relatively highly organized group.

In the case of the engineering trades, the English wages are the standard time rates recognized by the unions concerned. The American ranges, on the other hand, are based, in the absence of standard rates, on reports obtained from employers of actual earnings in an ordinary week, and consequently the two sets of figures are, according to the report, not strictly comparable.

In the printing trades, the rates for hand compositors engaged on job printing are given. The American figures represent predominant time rates ascertained to be paid in practice, while those for England and Wales are, as in the case of the engineering trades, the standard time rates recognized by the trade unions.

In no case in the table are the comparative ranges seriously complicated by the distinction as between time and piece rates, and in the case of the building trades and the printing trades, not at all. Neither are the comparisons invalidated by differences in the character of the work done by those who fall into similar classes in the two countries. It will be seen that in the building trades the mean of the predominant range in the United States is in no case less than double that of the corresponding English grade of wage earners. For the whole group, the wages in the United States are 143 per cent above those in England and Wales. In the engineering trades, the index numbers are in no case less than double the English figure, and the combined figure is 113 per cent above the English figure. For the compositors, wages in the United States are 146 per cent above the English level, as compared with 132 per cent for all of the occupations included in the table. It will be remembered that these figures are subject to slight modification, in view of the different dates to which the reports relate, as previously noted.

In regard to the question as to whether the foregoing figures fairly represent the level of wages for adult males in the cities investigated in the United States as compared with the cities covered by the corresponding investigation in England and Wales, or whether the ratio based upon the same occupations as have been used in the pre-

ceding international comparisons is one that may either exaggerate or minimize the existing difference, the report concludes as follows:

While the combined ratio yielded by the figures in the above table appears to give an approximately correct general indication of the relative rates of remuneration for town occupations as between the two countries, so far as they can be determined within the limits of the present inquiry, the comparative figures appear to be somewhat weighted in favor of the United States and should not be pressed to an undue extent. It must be remembered that the position of the building trades in the United States involves a selection of a group of occupations for comparative purposes that is probably slightly favorable to the United States, and the whole basis of comparison is not a very wide one. The proportion of unskilled or of semiskilled labor employed in industry in the United States is greater than in this country and it may be noted that this fact would affect the comparison of trades as a whole, while it is clear that, in order to ascertain the comparative level of wages in the two countries—taking into account the proportions employed at high and low rates in both cases—a general census of wages would be required.

“Although the proportion of those who may be roughly classed as the unskilled or semiskilled in comparison with the skilled workers is greater in the United States than in England and Wales, it should be observed that the evidence of the town reports indicates that the proportion of men in the community who in an industrial classification would fall below any of these three classes as representing a class of relatively unemployable labor, be it through premature deterioration or through old age, is smaller than in this country. The comparatively recent character of American urban development and a rapid growth of population, largely due to the influx of those in the prime of life or who, having passed the more uncertain years of childhood, have not yet reached their prime, are the main general considerations that underlie the above conclusion.

#### HOURS OF LABOR.

##### UNITED STATES.

The weekly hours of labor for the individual occupations and cities have been shown in connection with the rates of wages in a preceding table. The hours stated below summarize the conditions for all of the cities taken together and show the number of cities with each specified number of hours per week, exclusive of intervals and without overtime. In the case of the building trades the hours are for a full week in summer. In other cases they refer to February, 1909.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT MALES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[The hours of labor of Negroes have been excluded.]

Occupation.	Number of towns to which figures relate.	Number of towns in which the usual hours of labor per week (excluding intervals) were—						
		44	From 44 to 48	48	From 48 to 54	54	From 54 to 60	60
<b>BUILDING TRADES.<sup>1</sup></b>								
Bricklayers.....	25	11	2	12				
Stonemasons.....	25	10	1	13		1		
Stonecutters.....	20	10		10				
Carpenters.....	28	8	3	12	3		1	1
Plasterers.....	24	12	2	8	1			
Plumbers.....	28	9	2	12	2	2		1
Structural iron workers.....	21	6		9	1	2		1
Painters.....	28	8		17	1	1	1	
Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.....	18	4	2	7	1	3		1
<b>ENGINEERING TRADES.</b>								
Iron molders.....	27					12	11	4
Machinists (fitters and turners).....	28					9	16	3
Blacksmiths.....	24					8	13	3
Pattern makers.....	25					7	15	3
Laborers.....	22					4	16	2
<b>PRINTING TRADES.</b>								
Hand compositors (job work).....	28			20	7	1		

<sup>1</sup> The hours of labor stated for the building trades are for a full week in summer.

<sup>2</sup> Detroit, where the hours are 48 and 60, has been included here.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED.

In the table which follows a comparison is made of the hours of labor in the United States and in England and Wales. As in the other international comparisons of this report the figures for the United States relate to February, 1909, while those for England and Wales refer to October, 1905.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT MALES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Occupation.	Average hours of labor per week (excluding intervals) in—		Ratio of average hours of labor in the United States (February, 1909) to those in England and Wales (October, 1905), taken as 100.
	England and Wales (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	
<b>BUILDING TRADES.<sup>1</sup></b>			
Bricklayers.....	53	46	87
Stonemasons.....	52	46½	89
Carpenters.....	53	47½	90
Joiners.....	53	46½	87
Plasterers.....	53½	47½	89
Plumbers.....	53½	47½	89
Painters.....	52½	48½	93
Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.....	52½	48½	93
<b>ENGINEERING TRADES.</b>			
Fitters.....	53	56½	106
Turners.....	53	56½	106
Smiths.....	53	56	106
Pattern makers.....	53	56½	106
Laborers.....	53	56½	106
<b>PRINTING TRADES.</b>			
Hand compositors (job work).....	52½	49	93
Arithmetic means.....			
	The building trades.....		89
	The engineering trades.....		106
	All above occupations.....		96

<sup>1</sup> The hours of labor stated for the building trades are for a full week in summer in both countries.

No adjustment of the figures shown in the above table is required to allow for the difference in date to which they refer, since changes in the hours of labor in the building and engineering trades and for compositors in England and Wales between the dates of the two inquiries amount in each case to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

It will be seen that the average hours of labor per week range in the various occupations in the building trades from 52 to 53½ in England and Wales and from 46 to 48¼ in the United States. The weekly working time in England and Wales averages about six hours longer than in the United States in the case of the skilled men, and only 3¼ hours longer in the case of hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers. The arithmetical mean of the index numbers in the whole group of building trades is 89, indicating a working week in summer 11 per cent shorter than in England and Wales.

In the engineering trades (foundries and machine shops) the hours are distinctly longer in the United States than in the building trades, ranging from a minimum of 54 hours to a maximum of 60. As compared with England and Wales the average hours in the engineering trades are 3 or 3¼ hours per week longer, the English average being 53 and the average hours in these trades in the United States being 6 per cent above those in England and Wales.

Among compositors the American working week is, on an average, about 3¼ hours shorter than in England and Wales, or, expressed in percentages, about 7 per cent less.

For the three groups of trades combined, the hours in the United States are 4 per cent shorter than in the corresponding occupations in England and Wales.

Upon the question as to whether a general conclusion can be drawn from the above figures concerning the hours of labor in the two countries the report concludes that "there is little doubt that the percentage figure is somewhat low for the United States. Although in a general survey it is probable that the respective levels shown in the above tables might be somewhat unduly favorable to the United States, the comparison as between the three selected trade groups themselves is a fair one, and it therefore provides a basis of calculation of the hourly rate of wages similar to that which has been made in the preceding foreign inquiries. Thus for the trades under consideration, the weekly wages for the United States as compared with England and Wales being approximately as 230 to 100 (regard being had to the different dates of inquiry), and the hours of the usual working week being as 96 to 100, it follows that the average hourly earnings of the American workmen are, to those of English workmen in the same trades, approximately as 240 to 100. In the building trades the ratio is as 273 to 100 and in the printing trades it is 258 to 100, while in the engineering trades it falls to 198 to 100."

HOUSING AND RENTS.

UNITED STATES.

In order to ascertain the rents of dwellings usually occupied by wage-earning families in the cities visited, many reports were obtained showing the rents paid in February, 1909. These reports were mainly from real-estate agents and from tenants. A large number of dwellings were also visited, so that first-hand knowledge might be obtained not only as to rents paid but as to the character of the accommodation, including such points as the number and dimensions of rooms, the conveniences provided, and in some measure as to the standard of the families themselves. Much detailed information on these points is contained in the individual city reports. Altogether, information in regard to rents was obtained for over 90,000 wage-earners' dwellings. It was found that four-room dwellings were predominant types throughout the whole field of inquiry, and, save in three cases, five-room tenements were also found a prevailing type. The results obtained for the cities investigated are shown in the following table. The table does not, however, include the facts as to colored tenants.

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS IN TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN FEBRUARY, 1909.

Number of rooms per dwelling.	Number of towns to which figures relate.	Predominant range of weekly rents.	Number of towns in which the mean rent is—		
			Within the predominant range.	Below the predominant range.	Above the predominant range.
Three rooms.....	18	\$1. 64- \$2. 33	11	3	4
Four rooms.....	27	2. 11- 2. 92	15	6	6
Five rooms.....	24	2. 86- 3. 63	15	5	4
Six rooms.....	19	3. 16- 4. 22	10	4	5

A large amount of information in regard to rents actually paid was obtained in connection with budgets of family expenditure, which are considered in a later section, but this information does not enter into the above table. The report, however, calls attention to the fact that the average rent per room shown by the mean of the ranges given in the above table corresponds almost exactly to the average rent per room as shown by the budgets. The average rent per room thus given by the above table is 63.9 cents, as compared with 64.4 cents as shown by the budgets, which is referred to as a striking illustration of the general soundness of the above figures.

The predominant ranges of rentals for the individual cities are given separately in the report as well as the predominant ranges for all of the cities combined. In the following table index numbers are given showing the relative level of rents in each of the cities investi-

gated as compared with New York, the mean of the predominant rents in that city being taken as the base or 100.

RELATIVE RENT LEVEL IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH NEW YORK CITY.

Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.
Borough of Manhattan (New York).....	109	Birmingham.....	81	Cleveland.....	64
St. Louis.....	101	Philadelphia.....	79	Paterson.....	62
New York.....	100	Newark.....	77	Providence.....	59
Pittsburg.....	94	Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	78	Augusta.....	58
Memphis.....	93	Atlanta.....	76	Detroit.....	57
Cincinnati.....	93	New Orleans.....	72	Fall River.....	55
Borough of Brooklyn (New York).....	88	Savannah.....	71	Baltimore.....	54
Brockton.....	83	Louisville.....	71	Lowell.....	52
Boston.....	82	Chicago.....	70	Muncie.....	44
		Milwaukee.....	66		
		Lawrence.....	64		

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED.

In both the United States and England and Wales the dwelling of four rooms is the most common type; in fact, the only one found in all of the cities investigated, although the dwelling of five rooms is in both countries very common. On the other hand, the six-room dwelling is relatively far more common in the American reports, 71 per cent of the American cities showing dwellings of this size to be common as compared with only 41 per cent of the cities in England and Wales.

In the following table the predominant rents for dwellings of three, four, five, and six rooms in the United States are given in comparison with those for England and Wales (exclusive of London):

PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS OF WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF LONDON) AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Number of rooms per dwelling.	Predominant range of weekly rents.		Ratio of mean predominant rent in the United States to that in England and Wales, taken as 100.
	England and Wales, exclusive of London (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	
Three rooms.....	\$0.91-\$1.10	\$1.64-\$2.33	198
Four rooms.....	1.10- 1.34	2.11- 2.92	207
Five rooms.....	1.34- 1.58	2.80- 3.63	220
Six rooms.....	1.58- 1.89	3.16- 4.22	213
Arithmetic mean.....			209

In both the United States and in England and Wales the rent paid is, as regards rates and taxes, an inclusive charge, and to this extent comparison on the basis of expenditure is free from complications.

It will be observed that the mean predominant rents in the cities of the United States are considerably higher than those of England and



Wales in the case of dwellings of larger size, the mean of the ratios for five and six room dwellings being 216.5 as compared with 202.5 for those of three and four rooms.

A further basis of comparison of rents as between the two countries is afforded by taking the mean of the various predominant ranges and comparing the average rent per room for the whole series. By this method the weekly rent per room in the United States is found to be 63.9 cents as compared with 30.4 cents in England and Wales, equivalent to a ratio of 210 to 100.

In regard to the comparison of cost of rents in the United States and England and Wales, the report concludes:

The rental figures obtained in the United States are, as stated, for February, 1909, and the question arises as to how far these may be comparable with the rentals for England and Wales collected for October, 1905. No exact answer can be given to this question, but there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that if the American figures had been collected for February, 1907—that is for a period two years earlier than that actually selected—they would have shown in many places a somewhat higher level, inasmuch as the industrial depression which followed the financial crisis of October, 1907, and continued throughout the following year, led to a decline on the levels reached during the preceding period of prosperity and active immigration. Taking into account the further fact that, even in the United States, rents do not move on a large and general scale rapidly, it seems highly improbable that any possible variations due to the different dates at which the particulars were collected in the two countries would affect appreciably the general comparisons presented. It is believed, therefore, that for practical purposes the ratio given above of 207:100 may be taken as representing with approximate accuracy the level of rents paid by the working classes in the United States and England and Wales respectively.

The explanation of the higher rentals in the American towns investigated must be looked for in various directions, but principally in the higher cost of building as expressed by labor and materials, in the more generous allowance of ground space per dwelling, except in congested areas, in the more modern character of a greater proportion of the fittings and conveniences of the dwelling, as illustrated by the more frequent provision of bathrooms, in a higher general level of material prosperity that is able effectively to demand such increasing variety and completeness of accommodation, and in the shorter life that is expected from the individual dwellings.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

##### UNITED STATES.

Information in regard to the prices most commonly paid by wage-earning families for a variety of food commodities, for coal, and for kerosene was obtained from representative stores in different districts in each city. In all over 1,000 returns, containing more than 17,000 quotations of prices for February, 1909, were obtained.

The following table shows the predominant retail prices of certain principal articles of food and of coal and kerosene in February, 1909, for the 28 cities covered by the investigation, considered as a whole. It should be observed that in this table the predominant price is expressed by a single amount in one case only, that of cheese, the ranges quoted both here and in the table giving prices for the individual cities constantly indicating that not any single figure, but a series represents the prices most usually paid, a series to some extent reflecting differences in taste or in spending power of the purchasing classes. Broadly, an identical price may be assumed to represent an approximately similar commodity, but sometimes, either as regards cities as a whole, or even in quarters of a single city, when position, environment, the class of consumer, or other cause involves some special advantage or disadvantage on one side or the other, and thus a special strength or weakness in competition, the qualitative significance of the price equivalent may be weakened.

PREDOMINANT RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES IN FEBRUARY, 1909.

Commodity.	Unit.	Number of towns to which figures relate.	Predominant range of retail prices in February, 1909.	Number of towns in which the mean predominant price is—		
				Within the predominant range.	Below the predominant range.	Above the predominant range.
Tea.....	1 pound.....	28	\$0.41 - \$0.56	19	4	5
Coffee.....	do.....	28	.20 - .25	21	1	6
Sugar:						
White, granulated.....	do.....	28	.05½ - .06	22	4	2
Brown.....	do.....	27	.05 - .05½	21	3	3
Bacon, breakfast, boneless.....	do.....	28	.17 - .20	21	4	3
Eggs.....	1 dozen.....	28	.27 - .32	19	5	4
Cheese, American.....	1 pound.....	28	.20	16	11	1
Butter.....	do.....	28	.32 - .35	21	5	2
Potatoes, Irish.....	7 pounds.....	28	.11½ - .17	27	.....	1
Flour, wheat.....	do.....	28	.23½ - .27½	26	2	.....
Bread, white.....	4 pounds.....	28	.22 - .23½	22	4	2
Milk.....	1 quart <sup>2</sup> .....	28	.08½ - .09½	18	4	6
Beef.....	1 pound.....	28	.12 - .16	24	2	2
Mutton or lamb.....	do.....	28	.13 - .17	24	2	2
Veal.....	do.....	28	.14 - .17	23	2	3
Pork.....	do.....	28	.12 - .15	24	.....	4
Coal:						
Anthracite.....	1 cwt. <sup>2</sup> .....	16	.35 - \$ .46	12	2	2
Bituminous.....	do.....	13	.23 - \$ .27	7	3	3
Kerosene.....	1 gallon <sup>2</sup> .....	28	.11 - .18	27	1	.....

<sup>1</sup> In 10 of these 11 towns the predominant prices were 18 cents and 20 cents; 19 cents occurred very seldom.

<sup>2</sup> English measure.

<sup>3</sup> The prices relate to purchases by the ton. Smaller units are not sufficiently frequent to permit the establishment of a predominant range.

The price of tea shows a wide range in the different cities, from 25 cents a pound as a lowest usual price up to 60 cents as a highest. The former price is in no case the sole predominant, and appears in fact only as the lowest figure in the ranges quoted for Lowell and Providence, whereas 60 cents is the actual predominant for Atlanta, Augusta, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Muncie. It may probably be assumed, in view of the low price at which it is possible to purchase

tea, that did this beverage enter more largely than it does into household consumption a lower general predominant would result than the figure actually quoted, 41 to 56 cents; but an average weekly family consumption of from less than one-fourth pound to a little less than one-half pound, respectively, in the lowest and highest income classes in the American-British budget, although this is a quantity considerably in excess of a general working-class average for the whole country, still leaves tea among the commodities that rank among the less important from the point of view of family expenditure.

In coffee the range in prices, both absolutely and relatively, is much less marked, never falling below 18 cents a pound, this figure only appearing as the lower predominant price for Baltimore, and never exceeding 35 cents, a maximum that is only reached in the higher predominant figure in four of the New England cities—Boston, Brockton, Lawrence, and Lowell. The predominant range of from 20 to 25 cents is the actual predominant in Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Memphis, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Savannah; while in seven cases, including Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, 20 cents is the most usual local price, and in five cases, including New York, it is 25 cents.

The general uniformity prevailing in the price of sugar is a reflection of the extensive control exercised over this particular market by a single company. The predominant prices for white granulated, the kind that is in by far the most general use, are 5½ and 6 cents a pound. Brown sugar, when purchased, appears to be often used in cooking and sometimes for making candy. Loaf sugar was still less frequently sold, and for this no predominant price can be quoted.

Bacon is not so extensively consumed as in England, fresh pork taking relatively a more important place in the family dietary. The comparatively high range for bacon in Chicago—a great center of its production—of from 18 to 22 cents a pound is noticeable. The general predominant range is from 17 to 20 cents.

Eggs are consumed in America in great quantities, and in February, 1909, when new-laid eggs were often very dear—quotations of, for instance, from 36 to 42 cents a dozen, being certainly not above the ranges for that season of the year—storage eggs were those most generally consumed. It may be observed that the normal effects of geographical position on price were found to be almost, if not quite, eliminated; the most usual price in Minneapolis-St. Paul, for instance, 24 to 29 cents a dozen for storage eggs, was exactly the same as that being paid in Brockton, Louisville, Memphis, and Savannah; while the price of eggs at Duluth of 24 to 36 cents a dozen was identical with that for New York and somewhat lower than that for New Orleans, where 36 cents a dozen was the maximum.

The cheese to which the price quoted in the above table refers and which has been described throughout the city reports as "American cheese," in order to distinguish it from cream cheese as understood in England, is that known as "full cream," by which is really meant full milk, that is, not skim milk. As will be observed, the most usual price of cheese of this description—20 cents a pound—shows great uniformity.

Butter, as in the case of cheese, is a commodity in which the usual prices paid are very regular, and geographical position, again owing to the combined agencies of cold storage and efficient transport, has no appreciable effect on the predominant range, which runs from 32 to 35 cents a pound. The highest usual price quoted is included in the wide Pittsburg range of from 30 to 40½ cents a pound, and the lowest is that of from 28 to 32 cents for Providence.

Potatoes are dear in the United States and the highest prices were quoted in the Southern group of cities (where, however, as compared with sweet potatoes they are of least importance) and in New York and Paterson. They were lowest in the cities of the Middle West, with the exception of St. Louis, in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Pittsburg, and in the New England cities, other than Boston. In these 13 towns the extreme range was from 9½ to 14 cents per 7 pounds and the predominant range was from 11 to 14 cents, as compared with the general predominant of from 11½ to 17 cents per 7 pounds.

The brands of wheat flour most usually consumed are western and the market is highly sensitive and highly centralized. The differences in the most usual prices are thus mainly explained partly by local preferences for particular brands, and partly by geographical position, great distances from the wheat-growing areas sending prices for the same qualities slightly, but only slightly, upward. In the group of Middle Western cities the highest usual price never exceeded 25 cents per 7 pounds, which was approximate to the customary starting point for most of the New England and other Eastern cities, including New York. The general predominant price is from 23 to 27 cents per 7 pounds. The most general unit by which wheat flour was purchased by the working classes was the bag of 24½ pounds (one-eighth barrel). In some cases, however, it was stated that the bag contained only 24 pounds, and it was not found possible to distinguish with certainty in which towns a 24-pound bag was more usual. Accordingly the bag has been taken throughout at its nominal content, viz, 24½ pounds, any resultant error being very small.

As is clearly shown by the separate city reports, bread is sold in great variety and ranges, from the big rough rye loaf, as retailed in Jewish quarters in New York at 3 cents a pound, and the "half rye" loaf of various sizes and prices, to the pure wheat loaf. This also

is of many shapes and prices, but apart from the Italian communities, the predominant kind is that retailed at 5 cents a loaf. It is mainly on this loaf as being the size most generally sold that the predominant price is based. The loaf appears to be very rarely weighed at the time of sale, but, though ranking in a general way as a pound loaf, it fluctuates with the price of wheat and flour, and in February, 1909, generally weighed from 14 to 15 ounces. Thus, in that month, the predominant price was from 22 to 23½ cents per 4 pounds. In spite of a connection that is manifest between the prices of bread and those of wheat and flour, the high price of the former has to be looked for mainly in circumstances attending the manufacture and distribution of the loaf—in the rate of wages paid;<sup>1</sup> in establishment charges, including those of delivery and of advertisement; in the more frequent distribution through middlemen; and in the range of high total profits involved in the machinery of production and distribution.

It should be observed, however, that bread in the shape of the baker's loaf, like tea, enters relatively to a slight extent into the American wage earner's dietary and that consequently a high predominant price for bread to that extent loses much of the significance which it possesses in countries in which dietaries are less varied, and in which bread substitutes, either home baked or purchased, are less widely consumed.

The predominant price of milk is from 8½ to 9½ cents a quart, New York, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee having a uniform price of 7 cents, and the six southern cities one of 12 cents. These were the extreme ranges shown, and among the remaining cities a general uniformity ruled. The importance of milk, on the one hand as a food and on the other as a possible source of infection, is being widely recognized, and the city reports contain constant reference to the greater care that is being taken to insure purity of supply. To some extent climatic conditions explain this activity just as they help to explain the high predominant price in the southern cities, since the high temperature reached during several months in the year requires exceptional care to keep milk wholesome. Thus a common municipal

<sup>1</sup> From the report on "Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at 1st October, 1909," the following statement is taken showing for several selected cities the minimum weekly rates paid to bakers of the highest class (fore hands):

London .....	\$3. 76
Birmingham .....	7. 79
Leeds.....	8. 76
Liverpool.....	8. 76
Manchester.....	9. 00

The present report shows the following predominant weekly wages paid to bakers of the highest class in the cities named:

Chicago, oven hands	{ day work.....	\$17. 24
	{ night work.....	18. 25
Atlanta, first hands.....		16. 22 to 20. 28
Baltimore, first bench hands.....		14. 19 to 18. 25
Minneapolis and St. Paul, bench men.....		15. 21 to 16. 22

requirement is that retailers must keep milk in refrigerated vessels and the sale of milk in bottles was found to be frequent and occasionally compulsory.

Much condensed milk is sold, of many brands and in cans of various sizes, the most usual price being 10 cents per can, and the most usual gross weight being from 16 to 18 ounces, the can generally weighing a little less than 2 ounces. Thus the usual net price of condensed milk may be taken as from 10 to 11½ cents a pound.

There is a great general similarity in the method of cutting up meat throughout all the cities investigated, perhaps the most important difference as affecting the range of prices being the occasional inclusion of the fillet in the "sirloin" steak, as in Boston and a few other cities, the form of steak thus resulting corresponding to the porterhouse steak of New York and most other places.

Practically all the meat consumed is home reared and the great majority of the cities derive the bulk of their supplies of beef, pork, mutton, and lamb from western sources of supply. Owing to the demand for dairy produce, especially milk, dairy farming is much more widely diffused and veal is thus apt to be derived more uniformly and to a greater degree from adjacent areas.

In the country at large veal appears to be the dearest description of meat sold and pork the cheapest, but all meats being alternative articles of consumption great divergence in price is prevented.

The prices for the various cuts in the different cities show a considerable range, but in a few cases, as in that of the chuck roast of beef or short ribs, the uniformity of price prevailing over the great field of inquiry is very noticeable. As regards the cut mentioned, in only three cities—Chicago, Cincinnati, and Detroit—did the lowest usual price fall below 10 cents, and only once—at Atlanta—did the highest exceed 14 cents, the most usual maximum being 12½ cents a pound.

General meat prices, as reflected in the index numbers, are highest in the New England cities, where the maximum of 10 per cent above the New York level is reached at Brockton. New York being taken as 100, the mean of the index numbers for this group of cities is 104. The lowest general index number for meat is shown appropriately by Chicago, where, with the other articles of food for which quotations were obtained selling in general at New York prices, the index number of meat alone is lower than in New York by 20 per cent. In the Middle West cities as a whole, as also, with the exception of Pittsburg, in the central group, meat prices are appreciably lower than in New York, the mean of the index numbers for the former group being the lowest for all the groups at 86. Mutton or lamb—a clear distinction between the two as retailed can not be drawn—is dear in the southern cities, but even so the New York index number for

meat as a whole is exceeded only by Atlanta, where it stands at 102. The general meat prices at New Orleans are rather low, but the mean index number for the whole southern group is 96. Baltimore, known as a city that is favorably situated for the supplies of farm produce, has for meat prices the index number 92. Cincinnati, the center of the pork-packing industry before it shifted westward to Chicago and beyond, has a general meat index number of 86, and the average price of pork there still ranks among the lowest of all the cities, being grouped in this connection with Chicago itself, Detroit, Duluth, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Detroit, which ranks as one of the favorably situated cities, has an index number 18 per cent lower than New York. Only in eight cases is the New York index number for meat exceeded and five out of the eight are in New England, the others being Newark, Pittsburg, and Atlanta.

The prices of the various articles of food in the individual cities are shown in the table which follows:

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Town.	Tea. Per pound.	Coffee. Per pound.	Sugar, white, granulated. Per pound.	Sugar, brown. Per pound.	Bacon, breakfast, boneless. Per pound.
New York.....	\$0.35-\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.05-\$0.06	\$0.05-\$0.06	\$0.20
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....	.40-.50	\$0.30-.35	.05-.05½	.05-.05	\$0.15-.18
Brockton.....	.40-.60	.25-.35	.05-.06	.05-.06	.18-.20
Fall River.....	.30-.40	.25	.05-.05½	.05-.05	.16-.18
Lawrence.....	.40-.50	.25-.35	.05½-.06	.05-.06	.18
Lowell.....	.25-.50	.25-.35	.05-.05½	.05-.05½	.15-.20
Providence.....	.25-.40	.22-.25	.05-.06	.05-.06	.15-.18
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.40-.60	.18-.20	.05-.05½	.05	.18-.20
Newark.....	.40-.60	.25	.06	.06	.22
Paterson.....	.35-.50	.25	.05½	.05	.20
Philadelphia.....	.40	.20-.25	.05	.04½-.05	.16-.20
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.60	.20	.05-.05½	.05	.14½-.18
Cleveland.....	.50	.20-.25	.05½-.06	.05	.16-.18
Detroit.....	.35-.40	.25-.30	.05½-.06	.05	.15-.20
Louisville.....	.60	.20	.05-.06	.05-.06	.20
Muncie.....	.60	.20	.06	.05	.20
Pittsburg.....	.40-.60	.20	.05-.06	.05-.06	.20-.25
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.40-.50	.20-.25	.05½	.05-.05½	.18-.22
Duluth.....	.40-.50	.20-.25	.06	.05-.06	.15-.20
Milwaukee.....	.35-.50	.20-.25	.05½	.05-.05½	.16-.18
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.50	.25-.30	.05½-.06	.05-.06	.15-.16
St. Louis.....	.50-.60	.20-.25	.05-.06½	.05-.06	.15-.20
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.60	.25	.06½-.07½	.....	.20-.25
Augusta.....	.60	.20	.05-.06	.04-.05½	.17½-.22½
Birmingham.....	.50-.60	.20	.06-.06½	.05-.06½	.18-.20
Memphis.....	.49-.60	.20-.25	.05½	.05	.18-.20
New Orleans.....	.40	.20	.05-.07	.04-.05	.20
Savannah.....	.50-.60	.20-.25	.05½-.06	.05-.06	.17½-.20

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Eggs, <sup>1</sup> Per dozen.	Cheese, American. Per pound.	Butter. Per pound.	Flour,wheat. Per 7 pounds.	Bread, white. Per 4 pounds.
New York.....	\$0.24-\$0.36	\$0.20	\$0.32-\$0.35	\$0.24½-\$0.25½	\$0.20- \$0.23
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....	.29- .36	.20	.32 - .35	.25½ - .28½	.23 - .23
Brockton.....	.36-42; 24-29	\$0.18- .20	.32 - .35	.24½ - .25½	.23 - .25½
Fall River.....	.32- .42	.18- .20	.29 - .32	.25 - .25½	.20 - .20½
Lawrence.....	.29- .42	.18- .20	.30 - .36½	.25 - .25½	.23 - .23
Lowell.....	.36-49; 29-32	.20	.30 - .36½	.21½ - .27	.20 - .20½
Providence.....	.24- .36	.18- .20	.28 - .32	.23 - .25½	.20 - .24½
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.29- .32	.18- .20	.29 - .35	.24½ - .25½	.21½ - .23
Newark.....	.29- .36	.18- .22	.32 - .37½	.24½ - .27	.20 - .24
Paterson.....	.29- .36	.18- .20	.34 - .35	.23 - .25	.22 - .23
Philadelphia.....	.22- .24	.18- .20	.30 - .38½	.23 - .25½	.20
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.29- .32	.18- .20	.35 - .36½	.24½ - .25½	.12 - .20
Cleveland.....	.29	.18- .20	.36½ - .38½	.23	.23
Detroit.....	.29-32; 20-22	.20	.30 - .32	.21½	.20½ - .23
Louisville.....	.29; 24	.20	.30 - .35	.24½ - .28½	.23 - .23
Muncie.....	.29	.20	.30 - .30	.23 - .24½	.20 - .23
Pittsburg.....	.29- .32	.18- .20	.30 - .40½	.23 - .23½	.21½ - .23
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.24- .36	.20	.32 - .38½	.23 - .24½	.23
Duluth.....	.24- .36	.18- .22	.30 - .35	.23 - .23½	.23
Milwaukee.....	.36-42; 29	.18	.30 - .34	.23	.23
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.36-42; 24-29	.20	.30 - .35	.23 - .25	.23
St. Louis.....	.29- .42	.20	.35	.22 - .23½	.20 - .23
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.29	.20- .25	.30 - .35	.23 - .25½	.20 - .26½
Augusta.....	.24	.20	.30 - .35	.21½ - .25½	.24½ - .29
Birmingham.....	.21- .24	.20	.30 - .35	.24½ - .27	.20 - .24½
Memphis.....	.24- .29	.20	.30	.21½ - .25½	.23
New Orleans.....	.29- .36	.20	.35	.23 - .29	.19 - .20
Savannah.....	.24- .29	.20	.35	.24½ - .25½	.20

<sup>1</sup> Where two ranges or two prices are shown separated by a semicolon, the first range or price relates to "fresh" eggs and the other to "storage" eggs.



PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Beef: Roasts.				Beef: Steaks, round. Per pound.
	Round. Per pound.	Ribs, prime. Per pound.	Ribs, second cut. Per pound.	Chuck. Per pound.	
New York.....	\$0. 16	\$0. 16	\$0. 14	\$0. 10-\$0. 14	\$0. 16 - \$0. 20
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....		\$0. 15 - .18		.10- .12½	.20 - .25
Brockton.....		.18 - .20	\$0. 16 - .18	.10- .14	.16 - .25
Fall River.....		.16 - .18	.14 - .16	.10- .12	.16 - .20
Lawrence.....		.14 - .20	.12 - .16	.12- .14	.15 - .20
Lowell.....		.15 - .18	.12 - .15	.10	.15 - .20
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	\$0. 14 - .15	.14 - .16	.12 - .14	.10- .12	.14 - .15
Newark.....	.16 - .18	.16 - .20	.14 - .16	.10- .14	.18 - .20
Paterson.....	.12 - .14	.12 - .14	.10 - .12	.10	.14 - .16
Philadelphia.....	.12 - .16	.14 - .16	.12 - .16	.10- .12	.16 - .18
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.12½- .14	.14 - .15	.10 - .12½	.07- .10	.14 - .15
Cleveland.....	.12 - .14	.12 - .16	.12 - .14	.12	.12 - .16
Detroit.....	.11 - .12½	.12 - .15	.10 - .14	.08- .10	.11 - .13
Louisville.....	.12½- .15	.12½- .15	.12½- .15	.10	.15
Muncie.....	.12½- .15	.12½- .15	.12½- .15	.12½	.15
Pittsburg.....	.15	.15 - .18	.12½- .15	.12½	.15 - .18
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.10 - .12½	.12 - .14	.10 - .12½	.08- .10	.11 - .14
Duluth.....	.12 - .15	.15	.12½- .15	.10- .12½	.15
Milwaukee.....	.12 - .14	.12 - .16	.11 - .14	.10- .12½	.12 - .15
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.12½- .15	.15	.12½- .15	.10- .12½	.12½- .15
St. Louis.....	.12½	.12½- .15	.10 - .12½	.10	.12½- .15
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.15	.15	.12½- .15	.10- .15	.15
Augusta.....	.12½- .15	.15	.10 - .15	.10	.15
Birmingham.....	.15	.15 - .17½	.12½- .15	.12½	.15
Memphis.....	.12½- .15	.15 - .18	.12½- .15	.10- .12½	.15
New Orleans.....	.12½	.15	.12½	.10	.12½
Savannah.....	.12½	.12½- .15	.12½	.10- .12½	.12½- .15

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Beef: Steaks, sirloin. Per pound.	Beef: Shin, without bone. Per pound.	Beef: Flank. Per pound.	Beef: Plate, brisket.	
				Fresh. Per pound.	Salt or corned. Per pound.
New York.....	\$0.18 - \$0.20	\$0.10 - \$0.12	\$0.08 - \$0.12 <sup>1</sup>	\$0.08 - \$0.12	\$0.07 - \$0.08
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....	.25 - .25	.08 - .10	.05 - .08	.....	1.14 - .15
Brockton.....	.25 - .26	.08 - .10	.06 - .08	.....	1.12 - .15
Fall River.....	.24 - .26	.08 - .08	.08 - .08	.....	1.12 - .14
Lawrence.....	.28 - .30	.08 - .10	.07 - .08	.....	1.14 - .14
Lowell.....	.25 - .25	.06 - .10	.06 - .10	.....	1.14 - .16
Providence.....	.25 - .30	.08 - .10	.05	.....	1.12 - .13
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.16 - .18	.08 - .10	.06 - .08	.06 - .08	.06 - .08
Newark.....	.20 - .22	.08 - .10	.08 - .12	.06 - .08	.06 - .08
Paterson.....	.16 - .18	.08 - .10	.08	.05 - .06	.05 - .06
Philadelphia.....	.18 - .22	.08 - .10	.08	.06 - .07	.07 - .08
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.15 - .18	.08 - .10	.07 - .08	.07 - .08	.07
Cleveland.....	.14 - .20	.09 - .11	.08 - .10	.07 - .08	.07 - .08
Detroit.....	.14 - .15	.08 - .10	.06 - .08	.06 - .08	.07 - .08
Louisville.....	.15 - .17 <sup>1</sup>	.08 - .10	.08	.08 - .08	.08 - .10
Muncie.....	.15 - .18	.10 - .12 <sup>1</sup>	.10	.08 - .10	.10
Pittsburg.....	.18 - .20	.10	.10	.08	.10
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.12 <sup>1</sup> - .18	.08 - .10	.06 - .07	.06 - .07	.06 - .08
Duluth.....	.18 - .20	.10	.05 - .08	.05 - .06	.05 - .06
Milwaukee.....	.14 - .18	.08 - .12	.06 - .07	.06 - .07	.06 - .08
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.15 - .18	.....	.06 - .06	.05 - .06	.05 - .06
St. Louis.....	.15	.10 - .12 <sup>1</sup>	.06 - .08	.06 - .08	.08
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.15 - .20	.....	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.....
Augusta.....	.15	.....	.05 - .06	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .08	.....
Birmingham.....	.17 <sup>1</sup>	.....	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.....
Memphis.....	.15 - .17 <sup>1</sup>	.....	.06 - .08	.08	.....
New Orleans.....	.15	.....	.....	.07 - .10	.10
Savannah.....	.15 - .20	.....	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.07 <sup>1</sup> - .10	.....

<sup>1</sup> "Fancy" brisket.

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1908, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Mutton or lamb.					
	Leg. Per pound.	Breast. Per pound.	Loin. Per pound.	Chops. Per pound.	Shoulder. Per pound.	Neck. Per pound.
New York.....	\$0.12½-\$0.16	\$0.08-\$0.10	\$0.16-\$0.22	\$0.20-\$0.22	\$0.10-\$0.16	\$0.04-\$0.12
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.						
Boston.....	.15 - .18	.10- .12	.15- .16	.20- .25	.10 - .12	.....
Brockton.....	.14 - .18	.08- .12	.12- .16	.25- .30	.10 - .14	.....
Fall River.....	.14 - .18	.10	.14- .18	.15- .20	.10 - .12	.08- .10
Lawrence.....	.15 - .20	.10	.15- .15	.20- .30	.10 - .15	.07- .10
Lowell.....	.15 - .18	.08- .12	.12- .16	.20- .25	.12	.06- .10
Providence.....	.15 - .18	.08- .10	.12- .15	.18- .25	.10	.05- .07
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.						
Baltimore.....	.12 - .18	.08- .12	.15- .20	.18- .20	.10 - .12	.08- .10
Newark.....	.14 - .18	.08- .10	.18- .20	.20- .22	.14 - .18	.08- .12
Pateron.....	.12½- .14	.06- .07	.14- .16	.16	.10 - .12	.06- .08
Philadelphia.....	.14 - .16	.06- .07	.16- .20	.16- .22	.10 - .12	.08- .10
CENTRAL TOWNS.						
Cincinnati.....	.14 - .18	.10	.20- .22	.20- .25	.10 - .15	.08- .12½
Cleveland.....	.12 - .18	.08	.14- .18	.16- .18	.12 - .14	.08- .10
Detroit.....	.14 - .15	.08- .10	.15- .20	.18- .20	.12 - .15	.08- .10
Louisville.....	.15 - .17½	.10- .15	.15- .17½	.20	.12½- .15	.10
Muncie.....	.25	.12½	.20	.20- .25	.15	.10- .12½
Pittsburg.....	.18	.12½	.18	.20	.12½- .15	.10- .12½
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.						
Chicago.....	.12 - .15	.06- .09	.12- .18	.12- .18	.10 - .14	.08- .10
Duluth.....	.15	.08	.15- .18	.15- .18	.10 - .15	.08- .10
Milwaukee.....	.14 - .16	.07- .09	.13- .18	.16- .18	.12½- .14	.08- .12
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.15	.06- .10	.15- .18	.15- .18	.12½	.08- .10
St. Louis.....	.15	.10- .12½	.15- .20	.15- .20	.12½	.10
SOUTHERN TOWNS.						
Atlanta.....	.20	.12½	.20	.20- .25	.12½- .17½	.10
Augusta.....	.20	.15	.20	.20- .25	.15	.10
Birmingham.....	.20	.10- .15	.15- .25	.20- .25	.15	.10
Memphis.....	.15 - .20	.10- .15	.15- .20	.20	.10 - .15	.10
New Orleans.....	.16 - .20	.10	.15- .20	.20	.10 - .15	.10
Savannah.....	.17½- .20	.15	.20	.20	.12½- .15	.10

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Veal.				
	Cutlets. Per pound.	Rib chops. Per pound.	Loin chops. Per pound.	Breast. Per pound.	Neck. Per pound.
New York.....	\$0.22	\$0.16 - \$0.20	\$0.18 - \$0.20	\$0.12 - \$0.16	\$0.12 - \$0.14
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....	.30	.15 - .20	.20 - .25	.10 - .10	.08 - .10
Brockton.....	.28	.20 - .25	.20 - .28	.10 - .12	.08 - .10
Fall River.....	\$0.20 - .30	.16 - .22	.18 - .24	.10 - .14	.08 - .10
Lawrence.....	.20 - .30	.16 - .20	.18 - .24	.10 - .12	.08 - .08
Lowell.....	.20 - .28	.17 - .22	.18 - .23	.08 - .12	.08 - .10
Providence.....	.18 - .30	.15 - .25	.18 - .25	.10	.07 - .10
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.20 - .22	.15 - .18	.15 - .20	.10 - .12½	.08 - .12
Newark.....	.24 - .25	.16 - .22	.16 - .22	.12 - .16	.12 - .14
Paterson.....	.18 - .24	.14 - .16	.16 - .20	.08 - .12	.08 - .12
Philadelphia.....	.20 - .25	.16 - .18	.18 - .20	.12	.12
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.20 - .22	.15 - .18	.15 - .18	.10 - .12½	.10 - .12½
Cleveland.....	.22	.16	.16 - .18	.10 - .16	.10 - .12½
Detroit.....	.18 - .20	.14 - .16	.14 - .16	.09 - .12½	.09 - .10
Louisville.....	.20 - .25	.15	.15	.12½ - .15	.10 - .12½
Muncie.....	.20	.15 - .18	.18	.10 - .12½	.10 - .12½
Pittsburg.....	.20 - .25	.18	.18 - .20	.12½ - .15	.12½
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.16 - .20	.12 - .15	.12 - .18	.10 - .12	.08 - .10
Duluth.....	.18	.15	.15 - .18	.10	.10
Milwaukee.....	.16 - .20	.15 - .18	.16 - .18	.10 - .12½	.10
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.18	.12½ - .15	.15 - .18	.08 - .10	.08 - .10
St. Louis.....	.20 - .25	.15	.15 - .17	.12½	.10 - .12½
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.20 - .25	.20	.20	.10 - .15	.....
Augusta.....	.20	.15 - .20	.15 - .20	.12½ - .15	.10
Birmingham.....	.20	.15	.15	.08 - .13	.08 - .10
Memphis.....	.20	.15	.15 - .20	.10 - .12½	.08 - .10
New Orleans.....	.18 - .25	.15 - .20	.15 - .20	.07 - .10	.05 - .08
Savannah.....	.20 - .25	.20	.20	.10 - .15	.10

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Town.	Fresh pork.				Pork: Corned (wet salt or pickled). Per pound.
	Loin. Per pound.	Spare rib. Per pound.	Shoulder. Per pound.	Chops. Per pound.	
New York.....	\$0.12½-\$0.14	\$0.09-\$0.10	\$0.12-\$0.12½	\$0.14-\$0.16	\$0.14-\$0.16
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....	.12½-.15	.10	.10-.11	.15	.14
Brockton.....	.12-.15	.10	.10-.12½	.16	.12-.14
Fall River.....	.12-.15	.10	.10-.11	.13-.15	.12-.14
Lawrence.....	.14-.15	.....	.10-.12	.14-.16	.13-.14
Lowell.....	.12-.15	.08-.12	.10	.14-.16	.11-.14
Providence.....	.12-.15	.10	.10	.13-.16	.12
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.14-.16	.10	.10-.14	.14-.18	.12-.15
Newark.....	.16-.18	.08-.12	.12-.15	.16-.18	.14-.18
Paterson.....	.14-.16	.08-.12	.10-.14	.14-.16	.12-.16
Philadelphia.....	.14-.16	.10	.12	.15-.16	.14
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.12-.15	.09-.10	.08½-.10	.13-.15	.15
Cleveland.....	.16	.10-.12½	.12½-.14	.16-.17	.16
Detroit.....	.12-.14	.09-.10	.10-.11	.12-.15	.12-.12½
Louisville.....	.15	.10-.12½	.10-.12½	.15	.12½-.15
Muncie.....	.15	.10-.12½	.12½	.15	.12½-.15
Pittsburg.....	.15-.20	.10-.12½	.12½-.15	.15-.20	.12½-.15
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.12-.14	.08-.10	.10-.12	.12-.15	.12-.12½
Duluth.....	.12½	.10	.10	.12½-.15	.12½-.15
Milwaukee.....	.14-.15	.08-.10	.11-.12½	.14-.15	.14
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.12½	.10	.10	.12½-.15	.12½-.15
St. Louis.....	.12½-.15	.10	.10	.12½-.15	.12½
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.15-.17½	.12½-.15	.12½-.15	.15-.20	.....
Augusta.....	.15-.20	.15	.12½-.15	.15	.....
Birmingham.....	.15	.12½	.12½	.15	.....
Memphis.....	.15	.12½	.12½	.15	.12½
New Orleans.....	.15	.10-.12½	.10-.15	.15	.....
Savannah.....	.15-.20	.12½-.15	.12½-.15	.17½-.20	.....

PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY WORKING CLASSES, FEBRUARY, 1909, IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Town.	Pork: Dry salt. Per pound.	Pork: Ham. Per pound.	Pork: Shoulder, salt or smoked. Per pound.	Potatoes, Irish. Per 7 pounds.	Milk. Per quart.
New York.....	\$0.14	\$0.14 - \$0.16	\$0.10 - \$0.12½	\$0.14 - \$0.18½	\$0.07
NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.					
Boston.....		.14 - .15	.10 .10	.14	\$0.08½ - .09½
Brockton.....		.13 - .17	.10 - .12	.11½ - .14	.09½
Fall River.....	\$0.12 - .14	.13 - .15	.09 - .10	.12 - .14	.09½
Lawrence.....		.14	.10 - .11	.11½ - .14	.08½ - .09½
Lowell.....	.10 - .14		.09 - .10	.13 - .14	.08½
Providence.....		.12 - .14	.10	.11½ - .14	.08½
OTHER EASTERN TOWNS.					
Baltimore.....	.12 - .15	.14 - .17	.12 - .15	.11 - .14	.09½
Newark.....	.15 - .18	.15 - .16	.12 - .14	.14 - .15	.08½ - .09½
Paterson.....	.12 - .16	.12 - .16	.10 - .14	.14 - .18½	.09½
Philadelphia.....	.14 - .16	.13 - .16	.10 + .12	.14 - .16	.09½
CENTRAL TOWNS.					
Cincinnati.....	.12½ - .15		.09 - .12½	.11 - .14	.07
Cleveland.....		.14 - .16	.12 - .14	.14	.08½ - .09½
Detroit.....	.11 - .12	.12½ - .13	.10 - .11	.11 - .14	.08½
Louisville.....	.12½ - .15	.12½ - .15	.10 - .12½	.14 - .16½	.09½
Muncie.....	.12½ - .15	.15 - .18	.10 - .12½	.14	.07 - .08½
Pittsburg.....	.12½ - .16	.15	.12½ - .15	.11½ - .14	.08½ - .09½
MIDDLE WEST TOWNS.					
Chicago.....	.12 - .16	.12 - .15	.10 - .12½	.11 - .14	.08½
Duluth.....	.12½ - .15	.15	.10	.11½ - .12	.08½ - .09½
Milwaukee.....	.14	.11 - .15	.09 - .12	.09½ - .14	.07
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.12½ - .15	.12½ - .15	.09 - .11	.11½	.08½
St. Louis.....	.12½	.12 - .15	.09 - .10	.14	.08½
SOUTHERN TOWNS.					
Atlanta.....	.12½ - .15			.16½	.12
Augusta.....	.11 - .12½			.16½	.12
Birmingham.....	.12½	.15 - .16	.12½ - .15	.14 - .18½	.12
Memphis.....	.12½	.15	.11 - .12½	.14 - .16½	.12
New Orleans.....				.14	.12
Savannah.....	.12½ - .15			.16½ - .18½	.12

The prices of the principal articles of food consumption, like bread, flour, meat, potatoes, and sugar, do not vary greatly as between one city and another. With a view to obtaining for each of the cities a general indication of the retail prices of food there as compared with the other cities, a series of index numbers was constructed, the level of prices in New York City being taken as the base, or 100. In order to allow for the varying importance of the different articles as judged by the normal weekly consumption by a wage-earning family, recourse was had to "weighting," and for this purpose average quantities were ascertained from the budgets of American-British (including American, Irish, English, Scottish, Welsh, and Canadian) families secured in the northern cities as being the group most suitable for international comparison. The commodities selected were those most generally consumed and at the same time most easily measur-

able. The following are the quantities consumed weekly, per family, so ascertained:

Tea.....pounds..	1½	Flour, wheaten.....pounds..	10½
Coffee.....do....	1	Bread, white.....do....	8½
Sugar.....do....	5½	Milk.....quarts..	5½
Bacon.....do....	1½	Beef.....pounds..	6½
Eggs.....do....	22	Mutton or lamb.....do....	1½
Cheese.....pounds..	½	Veal.....do....	2½
Butter.....do....	2	Pork.....do....	2½
Potatoes.....do....	21		

Using the quantities for each article as shown in the above table and the predominant food prices as given for each town in the table preceding, the comparative index numbers, New York City being used as a basis, are as shown in the following table:

RELATIVE LEVEL OF FOOD PRICES IN SPECIFIED TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH NEW YORK CITY.

Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.
Atlanta.....	109	Fall River.....	101	Baltimore.....	97
Newark.....	106	Memphis.....	101	Philadelphia.....	96
Brookton.....	106	New Orleans.....	100	Duluth.....	96
Boston.....	105	New York.....	100	Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	95
Lawrence.....	105	Paterson.....	100	Chicago.....	94
Savannah.....	104	Cleveland.....	99	Milwaukee.....	93
Augusta.....	103	Louisville.....	99	Cincinnati.....	92
Birmingham.....	102	Muncie.....	98	Detroit.....	91
Pittsburg.....	102	St. Louis.....	97		
Lowell.....	102	Providence.....	97		

It will be observed that the total range as shown in the table is from 91 to 109, the highest level of prices, 109, being found in Atlanta, Ga., and the lowest level, 91, being found in Detroit, Mich. New York, which is taken as 100, occupies an exactly middle position. It is of interest to note that this variation in prices of food as between the various cities of the United States is not greater than was found in the earlier investigation of the British Board of Trade in the cities of England and Wales.<sup>1</sup>

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED.

The predominant prices paid in February, 1909, for various articles of food in the 28 cities investigated in the United States have been set forth in a preceding table. In certain cases, for the principal articles of consumption, representing about 61 per cent of the cost of all articles that enter into the ordinary household expenditure for food in the American-British budget and about 66 per cent for those enumerated in that of the United Kingdom, a comparison is possible

<sup>1</sup>See page 563 of this Bulletin.

as between American and English prices. This comparison is set forth in the following table:

PREDOMINANT RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN ENGLAND AND WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF LONDON) AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Commodity.	Unit.	Predominant range of retail prices.		Ratio of mean predominant price in the United States (February, 1909) to that in England and Wales (October, 1905), taken as 100.
		England and Wales, exclusive of London (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	
Sugar.....	1 pound....	\$0.041	\$0.056-\$0.061	144
Cheese.....	.....do.....	.142	.203	143
Butter.....	.....do.....	<sup>1</sup> \$0.243-.264 * .284	.324-.355	126
Potatoes.....	7 pounds....	.051-.071	.117-.167	233
Flour.....	.....do.....	.162-.203	.233-.274	139
Bread.....	4 pounds....	.091-.112	.218-.233	223
Milk.....	1 quart....	.061-.081	.086-.096	129
Beef.....	1 pound....	<sup>2</sup> .152-.172 <sup>1</sup> .101-.122	.122-.162	104
Mutton.....	.....do.....	<sup>2</sup> .152-.183 * .081-.101	.132-.167	116
Pork.....	.....do.....	.152-.172	.117-.147	81
Bacon.....	.....do.....	.142-.183	.172-.203	116

<sup>1</sup> Colonial or foreign.

<sup>2</sup> Danish.

\* British or home killed.

The report notes that it has not been possible to bring up to date the individual English prices stated in the above table, but that records of retail prices in London are available and form a sufficient index of the general course of prices in the country. So far as the items shown above are concerned, the retail prices in London in February, 1909, as compared with October, 1905, show an advance of 10 per cent in the price of cheese, 17 per cent in flour, 8 per cent in bread, 6 per cent in British beef, and 12 per cent in foreign beef. The prices of potatoes, milk, foreign mutton, and pork were the same for the two periods, while those of sugar, butter, British mutton, and bacon were respectively 7, 2, 7, and 3 per cent lower at the later date. Taken as a whole these figures, after due allowance for the varying degrees of importance of the articles included has been made, indicate that retail food prices were 3 or 4 per cent higher in England and Wales in February, 1909, than they were in October, 1905.

An examination of the above table shows that the articles in the United States that most nearly approximate in price at the specified dates to those of England and Wales are beef, mutton, bacon, and pork, the last named being the only one for which a lower price level is shown in the United States. In regard to the other items, a great disparity is shown as a rule between American and English prices, a disparity entirely apart from that due to the different periods to which the figures of the table refer. The greatest differences are



shown in the case of potatoes and bread, American prices being in both these cases more than double those of England and Wales. As will be seen later, the consumption of potatoes per family, as shown by the American budgets, is somewhat greater than that shown by the budgets of the United Kingdom, and the difference in the price therefore has an increased effect upon the expenditure. In the case of bread the effect is not so great, as the average consumption of bread in the shape of a bought loaf is not much more than one-third of that shown in the budgets collected in England and Wales.

The remaining food items, sugar, cheese, flour, milk, and butter, show excesses in prices for the United States ranging from 44 down to 26 per cent.

In the foregoing comparisons no account has been taken of the difference in the quantities of the various articles of food that are consumed, either in an average working-class family in different sections of the same country or in similar families in the two countries. Internal comparisons of the cost of living in the United Kingdom were arrived at by comparing the cost in the various towns investigated of maintaining what had been found by investigation to represent, as regards food, an average standard of living in British wage-earning families. Thus, the measurable quantities that made up the standard having been ascertained, and local predominant prices having been obtained, variations in the local cost of living were calculated by seeing how much it would cost in the different towns investigated to purchase the quantities of meat, bread, butter, sugar, etc., included in the average budget.

“Thus, if the quantities shown in the average British working-class dietary be taken and the question be asked what would it cost the same family to maintain the same dietary in another country, it is clear that the influence of environment and the tendency to conform to changed conditions can not be allowed for in the answer. The test is insular in character and to that extent defective. On the other hand, if predominant prices have been obtained for the two countries under comparison, and the problem be to determine what it would cost an average family in one country to maintain an accepted standard of living at the prices prevailing in another country, the hypothetical basis of any such calculation is manifest. Defects and limitations of this kind are, in fact, inherent in any attempt to compare international and to some extent even internal local conditions as regards industrial and social standards, and they are indicated here in order that the following comparisons may be interpreted and applied with as clear a conception as possible of the assumptions they involve and the elements of the problem of adjustment and adaptation to which they necessarily fail to give due weight.”

The following table shows the comparative cost in the two countries of the articles in the average British budget for which comparative prices can be given:

**COST OF THE AVERAGE BRITISH WORKINGMAN'S WEEKLY BUDGET (EXCLUDING COMMODITIES FOR WHICH COMPARATIVE PRICES CAN NOT BE GIVEN) AT THE PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY THE WORKING CLASSES OF (1) ENGLAND AND WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF LONDON) AND (2) THE UNITED STATES.**

Commodity.	Quantity in average British budget.	Predominant range of retail prices.		Cost of quantity in British budget in—	
		England and Wales, exclusive of London (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	England and Wales.	United States.
Sugar.....	5½ pounds...	\$0.041 per pound.....	\$0.056 to \$0.061 per pound.	\$0.218	\$0.309
Cheese.....	¾ pound.....	\$0.142 per pound.....	\$0.203 per pound.....	.107	.152
Butter.....	2 pounds.....	\$0.269 per pound <sup>1</sup> .....	\$0.324 to \$0.355 per pound.	.537	.679
Potatoes.....	17 pounds...	\$0.051 to \$0.071 per 7 pounds.	\$0.117 to \$0.167 per 7 pounds.	.147	.345
Flour.....	10 pounds...	\$0.162 to \$0.203 per 7 pounds.	\$0.233 to \$0.274 per 7 pounds.	.259	.360
Bread.....	22 pounds...	\$0.091 to \$0.112 per 4 pounds.	\$0.218 to \$0.233 per 4 pounds.	.558	1.242
Milk.....	5 quarts.....	\$0.061 to \$0.081 per quart.	\$0.086 to \$0.096 per quart.	.355	.456
Beef.....	4½ pounds.....	\$0.137 per pound <sup>2</sup> .....	\$0.122 to \$0.162 per pound.	.619	.639
Mutton.....	1½ pounds.....	\$0.129 per pound <sup>2</sup> .....	\$0.132 to \$0.167 per pound.	.193	.223
Pork.....	¾ pound.....	\$0.152 to \$0.172 per pound	\$0.117 to \$0.147 per pound.	.081	.066
Bacon.....	1½ pounds.....	\$0.142 to \$0.183 per pound	\$0.172 to \$0.203 per pound.	.243	.284
Total cost of the above.....				3.317	4.755
Index numbers (England and Wales, October, 1905; United States, February, 1909.. (Adjusted for February, 1909.....)				100	143
				100	133

<sup>1</sup> Mean of colonial or "foreign" and Danish.

<sup>2</sup> Mean of British or home-killed and of foreign or colonial.

From the foregoing table it appears that the English housewife would have had to pay \$4.755 at American prices for the same quantities of those articles of food which cost at English prices in October, 1905, \$3.317, or as adjusted to the prices of February, 1909, about \$3.44. Her weekly expenditure in the United States would thus be raised on the adjusted prices about \$1.32, or 38 per cent. Of this total increase, however, about 64 cents is due to the much higher price of baker's bread in the United States, an item that, as has been seen, does not enter largely into the American workman's budget. The explanation of more than half of the balance of the difference is found in the comparative costs of potatoes, in which the excess in the United States would be equivalent to an expenditure of about 20 cents per week, and of butter, in which the corresponding excess would be about 15 cents per week. Allowing for the adjusted prices as between the two countries, beef, mutton, pork, and bacon combined would have cost about 3 cents more in the United States. The list of commodities is not exhaustive, but, on the basis of comparison adopted, it is, in the opinion of the investigators, sufficiently complete to give a fairly accurate indication of the difference in the cost of food in the two countries.

The most important of the items omitted from the foregoing list of food articles is tea, the price of which is higher in the United States than in England, but which is supplanted there, as in Germany,

France, and Belgium, by coffee, as the customary domestic beverage. The other most important items omitted are fish and vegetables, for neither of which can any basis of comparison be obtained, and eggs, which have also been regarded as noncomparable because of the variety of brand and quality.

The foregoing figures represent the change in family expenditure that would result if either in the United States or in England an average British workman's family continued to purchase the main articles of food to which it was accustomed and paid American prices for them, leaving out of question either the power or the desire to adjust expenditure to any new channels by which changed price conditions might be accompanied.

But it is apparent from a study of the budgets of American families that there are numerous and important differences in the quantities of the various articles of food consumed. In the following table another comparison has been made of the cost of the wage earner's food budget in the two countries, using as the basis of comparison the quantities found to be ordinarily consumed in the average American workman's family:

COST OF THE AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S BUDGET (EXCLUDING COMMODITIES FOR WHICH COMPARATIVE PRICES CAN NOT BE GIVEN) AT THE PREDOMINANT PRICES PAID BY THE WORKING CLASSES OF (1) ENGLAND AND WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF LONDON) AND (2) THE UNITED STATES.

Commodity.	Quantity in average American budget.	Predominant range of retail prices.		Cost of quantity in American budget in—	
		England and Wales, exclusive of London (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	England and Wales.	United States.
Sugar.....	5½ pounds...	\$0.041 per pound.....	\$0.056 to \$0.061 per pound	\$0.213	\$0.304
Cheese.....	¾ pound.....	\$0.142 per pound.....	\$0.203 per pound.....	.071	.101
Butter.....	2 pounds.....	\$0.269 per pound <sup>1</sup> .....	\$0.324 to \$0.355 per pound.	.537	.679
Potatoes.....	21 pounds...	\$0.051 to \$0.071 per 7 pounds.	\$0.117 to \$0.167 per 7 pounds.	.183	.426
Flour.....	10½ pounds..	\$0.162 to \$0.203 per 7 pounds.	\$0.233 to \$0.274 per 7 pounds.	.269	.370
Bread.....	8½ pounds...	\$0.091 to \$0.112 per 4 pounds.	\$0.218 to \$0.233 per 4 pounds.	.208	.466
Milk.....	5½ quarts....	\$0.061 to \$0.081 per quart.	\$0.086 to \$0.096 per quart..	.380	.437
Beef.....	6¾ pounds...	\$0.137 per pound <sup>2</sup> .....	\$0.122 to \$0.162 per pound.	.923	.958
Mutton.....	1½ pounds...	\$0.129 per pound <sup>2</sup> .....	\$0.132 to \$0.167 per pound.	.162	.188
Pork.....	2½ pounds...	\$0.152 to \$0.172 per pound.	\$0.117 to \$0.147 per pound.	.365	.299
Bacon.....	1½ pounds...	\$0.142 to \$0.183 per pound.	\$0.172 to \$0.203 per pound.	.284	.330
Total cost of the above.....				3.595	4.608
Index numbers (England and Wales, October, 1905; United States, February, 1909... (Adjusted for February, 1909.....				100	128
				100	125

<sup>1</sup> That is, American-British (northern).  
<sup>2</sup> Mean of colonial or "foreign" and Danish.  
<sup>3</sup> Mean of British or home killed and of foreign or colonial.

The total cost of the average food budget at English prices, adjusted to February, 1909, is about \$3.70 per week, or 90.8 cents less than that for the same articles and quantities if bought at American prices.

The ratio of the total cost of the articles of food enumerated in the table at American prices to their cost at English prices is 128 to 100, or adjusted to February, 1909, as 125 to 100, as compared with 138 to 100 in the case of the quantities of the same articles on the basis of the British workman's budget. Of the two ratios, that based upon the quantities of the average British budget is presented by the investigators as more directly concerning the working-class consumer in England, and 138 to 100 is therefore taken in the report as representing from this point of view the relative levels of the cost of food in the United States and in England and Wales in February, 1909.

**RENTS AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES COMBINED.**

In the following table the cost of food and rent in the various cities has been expressed by means of a combined index number, New York being taken as base or 100. In computing this index number allowance was made for the relative importance of the two forms of expenditure, and this was determined by the general ratio in which these two items stood in the American-British budget. A weight of 3 was therefore given to food prices and of 1 for rents.

**RELATIVE LEVEL OF RENT AND FOOD PRICES IN SPECIFIED CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH NEW YORK CITY.**

Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.	Town.	Index number.
Atlanta.....	101	Savannah.....	96	Cleveland.....	90
Brockton.....	100	Lawrence.....	95	Fall River.....	90
New York.....	100	New Orleans.....	93	Lowell.....	90
Pittsburg.....	100	Cincinnati.....	92	Chicago.....	88
Boston.....	99	Louisville.....	92	Providence.....	88
Memphis.....	99	Augusta.....	92	Baltimore.....	86
Newark.....	99	Philadelphia.....	92	Milwaukee.....	86
St. Louis.....	98	Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	91	Muncie.....	85
Birmingham.....	97	Paterson.....	91	Detroit.....	83

**FAMILY INCOME AND COST OF LIVING.**

**UNITED STATES.**

In order to secure information in regard to the standards of living in various cities a large number of budgets were secured for wage-earning families showing the particulars of family income and of expenditure for food and rent. This information is presented in the report on a nationality basis according to the declared country of birth of the head of the family, but for purposes of the international comparisons the report uses the group representing American and British families of the northern cities.

The particulars sought in connection with these family budgets were mainly confined to those items of domestic expenditure which were most recurrent and most likely to be furnished correctly and the most pertinent to the main comparative object in full. The

only other full particulars obtained were such as were necessary to throw light on the income and composition of the family, including in the last the occupation of the husband and the country of birth of both parents.

In the discussion of the various types represented in the family budgets the report explains that it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that even in relation to the alien people of the United States "American" speedily comes to have a meaning all its own. Were there nothing industrially or socially distinctive, the United States would, indeed, cease to exercise its attractive force, and in various ways, and as regards the mere material standard of comfort, in forms that compare favorably with those that have been left behind, the Americanization of immigrants is apt to begin almost from the moment of their landing.

"Thus, although the industrial status of the bulk of the Italians, Poles, and other Slavonic and allied peoples is different from and lower than that of the bulk of those who are regarded as the true Americans, it is equally true that as measured by the command of material comforts the position of the great bulk, even of such races as those mentioned, begins at once to be relatively American in standard. Even as regards the poorer industrial classes of the United States, the term 'American' is thus found to have a significance that, covering, it is true, great differences and wide ranges, still represents, even apart from all considerations of political and social environment, something that is not the less definable and real."

Altogether 7,616 family budgets were secured in the course of the investigation. The following table shows the distribution of these budgets among the various nationalities and geographical groups:

CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETS BY NATIONALITIES.

Nationality.	Number of budgets.	Percentage of total.
American-British (including American, Irish, English, Scottish, Welsh, and Canadian):		
(1) Northern .....	3,215	42.2
(2) Southern .....	580	7.6
(3) (American) Southern (broken families) .....	46	.6
German (including a few Dutch, Belgian, and Swiss) .....	906	11.9
Scandinavian (including Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes) .....	335	4.4
South European (including Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, and Portuguese. A few French and Syrian budgets have been included here) .....	599	7.9
Slavonic and allied peoples (including Bohemians, Croats, Hungarians, Galicians, Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Roumanians, and Serbs) .....	598	7.9
Jewish—from all countries (chiefly Russia) .....	758	9.9
Negro:		
(1) Northern group .....	303	4.0
(2) Southern group .....	276	3.6
Total .....	7,616	100.0

It will be seen that the American-British (northern) group, which has been taken as the basis of all comparisons between the United States and England, comprises 3,215 families, or 42.2 per cent of the entire number included in the study.

The distribution of these budgets among the various industrial occupations according to nationality is shown in the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETS, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Trade group.	Ameri- can- Brit- ish.	Ger- man.	Scan- dina- vian.	South Euro- pean.	Slav- onic and allied peoples.	Jewish.	Negro.	Total.
Building trades.....	627	127	107	55	55	82	94	1,147
Metal and engineering trades.....	875	207	60	52	202	64	46	1,506
Textile trades.....	246	31	1	68	4	6	7	363
CLOTHING TRADES.								
Boots and shoes.....	122	12	13	32	8	35	6	228
Tailoring.....	30	20	12	40	53	246	5	406
Hatters, furriers, etc.....	21	10	.....	7	.....	41	.....	79
TRANSPORT TRADES.								
Railways.....	167	21	13	5	9	.....	23	238
Tramways and omnibuses.....	81	13	2	3	5	3	8	115
Carters, cabmen, porters.....	204	53	21	35	20	15	117	465
Dock and riverside labor.....	52	10	14	29	12	2	34	153
Printing and allied trades.....	154	22	5	8	10	21	1	221
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.								
Millers, bakers, grocers, etc.....	89	34	16	60	11	28	14	252
Butchers and meat trade.....	62	16	5	13	9	8	6	119
Brewers, distillers, etc.....	75	40	1	9	7	8	7	147
Tobacco and cigars.....	34	26	1	3	4	42	1	111
Public-utility services.....	149	22	12	31	4	5	26	249
Miscellaneous and specified trades.....	386	124	18	40	73	83	81	805
General laborers <sup>1</sup> .....	230	77	16	71	86	13	49	542
Occupations not stated or unclassi- fiable.....	237	41	13	38	26	56	54	470
Total.....	3,841	906	335	599	598	758	579	7,616

<sup>1</sup> The term "laborer" in the United States is not infrequently used to designate an assistant or helper, and many of these would therefore have been transferred to definite trades had the description been more complete.

In the following table the 3,215 budgets of the American-British (Northern) group of families are summarized somewhat in detail, the families being classified according to the weekly family income:

## SUMMARY OF BUDGETS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

	Limits of weekly family income.							
	Under \$9.73.	\$9.73 and under \$14.60.	\$14.60 and under \$19.47.	\$19.47 and under \$24.33.	\$24.33 and under \$29.20.	\$29.20 and under \$34.07.	\$34.07 and under \$38.93.	\$38.93 and over.
Number of budgets (total 3,215).....	67	532	1,036	545	437	224	131	243
Percentage of total number of bud- gets.....	2.08	16.55	32.22	16.95	13.59	6.97	4.08	7.56
Average number of children living at home.....	1.73	2.06	2.46	2.88	3.07	3.63	3.82	4.20
Average number of persons living at home.....	3.78	4.08	4.54	5.02	5.27	5.82	6.10	6.38
Average weekly earnings of husband..	\$8.16	\$11.53	\$15.16	\$17.14	\$19.11	\$19.14	\$19.98	\$22.34
Average weekly earnings of wife.....	\$0.26	\$0.25	\$0.29	\$0.27	\$0.55	\$0.30	\$0.44	\$0.37
Average weekly earnings of children:								
Male.....	\$0.07	\$0.23	\$0.54	\$1.85	\$2.97	\$5.99	\$7.97	\$17.58
Female.....	\$0.12	\$0.18	\$0.38	\$0.85	\$1.43	\$3.33	\$3.75	\$6.45
Average weekly other income.....	\$0.14	\$0.22	\$0.63	\$1.40	\$2.04	\$2.62	\$3.99	\$3.60
Average total income.....	\$8.76	\$12.42	\$16.99	\$21.51	\$26.10	\$31.38	\$36.13	\$50.33
Quantity of meat, poultry, and fish purchased per capita per annum, pounds.....	109.25	145.08	160.11	165.15	173.58	176.33	195.42	211.90
Food bill <sup>1</sup> per capita per week.....	\$1.19	\$1.45	\$1.65	\$1.76	\$1.87	\$1.92	\$2.04	\$2.24
Percentage of family income spent on—								
(1) Meat (including poultry and fish).....	12.95	13.49	12.22	11.36	10.50	9.82	10.23	8.28
(2) Food of all kinds <sup>1</sup> (excluding wine, beer, and spirits).....	51.39	47.62	44.15	41.19	37.78	35.53	34.49	28.40
(3) Rent.....	19.53	17.74	16.66	15.34	14.04	12.01	12.04	9.91
(4) Food <sup>1</sup> and rent combined.....	70.92	65.36	60.81	56.53	51.82	47.54	46.53	38.31
Percentage balance after paying for food <sup>1</sup> and rent.....	29.08	34.64	39.19	43.47	48.18	52.46	53.47	61.69

<sup>1</sup> Including meals away from home.

It should be noted that in the foregoing table and in all of the tables of food expenditure and food consumption the family—that is, all persons sharing in the family food irrespective of the age of its members—has been taken as the unit. The composition of the family in every group tends to vary greatly with the income and the supplementary earnings of the children, and occasionally the other sources of income assume large proportions in the higher income classes.

The following table shows for the same group of families the details of weekly expenditure per family for food, the families, as before, being classified according to the weekly family income:

WEEKLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON FOOD IN AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

	Families reporting weekly income of—							\$38.93 and over.
	Under \$9.73.	\$9.73 and under \$14.60.	\$14.60 and under \$19.47.	\$19.47 and under \$24.33.	\$24.33 and under \$29.20.	\$29.20 and under \$34.07.	\$34.07 and under \$38.93.	
Number of budgets.....	67	532	1,036	545	437	224	131	243
Average weekly family income.....	\$8.76	\$12.42	\$16.99	\$21.51	\$26.10	\$31.38	\$36.13	\$50.33
Average number of children living at home.....	1.78	2.06	2.46	2.88	3.07	3.63	3.82	4.20
Average number of persons per family <sup>1</sup> .....	3.78	4.08	4.54	5.02	5.27	5.82	6.10	6.38
Average weekly cost per family.								
Bread, wheat.....	\$0.274	\$0.355	\$0.416	\$0.476	\$0.497	\$0.502	\$0.568	\$0.644
Bread, rye.....	.030	.046	.046	.036	.041	.046	.030	.071
Bread, other.....	.005	.005	.005	.010	.005	.020	.005	.010
Flour, wheat.....	.365	.309	.345	.400	.446	.543	.517	.532
Flour, rye.....	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005
Flour, buckwheat and other.....	.010	.010	.015	.020	.025	.020	.015	.041
Maize and maize meal.....	.025	.020	.025	.025	.025	.036	.036	.041
Cakes, crackers, doughnuts.....	.091	.142	.208	.233	.269	.309	.340	.395
Rolls, buns, biscuits.....	.046	.096	.137	.137	.167	.162	.203	.243
Macaroni, noodles, spaghetti.....	.030	.036	.051	.056	.056	.046	.066	.061
Rice, barley, sago, etc.....	.056	.056	.076	.076	.081	.091	.036	.096
Oatmeal and breakfast cereals.....	.051	.066	.086	.101	.112	.117	.117	.132
Potatoes (Irish).....	.299	.340	.360	.421	.441	.452	.593	.568
Sweet potatoes, etc.....	.005	.010	.025	.041	.036	.061	.051	.086
Dried peas and beans.....	.076	.071	.066	.076	.086	.096	.107	.096
Sweet corn.....	.025	.030	.041	.066	.061	.091	.543	.142
Green vegetables, etc.....	.183	.269	.360	.421	.451	.527	.508	.629
Canned vegetables.....	.096	.091	.127	.157	.183	.193	.208	.198
Beef (fresh and corned).....	.512	.750	.902	1.044	1.227	1.257	1.526	1.708
Mutton and lamb.....	.066	.117	.147	.208	.259	.335	.436	.431
Pork (fresh and salt).....	.218	.289	.309	.314	.330	.421	.456	.507
Bacon, ham, brawn, etc.....	.172	.218	.253	.314	.324	.395	.456	.537
Veal.....	.056	.071	.127	.142	.162	.193	.193	.223
Sausage.....	.041	.061	.081	.096	.101	.107	.147	.127
Poultry.....	.005	.056	.107	.137	.172	.157	.264	.360
Fish of all kinds.....	.076	.117	.152	.188	.172	.213	.228	.274
Lard, suet, dripping.....	.142	.157	.177	.203	.218	.248	.253	.269
Butter.....	.335	.411	.548	.684	.760	.852	.973	1.029
Oleomargarine.....	.015	.020	.010	.015	.020	.020	.030	.005
Olive oil.....	.005	.010	.010	.015	.020	.020	.025	.036
Cheese.....	.046	.056	.091	.112	.117	.137	.142	.162
Milk (fresh).....	.253	.330	.426	.476	.543	.593	.619	.715
Milk (condensed).....	.061	.081	.086	.086	.081	.081	.101	.066
Eggs.....	.223	.335	.461	.558	.598	.690	.750	.811
Tea.....	.091	.127	.142	.183	.198	.233	.253	.248
Coffee.....	.132	.172	.223	.238	.264	.274	.279	.335
Cocoa and chocolate.....	.005	.015	.020	.036	.041	.056	.071	.076
Sugar.....	.208	.218	.259	.324	.335	.390	.426	.416
Molasses and sirup.....	.020	.030	.036	.046	.041	.056	.056	.056
Vinegar, pickles, condiments.....	.020	.030	.051	.061	.066	.086	.091	.107
Fruits and jams.....	.112	.188	.279	.370	.390	.482	.507	.548
Other items.....	.020	.025	.036	.025	.046	.041	.061	.051
Meals away from home.....	.010	.071	.167	.228	.395	.466	.527	1.212
Total.....	4.501	5.912	7.504	8.860	9.867	11.150	12.461	14.299

<sup>1</sup> Including boarders and relatives sharing the family food. The total number of these was 466, of whom about one-third were sons or daughters of the family. Children whose weekly payments for board and lodging—and not their weekly wages—were furnished, were counted as boarders.



Attention is called in the report to the fact that in an even more striking degree than in the case of the European investigations by the Board of Trade the higher incomes are due not so much to increased earnings of the husband as to the contributions of children of wage-earning age. This is mainly because of the actual amounts of the supplementary earnings and not because of the different proportions in which these stand to the total family income. This is made clear in the following table:

COMPOSITION OF FAMILY INCOMES IN AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

Weekly family income.	Number of families reporting.	Average weekly family income from—						Average weekly family income.	Average number of children at home.	Average persons per family.	
		Husband.	Wife.	Children.							Other.
				Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 years and over.	Total.				
Under \$9.73.....	67	\$3.16	\$0.26	\$0.07	.....	\$0.12	\$0.19	\$0.14	\$3.76	1.78	3.78
\$9.73 and under \$14.60..	532	11.53	.25	.11	\$0.23	.07	.41	.22	12.42	2.06	4.08
\$14.60 and under \$19.47..	1,036	15.16	.29	.20	.60	.21	.91	.63	16.99	2.46	4.54
\$19.47 and under \$24.33..	545	17.14	.27	.33	1.63	.73	2.69	1.40	21.51	2.88	5.02
\$24.33 and under \$29.20..	437	19.11	.55	.28	2.94	1.18	4.40	2.04	26.10	3.07	5.27
\$29.20 and under \$34.07..	224	19.14	.30	.46	4.98	3.88	9.32	2.62	31.38	3.63	5.82
\$34.07 and under \$38.93..	131	19.98	.44	.62	6.54	4.56	11.72	3.99	36.13	3.82	6.10
\$38.93 and over.....	243	22.34	.36	.40	9.75	13.88	24.03	3.60	50.33	4.20	6.38

The proportion of the weekly income of the family supplied by the children begins to be important in the incomes between \$19.47 and \$24.33, when it reaches 12½ per cent of the total, rising in the next class to nearly 17 per cent, and passing from 30 to 33 per cent, until in the highest class it accounts for 47.7 per cent of the total family income. It is noticeable that the average earnings of the wife are never very large and vary but little.

In the income classes "\$24.33 and under \$29.20" and "\$29.20 and under \$34.07," the earnings of the husband are practically the same, and since there is a falling off in the relatively unimportant earnings of the wife while other income shows an increase of only 58 cents, the position of the families with incomes of between \$29.20 and \$34.07 weekly is seen to be almost entirely due to greatly increased earnings of the children.

The following table shows for those articles for which figures were obtained the average quantity of each consumed. All children living at home, of whatever age, and all other persons sharing the family food have been included.

## WEEKLY CONSUMPTION PER FAMILY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

	Limits of weekly family income.							
	Under \$9.73.	\$9.73 and under \$14.60.	\$14.60 and under \$19.47.	\$19.47 and under \$24.33.	\$24.33 and under \$29.20.	\$29.20 and under \$34.07.	\$34.07 and under \$38.93.	\$38.93 and over.
Number of budgets.....	67	532	1,036	545	437	224	131	243
Average weekly family income.....	\$8.76	\$12.42	\$16.99	\$21.51	\$26.10	\$31.38	\$36.13	\$50.33
Average number of children living at home.....	1.78	2.06	2.46	2.88	3.07	3.63	3.82	4.20
Average number of persons per family.....	3.73	4.08	4.54	5.02	5.27	5.82	6.10	6.38
Bread, wheat..... pounds..	5.02	6.53	7.64	8.74	9.09	9.06	10.02	11.27
Bread, rye..... do.....	.65	.96	.87	.74	.85	.96	.68	1.51
Bread, other..... do.....		.05	.13	.16	.10	.38	.12	.21
Flour, wheat..... do.....	9.52	7.94	8.99	10.51	11.77	14.10	13.47	13.80
Flour, rye..... do.....		.04	.07	.06	.09	.08	.09	.12
Flour, buckwheat and other..... do.....	.21	.26	.31	.41	.57	1.49	.32	.89
Maize and maize meal..... do.....	.88	.68	.73	.81	.93	1.00	1.23	1.27
Cakes, crackers, and doughnuts..... do.....	.96	1.57	2.19	2.33	2.73	3.07	3.33	3.86
Rolls, buns, and biscuits..... do.....	.80	1.37	1.80	1.95	2.26	2.24	3.01	3.80
Macaroni, noodles, and spaghetti, pounds.....	.37	.42	.53	.57	.56	.47	.72	.64
Rice, barley, sago, etc..... pounds..	.60	.67	.91	.99	1.96	1.09	1.02	1.17
Oatmeal and breakfast cereals..... do.....	.77	.96	1.23	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.59	1.67
Potatoes (Irish)..... do.....	15.69	17.43	18.59	21.18	22.99	24.83	29.98	27.98
Sweet potatoes, etc..... do.....	.19	.43	1.00	1.46	1.38	1.91	1.50	2.92
Dried peas and beans..... do.....	1.38	1.24	1.11	1.27	1.35	1.60	1.70	1.54
Beef (fresh and corned)..... do.....	3.59	5.09	6.04	6.71	7.31	7.93	9.38	10.43
Mutton and lamb..... do.....	.39	.69	.91	1.22	1.48	2.04	2.43	2.53
Pork (fresh and salt)..... do.....	1.55	1.94	2.15	2.17	2.24	2.81	2.81	3.32
Bacon, ham, brawn, etc..... do.....	1.04	1.26	1.46	1.83	1.81	2.26	2.53	3.03
Veal..... do.....	.38	.46	.80	.91	1.00	1.15	1.23	1.33
Sausage..... do.....	.27	.51	.69	.75	.82	.84	1.19	1.01
Poultry..... do.....	.03	.30	.54	.72	.89	.83	1.37	1.83
Fish of all kinds..... do.....	.68	1.13	1.40	1.64	1.54	1.88	2.00	2.49
Lard, suet, dripping..... do.....	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.48	1.54	1.81	1.82	2.01
Butter..... do.....	1.14	1.35	1.74	2.15	2.36	2.65	3.01	3.27
Oleomargarine..... do.....	.08	.09	.05	.06	.09	.09	.13	.02
Olive oil..... pints.....		.03	.03	.04	.05	.05	.08	.09
Cheese..... pounds.....	.24	.31	.45	.56	.60	.69	.73	.82
Milk (fresh)..... quarts.....	2.96	3.75	4.77	5.46	5.92	6.79	7.04	8.08
Milk (condensed)..... pounds.....	.54	.71	.76	.78	.68	.72	.89	.57
Eggs..... number.....	9.03	14.49	19.90	24.09	25.34	28.88	31.53	34.39
Tea..... pounds.....	.21	.27	.28	.36	.38	.45	.48	.46
Coffee..... do.....	.63	.77	.93	.99	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.38
Cocoa and chocolate..... do.....	.02	.04	.07	.10	.12	.15	.21	.21
Sugar..... do.....	3.56	3.78	4.45	5.67	5.81	6.81	7.20	7.28
Molasses and sirup..... pints.....	.25	.33	.40	.45	.41	.56	.57	.54

The following paragraphs contain comments on the consumption of various articles of food, as set out in the above table.

The particulars given will be found to refer either to the budget group as a whole, or to the three components of the group—American, British-born or Canadian; or to the various income classes as set out in the above table. Occasionally reference will be made to certain subgroups formed on the basis of nationality and town into which a large number of the budgets fall. These subgroups, 37 in number, have been formed whenever in any single town either of the components furnished not less than 25 budgets.

The consumption of bought wheat bread, although affording no criterion of the well-being of the family, does in fact rise more or less steadily with income, from 1.3 pounds per capita in the lowest income class to 1.8 pounds per capita in the highest. The average per capita consumption for the whole group is 1.7 pounds weekly.

The components of the group show the following differences: The Americans average rather more than 1.7 pounds per capita weekly, the British-born 1.6 pounds, and the Canadians 1.4 pounds. The smallest quantity of bread per capita, accompanying a high consumption of flour, is found in the lowest income class of the British budgets (0.66 pound) and the largest among the Canadians with incomes between £7 and £8 (\$34.07 and \$38.93), viz, 2.6 pounds per capita weekly. The bread consumption of the lowest income class among the Candians is also relatively high (2.3 pounds).

The consumption of rye bread purchased at the bakers is small and somewhat irregular, not averaging on the whole quite 1 pound per family weekly, and of this 80 per cent is consumed by the American-born families. The per capita weekly consumption for the components of the group is as follows: American, 0.21 pound; British-born, 0.13 pound; Canadian, 0.03 pound. The relatively high figure of the American consumption may probably be explained by the presence among them of families of German or eastern European descent. Rye bread in this group, as in others, appears to be purchased by families with incomes of every range and its consumption to be entirely a matter of inherited or acquired taste.

The average consumption of wheat flour per family is 10.4 pounds weekly, or 2.1 pounds per capita. The range is very small, from 2.5 pounds per capita in the lowest income class to 2.2 pounds in the highest. The differences in the flour consumption of the components of the group are also small. The American returns average 2.1 pounds per capita weekly, those of the British-born 2.2 pounds, and of the Canadian 1.8 pounds.

The consumption of rye and buckwheat flour is almost insignificant.

Adding together the weights of flour and bread of all kinds as given in the budgets, the figure for the whole group is 4.1 pounds per capita weekly; for the Americans, 4.2 pounds; for the British-born, 4 pounds; and for the Canadians, 3.4 pounds; in the last case nearly three-fourth pound below the average of the group. The consumption of both bread and flour shown in the Canadian returns is lower than that of either of the other components.

With regard to bread substitutes, the difference in the movement of the per capita expenditure is very marked as compared with that of bread, the latter rising only from 3.57d. (7.2 cents) per capita in the lowest income class to 4.97d. (10.1 cents) in the highest; while the former shows a corresponding movement of from 1.78d. (3.6 cents) per capita to 4.93d. (10 cents).

The position is set out in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA ON BREAD, FLOUR, CAKES, ETC., IN AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

Classified weekly family income.	Bread.		Flour.		Rolls, cakes, biscuits, etc.	
	Con- sumption (pounds).	Expend- iture.	Con- sumption (pounds).	Expend- iture.	Con- sumption (pounds).	Expend- iture.
Under \$9.73.....	1.50	\$0.081	2.58	\$0.099	0.47	\$0.036
\$9.73 and under \$14.60.....	1.85	.099	2.02	.080	.72	.058
\$14.60 and under \$19.47.....	1.90	.103	2.07	.080	.88	.076
\$19.47 and under \$24.33.....	1.92	.104	2.19	.085	.86	.074
\$24.33 and under \$29.20.....	1.91	.104	2.36	.091	.95	.083
\$29.20 and under \$34.07.....	1.79	.098	2.52	.098	.91	.081
\$34.07 and under \$38.93.....	1.77	.100	2.28	.088	1.04	.089
\$38.93 and over.....	2.04	.114	2.32	.091	1.20	.100

Rolls, cakes, biscuits, and other forms of fancy bread form a constant and important item in the cereal food consumption of American households, amounting to 0.9 pound per capita weekly in this group. The particulars furnished for British-born families show rather more than the average, and those for Canadian little more than half the amount, or 0.5 pound per capita weekly.

The consumption of macaroni, noodles, and spaghetti per family rises slowly with the income, but the average per capita is almost constant throughout, something less than 0.1 pound weekly. The differences shown by the components of the group are insignificant.

There is a small rise in the per capita consumption of rice, barley, sago, etc., with the income. The average per capita is 0.18 pound weekly, and again no material departure from the general average is shown by the components of the group.

The average weekly consumption of oatmeal and breakfast cereals is almost exactly 0.25 pound per capita for the whole group, but it is somewhat higher in the middle income class than at either end of the series.

Potatoes are an important constituent of the dietary, showing an average of 21 pounds per family weekly for all budgets together, or 4.3 pounds per capita. There is no material difference between the components of the group in their per capita consumption.

Dried peas and beans (chiefly the small haricot, sometimes known in the United States as "Navy beans") are used in considerable quantity. The American and British-born families use about a quarter of a pound per capita weekly, the Canadian, 0.4 pound.

It is not possible even to estimate the quantities consumed, but the expenditure on green vegetables rises steadily with the income from 9d. (18.3 cents) per family in the lowest income class, to 2s. 7d. (62.9 cents) in the highest, so that, allowing for different size of family, the expenditure per capita is just doubled in the latter class. The

expenditure on sweet corn and sweet potatoes is somewhat irregular, but tends to rise with the income. The former is sold very largely in the "cob" and the price of both is dependent upon season and locality. The canned vegetables are chiefly tomatoes, for which 10 cents per can, weighing about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds gross, or three cans for 25 cents, are very general prices. "String beans" are also largely used. The consumption of sweet potatoes, a southern rather than a northern food, is much greater in the American than in either the British-born or Canadian families. The expenditure per capita on sweet corn and fresh and canned vegetables is highest in the American returns and lowest in the Canadian.

The average consumption of fresh milk is a little over one quart per capita weekly, being 56 quarts per annum for the whole group. Of the components the American returns show an average of 54 quarts, the British one of 61 quarts, and the Canadian one of 66 quarts.

The average consumption of condensed milk is for the whole group 0.15 pound per capita per week. For the components the figures show but little difference, although the range within the group is very great. In 14 out of the 37 subgroups of not less than 25 families each into which, on the basis of nationality, and town, the budgets fall, the quantity is 0.10 pound per capita or less; 16 subgroups use 0.10 pound and less than 0.20 pound, and in the remaining 7 the consumption ranges from 0.20 pound to 0.40 pound per capita per week.

The average consumption of butter per capita per week is for the whole group 0.42 pound. The differences between the components are insignificant, the Canadian returns showing a slightly higher consumption than the others. Within the group the range is considerable, from 0.64 pound, as shown by the American returns from Duluth, to 0.27 pound by those of Americans in St. Louis. Out of the 37 subgroups of more than 25 budgets each, 16 have a consumption of 0.40 pound and less than 0.50 pound per capita per week.

The consumption of lard, suet, and dripping averages for the whole group 0.29 pound per capita per week. Of the components the British-born average 0.20 pound, the Canadians, 0.30, and the Americans, 0.33.

The average consumption of cheese of all kinds, is, for the group, 0.11 pound per capita per week, the Americans and the British-born each showing an average almost equal to that of the group, and the Canadians an average of 0.09 pound.

The consumption of eggs is, for the whole group, 4.6 per capita weekly (237 per annum). Of the components the returns from the British-born show an average of 5.1, from the Americans one of 4.4, and from the Canadians one of 4.3 per capita weekly; equivalent to 265, 229, and 224 per annum, respectively. The 37 subgroups show a very wide range of consumption from 8 eggs per capita weekly to 2.

In 4 subgroups the average is above 7 eggs per capita weekly; in 2 it is practically 7; in 10 it is above 5 but less than 6; in 10 more it is above 4 and less than 5; in nine it is above 3 but less than 4; and in 2 only is the average less than 3.

The gross annual consumption of eggs in the United States is very large, and that by the 3,215 families now under consideration, estimated on the basis of the budgets, would itself amount to 312,500 dozens. The total number of eggs produced in the whole of the United States during 1909 is estimated at about 1,400,000,000 dozens.

Coffee, as contrasted with tea, may be regarded as the national domestic beverage. The average consumption of coffee per capita per week is 0.20 pound for the whole group. Of the components the American returns show a weekly consumption of 0.23 pound per capita, the British 0.12 pound, and the Canadian 0.09 pound. The American budgets obtained in Pittsburg, with 0.31 pound per capita per week, show the largest consumption, followed by six subgroups of Americans with an average weekly consumption per capita of over 0.25 pound. The smallest consumption is shown by British returns from Lowell, viz, 0.03 pound. There are nine subgroups at the lower end of the scale using less than 0.10 pound of coffee weekly, and of these only one is American. The 106 American families in Muncie, which often provided the minima in foodstuffs, are eleventh on the list in coffee consumption, using 0.23 pound per capita per week, or 0.03 pound above the average of the whole group, and but little short of the general American average, as shown by the budgets.

The average consumption of tea per capita per week is, for the whole group, 0.07 pound. Of the components the returns from British-born families show an average of 0.10 pound, from Canadians one of 0.09 pound, and from Americans one of 0.06 pound. The consumption of cocoa and chocolate relatively to both coffee and tea is very small, about 1 pound per capita per annum for the whole group.

The average weekly consumption of sugar per capita is, for the whole group, 1.06 pounds. Of the components, the American and Canadian returns show an average of 1.03 pounds and those of the British-born 1.13 pounds. The range within the group is, as usual, very considerable, viz, from 1.44 to 0.78 per capita. Out of the 37 subgroups of 25 budgets or more, 22 show a consumption of at least 1 pound per capita weekly, and the mean for the remaining 15 subgroups is 14 ounces per capita weekly, or 45.5 pounds per annum.

The average consumption of molasses and sirup per capita per week for the whole group is 0.09 pint.

The average consumption of all meat, including poultry and sausage, shown by the budgets, is 14.4 pounds per family weekly, or at

the rate of 152 pounds per capita per annum; if fish be included, the amount is increased to 168 pounds. The range of consumption is very great, from 100 pounds in the lowest income class to 192 pounds in the highest. If fish be included, these figures become 109 pounds and 212 pounds, respectively.

Of the components of the group the Canadian returns show the lowest meat consumption, with 138.75 pounds per capita per annum (excluding fish), as against 155.5 pounds and 152 pounds, as shown by those of the British-born and of Americans, respectively.

Transportation and the refrigerating car tend to weaken the significance of the aggregate consumption figures yielded by the budgets for different areas. For the various geographical groups of towns, however, the following are the figures of annual consumption per capita:

	Pounds.
New England towns.....	146.6
Other Eastern towns (including New York).....	156.0
Central towns.....	146.6
Middle West towns.....	160.2

When these aggregate figures are analyzed, the most important local differences shown are in the consumption of mutton and lamb, pork and bacon, ham, etc. Thus, while the consumption of beef is at its lowest in the Central and Middle West groups of towns, with percentages to the total meat consumption of 45 and 45.1, respectively, and reaches its maximum proportion in the New England towns, with 50.7 per cent, the minimum and maximum percentage of mutton and lamb differ much more considerably between the various groups of towns, the respective figures being 4.9 per cent in the Middle West group and 13.1 in that of New England. Pork, on the other hand, is at its maximum in the Middle West towns, with 19.2 per cent of total meat consumption, and at its lowest in the other eastern towns (including New York) at 10.7 per cent. The consumption of bacon, ham, etc., is also at its maximum in the Middle West group of towns, where it accounts for 13.6 per cent of the total meat consumption shown by the budgets, but was at its minimum in the New England towns, with 9.9 per cent. Local variations are also great in the cases of veal, sausage, and poultry, but these forms of meat enter less into the family dietaries.

The following table sets out the quantities and percentages of the different kinds of meat, as shown by the budgets, derived from the various geographical groups of towns:

CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF MEAT, BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS OF TOWNS.

Items.	Annual consumption of meat (pounds) per capita in—				Percentage consumption of each kind of meat.			
	New England towns.	Other Eastern towns (in- cluding New York).	Central towns	Middle West towns.	New England towns.	Other Eastern towns (in- cluding New York).	Central towns.	Middle West towns.
Beef.....	74.4	76.4	66.0	72.3	50.7	49.0	45.0	45.1
Mutton and lamb.....	19.2	19.2	8.3	7.8	13.1	12.3	5.7	4.9
Pork.....	23.4	18.6	27.0	30.7	16.0	10.7	18.4	19.2
Bacon, ham, etc.....	14.6	17.7	19.2	21.8	9.9	11.3	13.1	13.6
Veal.....	3.6	7.8	10.9	12.5	2.5	5.0	7.5	7.8
Sausage.....	5.2	5.7	8.8	10.9	3.5	3.7	6.0	6.8
Poultry.....	6.2	12.5	6.2	4.2	4.3	8.0	4.3	2.6

The average consumption of beef per capita per annum is, for the whole group, 71.7 pounds, and the component nationalities show no important deviation from this figure; the returns from the British-born showing an average of 75.9 pounds, from the Americans one of 70.3 pounds, and from the Canadians one of 69.8 pounds.

The average consumption of pork, fresh and salt, in the whole group is 24.1 pounds per capita per annum; of the components the British returns show an average of 19 pounds, the American one of 25 pounds, and the Canadian one of 34 pounds.

The average consumption of bacon per capita per annum is, for the whole group, 18.5 pounds; for the components: British-born 19.7 pounds, American 18.9 pounds, and Canadian 9.4 pounds. Combining the figures for pork and bacon, the British returns show a consumption of 38.8 pounds per capita per annum, the Canadian 43.1 pounds, and the American 43.9 pounds, and when thus combined there is but little difference in the consumption shown.

The average consumption of mutton and lamb is only 13.3 pounds per capita per annum for the whole group. Of the components, the British-born show an average of 18.9 pounds, the American one of 11.6 pounds, and the Canadian of 9.4 pounds. The range of consumption is very great.

The average consumption of veal for the whole group is 9 pounds per capita per annum.

For sausage the average per capita per annum is 7.75 pounds. The American average is 8.5 pounds, showing a slightly larger consumption than the Canadian (7.75 pounds), while that of the British-born falls to 5.8 pounds. There are only three town groups of 25 or more



budgets in which the consumption of sausage exceeds 15 pounds per capita per annum, and in 19 such town groups the consumption is 6 pounds or less; in 6 of these it is below 3 pounds.

The relative proportion of each kind of meat to all meat in the whole group is set out below:

PERCENTAGE CONSUMPTION OF EACH KIND OF MEAT IN AMERICAN-BRITISH  
(NORTHERN) GROUP.

Beef, fresh and corned.....	47.1
Mutton and lamb.....	8.8
Pork, fresh and salt.....	15.8
Bacon, ham, etc.....	12.2
Veal.....	6.0
Sausage.....	5.1
Poultry.....	5.0
Total.....	100.0

Among the component nationalities the Canadians, according to the budgets, use the largest proportion of beef, viz, 50.4 per cent, while the British-born show a consumption of mutton and lamb much greater than that used by either of the others, viz., 12.2 per cent, as against 7.6 per cent in the American returns and 6.8 per cent in the Canadian. There are also great differences in the consumption of pork, which forms 24 per cent of the whole in the case of the Canadians, 16 per cent in that of the Americans, and 12 per cent in that of the British-born as set out in the budgets.

Fish is of considerable importance in these dietaries, the returns from the British-born showing a consumption of 0.42 pound per capita per week, the Canadian one of 0.33 pound and the American one of 0.27 pound. If fish be included with meat the average annual consumption of all meat per capita for the whole group is, as already stated, raised to 168 pounds.

The local figures of quantity of fish consumed reflect mainly differences in the degree of facility with which fish can be obtained, all the towns showing the highest consumption being within easy reach of the Atlantic seaboard. The actual consumption per capita per annum as shown by the budgets of the various geographical groups of towns is as follows:

	Pounds.
New England towns.....	23.9
Other Eastern towns (including New York).....	22.9
Central towns.....	9.4
Middle West towns.....	12.0

The annual per capita consumption of and expenditure on all meat and fish and the percentage of income spent on such food is as follows in each of the income classes:

CONSUMPTION OF AND EXPENDITURE ON MEAT AND FISH IN AMERICAN-BRITISH (NORTHERN) GROUP.

Classified weekly family income.	Annual consumption (pounds) per capita.	Weekly expenditure per capita.	Percentage of income.
Under \$9.73.....	109	\$0.299	12.95
\$9.73 and under \$14.60.....	145	.411	13.49
\$14.60 and under \$19.47.....	160	.456	12.22
\$19.47 and under \$24.33.....	165	.487	11.36
\$24.33 and under \$29.20.....	174	.522	10.50
\$29.20 and under \$34.07.....	176	.527	9.82
\$34.07 and under \$38.93.....	195	.608	10.23
\$38.93 and over.....	212	.654	8.28

The predominant range of consumption of all meat, poultry, and fish per capita per annum is from 140 to 190 pounds, 23 local nationality subgroups of at least 25 budgets each, comprising 2,201 families, falling within this range. The corresponding predominant range excluding fish and poultry may be taken as from 120 to 160 pounds per capita per annum.

The consumption of meat of all kinds as shown by the budgets is in general high and much above European standards. As a rule nationality and occupation greatly influence the figures, and locality has been seen to be not without its effects, but when it is considered that in the lowest income class of the group of budgets under consideration the purchase of all meat and fish is 109 pounds per capita per annum (notwithstanding the fact that out of 119 children only two are earning and the remainder are of low average age), while it approaches double this figure in the highest income class, it is obvious that meat is regarded as a very important feature of the family dietary.

A general tendency for food consumption per capita to rise with income is shown in the budgets, but in this there is no regularity. On the whole it is more marked as regards the first three income classes, that is, for those earning up to and under £4 (\$19.47) per week, but even in these classes in some commodities as, for instance, pork, bacon and ham; sugar; lard, suet, and dripping, and coffee, it is hardly apparent in the budgets. As regards the total meat consumption itself it is only in the classes with family earnings averaging less than £4 (\$19.47) per week that the consumption tends to move consistently with income.

In addition to the large meat consumption, one of the most striking features of the American-British budgets is the great variety of food consumed and the relatively small proportion which the family food bill bears to total income.

## UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED.

In the comparison of income and cost of living based on the family budgets, the report uses the American-British (northern) budgets as forming the fairest basis of comparison with conditions in England. In the United Kingdom about 70 per cent of all the budgets collected were of families with incomes of less than \$9.73 per week; of those collected in the United States for all nationalities (and not for the American budget alone, in which the corresponding figure is a little over 2 per cent) less than 4 per cent fell within this range, and while in the United Kingdom about half the budgets were of families with incomes under \$8.52 per week, in the United States the number falling below this figure is almost negligible, comprising only 1.4 per cent of the whole and, therefore, too small in number to form a separate income class. The difference, if not of standard at least of nominal range of income, as between the two countries, is manifest, and although it can not be concluded on the basis of this negative evidence that incomes of less than \$8.52 per week are insufficient to maintain an ordinary family under American urban conditions, it is at least probable, say the investigators, that families maintaining a position of independence upon an income below this sum are exceptional.

The points in connection with which budget comparisons have been especially attempted between the United States and England and Wales are: (1) The percentage of income spent on food; (2) the percentage of income spent on similar items of food in both countries; and (3) the quantities consumed and amount spent on similar items.

The following table shows for England and Wales and for the United States the average weekly family income and the average amount and per cent of the expenditure for food, the families being classified according to weekly family income:

AVERAGE WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME AND AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF INCOME EXPENDED FOR FOOD, BY CLASSIFIED FAMILY INCOME.

Limits of weekly family income.	Average weekly family income.	Average number of children living at home.	Expenditure on food (excluding wine, beer, and spirits).	
			Average amount.	Percentage of income.
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>				
\$6.08 and under \$7.30.....	\$6.56	3.3	\$4.34	66.18
\$7.30 and under \$8.52.....	7.77	3.2	5.05	65.04
\$8.52 and under \$9.73.....	8.89	3.4	5.42	61.04
<b>UNITED STATES.</b>				
\$9.73 and under \$14.60.....	12.42	2.06	5.91	47.62
\$14.60 and under \$19.47.....	16.99	2.46	7.50	44.15
\$19.47 and under \$24.33.....	21.51	2.88	8.86	41.19
\$24.33 and under \$29.20.....	26.10	3.07	9.86	37.78

The point in the foregoing table which at once attracts attention is the much wider range shown between the various family incomes in the two countries than between the amounts actually spent on food, and consequently the much greater margin of income available in the American group after expenses for food have been met.

It will be observed that the average number of persons in the American budgets is 0.68 less than in those of the United Kingdom. Exact comparison in respect to age and proportionate contribution made to the family income by the children in the two countries is not possible, but the data available show that in these respects there is a general similarity.

The actual amounts spent on food per capita in each income class in England and Wales and in the United States are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE FOOD BILL PER CAPITA IN FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME.

United Kingdom.		United States.	
Limits of weekly family income.	Average food bill per capita.	Limits of weekly family income.	Average food bill per capita.
Under \$6.08.....	\$0.68	Under \$9.73.....	\$1.19
\$6.08 and under \$7.30.....	.82	\$9.73 and under \$14.00.....	1.45
\$7.30 and under \$8.52.....	.97	\$14.00 and under \$19.47.....	1.65
\$8.52 and under \$9.73.....	1.00	\$19.47 and under \$24.33.....	1.76
\$9.73 and over.....	1.13	\$24.33 and under \$29.20.....	1.87
		\$29.20 and under \$34.07.....	1.92
		\$34.07 and under \$38.93.....	2.04
		\$38.93 and over.....	2.24

In the following table comparison is made of the consumption of certain articles of food by average workmen's families in the United States and in England and Wales: (1) Of families with total family income approximately similar; (2) of families with total amount spent for food approximately similar, and (3) of families with total amount spent for food approximately similar, allowance being made for the difference in retail prices in the two countries. Comparison is made on the basis of quantity wherever possible. Where quantity can not be given, the comparison is based on cost. The quantity consumed or the amount spent is taken as 100, and the relative consumption or expenditure in the American families as compared with this is shown in the table.

PER CAPITA QUANTITIES OF, OR AMOUNTS SPENT ON CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED BY WORKMEN'S FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (AMERICAN-BRITISH-NORTHERN GROUP), AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[United Kingdom=100.]

Commodity or group of commodities.	Families with total family income approximately similar.		Families with total amount spent on food approximately similar.	Families with total amount spent on food approximately similar, allowance being made for percentage difference in retail prices as between United States and England and Wales.	
	Income, United Kingdom, \$8.52 to \$9.73; income, United States, under \$9.73.	Income, United Kingdom, \$9.73 and over; income, United States, \$9.73 to \$14.60.	Income, United Kingdom, \$9.73 and over; income, United States, \$14.60 to \$19.47.	Income, United Kingdom, \$6.08 to \$7.30; income, United States, \$9.73 to \$14.60.	Income, United Kingdom, \$8.52 to \$9.73; income, United States, \$14.60 to \$19.47.
<b>Quantities:</b>					
Bread and flour.....	73	66	67	69	72
All meat and fish.....	123	151	165	195	178
Eggs.....	108	139	172	216	197
Fresh milk.....	82	93	107	126	109
Cheese.....	43	50	63	62	71
Butter and animal fats.....	115	103	110	136	128
Potatoes.....	141	137	132	143	139
Sugar.....	98	89	93	107	102
<b>Expenditure:</b>					
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> ..	238	261	320	483	357
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.....	92	108	122	139	133

<sup>1</sup> Fresh, dried, and canned fruit. In the United States, including a small quantity of sweet potatoes and jam.

In spite of the different bases upon which the above comparisons are made, a marked uniformity in the general results is shown in the consumption per capita, which is the basis of comparison adopted in all cases. The differences shown are nearly always those of degree and not of direction. Thus, even in the lowest income class of the American budgets, the consumption of certain commodities is always higher than that shown in the British budgets with which they can be compared, while other foods, even in the highest American income classes included in the table, show a consumption that is always lower. The most striking examples of the former characteristic are seen in meat and fish, in which the American consumption per capita ranges from an excess of 23 per cent to one of 95 per cent; eggs, in which the corresponding excess ranges from 8 to 116 per cent, and potatoes, in which the excess is comparatively uniform throughout, ranging from 32 to 43 per cent. On the other hand, a smaller consumption of bread and flour is always shown in the American budgets, and almost uniformly, the range being only from 27 to 34 per cent less. Much the same general results are shown in the case of cheese, in which the consumption is only something over half as much in the American families as in those of the United Kingdom, the figures showing a difference of from 57 to 29 per cent. Fresh milk and sugar are the only articles in which consumption is sometimes more and

sometimes less in the American families, the variation shown being in the case of fresh milk, from 18 per cent less to 26 per cent more, and in that of sugar, from 11 per cent less to 7 per cent more.

In the classes of commodities in which the comparison has to be made on the basis of expenditure and not of quantity, uniform excess in the United States is shown in the case of vegetables and fruit. In this group of items, which includes canned vegetables, so largely consumed in the United States, the amount expended exceeds by 138 to 383 per cent that spent by the average family in the United Kingdom with which comparisons are made. The amounts spent on tea, coffee, etc., in the two countries are relatively uniform, being never more than 8 per cent less or 39 per cent more in one country than in the other.

The figures of the foregoing table illustrate, according to the report, the general effect that "The dietary of the average American family is more varied and more liberal than that of families that as nearly as possible correspond to them in the United Kingdom." "The amount spent per capita on food in the average American family begins at a figure a little higher than that at which the British maximum stops; and the mean of the average food bill per capita of the second, third, and fourth British income classes is 93.3 cents per capita, and that of the second, third, and fourth American income classes \$1.62."

The complete basis for strict international comparisons goes no further than income and cost of food. As regards rent, the report has shown that roughly this item costs something more than twice as much in the United States as in England and Wales, but as to the remaining charges on family income, such as clothing, fuel and light, beverages other than coffee, etc., tobacco, insurance, recreation and holidays, etc., the necessary data for international comparison are wanting.

But while the necessary statistical data for an exact comparison of the classes of supplementary expenditure are wanting, the report notes that there is sufficient evidence to show the general relationship to income that such expenditure would bear in the United States as compared with England. Thus, for some months in the year over a great part of the field of inquiry fuel is a heavier charge than in England and Wales, owing partly to the lighter structure of the houses, but mainly to the greater severity of the climate. No figure as to this excess in comparative cost can, however, be mentioned. On the other hand, it is noted that the methods of heating generally adopted, although less hygienic than the open fireplace, are more efficient, that the American dwelling is kept at a higher temperature than in England, and that all rooms are more uniformly heated.

The item of clothing raises wider and more difficult questions of comparison, but the report states that particulars that have been

obtained go to show that while higher prices have as a rule been paid in the United States than in the United Kingdom for woolen and worsted fabrics of similar quality, a very large supply of domestic articles of wearing apparel of most descriptions is available there of standard sizes that are on sale at prices either not much higher or not higher than in England, although often less durable. Regarding other items the report makes the following statement:

In connection with the consumption of beverages other than coffee, tea, and alcoholic drinks, the great quantity of iced drinks of various descriptions consumed may be mentioned, and ice itself, mainly for the preservation of foods, is a weekly item of expenditure in the summer months in practically every household, while an ice box is a common possession and an ice-cream freezer by no means rare in working-class homes. While, therefore, ice ranks as a small distinctive charge on income, it affords one of the numerous illustrations of an expenditure that, regarded as necessary, secures at the same time its own return in comfort and satisfaction. Much tobacco is consumed, and the number of cigar ends thrown away which no one takes the trouble to pick up is one of the trifles that is noticeable.

Traveling to and from work for short distances is more expensive in America than in England, 5 cents being the usual minimum on tramways, and reduced tickets for workmen being very rarely issued. Thus, if the cars have to be used at all, the double journey nearly always costs 60 cents per week. On the other hand, it rarely costs more, the uniform fare adopted for long and short distances generally taking the wage earner as far as he is likely to travel. Holidays, recreation, and sundries, together with savings, come more avowedly and more completely within the region of the voluntary use of any margin of income that may be available than do the previous items, and the amounts are; therefore, even more elastic and indeterminable.

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the report are summed up as follows:

Summarizing now the results of the international comparison, it appears that the ratio of the weekly wages for certain occupations in the United States and England and Wales, respectively, at the dates of the two inquiries, is 243 to 100 in the building trades, 213 to 100 in the engineering trades, 246 to 100 in the printing trades, and 232 to 100 in all these trades together. Allowing for a slight advance in wages in England and Wales between the dates of the two inquiries, the combined ratio would be 230 to 100.

The weekly hours of labor were found to be 11 per cent shorter in the building trades in the United States than in England and Wales, 7 per cent shorter in the printing trades, but 6 per cent longer in the engineering trades, the ratio shown by all the occupations in these three trade groups together being 96 to 100.

As regards rents, the American workman pays on the whole a little more than twice as much as the English workman for the same amount of house accommodation, the actual ratio being 207 to 100; the minimum of the predominant range of rents for the United States towns as a whole exceeding by from 50 to 77 per cent the maximum

of the range for towns in England and Wales for dwellings containing the same number of rooms.

The retail prices of food, obtained by weighting the ascertained predominant prices according to the consumption shown by the British budgets, show, when allowance is made for the increase which took place in this country between October, 1905, and February, 1909, a ratio of 138 to 100 for the United States and England and Wales, respectively.

One peculiarity shown by the budgets is the comparatively small consumption of baker's bread in the average American working-class family, the consumption being  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds weekly per family as against 22 pounds in the United Kingdom, the place of bread being taken in the United States to some extent by rolls, cakes, biscuits, etc., on which the expenditure is about three times as great as that shown in the average British budget. On the other hand, the consumption of meat is much larger in the United States, and the consumption of vegetables is also larger. The budgets indicate, in general, that the dietary of American working-class families is more liberal and more varied than that of corresponding families in the United Kingdom.

Comparison of wages, hours of labor, rents, and prices in the areas of investigation in the two countries has been made on the assumption that an English workman with an average family maintained under American conditions the standard of consumption as regards food to which he had been accustomed. Under such conditions the workman's wages would be higher in the United States by about 130 per cent, with slightly shorter hours, while on the other hand his expenditure on food and rent would be higher by about 52 per cent.

It is evident then, that even when allowance has been made for the increased expenditure on food and rent a much greater margin is available in the United States than in England and Wales. In the words of the British report—

The margin [over expenditure for rent and food] is clearly large, making possible a command of the necessaries and conveniences and minor luxuries of life that is both nominally and really greater than that enjoyed by the corresponding class in this country, although the effective margin is itself, in practice, curtailed by a scale of expenditure to some extent necessarily and to some extent voluntarily adopted in accordance with a different and a higher standard of material comfort.



# REPORTS OF BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE ON COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND AND WALES, GERMANY, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND THE UNITED STATES.

## INTRODUCTION.

The report recently issued by the British Board of Trade on Cost of Living in American Towns, which is summarized somewhat in detail in an earlier part of this Bulletin, is the fifth of a series of uniform studies by the Board of Trade into the subject of the conditions of living of the wage-earning population in the more important industrial towns of various countries, and particularly into the wages and hours of labor, rents and housing conditions, retail prices of food, and the expenditure for food of the families of wage earners. The first of these reports related to Great Britain and covered 77 towns in England and Wales, 11 in Scotland, and 6 in Ireland, or 94 in all. The data presented were for October, 1905. The second relating to Germany covered 33 industrial towns in that country, the data presented being for March and April, 1908. The third report relating to France covered 30 industrial towns in that country and presented conditions for August to October, 1907. The fourth report relating to Belgium covered 15 industrial towns in that country, the data being for June, 1908.<sup>1</sup> The main object of these foreign inquiries has been stated to be in all cases identical, namely, to obtain a collection of data comparable with those presented in the first report relating to cost of living in the United Kingdom.

The methods adopted in the several investigations, including the collection of the statistical material in regard to wages and hours of labor, rents, prices, and family expenditure for food, were the same so far as possible. The important difference in the date to which the statistical data relate was deemed necessary owing to the lapse of time between the beginning of the investigation in Great Britain in 1905 and its completion in the United States in 1909. Supplementary inquiries were made in connection with each of the foreign studies for the purpose of making the adjustments necessary in order to ascertain approximately the differences in the results which were due to the different dates of the investigation in the various countries. With

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor No. 77, July, 1908, pp. 336-354; Bulletin No. 78, September, 1908, pp. 523-548; Bulletin No. 83, July, 1909, pp. 68-87; and Bulletin No. 87, March, 1910, pp. 608-625.

this information the reports of the Board of Trade present international comparisons of conditions in each foreign country and in England and Wales at corresponding dates.

In planning the scope and method of these investigations, it is carefully pointed out in the various reports, the main purpose was to secure the basis of international comparisons between England and Wales and the various foreign countries, and, secondly, to make comparisons between the various sections of the several countries. This purpose, as the report makes clear, made necessary certain limitations in its scope and method. This applied especially in the selection of industries and occupations for which comparable data in regard to wages and hours of labor could be secured.

Thus far the British Board of Trade has not brought together into a single report the comparisons between England and Wales and the four foreign countries studied by their investigators, but inasmuch as the same figures for England and Wales have been used as the basis of comparison in each of the volumes relating to the foreign studies, it seems proper to bring the results which have been published in the five reports into a single comparison. This has been done briefly in the tables presented in the following pages. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that for a full understanding of these comparisons reference should be made to the original reports. Inasmuch as international comparisons of rates of wages, retail prices of food, rents, and details of family cost of living are extremely complex, a definite conclusion should not be drawn without a careful study of the details involved. The figures which are included in the following comparative tables are in all cases, except as may be noted, from the reports of the British Board of Trade.

The scope of the investigations which form the basis of the five reports of the Board of Trade is indicated in the following table. The table contains no reference to the wage data collected. For some of the cities much wage information was included in the report, covering a wide range of occupations. The international comparisons, however, were limited to cover in the building trades bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters, and hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers; in the engineering trades (foundries and machine shops) there were included fitters, turners, smiths, pattern makers, and laborers; the printing trades were represented by hand compositors on job work.

## SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTED IN EACH COUNTRY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Data relate to—					Month and year
	Cities or towns.		Family budgets.	Prices of commodities: Number of quotations.	Rents of working-class tenements: Number of dwellings.	
	Number.	Aggregate population.				
England and Wales.....	177	13,500,000	1,944	(*)	.....	Oct., 1905.
Germany.....	33	9,000,000	5,046	(*)	107,000	Oct., 1905; Mar.-Apr., 1908.
France.....	30	6,000,000	5,605	(*)	60,000	Oct., 1905; Aug.-Oct., 1907.
Belgium.....	15	1,680,000	1,859	(*)	32,000	June, 1908.
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	428	15,488,000	7,616	17,000	90,000	Feb., 1909.

<sup>1</sup> The report also covered towns in Scotland and Ireland, but in the international comparisons only data for England and Wales were used.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Dwellings occupied by colored tenants are excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Counting, for statistical purposes, the "Twin Cities," Minneapolis and St. Paul, as one town.

The cities chosen for the investigation in each of the countries differed greatly in size, ranging in England from London, with four million and a half inhabitants, to Normanton, with only 12,000; in Germany from Berlin, with over two million, to Oschersleben, with 13,000; in France from Paris, with two and three-quarter million, to Fougères, with 23,500; in Belgium from Brussels, with 630,000 (in the Metropolitan area), to Paturages, with 12,000; in the United States New York, with nearly three and a half million was, of course, the greatest, and Muncie, Ind., with 24,000, was the smallest city included in the investigation.

In the consideration of all of the tables which follow, the varying dates of the investigations should be kept in mind.

## RATES OF WAGES.

The predominant range of weekly wages at the dates of the several investigations in the various countries for selected occupations in the building, engineering, and printing trades is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the figures for England and Wales are exclusive of London and those of Germany are exclusive of Berlin:

PREDOMINANT RANGE OF WEEKLY WAGES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY COUNTRIES

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States. 1911.]

Country.	Predominant range of weekly wages.				
	Building trades.				
	Bricklayers.	Stonemasons.	Carpenters.	Joiners.	Plasterers.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$9.12-\$9.85	\$9.04-\$9.57	\$8.80-\$9.57	\$8.80-\$9.57	\$8.88-\$10.14
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	6.55- 7.60	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.55- 7.60		
France.....	5.25- 7.02	5.25- 7.02	5.84- 7.36	5.78- 6.43	5.78- 7.06
Belgium.....	5.05- 5.84	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.91- 6.14	4.97- 5.70	5.01- 5.96
United States.....	26.77-30.42	23.42-26.77	16.73-21.90	16.73-21.90	24.33-29.00

Country.	Building trades.			Engineering trades.	
	Plumbers.	Painters.	Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.	Fitters.	Turners.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$8.60-\$9.67	\$7.66-\$9.12	\$5.92-\$6.57	\$7.79-\$8.76	\$7.79-\$8.76
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	5.84- 6.93	5.84- 7.22	4.74- 5.84	6.33- 7.79	6.57- 8.03
France.....	5.84- 7.02	5.21- 6.43	3.85- 4.83	5.84- 7.02	5.84- 7.42
Belgium.....	4.91- 5.70	4.56- 5.25	3.65- 4.38	4.81- 5.56	4.99- 5.92
United States.....	21.29-27.37	15.82-20.68	12.17-16.73	15.41-18.13	15.41-18.13

Country.	Engineering trades.			Printing trade: Hand compositors (job work).
	Smiths.	Pattern makers.	Laborers.	
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$7.79-\$8.76	\$8.27-\$9.25	\$4.38-\$5.35	\$6.81-\$8.03
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	6.93- 8.03	6.20- 7.30	4.38- 5.35	6.02- 6.31
France.....	6.12- 7.73	6.20- 7.24	3.79- 4.66	5.56- 7.02
Belgium.....	4.89- 5.96	4.77- 5.84	3.14- 3.95	4.68- 5.56
United States.....	16.47-20.76	18.13-22.30	9.12-10.65	16.73-19.77

<sup>1</sup> Including stonemasons.

<sup>2</sup> Included in bricklayers.

When the wages in the various countries are compared a wide range is found in every occupation. In the several reports issued by the Board of Trade not only are actual wages presented, but relative figures are also given, wages for England and Wales (exclusive of London) being taken as the basis of comparison or 100. In the following table these figures, expressive of relative weekly wages, are given:

RELATIVE LEVEL OF WEEKLY WAGES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY COUNTRIES.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1908; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Ratio of mean predominant weekly wage to that in England and Wales taken as 100.							
	Building trades.							
	Bricklayers.	Stonemasons.	Carpenters.	Joiners.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Hod carriers and bricklayers' laborers.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	<sup>1</sup> 75	( <sup>2</sup> ) 77	77	77	77	70	78	86
France.....	65	65	72	66	67	70	69	71
Belgium.....	<sup>1</sup> 58	( <sup>2</sup> ) 60	60	58	58	58	58	65
United States.....	301	270	210	210	280	266	217	231

Country.	Engineering trades.					Printing trade: Hand compositors (job work).	Arithmetic mean of ratios, all trades.
	Fitters.	Turners.	Smiths.	Pattern makers.	Laborers.		
England and Wales (excluding London).....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	85	88	90	77	100	83	83
France.....	78	80	84	77	87	85	75
Belgium.....	63	66	66	61	73	69	63
United States.....	203	203	225	231	203	246	232

<sup>1</sup> Including stonemasons.

<sup>2</sup> Included in bricklayers.

An examination of the above table shows that for all occupations without exception wages are highest in the United States, the other countries arranging themselves in order, England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium. Taking the arithmetical mean of the ratios for all occupations, the weekly rate of wages in the United States was, according to the reports, approximately two and one-third times the wages in England and Wales, two and five-sixths times the wages in Germany, three and one-eighth times the wages in France, and three and three-fourths times the wages in Belgium.

With regard to the effect of the differences in the dates of the investigations upon the wages as shown in the table, the statements of the reports of the Board of Trade may be summed up as follows:

*Germany.*—If the data for all the trades be taken together, an estimate of a rise of 8 or 9 per cent in the general level of weekly wages and earnings between October, 1905, and March, 1908 (that is, in a period marked until near its close by great industrial activity), may be regarded as approximately accurate.

*France.*—Between October, 1905, and October, 1907, on the average, wages in the building trades increased about 5 per cent. In the engineering trades changes were less marked. Taking all the towns together the average rise was about 3 per cent. Earnings

in the printing trades do not appear to have increased to any appreciable extent.

*Belgium.*—It does not appear that the result of the investigation would have been appreciably different if all the data could have been brought down to the autumn of 1908.

*England and Wales.*—The level of wages in the building trades was the same in England and Wales in 1909 as in 1905, but the level in the engineering trades had been raised by about 1½ per cent between October, 1905, and February, 1909, and those of compositors by about 2½ per cent. The effect of these changes would be to lower the mean ratio for the trades represented in the above table from 232 to 100 to 230 to 100.

When the rates of wages reported in the individual cities of each country are compared a wide range is found. Each report contains figures showing the relative rates of wages in each city as compared with those in the chief city of the country as a basis or 100, and in order to compare the ranges in the various countries these figures have been brought together in the following table:

RANGE OF WEEKLY WAGES IN THE CITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AS COMPARED WITH WAGES IN THE CHIEF CITY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Number of cities covered.	City taken as basis or 100.	Relative wage level as compared with chief city.					
			Building trades.					
			Skilled men.			Unskilled men.		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Range from lowest to highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range from lowest to highest.
England and Wales.	77	London.....	105	74	31	110	69	41
Germany.....	33	Berlin.....	102	65	37	125	58	67
France.....	30	Paris.....	100	53	47	100	55	45
Belgium.....	15	Brussels.....	100	72	28	100	67	33
United States.....	28	New York..	110	73	37	102	64	38

Country.	Number of cities covered.	City taken as basis or 100.	Relative wage level as compared with chief city.								
			Engineering trades.						Printing, h a n d compositors (job work).		
			Skilled men.			Unskilled men.					
			High-est.	Low-est.	Range from lowest to high-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	Range from lowest to high-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	Range from lowest to high-est.
England and Wales.	77	London.....	100	74	26	100	71	29	100	62	38
Germany.....	33	Berlin.....	100	65	35	108	71	37	100	80	20
France.....	30	Paris.....	100	56	44	100	60	40	100	57	43
Belgium.....	15	Brussels.....	111	71	40	109	74	35	100	63	37
United States.....	28	New York..	100	68	32	113	77	36	100	71	29

<sup>1</sup> Not including wages of negroes.

Comparing the various countries in regard to the extent of the range in wages, it will be seen that within every country and within every occupation the rates of wages differ widely. This range is found to be generally the widest in the cities of France. Taking the five groups of occupations together, the differences between the cities of the United States are, according to these reports, less than the differences between the cities of any of the other countries, although the territory covered by the investigation in the United States was greater than that covered in any of the other countries.<sup>1</sup>

Although the fact is not brought out in the table, it may be stated that in no case was the minimum wage reported found in the smallest city of the country. On the other hand, it will be seen that in many cases the highest wage was paid in some city other than the largest city of the country. In France, however, the highest wage was reported for Paris for every occupation.

**HOURS OF LABOR.**

The average usual hours of labor per week for the same group of occupations for which rates of wages have been shown are presented in the following table:

**AVERAGE USUAL HOURS OF LABOR IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY COUNTRIES.**

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

	Average usual hours of labor per week.							
	Building trades.							
	Brick-layers.	Stone-masons.	Carpenters.	Joiners.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Hod carriers and brick-layers' laborers.
England and Wales <sup>2</sup> .....	52½	52½	53	53	53	53½	53½	52½
Germany.....	59	59	59	59	58	58	59	59
France <sup>3</sup> .....	64½	64½	64	63½	63	63	63	64½
Belgium.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68½	67½
United States.....	46	46½	47½	47½	46½	47½	47½	48

	Engineering trades.					Printing trade: Hand compositors (job work).
	Fitters.	Turners.	Smiths.	Pattern makers.	Laborers.	
England and Wales <sup>2</sup> .....	53	53	53	53	53	52½
Germany.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	54
France <sup>3</sup> .....	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	59½
Belgium.....	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	59½
United States.....	56½	56½	56	56½	56½	49

<sup>1</sup> According to the Board of Trade report "The inquiry embraced towns scattered over an area nine times as great as the United Kingdom and equal to nearly twice the combined areas of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium, the four countries previously investigated."

<sup>2</sup> Whether London is included, not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Whether Paris is included, not reported.

The comparison of weekly hours of labor can be made much more readily by the use of the relative figures contained in the reports, which are in the case of each occupation computed upon the basis of the average weekly hours in England and Wales as 100.

RELATIVE LEVEL OF AVERAGE USUAL HOURS OF LABOR IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY COUNTRIES.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

	Ratio of average weekly hours of labor to those in England and Wales taken as 100.							
	Building trades.							
	Brick-layers.	Stone-masons.	Car-penters.	Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Plumb-ers.	Painters.	Hod car-riers and brick-layers' laborers.
England and Wales <sup>1</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany.....	112	112	111	120	119	108	110	112
France <sup>2</sup> .....	123	123	121	127	127	118	118	123
Belgium.....	129	129	127	127	127	126	128	129
United States.....	87	89	90	90	87	89	89	93

	Engineering trades.					Printing trade: Hand compositors (job work).	Arithmetic mean of ratios, all trades.
	Fitters.	Turners.	Smiths.	Pattern makers.	Labor-ers.		
England and Wales <sup>1</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany.....	112	112	112	112	112	103	111
France <sup>2</sup> .....	114	114	114	114	114	113	117
Belgium.....	114	114	114	114	114	114	121
United States.....	106	106	106	106	106	93	96

<sup>1</sup> Whether London is included, not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Whether Paris is included, not reported.

An examination of the foregoing table shows that for the building trades and for compositors the hours of labor in the United States are uniformly fewer than those in any of the other countries, being approximately 10 per cent below the hours in those occupations in England and Wales. The next above England and Wales is Germany, with hours from 10 to 12 per cent longer; France, with hours approximately 20 per cent longer in the building trades, and 13 per cent for compositors, and 14 per cent in the engineering trades; and Belgium, with hours in the building trades nearly 30 per cent higher and in the engineering and printing trades 14 per cent higher. Considering the arithmetical mean of the ratios for all trades, hours in the United States are 5 per cent below those in England and Wales, and those in Germany, France, and Belgium are, respectively, 11, 17, and 21 per cent higher than England and Wales.



Since the date of the investigation a slight tendency toward a reduction of hours has been noted in all of the countries save Belgium, but it does not appear that these changes would affect in any marked degree the comparisons of the foregoing table.

## RENTS.

In the following table are presented the actual and relative weekly rents charged in the various countries for dwellings of two, three, four, five, and six rooms. Only dwellings of three and four rooms were found as prevailing types in all of the countries, and dwellings of five and six rooms were found common types only in England and the United States.

PREDOMINANT RANGE OF WEEKLY RENTS IN EACH COUNTRY, BY SIZE OF DWELLING.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Predominant range of weekly rents for—				
	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$0. 73—\$0. 85	\$0. 91—\$1. 10	\$1. 10—\$1. 34	\$1. 34—\$1. 58	\$1. 58—\$1. 89
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	. 65— . 85	. 85— 1. 16	1. 03— 1. 46	.....	.....
France (excluding Paris).....	. 57— . 69	. 71— 1. 01	. 85— 1. 05	.....	.....
Belgium.....	. 43— . 55	. 53— . 69	. 65— . 85	.....	.....
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	1. 64— 2. 33	2. 11— 2. 92	2. 80— 3. 63	3. 16— 4. 22

<sup>1</sup> Dwellings occupied by colored tenants are excluded.

RELATIVE LEVEL OF WEEKLY RENTS IN EACH COUNTRY, BY SIZE OF DWELLING.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Ratio of mean predominant weekly rent to that in England and Wales taken as 100.				
	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	100	100	100	100	100
Germany (excluding Berlin).....	95	100	102. 5	.....	.....
France (excluding Paris).....	79	86	78	.....	.....
Belgium.....	62	61	62	.....	.....
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	198	207	220	213

<sup>1</sup> Dwellings occupied by colored tenants are excluded.

For the type of dwelling most generally found in the United States weekly rentals were more than double the rates paid in England and Wales and in Germany. As compared with the other countries the rate is about 2½ times that of France and over 3 times that of Belgium. It can not, of course, be said in regard to housing that these comparisons are for approximately the same accommodation. They are in each case for the type of dwelling occupied by families of wage earn-

ers, with all of the differences as to conveniences and comforts characteristic of the several countries. For an accurate understanding of these differences the reports relating to the several countries should be consulted.

When the rents reported in the individual cities of each country are compared, the range is found to be much greater than that noted in the case of wages. Each report contains figures showing the relative rents in each city as compared with those in the chief city of the country as a basis or 100, and in order to compare the ranges these figures have been brought together in the following table:

RANGE OF RENTS IN THE CITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AS COMPARED WITH RENTS IN THE CHIEF CITY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Number of cities.	City taken as basis or 100.	Relative rent compared with chief city.		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Range from lowest to highest.
England and Wales.....	77	London.....	100	32	68
Germany.....	33	Berlin.....	100	28	72
France.....	30	Paris.....	100	37	63
Belgium.....	15	Brussels.....	100	43	57
United States.....	28	New York.....	100	44	65

In the case of rents the maximum cost was found in the largest city in each country except the United States, and in nearly all cases the lowest rent was found in the smallest or one of the smallest cities. The widest range in the cost of rents was found in Germany, where in one city rents were only 28 per cent of those in Berlin. In both Germany and Great Britain the range was found to be slightly wider than in the United States; in France and Belgium it was somewhat narrower, Belgium showing the least range from lowest to highest.

RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Comparisons of the retail prices of commodities are limited to those articles found in general use in several countries and which are of approximately the same grade or character. The actual prices of the 11 articles of food and of coal and of paraffin oil are shown in the following table:

PREDOMINANT RANGE OF RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN EACH COUNTRY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

	Predominant retail prices.						
	Sugar, 1 pound.	Bacon, 1 pound.	Cheese, 1 pound.	Butter, 1 pound.	Potatoes, 7 pounds.	Flour, wheat, 7 pounds.	Bread, white, 4 pounds.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
England and Wales (excluding London).....	4	14-18½	14	24½-26½ 2 28½	5 - 7	16-20½	9 -11
Germany (including Berlin).....	4½-5	18-22	.....	26 -30	4½- 6	23-28	.....
France (including Paris).....	5½-6	.....	.....	22½-28½	6	25-31	11 -12
Belgium.....	5½-7½	14-17½	15½-19	25½-27½	5 - 6	19-20½	8½-10½
United States.....	5½-6	17-20	20	32 -35½	12 -17	23-27	22 -23

	Milk, 1 quart.	Beef, 1 pound.	Mutton, 1 pound.	Pork, 1 pound.	Coal, 1 cwt.	Paraffin oil, 1 gallon.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
England and Wales (excluding London).....	6 -8	1 10-12 2 15-17	1 8 -10 2 15-18½	15 -17	19½-24½	14 -16
Germany (including Berlin).....	5 -5½	16-18	16-20	18 -22	22 -32	19 -22
France (including Paris).....	4½-5½	13-16½	14-20	15½-22	33½-40½	26½-31
Belgium.....	4½	12-14	13-15	15 -19½	25 -30	13½-15
United States.....	8½-9½	12-16	13-17	12 -15	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Foreign or colonial.

<sup>2</sup> Danish.

<sup>3</sup> British or home killed.

The relative prices of this same list of commodities (prices in England and Wales in each case being taken as 100) are shown in the following table:

RELATIVE LEVEL OF RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN EACH COUNTRY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

	Ratio of mean predominant price to that in England and Wales taken as 100.						
	Sugar, 1 pound.	Bacon, 1 pound.	Cheese, 1 pound.	Butter, 1 pound.	Potatoes, 7 pounds.	Flour, wheat, 7 pounds.	Bread, white, 4 pounds.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany (including Berlin).....	119	123	.....	105	88	140	.....
France (including Paris).....	144	.....	.....	94	100	153	.....
Belgium.....	150	98	121	98	92	107	95
United States.....	144	116	143	126	233	139	223

	Milk, 1 quart.	Beef, 1 pound.	Mutton, 1 pound.	Pork, 1 pound.	Coal, 1 cwt.	Paraffin oil, 1 gallon.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany (including Berlin).....	75	122	137	123	124	135
France (including Paris).....	71	109	131	116	170	188
Belgium.....	64	96	110	106	126	95
United States.....	129	104	116	81	.....	.....

The table shows that for all the articles included in the comparison, save pork, prices in the United States were higher than in England. On this one article prices were lower in the United States than in any of the other countries. Without exception the highest prices for meat were found in Germany. For two varieties of meat, beef and bacon, Belgium showed the lowest prices, while for mutton the lowest price was found in England. England also showed the lowest price for flour, the price in the United States being 39 per cent higher, while in Germany and France it was 40 and 53 per cent higher, respectively. For bread the highest price was found in the United States, being almost two and one-fourth times the price in England. In France the price was 15 per cent higher than in England, and in Belgium 5 per cent lower.

Each report contains figures showing the relative retail prices of commodities in each city as compared with those in the chief city of the country as a basis or 100, and in order to compare the range between the various cities in the several countries these figures have been brought together in the following table:

RANGE OF RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN THE CITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AS COMPARED WITH PRICES IN THE CHIEF CITY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

Country.	Number of cities covered.	City taken as basis or 100.	Relative price level as compared with chief city.		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Range from lowest to highest.
England and Wales.....	77	London.....	106	88	18
Germany.....	33	Berlin.....	110	86	24
France.....	30	Paris.....	122	88	34
Belgium.....	15	Brussels.....	100	89	11
United States.....	28	New York....	109	91	18

The differences between the various cities of the several countries are much smaller in the case of prices than was found in the case of wages or rents. In Belgium, for example, a range of only 11 per cent was found between Brussels, the city of highest prices in that country, and Bruges, the city of lowest prices. Both in the United States and in England and Wales the range from lowest to highest was only 18 points; in Germany 24 points; and in France, where the maximum difference was found, 34 points. In all of the countries except Belgium the highest prices were reported from some city other than the largest city. Thus in England the highest prices were reported for Dover; in Germany for Barmen; in France for Marseille; in the United States for Atlanta. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the great extent of territory covered by the investigation

in the United States, the differences in prices throughout that territory were found to be less than in France and Germany and not greater than in England and Wales.

### COST OF FOOD CONSUMED WEEKLY IN THE BRITISH WORKMAN'S FAMILY.

The reports of the Board of Trade have used as a basis of comparison of the cost of food the average quantity consumed as ascertained from an investigation of a large number of British wage-earning families. Applying these quantities to the predominant prices of the same articles in the various countries, a total figure is arrived at in which each of the selected articles is weighted according to its importance to the British wage-earning family. The figures so weighted are presented in the following table:

#### COST OF COMMODITIES CONSUMED PER WEEK IN AVERAGE BRITISH WORKMAN'S FAMILY.

[Compiled from reports of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in certain occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom, 1908; Germany, 1908; France, 1909; Belgium, 1910; United States, 1911.]

	Cost of commodities, average quantity consumed, in British workman's weekly budget.						
	Sugar, 5½ pounds.	Bacon, 1½ pounds.	Cheese, ¾ pound.	Butter, 2 pounds.	Potatoes, 17 pounds.	Flour (wheat), 10 pounds	Bread (white), 22 pounds.
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$0.218	\$0.243	\$0.107	\$0.537	\$0.147	\$0.259	\$0.558
Germany (including Berlin).....	.259	.299	.086	.563	.127	.365	1.806
France (including Paris).....	.309	.....	.....	.507	.147	.400	.644
Belgium.....	.324	.238	.129	.527	.137	.279	.530
United States.....	.309	.284	.152	.679	.345	.360	1.242

	Milk, 5 quarts.	Beef, 4½ pounds.	Pork, ½ pound.	Mutton, 1½ pounds.	Total.	Index number
England and Wales (excluding London).....	\$0.355	\$0.619	\$0.081	\$0.193	\$3.317	100
Germany (including Berlin).....	.269	.750	.101	.269	3.894	117
France (including Paris).....	.253	.674	.094	.253	3.281	99
Belgium.....	.228	.593	.086	.213	3.284	99
United States.....	.456	.639	.066	.223	4.755	*143

<sup>1</sup> Cost of 22 pounds of wheat flour in Germany. The British report states: "Actually 22 pounds of flour are not required for making 22 pounds of bread, but no allowance has been made for the cost of other materials nor of baking, and as the predominant cost of bread per pound in England [2.5 cents] is almost identical with the cost of flour [2.6 cents] the method adopted seems fair."

<sup>2</sup> As between prices in Great Britain, October, 1905, and prices in the United States, February, 1909. British prices in February, 1909, after due allowance for the varying degrees of importance of the articles included, were about 4 per cent higher than in October, 1905. The index number when adjusted accordingly becomes 138.

The index numbers computed on the total cost of the selected articles of food in the several countries show that the British workman's weekly food budget, which in England and Wales is represented by 100, costs in the United States 43 per cent more; in Germany 17 per cent more; and in France and Belgium 1 per cent less.

With reference to the extent to which these figures are modified by the changes in prices between October, 1905, the date of the investigation in England and Wales, and the dates of the several investigations in the other countries, the reports show that in Germany, so far as it was possible to judge from the few returns obtained at the later date, March, 1908, prices appeared to have undergone little change. In France the average increase in prices between October, 1905, and October, 1907, of food other than meat, was estimated at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on food of all kinds at slightly under 5 per cent. In Belgium no appreciable change appears to have occurred down to the autumn of 1908. When allowance is made for the increase of 4 per cent which took place in England and Wales between October, 1905, and February, 1909, the cost of the British workman's weekly budget was found to be 38 per cent higher in the United States than in England and Wales instead of 43 per cent, as shown in the above table.

## HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES IN AUSTRIA.

In order to ascertain the effectiveness of the regulations for the protection of workmen in factories, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Austrian Department of Commerce made a study of all the factory establishments in that country in the year 1906.<sup>1</sup> The movement for a reduction in the hours of labor of factory employees had largely engaged the activities of the Austrian Labor Bureau, and especial attention was directed toward finding out in what industries and establishments the hours of labor had already been reduced below the maximum allowed by law. The information on which the study was based was collected by the factory inspection force of the Empire, and only those establishments were included which were subject to the factory inspection laws. For this reason a number of factories, especially iron and steel plants, which were subsidiary parts of mining establishments and therefore subject to the mining-inspection department, were not included.

The definition of the term factory was of course based on the specifications of the factory laws. According to the ministerial decree of July 18, 1883, a factory is an industrial undertaking in which the production or working up of commodities takes place in workrooms in which more than 20 workmen are employed. Other characteristics are: The use of machines in the processes; a division of labor as distinguished from the artisan method of conducting production; the head of the establishment or proprietor is responsible for the conduct of the undertaking; the higher rates of taxation imposed; the business is conducted by firms, partnerships, corporations, etc.

### LEGAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING HOURS OF LABOR IN FACTORIES.

The law of March 8, 1885, provides that between the beginning and closing of the working day suitable periods or intermissions for rest must be given, amounting to not less than one and one-half hours per day. Unless special conditions in the establishments prevail, one hour of this time must be given for the midday meal, but if the time before or after the midday rest period amounts to five hours or less, then only the one hour for the midday period is required. In the case of night work, the same regulation applies, with the changes required by the difference in time. The minister of commerce, acting in agreement with the minister of the interior, may, on application of the chambers of commerce and industry, permit of a suitable reduction in the time of the rest periods where such is shown to be called for by the character of the technical operations.

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<sup>1</sup> Die Arbeitszeit in den Fabriksbetrieben Österreichs. Dargestellt vom K. K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Wien, 1907.

In the following branches of industry a reduction in the duration of the rest period may be permitted, or rest periods may be arranged to fall at times permitted by the nature of the work carried on: Blast furnaces, coking plants, charcoal burning plants, puddling works, rolling mills, steel mills, foundries; enamel ironware works; copper, brass, metal, alloy working, etc.; blacksmithing, wheelwrighting; lime-kilns, cement plants, brickkilns, clay and porcelain factories; glass furnaces; and textiles, including dyeing, bleaching, printing, finishing, fulling, spinning, and mechanical weaving; paper and paper products; flour and similar mills; sugar factories and sugar refineries; sirup factories; bakeries and confectioneries; beer brewing, malting, distilleries; compressed yeast factories; artificial ice factories; chemical factories, including the manufacture of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soda, saltpeter, potash, starch, and essential oils; also for zinc color factories, illuminating gas, newspaper printing plants, engine and boiler tenders, linoleum factories, macaroni, etc., factories. In the industrial operations mentioned in the preceding list, although definitely specified periods of rest during the course of operations may be transposed or distributed, it must, however, be understood that during the period of the shift the workmen must be granted adequate time for meals and for rest.

The factory inspection laws define a young person as one who is under 16 years of age. Young persons may not be employed for regular industrial operations between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.; however, the minister of commerce in agreement with the minister of the interior is authorized to change the limits of night work just specified, having due regard to the climatic conditions and other important circumstances, but such changes shall apply to specified categories of industries only. Under this authority the hours of labor for young persons have been fixed as follows: In scythe making male young persons working at the forge may be employed later at night or earlier in the morning on condition that they are changed from day to night shifts; in silk-spinning mills young persons during June and July may be employed earlier in the morning and later at night than the limits already specified, provided that proper rest periods are granted them; in bakeries (*Weissbäckereien*) male young persons may be employed as apprentices in such bread bakeries as make only one baking during 24 hours, but such employment between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. may not continue longer than 4 hours without a rest period.

In industrial establishments conducted as factories the hours of labor, not including the rest periods, shall not exceed 11 in any 24. However, the minister of commerce in agreement with the minister of the interior, after a hearing of the chambers of commerce and of industry, may draw up a list of those industries which on account of special circumstances can show reasons for increasing the daily hours of labor, and may grant an increase of 1 hour per day; this



list must be revised every 3 years. In addition, the minister of commerce in agreement with the minister of the interior is authorized to make special regulations for those branches of industry which operate continuously in regard to special hours of labor necessary for changing the shifts.

If unforeseen natural events or accidents have interrupted the regular operation of the establishment or if there is a special demand for labor, then the industrial (factory) officials of the lowest rank may permit a temporary increase of the hours of labor of individual establishments; such increases shall not be for longer than three weeks and if a longer period is desired, such grant shall be made by the political officials of highest rank. An increase in the hours of labor may in case of necessity and for not longer than three days in one month take place by reporting this fact to the industrial (factory) officials of the various provinces, etc. The above provisions as to the hours of labor do not apply to work which is not a part of the regular factory work and which is necessary to be done before or after the regular work, such for instance as firing the boilers, arranging for the lighting, and cleaning, provided that such work is not done by young persons. All overtime work is to be paid for separately.

Establishments operating continuously may have a 12-hour shift, including the rest periods for special classes of workmen, subject to the decree of the ministry as above provided. This applies especially to the list of industries already enumerated.

In order to permit the weekly change from day to night work, any establishments operating continuously may be granted a working shift of 18 hours for one day in the week provided that it is not possible to arrange for two 6-hour or three 8-hour special shifts at the close of the week. But in order to change the shifts, the 24-hour shift for one day in the week is not permissible.

Women and young persons may not be employed in night work in industrial establishments conducted as factories. However, the minister of commerce in agreement with the minister of the interior, after a hearing of the chambers of commerce and of industry, may issue decrees that special categories of industrial operations may employ young persons 14 to 16 years of age and females for night work provided that an interruption of the operations, because of the special conditions prevailing in the industry, is not permissible or night work is absolutely necessary in order to make the weekly changes in the shifts. However, the total number of hours per day for such persons may not exceed the legal maximum in any 24 hours. The minister of commerce in accordance with this authority has permitted the employment at night of young persons 14 years of age and over and females in the following industries: Iron furnaces, glass furnaces, paper and rag pulp factories, sugar factories and sugar refineries, preserve factories, enamel stamped-ware factories; females 16 years of

age and over may be employed at night in the cleaning and finishing of bed feathers, in machine lace factories, and in fez factories. In some of the factories just specified, the employment of women and children may occur only in special occupations.

### NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND OF MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of establishments classified by the method of operation, and the number of employees classified by age and sex, are shown in the following table:

#### NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH CLASS OF FACTORIES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Factories not operating continuously.					
	Number.	Workers.				
		Total.	Males. <sup>1</sup>	Males under 16 years of age.	Females. <sup>2</sup>	Females under 16 years of age.
Textile.....	2,274	300,828	141,369	9,611	159,459	14,020
Food products.....	853	31,071	19,674	349	11,397	1,255
Stones, earths, etc.....	762	43,457	34,277	2,080	9,180	941
Metal working.....	1,145	101,081	84,875	5,264	16,206	1,686
Machinery.....	843	94,987	92,068	6,361	2,924	149
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	1,151	60,808	51,465	1,905	9,343	739
Paper.....	454	28,036	14,658	708	13,378	1,369
Chemical.....	479	20,484	12,085	290	8,399	432
Clothing.....	474	36,801	14,824	463	21,977	1,477
Printing and publishing.....	417	22,758	17,097	1,220	5,661	463
Leather.....	313	15,658	13,471	496	2,187	88
Rubber.....	30	4,413	2,735	112	1,678	111
Power plants.....	104	659	653	3	6	.....
Smelting, etc.....	3	224	220	.....	4	.....
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	10	1,822	1,082	195	740	92
Upholstering, etc.....	15	546	412	2	134	5
Total.....	9,327	763,633	500,960	29,059	262,673	22,827

Industry groups.	Factories operating continuously.					
	Number.	Workers.				
		Total.	Males. <sup>1</sup>	Males under 16 years of age.	Females. <sup>2</sup>	Females under 16 years of age.
Textile.....	176	11,904	9,742	350	2,102	225
Food products.....	4	152	146	19	6	.....
Stones, earths, etc.....	16	1,327	1,312	51	15	.....
Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper.....	15	218	202	2	16	.....
Chemical.....	54	1,102	1,127	8	35	.....
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Power plants.....	138	1,067	1,067	1	.....	.....
Smelting, etc.....	3	455	455	.....	.....	.....
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	406	16,285	14,051	431	2,234	225

<sup>1</sup> Including males under 16 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> Including females under 16 years of age.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH CLASS OF FACTORIES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906—Concl'd.

Industry groups.	Factories with continuous and noncontinuous departments.					
	Number.	Workers.				
		Total.	Males. <sup>1</sup>	Males under 16 years of age.	Females. <sup>2</sup>	Females under 16 years of age.
Textile.....	907	97,136	81,530	2,752	15,606	1,600
Food products.....	1,310	94,892	75,753	5,997	19,139	1,487
Stones, earths, etc.....	82	23,682	21,302	907	2,380	184
Machinery.....	2	173	173	3		
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	225	17,167	12,570	283	4,597	208
Paper.....	252	20,932	18,896	162	2,036	48
Chemical.....						
Clothing.....						
Printing and publishing.....						
Leather.....						
Rubber.....						
Power plants.....	73	1,874	1,865	16		
Smelting, etc.....	7	1,771	1,764	63	9	7
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	3	56	56			
Upholstering, etc.....						
Total.....	2,861	257,063	213,909	10,183	43,774	3,527

Industry groups.	All factories.						
	Number.	Workers.					
		Total	Total under 16 years of age.	Males. <sup>1</sup>	Males under 16 years of age.	Females. <sup>2</sup>	Females under 16 years of age.
Textile.....	2,274	300,828	23,631	141,369	9,611	159,459	14,020
Food products.....	1,936	140,111	6,531	110,946	3,451	29,165	3,080
Stones, earths, etc.....	2,076	138,501	10,524	110,176	8,066	28,325	2,428
Metal working.....	1,243	126,090	8,062	107,489	6,222	18,601	1,370
Machinery.....	843	94,987	6,510	92,063	6,361	2,924	149
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	1,153	60,981	2,647	51,638	1,908	9,343	739
Paper.....	694	45,421	2,870	27,430	993	17,991	1,591
Chemical.....	785	42,573	1,940	32,108	460	10,470	480
Clothing.....	474	36,801	1,940	14,824	463	21,977	1,477
Printing and publishing.....	417	22,758	1,683	17,097	1,220	5,661	463
Leather.....	313	15,658	584	13,471	496	2,187	88
Rubber.....	30	4,413	223	2,755	112	1,678	111
Power plants.....	315	3,600	20	3,585	20	15	
Smelting, etc.....	13	2,450	63	2,439	63	11	
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	13	1,878	287	1,138	195	740	92
Upholstering, etc.....	15	546	7	412	2	134	5
Total.....	12,594	1,037,601	66,252	728,920	39,673	308,681	26,579

<sup>1</sup> Including males under 16 years of age.<sup>2</sup> Including females under 16 years of age.

At the time of the 1906 investigation there were in Austria 12,594 factories, in which 1,037,601 persons were employed, of whom 728,920 were males and 308,681 were females. The latest industrial census of Austria was taken on June 3, 1902, and as the two enumerations were made at approximately the same season of the year, a comparison of the two sets of returns is of interest. In those groups of industries in which factory establishments occur (i. e., in all classes of productive industry, except hotels and restaurants, the building trades, and the industrial establishments engaged in itinerant trades), there were 494,607 establishments employing 2,274,759

persons, of whom 1,798,788 were males and 475,971 females. The factory establishments, therefore, comprised approximately 2.5 per cent of all industrial establishments, and the factory workers 45.6 per cent of all the persons employed in these industries. The industrial census of June 3, 1902, showed that there were in these industry groups 157,398 young persons under 16 years of age, of whom 121,420 were males and 35,978 were females; the 1906 enumeration of the factory establishments showed that there were employed in factories 66,252 young persons under 16, of whom 39,673 were males and 26,579 were females. The young persons employed in factories comprised, therefore, 42.1 per cent of all young persons in these industry groups while the male young persons formed 32.7 per cent of all male young persons and the female young persons 73.9 per cent of all female young persons employed in these industries. The high proportion of females among factory workers is due to the fact that in the textile industries, which have the largest number of women employees, nearly all the female employees are in factories.

The study of the geographical distribution of the factory establishments shows that the largest number of factories occurs in the chamber of commerce district of Vienna with 2,500 establishments; Reichenberg with 2,353 establishments ranks second, and Prague with 1,214 establishments ranks third; all the other chamber of commerce districts have less than 1,000 establishments. The district of Reichenberg has the highest number of factory employees, having 221,022. Vienna comes next with 200,654, and Prague third, with 109,835 persons employed in factories; all the other chamber of commerce districts have less than 100,000 factory employees. The three districts of Reichenberg, Vienna, and Prague, therefore, are the factory centers of the country and contain over half of the employees included in the present investigation.

The industry with the largest number of factory establishments and factory employees is the textile industry, which had 2,274 establishments and 300,828 employees engaged in these factories; the industry of stones, earths, etc., ranks second with 2,076 establishments and 138,501 employees, while the food products industry had 1,936 establishments and 140,111 persons employed. The three industry groups with the smallest number of factories is reported for the smelting, etc., industries with only 13 establishments and 2,450 workers; the mining, agricultural products, etc., factories with 13 establishments and 1,878 workers; and the upholstering, etc., industries with 15 establishments and 546 workers. The small number of smelting, etc., establishments reported is due to the fact that the greater part of the smelting establishments were not included in the study because they were parts of mining establishments and not subject to the jurisdiction of the factory inspection officials.

Throughout the study factories are classed as those operating continuously, meaning thereby those in operation 24 hours per day and 7 days of the week; second, establishments not operating continuously, including those establishments which shut down regularly at night and on Sundays in each week; and third, mixed establishments, those having departments operating continuously and departments shutting down at night and on Sundays. The establishments which did not operate continuously numbered 9,327 and employed 763,633 workers, of whom 500,960 were males and 262,673 were females; the establishments operating continuously numbered 406 and employed 16,285 workers, of whom 14,051 were males and 2,234 were females; the mixed establishments numbered 2,861 establishments and employed 257,683 workers, of whom 213,909 were males and 43,774 were females. The establishments operating continuously formed, therefore, but a small proportion of the total; they comprised 3.2 per cent of the establishments and employed 1.6 per cent of the factory workers. The mixed establishments, however, comprised 22.7 per cent of all factories and 24.8 per cent of the factory workers. The largest number of establishments operating continuously was found in the food products industry with 176 establishments and 11,904 workers, and in the power plants with 138 establishments employing 1,067 workers. The largest number of mixed establishments is found in the industry of stones and earths with 1,310 establishments employing 94,892 workers and in the food products industry with 907 establishments employing 97,136 workers.

The size of these factory establishments as disclosed by the average number of workmen employed is a matter of some interest. The smelting, etc., industries showed the largest plants with an average of 188 employees per factory; the rubber industries, ranked second with 147 employees, and mining, agricultural products, etc., industries with 144 workmen per factory. It should be noted, however, that these three groups included but few establishments and but few workmen; it is important to note that in the textile industries, the machine building industries, and the metal working industries, the average size of the establishment ranks high; the textile establishments averaged 132 employees per factory, the machine building 113, and the metal working 101 employees per factory. The average for all establishments included in the study was 82 persons per establishment. A more accurate statement of the size of the establishments is found in the table showing the establishments arranged in groups; if the establishments employing more than 300 workmen be regarded as the larger establishments, it is found that the textile industry ranks first with 12.2 per cent of all the establishments in this class, the machine building industry with 7.9 per cent, the food products industry with 6.9 per cent, and

the metal working industry with 6.8 per cent. Of the very large establishments, namely, those with more than 1,000 workmen, the largest proportion is found in the machinery, the textile, and the metal working industries.

### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN FACTORIES.

The following tables show the number and proportion of women and young persons employed in factory establishments in 1906, and similar data for industrial undertakings, including both factory and nonfactory establishments, in 1902.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND OF PERSONS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED IN FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1906 AND IN ALL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1902.

#### FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Male workers.				Female workers.				All workers.		
	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Under 16 years of age.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Under 16 years of age.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>
Textile.....	141,369	47.0	9,611	40.7	159,459	53.0	14,020	59.3	300,828	23,631	7.9
Food products.....	110,946	79.2	3,451	52.8	29,165	20.8	3,080	47.2	140,111	6,531	4.7
Stones, earths, etc.....	110,176	79.5	8,096	76.9	28,325	20.5	2,428	23.1	138,501	10,524	7.6
Metal working.....	107,489	85.2	6,222	76.9	18,601	14.8	1,870	23.1	126,090	8,092	6.4
Machinery.....	92,063	96.9	6,361	97.7	2,924	3.1	149	2.3	94,987	6,510	6.9
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	51,638	84.7	1,908	72.1	9,343	15.3	739	27.9	60,981	2,647	4.3
Paper.....	27,430	60.4	993	38.6	17,991	39.6	1,577	61.4	45,421	2,570	5.7
Chemical.....	32,108	75.4	460	48.9	10,470	24.6	480	51.1	42,578	940	2.2
Clothing.....	14,824	40.3	463	23.9	21,977	59.7	1,477	76.1	36,801	1,949	5.3
Printing and publishing.....	17,097	75.1	1,220	72.5	5,661	24.9	463	27.5	22,758	1,683	7.4
Leather.....	13,471	86.0	496	84.9	2,187	14.0	88	15.1	15,658	584	3.7
Rubber.....	2,735	62.0	112	50.2	1,678	38.0	111	49.8	4,413	223	5.1
Power plants.....	3,585	99.6	20	100.0	15	.4	.....	.....	3,600	20	6.6
Smelting, etc.....	2,439	99.6	63	100.0	11	.4	.....	.....	2,450	63	2.6
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	1,138	60.6	195	67.9	740	39.4	92	32.1	1,878	287	15.3
Upholstering, etc.....	412	75.5	2	28.6	134	24.5	5	71.4	546	7	1.3
Total.....	728,920	70.3	39,673	59.9	308,681	29.7	26,579	40.1	1,037,601	66,252	6.4

#### ALL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1902.

Textile.....	171,990	51.0	9,183	40.6	165,483	49.0	13,455	59.4	337,473	22,638	6.7
Food products.....	252,328	76.7	15,689	85.7	76,665	23.3	2,626	14.3	328,993	18,315	5.6
Stones, earths, etc.....	181,021	83.9	9,635	80.6	34,768	16.1	2,324	19.4	215,789	11,959	5.5
Metal working.....	227,265	92.6	21,016	94.0	18,062	7.4	1,353	6.0	245,327	22,369	9.1
Machinery.....	158,466	97.9	9,202	98.8	3,356	2.1	114	1.2	161,822	9,316	5.8
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	183,221	94.6	14,167	96.2	10,542	5.4	504	3.8	193,763	14,731	7.6
Paper.....	35,367	65.6	2,102	59.0	18,545	34.4	1,459	41.0	53,912	3,561	6.6
Chemical.....	45,491	81.5	612	55.8	10,345	18.5	485	44.2	55,836	1,097	2.0
Clothing.....	282,977	71.2	28,963	70.6	114,194	28.8	12,041	29.4	397,171	41,004	10.3
Printing and publishing.....	29,641	81.4	2,161	80.3	6,788	18.6	531	19.7	36,429	2,692	7.4
Leather.....	38,613	92.1	2,813	96.0	3,294	7.9	118	4.0	41,907	2,931	7.0
Rubber.....	2,654	59.3	101	49.3	1,822	40.7	104	50.7	4,476	205	4.6
Power plants.....	4,629	99.0	36	100.0	47	1.0	.....	.....	4,676	36	8.8
Smelting, etc.....	8,071	93.5	194	80.5	564	6.5	47	19.5	8,635	241	2.8
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	171,252	94.0	4,683	86.3	10,890	6.0	742	13.7	182,142	5,425	3.0
Upholstering, etc.....	5,802	90.5	863	98.3	606	9.5	15	1.7	6,408	878	13.7
Total.....	1,798,788	79.1	121,420	77.1	475,971	20.9	35,978	22.9	2,274,759	157,398	6.9

<sup>1</sup> Of all workers in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of all persons under 16 years of age in the respective industry groups.

Of the 1,037,601 persons enumerated in 1906 in the factories, 308,681, or 29.7 per cent, were women and 66,252, or 6.4 per cent, were young persons under 16 years of age. The industries showing the largest number of women are the clothing industries, where 59.7 per cent of all the employees were women; the textile industries, where 53 per cent were women; and the paper industries, where 39.6 per cent were women. The industries with the smallest proportion of females employed are the metal working, the machinery, woodworking, leather, smelting, and power plants.

The industries employing the largest proportion of young persons under 16 years of age are the mining, agricultural products, etc., industries with 15.3 per cent of all employees, though it must be remembered that the number of establishments here included is relatively small; the textile industries with 7.9 per cent of all employees, the stones, earths, etc., industries with 7.6 per cent, the printing and publishing with 7.4 per cent, and the machinery industries with 6.9 per cent. The industries employing the largest number of female young persons are, first, the clothing, etc., industries with 76.1 per cent of its young persons being females, the paper industry with 61.4 per cent, and the textile industries with 59.3 per cent. The industries showing the largest proportion of males among the young persons under 16 are the machinery industries with 97.7 per cent of its young persons being males, leather industries with 84.9 per cent, metal working 76.9 per cent, and stones, earths, etc., 76.9 per cent.

In those industries in which large numbers of female workers are employed, nearly all of these workers are employed in factory establishments. For instance, the 1902 industrial census showed that the textile establishments employed 165,483 females, while the factory establishments in 1906 employed 159,459 females; a similar high proportion of females is found in the industry of stones, earths, etc. On the other hand, the number of females employed in the clothing industries is greater in the nonfactory establishments; thus, out of 114,194 females employed, only 21,977 were employed in factory establishments.

A comparison of the number of young persons under 16 years of age employed in all kinds of establishments shows that the number of young persons employed in the textile industries was 22,638 in 1902, while the investigation of factories showed that there were 23,631 such employees in 1906. It can, however, be stated that in the textile industries the young persons are almost entirely factory employees; similarly, in the stones, earths, etc., industries and the chemical industries almost all the young persons were factory employees, in the machinery industries 69.9 per cent were factory employees, while, on the other hand, in the food products and the metal-working industries there were very few factory employees, and in

the case of the clothing industries an extremely small proportion of the young persons were engaged in factories.

The 1902 data showed that of all persons included in the table, only 20.9 per cent were females, while in 1906, of the factory employees, 29.7 per cent were females. In most of the industry groups the proportion of females employed in the entire industry is smaller than that of females employed in the factories only, though there are a number of exceptions to this statement; thus, in the food products industries 23.3 per cent and in the rubber industries 40.7 per cent are females, while in the factory establishments of these same industries the proportions are 20.8 per cent and 38 per cent. As a general rule, however, it may be stated that the proportion of women employed in factories is higher than the proportion of women employed in the industry as a whole.

The proportion of young persons under 16 years of age in the industry groups as a whole is approximately the same as the proportion of young persons employed in the factory establishments engaged in these industry groups. However, there is a marked difference in the proportion of male and female young persons; thus, of all persons under 16 years of age, the females employed in the industry groups formed 22.9 per cent, while in the factory establishments the females formed 40.1 per cent of all persons under 16 years of age. In 12 out of 16 industry groups the proportion of females under 16 years of age in the factory establishments is higher than the proportion of female workers under that age in the whole industry group, and in a few instances the difference is quite marked; thus, in the woodworking industries, of all persons under 16 years of age 27.9 per cent in the factories were females as contrasted with 3.8 per cent in the whole industry group. In the metal-working industries the respective proportions were 23.1 per cent and 6 per cent. In the food products industries the proportions were 47.2 per cent and 14.3 per cent. In the clothing industries 76.1 per cent and 29.4 per cent, and in the paper industries 61.4 per cent and 41 per cent. In all industrial establishments in 1902, the males under 16 years of age formed 77.1 per cent of all persons under that age, but in factory establishments in 1906 only 59.9 per cent of all persons under 16 years of age were males. This is due to the fact that the young persons employed in certain handworking trades, such, for instance, as blacksmithing, bookbinding, men's clothing, and shoemaking, are principally males.

#### NIGHT WORK IN FACTORIES.

In filling out the schedules for the mixed establishments, namely, establishments having continuous-operation and noncontinuous-operation departments, the factory inspectors were required to report



how many workers were employed in each. In addition, reports were made for the noncontinuous-operation establishments working both day and night shifts, as to the number of day workers and also as to the number of shift workers. From these answers it was possible to ascertain the approximate number of males and females who were employed in day and in night shifts; this number is approximate only, because the number of workmen in the continuous-operation establishments is not always the same as the number of workmen actually employed in day and night shifts, since there was always a certain number of workmen who were employed during the day only. However, the figures are on the whole close to the truth, because the reports in many cases specifically stated that in the continuous-operation departments certain categories of workers, such, for instance, as the women or the young persons, were employed only by day and thus permitted the separation of that part of the force which was not employed in shifts.

In the following table is shown the number of establishments in which night shifts were used and the number for which data concerning the number of day and night workers were reported. The table also gives the total number of workmen by sex and age groups so as to permit of a comparison of the data given in the table on page 582.

TOTAL FACTORIES AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES, BY SEX; FACTORIES EMPLOYING DAY AND NIGHT SHIFT WORKERS AND FACTORIES REPORTING NUMBER OF EACH, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Workers in factory establishments.						All factories.	Factories reporting—	
	Males.		Females.		Totals.			Day and night shift workers.	Number of day and night shift workers.
	Under 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	All workers.			
Textile.....	9,611	141,369	14,020	159,459	23,631	300,828	2,274	195	192
Food products.....	3,451	110,946	3,080	29,165	6,531	140,111	1,936	1,263	1,194
Stones, earths, etc.....	8,096	110,176	2,423	28,325	10,524	138,501	2,076	1,412	1,409
Metal working.....	6,222	107,489	1,870	18,601	8,092	126,090	1,243	298	278
Machinery.....	6,361	92,063	149	2,924	6,510	94,987	843	19	18
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	1,908	51,638	739	9,343	2,647	60,981	1,153	164	131
Paper.....	993	27,430	1,577	17,991	2,570	45,421	694	411	360
Chemical.....	460	32,108	480	10,470	940	42,578	785	366	363
Clothing.....	463	14,824	1,477	21,977	1,940	36,801	474	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1,220	17,097	463	5,661	1,683	22,758	417	30	28
Leather.....	496	13,471	88	2,187	584	15,658	313	6	6
Rubber.....	112	2,735	111	1,678	223	4,413	30	2	2
Power plants.....	20	3,585	.....	.....	20	3,600	315	231	227
Smelting, etc.....	63	2,439	.....	.....	11	2,460	13	11	11
Mining, agricultural prod- ucts, etc.....	195	1,138	92	740	287	1,878	13	3	3
Upholstering, etc.....	2	412	5	134	7	546	15	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39,673</b>	<b>728,920</b>	<b>26,579</b>	<b>308,681</b>	<b>66,252</b>	<b>1,037,601</b>	<b>12,594</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>4,222</b>

The last two columns in the preceding table show that the larger proportion, namely, 95.7 per cent, of establishments employing day and night shifts reported the information on this topic. In the following table is given by sex and age groups the number of persons employed on these day and night shifts:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MALE AND OF FEMALE SHIFT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF YOUNG PERSONS SO EMPLOYED, BY SEX, AND TOTAL SHIFT WORKERS, IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP, 1906.

Industry groups.	Workers employed on day and night shifts.										Total workers.
	Males under 16 years of age.		Total males.		Females under 16 years of age.		Total females.		Total under 16 years of age.		
	Number.	Per cent of total persons under 16 years of age.	Number.	Per cent of total workers.	Number.	Per cent of total persons under 16 years of age.	Number.	Per cent of total workers.	Number.	Per cent of total workers.	
Textile.....			3,421	99.4			19	0.6			3,440
Food products.....	2,027	67.7	60,349	84.5	967	32.3	11,079	15.5	2,904	4.2	71,428
Stones, earths, etc.....	1,623	100.0	17,059	100.0					1,623	9.5	17,059
Metal working.....	534	100.0	24,516	100.0					534	2.2	24,516
Machinery.....			1,515	100.0							1,515
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....			5,660	100.0							5,660
Paper.....	61	100.0	10,772	95.8			475	4.2	61	.5	11,247
Chemical.....			9,463	100.0							9,463
Clothing.....											
Printing and publishing.....			106	100.0							106
Leather.....			24	100.0							24
Rubber.....			70	100.0							70
Power plants.....			2,130	100.0							2,130
Smelting, etc.....	10	100.0	1,640	100.0					10	.6	1,640
Mining, agricultural prod- ucts, etc.....			6	100.0							6
Upholstering, etc.....											
Total.....	4,255	81.5	136,731	92.2	967	18.5	11,573	7.8	5,222	3.5	148,304

According to the preceding table, the total number of workers employed in factories using day and night shifts was 148,304, or 14.3 per cent of all factory employees; this number is composed of 136,731 males, or 18.8 per cent of all males employed in factories, and 11,573 females, or 3.7 per cent of all females employed in factories. The number of young persons employed in shift work was 5,222, or 7.9 per cent of all young persons employed in factories; this number is composed of 4,255 boys, or 10.7 per cent of all male young persons employed in factories, and 967 girls, or 3.6 per cent of all female young persons employed in factories. The number of females therefore employed on day and on night shifts forms but a small proportion of the total number of such employees.

The industry employing the largest number of factory workers in day and night shifts is that of the food products group which had 71,428 of such employees; following this come the metal-working group with 24,156 such employees, the industry of stones, earths, etc., with 17,059 such employees, and the paper industry with 11,247 such employees. The number of females and of young persons employed in day and night shifts is subject to many restrictions by the factory laws and for this reason the proportion which they bear to the total number of employees is but small. The food products industry employs the largest number of women in day and night shifts, having 11,079 such employees, the paper industry ranks second with 475 such employees, and the textile industry (1 establishment engaged in machine-lace manufacture) with 19 persons. The employment of young persons in day and night shifts occurs most frequently in the food products industries where 2,994 such employees are engaged, the stones, earths, etc., industry with 1,623 such employees, the metal-working industry with 534, the paper industry with 61, and the smelting, etc., industries with 10. Night work of females therefore in the factory industries occurs most frequently in the food products group, which has 15.5 per cent of all persons employed in day and night shifts; night work of young persons in the factory industries occurs most frequently in the stones, earths, etc., group, 9.5 per cent of all workers employed in day and night shifts being under 16 years of age.

#### HOURS OF LABOR IN FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS.

In reporting the hours of labor the factory inspectors specified the duration of the employment separately for workmen engaged in establishments or parts of establishments operating continuously and those operating not continuously. In compiling the data, a mixed establishment operating both continuous and noncontinuous departments was counted as two establishments and the data classified accordingly.

In the table following is given the total number of establishments not operating continuously, the total number of employees of each sex, and also the per cent of factories and of employees having each specified number of working hours.

TOTAL FACTORIES NOT IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION AND TOTAL WORKERS, AND PER CENT OF FACTORIES AND OF WORKERS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Total number of—				Per cent of establishments and per cent of workers, with working time of—			
	Establishments, and parts of establishments.	Employees.			9 hours and under.			
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Establishments, and parts of establishments.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	13	1,132	740	1,872	7.7	0.1	10.0	4.0
Smelting, etc.....	10	983	11	994				
Stones, earths, etc.....	2,072	97,092	28,271	125,363	5.0	4.3	2.8	3.9
Metal working.....	1,227	99,937	18,557	118,494	11.6	9.7	11.3	9.9
Machinery.....	843	92,063	2,924	94,987	12.8	25.1	24.0	25.1
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	1,153	51,620	9,343	60,963	9.6	10.8	3.7	9.7
Rubber.....	30	2,735	1,678	4,413	3.3	.4	.8	.6
Leather.....	313	13,471	2,187	15,658	6.1	4.2	6.6	4.6
Textile.....	2,274	141,369	159,459	300,828	1.2	.4	.5	.4
Upholstering, etc.....	15	412	134	546	60.0	75.2	42.5	67.2
Clothing.....	474	14,824	21,977	36,801	7.8	6.9	5.8	6.3
Paper.....	679	21,767	17,764	39,531	8.0	6.3	18.9	12.0
Food products.....	1,760	53,755	18,234	71,989	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.4
Chemical.....	731	23,725	10,414	34,139	5.2	4.9	6.2	5.3
Printing and publishing.....	417	17,097	5,061	22,758	94.2	95.9	93.0	95.2
Power plants.....	177	1,579	15	1,594	6.2	7.1	20.0	7.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,188</b>	<b>633,561</b>	<b>297,369</b>	<b>930,930</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>

Industry groups.	Per cent of establishments and per cent of workers, with working time of—							
	Establishments, and parts of establishments.	Over 9 hours to 10 hours.			Over 10 hours to 11 hours.			Total.
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Establishments, and parts of establishments.	Males.	Fe-males.	
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	53.8	17.6	27.6	21.5	38.5	9.5	1.9	6.5
Smelting, etc.....	20.0	2.6	27.3	2.9	80.0	97.4	72.7	97.1
Stones, earths, etc.....	38.6	41.4	48.5	43.0	48.3	46.2	42.3	45.3
Metal working.....	59.3	58.8	59.9	59.0	31.5	31.4	28.8	31.0
Machinery.....	70.2	62.9	63.7	62.9	17.3	12.0	12.3	12.0
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	34.6	32.7	43.8	34.4	55.4	54.2	52.4	53.9
Rubber.....	86.7	94.0	95.6	94.5	10.0	5.6	3.6	4.9
Leather.....	58.8	69.2	70.6	69.3	35.8	26.6	22.8	26.1
Textile.....	40.4	40.9	40.2	40.5	58.4	58.7	59.2	59.0
Upholstering, etc.....	26.7	13.1	56.0	23.6	13.3	11.7	1.5	9.2
Clothing.....	57.2	62.9	66.8	65.2	35.0	29.7	27.4	28.3
Paper.....	43.7	40.0	43.3	41.5	52.3	53.7	37.8	46.5
Food products.....	31.0	35.7	47.6	38.7	63.5	59.3	48.5	56.5
Chemical.....	45.6	44.0	45.3	44.4	50.6	50.8	48.5	50.1
Printing and publishing.....	6.0	3.9	6.7	4.6	.7	.2	.3	.2
Power plants.....	52.5	69.0	60.0	68.9	41.3	23.7	20.0	23.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>

According to the preceding table the investigation showed that there were in existence 12,188 establishments and parts of establishments not operating continuously and in these 930,930 workers

were employed. In 9.2 per cent of these establishments and parts of establishments, and for 8.8 per cent of the workers, the working-day was 9 hours or less; for 42.8 per cent of the establishments, etc., and for 45.9 per cent of the workers, the working-day was 10 hours or less, but over 9 hours; for 46.9 per cent of the establishments, etc., and for 43.8 per cent of the workers, the working-day was 11 hours or less, but more than 10 hours; for 2.7 per cent of the establishments, etc., 1.5 per cent of the workers, the working-day was longer than 11 hours or the length of the working-day was indefinite. For more than half of all the workers, therefore, or 54.7 per cent, the working-day was 10 hours or less. The percentages relating to the number of establishments just given when added together are slightly in excess of 100, this excess being caused by the duplication involved in computing parts of establishments.

The working-day of 9 hours or less is shown to be most extensive in the printing and publishing industries, where 94.2 per cent of the establishments and 95.2 per cent of all the workers in this group have this length of working time. The upholstering, etc., industries rank second in this respect, but the number of establishments and the persons employed is small. In the machinery industry 25.1 per cent of all the workers in this group have a working-day of 9 hours or less. In the other industry groups the workers engaged in paper, metal working, and woodworking establishments to the extent of 10 per cent or more have a working-day of 9 hours or less. In the textile industries less than 1 per cent of the employees have a 9-hour day, while in the smelting, etc., industries this working-day does not appear at all.

As a majority of the employees have a working-day of 10 hours and under, but over 9, the following summary is given to show what proportion of the employees in the various industry groups are employed over 10 hours, but not exceeding 11 per day:

PER CENT OF FACTORY WORKERS HAVING A WORKING TIME OF 10 HOURS AND UNDER, AND OF THOSE WORKING MORE THAN 10 HOURS BUT NOT EXCEEDING 11, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—		Industry groups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—	
	10 hours and under.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.		10 hours and under.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.	25.5	6.5	Upholstering, etc.	90.8	9.2
Smelting, etc.	2.9	97.1	Clothing	71.5	28.3
Stones, earths, etc.	46.9	45.3	Paper	53.5	46.5
Metal working	68.9	31.0	Food products	42.1	56.5
Machinery	88.0	12.0	Chemical	49.7	50.1
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.	44.1	53.9	Printing and publishing	99.8	.2
Rubber	95.1	4.9	Power plants	76.1	23.7
Leather	73.9	26.1			
Textile	40.9	59.0	Average	54.7	43.8

In 9 of the 16 industry groups more than a half of all the workmen are employed 10 hours or less. In printing and publishing 99.8 per cent of all workers fall in this group, though as a rule the working-day in this trade is usually 9 hours or less. The industry groups in which the 10-hour day is predominant may be mentioned the following: The machinery industries where 88 per cent of the workers have such a day, power plants with 76.1 per cent, leather industry with 73.9 per cent, clothing industries with 71.5 per cent, and metal working with 68.9 per cent. The industries where the working-day in excess of 10 hours predominates are textiles with 59 per cent of the workers having a day of this length, food products with 56.5 per cent, woodworking 53.9 per cent, and the chemical industry with 50.1 per cent. It should be mentioned that the industry of stones, earths, etc., which in the preceding table shows 45.3 per cent working in excess of 10 hours has, as is stated in the second table following, 2.9 per cent of its workers employed more than 11 hours; 4.8 per cent of its workers have the hours of labor unspecified.

As the law regulating the hours of labor restricts the working-day to 11 hours with certain exceptions, the following table shows what proportion of the establishments and workers avail themselves of the maximum working-day allowed. The first half of the table shows similar data for establishments in which the working-day is less than 9 hours.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF WORKERS HAVING A WORKING TIME OF UNDER 9 HOURS AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THOSE HAVING A WORKING TIME OF EXACTLY 11 HOURS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Under 9 hours.							
	Establishments and parts of establishments.		Workers.					
			Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>3</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>4</sup>
Mining, agricultural products.....								
Stones, earths, etc.....	44	2.1	1,515	1.6	339	1.2	1,854	1.5
Metal working.....	25	2.0	1,956	2.0	648	3.5	2,604	2.2
Machinery.....	13	1.5	5,688	6.2	55	1.9	5,743	6.0
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	14	1.2	616	1.2	85	.9	701	1.1
Rubber.....								
Leather.....	1	.3	3	( <sup>5</sup> ).	15	.7	18	.1
Textile.....	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	9	( <sup>5</sup> )	19	( <sup>5</sup> )	28	( <sup>5</sup> )
Upholstering, etc.....	2	13.3	32	7.8	29	21.6	61	11.2
Clothing.....	3	.6	177	1.2	116	.5	293	.8
Paper.....	11	1.6	158	.7	610	3.4	768	1.9
Food products.....	26	1.5	554	1.0	293	1.6	847	1.2
Chemical.....	12	1.6	237	1.0	299	2.9	536	1.6
Printing and publishing.....	287	68.8	13,142	76.9	3,938	69.6	17,080	75.1
Power plants.....	6	3.4	79	5.0	3	20.0	82	5.1
Total.....	445	3.7	24,166	3.8	6,449	2.2	30,615	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Of all noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of males employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Of females employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>4</sup> Of all persons employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>5</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF WORKERS HAVING A WORKING TIME OF UNDER 9 HOURS AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THOSE HAVING A WORKING TIME OF EXACTLY 11 HOURS, 1906—Concluded.

Industry groups.	11 hours.							
	Establishments and parts of establishments.		Workers.					
			Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Number.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Number.	Per cent. <sup>3</sup>	Number.	Per cent. <sup>4</sup>
Mining, agricultural products, etc. ....	1	7.7	16	1.4	6	0.8	22	1.2
Stones, earths, etc. ....	418	20.2	16,030	16.5	4,675	16.5	20,705	16.5
Metal working.....	78	6.2	4,807	4.8	1,209	6.5	6,016	5.1
Machinery.....	37	4.4	1,345	1.5	15	.5	1,360	1.4
Woodworking, basket wares, etc. ....	173	15.0	8,868	17.2	1,689	18.1	10,557	17.3
Rubber.....	1	3.3	127	4.6	28	1.7	155	3.5
Leather.....	43	13.7	1,275	9.5	58	2.7	1,333	8.5
Textile.....	750	33.0	46,697	33.0	54,418	34.1	101,115	33.6
Upholstering, etc. ....								
Clothing.....	52	11.0	1,818	12.3	2,176	9.9	3,994	10.9
Paper.....	60	8.8	1,904	8.7	1,102	6.2	3,006	7.6
Food products.....	429	24.4	8,457	15.7	1,166	6.4	9,623	13.4
Chemical.....	57	7.8	1,319	5.6	1,104	10.6	2,423	7.1
Printing and publishing.....								
Power plants.....	15	8.5	72	4.6			72	4.5
Total.....	2,112	17.3	92,735	14.6	67,646	22.7	160,381	17.2

<sup>1</sup> Of all noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of males employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Of females employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>4</sup> Of all persons employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

According to the preceding table, 30,615, or 3.3 per cent, of all workers employed in noncontinuous factory operations have a working-day of less than 9 hours, while 160,381, or 17.2 per cent, of all the workers engaged in noncontinuous factory operations, have a working-day of exactly 11 hours. The table shows that the printing and publishing trades are conspicuous for the high proportion of employees working less than 9 hours per day, and only one other industry group—that of upholstering, etc., with 11.2 per cent—has more than 6 per cent of its employees with a working-day of less than 9 hours. The textile industries rank highest in the largest proportion of its employees working the full legal maximum of 11 hours per day, as 33.6 per cent of all textile employees in noncontinuous factory operations have a working-day of this duration. Four other groups have over 10 per cent of their employees employed the full maximum working-day. These are the woodworking industry, with 17.3 per cent; the stones, earths, etc., industry, with 16.5 per cent; the food-products industry, with 13.4 per cent; and the clothing industry, with 10.9 per cent. It is of interest to point out that 22.7 per cent of all female employees in noncontinuous factory establishments have the maximum working-day of 11 hours, as against 14.6 per cent of all the males. This proportion is due to the extensive employment of females in the textile industries.

The following table shows the number of establishments and the persons employed therein whose working-day is in excess of 11 hours per day:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF EMPLOYEES WITH WORKING TIME OF MORE THAN 11 HOURS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Over 11 hours to 12 hours.				Over 12 hours to 13 hours.				Over 13 hours.			
	Estab- lish- ments and parts of estab- lish- ments.	Workers.			Estab- lish- ments and parts of estab- lish- ments.	Workers.			Estab- lish- ments and parts of estab- lish- ments.	Workers.		
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Stones, earths, etc.....	54	1,808	233	2,041	27	1,228	133	1,361	6	159	51	210
Metal working.....	2	52		52								
Machinery.....	1	40		40								
Woodworking.....	10	816	7	823	4	346	2	348				
Textile.....	3	61	108	169								
Clothing.....	1	20	2	22								
Food.....	64	935	11	946	5	55		55				
Chemical.....	2	61		61								
Power plants.....	1	2		2								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>210</b>

Industry groups.	All over 11 hours.							
	Establishments and parts of establishments.		Workers.					
			Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Total.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Num- ber.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Num- ber.	Per cent. <sup>3</sup>	Num- ber.	Per cent. <sup>4</sup>
Stones, earths, etc.....	<sup>5</sup> 85	4.1	3,195	3.3	417	1.5	3,612	2.9
Metal working.....	2	.2	52	.1			52	( <sup>5</sup> )
Machinery.....	1	.1	40	( <sup>5</sup> )			40	( <sup>5</sup> )
Woodworking.....	14	1.2	1,162	2.3	9	.1	1,171	1.9
Textile.....	3	.1	61	( <sup>5</sup> )	108	.1	169	.1
Clothing.....	1	.2	20	.1	2	( <sup>5</sup> )	22	.1
Food.....	69	3.9	990	1.8	11	.1	1,001	1.4
Chemical.....	2	.3	61	.3			61	.2
Power plants.....	1	.6	2	.1			2	.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b><sup>5</sup> 178</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Of all noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of males employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Of females employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>4</sup> Of all persons employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>5</sup> Including 2 establishments with a working day of 12 and of 14 to 15 hours for part of the time.

<sup>6</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.



From the preceding table it is seen that the working-day in excess of 11 hours occurs but infrequently; of all the establishments and parts of establishments not operating continuously, 1.5 per cent employing 0.7 per cent of all workers in such establishments have a working-day in excess of 11 hours. The total number of workers with this working-day is 6,130, of whom 5,583 are men and 547 women, and these persons comprise 0.9 per cent of the men and 0.2 per cent of the women employed in establishments and parts of establishments not operating continuously. The working-day in excess of the legal maximum occurs most frequently in the industry of stones, earths, etc., with 2.9 per cent of all its workmen so employed, and due to the fact that the piece-rate system is the method of paying wages; next in rank comes the woodworking industries with 1.9 per cent, and third, the food products industries with 1.4 per cent. None of the other industries included in the above table has over 0.2 per cent of its employees working more than 11 hours per day.

In addition to the establishments having a regular specified working-day in excess of 11 hours per day, a number of establishments not operating continuously have an irregular and unspecified working-day largely due to the effort to adjust the industry to weather conditions and seasonal fluctuations. The number of these establishments and the number of their employees is given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF EMPLOYEES HAVING IRREGULAR AND UNSPECIFIED HOURS OF LABOR, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Establishments and parts of establishments.		Workers.					
			Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>1</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>3</sup>	Num-ber.	Per cent. <sup>4</sup>
Mining, agricultural products, etc. ....	2	15.4	825	72.9	448	60.5	1,273	68.0
Stones, earths, etc. ....	142	6.9	4,676	4.8	1,381	4.9	6,057	4.8
Textile. ....	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	3	( <sup>5</sup> )	22	( <sup>5</sup> )	25	( <sup>5</sup> )
Clothing. ....	1	.2	51	.3	3	( <sup>5</sup> )	54	.1
Food products. ....	1	.1	24	.....	4	.....	28	( <sup>5</sup> )
Total. ....	147	1.2	5,579	.9	1,858	.6	7,437	.8

<sup>1</sup> Of all noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of males employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Of females employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>4</sup> Of all persons employed in the noncontinuous establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>5</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

According to the preceding table, establishments having irregular and unspecified hours of labor are not numerous; of all the factory establishments not operating continuously, 1.2 per cent operate under such working hours and employ 0.8 per cent of the factory workers in such establishments. The industry group mining, etc., is conspicuous in the table as having 2 or 15.4 per cent of its establishments and 68.0 per cent of its employees at work under such conditions; this is due to the fact that these two establishments are privately owned salt works operating under special conditions. The industry group of stones, earths, etc., is also of some importance in this connection, having 6.9 per cent of the establishments in this group and 4.8 per cent of all the employees engaged in noncontinuous operations working an unspecified number of hours; these establishments are principally brick works in which the hours of labor are varied to suit weather conditions and the seasonal fluctuations in the building industries.

#### HOURS OF LABOR IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

The report brings out the difference in the working time of factories under three heads, first, by comparing the various subgroups of industries with each other; second, by contrasting the establishments according to size, or rather, according to number of employees; and third, by comparing the hours of labor in the factories in the large cities as distinguished from the rest of the country. The following table shows the proportion of workers in the subgroups of industries according to the number of hours the employees are engaged; the first part of the table shows those subgroups of industries with over 1,000 employees while the second part of the table separates from the preceding group those subgroups of industries with more than 5,000 employees. The first table shows the workers classified into three groups of working time while the second table classifies the workers into two groups only, namely, those employed for 10 hours or less and those employed over 10 but not more than 11 hours.

PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES WORKING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY IN EACH GROUP AND SUBGROUP OF INDUSTRIES IN WHICH MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS WERE EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY, 1906.

Industry groups and subgroups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—			Industry groups and subgroups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—		
	9 hours and under.	Over 9 hours to 10 hours.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.		9 hours and under.	Over 9 hours to 10 hours.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.
Stones, earths, etc.	3.9	43.0	45.3	Textile	0.4	40.5	59.9
Stone quarries	.6	27.4	72.0	Preparing wool		9.1	90.9
Stone cutting	8.8	67.4	23.8	Silk spinning		7.1	92.9
Chalk quarries	1.2	26.9	71.9	Silk weaving	.5	70.3	29.2
Cement plants	6.8	24.0	69.2	Wool spinning		15.8	84.2
Cement products	10.3	80.8	8.9	Felt		36.8	63.2
Kaolin digging		72.0	28.0	Carpets		93.8	6.2
Brick kilns	.6	25.4	56.4	Shawls	1.5	37.8	60.7
Potteries	.9	69.8	28.6	Wool weaving		38.5	61.5
Fayence wares	1.5	81.8	16.7	Cotton spinning		29.4	70.6
Porcelain	3.6	70.9	25.0	Cotton weaving		45.4	54.6
Ironstone wares		69.1	30.9	Flax spinning		7.0	93.0
Porcelain painting	2.2	86.3	11.5	Linon weaving	1.1	32.8	64.5
Cut glass	11.5	48.4	40.1	Cordage work		18.1	80.9
Mirror glass making		72.5	15.5	Jute manufacture		50.4	49.6
Glass grinding	20.9	47.0	31.3	Miscellaneous weaving		73.4	26.6
Miscellaneous glass making	10.5	60.7	33.8	Elastic weaving	5.5	80.1	14.4
Metal working	9.9	59.0	31.0	Passementerie	12.6	13.6	73.8
Iron foundries	14.9	62.9	22.2	Silk ribbons		30.8	69.2
Wrought-iron wares	4.1	33.3	62.6	Other ribbons		52.8	47.2
Blacksmithing	3.4	63.6	32.8	Knit goods		38.2	61.8
Scythes, sickles, etc.	14.3	21.2	64.5	Lace making	1.5	36.3	62.2
Iron dishes	9.0	84.5	6.5	Embroidery	1.9	14.6	83.5
Locksmithing	7.8	78.8	12.9	Textile finishing	.8	54.3	44.8
Structural iron	22.2	71.7	6.1	Textile printing		61.8	38.2
Wire making, nail making, etc.	.9	59.9	40.1	Clothing	6.3	65.2	28.3
Needles		33.7	66.3	Sewing work	3.0	78.9	19.0
Wire weaving		85.2	14.8	Men's clothing	30.2	52.2	17.6
Lamp making	54.1	45.9		Shoemaking	1.8	61.7	35.7
Tin, etc., smithing	14.9	72.1	13.0	Glove making	3.8	46.1	50.1
Sheet-copper work		55.6	44.4	Hat making	6.5	76.7	16.5
Perucession caps	14.4	13.7	71.9	Fez making			100.0
Brass castings	11.9	71.9	16.2	Straw hat making	9.3	83.4	7.3
Tin wares	1.8	28.6	69.6	Artificial flowers	6.8	39.4	53.8
Gold and silver work	52.2	44.8	3.0	Laundries		77.1	22.9
Machinery	25.1	62.9	12.0	Paper	12.0	41.5	46.5
Steam engines	30.7	48.3	20.5	Wood pulp		47.3	52.7
Miscellaneous motors	6.0	94.0		Pasteboard	2.3	28.6	69.1
Agricultural machinery	13.5	74.4	12.1	Paper	7.5	31.0	61.5
Sewing machinery	16.1	83.9		Paper products	36.4	34.1	29.5
Miscellaneous machinery	12.5	75.4	11.9	Bookbinding	29.2	69.5	1.3
Weapons	1.2	68.2	30.6	Paper boxes	14.0	68.1	17.9
Scales	30.1	67.2	2.7	Food products	3.4	38.7	56.5
Bicycles	71.7	23.4	4.9	Flour mills	1	29.3	60.1
Shipbuilding	89.7	9.3	1.0	Bakeries	23.7	48.2	28.1
Electrical apparatus	56.6	39.8	3.6	Starch making		15.2	83.5
Mathematical apparatus	23.4	32.8	43.8	Sugar	.4	21.1	78.5
Watches and clocks	5.9	64.9	29.2	Cocoa, candies	2.7	64.7	32.6
Pianos	62.0	38.0		Preserves	1.4	60.8	37.8
Miscellaneous musical instruments		17.2	82.8	Coffee substitutes	8.9	50.6	40.5
Woodworking	9.7	34.4	53.9	Dairies	20.8	46.2	32.3
Sawmills	1.2	8.9	84.4	Malt	8.5	39.0	52.5
Cooperage		47.8	52.2	Beer breweries	2.6	42.2	53.4
Parquetry work	13.7	22.7	63.6	Distilleries	4.5	41.3	53.8
Coarse woodwork	1.1	34.1	64.3	Chemical	5.3	44.4	50.1
Box making	10.2	30.9	58.9	Chemical products	10.2	38.1	51.7
Building woodwork	39.9	52.3	7.8	Illuminating gas	15.1	62.4	22.5
Cabinet making	16.1	47.6	36.3	Petroleum refining		45.2	53.9
Frames, etc.	20.4	54.4	25.2	Dye stuffs	6.3	49.2	44.5
Wood buttons, knobs, etc.		38.4	61.6	Lead pencils		95.1	4.9
Toys	11.5	67.2	21.3	Margarin supplies, etc.	2.5	67.7	29.6
Rubber	6	94.5	4.9	Fats and oils		1.3	98.7
Rubber goods		95.9	4.1	Explosives	27.5	58.6	18.9
Leather	4.6	69.3	26.1	Matches		16.0	84.0
Tanning		68.9	31.1	Spodium	3.3	44.5	51.4
Leather products		98.7	1.3	Printing and publishing	95.2	4.6	.2
Saddlery	25.8	60.2	14.0	Type casting	85.4	14.6	
				Book printing	97.0	2.7	.3
				Lithographing	80.3	19.7	

PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES WORKING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY IN EACH GROUP AND SUBGROUP OF INDUSTRIES IN WHICH MORE THAN 5,000 PERSONS WERE EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY, 1906.

Industry groups and subgroups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—		Industry groups and subgroups.	Per cent of workers with working time of—	
	10 hours and under.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.		10 hours and under.	Over 10 hours to 11 hours.
Stones, earths, etc.....	46.9	45.3	Textile.....	40.9	59.0
Cement plants.....	30.3	69.2	Silk weaving.....	70.8	29.2
Brick kilns.....	26.0	56.4	Wool spinning.....	15.8	84.2
Porcelain.....	73.6	25.0	Wool weaving.....	38.5	61.5
Iron-stone wares.....	69.1	30.9	Cotton spinning.....	29.4	70.6
Glass making.....	59.9	40.1	Cotton weaving.....	45.4	54.6
Cut glass.....	67.9	31.3	Flax spinning.....	7.0	93.0
Metal working.....	68.9	31.0	Linen weaving.....	33.9	64.5
Iron foundries.....	77.8	22.2	Jute manufacture.....	50.4	49.6
Wrought-iron wares.....	37.4	62.6	Miscellaneous weaving.....	73.4	26.6
Blacksmithing.....	67.0	32.8	Knit goods.....	38.2	61.8
Iron dishes.....	93.5	6.5	Textile finishing.....	55.1	44.8
Locksmithing.....	86.6	12.9	Clothing.....	71.5	28.3
Wire making, nail making, etc.....	59.9	40.1	Sewing work.....	81.0	19.0
Brass castings.....	83.8	16.2	Shoemaking.....	63.5	35.7
Machinery.....	88.0	12.0	Paper.....	53.5	46.5
Steam engines.....	79.5	20.5	Wood pulp.....	47.3	52.7
Agricultural machinery.....	87.9	12.1	Paper.....	38.5	61.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	87.9	11.9	Paper products.....	70.5	29.5
Scales.....	97.3	2.7	Food products.....	42.1	56.5
Shipbuilding.....	99.0	1.0	Flour mills.....	29.4	60.1
Electrical apparatus.....	96.4	3.6	Sugar.....	21.5	78.5
Woodworking.....	44.1	53.9	Cocoa, candies.....	67.4	32.6
Saw mills.....	10.1	84.4	Beer breweries.....	44.8	53.4
Cabinetmaking.....	63.7	36.3	Chemical.....	49.7	50.1
Leather.....	73.9	26.1	Chemical products.....	48.3	51.7
Tanning.....	68.9	31.1	Matches.....	16.0	84.0
			Printing and publishing.....	99.8	.2
			Book printing.....	99.7	.3

The most conspicuous fact in the preceding tables is that the skilled or qualified workers are more favorably situated than other workers as far as working time is concerned. Thus, in the first of the preceding tables the especially skilled workers have favorable hours of labor while those branches of industry not using skilled labor have working hours in excess of the average for the whole group. For instance, the workers in the porcelain factories and glass grinding class have shorter working hours than the average for the whole group, while the brickmakers and cement work and quarry laborers have longer hours than the average for the group; in the metal-working trades, the locksmiths, etc., have shorter hours than the average for the group, while the employees of iron and wire works have longer working hours than the average for the whole group; the machine-building industries, scale making, shipbuilding, and electrical apparatus, which on the whole require skilled labor, have but few workers with hours of labor in excess of 10, while in the manufacture of steam engines and steam boilers the percentage of workers employed more than 10 hours per day is higher than the average for the whole group; in the textile industries the hours of labor for the weavers are more favorable than those for the spinners. In all of

these cases the trained and skilled workers are situated more favorably than others.

In the following table is given the proportion of workers employed a specified number of hours per day with the establishments classified according to size:

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF EMPLOYEES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1906.

Industry groups and size of establishments by number of employees.	Per cent of establishments and of workers having a working day of—					
	9 hours and under.		Over 9 and including 10 hours.		Over 10 and including 11 hours.	
	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	7.7	4.0	53.8	21.5	38.5	6.5
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....			50.0	60.0	50.0	40.0
21 to 50 workmen.....			40.0	44.0	60.0	56.0
51 to 100 workmen.....	50.0	52.8	50.0	47.2		
301 to 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	15.2		
Smelting, etc.....			20.0	2.9	80.0	97.1
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
21 to 50 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
51 to 100 workmen.....					100.0	100.0
101 to 300 workmen.....					100.0	100.0
301 to 1,000 workmen.....					100.0	100.0
Stones, earths, etc.....	5.0	3.9	38.6	43.0	48.3	45.3
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	7.1	7.7	42.6	42.2	43.9	43.1
21 to 50 workmen.....	5.3	5.1	34.3	33.5	49.5	48.4
51 to 100 workmen.....	3.0	2.5	36.9	36.8	51.1	48.7
101 to 300 workmen.....	4.1	3.7	49.4	49.5	44.9	42.3
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	7.4	4.2	59.3	50.6	42.6	44.9
Over 1,000 workmen.....			50.0	83.9	50.0	16.1
Metal working.....	11.6	9.9	59.3	59.0	31.5	31.0
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	11.4	13.2	56.9	55.9	32.2	30.4
21 to 50 workmen.....	12.7	13.2	61.8	62.0	26.1	24.6
51 to 100 workmen.....	10.0	10.4	61.0	61.4	31.7	28.2
101 to 300 workmen.....	10.6	9.5	52.4	50.9	42.3	39.6
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	14.1	11.0	65.4	64.2	26.9	24.8
Over 1,000 workmen.....			50.0	63.4	50.0	36.6
Machinery.....	12.8	25.1	70.2	62.9	17.3	12.0
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	4.1	4.4	72.3	69.7	23.6	25.9
21 to 50 workmen.....	10.6	10.7	67.8	67.5	21.9	21.4
51 to 100 workmen.....	14.5	14.1	72.7	73.4	13.4	12.5
101 to 300 workmen.....	13.8	13.2	77.0	77.1	9.2	9.7
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	30.4	31.0	58.9	57.8	12.5	11.2
Over 1,000 workmen.....	45.5	54.2	45.5	37.3	9.0	8.5
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	9.6	9.7	34.6	34.4	55.4	53.9
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	5.8	6.3	36.9	36.0	56.7	56.6
21 to 50 workmen.....	10.6	10.4	33.0	33.2	56.0	55.2
51 to 100 workmen.....	11.7	11.5	36.7	37.9	51.1	50.1
101 to 300 workmen.....	15.4	14.2	33.3	30.7	52.6	52.6
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	5.0	6.0	15.0	12.1	80.0	76.5
Over 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
Rubber.....	3.3	.6	36.7	94.5	10.0	4.9
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....			80.0	74.7	20.0	25.3
21 to 50 workmen.....	9.1	7.7	81.8	80.5	9.1	11.8
51 to 100 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
101 to 300 workmen.....			88.9	89.9	11.1	10.1
301 to 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
Over 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF EMPLOYEES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1906—Continued.

Industry groups and size of establishments by number of employees.	Per cent of establishments and of workers having a working day of—					
	9 hours and under.		Over 9 and including 10 hours.		Over 10 and including 11 hours.	
	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.
Leather.....	6.1	4.6	58.8	69.3	35.8	26.1
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	5.2	5.3	48.4	48.4	46.4	46.3
21 to 50 workmen.....	9.4	10.2	54.3	55.2	37.0	34.6
51 to 100 workmen.....	1.9	1.4	75.0	76.4	23.1	22.2
101 to 300 workmen.....	2.9	3.1	76.5	74.7	23.5	22.2
301 to 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
Textile.....	1.2	.4	40.4	40.5	58.4	59.0
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	1.5	1.6	45.2	44.6	53.0	53.4
21 to 50 workmen.....	1.8	1.8	44.0	43.4	54.0	54.6
51 to 100 workmen.....	1.9	2.0	40.5	39.7	57.8	58.3
101 to 300 workmen.....	2	.1	32.8	33.5	67.0	66.2
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	4		42.0	43.4	58.3	56.6
Over 1,000 workmen.....			53.8	61.3	46.2	38.7
Paper hanging, upholstering, etc.....	60.0	67.2	26.7	23.6	13.3	9.2
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	25.0	26.7	50.0	46.6	25.0	26.7
21 to 50 workmen.....	75.0	79.5	12.5	8.4	12.5	12.1
51 to 100 workmen.....	66.7	67.1	33.3	32.9		
Clothing.....	7.8	6.3	57.2	65.2	35.0	28.3
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	1.5	1.7	57.4	58.6	42.6	39.7
21 to 50 workmen.....	8.8	8.9	38.8	61.7	31.9	29.1
51 to 100 workmen.....	9.4	8.6	50.4	51.6	40.2	39.2
101 to 300 workmen.....	10.3	9.3	57.3	57.2	32.4	33.5
301 to 1,000 workmen.....			78.6	78.1	21.4	21.9
Over 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
Paper.....	8.0	12.0	43.7	41.5	52.3	46.5
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	6.1	8.9	34.6	38.0	64.0	53.1
21 to 50 workmen.....	6.3	6.5	52.3	52.6	44.3	40.9
51 to 100 workmen.....	9.1	10.1	49.1	51.4	42.7	38.5
101 to 300 workmen.....	12.4	12.0	33.7	34.5	58.4	53.5
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	17.2	17.4	51.7	36.9	48.3	45.7
Food products.....	3.5	3.4	31.0	38.7	63.5	56.5
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	3.9	3.9	25.3	26.9	64.9	62.8
21 to 50 workmen.....	2.7	2.7	35.2	35.8	61.9	58.9
51 to 100 workmen.....	5.6	6.0	31.1	30.9	65.0	61.5
101 to 300 workmen.....	3.6	4.5	46.1	51.2	53.9	44.3
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	1.7	1.5	23.9	34.4	75.2	64.1
Over 1,000 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
Chemical.....	5.2	5.3	45.6	44.4	50.6	50.1
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	6.0	5.5	49.4	53.3	44.9	41.2
21 to 50 workmen.....	3.5	4.0	45.8	46.6	51.2	48.3
51 to 100 workmen.....	6.1	6.5	36.5	34.2	60.9	59.3
101 to 300 workmen.....	3.8	4.2	45.0	47.7	53.8	48.1
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	11.8	9.4	35.3	40.7	58.8	49.9
Over 1,000 workmen.....			50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
Printing and publishing.....	94.2	95.2	6.0	4.6	.7	.2
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	92.2	92.2	7.8	6.3	1.9	1.5
21 to 50 workmen.....	95.8	95.2	4.8	4.4	0.5	0.4
51 to 100 workmen.....	92.5	92.0	7.5	8.0		
101 to 300 workmen.....	94.7	96.5	5.8	3.5		
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	100.0	100.0				

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PARTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF EMPLOYEES HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1906—Concluded.

Industry groups and size of establishments by number of employees.	Per cent of establishments and of workers having a working day of—					
	9 hours and under.		Over 9 and including 10 hours.		Over 10 and including 11 hours.	
	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.	Estab-lish-ments and parts of estab-lish-ments.	Workers.
Power plants.....	6.2	7.2	52.5	68.9	41.3	23.7
Establishments with—						
1 to 20 workmen.....	6.8	9.0	48.6	51.9	43.8	38.9
21 to 50 workmen.....			75.0	81.3	29.2	18.7
51 to 100 workmen.....	33.3	64.0			66.7	36.0
100 to 300 workmen.....			100.0	100.0		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>
1 to 20 workmen.....	8.4	9.7	40.0	41.2	49.8	46.6
21 to 50 workmen.....	10.3	10.5	43.1	43.4	44.5	42.7
51 to 100 workmen.....	9.6	9.9	43.8	44.3	45.4	43.2
101 to 300 workmen.....	7.4	7.2	44.8	44.9	49.0	47.1
301 to 1,000 workmen.....	7.5	7.4	44.5	46.4	51.0	45.4
Over 1,000 workmen.....	11.6	15.8	60.5	62.8	30.2	21.4

According to the preceding table no general rule can be formulated as to the relation between the hours of labor and the size of the establishment. In some of the industry groups the number of workers with hours in excess of 10 is smaller in the large establishments than in the small establishments; thus in the machine industry, leather industry, clothing and printing and publishing industries this fact is observed. In other industry groups the hours of labor in the smaller establishments are more favorable to the workers than is the case in the large establishments. Even the total for all the groups shows no regular tendency. In the establishments employing 21 to 50 workers and those employing 51 to 100 workers the number of workers employed more than 10 hours per day is less than the average for all the groups, while the contrary is true for the establishments employing 101 to 300 workers. On the other hand, in the establishments employing more than 1,000 workers the number working more than 10 hours per day is only 21.4 per cent, as compared with 43.8 per cent of the average for all workers.

## HOURS OF LABOR IN THE CITIES AND IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

In the following table the six cities having a population according to the 1900 census in excess of 100,000 are compared with the rest of the chamber of commerce districts in which they are located; the six cities mentioned in the table contain more than one-fifth of all the factory employees engaged in noncontinuous factories.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY, HAVING SPECIFIED HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES AND BY RURAL DISTRICTS, 1906.

Industry groups and localities.	Number of workers.			Number and per cent of workers with working time of—					
				9 hours and under.		Over 9 hours and including 10 hours.		Over 10 hours and including 11 hours.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>MINING, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.</b>									
Trieste.....	11	38	49			49	100.0		
<b>SMELTING, ETC.</b>									
Vienna, Trieste.....	217	3	220			24	10.9	196	89.1
<b>STONES, EARTHS, ETC.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	8,826	3,133	11,959	909	7.6	6,487	54.2	4,187	35.0
Districts, outside cities.....	28,779	7,870	36,649	354	1.0	10,825	29.5	19,549	53.3
Districts and cities.....	37,605	11,003	48,608	1,263	2.6	17,312	35.6	23,736	48.8
<b>METAL WORKING.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	25,848	5,909	31,757	8,218	25.9	23,096	72.7	443	1.4
Districts, outside cities.....	25,445	4,863	30,308	1,565	5.2	19,153	63.2	9,538	31.5
Districts and cities.....	51,293	10,772	62,065	9,783	15.8	42,249	68.1	9,981	16.1
<b>MACHINERY.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	46,127	1,999	48,126	21,355	44.4	26,523	55.1	248	.5
Districts, outside cities.....	13,685	269	13,954	1,170	8.4	8,768	62.8	3,976	28.5
Districts and cities.....	59,812	2,268	62,080	22,525	36.3	35,291	56.8	4,224	6.8
<b>WOODWORKING.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	9,149	1,182	10,331	5,200	50.3	4,553	44.1	578	5.6
Districts, outside cities.....	13,102	1,279	14,381	348	2.4	3,617	25.2	9,475	65.9
Districts and cities.....	22,251	2,461	24,712	5,548	22.5	8,170	33.1	10,053	40.7
<b>RUBBER.</b>									
Vienna, Prague.....	881	620	1,501	26	1.7	1,475	98.3		
Districts, outside cities.....	1,124	751	1,875			1,875	100.0		
Districts and cities.....	2,005	1,371	3,376	26	.8	3,350	99.2		
<b>LEATHER.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn.....	4,513	1,015	5,528	692	12.5	4,801	86.9	35	.6
Districts, outside cities.....	3,552	565	4,117			2,712	65.9	1,405	34.1
Districts and cities.....	8,065	1,580	9,645	692	7.2	7,513	77.9	1,440	14.9



NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY, HAVING SPECIFIED HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES AND BY RURAL DISTRICTS, 1906—Concluded.

Industry groups and localities.	Number of workers.			Number and per cent of workers with working time of—					
				9 hours and under.		Over 9 hours and including 10 hours.		Over 10 hours and including 11 hours.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>TEXTILE.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn.....	12,535	14,924	27,459	975	3.5	15,863	57.8	10,621	38.7
Districts, outside cities.....	24,446	23,783	48,229	62	.1	9,851	20.4	38,291	79.4
Districts and cities.....	36,981	38,707	75,688	1,037	1.4	25,714	34.0	48,912	64.6
<b>UPHOLSTERING, ETC.</b>									
Vienna.....	404	125	529	367	69.4	112	21.2	50	9.4
<b>CLOTHING.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn.....	6,054	12,300	18,354	2,045	11.1	15,162	82.6	1,147	6.3
Districts, outside cities.....	1,997	1,647	3,644	.....	.....	2,135	58.6	1,509	41.4
Districts and cities.....	8,051	13,947	21,998	2,045	9.3	17,297	78.6	2,656	12.1
<b>PAPER.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	3,210	6,169	9,379	4,422	47.1	4,763	50.8	194	2.1
Districts, outside cities.....	5,682	3,728	9,410	269	2.9	3,294	35.0	5,847	62.1
Districts and cities.....	8,892	9,897	18,789	4,691	25.0	8,057	42.9	6,041	32.1
<b>FOOD PRODUCTS.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	8,828	5,078	13,906	1,212	8.7	9,355	67.3	3,081	22.2
Districts, outside cities.....	16,922	4,189	21,111	237	1.1	5,638	26.7	14,949	70.8
Districts and cities.....	25,750	9,267	35,017	1,449	4.1	14,993	42.8	18,030	51.5
<b>CHEMICAL.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	5,633	2,083	7,716	889	11.5	5,582	72.4	1,245	16.1
Districts, outside cities.....	7,095	3,370	10,465	642	6.1	4,844	46.3	4,938	47.2
Districts and cities.....	12,728	5,453	18,181	1,531	8.4	10,426	57.3	6,183	34.0
<b>PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	12,079	3,924	16,003	15,831	98.9	172	1.1	.....	.....
Districts, outside cities.....	440	115	555	463	83.4	92	16.6	.....	.....
Districts and cities.....	12,519	4,039	16,558	16,294	98.4	264	1.6	.....	.....
<b>POWER PLANTS.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Prague, Brunn.....	493	8	501	55	11.0	364	72.6	82	16.4
Districts, outside cities.....	148	.....	148	13	8.8	70	47.3	65	43.9
Districts and cities.....	641	8	649	68	10.5	434	66.9	147	22.6
<b>TOTALS.</b>									
Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg.....	144,808	58,510	203,318	62,196	30.6	118,381	58.2	22,107	10.9
Districts, outside cities.....	142,417	52,429	194,846	5,123	2.6	72,874	37.4	109,542	56.2
Districts and cities.....	287,225	110,939	398,164	67,319	16.9	191,255	48.0	131,649	32.9

According to the preceding table, factory workers in cities have uniformly more favorable working hours than factory workers in establishments located in the rural districts. In the six cities included in the table, 30.6 per cent of all the workers have 9 hours or less and 58.2 per cent have from 9 to 10 hours, while in the rest of the districts only 2.6 per cent had a working-day of 9 hours or less and 37.4 per cent had a working-day of from 9 to 10 hours. The contrast is most marked in the column showing the working-day of over 10 to 11 hours, where the six cities had only 10.9 per cent as contrasted with 56.2 per cent of the workers in the rural districts.

The same tendency is shown for each of the industry groups included in the table, and in many cases the difference is quite marked; thus, in the industry of stones, earths, etc., there was a working day of 9 hours or less in the cities for 7.6 per cent of the workers, while in the rural districts only 1 per cent had such a day; in the wood-working industry 50.3 per cent of the city workers had a day of 9 hours or less as contrasted with 2.4 per cent of the rural workers; in the textile industries the proportions were 3.5 per cent for the city workers and 0.1 per cent for the rural workers, while in the paper industry the proportions were 47.1 per cent for the city workers and 2.9 per cent for the rural workers. The same tendency is brought out by comparing the proportion of workers having a day of over 10 hours to 11 hours as shown by the figures in the last column; thus, of the metal workers in the cities only 1.4 per cent while in the rural districts 31.5 per cent had a working-day of over 10 to 11 hours.

Several causes combined to produce the more favorable position of the city factory employee; the report states that the dwellers in the city on account of their larger numbers find it easier to enforce their demands for shorter hours than the smaller numbers of persons living in the rural districts; besides this the industry groups which use principally trained and skilled workers are mainly located in the larger cities. The editor of the report states that this factor is mainly responsible for the marked contrast in the proportion of workers having a day of over 10 hours to 11 hours in the metal-working, the machinery, the woodworking, and the paper industries.

#### HOURS OF LABOR IN FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY.

The investigation showed that there were in Austria 3,267 establishments and parts of establishments operating continuously, and that these establishments employed 106,671 persons. The following table shows the length of the working-day in these establishments and parts of establishments:

TOTAL FACTORIES OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND TOTAL WORKERS, AND PER CENT OF FACTORIES AND OF WORKERS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS TO A SHIFT, BY INDUSTRIES, 1906.

Industry groups.	Per cent of establishments and of workers with shifts of—							Total number of—				
	8 hours.			12 hours.				Es- tab- lish- ments and parts of es- tab- lish- ments.	Workers.			
	Es- tab- lish- ments and parts of es- tab- lish- ments.	Workers.		Es- tab- lish- ments and parts of es- tab- lish- ments.	Workers.				M.	F.	Total.	
		M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.					Total.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....				100.0	100.0		100.0	3	6		6	
Smelting, etc.....	10.0	2.5	2.5	90.0	97.5		97.5	10	1,456		1,456	
Stones, earths, etc.....	1.3	9.6	9.6	96.1	41.1	11.1	41.0	1,314	13,084	54	13,138	
Metal working.....	11.2	12.7	22.7	12.8	92.9	87.3	77.3	87.2	98	7,552	44	7,596
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....					100.0	100.0	100.0	2	18		18	
Paper.....	.8	7	10.1	1.1	99.6	99.3	89.9	98.9	240	5,663	227	5,890
Food products.....	.7	1		.1	92.6	95.1	100.0	95.9	1,083	57,191	10,931	68,122
Chemical.....	2.0	7.3		7.3	96.7	92.6	100.0	92.6	306	8,383	56	8,439
Power plants.....	2.8	4.4		4.4	96.7	94.9		94.9	211	2,006		2,006
Total.....	1.6	3.2	.3	2.9	95.2	87.1	99.3	88.4	3,267	95,359	11,312	106,671

According to the preceding table 1.6 per cent of the establishments and parts of establishments and 2.9 per cent of the workers had a working shift of 8 hours per day; 95.2 per cent of the establishments and parts of establishments and 88.4 per cent of the workers had a working day of 12 hours; 3.2 per cent of the establishments and parts of establishments operating continuously and 8.7 per cent of the workmen employed in this class were establishments and workers with a shift whose duration was either 8 or 12 hours and included some glass workers and maltsters who did not work in shifts. The 8-hour shift, therefore, occurred but seldom and the 12-hour shift was almost the uniform rule in continuous operating factories. It will be noted that the food products industry is responsible for a large proportion of the establishments with the 12-hour day; according to a more detailed table contained in the original report, the sugar factories are responsible for 53.5 per cent of the workers having a 12-hour day; in the sugar industry no establishment reported a working shift of 8 hours. According to the report the working hours in the establishments operating continuously are, as a matter of fact, not so unfavorable as the data in the table might indicate; the duration of the shift in the establishments operating continuously includes the mealtimes prescribed by law, and, as is shown below, such rest periods for three-fourths of the continuous operating establishments and for over half of the workers employed therein amount to more than 1 hour per day. The metal working industry group shows 12.8 per cent of the workers in continuous establishments with a working day of 8 hours; the group

ranking next in order is that of stones, earths, etc., with 9.6 per cent, chemical industry with 7.3 per cent, and power plants with 4.4 per cent of all the workmen in establishments operating continuously. The 8-hour shift is found least in the food products industry on account of the presence of the sugar factories, while in the wood-working and mining, agricultural, etc., products factories, the 8-hour shift does not occur at all, although it should be stated that the number of establishments in this class is respectively 2 and 3 and the number of workmen employed is small. A few establishments operating continuously have a shift of more than 12 hours per day for any regular shift. The following table shows the number of these establishments and the number of employees:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FACTORIES IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION, AND OF WORKERS THEREIN, HAVING SHIFTS OF MORE THAN 12 HOURS AND HAVING ONE WEEKLY SHIFT OF MORE THAN 18 HOURS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Continuously operating establishments with shifts of—															
	Over 12 hours or unspecified.								Over 18 hours or unspecified on the day when the weekly change of shifts was made.							
	Estab- lishments and parts of estab- lishments.		Workers.						Estab- lishments and parts of estab- lishments.		Workers.					
			Males.		Fe- males.		Total.				Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	
	No.	Per ct. <sup>1</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>3</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>4</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>1</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>2</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>3</sup>	No.	Per ct. <sup>4</sup>
Stones, earths, etc.	23	1.8	168	1.3	.....	.....	168	1.3	<sup>5</sup> 45	3.4	100	0.8	.....	.....	100	0.8
Metal working.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.0	52	.7	.....	.....	52	.7
Food products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>6</sup> 74	6.8	1,375	2.4	5	(?)	1,380	2.0
Chemical.....	4	1.3	9	.1	.....	.....	9	.1	12	3.9	309	3.7	.....	.....	309	3.7
Power plants.....	1	.5	15	.7	.....	.....	15	.7	5	2.4	31	1.5	.....	.....	31	1.5
Total.....	28	.9	192	.2	.....	.....	192	.2	137	4.2	1,867	2.0	5	(?)	1,872	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Of all continuously operating establishments and parts of establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>2</sup> Of all males employed in continuously operating establishments and parts of establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>3</sup> Of all females employed in continuously operating establishments and parts of establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>4</sup> Of all persons employed in continuously operating establishments and parts of establishments in the respective industry groups.

<sup>5</sup> In addition there were 8 parts of establishments each having 2 male employees without change of shift.

<sup>6</sup> In addition there were 2 parts of establishments each having 2 male employees without change of shift.

<sup>7</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

According to the preceding table 28 establishments and parts of establishments or 0.9 per cent of all such establishments operating continuously and 192 workmen or 0.2 per cent of all workmen so employed had a shift of over 12 hours per day. The second part of the preceding table shows the number of establishments and number of employees who are required to work more than 18 hours on the day when the weekly change of day and night shift is made; 137 establishments and parts of establishments or 4.2 per cent of all continuous operating establishments and 1,872 employees or 1.8 per cent of the employees in continuous operating establishments had such a

shift. Most of the workers in this class are found in the food products industry, where 1,380 workers were so employed and in the chemical industry where 309 workers were so employed.

In order to show what influence, if any, the size of establishment had upon the length of the shift, the following table presents the data for 9 industry groups with the establishments classified according to the number of employees:

PER CENT OF FACTORIES IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION, AND OF WORKERS THEREIN, HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HOURS TO A SHIFT, IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1906.

Industry groups and size of establishments, by number of workers.	Per cent of establishments and of workers with shifts of—			
	8 hours.		12 hours.	
	Establishments and parts of establishments.	Workers.	Establishments and parts of establishments.	Workers.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers			100.0	100.0
Smelting, etc.	10.0	2.5	90.0	97.5
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers	50.0	54.4	50.0	45.6
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers			100.0	100.0
Stones, earths, etc.	1.3	9.6	96.1	41.0
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers			97.1	97.2
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers			97.4	80.2
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers	3.0	7.2	96.1	43.2
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	1.3	4.8	94.3	35.6
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers	12.8	28.4	82.1	23.7
Establishments with over 1,000 workers			50.0	4.7
Metal working	11.2	12.8	92.9	87.2
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers	4.8	1.7	95.2	98.3
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	22.6	33.6	83.9	66.4
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers	13.6	8.4	95.5	91.6
Establishments with over 1,000 workers			100.0	100.0
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers			100.0	100.0
Paper	.8	1.1	99.6	98.9
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers	1.3	.2	100.0	99.8
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers	7.1	4.1	92.9	95.9
Food products	.7	.1	92.6	95.9
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers	.7	.5	88.5	79.3
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers	.3	.1	92.2	73.7
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers			94.6	71.9
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	2.9	.2	99.3	97.9
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers			100.0	99.8
Establishments with over 1,000 workers			50.0	90.6
Chemical	2.0	7.3	96.7	92.6
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers			96.4	98.7
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers	1.8	1.5	98.2	98.5
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	7.5	12.3	92.5	87.7
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers	9.1	12.9	90.9	87.1
Power plants	2.8	4.4	96.7	94.9
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers	1.7	1.5	97.8	96.8
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers	8.7	11.8	91.3	88.2
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers			100.0	100.0
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	20.0	4.8	80.0	95.2
All industry groups	1.6	2.9	95.2	88.4
Establishments with 1 to 20 workers	.6	.5	93.5	88.0
Establishments with 21 to 50 workers	.4	1.1	96.2	83.8
Establishments with 51 to 100 workers	2.2	2.7	96.3	74.0
Establishments with 101 to 300 workers	4.3	4.2	95.2	87.0
Establishments with 301 to 1,000 workers	4.7	2.9	95.3	94.0
Establishments with over 1,000 workers			75.0	73.7

### DURATION OF INTERMISSIONS IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY.

The duration of the intermissions or rest periods for meals, etc., is a matter of importance to the welfare of factory workers. The following table shows the facts for the establishments not operating continuously included in the present investigation:

TOTAL FACTORIES NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND TOTAL WORKERS, AND PER CENT OF FACTORIES AND OF WORKERS HAVING SPECIFIED LENGTH OF MIDDAY REST PERIODS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Per cent of establishments and of employees with midday rest period of—								Total number of—			
	1 hour and under.				Over 1 hour.				Establishments and parts of establishments.	Workers.		
	Establishments and parts of establishments.	Workers.			Establishments and parts of establishments.	Workers.				M.	F.	Total.
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.				
Mining, agricultural products, etc.	84.6	22.4	27.4	24.4	15.4	4.7	12.0	7.6	13	1,132	740	1,872
Smelting, etc.	90.6	97.9	72.7	97.6	10.0	2.1	27.3	2.4	10	983	11	994
Stones, earths, etc.	82.3	85.3	87.2	85.8	11.3	8.8	6.3	8.3	2,072	97,092	28,271	125,363
Metal working	82.2	80.8	80.4	80.7	13.5	18.9	19.5	18.9	1,227	99,937	18,557	118,494
Machinery	78.5	68.6	83.8	69.1	21.5	31.4	16.2	30.9	843	92,063	2,924	94,987
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.	90.4	89.6	92.8	90.1	9.5	10.2	7.2	9.8	1,153	51,620	9,343	60,963
Rubber	96.7	99.6	99.2	99.4	3.3	4	.8	.6	30	2,735	1,678	4,413
Leather	90.4	92.5	91.7	92.4	9.6	7.5	8.3	7.6	313	13,471	2,187	15,658
Textile	90.7	90.8	88.2	89.4	9.4	9.2	11.7	10.5	2,274	141,368	159,459	300,828
Upholstering, etc.	80.0	74.3	85.8	77.1	20.0	25.7	14.2	22.9	15	412	134	546
Clothing	81.0	82.4	85.6	84.3	19.0	17.3	14.4	15.6	474	14,824	21,977	36,801
Paper	89.7	87.3	80.2	84.1	13.3	12.6	19.8	15.9	679	21,767	17,764	39,531
Food products	83.9	84.6	84.6	84.6	15.7	15.0	14.4	14.8	1,760	53,753	18,234	71,989
Chemical	93.4	93.5	84.9	90.9	6.8	6.5	15.1	9.1	731	23,725	10,414	34,139
Printing and publishing	13.2	9.3	9.9	9.4	88.0	90.5	90.1	90.4	417	17,097	5,661	22,758
Power plants	72.9	68.5	80.0	68.6	19.2	29.4	20.0	29.4	177	1,579	15	1,594
Total	83.4	82.0	85.2	83.0	15.7	16.8	14.0	15.9	12,188	633,561	297,309	930,870

In the establishments included in the present investigation nearly all of the workers had a regularly definitely specified noonday rest period; only in the case of 1.1 per cent of the workmen was such a regular rest period lacking, and this occurred in the establishments that specified hours of labor. In the great majority of cases the noonday intermission was one hour or less in duration; periods of more than one hour occurred in the case of more than 25 per cent of the workers in the southern geographical sections, such as the southern portions of the Empire. In the printing and publishing trades the noon intermission was more than one hour for 90.4 per cent of the workers, while in the case of the machine-building industries the proportion was 30.9 per cent, power plants 29.4 per cent, upholstering establishments 22.9 per cent, and metal working 18.9 per cent of the workers.

In some industries it is customary to allow a rest period in the forenoon and also in the afternoon, usually designated as the breakfast recess or the afternoon lunch recess. The following table shows the proportion of workers in establishments not operating continuously, by industry groups, having such a rest period:

PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS NOT OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY HAVING FORENOON AND AFTERNOON REST PERIODS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Per cent of employees having rest periods in the—		Industry groups.	Per cent of employees having rest periods in the—	
	Forenoon.	Afternoon.		Forenoon.	Afternoon.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.	13.1	10.5	Upholstering, etc.	64.3	59.1
Smelting, etc.	97.6	.5	Clothing	47.9	48.7
Stones, earth, etc.	73.9	64.0	Paper	67.9	52.8
Metal working	45.8	29.2	Food products	79.8	47.0
Machinery	20.3	15.3	Chemical	76.6	47.7
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.	64.5	41.0	Printing and publishing	5.2	5.4
Rubber	39.8	21.9	Power plants	38.6	32.4
Leather	40.2	31.6			
Textile	31.1	19.4	Average	47.8	33.3

On an average 47.8 per cent of all the workers have an intermission for breakfast, and 33.3 per cent a similar period for afternoon lunch. The extent of these intermissions is dependent on the number of hours worked per day. The law provides that such intermissions may be omitted if the working time before the noonday rest is five hours or less, and similarly for the afternoon. Such rest periods, therefore, do not occur in those industry groups having shorter working hours; the printing and publishing trades therefore have but few such intermissions, while in most of the other industry groups, where a shorter working-day prevails, the percentage of workers with breakfast or afternoon luncheon intermissions is less than 50 per cent of all the workers. In addition, the law permits, under certain conditions, that these intermissions may be omitted, or, in the case of machinery running continuously, it may be arranged that the workers may have these meals during the operations of the plant; thus, in the textile industry, an intermission for breakfast is reported for only 31.1 per cent of the workers, and the afternoon lunch for only 19.4 per cent of the workers, although in this industry group more than half of all the workers are employed for longer than 10 hours. The above table also includes night workers, in whose case the rest periods come at corresponding intervals during the night.

**DURATION OF INTERMISSIONS IN ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY.**

In the establishments operating continuously, 41.5 per cent of the workmen had intermissions which together were equal to one hour or less, 46.8 per cent had intermissions of more than one hour, including two hours, and 2.2 per cent had intermissions of more than two hours; the remaining 9.5 per cent is composed of glassworkers, maltsters, etc., whose intermission came at times allowed by the work, and therefore extremely irregular, while a few had no rest periods at all, though in such cases the shift was short in duration.

The following tables show these facts for the various industry groups:

**TOTAL FACTORIES OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND TOTAL WORKERS, AND PER CENT OF FACTORIES AND OF WORKERS HAVING SPECIFIED LENGTH OF REST PERIODS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.**

Industry groups.	Total number of—			Per cent of establishments and of workers with rest periods of—														
	Es-tab-lish-ments and parts of es-tab-lish-ments	Workers.			1 hour and under.			Over 1 hour to 2 hours.			Over 2 hours.							
		M.	F.	Total	Es-tab-lish-ments and parts of es-tab-lish-ments	Workers.		Es-tab-lish-ments and parts of es-tab-lish-ments	Workers.		Es-tab-lish-ments and parts of es-tab-lish-ments	Workers.						
						M.	F.		Total	M.		F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
Mining, agricul-tural prod-ucts, etc.....	3	6	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smelting, etc....	10	1,456	1,456	30.0	42.8	42.8	70.0	57.2	57.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stones, earths, etc.....	1,314	13,084	54	13,138	8.5	8.4	8.3	87.0	40.7	11.1	40.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal working.	98	7,552	44	7,596	15.3	15.5	15.4	84.7	83.2	100.0	83.3	3.1	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworking, basket wares, etc.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper.....	240	5,663	227	5,890	20.0	20.3	19.5	77.5	72.6	85.9	73.1	3.4	2.6	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food products..	1,083	57,191	10,931	68,122	35.0	55.4	56.3	55.5	51.2	37.0	41.6	37.7	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	.....	.....
Chemical.....	306	8,383	56	8,439	17.3	25.3	25.2	75.2	63.6	100.0	68.8	6.2	5.3	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Power plants....	211	2,006	.....	2,006	12.3	12.0	12.0	80.1	82.2	.....	82.2	6.6	2.7	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,267	95,359	11,312	106,671	19.6	39.9	54.5	41.5	72.7	47.3	42.8	46.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	.....	.....



PER CENT OF FACTORIES OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY AND OF WORKERS HAVING SPECIFIED LENGTH OF REST PERIODS IN THE FORENOON AND IN THE AFTERNOON, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Per cent of establishments and of employees having rest periods during—															
	The forenoon (or preceding midnight) of—						The afternoon (or after midnight) of—									
	One-fourth hour.			One-half hour.			One-fourth hour.			One-half hour.						
	Es-tab-lish-m'ts and parts of es-tab-lish-m'ts.	Workers.			Es-tab-lish-m'ts and parts of es-tab-lish-m'ts.	Workers.			Es-tab-lish-m'ts and parts of es-tab-lish-m'ts.	Workers.			Es-tab-lish-m'ts and parts of es-tab-lish-m'ts.	Workers.		
		M.	F.	To-tal.		M.	F.	To-tal.		M.	F.	To-tal.		M.	F.	To-tal.
Mining, agricultural products, etc.....	15.4	5.0	1.9	3.8	38.5	7.2	12.6	9.3	15.4	5.0	1.9	3.8	15.4	2.8	12.6	6.7
Smelting, etc.....	10.0	1.5	.....	1.5	80.0	96.3	72.7	96.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	0.5	.....	0.5
Stones, earths, etc.....	20.0	21.6	30.7	23.7	59.3	57.2	48.2	55.2	20.8	22.5	30.9	24.4	43.1	40.3	37.5	39.6
Metal working.....	28.6	21.3	38.3	24.0	24.0	23.6	12.5	21.8	26.1	18.6	27.8	20.1	12.7	9.5	7.2	9.1
Machinery.....	22.1	13.7	40.2	14.5	10.6	5.8	3.7	5.8	20.9	11.8	34.2	12.5	5.9	2.8	3.1	2.8
Woodworking, basket- wares, etc.....	30.9	26.6	29.0	27.0	38.4	38.3	33.3	37.5	23.2	20.5	33.4	22.5	18.5	17.2	25.8	18.5
Rubber.....	36.7	35.4	437.7	36.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	3.5	26.7	19.8	16.2	18.4	3.3	4.6	1.7	3.5
Leather.....	19.2	12.2	27.5	14.3	35.5	27.2	17.7	25.9	23.6	17.7	31.6	19.6	20.1	12.8	6.6	12.0
Textile.....	22.4	20.2	19.2	19.3	13.5	12.0	11.1	11.5	19.4	13.6	13.3	13.4	8.4	6.3	5.7	6.0
Upholstering, etc.....	46.7	47.6	74.6	54.2	13.3	11.7	5.2	10.1	46.7	47.6	74.6	54.2	6.7	5.3	3.7	4.9
Clothing.....	38.8	31.7	42.4	38.1	16.2	11.3	8.7	9.8	38.8	30.6	42.2	37.6	17.7	12.7	10.1	11.1
Paper.....	28.3	20.9	21.8	21.3	42.9	53.9	37.7	46.6	29.7	26.4	23.2	25.0	25.9	31.0	23.9	27.8
Food products.....	15.7	12.1	12.1	14.6	59.0	69.7	52.0	65.2	14.6	11.7	20.8	14.0	35.2	37.5	19.8	33.0
Chemical.....	29.4	28.5	47.4	34.3	46.9	47.4	30.6	42.3	27.9	25.9	45.1	31.7	19.8	15.9	16.2	16.0
Printing and publishing..	3.4	3.8	5.5	4.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.8	4.0	5.7	4.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Power plants.....	22.6	21.7	33.3	21.8	14.1	16.6	33.3	16.8	23.2	22.4	40.0	22.5	9.0	9.8	20.0	9.9
Average.....	23.1	19.5	24.9	21.2	35.0	29.8	19.7	26.6	21.6	17.1	21.0	18.3	21.5	16.4	12.0	15.0

## EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY AND ON DAYS PRECEDING HOLIDAYS.

The following table shows the number and proportion of establishments and employees having a shorter working-day on Saturday and on days preceding holidays.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES WITH SHORTER WORKING-DAY ON SATURDAY AND ON DAYS PRECEDING HOLIDAYS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1906.

Industry groups.	Total number of—				Per cent of establishments and of employees with earlier closing time on—							
	Es- tab- lish- ments	Workers.			Saturday.				Days preceding holidays.			
		M.	F.	Total.	Es- tab- lish- ments	Workers.			Es- tab- lish- ments	Workers.		
						M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Mining, agricultural prod- ucts, etc.....	13	1,138	740	1,878	15.4	5.5	2.3	4.3	23.1	6.3	2.3	4.7
Smelting, etc.....	13	2,439	11	2,450	23.1	5.9	.....	.....	23.1	5.9	.....	5.9
Stones, earths, etc.....	2,076	110,176	28,325	138,501	31.6	30.5	46.2	33.7	34.2	31.3	41.8	33.5
Metal working.....	1,243	107,489	18,601	126,090	42.2	38.5	49.3	40.1	55.4	48.1	57.7	49.5
Machinery.....	343	92,063	2,924	94,987	38.8	53.3	44.9	53.0	52.4	52.7	73.5	53.3
Woodworking, basket ware, etc.....	1,153	51,638	9,343	60,981	25.9	22.5	25.8	23.0	35.4	25.5	28.9	34.5
Rubber.....	30	2,735	1,678	4,413	43.3	33.6	38.4	38.6	60.0	44.5	42.8	43.8
Leather.....	313	13,471	2,187	15,658	26.8	31.3	37.3	32.1	43.5	44.1	38.9	43.4
Textile.....	2,274	141,369	159,459	300,828	38.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	54.1	63.2	65.3	64.3
Upholstering, etc.....	15	412	134	546	33.3	25.2	70.9	36.4	53.3	56.3	76.9	61.4
Clothing.....	474	14,824	21,977	36,801	40.5	49.4	51.5	50.6	46.4	41.9	53.3	48.7
Paper.....	694	27,430	17,991	45,421	25.1	21.7	29.8	24.9	41.2	31.1	42.8	35.7
Food products.....	1,936	110,946	29,165	140,111	8.3	4.3	8.9	5.2	16.7	7.4	16.7	9.3
Chemical.....	785	32,108	10,470	42,578	21.0	17.7	27.7	20.2	32.0	25.3	45.8	30.4
Printing and publishing.....	417	17,097	5,661	22,758	8.4	6.1	7.8	6.5	58.3	66.6	69.3	67.3
Power plants.....	315	3,585	15	3,600	7.6	7.4	13.3	7.4	11.1	7.5	6.7	7.5
Total.....	12,594	728,920	308,681	1,037,601	28.0	30.8	37.7	32.9	39.8	40.2	53.9	44.2

The total line in the preceding table shows that 32.9 per cent of the factory employees have a shorter working-day on Saturday and 44.2 per cent a shorter day on days preceding holidays. Of the males employed in factories 30.8 per cent had a shorter working-day on Saturday and 40.2 per cent on days preceding holidays, while of the females 37.7 per cent had a shorter day on Saturdays and 53.9 per cent on days preceding holidays. The more favorable rest periods granted to females is doubtless due to the desire to afford them opportunity to perform household work for which they are unable to find time during the week.

## RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

### CHILE.

*El Trabajo en la Industria Salitrera.* Informes Presentados a la Oficina de Estadística del Trabajo. 1908. 119 pp.

The results of an inquiry into the condition of labor in the saltpeter industry of northern Chile are given in this volume. The extraction of this mineral forms a most important branch of Chilean industry, in the Province of Tarapacá alone more than 20,000 persons in a population of 110,036 being employed in the various operations of mining and preparing the niter for market.

The investigation was conducted in 1908 by a special agent of the Chilean Bureau of Labor Statistics and covers the subjects of systems of employment, wages, hours of labor, cost of living, the truck system, industrial accidents, the consumption of alcoholic liquors, vital statistics, savings, and other questions affecting the social and economic welfare of workers. Much of the information is presented in tabular form. The conditions of labor are described as dangerous, the laborers being employed in a rigorous climate, in a section of country that is practically a desert, and at exhausting employment. The moral, social, and economic conditions were found to be extremely bad, one result being shown in a death rate of 3.38 per 100, as against a birth rate of but 3.09; while, on account of the isolated situation of the region, civil administration is very defective.

The report comprises 12 chapters, or subdivisions, of which the first is composed of copies of official letters relating to the investigation, while the second is devoted to a reproduction of a memorial presented to the Government in 1904 by operators and proprietors of saltpeter works in Tarapacá and Antofagasta concerning certain measures proposed for the betterment of conditions among the working classes. This memorial gave the amount invested in the saltpeter industry, including necessary railway construction, as over 287,000,000 pesos (\$104,755,000).<sup>1</sup> It was also claimed that wage payments amounting to 30,000,000 pesos (\$10,950,000) were made at the mines and works and 8,000,000 pesos (\$2,920,000) to workmen employed in transportation. Some of the hardships claimed to exist by workmen and others were acknowledged, but emphasis was laid on

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<sup>1</sup> The conversion of Chilean money is made on the basis: 1 peso equals 36.5 cents.

the provisions made by the operators to provide for the welfare of the workmen, the deficiencies in administration, etc.

The third chapter deals with the subject of work and wages, the data being based on the results of the investigation. Three systems of labor are in general use in the niter fields. Under the first are included those persons whose work is to extract the crude materials from the earth. Such workers are subdivided into two classes, according to the character of labor which they perform, the earnings in each case being based on a definite unit of work. Drill men, called *barreteros*, are those whose work consists in sinking the holes for the reception of explosives used in loosening the soil around the saltpeter veins. These men are paid a stipulated amount for each foot of excavation, the amount varying from 70 centavos (26 cents) to 2 pesos (73 cents), according to the hardness of the materials encountered and the time required for blasting. The average daily earnings of this class of employees are given as 5.5 pesos (\$2.01).

The second class of laborers, known as *particulares*, separate and remove the useful material after the shots have been fired, piling it in heaps of uniform size alongside of the pits. The pay of these employees is governed by the amount of salt-laden earth (*caliche*) handled, the prevailing unit being a cartload weighing 45 quintals (Spanish). The rate of pay varies according to the difficulties of removing the material, the depth of the excavation, the hardness of the deposit, etc. The average daily earnings of *particulares* are given in the report as 6 pesos (\$2.19). Workers of the foregoing classes enjoy a considerable degree of independence, choosing their own places of work and being under no surveillance or obligation to labor a fixed number of hours per day. The average length of the working day is estimated at eight hours. About 55 per cent of all laborers in the saltpeter works belong to this group.

The second system comprises those laborers who are employed in the various operations connected with the refinement and preparation of the crude saltpeter for the market. This work must be performed at fixed hours and in a definite time, and is usually done in gangs of four or eight men, because this system lends itself most readily to the accomplishment of the best results. The length of the working day is usually 10 hours, exclusive of time spent at meals. The earnings of these employees are dependent on the amount of work done by the gang, the average for each worker ranging from 5 pesos (\$1.83) to 7 pesos (\$2.56) per day.

Teamsters who transport the crude materials from the pits to the refineries constitute the third system of labor. The workmen in this group are paid under a minimum task system, the basis of which is a certain number of loads—usually 14, but varying with the distance traveled and the difficulty of hauling—which can be delivered in a day

of 10 hours. The pay for the minimum day's work varies in the different establishments, the average being about 5 pesos (\$1.83). For each load in excess of the minimum number, additional pay ranging from 30 centavos (11 cents) to 50 centavos (18 cents) is allowed.

Day labor is the exception in the saltpeter industry. While employed to some extent in all branches of the work, experience has shown that the returns to employers under this system are smaller than under other methods of fixing the remuneration of workers, although the working-day is from two to four hours longer. The average daily wage of day laborers is stated to be 4.5 pesos (\$1.64). Machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and other artisans employed by the day receive an average wage of about 6 pesos (\$2.19). Boys from 10 to 16 years of age are employed in some establishments, either as helpers to skilled artisans or to carry the tools of laborers. These boys work from 10 to 12 hours a day and earn from 2.5 pesos (91 cents) to 4.5 pesos (\$1.64). All establishments furnish free dwellings to employees, the monthly rental value of which averages about 10 pesos (\$3.65) for those occupied by single men and 30 pesos (\$10.95) for those tenanted by families. In addition, meats and other articles of food are sold at reduced prices by the companies. It is estimated that these features are equivalent to an increase in the employee's earnings of about 25 per cent.

The fourth chapter of the report relates to methods of wage payment. The system in general use throughout the saltpeter zone is that of monthly settlements. Each employee is furnished a book in which are entered daily the quantity of work done and the corresponding amount of pay. Once a month the account is canceled and the amount of accrued earnings paid to the workman. This is usually effected by the use of checks of metal or other substance, called *fichas*, one side of which bears the name of the establishment or company and the other the monetary value represented. In actual practice, the *ficha* is a real medium of exchange, of limited circulation, which each establishment freely issues in proportion to the number of its employees. Beyond a recognized radius in each case, it possesses no value and is not accepted in commerce. The total value of these checks issued by the various companies is estimated at a million pesos (\$365,000). On account of the numerous abuses which have arisen under this system, its suppression by the Government and the enactment of a law requiring the payment of wages in current coin of the Republic are recommended in the report.

Company stores (*pulperías*), in which food and other articles are sold to the employees of saltpeter works, are described in the fifth chapter. These are usually located in the same building with the company offices and comprise three departments: The meat market, the warehouse, and the salesroom proper. As a rule, the stores are

managed directly by the companies, and are operated at a considerable loss, because many articles of food and other necessaries are sold to employees at a price below that paid for them by the employers themselves. The fear of disturbing the existing harmonious relations with their workmen has caused proprietors to maintain the scale of prices established in former years, notwithstanding the recent general increase in the cost of the commodities handled. Articles of clothing, including those which may be regarded as luxuries, may be purchased at these stores at a price equal to or even lower than that charged by the shops of neighboring cities. Tables showing the relative cost of certain commodities in the company stores and in the shops of neighboring cities are shown in the report.

Following is a table showing the average cost of food at six company stores, at three stores in Llagunas, at two in San Antonio, and at three in Iquique:

PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD AT COMPANY STORES AND AT STORES IN LLAGUNAS, SAN ANTONIO, IQUIQUE.

Articles.	Unit.	Company stores.	Llagunas.	San Antonio.	Iquique.
Bread.....	Pound..	\$0.079	\$0.108	\$0.135	\$0.071
Meat.....	do.....	.144	.346	.342	.298
Suet.....	do.....	.....	.227	.216	.253
Lard.....	do.....	.317	.335	.....	.....
Peas.....	do.....	.072	.083	.108	.104
Lentils.....	do.....	.081	.090	.108	.099
Cheese.....	do.....	.432	.515	.540	.430
Wine.....	Quart..	.211	.276	.242	.211
Beans.....	Pound..	.061	.072	.072	.060
Flour.....	do.....	.068	.072	.081	.066
Rice.....	do.....	.115	.155	.180	.166
Potatoes.....	do.....	.043	.054	.045	.033
Milk.....	Quart..	.363	.366	.380	.180
Wheat.....	Pound..	.068	.047	.047	.066
Sugar.....	do.....	.119	.....	.....	.....

The next table shows the number of workmen at one of the plants for each of the first six months of 1908, their total average earnings, the average amount of their bills at the company store, and the average balance remaining to their credit at the end of the month:

EARNINGS, ACCOUNTS AT THE COMPANY STORE, AND MONTHLY BALANCES OF WORKMEN AT A SINGLE PLANT, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1908.

Months.	Number of employees.	Earnings of employees.		Average bill at company store.	Average balance.
		Total.	Average.		
January.....	752	\$50,662	\$67.53	\$28.84	\$38.69
February.....	758	49,020	64.61	28.47	36.14
March.....	754	47,925	63.51	32.85	30.66
April <sup>1</sup> .....	844	36,245	43.07	27.01	16.06
May.....	843	50,954	60.23	31.39	28.84
June.....	868	52,998	61.32	31.76	29.56
Average.....	802	47,924	60.04	30.05	29.90

<sup>1</sup> Production was reduced in April on account of the breakage of machinery.

The remaining chapters deal with the social and economic condition of workers and their families, including family expenses and savings, accidents, hospital and medical service, inebriety, prostitution, and reform in the administration of justice in the lower courts.

## FINLAND.

*Undersökning af Kontors- och Handelsbiträdenas i Finland Förhållanden.* På uppdrag af Industristyrelsen. Helsingfors. 1909. 96, 168 pp.

This volume presents the results of an inquiry by the National Bureau of Industry into the conditions of employment of clerks and assistants in business offices and mercantile establishments in representative localities, urban and rural, in Finland, in 1907 and 1908. Banks and insurance offices were not included in the first group, nor pharmacies in the second; traveling salesmen were also omitted from consideration, as were other employees receiving more than 6,000 Finnish marks (\$1,158) per annum.

The following table shows the number of establishments of the two kinds investigated, and the number and per cent of employees, by sex:

NUMBER OF BUSINESS OFFICES AND OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INVESTIGATED, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX.

Classes of establishments.	Number of establishments.	Employees.					
		Total.	Average per establishment.	Male.		Female.	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Business offices.....	556	2,221	4.0	1,405	63.3	816	36.7
Mercantile establishments:							
Hardware, builders' supplies, and cabinet work...	106	435	4.1	310	71.3	125	28.7
Drugs and chemicals.....	27	85	3.1	37	43.5	48	56.5
Clothing.....	323	1,013	3.1	245	24.1	768	75.9
Food.....	312	1,068	3.7	423	40.0	640	60.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	46	115	2.5	44	38.3	71	61.7
Books, paper, and drawing materials.....	103	356	3.5	141	39.6	215	60.4
Other, and general stores...	384	1,439	3.7	875	60.8	564	39.2
Total.....	1,301	4,511	3.5	2,080	46.1	2,431	53.9
Grand total.....	1,857	6,732	.....	3,485	.....	3,247	.....

This table shows a preponderance of male over female employees, taking both classes of establishments together; in mercantile establishments alone, however, the number of females is in excess of males. In every class of mercantile establishments except those dealing in hardware, etc., and the general class, the number of female employees exceeds the number of males.

The following table shows the number and per cent of employees grouped by ages:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS.

Age groups.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
11 to 14 years.....	177	5.1	71	2.2
15 to 19 years.....	952	27.5	767	23.6
20 to 24 years.....	787	22.5	1,131	34.8
25 to 29 years.....	599	17.2	647	19.9
30 to 34 years.....	388	11.1	322	9.9
35 to 39 years.....	248	7.1	147	4.5
40 to 49 years.....	251	7.2	123	3.8
50 to 59 years.....	59	1.6	34	1.1
60 years and over.....	22	.6	5	.2
Not reported.....	2	.1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The largest single group of males is found between 15 and 19 years, while for females the largest single group is that between 20 and 24 years. Only 16.5 per cent of all males exceed 34 years of age, while but 9.6 per cent of the females have passed this age.

As to the conjugal condition of employees, 2,485 males were single, 960 were married, 18 were widowers, 8 were divorced, and for 14 it was not reported; of the females, 3,041 were single, 106 were married, 54 were widows, 13 were divorced, and for 33 it was not reported.

Two males and 1 female entered employment at the age of 8 years. The age at which the largest number of males entered service was 14 years, when 486 began work; the largest number of females began work at the age of 17 years. The following table shows by age groups the period at which the employees embraced in this investigation entered their service:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES IN BUSINESS OFFICES AND IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT BEGINNING WORK.

Age at beginning work.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8 to 14 years.....	1,202	34.6	477	14.7
15 to 19 years.....	1,439	41.3	1,730	53.3
20 to 24 years.....	456	13.0	731	22.7
25 to 29 years.....	139	4.0	157	4.8
30 to 34 years.....	81	2.3	60	1.8
35 to 39 years.....	46	1.3	24	.7
40 years and over.....	40	1.1	21	.6
Not reported.....	82	2.4	47	1.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Seventy-five and nine-tenths per cent of the male and 68 per cent of the female employees were at work before they had reached the age of 20 years. Only 4.7 per cent of the males began work after the



age of 30 years was reached, while of the females but 3.1 per cent entered service after this age.

The next table shows the length of service of employees:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Periods of service.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 5 years.....	1,467	42.0	1,661	51.3
5 and under 10 years.....	817	23.4	867	26.8
10 and under 15 years.....	527	15.1	418	12.9
15 and under 20 years.....	292	8.4	154	4.7
20 and under 25 years.....	136	3.9	57	1.7
25 and under 30 years.....	75	2.2	24	.7
30 and under 35 years.....	48	1.4	17	.5
35 and under 40 years.....	25	.7	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
40 years and over.....	16	.5	.....	.....
Not reported.....	82	2.4	47	1.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The period of service is evidently short, especially for females, more than one-half of whom had been employed for a term not exceeding five years; less than 3 per cent of the females served more than 20 years.

Written contracts of employment were found to be but little used, only 62 males and 18 females in 39 places of employment having such contracts.

In considering wages and hours of labor, the two classes of establishments discussed are taken up separately. The following table shows the number and per cent of employees of each sex falling within the designated wage groups in business offices and in mercantile establishments:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MALE AND OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BUSINESS OFFICES AND IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY WAGE GROUPS.

[Finnish mark—\$0.193.]

Annual earnings.	Business offices.				Mercantile establishments.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
Under 500 marks (\$96.50).....	142	10.1	46	5.6	381	18.3	454	18.7
500 marks (\$96.50) and under 1,000 marks (\$193).....	165	11.7	188	23.1	528	25.4	1,177	48.4
1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386).....	416	29.6	421	51.6	754	36.4	728	30.0
2,000 marks (\$386) and under 3,000 marks (\$579).....	296	21.1	127	15.6	263	12.6	59	2.4
3,000 marks (\$579) and under 4,000 marks (\$772).....	213	15.2	28	3.4	108	5.2	6	.2
4,000 marks (\$772) and under 6,000 marks (\$1,158).....	170	12.1	5	.6	38	1.8	2	.1
Board and lodging or no fixed salary.....	3	.2	1	.1	8	.3	5	.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In business offices, the proportion of females receiving the lowest wages is hardly more than one-half the proportion of males in this class, due no doubt to the fact that the class is made up chiefly of young persons and that, as a rule, boys enter service at an earlier age than do girls. Slightly more than one-half of all females annually receive 1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386); this is also the group which comprises the greatest number of male employees, but the distribution in the higher classes is indicative of the fact that the average payment for females is considerably less than for males.

As would be anticipated, the earnings of employees in mercantile establishments are less than the earnings of employees in business offices. The proportion of males and of females in the lowest group is practically the same; while 67.1 per cent of the females receive less than 1,000 marks (\$193), 61.8 per cent of the males are in the two groups between 500 marks (\$96.50) and 2,000 marks (\$386).

The relations between age and earnings of employees in mercantile establishments are shown in the following table:

PER CENT OF MALE AND OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS EARNING SPECIFIED AMOUNTS PER ANNUM, BY AGE GROUPS.

[Finnish mark—\$0.193.]

Age groups.	Per cent of male and of female employees earning annually—											
	Under 500 marks (\$96.50).		500 marks (\$96.50) and under 1,000 marks (\$193).		1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386).		2,000 marks (\$386) and under 3,000 marks (\$579).		3,000 marks (\$579) and under 6,000 marks (\$1,158).		Board and lodging or no fixed salary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years.....	59.0	72.3	36.2	26.4	3.9	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.5
18 and under 30 years.....	4.1	10.1	25.3	58.7	52.0	30.0	14.3	1.1	4.0	.....	.3	.1
30 and under 45 years.....	.8	1.7	10.5	28.2	41.0	59.6	24.5	8.5	23.2	2.0	.....	.....
45 and under 60 years.....	.....	6.0	17.0	26.0	32.1	44.0	24.5	22.0	26.4	2.0	.....	.....
60 years and over.....	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	.....	40.0	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	20.0
Not reported.....	.....	100.0	33.3	.....	.....	.....	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18.3	18.7	25.4	48.4	36.4	30.0	12.6	2.4	7.0	.3	.3	.2

From this table it appears that the persons receiving less than 500 marks (\$96.50) are either under 18 or over 60 years of age, with very few exceptions. More than one-half of the males under 18 years and nearly three-fourths of the females under that age are within this wage group. Of the age group 18 to 30 years, the per cent of females receiving 500 marks (\$96.50) and under 1,000 marks (\$193) per annum is nearly twice as great as is the per cent receiving 1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386) per annum; while in the case of males of the same age group the situation is practically

reversed. The per cent of females between the ages of 30 and 60 is larger than that of males of the same ages receiving the wage rate 1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386), but females fall behind in the next higher wage group, and practically disappear in the class of employees receiving 3,000 marks (\$579) or above.

Some inferences as to the effect of the length of employment on wages may be drawn from the above table; the facts in this connection are more clearly set forth in the following table, which shows wage groups by sex and period of service:

PER CENT OF MALE AND OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS EARNING SPECIFIED AMOUNTS PER ANNUM, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE.

[Finnish mark—\$0.193.]

Periods of service.	Per cent of male and of female employees earning annually—											
	Under 500 marks (\$96.50).		500 marks (\$96.50) and under 1,000 marks (\$193).		1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386).		2,000 marks (\$386) and under 3,000 marks (\$579).		3,000 marks (\$579) and under 6,000 marks (\$1,158).		Board and lodging or no fixed salary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 2 years.....	52.1	44.4	32.9	47.3	12.7	7.4	0.9	.....	0.2	.....	1.2	0.8
2 and under 10 years.....	14.7	15.4	33.1	56.3	44.2	27.1	5.7	1.1	2.0	.....	.3	.1
10 and under 20 years.....	.7	1.1	4.9	24.7	41.6	65.1	33.9	7.2	18.9	1.9	.....	.....
20 years and over.....	.8	3.1	6.9	14.1	27.7	59.3	33.8	21.9	30.8	1.6	.....	.....
Not reported.....	.....	10.0	36.8	40.0	47.4	40.0	15.8	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13.3	18.7	25.4	48.4	36.4	30.0	12.6	2.4	7.0	.3	.3	.2

The earlier age of employment for males must be looked to to account for the larger percentage of males than of females in the wage group under 500 marks (\$96.50), after less than two years of service. In the next higher wage group the proportion of females is uniformly higher than the proportion of males. The greater number of females serving 10 and under 20 years are to be found in the class 1,000 marks (\$193) and under 2,000 marks (\$386), while for males practically one-third are found in the next higher group; nearly another one-third of the males employed 20 years and over are to be found in the wage group 3,000 marks (\$579) and under 6,000 marks (\$1,158), while almost no females are found in this group.

As regards the hours of labor, employees in business offices are more favorably situated than are those in mercantile establishments. The table following shows for each class the number of employees of each sex affected, in groups of establishments requiring the designated periods of daily service. The time given is actual working time, intervals for rest and recreation having been deducted.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MALE AND OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BUSINESS OFFICES AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY HOURS OF SERVICE.

Hours of service.	Business offices.					Mercantile establishments.				
	Number.	Employees.				Number.	Employees.			
		Male.		Female.			Male.		Female.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
7 and under.....	157	462	32.9	295	36.2	14	19	0.8	22	0.9
Over 7 but not over 9.....	282	829	59.0	405	49.6	245	559	26.8	518	21.3
Over 9 but not over 10.....	74	78	5.5	86	10.5	433	759	36.7	911	37.6
Over 10.....	43	36	2.6	30	3.7	609	743	35.7	980	40.2
Total.....	556	1,405	100.0	816	100.0	1,301	2,080	100.0	2,431	100.0

Only 8.1 per cent of the males and 14.2 per cent of the females employed in business offices work more than nine hours, while in mercantile establishments, 72.4 per cent of the males and 77.8 per cent of the females work more than nine hours. It is noticeable that the proportion of females is greater than that of males in both classes of establishments that observe the longer working day. In so far as mercantile establishments are concerned, this is explained by the preponderance of female employees in milk shops and bakeries—places of business that open at an early hour of the day.

The large majority of business offices open between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, the actual per cent being 80.9. In these are employed 89.1 per cent of the males and 87.4 per cent of the females; 77.5 per cent of these offices, employing 75.5 per cent of the males and 75 per cent of the females, close between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. Of the mercantile establishments, 26.3 per cent open before 7 a. m., and 65.9 per cent open between 7 and 8 a. m.; 65.3 per cent are closed by 7 p. m., 29.4 per cent close between 7 and 8 p. m., and 5.3 per cent close after 8 p. m.

The hours for recreation and the partaking of food are said not to be satisfactorily arranged, particularly in the mercantile establishments. Sunday labor ranging from 1 to 15 hours was found in 175 stores, employing 101 males and 462 females; few business offices open on Sunday.

#### GERMANY.

*Denkschriften des Statistischen Amtes der Stadt Düsseldorf. Heft I.*  
*I. Die städtische Arbeitslosenbeschäftigung in Düsseldorf 1908-9.*  
*II. Zur Frage der Arbeitslosenversicherung. 1909. 17 pp., 1 diagram.*

Since the winter of 1901-2 the municipality of Düsseldorf, like many other German cities, has made a practice of instituting systematic relief work for unemployed residents during the winter. The

present report gives an account of the operations of this systematic relief work during the winter of 1908-9 with a comparison of the experience in previous winters. The report also gives a summary statement of attempts to institute systems of unemployment insurance in various countries.

As the city of Düsseldorf is the center of a large industrial district, the slackening of industrial activity which took place in the year 1908 was responsible for the large number of unemployed workmen, and in the winter of 1908-9 the number was even greater than during the first part of the year 1908. The number of persons in the city reported as employed and on that account paying dues under the national compulsory sickness insurance system at the end of March, 1908, was 69,076; at the end of June, 70,213; at the end of September, 69,271; while at the end of December it had fallen to 64,498. The usual effects of this decrease in the number of employed persons were accentuated by the fact that a large number of persons moved into the city during this period. The effect of this immigration on the resident population is indicated by the report of the General Employment Agency, which shows that of the 14,285 positions secured for male persons in 1908, not less than 5,091, or 35.6 per cent, were given to persons who had recently moved into the city.

The unfavorable industrial conditions prevailing in the year 1908 are illustrated most clearly by a comparison between the number of persons applying for work and the number of positions secured by the General Employment Agency of the city. The following table shows, for each hundred male persons who applied at the agency, the number of positions secured:

NUMBER OF POSITIONS SECURED PER 100 MALE PERSONS APPLYING FOR WORK BY THE DÜSSELDORF GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY IN 1907 AND 1908.

Months.	Positions secured per 100 male persons applying for work.		Months.	Positions secured per 100 male persons applying for work.	
	1907	1908		1907	1908
January .....	60.68	42.15	July .....	59.36	31.94
February .....	63.85	40.69	August .....	64.98	38.65
March .....	74.12	42.64	September .....	70.98	44.76
April .....	82.69	27.33	October .....	61.27	48.71
May .....	72.33	39.68	November .....	59.25	34.41
June .....	70.16	36.80	December .....	56.71	32.23

The report states that since the creation of the municipal employment agency, the results were never so unsatisfactory as during the fall and winter months of 1908. On this account, the operation of the municipal relief work system was begun at an earlier date than at any previous time; the relief work began on November 19, 1901,

for the winter of 1901-2; on December 15, 1902, for the winter of 1902-3; on January 15, 1907, for the winter of 1907-8; and for the winter of 1908-9 actual operations began on November 17, 1908, although the office was open for investigation and registry on November 9, 1908.

The regulations for the municipal relief work system provide that work shall be given only to persons who have a legal residence in the city of Düsseldorf, such residence to be determined according to the principles of the poor law. Employment was given only to an applicant who proved to the officials of the General Employment Agency that he had made earnest and prolonged efforts on his own account to secure employment, and only those applicants who had been out of work at least 14 days were put on the registry. Preference was given to married men and to single men who could show that they had relatives depending on them for support.

The preliminary work in the administration of the relief work system was placed in the hands of the municipal statistical office. In previous years this work had been done by the poor relief authorities, but the association of the relief work system with the charity office was regarded as undesirable. The municipal statistical office made a thorough investigation, and each applicant complying with the regulations was given a registry card which was to be presented at a specified time to the official in charge of the construction or other work undertaken for the purpose of providing employment.

The number of persons registering themselves as out of work was 4,520, of whom 1,623 were not considered because they were out of work less than 14 days or because they had no family to support; 56 other applications were not considered for various reasons. A number of persons who were given registry cards did not use them, so that altogether the number of persons given work was 2,354. The extent of the relief work is indicated by the following statement:

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND DAYS WORKED DURING SPECIFIED WINTERS, 1901-2 TO 1908-9.

Items.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Applications.....	1,750	1,061	2,273	4,520
Persons employed.....	1,399	736	1,640	2,354
Days of work performed.....	38,404	21,089	27,293	91,045

The number of persons given employment was greatly in excess of any previous year, and the number of days of work performed was far in excess of any previous year.

The occupation of the persons applying for employment in the relief work system are shown in the following table:

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS OUT OF WORK AS REPORTED BY THE RELIEF WORK SYSTEM OF DÜSSELDORF, FOR SPECIFIED WINTERS, 1901-2 TO 1908-9.

Occupations.	Unemployed persons applying for work in the relief work system in the winter of—						Unemployed persons given work in the winter of 1908-9.	
	1901-2.		1902-3.		1907-8.			
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>Skilled workmen:</b>								
Metal workers.....	194	11.1	102	9.6	173	7.7	319	11.0
Cabinetmakers.....	13	.7	28	2.6	60	2.6	85	2.9
Building trades.....	131	7.5	68	6.4	468	20.6	470	16.2
Others.....	57	3.3	45	4.3	135	5.9	191	6.6
Total.....	395	22.6	243	22.9	836	36.8	1,065	36.7
Unskilled workmen.....	1,312	75.0	818	77.1	1,426	62.7	1,820	62.9
Commercial employees, clerks, etc.....	43	2.4	.....	.....	11	.5	12	.4
Grand total.....	1,750	100.0	1,061	100.0	2,273	100.0	2,897	100.0

<sup>1</sup> The total number of persons reporting themselves as being out of work was 4,520.

As in the preceding year, the skilled workmen in 1908-9 formed over one-third of the persons included in the table. Among the skilled workers, the building trades employees were the most numerous. In the last two winters the unskilled workers have formed slightly less than two-thirds of the persons included in the table.

The report shows the ages of the persons applying for work for the first three periods, and for 1908-9 the ages of the persons given work.

AGES OF PERSONS OUT OF WORK AS REPORTED BY THE RELIEF WORK SYSTEM OF DÜSSELDORF, FOR SPECIFIED WINTERS, 1901-2 TO 1908-9.

Age groups.	Unemployed persons applying for work in the relief work system in the winter of—						Unemployed persons given work in the winter of 1908-9.	
	1901-2.		1902-3.		1907-8.			
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 20 years.....	373	21.3	176	16.6	270	11.9	220	7.6
20 to 30 years.....	549	31.4	233	22.0	695	30.6	717	24.7
30 to 40 years.....	340	19.4	236	22.2	562	24.7	865	29.9
40 to 50 years.....	304	17.9	234	22.1	432	19.0	631	21.8
50 to 60 years.....	137	7.3	155	14.6	258	11.3	388	13.4
Over 60 years.....	30	1.7	27	2.5	56	2.5	76	2.6
Unknown.....	17	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,750	100.0	1,061	100.0	2,273	100.0	2,897	100.0

For the four periods covered by the preceding table there is a marked decrease in each succeeding period in the proportion of persons under 20 years of age; in the last period, the winter of 1908-9, there is an increase in the proportion of persons 30 to 40 years of age,

The conjugal condition of the persons included in the report is shown in the following table:

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS OUT OF WORK AS REPORTED BY THE RELIEF WORK SYSTEM OF DÜSSELDORF, FOR SPECIFIED WINTERS, 1901-2 TO 1908-9.

Conjugal condition.	Unemployed persons applying for work in the relief work system in the winter of—						Unemployed persons given work in the winter of 1908-9.	
	1901-2.		1902-3.		1907-8.			
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Single.....	850	48.6	375	35.3	1,081	45.4	609	21.0
Married, widowed, or divorced.....	883	50.4	686	64.7	1,125	49.5	2,288	79.0
Unknown.....	17	1.0	.....	.....	117	5.1	.....	.....
Total.....	1,750	100.0	1,061	100.0	2,273	100.0	2,897	100.0

The length of time which the persons whose applications were approved were employed on the relief works is shown in the following table:

LENGTH OF TIME PERSONS OUT OF WORK WERE EMPLOYED ON THE RELIEF WORK SYSTEM OF DÜSSELDORF DURING SPECIFIED WINTERS, 1901-2 TO 1908-9.

Length of working time.	Persons employed in the winter of—							
	1901-2.		1902-3.		1907-8.		1908-9.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
3 days.....	114	8.1	34	4.6	347	21.2	196	8.3
Over 3 to 6 days.....	124	8.9	56	7.6	174	10.6	179	7.6
Over 6 to 10 days.....	142	10.1	78	10.6	139	8.5	137	7.9
Over 10 to 20 days.....	291	20.8	161	22.0	375	22.8	377	16.0
Over 20 to 30 days.....	190	13.6	108	14.7	347	21.2	275	11.7
Over 30 to 60 days.....	397	28.4	238	32.4	242	14.7	592	25.2
Over 60 days.....	141	10.1	59	8.1	16	1.0	548	23.3
Total.....	1,399	100.0	734	100.0	1,640	100.0	2,354	100.0

In the period 1908-9 the unfavorable industrial conditions made it difficult for those accepting work from the relief system to readily leave their employment; 76.2 per cent of those employed worked longer than ten days, while in 1907-8 only 59.7 per cent worked longer than ten days. Other information collected by the statistical office shows that the unskilled workers continued at work longer than the skilled workers. The average length of employment was 38.7 days. While the relief work system was in operation the average number of persons employed was 803.5 per day as compared with 454.5 in the preceding winter; the maximum, occurring on February 19, 1909, was 1,302 persons as compared with the maximum on February 7, 1908, with 931 persons.



The work performed by the unemployed was of a varied character it consisted principally in the construction of streets and roads, miscellaneous earthwork, preparation of material for the city public works department, digging sand, sprinkling of sand, sorting of refuse, etc. After February, 1909, the breaking of stone was introduced. On account of the large number of persons asking for work difficulty was experienced in finding opportunities for employment, especially since the snowfall was lighter than usual. The breaking of stone was introduced only after other opportunities were exhausted, although it was recognized that, in view of the varied training and physical condition of those employed on this work, it was by no means an ideal employment.

Wage payments were made in form of day wages except in the case of stone breaking. In accordance with the terms of a resolution passed by the municipal council on August 11, 1908, the unemployed persons were required to be given a wage corresponding to that received by them in their last place of employment, reduced by 5 per cent, and subject to the limitation that persons with families dependent upon them should receive not more than 3.50 marks (83 cents), and not less than 2.50 marks (60 cents). As a matter of fact the average daily wages earned by the persons employed at the various kinds of work was 3.25 marks (77 cents), as compared with the same amount in the preceding year.

The total cost to the municipality for the relief work system was higher than in previous years, being largely due to the greater length of time for which this work was prosecuted. The amount paid out in wages by the relief work system in 1901-2 for 38,404 working days was 76,292 marks (\$18,157.50); in 1902-3 for 21,089 working days it was 42,090 marks (\$10,017.42); in 1907-8 for 27,293 working days it was 88,810 marks (\$21,136.78), and in 1908-9 for 91,044.9 working days it was 295,956 marks (\$70,437.53).

The total cost to the city for this work was as follows: In 1901-2 it was 68,340 marks (\$16,264.92); in 1902-3 it was 77,719 marks (\$18,497.12); in 1907-8 it was 138,677 marks (\$33,005.13), and in 1908-9 it was 498,522.30 marks (\$118,648.31). It is estimated in the report that the increased cost to the city by having work done by the relief system instead of the regular methods was approximately 200,000 marks (\$47,600).

The second half of the report is devoted to a brief review of the experience with various types of insurance against the consequences of unemployment. The report concludes with a recommendation that the municipal authorities apply for the enactment of a federal law authorizing municipalities to institute a system of compulsory insurance for classes of persons to be specified in the law.

*Statistik der Frauenorganisationen im Deutschen Reiche.* Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. 1909. 28\*, 70 pp.

In the present report the German labor office has given a statistical survey of the women's organizations in the Empire, the data relating to the kind, purpose, number, size, and financial operations of those organizations that were in operation in the year 1908. It is the intention of the Imperial Statistical Office to publish such a statistical survey at frequent intervals in the future.

The report includes organizations whose membership is composed either wholly or principally of women, whatever the purpose of the organization may be. In the report are included, for instance, societies which advocate continuation schools for the industrial training of girls; societies for the promotion of higher education for women, especially in regard to securing admission for women to all the higher technical, art, and scientific institutions of learning; societies for the advancement of the interest of woman teachers; temperance organizations; organizations of nurses; societies for the protection of children; societies for improvement of housing conditions; societies for charitable purposes; societies for the advancement of domestic and trade education; societies for the promotion of kindergartens and of normal schools for kindergarten instructors; societies whose purpose is the securing of political rights for women; societies for the study of colonial and naval questions, etc. The report classes these organizations as (a) general, (b) occupational, (c) social, (d) charitable, (e) educational, (f) political, (g) purposes not specified.

The historical survey of the rise and development of the women's organizations in Germany states that the two most important were instituted in the years 1865 and 1866. The first of these, the General Union of German Women, was founded in 1865 in Leipzig by Louise Otto, while the second, the Association for the Improvement of the Earning Capacity of the Female Sex, was founded in 1866 in Berlin by W. A. Lette.

The General Union of German Women at first sought to enlarge the field of occupations open to women, but later gradually concentrated its efforts in promoting the general interest in the question of the status of women in modern life. For instance, in the year 1867 this association petitioned the Parliament of the North German Confederation to employ women in the postal and telegraph service; in the same year a petition was submitted to the various State authorities urging that women be admitted on equal terms to educational institutions, while later special efforts were made to secure for women positions in the civil service and as teachers in the public schools.

After the year 1868 the question of the status of women under the civil law was the most frequent topic of discussion.

The second of the institutions above mentioned, usually designated as the Lette Society, at first directed its efforts to the support of institutions in which training for industrial and commercial positions was provided for women. One of its earliest acts was the creation of an employment agency for women, which is still in existence. Independent schools for industrial training, for commercial training, cooking schools, schools for telegraphers, and schools for teaching the printing trades were established one after another. In 1877 a school providing training in domestic science was established and continuation schools for laundresses were instituted; in 1890 a special school for the teaching of photography was instituted, and in 1904 instruction in photomechanical processes and in microphotography was provided.

During the period of approximately 1880 to 1890 the interest in the woman's movement in Germany seems to have produced but little results. About the year 1890 an energetic movement for the opening of the secondary schools and the higher educational institutions to women was started; this movement finally resulted in the opening of many of the universities to women, though in accordance with a decree of the minister, on account of special reasons, women could be excluded from specified courses of lectures, subject to the approval of the minister. Similar success was obtained in having the technical universities opened to women.

In the year 1889 the Commercial Union for Woman Employees and in the year 1901 the Federated Commercial Association for Woman Employees were founded. Both organizations aim to secure better working conditions for woman employees and advocate compulsory continuation courses of instruction, commercial schools for girls, and are devoting special attention to care of woman employees in cases of sickness, to the elimination of Sunday work, to the early closing of establishments, and to the general reduction of working hours.

In the year 1906 a number of associations of woman employees engaged in the State postal and telegraph service were founded, and in 1906 the woman employees of the Prussian-Hessian State railways formed an organization to advance their interests.

Numerous organizations for the protection of the interests of women engaged in domestic service have been founded; the report mentions especially that in 1894 a society was created in Leipzig whose purpose is to care for women employed as housekeepers, house instructors, nurses, house workers, etc., and has created a special employment agency and instituted funds to provide loans and relief in case of sickness.

The number of organizations included in the study made by this report is as follows:

NUMBER AND CLASS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING TO THE LABOR OFFICE IN 1908.

Class of organization.	Organizations whose scope was—		
	Imperial.	State or provincial.	Local.
General.....	9	14	1,287
Occupational.....	28	41	1,530
Social.....	11	4	310
Charitable.....	10	62	4,058
Educational.....	9	3	167
Political.....	3	7	124
Purpose not specified.....	1	7	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>7,481</b>

According to the preceding table, by far the greatest number of woman's organizations are engaged in charitable work; the 4,058 local organizations included in the preceding table include 2,150 societies of the Red Cross and 1,383 societies of the Woman's Branch of the Aid Society of Evangelical Churches.

The number of organizations is of course an imperfect indication of the extent of the women's movement in the Empire. Owing to duplications, it is impossible to find the exact number of members of the societies above enumerated, but the labor office estimates that approximately 1,000,000 women are members of organizations in the Empire. As the population census of 1905 showed that there were 18,503,452 women over 18 years of age in the Empire, the organized women, therefore, composed 5.4 per cent of the women of this age.

The date of the organization of 70 imperial, 131 state and provincial, and 1,136 local associations was reported to the labor office in the schedules. The number and per cent of organizations in operation in the year 1908 reporting the date of founding are shown in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EACH CLASS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN 1908 REPORTING DATE OF FOUNDATION BY YEARLY PERIODS.

Yearly periods.	General.		Occupational.		Social.		Charitable.		Educa-tional.		Political.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
Before 1871....	1	0.3	3	0.7	6	3.1	58	22.9	10	10.8	.....	.....	78	5.8
1871 to 1890....	3	1.0	34	7.4	14	7.3	31	12.3	15	16.1	.....	.....	97	7.3
1891 to 1900....	62	20.0	83	18.1	61	31.6	43	17.0	31	33.3	1	3.3	281	21.0
1901 to 1908....	232	74.8	238	52.0	106	54.9	64	25.3	37	39.8	23	93.4	705	52.7
Unknown.....	12	3.9	100	21.8	6	3.1	57	22.5	.....	.....	1	3.3	176	13.2
<b>Total....</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the preceding table comparatively few organizations were in existence previous to the founding of the Empire in 1871; also, from 1871 to 1890 the number established was small, but after the enactment of the national laws on social insurance the number increased rapidly. After 1890 the increase is marked in all of the classes of organizations, but particularly so in the occupational organizations. The most conspicuous occupational organizations were those of the woman teachers, closely followed by the organizations of commercial employees.

The data relating to the number of members of these organizations were not reported in satisfactory form, but as already stated it is estimated that the number of members is not far from 1,000,000. Of the membership reported, 68.7 per cent are in the State of Prussia, 10.2 per cent in the State of Bavaria, 9.8 per cent in the State of Baden, and 2.3 per cent in the State of Saxony. It is interesting to note that 5.2 per cent are in the city of Berlin. The number of members of the occupational associations in 1908 was as follows: Prussia, 50,049; Bavaria, 7,009; Saxony, 4,327; Wurttemberg, 2,382; Baden, 3,774; Hesse, 909.

Approximately 23,000 members of the occupational associations are credited to the city of Berlin.

In the report special attention is paid to the activities of these organizations in conducting employment agencies, each type of the associations, except those whose purpose is political, having some institution for this purpose, though they are most numerous in the case of the occupational organizations. Thus the number of organizations conducting agencies or institutions for securing employment in 1908 was as follows: General organizations, 38; occupational organizations, 65; social organizations, 36; charitable organizations, 25; and educational organizations, 21.

The summary statement of the receipts, expenditures, and assets for the year 1907 of the organizations reporting is shown in the following table:

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND ASSETS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN 1907.

Class of organization.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Assets.
General.....	\$169,094	\$142,728	\$251,278
Occupational.....	632,162	471,373	2,956,769
Social.....	981,729	954,761	702,551
Charitable.....	9,235,761	8,401,580	14,249,100
Educational.....	585,512	559,338	538,565
Political.....	16,666	2,798	14,168
Total.....	11,620,924	10,532,578	18,712,431

The most conspicuous group is that of the organizations designated as charitable, which includes the societies affiliated with the Red Cross and those affiliated with the Woman's Branch of the Aid Society of Evangelical Churches.

The following table shows for the year 1907 the items of expenditure separately reported for the various classes of organizations, and the per cent that these amounts were of the total expenditures in each class:

EXPENDITURES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF EACH CLASS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES IN 1907.

Class of organization.	Administra- tion.		Institutions, propaganda, etc.		Relief pur- poses.		Employment agency.		Miscellaneous.	
	Amount.	Per cent of total ex- pen- di- tures.	Amount.	Per cent of total ex- pen- di- tures.	Amount.	Per cent of total ex- pen- di- tures.	Amount.	Per cent of total ex- pen- di- tures.	Amount.	Per cent of total ex- pen- di- tures.
General.....	\$15,507	10.9	\$72,555	50.8	\$6,768	4.7	\$627	0.44	\$17,108	12.0
Occupational.....	82,715	17.5	102,846	21.8	31,555	6.7	21,049	4.47	184,073	39.1
Social.....	48,119	5.0	207,848	21.8	10,824	1.1	1,570	.17	34,145	3.6
Charitable.....	98,934	1.2	764,465	9.1	262,200	3.1	1,354	.01	428,877	5.1
Educational.....	36,313	6.5	524,000	22.3	2,397	.4	152	.04	43,865	7.8
Political.....	869	31.0	4,780	40.6	463	16.5	.....	.....	285	10.2

In the case of the occupational societies the miscellaneous items of expenditure comprise 39.1 per cent of the total; the next largest amount was that expended for institutions of various kinds, propaganda, newspapers, etc., with 21.8 per cent, the cost of administration comprised 17.5 per cent, the amount expended for relief purposes of various kinds was 6.7 per cent, while the cost of the employment agency work comprised 4.5 per cent of the total amount expended.

#### ITALY.

*Inchiesta sulle abitazioni degli impiegati d'ordine e subalterni in Roma e del personale ferroviario in Roma e in altre città d'Italia.* Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio, Ufficio del Lavoro. 1908. vii, 293 pp.

In the present volume are published the results of an investigation of housing conditions among public administration employees residing in the city of Rome, also among employees of railways in Rome and in other cities of Italy. The inquiry was conducted by the office of labor, which forms a branch of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The report comprises four parts, each of which contains, in addition to a textual analysis of

the data presented, a series of statistical tables. A map of the city of Rome, showing its division into districts for the purpose of topographical classification of dwellings, is inserted in the volume.

Part I of the monograph relates to the habitations of salaried employees (*impiegati d'ordine*) and subordinates (*subalterni*) in the public service at Rome. Among the former class were included heads of offices and their assistants, persons attached to administrative and accounting divisions, postal and telegraph officials and employees, State lottery commissioners, secretaries of museums and technical schools, local officers connected with the Ministry of War, and others. Under the term subordinates were included letter carriers, telegraph messengers, museum employees, forest guards, policemen, doorkeepers, watchmen, etc.

Of 2,008 homes occupied by persons of the first class, who owned the furniture of their lodgings, 3.4 per cent were of one room, 4.7 per cent of two rooms, 21.4 per cent of three rooms, 34.7 per cent of four rooms, 21.1 per cent of five rooms, 9 per cent of six rooms, and 5.7 per cent were of more than six rooms. Of the entire number, 77.2 per cent contained from three to five rooms. With regard to the lodgings of employees in a subordinate capacity, of 1,404 included in the investigation, 16.9 per cent contained but one room, 16.3 per cent two rooms, 29.6 per cent three rooms, 20.9 per cent four rooms, 10.3 per cent five rooms, 3.9 per cent six rooms, and 2.1 per cent more than six rooms. The number of lodgings containing from three to five rooms amounted to 60.8 per cent of the total number, as compared with 77.2 per cent for the habitations of officials and salaried employees.

A third class of employees, composed of persons in service of a special nature for the municipal government, such as funeral directors, hearse drivers, cemetery hands, fountain keepers, members of disinfecting squads, stable hands, building watchmen, highway custodians, etc., was covered by the investigation. Out of 256 dwellings occupied by such persons, 25 per cent had one room only, 24.2 per cent had two rooms, 25.4 per cent three rooms, 14.8 per cent four rooms, 6.3 per cent five rooms, 3.5 per cent six rooms, and 0.8 per cent seven rooms. The relative number of lodgings of medium size (from three to five rooms) belonging to this group of employees was smaller than that of either of the two preceding groups, constituting but 46.5 per cent of the total number. Small dwellings of one or two rooms each formed nearly 50 per cent of the entire number for this class of employees. The distribution of lodgings among the three groups, classified according to the number of rooms contained, is shown in the table following.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS RENTED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES  
RESIDING IN ROME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS.

Class of occupants.	Lodgings for which the number of rooms was reported.	Lodgings containing—						
		1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms and over.
Officials and salaried employees.....	1 2,008	67	95	430	697	423	181	113
Subordinates.....	1,404	238	229	416	293	144	55	29
Special-service employees.....	256	64	62	65	38	16	9	2

<sup>1</sup> Total does not agree with the sum of the items, but is reproduced as published.

Of 1,989 unfurnished lodgings rented by officials and salaried employees for which the number of occupants was reported, 2 per cent were occupied by persons living alone, 17 per cent by two persons, 19 per cent by three persons, 21 per cent by four persons, 16 per cent by five persons, and 25 per cent by more than five persons. Over 85 per cent of all homes were occupied by families of from two to six persons. Among persons living alone, 37 per cent were found to occupy single rooms; 22 per cent, apartments of two rooms; 22 per cent, apartments of three rooms; and 19 per cent, apartments of four or more rooms. Among subordinate employees, of 1,395 dwellings for which the facts were reported, 3 per cent contained one tenant; 14 per cent, two tenants; 17 per cent, three tenants; 19 per cent, four tenants; 15 per cent, five tenants; and 32 per cent, six or more tenants. Families comprising from two to six members occupied nearly 77 per cent of all dwellings. Of 38 employees of this class living alone, 33 occupied single rooms. With regard to special-service employees, of 255 lodgings, 4 per cent had a single occupant; 11 per cent, two occupants; 17 per cent, three occupants; 15 per cent, four occupants; 14 per cent, five occupants; and 39 per cent, six or more occupants.

The table following shows, for each of the three classes of employees, the condition of the dwellings covered by the investigation with regard to the provision of modern conveniences.



UNFURNISHED LODGINGS RENTED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES RESIDING IN ROME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MODERN CONVENIENCES PROVIDED.

Class of employees and number of rooms occupied.	Lodgings included in investigation.	Lodgings furnished with—								
		Drinking water.			Latrines.			Electric lights.	Gas for cooking.	Gas for lighting.
		For exclusive use of the family.	In common with other families.	Not reported.	For exclusive use of the family.	In common with other families.	Not reported.			
<b>Salaried employees:</b>										
One room.....	56	40	16	.....	38	17	1	.....	1	7
Two rooms.....	94	56	35	3	61	33	.....	.....	.....	8
Three rooms.....	418	390	26	2	392	21	5	.....	7	14
Four rooms.....	661	640	16	5	649	10	2	5	25	38
Five rooms.....	391	380	11	.....	383	5	3	.....	21	41
Six rooms and over..	278	268	7	3	273	4	1	5	30	67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Subordinates:</b>										
One room.....	216	145	67	4	142	71	3	.....	.....	6
Two rooms.....	211	153	46	12	166	40	5	2	2	10
Three rooms.....	379	333	39	7	350	27	2	2	1	12
Four rooms.....	276	260	13	3	265	11	.....	.....	2	9
Five rooms.....	136	129	6	1	127	9	.....	.....	2	9
Six rooms and over..	81	72	8	1	74	6	1	.....	3	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Special-service employees:</b>										
One room.....	61	39	22	.....	40	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two rooms.....	59	34	23	2	43	16	.....	.....	2	1
Three rooms.....	61	48	12	1	53	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four rooms.....	35	33	2	.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Five rooms.....	16	13	3	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Six rooms and over..	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>48</b>	.....	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Among salaried employees the average annual rental per unfurnished room varied from above 60 lire (\$11.58) to 120 lire (\$23.16) in 26 per cent of the lodgings investigated; from above 120 lire (\$23.16) to 180 lire (\$34.74) in 56 per cent of the cases; from above 180 lire (\$34.74) to 240 lire (\$46.32) in 13 per cent of the number; and in 5 per cent of the dwellings included in the inquiry the annual rental per room amounted to more than 240 lire (\$46.32). The rent paid by subordinate employees was somewhat lower, the yearly average for a room being below 120 lire (\$23.16) in 41 per cent of all cases reported, while for special-service employees the average was below 120 lire (\$23.16) in 58 per cent of all cases.

The second part of the report relates to the habitations of railway employees of the lower grades residing in Rome. Two general classes of employees, those belonging to the central administration and those concerned with the operation of the various railway lines, were included. In each case the inquiry was restricted to employees of the

twelfth grade and under. For the purpose of classification of results, persons belonging to each service were divided into two groups, viz, those of grade 12 and those below that grade, the facts for each group being reported separately.

The following table shows the distribution of lodgings among the different classes and grades of railway employees, according to number of rooms and occupants:

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS RENTED BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES RESIDING IN ROME,  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS AND OCCUPANTS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Number of occupants of lodgings.	Grade 12.						Total lodgings.	Other grades.						Total lodgings.	
	Number of lodgings composed of--							Number of lodgings composed of--							
	1 rm.	2 rms.	3 rms.	4 rms.	5 rms.	6 rms. and over.		1 rm.	2 rms.	3 rms.	4 rms.	5 rms.	6 rms. and over.		
One.....	14				1		15	6							6
Two.....	1	1	2		1		5	4	2	5	3	1			15
Three.....	2		1	4	2		9	5	4	4	7	3			23
Four.....	2		3	5	2		12	2	2	6	3				13
Five.....	1		2	1	2	1	7		1	5	4	2			12
Six and over.....				1	2	2	5		1	7	8	2	3		21
Total....	20	1	8	11	10	3	156	17	10	27	25	8	3		90

RAILWAY LINES.

One.....	40	4	2		2		48	48	20	9	1				184
Two.....	10	6	22	9	4	1	52	16	67	42	19	2	2		143
Three.....	4	5	16	26	7	8	66	15	62	65	27	7	4		180
Four.....	2	4	17	19	15	5	62	13	48	76	30	4	6		177
Five.....		3	21	23	6	3	56	5	35	58	32	14	5		149
Six and over.....	1	4	39	54	23	14	135	5	46	122	33	37	9		322
Total....	57	26	117	131	57	31	419	102	298	372	192	64	26		1,060

<sup>1</sup> Including 3 lodgings for which data were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Including 6 lodgings for which the number of rooms was not reported.

By reference to the foregoing table it is seen that of 143 lodgings occupied by employees of the central administration for which the facts were reported 21, or 14.7 per cent, contained one occupant; 20, or 14 per cent, two occupants; 32, or 22.4 per cent, three occupants; 25, or 17.5 per cent, four occupants; 19, or 13.2 per cent, five occupants; and 26, or 18.2 per cent, six or more occupants. Among employees of railway lines, of 1,479 lodgings investigated, 8.9 per cent were occupied by one person, 13.5 per cent by two persons, 16.6 per cent by three persons, 16.2 per cent by four persons, 13.9 per cent by five persons, and 30.9 per cent by six or more persons. The number of lodgings composed of one room was nearly 11 per cent of the entire number. One-third of the total number was made up of apartments of three rooms.

The following table classifies the lodgings according to the annual amount of rent per room:

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS RENTED BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES LIVING IN ROME,  
CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF RENT PER ROOM.

Class of employees.	Number of lodgings.	Number of lodgings whose annual rental per room was—						Not reported.
		120 lire (\$23.16) and under.	Over 120 to 180 lire (\$23.16 to \$34.74).	Over 180 to 240 lire (\$34.74 to \$46.32).	Over 240 to 300 lire (\$46.32 to \$57.90).	Over 300 to 360 lire (\$57.90 to \$69.48).	Over 360 lire (\$69.48).	
Central administration:								
Grade 12 .....	56	9	22	11	7	4		3
Other grades .....	90	29	48	9	3			1
Railway lines:								
Grade 12 .....	419	108	215	56	16	17	6	1
Other grades .....	1,060	489	438	90	25	11	1	6

Of the 1,625 lodgings occupied by railway employees of all grades covered by the investigation, 39 per cent rented for 120 lire (\$23.16) or less per room annually. In nearly 84 per cent of all cases the annual amount of rent per room was 180 lire (\$34.74) or less.

Part three of the volume contains data relating to the homes of railway employees in 53 cities of Italy. The facts reported are for 23,921 habitations, containing 75,138 rooms and occupied by 104,004 persons. This information is presented in a series of statistical tables, which show in detail the principal data for each class of employees in the different localities. Among the facts shown are the number of employees of each class having dependent persons at their charge, the number of such dependents, the average number of persons comprising the family, the average annual rent per room, and the average number of persons occupying each room.

Part four consists of various statistical data of an economic or demographic nature relating to public administration employees in Rome. The facts reported are for the same classes of persons described in the first section of the volume, the information being presented in a series of 11 statistical tables with a text analysis of each.

## SWEDEN.

*Utländska Jordbruksarbetare i Sverige, år 1907.* Utgifven af K. Kommerskollegii afdelning för Arbetsstatistik. Stockholm, 1909. 136 pp.

This report of the Royal Board of Trade of Sweden, division of industrial statistics, treats of the employment of alien laborers in Sweden. This employment is chiefly seasonal, commencing with the month of April and continuing until the close of November or the beginning of December. It is only recently that such labor has become of notable importance, taking its beginning in the year 1904. In 1907, when the present inquiry was conducted, the number had grown to 1,678. Of this number 386 were employed in industrial establishments manufacturing a sort of peat bricks. By far the greater number, however, are agricultural employees engaged in the raising of beets. The number thus employed was 1,174, of whom 414 were males and 760 were females. Of the males 93 were under 18 years of age, while of the females but 75 were under 18 years old.

The chief sources of supply for these workers were Austrian Galicia, 707, and Russian Poland, 324; 24 came from Roumania, 12 from Germany, and 107 were from unknown localities. The employer defrays the expenses of the journey from and to the country of residence, the average cost being 40 kroner (\$10.72), besides an employment agent's fee of 10 kroner (\$2.68).

The contract may be for the season, or the hiring may be by the day; a common method is to hire for a period of three months for a fixed sum, then to work by the day at somewhat higher wages during the harvest. The payment is made partly in provisions, lodging, fuel, etc., and partly in cash, the total payment averaging 1.80 kroner (48 cents) per day for adult males and 1.37 kroner (37 cents) for females during ordinary employment, and 2.03 kroner (54 cents) for males and 1.66 kroner (44 cents) for females during harvest. The hours of labor average ten and two-thirds per day, the total working time being twelve and three-fourths hours, with three rest periods amounting to a little more than two hours. The annual savings per employee per season are rated at from 150 to 200 kroner (\$40.20 to \$53.60). The food is regarded as sufficient and the lodgings satisfactory.

## DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[Except in cases of special interest, the decisions here presented are restricted to those rendered by the Federal courts and the higher courts of the States and Territories. Only material portions of such decisions are reproduced, introductory and explanatory matter being given in the words of the editor.]

### DECISIONS UNDER STATUTE LAW.

COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE—ANTITRUST LAW—PENALTIES—JURISDICTION—CONSTITUTIONALITY—*Grenada Lumber Co. et al. v. State, Supreme Court of Mississippi, 54 Southern Reporter, page 8.*—This case was before the supreme court of the State following an action by the attorney general of the State to recover the penalties provided in section 5004 of the Code for the violation of the antitrust law, section 5002 et seq. A combination of retail dealers in lumber, sash, doors, etc., doing business in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana had been found guilty of a violation of the statute named, having combined in restraint of trade. The judgment of the State courts was affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, 217 U. S. 433, 30 Sup. Ct. 535. (See Bulletin No. 89, p. 414.) The penalty prescribed by the statute is not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, each day of the violation constituting a separate offense. The suit, therefore, was to recover a penalty of \$197,000 against each of the offending companies in the association, making a total of \$14,184,000. Action had been brought in the chancery court of Holmes County and the defendants demurred. The demurrer was overruled, whereupon the defendants appealed to the supreme court of the State, which affirmed the judgment of the court below and remanded the case for further proceedings. The questions involved were, first, as to the jurisdiction of the chancery court; second, as to individual or joint liability for the penalty incurred; third, whether there was a limitation running against the State; and fourth, whether or not the penalties were so excessive as to be confiscatory and in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Anderson who discussed the law of the State governing jurisdiction, reaching the conclusion that the court in which the suit had been brought had the case properly before it. As to other points involved, Judge Anderson said:

By the express terms of section 5004 of the Code, each person, partnership, or corporation is liable for the penalty provided for its

violation. There is no room for construction. Where any number have combined together, in violation of law, each is liable for the full amount of the penalty which the court may see fit to impose, from the minimum to the maximum fixed by the statute; each stands as if he were the only guilty one; and each day the business is carried on is a separate breach of the statute.

Section 3096, Code 1906, provides that "statutes of limitation in civil cases shall not run against the State, or any subdivision or municipal corporation thereof," etc. This is a "civil case," as herein held, and therefore there is no statute of limitation.

Whether the penalties in question are confiscatory, and therefore violative of the equal protection and due process clauses of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States can not be considered here on bill and demurrer where there is no allegation as to the property owned by the appellants. The statute (sec. 5004) is valid on its face. Its enforcement might amount to confiscation in one case and not in another. This question must await the case on proof.

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EMPLOYERS' ADVANCES—CONTRACTS WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD—PEONAGE—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*Bailey v. Alabama, Supreme Court of the United States, 31 Supreme Court Reporter, page 145.*—Alonzo Bailey was a laborer employed by the Riverside Company, a corporation, under a written contract for one year's service at the rate of \$12 per month. Of the prospective earnings the sum of \$15 was advanced and receipt thereof acknowledged, the subsequent monthly payments to be at the rate of \$10.75 per month. After working for something more than one month Bailey left service and declined to continue work under the contract. A statute of the State of Alabama provides that "any person, who with intent to injure or defraud his employer, enters into a contract in writing for the performance of any act or service, and thereby obtains money or other personal property from such employer, and with like intent without just cause, without refunding such money, or paying for such property, refuses or fails to perform such act or service," shall be punished by a fine in double damages, one-half to the county and one-half to the person injured. (Section 4730, Code of 1896, as amended in 1903 and 1907; sec. 6845, Code of 1907.) A rule of evidence enforced by the courts of Alabama is to the effect that no accused person shall be allowed, for the purpose of rebutting statutory presumption, to testify "as to his uncommunicated motives, purpose, or intentions;" while the statute above referred to declares that the refusal or failure to render the service or refund the advances without just cause shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to injure or defraud. Bailey was found guilty of a violation of this statute in the Montgomery city court and in the supreme court of the State. (See Bulletin No. 83, p. 147.) On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, however, the

statute in question was declared unconstitutional as violating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as to involuntary servitude and of the Federal law prohibiting peonage (Rev. Stat., secs. 1990, 5526), Judge Holmes, with whom Judge Lurton concurred, dissenting.

The penalty had taken the form of a fine as provided by the law, and in default of the payment thereof Bailey was sentenced to hard labor for 20 days in lieu of the fine and 116 days on account of the costs. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Hughes and is in part as follows:

Prior to the amendment of the year 1903, enlarged in 1907, the statute did not make the mere breach of the contract, under which the employee had obtained from his employer money which was not refunded or property which was not paid for, a crime. The essential ingredient of the offense was the intent of the accused to injure or defraud. To justify conviction, it was necessary that this intent should be established by competent evidence, aided only by such inferences as might logically be derived from the facts proved, and should not be the subject of mere surmise or arbitrary assumption.

This was the construction which the supreme court of Alabama placed upon the statute, as it then stood, in *Ex parte Riley*, 94 Ala. 82, 10 So. 528.

We pass, then, to the consideration of the amendment, through the operation of which under the charge of the trial court this conviction was obtained. No longer was it necessary for the prosecution to comply with the rule of the *Riley* case (*supra*) in order to establish the intent to injure or defraud which, as the court said, constituted the gist of the offense. It was "the difficulty in proving the intent, made patent by that decision," which "suggested the amendment of 1903." (*Bailey v. State*, 158 Ala. p. 25, 48 So. 498.) By this amendment it was provided, in substance, that the refusal or failure to perform the service contracted for, or to refund the money obtained, without just cause, should be *prima facie* evidence of the intent to injure or defraud.

But the refusal or failure to perform the service, without just cause, constitutes the breach of the contract. The justice of the grounds of refusal or failure must, of course, be determined by the contractual obligation assumed. Whatever the reason for leaving the service, if, judged by the terms of the contract, it is insufficient in law, it is not "just cause." The money received and repayable, nothing more being shown, constitutes a mere debt. The asserted difficulty of proving the intent to injure or defraud is thus made the occasion for dispensing with such proof, so far as the *prima facie* case is concerned. And the mere breach of a contract for personal service, coupled with the mere failure to pay a debt which was to be liquidated in the course of such service, is made sufficient to warrant a conviction.

It is no answer to say that the jury must find, and here found, that a fraudulent intent existed. The jury by their verdict can not add to the facts before them. If nothing be shown but a mere breach of a contract of service and a mere failure to pay a debt, the

jury have nothing else to go upon, and the evidence becomes nothing more because of their finding. Had it not been for this statutory presumption, supplied by the amendment, no one would be heard to say that Bailey could have been convicted.

Prima facie evidence is sufficient evidence to outweigh the presumption of innocence, and if not met by opposing evidence, to support a verdict of guilty. "It is such as, in judgment of law, is sufficient to establish the fact; and, if not rebutted, remains sufficient for the purpose." (*Kelly v. Jackson*, 6 Pet. 632, 8 L. ed. 526.)

We are not impressed with the argument that the supreme court of Alabama has construed the amendment to mean that the jury is not controlled by the presumption, if unrebutted, and still may find the accused not guilty. That court, in its opinion, said: "Again, it must be borne in mind that the rule of evidence fixed by the statute does not make it the duty of the jury to convict on the evidence referred to in the enactment, if unrebutted, whether satisfied thereby of the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt or not. On the contrary, with such evidence before them, the jury are still left free to find the accused guilty or not guilty, according as they may be satisfied of his guilt or not, by the whole evidence." (161 Ala. 78, 49 So. 886.)

But the controlling construction of the statute is the affirmance of this judgment of conviction. It is not sufficient to declare that the statute does not make it the duty of the jury to convict, where there is not other evidence but the breach of the contract and the failure to pay the debt. The point is that, in such a case, the statute authorizes the jury to convict. It is not enough to say that the jury may not accept that evidence as alone sufficient; for the jury may accept it, and they have the express warrant of the statute to accept it as a basis for their verdict. And it is in this light that the validity of the statute must be determined.

It is urged that the time and circumstances of the departure from service may be such as to raise not only an inference, but a strong inference, of fraudulent intent. There was no need to create a statutory presumption, and it was not created for such a case. Where circumstances are shown permitting a fair inference of fraudulent purpose, the case falls within the rule of *Ex parte Riley* (*supra*), which governed prosecutions under the statute before the amendment was made. The "difficulty," which admittedly the amendment was intended to surmount, did not exist where natural inferences sufficed. Plainly, the object of the statute was to hit cases which were destitute of such inferences, and to provide that the mere breach of the contract and the mere failure to pay the debt might do duty in their absence.

Consider the situation of the accused under this statutory presumption. If, at the outset, nothing took place but the making of the contract and the receipt of the money, he could show nothing else. If there was no legal justification for his leaving his employment, he could show none. If he had not paid the debt, there was nothing to be said as to that. The law of the State did not permit him to testify that he did not intend to injure or defraud. Unless he were fortunate enough to be able to command evidence of circumstances affirmatively showing good faith, he was helpless. He stood, stripped by the statute of the presumption of innocence, and



exposed to conviction for fraud upon evidence only of breach of contract and failure to pay.

It is said that we may assume that a fair jury would convict only where the circumstances sufficiently indicated a fraudulent intent. Why should this be assumed in the face of the statute and upon this record? In the present case the jury did convict, although there is an absence of evidence sufficient to establish fraud under the familiar rule that fraud will not be presumed, and the obvious explanation of the verdict is that the trial court, in accordance with the statute, charged the jury that refusal to perform the service, or to repay the money, without just cause, constituted *prima facie* evidence of the commission of the offense which the statute defined. That is, the jury were told in effect that the evidence, under the statutory rule, was sufficient, and hence they treated it as such. There is no basis for an assumption that the jury would have acted differently if Bailey had worked for three months, or six months, or nine months, if in fact his debt has not been paid. The normal assumption is that the jury will follow the statute, and, acting in accordance with the authority it confers, will accept as sufficient what the statute expressly so describes.

It may further be observed that under the statute, there is no punishment for the alleged fraud if the service is performed or the money refunded. If the service is rendered in liquidation of the debt, there is no punishment; and if it is not rendered, and the money is not refunded, that fact alone is sufficient for conviction. By a statute passed by the legislature of Alabama in 1901, it was made a misdemeanor for any person who had made a written contract to labor for or serve another for any given time, to leave the service before the expiration of the contract, and without the consent of the employer, and to make a second contract of similar nature with another person without giving the second employer notice of the existence of the first contract. This was held unconstitutional upon the ground that it interfered with freedom of contract. (*Toney v. State*, 141 Ala. 120, 37 So. 332.) But, judging it by its necessary operation and obvious effect, the fundamental purpose plainly was to compel, under the sanction of the criminal law, the enforcement of the contract for personal service, and the same purpose, tested by like criteria, breathes despite its different phraseology through the amendments of 1903 and 1907 of the statute here in question.

We can not escape the conclusion that, although the statute in terms is to punish fraud, still its natural and inevitable effect is to expose to conviction for crime those who simply fail or refuse to perform contracts for personal service in liquidation of a debt; and judging its purpose by its effect, that it seeks in this way to provide the means of compulsion through which performance of such service may be secured. The question is whether such a statute is constitutional.

This court has frequently recognized the general power of every legislature to prescribe the evidence which shall be received, and the effect of that evidence, in the courts of its own government.

In this class of cases where the entire subject matter of the legislation is otherwise within State control, the question has been whether the prescribed rule of evidence interferes with the guaranteed equality before the law, or violates those fundamental rights and immutable

principles of justice which are embraced within the conception of due process of law. But where the conduct or fact, the existence of which is made the basis of the statutory presumption, itself falls within the scope of a provision of the Federal Constitution, a further question arises. It is apparent that a constitutional prohibition can not be transgressed indirectly by the creation of a statutory presumption any more than it can be violated by direct enactment. The power to create presumptions is not a means of escape from constitutional restrictions. And the State may not in this way interfere with matters withdrawn from its authority by the Federal Constitution, or subject an accused to conviction for conduct which it is powerless to prescribe.

While the [thirteenth] amendment was self-executing, so far as its terms were applicable to any existing condition, Congress was authorized to secure its complete enforcement by appropriate legislation. As was said in the Civil Rights Cases: "By its own unaided force and effect it abolished slavery, and established universal freedom. Still, legislation may be necessary and proper to meet all the various cases and circumstances to be affected by it, and to prescribe proper modes of redress for its violation in letter or spirit. And such legislation may be primary and direct in its character; for the amendment is not a mere prohibition of State laws establishing or upholding slavery, but an absolute declaration that slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist in any part of the United States." (109 U. S. 20, 3 Sup. Ct. Rep. 18.)

The act of March 2, 1867 (Rev. Stat., secs. 1990 and 5526, supra), was a valid exercise of this express authority. (*Clyatt v. United States*, 197 U. S. 207, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 429 [Bulletin No. 60, p. 695].) It declared that all laws of any State, by virtue of which any attempt should be made "to establish, maintain, or enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any person as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise," should be null and void.

Peonage is a term descriptive of a condition which has existed in Spanish America, and especially in Mexico. The essence of the thing is compulsory service in payment of a debt. A peon is one who is compelled to work for his creditor until his debt is paid. And in this explicit and comprehensive enactment, Congress was not concerned with mere names or manner of description, or with a particular place or section of the country. It was concerned with a fact, wherever it might exist; with a condition, however named and wherever it might be established, maintained, or enforced.

The fact that the debtor contracted to perform the labor which is sought to be compelled does not withdraw the attempted enforcement from the condemnation of the statute. The full intent of the constitutional provision could be defeated with obvious facility if, through the guise of contracts under which advances had been made, debtors could be held to compulsory service. It is the compulsion of the service that the statute inhibits, for when that occurs, the condition of servitude is created, which would be not less involuntary because of the original agreement to work out the indebtedness. The contract exposes the debtor to liability for the loss due to the breach, but not to enforced labor.

The State may impose involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime, but it may not compel one man to labor for another in payment of a debt, by punishing him as a criminal if he does not perform the service or pay the debt.

What the State may not do directly it may not do indirectly. If it can not punish the servant as a criminal for the mere failure or refusal to serve without paying his debt, it is not permitted to accomplish the same result by creating a statutory presumption which, upon proof of no other fact, exposes him to conviction and punishment. Without imputing any actual motive to oppress, we must consider the natural operation of the statute here in question (*Henderson v. New York* [*Henderson v. Wickham*], 92 U. S. p. 268, 23 L. ed. 547), and it is apparent that it furnishes a convenient instrument for the coercion which the Constitution and the act of Congress forbid; an instrument of compulsion peculiarly effective as against the poor and the ignorant, its most likely victims. There is no more important concern than to safeguard the freedom of labor upon which alone can enduring prosperity be based. The provision designed to secure it would soon become a barren form if it were possible to establish a statutory presumption of this sort, and to hold over the heads of laborers the threat of punishment for crime, under the name of fraud, but merely upon evidence of failure to work out their debts. The act of Congress deprives of effect all legislative measures of any State through which, directly or indirectly, the prohibited thing, to wit, compulsory service to secure the payment of a debt, may be established or maintained; and we conclude that section 4730, as amended, of the Code of Alabama, in so far as it makes the refusal or failure to perform the act or service, without refunding the money or paying for the property prima facie evidence of the commission received of the crime which the section defines, is in conflict with the thirteenth amendment, and the legislation authorized by that amendment, and is therefore invalid.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—MINE REGULATIONS—DISOBEDIENCE BY EMPLOYERS—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—NEGLIGENCE OF LICENSED EMPLOYEES—*Poli v. Numa Block Coal Co.*, *Supreme Court of Iowa*, 127 *Northwestern Reporter*, page 1105.—*Poli* was an employee of the company named, his duty being to push loaded cars from the tracks at the foot of the shaft into the cage for hoisting. A statute of the State of Iowa, section 2489 of the Code, requires all cages to have proper covers overhead. The cover in this case was insufficient, so that substances from above could fall into the cage. During his employment *Poli* was struck on the hand by a lump of coal falling from above, breaking his hand and leaving it permanently crippled. The company contended that *Poli* assumed the risks of his employment under the existing circumstances. On this point Judge Weaver, who delivered the opinion of the court, said:

Notwithstanding the absolute liberty with which every individual is legally endowed to enter into contract for his personal labor or

service and his equal legal right to abandon such service at any time subject only to liability for damages in case such act be not justified, it is nevertheless true in practical life that poverty, scarcity of employment, dependent family, and other circumstances often impose moral compulsion upon the laborer to accept employment upon such terms and under such conditions as are offered him, and it is in recognition of this fact, as well as the further facts, that society has a direct interest in preserving the lives and promoting the well-being of all persons engaged in productive industry that laws have been enacted to protect them against unnecessary hazard of injury by failure of employers to exercise proper care for their safety. To say that the legislature in enacting these measures of protection which in some degree equalize the advantages of employer and employee and afford a needed protection to the persons and lives of the latter intended that a master might violate the statute to the injury or death of his servant, and then escape liability by pleading and proving that his offense against the law was habitual, obstinate, and notorious, is inconsistent with justice and, it is hardly extravagant to say, repugnant to good morals. Such a rule offers a premium to contemptuous disregard of the statute, and robs it substantially of all value to the class in whose interest it was enacted. These statutes being to a great extent the product of comparatively recent legislation, it is only natural that the expressed views of the courts of different jurisdictions have not been entirely harmonious with respect to their operation and effect, but the decided weight of the precedents supports the view we have above indicated that, where the negligence charged constitutes the violation of a statute enacted for the servant's benefit, the master can not avail himself of the plea of assumption of risk against the consequences of his own wrong.

It follows that, in so far as the negligence charged in the case at bar was a violation of an express and specific statutory regulation, the appellant can not avail itself of the plea of the assumption of risk in an action for resulting injury to a servant for whose protection the law was enacted.

Another contention of the company was that it was not liable for the negligence of the engineers and pit bosses, who were licensed by the State and whose employment was mandatory to the extent that only licensed persons of these classes could be employed and that such persons must occupy their respective positions, the ground being taken that they were in a sense officers of the State. As to this Judge Weaver said:

The proposition does not appeal to us as being reasonable or sound. The statute is not intended to relieve the mine operator from any of his common-law liabilities, but rather to add thereto by imposing upon him certain specific duties intended to safeguard the persons and lives of his servants who are engaged in a work which exposes them to many dangers. The licensed engineer and licensed pit boss so far as their work or duty pertain to the nondelegable obligations of the master are none the less his representatives because the law requires them to possess certain prescribed qualifications. As we have already said, the negligence here complained of, being one which pertains to or inheres in the construction of the shaft or cage, is neces-

sarily the negligence of the owner, and responsibility therefor can not be shifted to the engineer or to any other officer or servant. The law cited by counsel which compels the master of a ship to employ a licensed pilot and under which there have been decisions which relieve the shipowner from the consequences of the pilot's negligence or incompetence are not in point. If the shipowner sends to sea a vessel of such defective construction that it sinks while it is being taken out of the harbor, no one would contend that he is relieved from responsibility for his negligence because a licensed pilot was in charge when the disaster occurred.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—FELLOW-SERVANT ACT—DEATH—SURVIVAL OF ACTION—*Sumner v. Missouri Pacific Railway Co., Kansas City (Mo.) Court of Appeals, 132 Southwestern Reporter, page 32.***—This was an action by T. C. Sumner and his wife against the company named to recover damages for the death of their minor son who was piloting trains over a washed-out section of the road following a period of high water. The law of the State (Revised Statutes 1899, section 2873) makes railroad companies liable for damages sustained by any employee while engaged in operating the road by reason of the negligence of any other employee, and it was under this statute that the action was brought. Sumner and his wife were nonsuited in the court below and appealed, the appeal resulting in the judgment of the lower court being affirmed. The grounds of this conclusion appear in the following quotation from the opinion of the court as delivered by Judge Broadus:

Whether the death of deceased was occasioned by the negligence of the engineer and fireman in charge of the engine or either of them is immaterial in view of what has been said in two late cases of the Missouri supreme court, viz., *Strottman v. Railroad*, 211 Mo. 227, 109 S. W. 769, and *Broadwater v. Railroad*, 212 Mo. 437, 110 S. W. 1084. It is held in both these cases that, under the fellow-servant act of 1897 (Rev. St. 1899, secs. 2873, 2874, 2875 [Ann. St. 1906, pp. 1655-1657]), a cause of action against a railroad to recover damages for the death of an employee whose death was due to the negligence of a fellow servant in the same employment does not survive to the widow or children or other relatives of the deceased. The engineer and fireman were fellow servants of the deceased, and it follows, if deceased came to his death by reason of their negligence or that of either of them, the cause of action did not survive.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—FELLOW-SERVANT LAW—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad Co. v. Turnipseed, Supreme Court of the United States, 31 Supreme Court Reporter, page 136.***—Ray Hicks, a section foreman in the service of the company named, was killed by the alleged wrongful act of the company, and his administrator sued to

recover damages under the provisions of section 3559 of the Mississippi Code of 1892 (section 4056 of the Code of 1906). This section is a rescript of section 193 of the Mississippi constitution, and substantially abrogates the common-law fellow-servant rule as to employees of railroad corporations. Judgment had been in favor of the administrator in the supreme court of the State of Mississippi, which affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Newton County. The appeal was taken on the question of the constitutionality of this provision of the laws of the State and of section 1985 of the Code of 1906, which provides that where injury is done to persons or property by the running of locomotives or cars, proof of the injury shall be prima facie evidence of the want of reasonable skill and care on the part of the company. Both these provisions of law were sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on grounds that appear in the following quotation from the opinion of that court as delivered by Judge Lurton. Taking up first the fellow-servant provision, attention was called to certain previous decisions in which the law was held applicable to the employees exposed to the hazards of the operation of railroad trains and engines. Continuing, Judge Lurton said:

It is now contended that the provision has been construed in the present case as applicable to an employee not subject to any danger or peril peculiar to the operation of railway trains, and that therefore the reason for such special classification fails, and the provision, so construed and applied, is invalid as a denial of the equal protection of the law.

This contention, shortly stated, comes to this: That although a classification of railway employees may be justified from general considerations based upon the hazardous character of the occupation, such classification becomes arbitrary and a denial of the equal protection of the law the moment it is found to embrace employees not exposed to hazards peculiar to railway operation.

But this court has never so construed the limitation imposed by the fourteenth amendment upon the power of the State to legislate with reference to particular employments as to render ineffectual a general classification resting upon obvious principles of public policy, because it may happen that the classification includes persons not subject to a uniform degree of danger. The insistence, therefore, that legislation in respect of railway employees generally is repugnant to the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing the equal protection of the law, merely because it is not limited to those engaged in the actual operation of trains, is without merit.

The intestate of the defendant in error was not engaged in the actual operation of trains. But he was nevertheless engaged in a service which subjected him to dangers from the operation of trains, and brought him plainly within the general legislative purpose. The case in hand illustrates the fact that such employees, though not directly engaged in the management of trains, are nevertheless within the general line of hazard inherent in the railway business. The deceased was the foreman of a section crew. His business was to keep

the track in repair. He stood by the side of the track to let a train pass by; a derailment occurred, and a car fell upon him and crushed out his life.

In the late case of *Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Melton*, 218 U. S., 36, 30 Sup. Ct. Rep. 676 [Bulletin No. 90, p. 848], an Indiana fellow-servant act was held applicable to a member of a railway construction crew who was injured while engaged in the construction of a coal tippie alongside of the railway track. This whole matter of classification was there considered. Nothing more need be said upon the subject, for the case upon this point is fully covered by the decision referred to.

As to the other point of law involved, it was objected that the statute put railroad companies into a class by themselves and deprived them of the benefit of the general rule of law which places upon one suing in tort the burden of proving not only an injury, but also that the injury was the consequence of negligence in respect of some duty owed to the person injured. In discussing this statute Judge Lurton said:

It is to be primarily observed that the statute is not made applicable to all actions against such companies. Its operation is plainly limited, first, to injuries sustained by passengers or employees of such companies; second, to injuries arising from the actual operation of railway trains or engines; and third, the effect of evidence showing an injury due to the operation of trains or engines is only "prima facie evidence of the want of reasonable skill and care on the part of the servants of the company in reference to such injury."

The law of evidence is full of presumptions either of fact or law. The former are, of course, disputable, and the strength of any inference of one fact from proof of another depends upon the generality of the experience upon which it is founded.

Legislation providing that proof of one fact shall constitute prima facie evidence of the main fact in issue is but to enact a rule of evidence, and quite within the general power of government. Statutes, National and State, dealing with such methods of proof in both civil and criminal cases, abound, and the decisions upholding them are numerous. [Cases cited.]

We are not impressed with the argument that the supreme court of Mississippi, in construing the act, has declared that the effect of the statute is to create a presumption of liability, giving to it, thereby, an effect in excess of a mere temporary inference of fact. The statutory effect of the rule is to provide that evidence of an injury arising from the actual operation of trains shall create an inference of negligence, which is the main fact in issue. The only legal effect of this inference is to cast upon the railroad company the duty of producing some evidence to the contrary. When that is done, the inference is at an end, and the question of negligence is one for the jury, upon all of the evidence. In default of such evidence, the defendant, in a civil case, must lose, for the prima facie case is enough as matter of law.

The statute does not, therefore, deny the equal protection of the law, or otherwise fail in due process of law, because it creates a presumption of liability, since its operation is only to supply an inference

of liability in the absence of other evidence contradicting such inference.

Tested by these principles, the statute as construed and applied by the Mississippi court in this case is unobjectionable. It is not an unreasonable inference that a derailment of railway cars is due to some negligence, either in construction or maintenance of the track or trains, or some carelessness in operation.

From the foregoing considerations it must be obvious that the application of the act to injuries resulting from "the running of locomotives and cars" is not an arbitrary classification, but one resting upon considerations of public policy, arising out of the character of the business.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—RELIEF BENEFITS—RECEIPT NOT A BAR IN SUITS FOR DAMAGES—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE.**—*Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. v. McGuire, Supreme Court of the United States, 31 Supreme Court Reporter, page 259.*—This case was before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the supreme court of the State of Iowa, in which court a judgment had been affirmed in favor of Charles L. McGuire on account of injuries received by him in the year 1900, through negligence imputable to the railroad company. (*McGuire v. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.*, 131 Iowa 340, 92 N. W. 462.) The particular point involved was the validity of section 2071 of the Code of Iowa as amended in 1898, which provides in effect that the receipt of relief insurance, benefit, or indemnity by an injured person or his heirs shall constitute no bar or defense to an action for damages against a railway company under the statute declaring liability for the acts of fellow servants in the use or operation of a railway. The company maintained a relief department, of which McGuire had become a member, and under the terms of his agreement was entitled to benefits payable in accordance with the regulations, the acceptance of which was to discharge the company from liability for damages. McGuire received from the relief department benefits amounting to \$822, which the company contended was, under his agreement, full satisfaction of the claim for which the suit was brought. Under the regulations of the relief department it was provided that membership should be voluntary, and the amount of monthly contributions was fixed according to the wages received by the members. The company's contributions, furnishing the offices and the supply of examiners, and the services of clerks and officers were adduced as showing the amount of support rendered by the company for the maintenance of this fund, amounting in all to several hundred thousand dollars. The facts were not in dispute, the question turning on the constitutionality of the foregoing provision of law, which was held by the company to amount to an unwarranted interference with the liberty to make contracts and a denial of the equal protection of the laws, in violation of



the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. As stated, the statute was upheld by the State supreme court, and on appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as appears from the following quotation from the opinion of the court as delivered by Judge Hughes:

We pass without comment the criticisms which are made of certain details of the relief plan, for neither the suggested excellence nor the alleged defects of a particular scheme may be permitted to determine the validity of the statute, which is general in its application. The question with which we are concerned is not whether the regulations set forth in the answer are just or unjust, but whether the amended statute transcends the limits of power as defined by the Federal Constitution.

The first ground of attack is that the statute violates the fourteenth amendment by reason of the restraint it lays upon liberty of contract. This section of the Code of Iowa (sec. 2071), as originally enacted, imposed liability upon railroad corporations for injuries to employees, although caused by the negligence or mismanagement of fellow servants. And it was held by this court that it was clearly within the competency of the legislature to prescribe this measure of responsibility. (*Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co. v. Herrick*, 127 U. S. 210 8 Sup. Ct. 1176, following *Missouri Railway Co. v. Mackey*, id. p. 205 8 Sup. Ct. 1161.) The statute in its original form also provided that "no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding."

Subsequent to this enactment the railroad company established its relief department, and the question was raised in the State court as to the legality of the provision then incorporated in the contract of membership, by which, in case of suit for damages, the payment of benefits was to be suspended until the suit should be discontinued, and the acceptance of benefits was to operate as a full discharge. The two principal contentions against it were, first, that it was against public policy, and second, that it was in violation of the statute. Both were overruled, and with reference to the statute it was held that the contract of membership did not fall within the prohibition for the reason that it did not restrict liability, but put the employee to his election. (*Donald v. C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 93 Iowa 284; *Maine v. C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 109 Iowa 260.) The legislature then amended the section by providing expressly that a contract of this sort and the acceptance of benefits should not defeat the enforcement of the liability which the statute defined.

Manifestly the decision that the existing statute was not broad enough to embrace the inhibition did not prevent the legislature from enlarging its scope so that it should be included. Nor was the holding of the court final upon the point of public policy, so far as the power of the legislature is concerned. The legislature, provided it acts within its constitutional authority, is the arbiter of the public policy of the State. While the court, unaided by legislative declaration and applying the principles of the common law, may uphold or condemn contracts in the light of what is conceived to be public policy, its determination as a rule for future action must yield to the legislative will when expressed in accordance with the organic law.

If the legislature had the power to incorporate a similar provision in the statute when it was passed originally, it had the same power with regard to future transactions to enact the amendment.

It may also be observed that the statute, as amended, does not affect contracts of settlement or compromise made after the injury, and the question of the extent of the legislative power with respect to such contracts is not presented. The amendment provides, "but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or invalidate any settlement for damages between the parties subsequent to the injuries received." As was said by the State court in construing the act (131 Iowa, p. 377): "The legislature does not in this act forbid or place any obstacle in the way of such insurance, nor does it forbid or prevent any settlement of the matter of damages with an injured employee fairly made after the injury is received. On the contrary, the right to make such settlement is expressly provided for in the amendment to Code section 2071. The one thing which that amendment was intended to prevent was the use of this insurance or relief for which the employee has himself paid in whole or in part, as a bar to the right which the statute has given him to recover damages from the corporation." It is urged, however, that the amendatory act prohibits the making of a contract for settlement "by acts done after the liability had become fixed." The acceptance of benefits is, of course, an act done after the injury, but the legal consequences sought to be attached to that act are derived from the provision in the contract of membership. The stipulation which the statute nullifies is one made in advance of the injury that the subsequent acceptance of benefits shall constitute full satisfaction of the claim for damages. It is in this aspect that the question arises as to the restriction of liberty of contract.

It has been held that the right to make contracts is embraced in the conception of liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. (*Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578; *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45; *Adair v. United States*, 208 U. S. 161.) In *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, supra, the court, in referring to the fourteenth amendment, said (p. 589): "The liberty mentioned in that amendment means not only the right of the citizen to be free from the mere physical restraint of his person, as by incarceration, but the term is deemed to embrace the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or avocation, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be proper, necessary and essential to his carrying out to a successful conclusion the purposes above mentioned." But it was recognized in the case cited, as in many others, that freedom of contract is a qualified and not an absolute right. There is no absolute freedom to do as one wills or to contract as one chooses. The guaranty of liberty does not withdraw from legislative supervision that wide department of activity which consists of the making of contracts, or deny to government the power to provide restrictive safeguards. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interests of the community. (*Crowley v. Christensen*, 137 U. S. p. 89; *Jacobson v. Massachusetts* 197 U. S. p. 11.) "It is within the undoubted power of government to restrain some individuals from all contracts,

as well as all individuals from some contracts. It may deny to all the right to contract for the purchase or sale of lottery tickets; to the minor the right to assume any obligations, except for the necessities of existence; to the common carrier the power to make any contract releasing himself from negligence, and, indeed, may restrain all engaged in any employment from any contract in the course of that employment which is against public policy. The possession of this power by government in no manner conflicts with the proposition that, generally speaking, every citizen has a right freely to contract for the price of his labor, services, or property." (*Frisbie v. United States*, 157 U. S. pp. 165, 166.)

The right to make contracts is subject to the exercise of the powers granted to Congress for the suitable conduct of matters of national concern, as for example the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. [Cases cited.]

It is subject also, in the field of State action, to the essential authority of government to maintain peace and security, and to enact laws for the promotion of the health, safety, morals and welfare of those subject to its jurisdiction. [Cases cited.]

The principle involved in these decisions is that where the legislative action is arbitrary and has no reasonable relation to a purpose which it is competent for government to effect, the legislature transcends the limits of its power in interfering with liberty of contract; but where there is reasonable relation to an object within the governmental authority, the exercise of the legislative discretion is not subject to judicial review. The scope of judicial inquiry in deciding the question of power is not to be confused with the scope of legislative considerations in dealing with the matter of policy. Whether the enactment is wise or unwise, whether it is based on sound economic theory, whether it is the best means to achieve the desired result, whether, in short, the legislative discretion within its prescribed limits should be exercised in a particular manner, are matters for the judgment of the legislature, and the earnest conflict of serious opinion does not suffice to bring them within the range of judicial cognizance.

Here there is no question as to the validity of the regulation or as to the power of the State to impose the liability which the statute prescribes. The statute relates to that phase of the relation of master and servant which is presented by the case of railroad corporations. It defined the liability of such corporations for injuries resulting from negligence and mismanagement in the use and operation of their railways. In the cases within its purview it extended the liability of the common law by abolishing the fellow-servant rule. Having authority to establish this regulation, it is manifest that the legislature was also entitled to insure its efficacy by prohibiting contracts in derogation of its provisions. In the exercise of this power, the legislature was not limited with respect either to the form of the contract, or the nature of the consideration, or the absolute or conditional character of the engagement. It was as competent to prohibit contracts, which on a specified event, or in a given contingency, should operate to relieve the corporation from the statutory liability which would otherwise exist as it was to deny validity to agreements of absolute waiver.

The policy of the amendatory act was the same as that of the original statute. Its provision that contracts of insurance relief, benefit or indemnity, and the acceptance of such benefits, should not defeat

recovery under the statute, was incidental to the regulation it was intended to enforce. Assuming the right of enforcement, the authority to enact this inhibition can not be denied. If the legislature had the power to prohibit contracts limiting the liability imposed, it certainly could include in the prohibition stipulations of that sort in contracts of insurance relief, benefit or indemnity, as well as in other agreements. But if the legislature could specifically provide that no contract for insurance relief should limit the liability for damages, upon what ground can it be said that it was beyond the legislative authority to deny that effect to the payment of benefits, or the acceptance of such payment, under the contract?

The asserted distinction is sought to be based upon the fact that under the contract of membership the employee has an election after the injury. But this circumstance, however, appropriate it may be for legislative consideration, can not be regarded as defining a limitation of legislative power. The power to prohibit contracts, in any case where it exists, necessarily implies legislative control over the transaction, despite the action of the parties. Whether this control may be exercised in a particular case depends upon the relation of the transaction to the execution of a policy which the State is competent to establish. It does not aid the argument to describe the defense as one of accord and satisfaction. The payment of benefits is the performance of the promise to pay contained in the contract of membership. If the legislature may prohibit the acceptance of the promise as a substitution for the statutory liability, it should also be able to prevent the like substitution of its performance.

For the reasons we have stated, the considerations which properly bear upon the wisdom of the legislation need not be discussed. On the one hand it is said that the relief department is in the control of the corporation; that by reason of their exigency the employees may readily be constrained to become members; that the relief fund consists in larger part of contributions made from wages; that the acceptance of benefits takes place at a time when the employee is suffering from the consequences of his injury and, being seriously in need of aid, he may easily be induced to accept payment from the fund in which, by reason of his contributions, he feels that he is entitled to share; and that such a plan, if it were permitted through the payment of benefits to result in a discharge of the liability for negligence, would operate to transfer from the corporation to its employees a burden which, in the interest of their protection and the safety of the public, the corporation should be compelled to bear. On the other hand it is urged that the relief plan is a beneficent scheme avoiding the waste of litigation, securing prompt relief in case of need due to sickness or injury, making equitable provision for deserving cases, and hence tends in an important way to promote the good of the service and the security of the employment. Even a partial statement of these various considerations shows clearly that they are of a character to invoke the judgment of the legislature in deciding, within the limits of its power, upon the policy of the State. And, whether the policy declared by the statute in question is approved or disapproved, it can not be said that the legislative power has been exceeded either in defining the liability or in the means taken to prevent the legislative will, with respect to it, from being thwarted.

The second ground upon which the statute, as amended, is assailed is that it constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

It is urged that the prohibition of the amendatory act applies only to those employees of railroad corporations who were embraced within the provision of the original statute, and to the enforcement of the particular liabilities which that statute defined. The limitation to a particular class of employees of railroad corporations is based upon the decisions of the State court that the benefits of the original statute were confined to those who were engaged in the hazardous business of operating railroads. (*Deppe v. R. R. Co.*, 36 Iowa 52; *Malone v. Railway Co.*, 65 Iowa 417; *Akeson v. Railway Co.*, 106 Iowa 54.) It is said that all employees of the plaintiffs in error may become members of the relief department and that the limited application of the amendment, as to the effect of the acceptance of benefits under the membership contract, is an invalid discrimination.

It was, however, entirely competent for the legislature in enacting the prohibition, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the liability it had defined, to limit it to those cases in which the liability arose. As the purpose of the amendment was to supplement the original statute, the classification was properly the same. And with respect to subsequent transactions the amendment must be regarded as having the same validity as it would have had if it had formed a part of the earlier enactment. No criticism on the ground of discrimination can successfully be addressed to the amendatory act which would not likewise impeach the statute in its earlier form.

But the propriety of the classification of the original statute was considered and upheld by this court. And the validity of legislation abrogating the fellow-servant rule, both with respect to the class of cases embraced in the statute, and also where it is abolished as to railway employees generally, has been sustained. (*Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. Herrick*, supra; *Missouri Railway Co. v. Mackey*, supra; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Melton*, 218 U. S. 36; *Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. Co. v. Turnipseed*, 219 U. S. 35.) In view of the full discussion of this subject in therent decisions above cited, nothing further need be said upon this point.

We find none of the objections which have been made to the validity of the amendatory act to be well taken, and the judgment is, therefore,

Affirmed.

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EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN—HOURS OF LABOR—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—POLICE POWER—*Withey v. Bloem*, *Supreme Court of Michigan*, 128 *Northwestern Reporter*, page 913.—An act of the legislature of Michigan, No. 285, Acts of 1909, limits the hours of labor of females employed in any factory, mill, or warehouse, etc., or in any place where any kind of manufacturing is carried on, to 54 hours per week, and not more than 10 hours in any one day. Dressmaking, millinery establishments, laundries and mercantile establishments are included within the law, but persons engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments are excluded.

The International Seal and Lock Company had in its employment a number of females which it employed for longer periods than those indicated by the statute. In an attempt by the commissioner of labor of the State to enforce the law, the question of its constitutionality was raised and it was held in the circuit court of Barry County to be class legislation. On appeal this position was held incorrect by the supreme court of the State and the law was declared constitutional. Judge Moore, who delivered the opinion of the court, discussed the law as falling within the police power of the State, being a health regulation sustainable on account of the difference between men and women in physical structure, functions, and capacity. Quotations were made from *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, 28 Sup. Ct. 324 (Bulletin No. 75, p. 631), and from the recent case of *Ritchie & Co. v. Wayman*, 244 Ill. 509, 91 N. E. 695 (Bulletin No. 89, p. 428), the judge concluding: "We think it clear that, according to the great weight of modern authority, the provisions of the law are not unconstitutional."

The question of class legislation was then taken up, the contention being that the exception as to persons engaged in canning establishments made the law invalid, as class legislation. On this point Judge Moore made a quotation from Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, page 554, in the course of which it was said that the fact that laws are of local or special operation only is not supposed to render them obnoxious in principle, and that the legislature may deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occupations, and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties, and capacities of citizens. In the matter of distinctions also the case of *Ritchie & Co. v. Wayman* was again cited in which this question was discussed at length and the law of Illinois held constitutional, and Judge Moore concluded:

If legislation which applies to one calling only, pursued by women, is not class legislation, it is difficult to see how legislation which applies to many callings pursued by women can be said to be class legislation because it does not apply to all callings pursued by her. We conclude the legislation is not unconstitutional, and that it is not class legislation.

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GARNISHMENT OF WAGES—CLASS LEGISLATION—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*White v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.*, *Supreme Court of Missouri*, 130 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 325.—A statute of the State of Missouri (secs. 3447, 3448, R. S., 1899, now secs. 2427, 2428, R. S., 1909) provides that no writ of garnishment shall issue from any court in any cause where the sum demanded is \$200 or less, and where the property sought to be reached is wages due the defendant in the case from any railroad corporation, until

after judgment shall have been recovered by the plaintiff against the defendant debtor. It is also provided that no railroad corporation shall be required to answer in any such case. E. C. White brought suit in a justice's court to attach the wages of one York on a promissory note for \$58.40 and interest. York was an employee of the railroad company named above, and this company was summoned as garnishee. Judgment was in White's favor in the justice's court and in the circuit court of Pettis County. The railroad company appealed to the supreme court of the State and secured a reversal of the judgment of the lower court. White's contention was that the statute in question was unconstitutional as class legislation. The case turned entirely on the validity of the enactment, which was upheld by the supreme court, as appears from the following extracts from the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Valliant:

The class marked out for favor in the statute is the class of railroad employees covered by its terms. Incidentally the railroad company receives the favor of freedom from the annoyance which constant calls to answer as garnishee would entail; but the persons really protected are the employees whose wages, when they are absent or have no notice of a suit, can not be attached. Section 3447 says that, when the amount sought to be recovered from the employee is \$200 or less, his wages shall not be touched by garnishment until there has been a judgment for the amount against him. Of course there can be no judgment against him until he has been served with summons. The statute means that the process of garnishment should be withheld until the employee is brought into court and is allowed to make his defense, if any he has, and a personal judgment rendered against him. The next section 3448 is but a corollary to the former and is designed to secure its performance, to render more certain the accomplishment of its purpose.

In the case at bar, if the purpose of the statute in question was to create railroad companies into a class, to exempt them from the burden or from the inconvenience of answering as garnishees, no one would undertake to defend it as a reasonable classification. But who will undertake to say that the general assembly intended by this act to create railroad companies into a privileged class, to exempt them from the common burden borne by everybody else? When in the legislative history of this State has the general assembly ever manifested such partiality to railroad companies as a class, partiality in which there was no purpose but to favor the class, granting to them a special privilege without any conceivable benefit to the public? On the other hand, when we think of the employees, their peculiar helpless condition, in the predicament contemplated by this statute, we see a very good reason for the classification. A man at home, or whose place of business is near his home, can attend the justice's court when he is sued and, either with or without an attorney, defend against an unjust suit. But if an unfair plaintiff has a small claim against a brakeman on a freight train against which claim he knows there is or may be a good defense, he may watch a time when the brakeman is gone, give constructive notice by publication, seize his wages, and thus obtain an unconscionable advantage. Even if the

publication was brought to the notice of the railroad employee, when perhaps he was 500 miles away from home and could not leave his post of duty without sacrificing his position, it is easy to conceive how he would submit to wrong rather than undertake the expense and trouble of defending the suit for the small amount involved, small perhaps in comparison to the expense and trouble, though not small in comparison to his wages. The law contemplates that a man can ordinarily be found by the sheriff or constable in the county in which he lives, and if he can not be found the law provides for constructive notice to him as to one who absconds or conceals himself to avoid the writ, and, as a general rule, that is fair. But is it fair to this class of men? Are they to be put in the category of men absconding or hiding from the sheriff or constable? Or if the general assembly should undertake to give them as a class certain exemption from that condition, can we say that it is arbitrary classification?

The record in this case illustrates what advantage may be taken of a railroad employee but for this statute. The defendant in this case is a resident of this State. Then why was the time to sue chosen when he was absent, and when only constructive notice, which in fact is often no notice, could be given? So far as this record shows, this man knew nothing of this suit; but, if this law will not protect him, his wages are to be gathered in by the adroit plaintiff whether he owed the debt or not. This case illustrates only one aspect of the condition to which the statute was designed to apply. It applies as well to a nonresident railroad employee as to a resident. A man living in Texas having a disputed claim against a railroad trainman who lives in the same town may send his claim to Missouri, where it is likely the defendant may never be, and institute suit by attachment, and the defendant never hear of it until his pay day comes and he finds that his wages have been appropriated. Is it possible the lawmaking power of this State can not regulate the process of the courts of the State to prevent such an abuse of the law?

Without the statutory provision of garnishment a creditor would have no right to seize the wages of his debtor until after he obtained judgment on his debt. The statute granting the right may direct how and to what extent it may be used, and a person using the process given him by the statute has no right to complain of the restrictions or conditions imposed by the very same law that gives him the right. We do not mean to imply that a statute evidently designed to give one class of creditors the property of their debtor and withhold it from another class would not be obnoxious to the constitution, State and Federal; but we do say that in giving such process to creditors as our garnishment statutes give it is in the power of the general assembly to make reasonable exceptions, and the creditor using the process has no right to complain of the exception.

This statute is not designed to shield a railroad employee from the payment of an honest debt, but only to protect him from the abuse that might be made of the writ of garnishment to his injury in his absence. It gives him a chance to be heard before his wages are taken, a chance he would be less likely to have, on account of the nature of his daily work, than persons engaged in other business. We hold that sections 3447 and 3448, Revised Statutes 1899, now sections 2427 and 2428, Revised Statutes 1910, are not obnoxious to any of the mandates of either the State or Federal constitution.



**PAYMENT OF WAGES—WAGES AS PREFERRED CLAIMS—ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS—***Richeson v. National Bank of Mena, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 132 Southwestern Reporter, page 912.*—A statute of Arkansas (secs. 949, 950, Kirby's Digest) makes the wages and salaries due employees of insolvent corporations preferred claims against the assets, and directs that they shall be paid before other debts. In the case in hand, such claims had been assigned to Richeson and others and they claimed priority for the accounts in their hands in view of the provisions of the statute in question. The chancery court of Polk County denied that priority attached to assigned claims, holding that the right granted by the statute was merely personal. On appeal this view of the construction of the statute was sustained, as appears from the following quotation from the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge McCulloch:

If this statute be construed as creating a lien, there is a conflict in the authorities as to whether such statutory lien passes with an assignment of the debt; but it is clearly settled by the decisions of this court that such a lien is personal, and does not pass with an assignment of the debt. The decisions referred to relate to liens of laborers and material men and to landlords. [Cases cited.] But the language of the statute under consideration makes it very plain that the preference right is personal to the laborer or employee, and does not pass with an assignment of the debt. The statute merely declares that in winding up an insolvent corporation the assets shall be distributed equally among the creditors "after paying the wages and salaries due laborers and employees."

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**PUBLIC WORK—PROTECTION OF LABORERS AND MATERIAL MEN—CONTRACTORS' BONDS—***Title Guaranty & Trust Co. v. Crane Co., Supreme Court of the United States, 31 Supreme Court Reporter, page 140.*—This case was before the Supreme Court on appeal from the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit to review a judgment rendered in that court in the case entitled "Title Guaranty & Trust Co. v. Puget Sound Engine Works et al.," reported in 163 Federal Reporter, page 168. (See Bulletin No. 79, p. 956.) The case turned on the construction of an act of Congress of August 13, 1894 (28 Stat. 278; U. S. Comp. Stat. 1901, p. 2523), as amended by the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. 811; U. S. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1909, p. 948), requiring a bond from contractors on public works for the protection of persons furnishing labor or materials in the construction thereof. The work in question was a vessel which had been built for the United States and delivered to it, so that it was at the time of this trial out of the possession of the contractors. The contention had been that the law did not apply to the contract for such a chattel as the vessel in question. Other points involved

were of less importance, since if the vessel was not a public work within the meaning of the statute the plaintiffs would have no standing to maintain any suit. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the circuit court of appeals declaring the vessel a public work within the meaning of the words used, and holding that not withstanding the fact of delivery the statute was applicable to the contract and that the claimants are within the policy of the enactment. Other points involved resulted in the affirmation of the judgment of the lower court holding that the United States was not necessarily made a party to the suit; and that while remote claimants were not entitled to the benefit of the bond, those who furnished materials (as patterns for castings) stood on the same footing as the workmen immediately employed upon the vessel.

#### DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE—CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—BREACH—ACCORD AND SATISFACTION—NECESSARY ELEMENTS—*Fuller v. Smith, Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 77 Atlantic Reporter, page 706.*—H. G. Fuller sued Harry L. Smith for damages for the breach of a contract of employment in the superior court of Cumberland County, and from a judgment in Smith's favor an appeal was taken resulting in the reversal of this judgment. The contract was entered into on January 1, 1909, and contemplated service for one year, but on Saturday, June 26, Fuller was discharged, wrongfully as he claimed, but on account of failure to devote himself properly to his business, according to Smith's statement. The agreed balance due on Saturday, June 26, was \$21.06, which was offered Fuller on condition that he sign a receipt containing the words "in full of all contracts written and verbal." This receipt Fuller refused to sign, whereupon Smith asked, "You are not going to do anything, are you?" to which Fuller replied, "That remains to be seen." The conversation was then interrupted and nothing more was said as to the check or receipt. On the following Monday, Fuller received a letter inclosing a check for the amount due with the statement that it was "a settlement in full of all my indebtedness to you and all of yours to me, and under all existing personal contracts between us." Then followed an itemized statement of debits and credits, the letter closing with the words "my decision as last expressed to you and the instructions are in no way altered."

At the trial Smith contended that the acceptance of the check with the letter was an accord and satisfaction of Fuller's claim for damages as sued for. The trial judge properly stated what are the essential elements of a valid accord and satisfaction and then expressly

instructed the jury that if the plaintiff did receive the letter with the check, his acceptance of the check constituted an accord and satisfaction and would bar any recovery of damages for the breach of the contract. It was to this instruction that the plaintiff took exceptions, and it was on this point that the case was before the supreme court. In this court a different view was taken from that held by the judge of the lower court, holding that the question of the effect of the letter was one of fact and not of law. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge King and is in part as follows:

The question presented by this exception then is whether the plaintiff's acceptance of the check, after the interview in the office and the receipt of the letter which accompanied the check, so conclusively establishes an accord and satisfaction or settlement of his claim for damages against the defendant for wrongfully discharging him as to leave no question of fact for the jury to determine.

The statute of this State (Rev. St. ch. 84, sec. 59) provides: "No action shall be maintained on a demand settled by a creditor or his attorney intrusted to collect it in full discharge thereof by the receipt of money or other valuable consideration however small."

Under this statute, an accord and satisfaction is an executed agreement, whereby one party gives and the other receives, in satisfaction of a demand, liquidated or unliquidated, some money or other valuable consideration, however small. No invariable rule can be laid down as to what constitutes such an agreement, and each case must be determined largely on its own peculiar facts. The agreement need not be express, but may be implied from the circumstances and the conduct of the parties. It must be shown, however, that the debtor tendered the amount in satisfaction of the particular demand, and that it was accepted by the creditor as such.

In considering the question thus presented it is important to keep in mind the fact that the amount of the check was precisely the undisputed amount of the balance due from the defendant to the plaintiff, independent of any damages arising from the breach of the contract, and therefore that no part or portion of such damages—the demand which is the subject of the alleged accord and satisfaction—was tendered or accepted. The question here involved, therefore, is not the usual one, whether the tender and acceptance of a part of a claim was a satisfaction of the whole, but rather the unusual one, whether the tender and acceptance of payment of the whole of an undisputed claim constitutes an accord and satisfaction of another distinct and independent claim. It is urged that the tender and receipt of the check in this case, it being only for the amount of the undisputed balance due the plaintiff, was not a sufficient consideration for the alleged accord and satisfaction. But it may have been. Notwithstanding the fact that the amount of the check was admittedly due, yet, if the defendant was unwilling to pay it except on the condition that the plaintiff would accept it in full satisfaction of his claim for damages, and tendered it on that condition, and the plaintiff accepted it on that condition, such tender and acceptance would we think constitute a settlement of the plaintiff's claim for damages upon a valid consideration within the meaning of our statute. But the question recurs: Was the check unmistakably

tendered and accepted upon that condition? In other words, is that the only reasonable inference to be drawn from all the evidence? We are constrained to answer in the negative. When a person tenders his creditor the exact amount of his undisputed debt, but intends that, if it is accepted, it shall also be in satisfaction of another demand, fairness and justice require that he should make his intention known to the creditor in some unmistakable manner. The proof should be clear and convincing that the creditor did understand the condition on which the tender was made, or that the circumstances under which it was made were such that he was bound to understand it. If the debtor undertakes to state the condition on which he makes the tender, his statement should be explicit, and all uncertainty and doubt should be resolved against him.

In his letter to the plaintiff, the defendant said: "I inclose herewith the company's check for \$21.06, being a settlement in full of all my indebtedness to you and all of yours to me, and ending all existing personal contracts between us."

If nothing further had been added, the plaintiff might have been bound to understand that the "indebtedness" referred to embraced his claim for breach of the contract. But the defendant added an explicit explanation of what the "indebtedness" was. He stated in the letter specific items of debt and credit, showing precisely what was covered by the check.

No mention was made therein of the possible claim of the plaintiff for damages for breach of the contract, which had at least been hinted at in the previous interview of Saturday. In that interview the defendant was informed that the plaintiff would not sign a receipt that might discharge his claim for damages, and, although the defendant asked for such receipt, it does not appear with certainty that he had then decided not to pay the balance actually due unless the receipt was signed, for the conversation was then interrupted and nothing more was said or done about the matter. If the defendant intended, when he sent the check and made up the statement contained in the letter, to permit the plaintiff to accept the check only on condition that it should also settle in full his possible claim for damages, is it unreasonable to infer that he would have expressly so stated? Not having so stated, but, on the other hand, having shown in the letter that the check was the exact balance of a detailed account therein specified, we think it can not be held as a matter of law that the plaintiff could not have reasonably understood from the letter and circumstances under which the check was sent that it was payment only of that specific balance of the account admittedly due him, and that the expression "and ending all existing personal contracts between us" was used to emphasize the fact that the plaintiff was discharged.

The specific instruction complained of took from the jury entirely the question of the effect to be given to the letter as bearing upon the intent with which the check was tendered and accepted.

It is the opinion of the court in the case at bar that the presiding judge erred in instructing the jury as a matter of law that, if the plaintiff received the letter together with the check, their verdict should be for the defendant, but that the ultimate question, whether from all the evidence the defendant tendered the check upon the

condition that, if the plaintiff accepted it, his acceptance of it was to be a satisfaction of his claim for damages as well as payment of the balance admittedly due him, and whether he did know or should have known that the check was tendered on that condition, should have been submitted to the jury with proper instructions.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—INJURIES BY FELLOW SERVANTS—"INITIATION" OF NEW EMPLOYEES—*Medlin Milling Co. v. Boutwell*, Supreme Court of Texas, 133 Southwestern Reporter, page 1042.—This case was before the supreme court on a writ of error to review a judgment of the court of civil appeals which had affirmed the judgment of the lower court in favor of Boutwell for injuries received by him while being "initiated" into the service of the company named. (See Bulletin No. 87, p. 674.) The initiation, so called, was accomplished by the older employees seizing the new employee and laying him across a barrel for the purpose of paddling him, and it was while resisting such action that Boutwell received the injuries complained of. From a judgment in his favor the company appealed and secured a reversal of that judgment on the grounds that appear in the following extract from the opinion of the supreme court as delivered by Judge Williams:

The custom of "initiating" all new officers and employees from the president to the lowest, in the manner indicated, which had commenced several years before plaintiff's entrance into the service, seems to have been observed with reference to all with perfect impartiality; and it is, perhaps, needless to add that they all knew of it. About a week after plaintiff's employment, several of the employees, including one of the foremen, attempted to subject him to the process, and a struggle followed in which he received the injuries of which he complains.

These seem to us to be all of the facts to be taken into consideration in reaching a decision, and we can discover in them no basis for legal liability on the part of the defendant. The defendant was held responsible for the assault committed by persons in its service because the practice had been pursued with the knowledge and acquiescence of those who were its officers and managers, which fact was held to justify the finding that defendant had authorized the assault. But what, we may ask, as such officers and managers, had they to do with the custom? It was a practice of the men who happened to be officers, or employees, of the corporation in an affair of their own, and not in or about any business of that corporation. Officers as well as employees were engaged in it as individuals and not as representatives of the company. Their knowledge of and acquiescence in it was simply that of men concerning the conduct of persons pursuing exclusively their personal ends. About a matter of that kind they were wholly without authority to act for or bind their principal. It is in the assumption that the conduct of the officers with reference to such a matter is to be treated as that of the

corporation the fallacy lies. Such a proposition is true only when the officer acts or fails to act in some business of the corporation, the conduct of which lies within the scope of his authority and in which he is employed to represent it. That a corporation may expressly or impliedly authorize the commission of assaults and be made liable for those committed by its agents which it so authorizes is undoubtedly true; but it does not authorize its employees to commit assaults merely by employing and failing to restrain them. The assault, unless expressly authorized, must come within the scope of that which the servant is employed to do. Nor does it by the mere selection of officers empower them to make it responsible for their action or nonaction in or about matters entirely outside the sphere of its business. In such affairs the officers and employees do not act or acquiesce as representatives, but as free agents responsible for their own conduct.

The court then cited a passage from Labatt's Master and Servant, section 537, the concluding sentences of which are as follows:

"In most kinds of business authority to commit acts of personal violence amounting to a battery can not be inferred, for this reason, if for no other, that larger powers can not be imputed to an agent than the principal himself possesses. A master, therefore, can not ordinarily be held liable for the act of a supervising employe in beating a subordinate, even though it was for the purpose of furthering the master's business by compelling him to work."

Following this conclusion, the court reversed the judgment of the court below and rendered final judgment in favor of the company.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—INJURY TO EMPLOYEE BEING TRANSPORTED TO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT—*Headline v. Great Northern Railway, Supreme Court of Minnesota, 128 Northwestern Reporter, page 1115.***—The plaintiff in this case was Agnes C. Headline, administratrix of the estate of the deceased, who was an employee of the railway company named, working for it as a bridge carpenter. The contract of his employment required the company to furnish him transportation to any place where it required him to work. While being so carried on December 28, 1908, he was killed as the result of a collision caused by the negligence of an engineer and conductor of a train colliding with the work train upon which he was riding. Questions were raised as to the status of the deceased at the time of his being transported and also as to the question of fellow service, the accident having taken place within the limits of the State of Montana. It was not clear what the judgment of the Montana courts would be on the question of fellow service, so the Minnesota court determined the question on the basis of the construction of the common law followed in the latter State, which is to the effect that the deceased and the engineer and conductor of a different train were not fellow servants. The decision of the court in the trial

below was in favor of the company, notwithstanding a verdict by the jury rendered for the plaintiff. On this appeal this judgment was reversed, and the case was remanded with an order that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff on the verdict. The points of law involved are summarized in the following paragraph of the syllabus prepared by the court.

A contract obligation rested upon the defendant to safely transport the deceased to the place where it required him to work. Whether he was strictly a passenger while being so transported is immaterial, for by virtue of its contract it was the absolute duty of the defendant to exercise due care to secure his safe transportation. The negligence of the engineer and the conductor was its negligence.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILWAY RELIEF FUND—MALPRACTICE—CHARITIES—*Texas Central Railroad Co. v. Zumwalt, Supreme Court of Texas, 132 Southwestern Reporter, page 113.*—J. L. Zumwalt was an employee of the company named, and suffered the loss of an eye as the result, it was alleged, of the negligence of Dr. Samuel Webb, who was the company's chief surgeon and maintained a hospital under contract with the company for the treatment of its employees. The company deducted 50 cents per month from the wages of its employees, this sum being turned over monthly to Dr. Webb as compensation for his services, which included the maintenance of a hospital, treatment, board and lodging, and the supply of instruments, appliances, and medicine for employees entitled to hospital privileges. The point at issue was whether or not the railroad company was liable for the alleged negligence of Dr. Webb in treating Zumwalt. At the first trial a verdict was directed for the company on the ground that it was not liable for Dr. Webb's negligence, if any. The court of civil appeals reversed this judgment and granted a new trial, but permitted the case to be submitted to the supreme court on a writ of error. At this hearing the ground taken by the court of civil appeals was held not tenable, and its judgment was reversed, and that of the lower court affirmed. The grounds for this ruling appear in the following quotation from the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge Brown:

It was the custom of the railroad company each month to deduct 50 cents from the wages due to each employee which constituted a fund to be applied to the procurement of medical attention and care for any of such employees who might be injured or become sick during his employment with the company. When Zumwalt was employed by the railroad company, he understood this custom of the company, and expected it to reserve 50 cents out of his monthly wages for the purpose of providing medical treatment in case he should become sick or receive an injury. The company did reserve from Zumwalt's wages for each and every month up to the time of his injury 50 cents, which

went into the hospital fund. Under the contract, \* \* \* the railroad company monthly turned over to Dr. Webb the full amount received by it from its employees by means of the deduction before stated. There is no evidence to show whether this was sufficient to pay the expenses of the hospital which Dr. Webb established at Walnut Springs or not. It does appear from the contract that Dr. Webb undertook to furnish, for the sum collected, medical attention and proper care to all persons entitled to participate in the fund. The railroad company claims that it was administering a charity in the performance of which it received from its employees the fund provided by the tax levied and paid it over to Dr. Webb, who was in charge of the hospital. Therefore, it is not liable for the injury resulting from his negligence.

If the fund distributed was such that its use constituted a charity, and the railroad company had no purpose to be served in connection with its own business by administering the fund, then it was only required in administering the trust to use ordinary care in the selection of Dr. Webb as the means by which to carry out the scheme inaugurated. (*Union Pac. R. R. v. Artist*, 60 Fed. 365, 9 C. C. A. 14, 23 L. R. A. 581; *Fire Ins. Patrol v. Boyd*, 120 Pa. 643, 15 Atl. 553, 1 L. R. A. 417, 6 Am. St. Rep. 745.) If, however, the railroad company originated the scheme with a view to promote its own business and undertook the duty of dispensing the fund to accomplish a purpose of its own, it would be liable for the negligence of Dr. Webb, because, under these circumstances, the hospital would be the business of the railroad company, and Dr. Webb would be its agent. The effect of the evidence is that the railroad company inaugurated the plan to accumulate a fund with which to care for such of its employees as might be injured or be sick during such employment, and that fact suggests that it may have had a purpose of its own, but there is nothing in the evidence to indicate what that purpose was, and liability can not be based upon vague speculation. The fund did not become the property of the company, but it was held by it in trust for the contributing employees. There being no method of executing the trust specified, the company was charged with the duty of administering it in such a manner as would best accomplish the end for which it was accumulated; that is, to provide for the care of the sick and injured employees who should come within the terms of the trust. From the standpoint of the contributing employees, the fund constituted a charity because it was raised by them to be expended for the benefit of persons entitled thereto, who would receive it without cost to them. It may then with propriety be said that the railroad company was charged with dispensing a charity fund, and if it made the contract with Dr. Webb as a means of executing the trust reposed in it—that is, to give relief to the sick and injured employees coming within the class entitled to receive it without cost to them—it was engaged in dispensing a charity, and, under such circumstances, Dr. Webb would not be the agent of the company, nor would he be performing or transacting a business of the company. Therefore it would not be liable for his negligence in the discharge of his duty as surgeon.

Although the fund was accumulated in the treasury of the company for charitable purposes and the company was charged with the duty of dispensing it for such purpose, yet, if in fact the contract with



Dr. Webb was made by the company in order to promote its own interest by the administration of the trust fund and it had that effect, he was the agent of the company, and it should be held liable for his negligence. Upon the face of the contract, it appears to provide the most practical method by which the trust fund could be applied to the purposes for which it was accumulated. The contract was made with a physician who was required to do those things which the sick and injured would need to have done for them, and the entire fund received by the railroad company was devoted to execution of the contract and the accomplishing of the purpose to which it was intended to be devoted. The contract did not require Dr. Webb to do anything for the railroad company in connection with the discharge of his duties, nor, indeed, does it appear from the terms of that instrument or the attending circumstances that by the performance of it the business of the railroad company was in any manner affected, or that Dr. Webb, in the discharge of his duties, was in any manner serving the railroad. In order to hold the railroad company liable under such circumstances, it must be shown in some way, or it must appear from the facts and circumstances, that in truth and in fact the railroad company used the trust fund by means of the contract to its own advantage. We find nothing in the facts found by the court of civil appeals which would indicate that any business of the company could be promoted, hindered, or delayed either by having the hospital or by its nonexistence. It is true that the company reserved the right to terminate the contract, but that was eminently proper, so that, in case Dr. Webb failed to carry out the good purpose of the parties, another arrangement could be made. All that has been done by the company is consistent with a desire to faithfully carry out the purpose of its employees in creating the fund. We can not attribute to the company motives not indicated by its acts, nor proved by the evidence.

The honorable court of civil appeals erred in reversing the judgment of the district court. It is ordered that the judgment of the court of civil appeals be reversed, and that the judgment of the district court be affirmed.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RELATION OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE—INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—QUESTIONS FOR JURY—FEAR OF DISCHARGE—SAFE PLACE TO WORK—*Jewell v. Arkansas City Bolt & Nut Co. et al.*, *Supreme Court of Missouri*, 132 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 703.—On December 9, 1902, Jesse Jewell was employed by the company named as a catcher in a rolling mill and suffered injury by the alleged negligence of the company and of one Sturges, and action was brought against the company and Sturges for a recovery of damages for the injury. It was Jewell's duty to stand near certain rolls used for the reduction of the size of bars of heated iron and catch them with tongs and return them through other rolls for a continuation of the process. After a certain stage had been reached the rods were bent in a half circle within which the workman stood, so that while one end of the rod

would be moving outward toward the workman the other would be passing back through the rolls in the opposite direction. It was in evidence that it was a custom in rolling mills where this method was practiced to pass the rod around a fixed iron post so that in case of accident the employee standing within the semicircle would not be caught by the hot rod. In the mill in question, however, instead of a fixed post, a heavy iron spindle was set, not fixed, and supported only by its own weight so that if sufficient force were applied it could be thrown over. Jewell complained of this arrangement as unsafe, but was told that other men worked in that position and if he did not care to do so he knew what he could do. There was also a provision of a pair of shears hung near the rolls for use in trimming splintered or ragged portions of the rod which might be unsafe and cause injury if allowed to pass through the rolls. The shears were in a defective condition and were needed for use near the end of the shift on which Jewell was working. He called the attention of his boss to the defective condition, but was told that it was near quitting time and that they would go ahead. The defective rod was passed through the rolls untrimmed, and caught and pulled the spindle over against Jewell, causing an injury to his leg which ultimately necessitated amputation.

In the circuit court of Jackson County, at the close of the plaintiff's evidence, the defendants asked for a peremptory instruction directing the jury to find in their behalf. This instruction the court granted, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Jewell then filed a motion for a new trial, which was granted, and from the order granting a new trial the defendants appealed to the supreme court of the State. The supreme court affirmed the order granting a new trial on grounds that appear in the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Woodson and is in part as follows:

The first insistence made by counsel for appellant company is that the relation of master and servant did not exist between it and the respondent; and for that reason it is not liable to him in any sum for the injuries of which he complains. That insistence is predicated upon the contention that the record shows that appellant Sturges was an independent contractor, employed by the company to manufacture the iron bars mentioned in the evidence, and to deliver them to it in a finished condition, without any authority or control on its part over said Sturges. If that is true, then the respondent was not an employee of the company, but was an employee of Sturges. In that case the doctrine of respondeat superior would not apply, and the company would not be liable in this case for any fault or neglect on the part of Sturges. (*Hilsdorf v. St. Louis*, 45 Mo. 94, 100 Am. Dec. 352; *Barry v. St. Louis*, 17 Mo. 121.) While that contention of counsel correctly states an abstract legal proposition, yet the trouble we are confronted with in applying that rule to the case at bar is the fact that the evidence also tends to show that Sturges was an employee and a vice principal of the appellant company. That being true, the

evidence presented a question of fact for the jury to determine, and it could not be reached by a peremptory instruction. This is elementary, and a citation of authorities in support thereof would be a supererogation of labor. We therefore hold that the trial court erred in giving the peremptory instruction.

It is next insisted by counsel for both appellants that respondent is not entitled to recover from either of them, regardless of the relation that existed between them, for the reason that respondent's injuries were due to the dangers incident to his employment, which he assumed by accepting employment from them. It is elementary that a servant by entering the service of the master assumes all dangers incident to that service, and, when injured in consequence thereof, he can not recover damages from the master on account of such injuries. While this rule is plain and easily understood, yet its application to particular cases has been a great source of trouble and annoyance to both the bench and bar of this State and elsewhere. Much of this confusion could be obviated if the terms of the rule itself should be constantly borne in mind; that is, that the servant by entering the employment of the master assumes all risks which are incident to that employment, but he assumes none other. The carelessness and negligence of the master are in no sense incident to the servant's employment. The servant can neither by express [n]or by implied contract release the master from liability for injuries sustained in consequence of the master's negligence. [Cases cited.] So, in discussing this rule and its application to a concrete case, great care should be exercised in ascertaining whether or not the injury complained of was due to dangers incident to the servant's employment, or was it the result of the master's negligence. If due to the former, then a recovery should be denied; but, if caused by the latter, then a recovery should be allowed. In the case at bar what was the proximate cause of the injury? Clearly it was the failure of the company to maintain the iron post described in the petition. If it had been there, it would have been a physical impossibility for respondent to have sustained the injuries of which he complains. That being true, then the question presents itself: Was the company negligent in failing to maintain the post at the place and in the manner stated in the petition? In order to properly determine this question, we must consult the evidence bearing upon that question. It is undisputed that the appellant company owned the entire plant in question, and had exclusive control over every department thereof, including the rolling mills. That is (whatever may have been the relation that existed between the appellant company and Sturges, whether that of contractor or vice principal), the company had possession of and control over the building in which the mill was located as well as the mill itself, including the engines, boilers, and machinery connected therewith. The company also operated the entire plant, including the mill, and made all necessary repairs throughout all of the departments of the plant. Under this view of the case, the company's undertaking to and furnishing the place where and the instrumentalities with which the work was to be performed, the law imposed upon it the duty to exercise ordinary care in seeing that the place where Sturges and his assistants were to work, and that the instrumentalities with which they were to labor were reasonably safe for that purpose, even though it be conceded that Sturges was an independent contractor.

And, since it is practically undisputed that respondent was injured in consequence of the absence of the post, we may drop the question of independent contractor, and proceed to the consideration of the question, Was it negligence on the part of the company for having failed to furnish and maintain the post in question? The evidence of the respondent upon this question was contradictory of, and in direct conflict with, that of the appellants. This presented a question of fact for the jury; and the trial court should have, under proper instructions, submitted it to the jury. The moment the master's negligence enters into the cause of the servant's injury then at that moment the negligence of the master withdraws the doctrine of assumption of risks, or, probably more correctly speaking, the doctrine of assumption of risk does not then apply to injuries caused by such conduct of the master. See cases previously cited. Whenever there is a conflict in the evidence, as here, it is error for the trial court to give a peremptory instruction to the jury to find for either party, but should submit the issues to the jury for determination under proper instructions. We are therefore of the opinion that the circuit court erred in giving the peremptory instruction to find for the appellants.

Counsel for appellants also contend that respondent was guilty of such contributory negligence as should bar his right to a recovery. This contention is based upon the facts that the record shows that respondent knew of the absence of the safety post mentioned, and that he was aware of the danger incident to its absence, for the reason that he complained to Sturges of its absence, and told him that he did not like to work around the mill without the post. To that protest, Sturges replied that the other men did not object to working without it, and if he, the respondent, did not wish to do likewise, he knew what he could do, meaning that he could quit the work. It is upon that state of the record counsel for appellants contend that the court should, as it did by giving the peremptory instruction, declare as a matter of law that respondent was not entitled to a recovery. In approaching this proposition, it is well to bear in mind some of the elementary principles of law governing contributory negligence. In the first place, ordinarily, contributory negligence is a defense which must be charged in the answer and established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence to the reasonable satisfaction of the jury. It is also equally well settled in this State that when the peril of the servant in the performance of his duty is augmented by the negligence of the master, and the servant, if knowing that the master has been thus negligent, and that such negligence has rendered the performance of his duty more hazardous, continues in the performance of that duty, the question of contributory negligence then arises, and not a question of assumption of risk.

The latest case in this State to which my attention has been called which discusses contributory negligence and the law applicable thereto is the case of *George v. Railroad*, 225 Mo. 412, 125 S. W. 210, where it is said: "But if the servant incurs the risks of place and machinery, which, though dangerous, is not so much so as to threaten immediate injury, or where it is reasonable to suppose that it may be safely used or occupied with great skill and care, the mere knowledge of the defects on the servant's part will not defeat a recovery. Negligence on the part of the servant in such cases does not necessarily

arise from this knowledge of the defect, but is a question of fact, to be determined by the jury from such knowledge and all other facts and circumstances shown by the evidence." After a careful reading of this evidence we are unable to see how any disinterested, fair-minded man could say that the dangers from working about the mill without the post were so glaring and obvious that a reasonably prudent person would not attempt to work thereat, especially in view of the fact that numerous other employees had for years worked there under the same conditions, and that, too, without sustaining any injury on account of that peril.

There is still another reason why the court should not have declared as a matter of law that respondent was guilty of contributory negligence; and that is, when respondent complained of the absence of a fixed post and of the use of the device furnished by appellants in lieu thereof, he was told by Sturges that others worked with the appliances furnished, and that, if he did not want to do so, he could quit. In *Rigsby v. Oil Well Supply Co.*, 115 Mo. App. 322, 91 S. W., loc. cit. 467, it is said: \* \* \* "A servant has a right to agree to use implements which are not in perfect order, if he desires. To hold otherwise abridges unnecessarily the freedom of contract. On the other hand, courts should be careful about presuming that a servant accepts a particular risk, unless the conclusion is inevitable. Whether he freely consented to the risk or was constrained in some manner, such as fear of losing employment, is a question for the jury." "If a danger is not so absolute or imminent that injury must almost necessarily result from obedience to an order, and the servant obeys the order and is injured, the master will not afterwards be allowed to defend himself on the ground that the servant ought not to have obeyed the order." (1 *Labatt on Master and Servant*, sec. 439, p. 1241.) In the case of *Richmond & D. Railroad Co. v. Norment*, 84 Va., 172, 4 S. E. 214, it is said: "The third instruction of the defendant is to the effect that an employer is released from all liability for negligence, although aware of its continued existence, if the injured employee continued to work for him after he knew of the negligent and dangerous manner in which the employer allowed his business to be conducted. It was palpably improper. It is sanctioned neither by reason, justice, nor law. The usual and legal duty of every employer is to provide all means and appliances reasonably necessary for the safety of those in his employment. It is a cruel, an unhuman doctrine that the employer, though he is aware that his own negligence to furnish the proper safeguards for the lives and limbs of those in his employment, puts them in constant hazard of danger, is not to be held accountable to those employees who, serving him under such circumstances, are injured by his negligent acts and omissions, if the injured parties, after themselves becoming cognizant of the peril occasioned by their employer's negligent way of conducting his business, continue in his employment and receive his pay, though they may be virtually compelled to remain by the stern necessity of earning the daily food essential to keep away starvation itself."

Now, if we apply the rule before stated, which is so well settled in this State and elsewhere, we must hold that respondent did not voluntarily assume the perils caused by the absence of the post, and that his conduct in remaining at his post of duty under the circumstances detailed in evidence was not such as to have warranted the trial court

in declaring as a matter of law that he was guilty of such contributory negligence as would bar his right of recovery. Under the evidence disclosed by this record, the court should have submitted, under proper instructions, the question of contributory negligence to the jury. Because of the errors before mentioned, we are clearly of the opinion that the action of the circuit court in giving the peremptory instruction on behalf of the appellant company was reversible error, and for that reason that court properly sustained respondent's motion for a new trial.

It is finally insisted by counsel for appellant Sturges that the action of the trial court in giving the peremptory instruction in his behalf was proper, even though it should be conceded or held that said action of the court was erroneous in so far as it related to the appellant company, and for that reason the subsequent action of the court in granting a new trial as to him was erroneous. This insistence is predicated upon the contention that he was an employee and foreman of the appellant company, having had charge of the milling department, and that the evidence fails to show that he was guilty of any positive wrong or malfeasance toward respondent. If that contention is true, then clearly Sturges would not be liable to respondent, for the law is well settled in this State that the foreman is not liable in damages for personal injuries sustained by a servant of the master in consequence of the foreman's nonfeasance or mere neglect of duty. [Cases cited.] The difficulty with this contention of appellant Sturges is the evidence not only tends to show that he was guilty of misfeasance toward respondent, but also that he was an independent contractor in manufacturing the iron bars mentioned in the evidence, and that, in consequence of his negligence, respondent sustained the injuries complained of. We will discuss this phase of the case under three subdivisions: First. There was evidence introduced which tended to show that Sturges ordered respondent to perform his duties as catcher or quit his job, when informed of the existence of the peril caused by the absence of the protecting post, mentioned in the evidence. So ordering respondent into such a place of danger, if it was a dangerous place, was a positive wrong or misfeasance on the part of Sturges, even though it be conceded that he was not an independent contractor, but simply an employee representing the appellant company in the mill department. For that wrong, if wrong it was, he is jointly liable with the company to respondent for the injuries sustained by him in consequence thereof. Second. If Sturges was an independent contractor, manufacturing the bars mentioned, as there was evidence tending to show, then he would be liable to respondent, if the jury should find that it was true, as the evidence further tended to prove, that the piles of iron of which the billets were made were negligently constructed. Third. If Sturges was such independent contractor, and that he negligently failed to trim the ends of the bars when needed, as there was evidence tending to show, and that in consequence thereof the bar which injured respondent caught in the rollers, and in consequence thereof he was injured, then he would be liable in this cause. This would be true whether the shears were out of order or not, for the reason that he had no right to run a bar in that condition through the rollers, and that was true whether the shears were out of order or not. In passing it might be well to state

that if Sturges was an independent contractor, as contended by appellant company, then it would not be liable to respondent for any injuries sustained by him in consequence of the facts mentioned in subdivisions 2 and 3, for the reason that they were caused by acts over which the company had no control. We are therefore of the opinion that the court properly granted a new trial as to Sturges also.

For the foregoing reason, the judgment should be and the same is hereby affirmed.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—RIGHT TO WITHHOLD SERVICE—BOYCOTT—ACTION FOR DAMAGES—*Meier v. Speer, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 132 Southwestern Reporter, page 989.*—John Carbaugh, a contractor in the city of Fort Smith, Ark., had secured a contract for the building of a factory and undertook to procure the services of one O'Neal, a stone contractor, to lay the foundation of the building. O'Neal refused to take the contract for the reason that the masons in his employ would not work on the building if Carbaugh was to erect the superstructure. Carbaugh alleged that his failure to secure the necessary assistance in constructing the building caused him a loss of \$2,500. Carbaugh was also a manufacturer of brick and had arranged for the sale of brick for certain buildings, but the sale was not consummated because members of the bricklayers' union informed their employers that they would not work the brick if purchased from Carbaugh. Carbaugh estimated his damages on this account at the sum of \$500 and sued Meier, president of the stone masons' union, McCauley, its secretary, and one Riddick, secretary of the bricklayers' union, to recover damages in the amount of \$3,000. Carbaugh subsequently died and the suit was prosecuted by C. E. Speer, his administrator. The unions had a rule requiring their members to work only for employers who employed union labor exclusively. Carbaugh was considered by the unions as unfair because he employed nonunion laborers and refused to employ only union labor. In summing up the evidence, Judge Wood, who delivered the opinion of the court, said that "the testimony as a whole shows conclusively that Meier had no personal ill will or animosity against Carbaugh, nor did any of the other appellants, their sole reason for refusing to lay the foundation for their employer, O'Neal, on a building the superstructure of which was to be erected by Carbaugh was that Carbaugh employed to do his work nonunion labor, and would not employ exclusively union labor." Carbaugh alleged a conspiracy to cripple and destroy his business and a boycott against the use of his brick. No official boycott, however, had been declared by the unions against Carbaugh. It was attempted, but was "ruled out of order, and no attention paid to it at all." A verdict was returned in Carbaugh's favor in the circuit court of Sebastian County

in the sum of \$2,233, whereupon the defendants appealed and secured a reversal of the decision of the lower court, as appears from the following quotation taken from the opinion of the supreme court:

The court should have directed a verdict in favor of appellants. We do not discover any evidence in the record of a conspiracy upon their part to injure the business of Carbaugh. No attempt was made by them either individually or collectively to dissuade O'Neal, for whom they were working, from entering into the contract with Carbaugh to lay the foundation of the Fort Smith Biscuit Company's factory. Nor does the evidence show any effort upon the part of these appellants to prevent Zimmerman from buying brick from Carbaugh. Certainly there is no evidence in this record that these appellants severally, or in combination, used any violence, or any threats, intimidation, or coercion of any character, whereby to prevent Carbaugh from securing the contract to build the factory for the Fort Smith Biscuit Company, nor from securing the contract for the sale of brick to Zimmerman for the Fort Smith Supply & Construction Company. Giving the evidence its strongest probative force in favor of appellee, it only warrants the conclusion that appellants had agreed among themselves, as members of union labor organizations, that they would not work for Carbaugh because he was on what they term the "unfair list;" that is, he employed nonunion men when he could get union men for the same work.

There is no evidence that the union labor organizations took any official action towards "boycotting" Carbaugh because of his attitude towards union labor. On the contrary, the evidence is that such action was "attempted, but ruled out of order." There is no evidence of any conspiracy or confederation among appellants to injure Carbaugh's business by boycotting him; i. e., by threatening injury to the trade, business, or occupation of those who might have or who intended to have business relations with him. True, O'Neal testified that but for the interference of the stonemasons' union and some of its members, Meier and McCauley, he would have put in the foundation for John Carbaugh, but he further testified to the facts which, in his mind, constituted the interference, which were that Meier and McCauley said, when he asked them about it, that they and the members of the stonemasons' union would not work for him in laying the foundation of the biscuit company factory if Carbaugh should have the contract to build the superstructure. He testified that these men had been in his employ 12 or 15 years; that he did not wish to change his men with the job; "that it would have put him in bad standing; and that he would have been in the same place Carbaugh is, had he done so." But the conclusion of the witness O'Neal as to what might have been his standing with union labor and what might have been the effect upon his business, had he accepted the contract and laid the foundation for Carbaugh with other than union labor, is not based upon any evidence in this record showing that appellants by any word or act on their part threatened him with any such consequences as he says he apprehended. The language employed by them certainly contained no element of intimidation or coercion, and the evidence does not disclose that in the manner of its use appellants intended that it should have the effect to intimidate or coerce O'Neal into refusing to take the contract from Carbaugh.



O'Neal's apprehensions, therefore, so far as the evidence shows, were groundless. There is no evidence that appellants endeavored to coerce O'Neal in any way. They made no threats whatever against his business. They did not even say that they would abandon his employment in the future if he took the contract to lay the foundation for Carbaugh. All they did was simply to tell him upon his own inquiry and at a meeting had at his instance that they would not work for him in laying the stone foundation if Carbaugh got the contract to do the brickwork on the superstructure. There is no testimony that the contract of appellants, either individually or in concert, caused Zimmerman to refuse to buy brick from Carbaugh to build the houses for the Fort Smith Supply & Construction Company.

The fact that Glenn, who was a member of the brick masons' union, told Zimmerman that the bricklayers' union would not use Carbaugh's brick, and that Zimmerman would not buy the brick of Carbaugh because of what Glenn said, does not connect appellants in any manner with that transaction. It is not shown that Glenn was authorized to speak for appellants, and they were therefore not responsible for what he said. After a careful analysis of the evidence our opinion is that the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from it is that appellants agreed among themselves that they would not do any work for Carbaugh because "he was on what they termed the 'unfair list'—that is, he employed nonunion men when he could get union men" to do the same work, and because he refused to employ union men to the exclusion of all others; that the reason appellants had this understanding among themselves was because they were members of labor unions, one of the rules of which required its members, under a penalty, to work for only those who employed exclusively union labor; that appellants joined the union and adhered to the rule in the instant case, primarily for the promotion of their own interest, and not for the purpose of injuring Carbaugh, except as he might be injured incidentally by adherence to the rule which was made solely for the benefit and protection of the members of the union to which the appellants belonged; that appellants had no ill will against Carbaugh, and refused to work for him or his intended subcontractor solely because of his (Carbaugh's) attitude toward union labor; that appellants in their refusal to work for Carbaugh, or one whom he might employ, used no intimidation or coercion of any character in order to dissuade others from working for or patronizing him.

The principles of law applicable to the above facts are few, simple, and well established. Mr. Martin in his recent work on the *Modern Law of Labor Unions* at page 103, section 67, gives a correct definition of "boycott" as follows: "A combination to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse, by threats that, unless those others do so, the combination will cause similar loss to them, or by the use of such means as will inflict bodily harm on them, or such intimidation as will put them in fear of bodily harm." He further says (same page, sec. 69): "Intimidation and coercion are essential elements of a boycott. It must appear that the means used are threatening, and intended to overcome the will of others, and compel them to do or refrain from doing that which they would or would not otherwise have done"—citing many cases in note. While violence or the threats thereof

frequently accompany a boycott, yet it is not essential that physical force, or the threat thereof, be present in order to constitute a boycott. But the things done or the words spoken must be "intended and naturally tend to overcome the will of others," and to induce them to do or not to do the things which those in the combination desire. (Martin on the Modern Law of Labor Unions, p. 104, sec. 69, and cases cited.)

As we have stated, there is nothing in the conduct of appellants toward O'Neal that would constitute a boycott by them against Carbaugh. It was not proved that they were under any contract with O'Neal for a definite time to do stonemason work for anyone whom he might designate. In the absence of a contract appellants had the absolute right, no public duty forbidding, to prescribe the terms upon which they would work for Carbaugh, O'Neal, or anyone else. They had the right to refuse to work unless these terms were accepted and contractual relations were thereby created. This appellants had the right to do severally or in combination, in the union or out of it. So long as appellants, either individually or collectively through their labor unions, directed their efforts solely to the control of their own labor and to formulating plans for bettering its condition, and to prescribing the terms upon which it might be had, that would not interfere illegally with the rights of others, they were within the bounds of the law. For the right of every man in this country to dispose of his own labor as he chooses, so long as he does not contravene any duty to the public nor interfere with the legal rights of others, is both fundamental and axiomatic. What appellants could lawfully do acting singly they could lawfully do conjointly, each and all having a like interest to conserve and promote. Every case must rest upon its own facts, and we are of the opinion that under the peculiar facts presented by this record, the conduct of appellants could not be held to be a conspiracy or a boycott to injure Carbaugh under any of the divergent views expressed by any of the courts or judges.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—RULES—EXPULSION OF MEMBERS—REGULATION BY COURTS—*Crutcher v. Easter Division, No. 321, of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, Court of Appeals of Missouri, 132 Southwestern Reporter, page 307.*—L. F. Crutcher was a member of division No. 30 of the Order of Railway Conductors, which division was, on December 29, 1908, deprived of its charter by the action of the chief officer of the order, the president of the Grand Division. The effect of the dissolution of this subordinate division was to make all members of that division members of the Grand Division until the end of the succeeding year unless they should sooner apply for membership in another local division and be accepted therein. Crutcher applied for membership in division No. 321 and was accepted as a member at a regular meeting by a majority vote. It appeared subsequently that Crutcher and others were present at the meeting at which this election was held, having obtained the password in some way not provided for and practiced

by the order. The president of the order, on ascertaining these facts, notified the local division that the proceedings of the meeting at which Crutcher was elected to membership were illegal and void, by reason of the presence of unauthorized persons in the lodge room during the meeting. Shortly thereafter charges were preferred against Crutcher, and an order was granted local division No. 151 to try him on these charges. The date of the trial was fixed for July 26, 1909, and Crutcher was informed thereof. Under the rules of the order, when a member is summoned to be tried upon a charge which if found to be true would result in his expulsion, and he fails to appear to answer to the charge, he may be expelled for contempt. Crutcher failed to appear at the time set and was therefore expelled for such failure. However, three days prior to the time of the trial Crutcher brought an action for an injunction against division No. 321 to restrain its officers from refusing him admission to the lodge meetings and from interfering with his rights and privileges as a member of that division.

The order conducted a form of mutual benefit insurance in which Crutcher had a policy, and under the rules of the order this policy would expire within six months from the date of his expulsion unless he should sooner be reinstated or file with the president an appeal from the decision of expulsion. The right of appeal lay also to the Grand Division from any order of the president in cases other than the expulsion of a member. At the trial of this case Crutcher's bill was dismissed and he appealed to the court of appeals. This court reviewed the evidence and found that the president had acted in accordance with the rules and practice of the order for a number of years, and stated that if the president's action in declaring him not a member of lodge No. 321 was wrong, Crutcher had, under the rules above stated, a right of appeal within the order to correct the president's mistake. Crutcher had not seen fit to follow this procedure, but instead asked the court to compel the division in which he claimed membership to ignore the president's orders and recognize him as still a member.

Judge Cox, who delivered the opinion of the court, having stated the above facts, said:

The courts will not undertake to regulate the internal affairs of voluntary associations. It is only when property rights are involved that the courts take jurisdiction at all, and in the exercise of that jurisdiction will only pass upon questions affecting the internal affairs of the association in so far as it becomes necessary to protect the property rights directly involved, and if it shall appear that the party has a complete remedy within the society as provided by its laws, either by appeal or otherwise, the courts will not undertake to adjudicate those matters until he has exhausted his remedy within the association.

In this case the property rights of the plaintiff are not directly involved. If the president's action in annulling the proceedings of division No. 321 were wrong, plaintiff was not, by said action, deprived of his policy or any property rights therein. If the president was acting without jurisdiction so that his action and the action of the lodge following it in refusing to recognize plaintiff as a member were entirely void and of no effect, then plaintiff was, and still is, a member of local division No. 321, and all he would have to do to protect his rights in his insurance policy would be to tender his dues to the local division and offer to pay any assessments that might be made by the insurance department. Had he done this, his policy could have been kept alive indefinitely, and it was not necessary for him to go into court to force local division No. 321 to permit him to participate in the lodge meetings and to formally recognize him as a member in order to protect his rights under his policy. We hold, however, that the president did have jurisdiction to declare the proceedings of May 10, 1909, void, and the question as to whether he exercised that jurisdiction in a regular or irregular way could have been finally settled by an appeal by plaintiff to the Grand Division. Having neglected to take an appeal, he is bound by the action of the president and the local division No. 321, and his cause of action must fail.

# INDEX TO BULLETIN NO. 93.

	Page.
Austria, hours of labor of men, women, and children in factories in.....	571-606
<i>(See also, Factories in Austria.)</i>	
Building trades:	
Hours of labor—	
United States.....	512, 513
United States and England and Wales compared.....	513, 514
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	563-565
Rates of wages—	
United States.....	503-506, 509
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510, 511
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	560-563
Chile, conditions of labor in the saltpeter industry, report on.....	607-611
Cost of living in England and Wales, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States.....	557-570
Cost in each country of commodities consumed per week in British workman's family.....	569, 570
Data collected in each country, summary of.....	559
Hours of labor in the building, engineering, and printing trades, by countries.....	563-565
Rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades, by countries.....	560-563
Rents of working-class dwellings in each country, by size of dwelling.....	565, 566
Retail prices of commodities paid by working classes in each country.....	566-569
Cost of living of the working classes in the principal industrial cities of the United States.....	500-556
British and American budgets compared.....	534-536
Classification of family budgets—	
by nationalities.....	537
by occupations.....	538
Food, quantity of, consumed weekly.....	531, 542-550
Food, weekly expenditure for.....	540, 544, 550
Income per family—	
United States.....	536-550
United States and England and Wales compared.....	551-555
Hours of labor of working classes.....	512-514
Rates of wages—	
United States.....	502-510
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510-512
Rents of working-class dwellings.....	515-517
Retail prices of commodities paid by working classes.....	517-536
Scope of the investigation.....	501, 502
Size of family and average weekly earnings and income.....	539
Summary of conclusions.....	555, 556
Decisions of courts affecting labor:	
Antitrust law of Mississippi—penalties—jurisdiction—constitutionality.....	633, 634
Breach of contract of employment—accord and satisfaction.....	654-657
Combinations in restraint of trade—antitrust law—constitutionality—penalties—jurisdiction.....	633, 634
Contractors' bonds—protection of wages—public work.....	653, 654
Employer and employee—contract—breach—accord and satisfaction—necessary elements.....	654-657
Employers' advances—contract with intent to defraud—peonage—constitutionality of statute.....	634-639
Employers' liability—	
fear of discharge—assumption of risk—contributory negligence.....	661-667
injuries by fellow servants—"initiation" of new employees.....	657, 658
injury of employee being transported to place of employment.....	658, 659
mine regulations—disobedience by employers—assumption of risk—negligence of licensed employees.....	639-641
railroad companies—fellow-servant act—constitutionality.....	641-644
railroad companies—fellow-servant act—death—survival of action.....	641
railroad companies—relief benefits—receipt not a bar in suits for damages—construction of statute.....	644-649
railway relief fund—malpractice—charities.....	659-661
relation of employer and employee—Independent contractors—assumption of risk—contributory negligence—questions for jury—fear of discharge—safe place to work.....	661-667
safe place to work—assumption of risk—contributory negligence.....	661-667
Employment of women—hours of labor—constitutionality of statute—police power.....	649, 650
Garnishment of wages—class legislation—constitutionality of statute.....	650-652
Labor organizations—	
right to withhold service—boycott—damages.....	667-670
rules—expulsion of members—regulation by courts.....	670-672
Payment of wages—wages as preferred claims—assignment of rights.....	653
Peonage—employers' advances—constitutionality of statute.....	634-639
Public work—protection of laborers and material men—contractors' bonds.....	653, 654
Wages as preferred claims—assignment of rights.....	653
Digest of recent foreign statistical publications:	
Chile—	
Conditions of labor in the saltpeter industry.....	607-611
Finland—	
Employment in business offices and in mercantile establishments.....	611-615

Digest of recent foreign statistical publications—Concluded.	Page.
Germany—	
Relief work in Düsseldorf during the winter of 1908-9.....	616-621
Women's organizations.....	622-626
Italy—	
Housing conditions among public administration employees in Rome and among railway employees in Rome and in other cities.....	626-631
Sweden—	
Employment of alien laborers.....	632
Early closing on Saturday and on days preceding holidays in factories in Austria.....	606
Employees, number of, in factories in Austria.....	574-580
Employment of women and young persons in factories in Austria.....	578-580
Engineering trades:	
Hours of labor—	
United States.....	513
United States compared with England and Wales.....	513, 514
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	563-565
Rates of wages in—	
United States.....	503, 507-509
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510, 511
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	560-563
England and Wales:	
Hours of labor in the building, engineering, and printing trades compared with the United States.....	513, 514
Income, family, and cost of living of the working classes, compared with the United States.....	551-555
Prices, retail, of commodities paid by working classes compared with the United States.....	531-536
Rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades compared with the United States.....	510-512
Rents of working-class dwellings, compared with the United States.....	516, 517
Wages, rates of, compared with the United States.....	510-512
Factories in Austria:	
Early closing on Saturday and on days preceding holidays.....	606
Employees, number of.....	574-580
Employment of women and young persons in.....	578-580
Hours of labor—	
by size of establishment.....	593-595
in establishments in urban and rural districts.....	590-598
in establishments not operating continuously.....	583-598
in establishments operating continuously.....	598-601
legal regulations concerning.....	571-574
Night work in.....	580-583
Rest periods in establishments—	
Not operating continuously.....	602, 603
Operating continuously.....	604, 605
Finland, employment in business offices and in mercantile establishments, report on.....	611-616
Food:	
Expenditure, weekly, for, by working classes in the United States.....	540, 544, 550
Quantity of, consumed weekly by working classes in the United States.....	531, 542-550
Germany:	
Relief work in Düsseldorf during the winter of 1908-9, report on.....	616-621
Women's organizations, report on.....	622-626
Hours of labor in factories in Austria. (See Factories in Austria.)	
Hours of labor in the building, engineering, and printing trades in the United States compared with England and Wales.....	513, 514
(See also, Cost of living in England and Wales, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States.)	
Income of family and cost of living of working classes:	
United States.....	536-550
United States and England and Wales compared.....	551-555
Italy, housing conditions among public administration employees in Rome and among railway employees in Rome and in other cities, report on.....	626-631
Night work in factories in Austria.....	580-583
Prices, retail, of commodities paid by working classes:	
United States.....	517-531
United States and England and Wales compared.....	531-536
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	566-570
Prices, wholesale, 1890 to 1910.....	309-499
Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910 (average for 1890-1899).....	347-349, 412-464
Changes in prices of articles, by per cent of increase or decrease.....	353, 357
Commodities classified by markets for which secured and as to frequency of quotation.....	337, 338
Explanation of tables.....	334-361
Influences affecting prices.....	333
Monthly actual and relative prices of commodities in 1910 (average for 1890-1899).....	347-349, 412-464
Monthly relative prices in 1910.....	358-361, 465-499
Prices of commodities:	
January to December, 1910.....	334-346, 362-411
1910 compared with 1909.....	309-317
1910, and December, 1910, compared with previous years back to 1890.....	317-327
relative, by months, January, 1900, to December, 1910.....	327-332
relative, of certain groups of related articles, 1890 to December, 1910.....	358-361
Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1910.....	349-361, 465-499
Prices, wholesale, of specified commodities, 1890 to 1910:	
Acid, muriatic and sulphuric.....	406, 407, 457, 458, 495
Alcohol.....	406, 456, 495
Alum.....	406, 456, 495
Apples, evaporated.....	373, 420, 469
Augers.....	394, 443, 459

INDEX TO BULLETIN NO. 93.

III

Prices, wholesale, of specified commodities, 1890 to 1910—Continued.

	Page.
Axes.....	395, 443, 489
Bacon.....	374, 422, 471
Bags.....	381, 427, 474
Barb wire.....	395, 444, 486
Bar iron.....	395, 443, 486
Barley.....	362, 412, 465
Beans.....	368, 416, 467
Beef.....	375, 376, 422, 423, 471
Bicarbonate of soda.....	378, 425, 472
Blankets.....	381, 385, 427, 428, 432, 474, 477
Boots and shoes.....	382, 428, 474
Bread, crackers.....	368, 416, 467
Bread, loaf.....	368, 416, 417, 467
Brick.....	401, 450, 491
Brimstone.....	406, 457, 495
Broadcloths.....	382, 429, 475
Buckwheat flour.....	372, 419, 469
Butter.....	369, 417, 468
Butts.....	395, 444, 486
Cabbage.....	380, 426
Calico.....	382, 429, 475
Candles.....	392, 440, 484
Canned goods.....	370, 417, 418
Carbonate of lead.....	401, 451, 491
Carpets.....	383, 429, 475
Cashmere.....	391, 438, 439, 482
Cattle, steers.....	362, 412, 466
Cement.....	401, 451, 491
Cheese.....	370, 418, 468
Chisels.....	395, 444, 489
Cloths and clothing.....	381-392, 427-440, 474-483
Coal, anthracite.....	392, 393, 440, 441, 484
Coal, bituminous.....	393, 441, 442, 484
Codfish.....	371, 419, 468
Coffee.....	370, 418, 468
Coke.....	394, 442, 485
Copper.....	398, 444, 487
Copper wire.....	396, 445, 487
Corn.....	363, 412, 465
Corn, canned.....	370, 417
Corn meal.....	374, 422, 470
Cornstarch.....	378, 425, 472
Cotton.....	363, 412, 465
Cotton flannels.....	383, 430, 475
Cottonseed meal.....	409, 461, 498
Cottonseed oil.....	410, 462, 498
Cotton thread.....	383, 430, 476
Cotton yarns.....	384, 430, 476
Crackers.....	368, 416, 467
Currants.....	373, 421, 470
Cutlery.....	409, 460, 461, 497
Denims.....	384, 431, 476
Door knobs.....	396, 445, 486
Doors.....	401, 451, 491
Drillings.....	384, 431, 476
Drugs and chemicals.....	406, 407, 456-458, 495
Earthenware.....	407, 458, 496
Eggs.....	371, 418, 468
Farm products.....	362-367, 412-415, 465, 466
Files.....	396, 445, 489
Fish.....	371, 419, 468
Flannels.....	383, 384, 430, 431, 475, 476
Flaxseed.....	363, 413, 465
Flour.....	372, 419, 420, 469
Food, etc.....	368-381, 416-427, 467-473
Fruit.....	373, 420, 421, 469, 470
Fuel and lighting.....	392-394, 440-443, 484, 485
Furniture.....	408, 459, 496
Glass, window.....	405, 456, 494
Glass, plate.....	403, 404, 454, 493
Glassware.....	408, 409, 460, 497
Ginghams.....	385, 431, 432, 477
Glucose.....	373, 421, 470
Glycerin.....	406, 457, 495
Grain.....	465
Hammers.....	396, 445, 489
Hams, smoked.....	376, 423, 471
Hay.....	363, 413, 465
Hemlock lumber.....	402, 451, 492
Herring.....	371, 419, 468
Hides.....	364, 413, 465
Hogs.....	364, 413, 466
Hops.....	364, 414, 465
Horse blankets.....	385, 432, 477
Horses.....	365, 414
Hostery.....	385, 432, 477
House-furnishing goods.....	407-409, 458-461, 496, 497
Iron, bar.....	395, 443, 486

	Page.
Prices, wholesale, of specified commodities, 1890 to 1910—Continued.	
Iron, pig.....	397, 398, 446, 447, 488
Jute.....	410, 462, 498
Lard.....	378, 421, 470
Lead, carbonate of.....	401, 451, 491
Lead, pig.....	397, 445, 487
Lead pipe.....	397, 446, 487
Leather.....	386, 433, 478
Lime.....	402, 452, 491
Linen shoe thread.....	386, 433, 478
Linseed oil.....	402, 452, 491
Live stock.....	374, 442, 486
Locks.....	397, 446, 486
Lumber and building materials.....	401-405, 450-456, 491-494
Mackerel.....	371, 419, 468
Malt.....	410, 462, 498
Maple lumber.....	402, 452, 492
Matches.....	394, 442, 485
Meal, corn.....	374, 422, 470
Meat.....	374-377, 422-424, 471
Metals and implements.....	394-401, 443-450, 486-490
Milk.....	377, 424, 472
Miscellaneous articles.....	409-411, 461-464, 496, 499
Molasses.....	377, 424, 472
Mules.....	365, 414
Muriatic acid.....	406, 457, 495
Mutton.....	376, 423, 471
Nails.....	397, 446, 487
Oak lumber.....	402, 452, 492
Oats.....	365, 414, 465
Onions.....	380, 427, 473
Opium.....	407, 457, 495
Overcoatings.....	386, 387, 434, 478
Oxide of zinc.....	403, 453, 493
Panama cloth.....	391, 439, 482
Paper.....	410, 462, 463, 498
Peas, canned.....	370, 418
Pepper.....	378, 425, 472
Petroleum.....	394, 442, 443, 485
Pig iron.....	397, 398, 440, 447, 488
Pine lumber.....	403, 453, 492
Planes.....	398, 447, 489
Plate glass.....	403, 404, 454, 493
Poplar lumber.....	404, 454, 493
Poplar cloth.....	391, 439, 482
Pork, salt, mess.....	377, 424, 471
Potatoes.....	381, 427, 473
Poultry, dressed.....	377, 424
Poultry, live.....	366, 414
Print cloths.....	387, 434, 478
Proof spirits.....	410, 463, 498
Prunes.....	373, 421, 470
Putty.....	404, 454, 493
Quicksilver.....	398, 447, 488
Quinine.....	407, 457, 495
Raisins.....	373, 421, 470
Rice.....	378, 424, 472
Rope.....	411, 463, 499
Rosin.....	404, 454, 493
Rubber.....	411, 463, 499
Rye.....	366, 415, 465
Rye flour.....	372, 420, 469
Salmon, canned.....	371, 419, 468
Salt.....	378, 425, 472
Saws.....	398, 399, 448, 490
Screws, wood.....	400, 450, 490
Sheep.....	366, 367, 415, 466
Sheetings.....	387, 388, 434, 435, 479
Shingles.....	404, 455, 494
Shirts.....	388, 389, 435, 436, 480
Shoes, men's.....	382, 428, 474
Shoes, women's.....	382, 428, 474
Shoe thread, linen.....	386, 433, 478
Shovels.....	399, 448, 490
Sicilian cloth.....	391, 439, 482
Silk, raw.....	389, 436, 480
Silver.....	399, 448, 488
Soap.....	411, 464, 499
Soda, bicarbonate of.....	378, 425, 472
Spelter.....	399, 448, 488
Spruce lumber.....	405, 455, 493
Starch, corn.....	378, 425, 472
Starch, laundry.....	411, 464, 499
Steel billets.....	399, 449, 488
Steel rails.....	399, 449, 489
Steel sheets.....	400, 449, 489
Steers.....	362, 412, 460
Sugar.....	379, 425, 426, 473
Sulphur.....	389, 390, 437, 481



Prices, wholesale, of specified commodities, 1890 to 1910—Concluded.	Page.
Sulphuric acid.....	407, 458, 495
Table cutlery.....	409, 460, 461, 497
Tallow.....	380, 426, 473
Tar.....	405, 455, 494
Tea.....	380, 426, 473
Thread, cotton.....	383, 430, 476
Thread, linen shoe.....	386, 433, 478
Tickings.....	390, 437, 481
Tin, pig.....	400, 449, 489
Tin plates.....	400, 449, 489
Tobacco, leaf.....	367, 415
Tobacco, plug.....	411, 464, 499
Tobacco, smoking.....	411, 464, 499
Tomatoes, canned.....	370, 418
Trouserings.....	390, 438, 481
Trowels.....	400, 450, 490
Turpentine.....	405, 455, 494
Underwear.....	390, 438, 482
Vegetables, fresh.....	380, 381, 426, 427, 473
Vinegar.....	381, 427, 473
Vises.....	400, 450, 490
Wheat.....	367, 415, 465
Wheat flour.....	372, 420, 469
Window glass.....	405, 455, 494
Wire, barb.....	395, 444, 486
Wire, copper.....	396, 445, 487
Women's dress goods.....	390, 391, 438, 439, 482
Woodenware.....	409, 461, 497
Wood screws.....	400, 450, 490
Wool.....	391, 392, 439, 440, 485
Worsted yarns.....	392, 440, 485
Yarns, cotton.....	384, 430, 476
Yarns, worsted.....	392, 440, 485
Zinc, oxide of.....	403, 453, 493
Zinc, sheet.....	401, 450, 490
(See also Prices, wholesale, 1890 to 1910.)	
<b>Printing trades:</b>	
Hours of labor in—	
United States.....	513
United States and England and Wales compared.....	513, 514
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	503-505
Rates of wages in—	
United States.....	503, 508, 509
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510, 511
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	500-503
Rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades:	
United States.....	503-510
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510-512
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	500-503
Rents of working-class dwellings:	
United States.....	515, 516
United States and England and Wales compared.....	516, 517
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	505, 506
Rest periods in factories in Austria:	
Not operating continuously.....	602, 603
Operating continuously.....	604, 605
Retail prices of commodities paid by working classes:	
United States.....	517-531
United States and England and Wales compared.....	531-536
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	506-570
Sweden, alien laborers, employment of, report on.....	632
United States:	
Cost of living of the working classes in the principal industrial cities.....	500-556
Hours of labor of working classes.....	512, 514
Housing and rents of working classes.....	515-517
Income, family, and cost of living of working classes.....	536-555
Rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades.....	503-510
Retail prices of commodities paid by working classes.....	517-536
(See also Cost of living in England and Wales, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States.)	
Wages, rates of, in the building, engineering, and printing trades:	
United States.....	503-510
United States and England and Wales compared.....	510-512
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	500-503
Working-class dwellings, rents of:	
United States.....	515, 516
United States and England and Wales compared.....	516, 517
United States and England and Wales, Germany, France, and Belgium compared.....	505, 506
Women and young persons, employment of, in factories in Austria.....	578-580



## DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

State.	Name of bureau.	Title of chief officer.	Location of bureau.
<b>UNITED STATES.</b>			
United States.....	United States Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Washington, D. C.
California.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Deputy Commissioner.	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Hartford.
Idaho.....	Bureau of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Boise.
Illinois.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Secretary.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Bureau of Statistics.....	Chief.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Bureau of Labor and Industry.....	Commissioner.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	Bureau of Industrial and Labor Sta- tistics.....	Commissioner.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Chief.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Bureau of Statistics.....	Director.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.....	Commissioner.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and In- spection.....	Commissioner.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry.....	Commissioner.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.....	Deputy Commissioner.	Lincoln.
New Hampshire.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	Chief.....	Trenton.
New York.....	Department of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Albany.
North Carolina.....	Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	Commissioner.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Department of Agriculture and La- bor.....	Commissioner.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Department of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and In- spection of Factories and Work- shops.....	Commissioner.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Chief.....	Harrisburg.
Philippine Islands.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Director.....	Manila.
Rhode Island.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Department of Agriculture, Com- merce, and Industries.....	Commissioner.....	Columbia.
Texas.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Austin.
Virginia.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.....	Commissioner.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.....	Commissioner.....	Madison.
<b>FOREIGN COUN- TRIES.</b>			
Argentina.....	Departamento Nacional del Trabajo.	Presidente.....	Buenos Aires.
Austria.....	K. K. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium.	Vorstand.....	Wien.
Belgium.....	Office du Travail (Ministère de l'In- dustrie et du Travail).	Directeur Général.....	Bruxelles.
Canada.....	Department of Labor.....	Minister of Labor.....	Ottawa.
Canada: Ontario...	Bureau of Labor (Department of Public Works)	Secretary.....	Toronto.
Chile.....	Oficina de Estadística del Trabajo... Industrystyrelsen <sup>1</sup> .....	Jefe.....	Santiago.
Finland.....	Office du Travail (Ministère du Tra- vail et de la Prévoyance Sociale).	Directeur.....	Helsingfors.
France.....	Office du Travail (Ministère du Tra- vail et de la Prévoyance Sociale).	Directeur.....	Paris.
Germany.....	Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik, Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt.	Präsident.....	Berlin.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Labor Department (Board of Trade).	Commissioner of La- bor.	London.

<sup>1</sup> Issues a bulletin of labor.

*Directory of bureaus of labor in the United States and in foreign countries—Concluded.*

State.	Name of bureau.	Title of chief officer.	Location of bureau.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—concl'd.</b>			
Italy.....	Ufficio del Lavoro (Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio).	Direttore Generale.....	Roma.
Netherlands.....	Directie van den Arbeid.....	Directeur-Generaal.....	's Gravenhage.
New South Wales..	State Labor Bureau.....	Director of Labor.....	Sydney.
New Zealand.....	Department of Labor.....	Minister of Labor.....	Wellington.
Spain.....	Instituto de Reformas Sociales.....	Secretario General.....	Madrid.
Sweden.....	Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik (Kgl. Kommerskollegii).	Direktör.....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Secrétariat Ouvrier Suisse (semiofficial).	Secrétaire.....	Zürich.
Uruguay.....	Oficina del Trabajo (Ministerio de Industrias, Trabajo é Instrucción Pública).	.....	Montevideo.
International.....	International Labor Office.....	Director.....	Basle, Switzerland.

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The sweating system, by Henry White.<sup>1</sup>
- No. 5. Convict labor.<sup>1</sup>  
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Cooperative distribution, by Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D.<sup>1</sup>
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The municipal or cooperative restaurant of Grenoble, France, by C. O. Ward.<sup>1</sup>
- No. 13. The anthracite mine laborers, by G. O. Virtue, Ph. D.<sup>1</sup>
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Income, wages, and rents in Montreal, by Herbert Brown Ames, B. A.<sup>1</sup>
- No. 15. Boarding homes and clubs for working women, by Mary S. Fergusson.<sup>1</sup>  
The trade union label, by John Graham Brooks.<sup>1</sup>
- No. 16. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.<sup>1</sup>
- No. 17. Brotherhood relief and insurance of railway employees, by E. R. Johnson, Ph. D.<sup>1</sup>  
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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin out of print.

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