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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ROYAL MEEKER, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

VOLUME VII

NUMBER 6



DECEMBER, 1918

12674

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

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"ENGINEERING REVISION" AS SEEN BY SAFETY COMMITTEES.

BY LUCIAN W. CHANEY.

The expression "engineering revision" is not yet sufficiently familiar to be used without some explanatory statement.

It has been formulated to cover all applications of engineering skill which bear upon industrial safety. It would include arrangement of buildings, the proper layout of the transportation system, the design of all machines with reference to safe operation, the provision of proper lighting, in fact, the almost endless changes and modifications which have taken place or ought to take place for safety reasons in the structure and arrangement of industrial plants.

It is more than probable that even safety men in daily contact with the steady progress of structural modification have failed to appreciate the extraordinary nature of the changes that have taken place. That the importance of this "engineering revision" in relation to the mitigation of the severity of accidents and to further progress in that direction is not fully understood is quite certain.

An attempt was made in the MONTHLY REVIEW of August, 1917,¹ to determine the importance of this factor through a study of severity rates in different departments of the iron and steel industry and of the fatalities in that industry on record in the files of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That discussion is open to criticism on two points. The data used belong in considerable part to a period in which the safety movement had not yet gotten fairly under way. It is natural to suppose that early efforts in the movement would be directed to engineering defects and that these would become steadily of less importance. The second point of criticism is that the judgment of the authors may have been faulty. They were studying records, possibly imperfect, at a time so remote from the original events that no verification of the accuracy of the records was possible. It should be said, however, that every effort was made to exclude doubtful cases.

Either of these contentions is of sufficient force to render highly desirable the examination of any other available body of data not open to these objections. The following table, therefore, embodying the experience of a large steel company for the three years ending with 1917, is of interest.

¹ "Can serious industrial accidents be eliminated?" by Lucian W. Chaney and Hugh S. Hanna in MONTHLY REVIEW of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, August, 1917, pp. 1-16. This review of the subject has now been published in two other places, namely, "Safety," the magazine of the American Museum of Safety, July-August, 1918, and Bulletin 234 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Safety Movement in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1907 to 1917.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS BY SAFETY COMMITTEES OF A STEEL COMPANY,
1915 TO 1917.

Disability of—	Number of cases of disabling accidents.			
	Preventable by—		Trade risk.	Total.
	“Engineering revision.”	Care of worker.		
Six weeks and under.....	56	973	381	1,410
Over six weeks.....	16	100	43	164
Death and major mutilation.....	39	10	19	68
Total.....	111	1,083	448	1,642
	Percentage distribution.			
Six weeks and under.....	4	69	27	100
Over six weeks.....	10	60	30	100
Death and major mutilation.....	57	15	28	100
Total.....	7	66	27	100

This company has during the past eight years very carefully considered each case involving loss of time. The table is restricted to three recent years in order not to involve conditions prior to the time when safety work became somewhat standardized.

In each plant of the company the plant safety committee, in which were included the director of safety and a group of superintendents, made a careful study of the cases as they occurred. If there were peculiar or doubtful features the safety inspectors from the director's office made a special investigation which was reported to the director and by him to the committee. In this way there was established for the consideration of the committee a reliable and exact record of the occurrence upon which to base a judgment as to the causes of the accident and as to the measures, if any, for the prevention of its recurrence.

The scrutiny did not stop there. At stated intervals the conclusions of these plant committees were taken up by the central safety committee of the company. This committee, after due consideration, would affirm the conclusion of the plant committee, return it for further evidence, or in some cases modify or reverse it.

There is probably no group of cases on record in the country which has been subjected to more exacting study before the final decision was reached.

The bearing of this compilation on the question of the importance of “engineering revision” is found in the percentage column headed “Preventable by ‘engineering revision.’”

It will be observed that of accidents causing six weeks' disability or less only 4 per cent could have been prevented, in the judgment of

the committee, by engineering methods, in cases causing over six weeks' disability 10 per cent could have been so prevented, while in cases involving death or major mutilation the percentage was 57.

It is worthy of remark that this figure, 57 per cent, is the same as that reached in the Bureau of Labor Statistics study above mentioned. The exact correspondence is of course purely a coincidence, but a very significant one. The results of this careful study, based on fresh material with full opportunity for learning all the facts before a conclusion was reached, do not differ materially from those of the earlier study of records of which no correction or amplification was possible.

The contention that prevention of minor injuries lies largely in the education of the men in correct and safe methods of work, while for the prevention of major injuries the main reliance must be upon "engineering revision," is fully sustained by the conclusions of this group of safety committees.

DEATH AND MAJOR MUTILATION.

Evidently the most important matters to be considered in this connection are death and major mutilation. The cost of these, however valued, outweighs all other injuries. It becomes, therefore, of great importance to consider with searching care the results of study of such cases by safety committees. For this reason the details of 207 cases of death and major mutilation, including the 68 cases in the table on page 2, are recorded at the end of this article. A sufficient description of each case is given to indicate the nature of the hazard involved.

The cases are grouped under three heads, as determined by the safety committees who considered them: (1) "Preventable by 'engineering revision,'" (2) "preventable by care either of injured or his fellow workers," and (3) "unavoidable trade risk."

In the opinion of the committees who passed upon them, 65 per cent of these cases were preventable by "engineering revision," 24 per cent were preventable by care of the injured person or his fellow workers, and 11 per cent were due to trade risk.

It will be observed at once that in this group of cases the committees assign to the section "preventable by 'engineering revision'" a considerably larger percentage than the 57 per cent so assigned in the earlier study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and in the case of the large iron and steel company above mentioned.

Several reasons may be given for this. The chief one doubtless is that in a considerable portion of these cases particular attention was directed to this factor, and the possibility of applying some engineering remedy was given particularly close study.

In conclusion, the following statements may be repeated as in some sense the cardinal principles of safety work:

1. The reduction of minor injury will be accomplished mainly by the education of the workers in correct and safe methods of work.

2. The reduction of death and major mutilation will result mainly from the determination and application of adequate "engineering revision."

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.

The following descriptive lists include, in addition to the 68 cases of death and major mutilation which occurred in one large steel company's plants, 139 cases drawn from other sources, making a total of 207. The classification of cases follows the judgment of the committees, and no attempt is made to modify conclusions which are in some cases obviously doubtful.

CASES PREVENTABLE BY SOME FORM OF "ENGINEERING REVISION."

Case 1.—Helper asphyxiated when he went to put stove on furnace. Pulled burner back too far. Fatal. Stop installed to prevent running burner back so far.

Case 2.—Top filler caught by elevator. He neglected to insert safety pin in starting lever, the result being that when his partner took hold of lever it moved unexpectedly. Man evidently negligent, but a safer device is possible.

Case 3.—Laborer, given permission to leave his gang for a short time, sat down on the electric rail of transfer track. Fatal. Had been warned about the rails. Track has been entirely fenced in.

Case 4.—Laborer caught between buggies when a train of buggies was pushed from the yard against the one which he was loading. Amputation of leg. Foreman did not exercise due care to see that his men were in the clear.

Case 5.—Inexperienced man working as oiler. Greasing bearing on front trucks of trolley of ore unloader. Trolley was racked back, catching head. Fatal. Recommended that machine be stopped while greasing is being done.

Case 6.—Nozzle setter was caught by molten metal when ladle of metal turned in stirrup hooks, pouring out metal which ran down into the pit side. Fatal. Trunnions have been changed so as to lower the center of gravity from 8½ inches below trunnions to 17 inches below.

Case 7.—Pipe-fitter's helper had climbed to the runway of crane to close a valve. He was caught between column and crane. Fatal. The pipe fitter was regarded as at fault in not looking out for the safety of his men when working on the crane runway.

Case 8.—Car-blocker's helper was at work under a car when engine pushed other cars against it, catching the man under the wheel. Fatal. Car blocker at fault in not putting out stop signals. Engine crew should have determined whether any one was in danger before moving cars.

Case 9.—Laborer on top of coke ovens was caught by larry car which carries the coal to the ovens. Fatal. It seems to be the case that the steam from the quenching platform blinded him and he lost his way. The committee is of the opinion that the only way to prevent such accidents is to remove the quenching from the vicinity of the ovens to a quenching station.

Case 10.—Repair man was caught by trolley of unloader when it started unexpectedly, ran to the top of the incline, broke the cables, and then slid back against the man. Fatal. This starting would have been prevented had the safety switch been pulled out and properly locked. The man had a safety padlock. The com-

mittee regard the dock management as negligent in not having called attention to the use of these padlocks.

Case 11.—Ladle liner was caught between edge of ladle and wall of shop. He had, apparently, climbed on ladle to inspect it and his weight caused it to tip over. Fatal. The committee is of the opinion that the number of foremen on this job is not sufficient to supervise the operations properly.

Case 12.—Repair man was changing insulators on the third rail at one of the batteries of a coke oven. This battery had been cut out so that the rail was dead. The car in order to get over this dead space would run at some speed and drift by. The man put his hand on the third rail while the car was bridging the gap between this battery and the next, thus making the rail alive. Fatal. Committee recommended that the cut-out be so arranged that both batteries have dead rails when it is thrown. This makes it impossible for a car to bridge over and make a supposedly dead rail alive.

Case 13.—On starting an air compressor operated by a 2,200-volt circuit the relay exploded, burning the man. Fatal. Recommended that high-voltage switches be removed from the board and that temporary steel shields be installed until removal can be accomplished.

Case 14.—Laborer cleaning up the scale car track had his wheelbarrow between the rails. Scale car struck wheelbarrow throwing man against column. Fatal. The committee feels that the management was slack at this point or the dangerous practice of putting the wheelbarrow between the rails would have been stopped.

Case 15.—Melter's helper was assisting to set the hot metal spout at the electric furnace. Was loosening crane hook from loop of spout when it suddenly came away and he lost his balance and fell to the floor, the spout tipping over on him. Fatal. The committee regards the melter foremen as responsible for failure to have some parts of the apparatus in proper order.

Case 16.—Rigger was going with his gang to work with a locomotive crane. As he walked beside the crane he suddenly stepped in front of some cars on an adjacent track and was run down. Fatal. Recommended that cranes do not move through this busy yard under their own power but be handled by the yard engines.

Case 17.—Cinder snapper was digging away cinder and iron about monkey in order to substitute a new one. The blast had been turned off when the process began but later was turned on again. Monkey blew out and gas flames burned several, one fatally. Foreman used bad judgment in turning on the blast while men were working in position to be injured if an explosion occurred.

Case 18.—Laborer was crushed by falling ingot mold flask. It fell when a crane lifted another which was on the same car. Fatal. Foreman should have seen to it that the flasks were more securely placed.

Case 19.—Craneman opening windows in monitor of merchant mill caught hold of 6,000-volt wire. Fatal. High tension wires are being removed to underground conduits.

Case 20.—Oiler knocked from platform of ore bridge by grab bucket. Fell into bin about 40 feet. Fatal. Rule made that no work shall be done on this platform when bridge is in operation.

Case 21.—Lidsman at coke ovens struck by chute on larry car. Fatal. Gas inspector who was on the car thought not to have been duly careful.

Case 22.—Craneman sitting down in his cab may have fallen asleep. He was found with his head against the hoist fuse terminals. Fatal. A guard should have been placed over the fuse blocks.

Case 23.—Switchman riding on footboard of engine was caught by a bar projecting from the pile of scrap at the side of the track. Loss of foot. Yard foreman should be more careful to keep yard clear.

Case 24.—Laborer stepped from dock wall onto flat car of slowly moving train. Just then the engineer slacked suddenly to test the coupling between two cars of the string. The jar caused man to fall under the wheels. Fatal. The man evidently crossed the track to reach a toilet. Such conveniences should not be placed where men must cross tracks in order to reach them.

Case 25.—Pipe fitter's helper sitting on a brace of the skip incline was caught when the skip came down. Fatal. The foreman had attached a sign to the controller of the skip hoist showing that it should not be operated. This was removed by some one unknown. Recommended that all levers and switches whose operation would endanger a workman shall be locked during the time the work is going on.

Cases 26-31.—Six men at work in blast furnace mains died of asphyxia when gas washer man was unable to close valve of water seal. Arrangements made to lock water seal valves when men are working in mains and additional valve will be installed in mains.

Cases 32-34.—Three masons at work on a ladle foundation in pit were fatally burned when furnace broke out. The furnace had just been rebuilt and was on its first heat. An explosion occurred within, blowing out the tap hole, and the metal poured out on the men. Rule adopted that furnaces shall not be put in operation until all repairs on them are completed.

Case 35.—Millwright caught by 1,000-pound weight to door of open hearth when bar with eye in end gave way. Fracture of leg, followed by infection. Fatal. Recommended that guards be placed around weights.

Case 36.—Laborer killed by fragment of heater which exploded in the shanty where he was eating lunch. Investigation showed that the blow-off valve was in bad condition. Recommended that better valves be installed and that they be inspected at frequent intervals.

Case 37.—Sheeter's helper was holding sheet in place on side of mill. To steady himself he was holding on to rail of crane runway. Crane came down, crushing hand. Loss of hand. This crane was not equipped with wheel guards in accordance with the company rules.

Case 38.—Laborer struck by engine and leg crushed. Fatal. On investigation it developed that the same foreman had had two other cases of fatal injury in his gang under similar circumstances and was not in the vicinity on any occasion. Recommended that, as these gangs are largely of elderly men, the foreman should exercise greater care.

Case 39.—Laborer assisting to replace derailed mold buggy. As the crane raised the buggy one of the molds fell over, catching the man's leg. Fatal. Recommended that molds be removed from derailed buggies before attempting to replace them.

Case 40.—Laborer assisting in removing molds from buggies. After adjusting chain to lugs of mold he stepped back on a track where a train was moving. Fatal. The switchman of the moving train should have been on front of his train or preceding it. Recommended to install better lighting at this point.

Case 41.—Laborer tightening bolts on pig machine was caught by his clothes on an axle pin and crushed against a column. Fatal. Recommended that a guard be placed along this runway. Foremen should not permit working on moving machinery.

Case 42.—Laborer crossing track was run down by coal car. Fatal. The switchman should have been in position to warn this man.

Case 43.—Laborer was struck by falling concrete chute when the manila rope holding it broke. Fatal. Recommended that wire cable be used for such purposes.

Case 44.—Lineman came in contact with high-tension wires on the pole where he was working. Fatal. Recommended that the clearance between high-tension wires be increased to not less than 6 feet.

Case 45.—Boiler maker was shifting planks of scaffold at furnace top when he lost balance and fell 90 feet to roof of cast house. One plank fell with him. Fatal. Recommended that it be made a rule that such work shall not be done without use of safety belt.

Case 46.—Laborer assisting in jacking up car for repairs. It was necessary to lower the car somewhat, and when this was done it canted over, catching the man and crushing his skull. Fatal. Recommended that track adjacent to one on which cars are being repaired be kept clear. Also that in jacking up cars they be followed with blocking and that a shore be used on side next other repair track.

Case 47.—Laborer carrying drinking water to open hearth was walking between building and narrow gauge track when he was run down by locomotive. Fatal. Recommended (1) the installation of drinking fountains in the mills so that men will not be obliged to carry water through the yards and mills; (2) to require switchmen to ride where they can see track in direction in which locomotive is moving; (3) to improve the lighting in this part of the yard.

Case 48.—Laborer caught by splashing metal when the ladle carried by the crane bumped against an empty ladle which was being lined near the mixer. Fatal. Recommended that ladle lining be conducted in some part of the mill where hot metal is not being constantly carried.

Case 49.—Boiler washer entered boiler 11 hours after it was taken off steam line. Part of wall fell and he was burned by the hot dust. Fatal. Recommended that it be arranged that in washing-down boiler man stand outside fire door. Also that if the wall shows bulging from the heat it be torn down and rebuilt.

Case 50.—Laborer caught between roll swinging from crane and pile of rolls on the ground. Fatal. Recommended that roll racks be installed in the yard.

Case 51.—Carpenter's helper using a belt pole to unship belt was struck in the abdomen when pole caught in the belt. Fatal. Recommended that a loose pulley be installed and that a lock be provided to prevent the use of the machine by unauthorized persons.

Case 52.—Scrap man wandered from his proper place and attempted to get on board a larry car. In doing so he started the car and was caught and crushed. Fatal. Recommended that car be so inclosed that men can not get on the car without being seen by operator.

Case 53.—Top filler riding up in cage attempted to stop cage at about 50 feet. To do this he reached through the structural work and grasped the operating cable which is placed in opposite hoistway. He pulled cable in the wrong direction, causing speed of cage to increase suddenly and was dragged from cage and fell 50 feet. Fatal. Recommended to remove operating cable to a position in which it can not be reached from the other cage. Also to inclose cages to the height of 7 feet.

Case 54.—Laborer passing cold saw was struck by the belt when it broke. Fatal. Recommended that the belt guard be extended so as entirely to cover the belt.

Case 55.—Take off at shear bed was caught under falling load of angles. The load was not evenly balanced and the end which hung down struck the side of the car and the angles skidded from the chain, striking the man. Fatal. The foreman did not exercise good judgment in choosing the apparatus used in this operation.

Case 56.—Casting man was opening valve on ladle to make a pour. Metal splashed over top of ladle. Fatal. Recommended (1) that a canopy be erected over the pouring platform which would catch the metal in such a case. (2) That the height of lades be not increased without a corresponding adjustment of the trunnions. In this case 6 inches had been added.

Case 57.—Laborer overcome by fumes when rescuing fellow worker in benzol house. Fell on stairs causing fracture of neck. Fatal. Recommended that means be provided

to remove fumes when it is necessary to open faucets to drain water from storage tanks. Also that a door be cut through so that escape from the space will be easier.

Case 58.—Crane hooker, for unknown reason, went up ladder to crane runway and was caught between crane girder and column. Fatal. Recommended that a warning sign be placed at foot of ladder warning all workmen not to go upon the runway without the permission of the crane foreman.

Case 59.—Laborer was at work in a car from which unloading was going on by means of a clam. A switching crew bumped into this car and the man was caught between clam and end of car. Fatal. Recommended that a derailer be installed so that cars can not be shunted down into this track.

Case 60.—Laborer stepped out of shanty onto a track on which a car was running out of control. The men on the car and others shouted to the man but he could not hear on account of noise due to blast furnace stoves blowing off. Fatal. Recommended that the installation of mufflers on stoves to reduce noise be hastened.

Case 61.—Fireman in boiler house caught when water tube burst. Fatal. Recommended that new type of fire doors be installed.

Case 62.—Weighmaster caught under plates falling from a pile. Some small plates had been piled on top of larger ones. Fatal. Recommended that in piling plates those of the same size be placed together. Also that the covering of the shipping area with a roof be considered. The icy condition of the plates may have been a factor in their falling.

Case 63.—Chipper attempted to cross tracks just in front of engine and was struck. Fatal. Recommended that a subway be provided since there is a large amount of necessary passing.

Case 64.—Boiler maker's helper struck by metal splashing from ladle when it struck mold which he was repairing. Fatal. Recommended that molds be removed to some safe place for repair.

Case 65.—Laborer entered boiler which was to be cleaned and was overcome by gas. Fatal. The foreman should have stayed with his men and seen that the required procedure in cleaning the boiler was observed.

Case 66.—Repair man caught when a car operated by a cable into a dumping pit started down the incline. The wheels had been imperfectly blocked and the jar due to removing rivets probably threw blocks out of place. Fatal. Proper clamps for use in such conditions had been provided, but the foreman in charge had not been informed regarding them.

Case 67.—Laborer returning from emergency hospital along railway tracks was run down. Fatal. Recommended that men having slight injuries be furnished street car tickets and sent to another hospital, which will not require walking on tracks.

Case 68.—Brakeman riding on car pushed by engine was caught against coal box of dinkey engine when the car on which he was riding was derailed due to accumulation of cinder and dirt. Recommended that track be kept clean so as to avoid danger of derailment.

Case 69.—Stopper setter helping to pour heat in Bessemer. The molds as poured were capped with a cap weighing about 230 pounds. As the third mold was being poured the second exploded, forcing up the cap and spraying the entire vicinity with molten metal. Fatal. Recommended that the type of mold used at the time of accident be discarded and a safer type substituted.

Case 70.—Mold capper. See Case 69. Fatal.

Case 71.—Mold capper. See Case 69. Fatal.

Case 72.—Lever man working on pulpit, 15 feet from mold. Case 63. Fatal. Recommended that a pulpit be erected, inclosed with steel and wire glass.

Case 73.—Lever man. See Case 72. Permanent total disability.

Case 74.—Conductor went between engine and car to adjust coupler. Caught between drawheads. Fatal. Recommended that a coupling adjuster be applied.

Case 75.—Fireman of steam shovel struck by brake band falling from shelf in cab. The shelf was about 6 feet from floor. The brake band weighed about 50 pounds. Pneumonia developed. Fatal. Recommended that storage of spare parts in such a situation be discontinued.

Case 76.—Helper was assisting in enlarging tapping hole at blast furnace. Metal finally came out suddenly and struck some pipe scrap placed in the runner. The metal exploded. Fatal. Recommended that the placing of pipe scrap in the runner be discontinued.

Case 77.—Laborer run down when cleaning up at crossover. Fatal. The train crew did not have proper lookout when moving.

Case 78.—Helper struck by rod attached to heavy cable, when it fell from bustle pipe. This cable had been pushed aside to allow crane to pass. When crane moved the cable became entangled in the trolley and was pulled down. Fatal. Recommended that clamps be placed on crane runway, which will prevent crane from passing cable which operates cinder gate. When necessary for crane to pass this point millwright shall remove clamps and supervise the operations until clamps are replaced.

Case 79.—Hooker caught by falling ingot mold. The crane had set the mold down and the man had unhooked the chain. He stooped for some purpose and the mold toppled over on him. Fatal. Recommended that foreman should maintain better conditions in the yard and supervise operations more closely.

Case 80.—Pipe fitter's helper, using elevator as a platform in disconnecting a steam pipe, was caught between railing at back of elevator and floor of open hearth. Just how elevator was started is not known, as man was alone at time. Fatal. Recommended that the railing at back be extended to 7 feet in height.

Case 81.—Laborer cleaning track run down by engine. Fatal. Train crew were not keeping proper lookout.

Case 82.—Hook-on caught when charging box full of bloom ends struck a bridge girder and was thrown from the car. Hook-on was riding the car and was thrown off with the box. Fatal. Recommended that clearance be increased at this point.

Case 83.—Laborer fell through temporary covering of pit, in which there was about 6 inches of hot water. Fatal. Recommended that the opening into the treating tank be railed securely.

Case 84.—Boiler maker fell from blast-furnace stove 100 feet to the ground. When he loosened one bolt the spring of a channel caused another to break. Foreman should have required use of life belt.

Case 85.—Track cleaner was attempting to loosen defective brake, so as to be able to move the car. As he worked on the brake in front of the wheels, cars were shunted down the track and bumped the one on which he was working. Fatal. Recommended (1) that steps be taken to have defective brakes repaired more promptly; (2) that some signal system be adopted which will warn men when cars are to be shunted into this track.

Case 86.—Laborer struck when hose blew off from oxygen tank. Fatal. Recommended that a more secure type of coupling be installed on the oxygen tanks.

Case 87.—Laborer was moving car at pig machine with pinch bar. As he worked, another car was bumped into it by an engine coming to couple on. Fatal. Recommended that a derailer be installed at the top of the grade and that train crew send some one ahead when coming down.

Case 88.—Laborer run down by dinkey engine at point where clearance was inadequate. Fatal. Recommended (1) increased clearance; (2) better lighting; (3) change in engine cab, so as to give engineer better view.

Case 89.—Laborer knocked from coal barge into river by cable used to move barges into position for being unloaded. Fatal. Recommended that it be made the rule that operator before starting cable shall look to see that men on the barges are in the

clear. The place is well lighted, so that the operator can easily see where the men are.

Case 90.—Pit laborer in Bessemer struck by scrap falling from the roof 25 feet above. This scrap accumulates rapidly at times from the blow of the converter. It is removed as promptly as possible, but sometimes becomes clinched under the iron plates forming the roof and can not be got off without shutting down the mill. In this case the jar of the scrap buggy overhead caused a portion to be loosened and fall. Fatal. Recommended that an angle be attached to roof edge, which will tend to keep loosened pieces from falling.

Case 91.—Pipe fitter's helper was removing brick for installation of steam pipe in gas main. Starting to go out the man took the wrong direction and fell into a down-take 12 feet deep, in which was a quantity of hot soot. Fatal. Recommended that gates be installed in mains to prevent men working in them from reaching the down-takes by mistake.

Case 92.—Laborer ran across railway track in front of a train coming on the other track just in time to be struck by engine. Fatal. Recommended that watchman be stationed at this point to direct men to use a foot bridge, which is provided over the tracks.

Case 93.—Rigger and four fellow workers were removing bolts holding platform on which they stood, the other side being fastened to girder of building. When the bolts were partly removed the platform canted, throwing man off to the floor, 25 feet below. Fatal. Recommended that foreman be instructed to stay such platforms by use of block and fall when it is necessary to remove bolts. Also that a knee brace be placed under each platform.

Case 94.—Rigger fell into furnace, 100 feet, when chain block broke. Fatal. Recommended (1) that 4-ton, instead of 2-ton, blocks be used, and (2) that the cross arms of new blocks be steel forging instead of cast steel.

Case 95.—Boring mill hand used wrench to loosen tool which he took out for grinding. When he put the tool back he did not remove the wrench, and when the machine was started, the wrench was carried around by the platform and he was caught between it and the upright. Fatal. Recommended (1) that a rack be provided alongside the machine for tools; (2) change the position of the starting lever so that a man will face machine when starting up.

Case 96.—Repair man asphyxiated when he went into a pit to find a bell valve which had fallen from its proper place. Fatal. Recommended that this bell valve be more securely fastened in place.

Case 97.—Laborer injured when heater exploded. A boiler was blown off into this heater, giving rise to an undue pressure. Fatal. Recommended that arrangements be made to blow off into air or into sewer.

Case 98.—Laborer crossing track between two cars was caught between bumpers. Fatal. Recommended that when cars are moved in the mill a member of train crew go ahead to see that men are in the clear.

Case 99.—Lineman came in contact with 6,600-volt power line. Fatal. Recommended that, if possible, greater clearance be established.

Case 100.—Laborer run down by engine. Fatal. This crossing will always be very dangerous as long as the railway has tracks in addition to the mill tracks. The railway tracks should be removed.

Case 101.—Craneman sitting on track was struck when buggy came up the mill. Recommended that fenders be placed on this car and that a warning signal be installed.

Case 102.—Wireman and helper drilling holes to fasten electric conduit to wall. Were using board to pry drill up to its work. Board broke and helper fell. Fatal. Recommended that a stronger piece of timber be used as a pry in such cases.

Case 103.—Repair man sharpening chisel on emery wheel when it burst. Fatal. Recommended that this and all other similar wheels be equipped with the standard safety hood.

Case 104.—Steel pourer was caught when on opening the stopper a quantity of steel jumped over the ladle top. Fatal. Recommended that canopies be installed over all pouring platforms in open hearths.

Case 105.—Laborer sitting on larry car track was caught by car. Fatal. The guard provided was in bad order. Directed that when guards become ineffective machines be stopped until repairs are made.

Case 106.—Man was holding sledge for fellow worker to strike with another sledge in removing wheel from shaft. A chip flew, striking abdomen. Fatal. Recommended that hereafter hydraulic pushers be used exclusively in removing wheels from shafts. The use of sledges is to be discontinued entirely.

Case 107.—Wireman's helper came in contact with high-tension wires and fell from tower about 42 feet. Fatal. Recommended that distance between high-tension wires be increased and that where they enter the mills they be inclosed in conduits.

Case 108.—Drier man's clothes were set on fire by back fire in drier which burst out at the cleaning door where he was working. Fatal. Recommended that a half-inch steam line be led into the drier at this point which, when opened, will force the dust out without danger of back-firing. A platform will also be installed to improve the working conditions.

Case 109.—Man fell down 26 feet inside of pipe at condensers being erected. Fatal. Recommended that men doing this kind of work be required to wear a life belt.

Case 110.—Foundry rammer was caught under a core barrel which was overset when the craneman began to hoist another barrel whose flange was caught under that of the overset barrel. Fatal. Recommended that greater care be exercised in storing these barrels that the flanges do not overlap, and that the light in this part of the foundry be improved.

Case 111.—Oiler received shock from motor which he was oiling. Due to defective insulation the motor frame had become electrified. Fatal. Recommended that the frames of such motors be grounded.

Case 112.—Cinder dump man was caught by hot cinder when an explosion caused ladle to overturn. Fatal. Recommendations: (1) Make center pin longer and provide for a cotter pin through the end. This will prevent ladle from leaving truck. (2) Place a rail clamp on each end of cinder truck, such as is in use on locomotive crane.

Case 113.—Ore bin laborer fell through a space about 3 feet wide between trestle platform and girder carrying track rail. Cause of fall unknown. Suffocated in ore. Fatal. Recommended that this opening be closed with a grating of about a 10-inch opening.

Case 114.—Laborer shoveling out dirt from dumping car when bottom closed up, catching man. Fatal. Found that the cylinders for closing the bottom were not in good order. Ordered that they be put in proper order.

Case 115.—Millwright caught by explosion of coal dust at bin in open hearth. Fatal. Recommended that the slide feed for coal dust be replaced by a dust-proof screw feed.

Case 116.—Millwright's helper. See Case 115. Fatal.

Case 117.—Boiler maker foreman caught by platform which swung around when locomotive crane pulled and hoisted on it. Platform and steps were being removed. Recommended that in work of this kind two hitches be made to material instead of one.

Case 118.—Laborer shoveling coal into chute under car when car door dropped down, crushing him against rail. Fatal. Recommended that in such unloading

of coal the foreman shall remain in direct charge of the work until it is completed. Also that the coaling station be removed to some locality not on main track which will permit unloading without haste.

Case 119.—Laborer. See Case 118. Fatal.

Case 120.—Laborer. See Case 118. Fatal.

Case 121.—Laborer caught between peel of charging car and charging buggy when controller of charging car struck and operator was unable to control car. Fatal. Recommended that charging cars be pushed entirely clear of furnace before attempting to do work of this kind.

Case 122.—Laborer passing between two cars when engine bumped them. Fatal. Recommended (1) that cars be not left with space between them into which men can go. (2) That a derailer be placed at the entrance of this mill.

Case 123.—Pipe fitter's helper burned when torch exploded and threw burning oil over clothes. Fatal. Recommended (1) that electric extension lights be used for such work whenever possible. (2) That three small holes be made in the cap of each torch so that pressure inside may be relieved without explosion.

Case 124.—Laborer caught between magnet and side of car from which he was unloading scrap. The rails were wet and the crane trolley slipped causing magnet to swing. Recommended that men be instructed to stand outside of car when directing cranimen in using magnet for unloading.

Case 125.—Track laborer fell onto track and was run over by engine. Fatal. Recommended that lighting in tunnel where accident occurred be improved so that engineers can see more clearly the men who are obliged to work there.

Case 126.—Brakeman in getting off footboard of engine caught raincoat on bolt causing him to fall, striking his head. Fatal. Recommended that as rapidly as possible the passenger type of platform be installed on all locomotives.

Case 127.—Laborer caught between pieces of scrap steel in furnace being repaired. The pieces weighed about 6,000 pounds each. One had been moved to the side of the furnace. When man began to shovel out loose brick the other piece toppled over. Fatal. Recommended that such pieces of scrap be entirely removed from furnaces undergoing repair.

Case 128.—Laborer caught by explosion in dryer of coal pulverizer in open hearth. Fatal. Recommended (1) that dust-proof screw feed take the place of mechanical slide feed. (2) That bin be cut off when repairs are in progress. (3) Inspection of bin to see that it is empty before repairs begin. (4) Installation of recording thermometer to show when temperature is running dangerously high.

Case 129.—Man was replacing lamp above coal conveyor. Stepped into opening where plate had been removed in order to observe when coal was entirely out of conveyor. Loss of leg. Directed that plate be not removed until conveyor has been operating one half hour. This gives time for complete emptying and plate can be immediately replaced. Use of powdered coal will be shortly abandoned at this plant, removing several hazards.

Case 130.—Laborer whose duty it was to replenish oil in cans on the gallery of foundry apparently stepped onto runway while looking for a can. In some way he came in contact with power rail and fell across the runway. In this position a crane which was down for repair was pushed by another crane onto the man. Whether the shock or the crushing injury was the cause of death could not be determined. Fatal. Recommended that cranes down for repairs shall not be pushed about by other cranes. This may be made impossible by chaining the idle crane in place.

Case 131.—Chipper caught under falling load of billets when link of chain broke. Fatal. Links of chain had evidently been affected by acid used in pickling billets before chipping. In some of them the cross section had been reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Recommended that billets be placed in the pickling vats when empty and thus avoid exposing chains to action of acid.

Case 132.—Laborer caught between grab bucket and side of car when unloading. Fatal. Recommended that cranemen do not operate grab bucket in car while man is inside car.

Case 133.—Patrolmen brought motor boat into boat house during a storm at night. They closed windows and the door to protect themselves from the storm. The engine continued to run and the fumes from exhaust caused asphyxia. Fatal. Recommended that in motor-boat houses and garages where it may be desirable to keep engines running provision be made for piping the exhaust into the open air.

Case 134.—See Case 133. Fatal.

CASES IN WHICH CARE ON THE PART OF THE WORKER IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

Case 1.—Crane hooker adjusting chain on lift of billets. On his signal to lower the craneman hoisted. Cable broke and block and hooks fell, striking man on thigh. Amputation of leg necessary. Craneman at fault.

Case 2.—Cooling tank for crane tongs overset when craneman started crane without raising tongs. Laborer seated near tank was caught and held by the foot and the hot water poured over him. Fatal. Craneman at fault. No safeguard possible.

Case 3.—Electrician pulled disconnecting switch of wrong engine and was burned by the flash. Fatal. Man familiar with conditions and should not have made the mistake.

Case 4.—Roll hand undertook during a delay in rolling to grind a pass in the rolls which had become roughened. When rails began to move he was caught and legs crushed. Fatal. Man should have gotten away sooner.

Case 5.—Carpenter climbing ladder carrying scantling. Fell 36 feet. Fatal. Ropes are provided for pulling up material. Man should have used this provision.

Case 6.—Carpenter removing tiles from roof of building stepped on tile at an unsupported point. The tile gave way and the man fell 50 feet. Fatal. Man aware of danger of stepping on tile where not supported.

Case 7.—Lamp trimmer was hanging lamps from the vicinity of crane runway. Did not see approaching crane and hand was caught. Amputation necessary. Craneman at fault.

Case 8.—Machinist's helper, after inspecting crane trolley according to directions of foreman, came down from trolley platform to the top of cab. There he lay down and crawled between cage and beam of crane. He then ordered craneman to rack out and was caught by trolley. Fatal. No remedy except greater care on part of men.

Case 9.—Crane-repair man left crane at platform to repair switch. Craneman then proceeded to transfer materials with magnet. The repair man, after finishing his job, must have gotten on the crane, crossed to other side, and there, in trying to get off, was caught and crushed. Fatal. The repair man should have notified the craneman that he needed to cross.

Case 10.—Oiler fell from ore bridge to bottom of ore bin—90 feet. Fatal. Was supposed to be oiling on another bridge at some distance from this. Reason, if any, for being on this bridge unknown. The point from which, apparently, man must have fallen is well guarded by railing and toeboard. Nothing in the way of prevention except on the part of the men can be suggested in such cases.

Case 11.—Loader was caught between lift of billets and side of car when craneman racked in. Fatal. Loader was adjusting the side blocks, which had fallen down. Craneman regarded as negligent and discharged.

Case 12.—Extra craneman left the crane and then attempted to return without signaling to stop. He stepped on the end truck and, slipping off onto the walk, was crushed between girder and column. Fatal. Man negligent, but craneman somewhat at fault.

Case 13.—Man struck by engine when walking through subway. Fatal. Engine crew claimed that smoke obscured view as they backed out of mill. Should have waited for smoke to clear.

Case 14.—Car blocker run down by cars which railroad crew were moving. Fatal. Crew at fault in not notifying foreman of coal hopper according to rule.

Case 15.—Chipper struck by block falling from crane. Fatal. Craneman pulled main switch of crane just as hoist block was about to strike limit switch. This killed the limit and block went up until cables broke and block fell.

Case 16.—Painter fell from plank which he had placed on a temporary safety barricade. He fell from roof to scaffold two floors below. Fatal. Partner warned him of the insecurity of the arrangement which he made. Man clearly took a chance rather than do the work necessary to safety.

Case 17.—Gas washer went into fan house to pack leaky bearing and was asphyxiated. Fatal. It was not his duty to attend to this work, and a rule requires men not to go alone into places where gas is likely to accumulate. Methods of keeping inclosed spaces clear of gas deserve further attention.

Case 18.—Laborer going home from work was run down by train. Fatal. Thought that he was under the influence of liquor and tried to board moving train. Fatal. No safeguard except care on part of man.

Case 19.—Laborer run down by a string of cinder pots being pushed out of open hearth pit. Fatal. He was standing on the track with his back to the approaching train warming himself from molds which stood on an adjacent track. The train was moving very slowly, and when some one noticed the man's danger and signaled the engineer he stopped at once, but when the slack of the couplings straightened out it was enough to strike the man and knock him down. Fatal. Only care can prevent such occurrences.

Case 20.—Craneman left his crane, and for some unknown reason went upon the crane runway and was caught between the end carriage of another crane and a column of the building. Fatal. No duty required or even suggested his being at the point where he was injured. Fatal. Care is the only remedy.

Case 21.—Unloader operator started motor and left his cab to readjust part of machine, using a bar for this purpose in the vicinity of some open gears. When the part he was adjusting came into place the sudden movement of the bar threw him into the gears. Fatal. Man had been warned not to leave the cab and leave the motor running. The adjustment he tried to make was another man's duty. Covers were in process of construction for the gears.

Case 22.—Switchman went between cars to couple. Caught and crushed. Fatal. Care is the only possible safeguard.

Case 23.—Coal elevator operator removed cover of manhole and went down into coal bunker. There his head was caught between conveyor buckets and bracket. Fatal. No duties requiring man to enter the bunker. Rules forbid doing repairs or approaching machinery when it is in motion.

Case 24.—Welder struck head against hydrogen tank, making slight wound. When he reported to hospital several days later the wound was infected. It seemed to yield to treatment but later changed for the worse and he finally developed a case of meningitis. Fatal. Prompt report of even slight injury is the only safeguard.

Case 25.—Laborer working with others on scaffold in furnace removing old lining preparatory to relining. Around the scaffold is a space of about 12 inches through which the bricks may fall to the bottom of the furnace. Through this space the man fell. Fatal. There seems to be no way to conduct this operation in a safer manner. Care on the part of workers is the only safeguard.

Case 26.—Car inspector stepped between cars to allow engine to pass. A locomotive making up a train on the track on which he was standing bumped the cars,

knocking him down, and the wheels passed over him. Fatal. Care on part of man only safeguard.

Case 27.—Larry car learner was on platform alongside hopper of larry car at coke ovens. Man is not supposed to remain on this platform when car is in motion, since the clearance at various points is not sufficient to pass safely. He was caught and crushed at such a point. Fatal. The regular operator warned him to get down into cage. Only care on men's part will avoid such occurrences.

Case 28.—Crane hooker had lain down to sleep behind a pile of steel. Craneman, moving castings, in some way shut power off and casting fell on hooker. Fatal. Hooker to blame, since he had no right to use the place which he did for taking a nap. The craneman can not be blamed, since he could not see man in position which he occupied.

Case 29.—Tool repair man stood on track watching locomotive on another track and failed to notice one on track where he was standing. Knocked down and crushed. Fatal. There are no curves at this point and the only available safeguard is attention on the part of those having to cross the yard.

Case 30.—Boiler maker adjusting a channel with crane when knot of rope slipped, allowing channel to fall. It weighed about 1,400 pounds. Fatal. The man had himself made an improper knot in adjusting the rope.

Case 31.—Laborer run down by train. Loss of leg. Man was getting out of mill somewhat before quitting time by an improper route. The train crew did all possible to save him.

Case 32.—Laborer helping to move car along track was caught by swinging magnet of crane. Fatal. Craneman disregarded rules in moving the magnet.

Case 33.—Laborer crossing track run down by engine. Fatal. Train crew taking all possible precautions. Man took chance in crossing ahead of engine. Should have waited for it to pass.

Case 34.—Switchman forgot to throw switch directing cars on proper track. As a result they came back on the track from which they had just been pulled. He was walking on this track with his back to the cars, evidently expecting them to take the track for which he had not thrown the switch. The engineer could not see the man in this position. Fatal. The man only could prevent such accidents.

Case 35.—Yard cleaner run down by ladle train. Fatal. Train crew were following usual procedure. It would seem to be a case where only care on man's part could prevent accident.

Case 36.—Fireman scalded when a head-on collision occurred between his train and another. Fatal. Flagman did not go back proper distance and give signal.

Case 37.—Conductor closing switch walked onto adjacent track and was struck by another train. Fatal. Man of long experience and should have been properly cautious.

Case 38.—Laborer washing at a drain where the clearance was insufficient was struck when train pushed in. Fatal. There is a shanty not far from this place provided with basins and other conveniences, so there was no occasion to use this dangerous place. Man must be held responsible.

Case 39.—Laborer struck by slide bar when crane lowered lift of rails. In piling 100-pound rails, 16-pound rails about 15 feet long are used to separate the successive layers. One of these was allowed to project about 24 inches. The load struck this projecting end, causing the light rail to swing around violently. Fatal. Men instructed to place slide bars so that they will not project.

Case 40.—Engineer caught between tender and locomotive when his engine collided with another. Fatal. Man did not have his train under proper control on a down grade.

Case 41.—Track laborer run down by train. Fatal. Train crews must be educated to take greater precautions in moving through yards.

Case 42.—Watchman on bridge struck by engine. Fatal. Train crew should use greater care in keeping effective lookout.

Case 43.—Laborer run down by engine. Fatal. Train crew not sufficiently on the lookout.

Case 44.—Laborer caught under slab falling from magnet. Fatal. Men had been cautioned not to get too near when manipulating objects on magnet since power is likely to go off without warning.

Case 45.—Brakeman stepped between cars on short side of curve to adjust coupling and was caught. Fatal. Man did not observe rules.

Case 46.—Piler caught between lift of plates and pile when craneman pulled wrong lever, racking out trolley instead of lowering. Fatal. Craneman entirely at fault.

Case 47.—Craneman raised his lift until the limit switch was brought into action. He got on the crane to locate the trouble and fell to the plate which was being carried. Fatal. The man had been directed by motor inspector to remain on platform of crane until trouble was located. This he did not do. The action of the limit switch in this case doubtless prevented the blocks from going so high as to break the cables. If this had happened several men on the floor below would have been endangered.

Case 48.—Laborer caught under falling lift of plates when crane dog came off. Fatal. Care on man's part not to get under loads would seem the only remedy.

Case 49.—Blacksmith's helper struck in abdomen when end of bar he was turning on anvil slipped from anvil. Fatal. Greater care on part of man only possible preventive.

CASES INVOLVING UNAVOIDABLE TRADE RISK.

Case 1.—Carpenter helping to remove scaffold from furnace after relining. A piece of scantling slipped from a bundle which had been hoisted to the top of furnace. It fell back inside the furnace striking the man on the head as he came back onto the scaffold. No recommendation.

Case 2.—Laborer passing under boiler floor was struck on the head by a brick falling from floor above—about 24 feet. No recommendation.

Case 3.—Labor foreman in charge of gang of laborers was engaged in taking down from a coal stock pile a section of railroad track. The pile was about 10 feet high. It did not appear that the track was dangerously undermined until it gave away and as it slid down the man was crushed between the rails. The committee makes no recommendation.

Case 4.—Laborer fell from walk into ore bin and was smothered. No recommendation.

Case 5.—Regular engineer had got out of cab to assist the switchman. The deceased offered to run the engine. On getting into cab he apparently lost control of engine and ran into platform and was crushed. No recommendation.

Case 6.—Lineman fell from tower, probably due to contact with live wires. He and fellow worker had been engaged on dead circuits on tower. He was going to secure material when it is supposed he came in contact with the live wire. No recommendation.

Case 7.—Fell from gondola car on which he was standing when locomotive crane kicked another car against it. No recommendation.

Case 8.—Machinist's helper came in contact with overhead trolley bars and was electrocuted. Man climbed up to the vicinity of the bars without direction from the machinist and for no apparent reason. May have misunderstood his directions. No recommendation.

Case 9.—Laborer pushing truck on which were loaded ingot mold flasks. The flasks were to be transferred by crane from the door of shop. The truck got out of control and ran past the point where the crane was waiting. The crane hooks caught on the flasks causing them to fall. The man was crushed. No recommendation.

Case 10.—Hammerman forging steel billet on 2,000-pound steam hammer. Was cutting billet. Cutter had stuck and man was using set on top of it. When hammer came down the set twisted throwing handle against man with so much force as to puncture his liver. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 11.—Brakeman standing on end sills of car was probably thrown off by jar of starting. The wheels passed over his body. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 12.—Brakeman fell from car and wheels passed over body. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 13.—Charger placing billet in heating furnace when end swung around striking him in abdomen. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 14.—Rigger was thrown into top of furnace when chain block broke. He fell 120 feet. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 15.—Laborer engaged in tearing down open hearth furnace overcome by heat. Had been working a spell of not more than 15 minutes. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 16.—Conductor thrown from car when engineer applied brakes suddenly thinking he was likely to run down a water boy. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 17.—Fireman suffered heat stroke. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 18.—Craneman was crossing the bridge over the coupling box when the same broke and a piece flew up striking him. Fatal. No recommendation. The coupling casting had a flaw which could not be detected externally.

Case 19.—Man riding ore car on trestle to set brake and stop car at desired point. It would seem that the sill of the car where he was standing was slippery and that the jar of the car threw him off. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 20.—Man riding on footboard of dinkey coal box was thrown from same when car pushed by dinkey was derailed. Loss of leg. No recommendation.

Case 21.—Cinder pit man fell from ladle cars when going out of pit. Fatal. No recommendation. Not known just how accident happened.

Case 22.—Laborer caught when gun carriage fell from crane due to breakage of chain. Fatal. No recommendation. No flaw in chain, which was of a size which should be ample to sustain weight.

Case 23.—Brakeman fell from footboard of engine and was dragged for some distance. Fatal. No recommendation.

Case 24.—Inspector had his clothes set on fire by the explosion of a torch. Fatal. No recommendation. Experiment with new type of searchlight. Tests did not indicate the cause of torch explosion. It does not seem to be possible to detect flaws in the steel except by the use of the torch.

PROBLEM OF THE CRIPPLED MAN IN INDUSTRY.¹

BY CARL HOOKSTADT.

The purposes of this article are to outline the actual industrial problem, as disclosed by several intensive investigations, confronting workmen permanently injured in industry; to analyze the causes of the various factors entering into the problem; and to offer certain remedial suggestions. The statements are based chiefly upon a study of industrial cripples in Massachusetts, supplemented by similar investigations in California, Wisconsin, New York City, and Denmark. The facts show the actual economic consequences of permanent disabilities under normal industrial conditions.

THE PROBLEM.

The economic problems resulting from permanent disabilities are indicated by (1) length of time totally disabled; (2) change of occupation and of employer; (3) number unemployed; (4) reduction in wages and earning capacity; (5) relative severity of various types of injuries in different occupations and industries; and (6) the adequacy of present statutory compensation benefits as compared with probable loss of earning capacity.

Period of total disability.—The period of total disability resulting from the loss of limbs is shown by the following table. Loss of a member, as hereinafter used, means loss of use or impairment of functions, as well as loss by severance or amputation.

PERIOD OF TOTAL DISABILITY RESULTING FROM LOSS OF LIMB, BY TYPE OF INJURY.

Type of injury.	Average period of total disability in months.		Per cent of cases causing total disability of 18 months or over.		
	Massachusetts.	California.	Massachusetts.	California.	Denmark.
Loss of—					
Hand or arm.....	13.4	12.7	26	28	19
Foot or leg.....	24.8	13.4	59	42	55
Total.....	15.9	13.0	33	33	28

The above figures are minimums. Many of the injured men were still disabled or unemployed at the time of the investigation, and the actual disability periods, therefore, are longer than the figures indicate. The accidents investigated in California occurred later than those in Massachusetts, which accounts in part for the shorter disability periods reported.

¹ Paper read at the annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Sept. 24-27, 1918, Madison, Wis.

Two important facts stand out. One is the greater severity of the foot and leg injuries over those of the hand and arm, and the other is the unexpectedly long period of disability in all cases. One-third of the workers losing a hand or foot are disabled for 18 months or over. The average length of total disability for the lesser injuries is: Loss of one eye, 4.8 months; of one thumb, 2.4 months; one finger, 2.1 months; two or more fingers, 3.8 months. The relative severity of the several types of permanent injuries is also shown by the proportion of cases of each type of injury in which disability terminates within 5 months. These proportions are: Hand or arm, 21 per cent; foot or leg, 13 per cent; eye, 67 per cent; thumb, 59 per cent; one finger, 91 per cent; and two or more fingers, 76 per cent. The percentages for the loss of limbs were based upon the combined data of Massachusetts and California; the percentages for the other injuries were based upon California data alone.

In each type of injury the seriousness of the disability increases with the age of the workman. The average total disability for those under 45 years and those 45 years or over is as follows: Loss of one limb, men under 45 years, 12.2 months; men 45 years or over, 20.3 months; loss of one eye, men under 45, 4.4 months; men 45 or over, 6.5 months; loss of one thumb, 4.1 and 4.6 months, respectively; one finger, 2 and 2.7 months; two or more fingers, 3.4 and 5.1 months. Here again the averages for the major injuries are based upon the combined Massachusetts and California data; whereas the lesser injuries are for California alone.

Change of employer and occupation.—Opportunity for reemployment by the same employer varies inversely with the severity of the injury. Of those who lose a hand or foot less than 40 per cent (Massachusetts, 39 per cent; California, 37 per cent; Wisconsin, 37 per cent) return to the same employer. For other injuries the percentages of workmen returning to the same employer are as follows: Eye, 62; thumb, 56; one finger, 58; two or more fingers, 57.

Ability to return to the same occupation also decreases with the severity of the injury. Of those who lose a hand or foot less than one-third return to the same occupation (Massachusetts, 10 per cent; California, 33 per cent; Wisconsin, 18 per cent; Denmark, 24.4 per cent). For other injuries the percentages in California are as follows: Eye, 73; thumb, 68; one finger, 69; two or more fingers, 60.

About one-third of the persons, therefore, sustaining a major injury return to the same employer and about one-fourth reenter the same occupation, while in the case of minor injuries three-fifths return to the same employer and two-thirds follow the same occupation. Of the several types of injuries the loss of an eye has the least effect upon the change of occupation or employer.

The character of the industry determines to a considerable extent whether the injured man is reemployed in the same industry or by the same employer. Machinery manufacturing establishments show a high percentage of reemployment. This is due mainly to two reasons: First, the employees are usually highly skilled, and because of this fact are more readily reemployable; second, because of the nature of the work employment for this type of disabled man is either already available or can be more easily created. On the other hand, employers in the building construction or trucking business show a low percentage of reemployments. The character of the work and the small size of the establishment account chiefly for the nonreemployment in these industries.

The percentage of those unemployed increases with the seriousness of the injury. Of those who lost a limb about one-fourth were unemployed at the time of the investigation (Massachusetts, 23 per cent; California, 27 per cent; Wisconsin, 16 per cent; New York City, 54 per cent). Of 45 eye-injury cases in California, 13 per cent were unemployed. Among those suffering minor injuries, the per cent of unemployment was small. In California, of those losing one finger, 2 per cent were unemployed; of those losing two or more fingers, 5 per cent were unemployed; and of those losing a thumb, none was unemployed.

There was practically no difference between right-hand and left-hand injuries as regards length of total disability and opportunity for reemployment. This is due to the fact, as will be explained later, that a crippled man's greatest handicap is not his inability to perform work, but his inability to get a job.

A comparison, from the standpoint of degree of skill required, of occupations held by workmen before and after injury, shows that a smaller number were engaged in skilled work after the injury than before it. In Massachusetts, of the injured workers losing a limb, 60 per cent were in skilled occupations before the injury, whereas only 31 per cent were in skilled occupations after the injury. In California the corresponding percentages were 61 before and 45 after the injury. Of those sustaining minor injuries practically the same per cent were in skilled occupations after the injury as there were before.

Inability to speak English in many cases lessens the opportunity for reemployment, although it is not possible to show this statistically, because of incomplete and indefinite data. In a number of cases reported by the industrial accident board and by insurance companies in Massachusetts this factor had a determining influence. Ability to understand and speak English may not be of vital importance to a machine tender in a cotton mill, but it is essential to

watchmen, messengers, and elevator operators, and it is occupations of this character that most of the injured employees fill after their injury.

Summarizing the above conclusions, it may be said that reemployability of crippled industrial workers varies directly with degree of occupational skill and ability to speak English, and inversely with the severity of the injury and the age of the employee.

Change in wages and earning capacity.—The effect of the injuries upon earning capacity is difficult of determination. Change in earning capacity is indicated by the difference in the wages received before and after injury, but this method of comparison is entirely misleading unless industrial conditions have remained stationary for a sufficient length of time. Another method is to compare the wages of crippled workers with those received by normal workers in the same occupation; this method is faulty, however, in that it takes no account of change in occupation necessitated by the injury. The best method of measuring reduction of earning capacity is to compare the present wages of the injured worker with the wages current in the occupation in which he was injured.

In Massachusetts 48 per cent of the injured workmen (hand and foot cases) received less at the time they returned to work than they received before the injury, 34 per cent received the same wages, and 18 per cent received a higher wage. In California the corresponding percentages were 41, 33, and 26. In case of the lesser injuries (eye, thumb, and fingers) 17 per cent received less, 33 per cent received the same, and 50 per cent received more.

Relative severity of upper and lower limb injuries.—It may be well to emphasize here that while from the medical and economic standpoint the loss of a foot or leg is more serious than the loss of a hand or arm, the compensation schedules of every State are based upon the theory that industrial workers who lose an upper limb suffer a greater economic loss than those who lose a foot or a leg. Even the committee on statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions seems to have adopted this view in formulating its severity rating schedule. The common, and practically the only, argument in substantiation of this belief is that "it stands to reason." Yet an analysis of the following table, giving the results of four independent investigations, shows the contrary to be true.

There are two main reasons for this. In the first place the economic severity of foot and leg injuries is accentuated by the fact that a preponderant number occur in industries in which the loss of the member is a practical bar to employment. A one-legged man is effectively excluded from most of the operations in the transportation, construction, lumbering, and mining industries; it is in employments of this character that three-fourths of the foot and leg injuries

occur. In California 91 per cent of the permanent foot and leg injuries occurred in nonmanufacturing industries and 60 per cent occurred in transportation and construction. An analysis of the permanent disability accidents in Massachusetts during the first four years' operation of the compensation act shows that 75 per cent of the hand and arm injuries occurred in manufacturing industries and 25 per cent in nonmanufacturing industries, while the percentages as regards foot and leg injuries were exactly reversed, being 25 in manufacturing and 75 in nonmanufacturing industries. Nearly all of the latter injuries occurred in the building trades, transportation, and construction.

Ordinarily when one thinks of the relative industrial usefulness of an upper and a lower limb one has in mind factory operations. And, of course, in operating a machine a one-legged man is less handicapped than a one-armed man; but, machine operators do not lose their legs, they lose their hands and arms. In manufacturing industries in which the majority of upper-limb injuries occur, the injured workman can often go back to the same employer or the same occupation. On the other hand, the industries dangerous to lower limbs are the industries in which the use of lower limbs is practically indispensable. A larger proportion of those who sustain foot and leg injuries, therefore, must seek a new employer, and this fact affects adversely their reemployability (see table below).

In the second place, the greatest industrial handicap heretofore suffered by a crippled worker, as already noted, has not been his inability to perform work, but his inability to get a job. Potential ability to perform work is of little use to a workman who by reason of his injury is prevented from seeking employment, or is not employed even if he does find a prospective job.

The following table shows the relative severity of upper and lower limb injuries as shown by four independent investigations:

RELATIVE SEVERITY OF UPPER AND LOWER LIMB INJURIES AS SHOWN BY VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Place of investigation.	Average period of total disability in months.		Per cent of cases in which disability continued for 18 months or more.		Per cent unemployed.		Per cent re-employed by same employer or in same occupation.	
	Hand or arm.	Foot or leg.	Hand or arm.	Foot or leg.	Hand or arm.	Foot or leg.	Hand or arm.	Foot or leg.
Massachusetts.....	13.4	24.8	26	59			52	30
California.....	12.7	13.4	28	42	30	24	140	132
New York City.....					41	62		
Denmark.....			19	55	8	17	27	16

¹ Per cent reemployed by same employer.

² Per cent of persons reemployed in same occupations.

It will be noted that in practically every case the loss of a foot or a leg is more serious than the loss of a hand or an arm as regards length of total disability, per cent of persons reemployed by same employer or in same occupation, and per cent of persons remaining unemployed after the injury.

Comparison of statutory benefits with probable loss of earning capacity.—Adequacy of compensation benefits should be earnestly considered in conjunction with the whole rehabilitation and reemployment problem. In none of the existing State compensation laws is the scale of benefits commensurate with the economic losses sustained by reason of industrial injuries. The benefits provided under the most liberal law are not more than 50 per cent of full indemnity, and those provided under the least liberal law are not over half that of the most liberal. Some idea of this inadequacy is obtained by comparing the statutory benefits with the schedule of severity ratings of industrial injuries formulated by the committee on statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. The purpose of this schedule was to obtain a more accurate measure of industrial hazards and was not intended as a basis of compensation awards. Assuming, however, that the schedule is a reasonable measure of adequacy for compensation payments, how do the compensation scales in our State laws compare with this schedule? The following table shows, for the more important injuries, the severity ratings in terms of number of weeks of time lost as computed by the committee on statistics, the number of weeks of compensation benefits usually provided in State laws, and the percentage the average time allowances of all the States is of the severity schedule:

SEVERITY RATING IN TIME LOST FROM EACH SPECIFIED INJURY, AND PER CENT OF THIS LOSS COMPENSATED BY STATUTORY BENEFITS.

Injury.	Severity ratings in time lost (in weeks), computed by committee on statistics of I. A. I. A. B. C.	Number of weeks for which compensation is usually payable under State compensation laws. ¹	Per cent average time allowance of State laws is of committee's severity schedule. ²
Death.....	1,000	300	.....
Permanent total disability.....	1,000	500	64
Loss of—			
Arm.....	600-750	200	29
Hand.....	500	150	33
Leg.....	500-750	175	38
Foot.....	400	125	31
Eye.....	300	100	33
Thumb.....	100	60	53
Index finger.....	50	30	66
Great toe.....	50	30	55

¹ The number of weeks here given are those provided in the normal or model State compensation law.

² These averages are computed from the arithmetical average of all the State laws having specific schedules.

As the table shows, the average statutory compensation provided for the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye is approximately one-third of the loss of earning capacity caused by such injuries. Moreover, the adequacy of the benefits provided decreases with the severity of the injury. The above percentages refer only to time. When the statutory wage percentages are applied, the percentages of adequacy are still further reduced. Furthermore, a just and adequate compensation scale for permanent disabilities should take into account not only the workman's decreased earning capacity, but his increased living expenses as well. If the necessary expenditures of a one-legged man are greater than those of a normal man, his net income and consequently his real earnings are doubly reduced.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES.

From the foregoing facts it is quite clear that the present industrial handicap of the workman who sustains a major injury is a serious one. The period of total disability resulting from the injury is unnecessarily long. Only about one-third of the seriously crippled workers return to the same employer, and relatively few reenter the same occupation. The compensation benefits are inadequate, and practically no retraining has been done. A critical analysis of the several contributory causes shows that nearly all of these causes have their origin in, and are closely related to, the absence of a central and responsible supervising authority. The welfare of our crippled men has been nobody's business. Closely connected with this irresponsibility is the lack of opportunity. The very fact that men are crippled has closed the door of opportunity against them. They are not given a chance to show their worth or ability. Some of the more important of these contributory causes, in the order in which they would present themselves to the injured employees, are as follows:

1. The injury produces a sense of helplessness and uselessness. The injured man's self-reliance is temporarily destroyed and he feels that he is "done for" for the remainder of his life. Coupled with this is a feeling of resentment and bitterness toward society for his injury. In many cases he refuses to cooperate and adopts an antagonistic attitude toward all efforts to help him. His unfamiliarity with his legal rights prevents him from distinguishing between those who wish to help him and those who desire to exploit him. Usually the first person with whom he comes in contact following his injury is the insurance company adjuster, who often antagonizes him and arouses his suspicions. The agent's efforts to obtain the facts in the case in order to ascertain whether and to what extent the company is liable are interpreted as an attempt to take advantage of him. In many cases the agent is tactless, unsympathetic, and inclined to

take advantage of the employee. At the very time when the injured man is in most need of assistance and sympathetic advice he meets with indifference and exploitation. This initial experience colors all his subsequent acts and has an important effect upon his reaction toward medical treatment, rehabilitation, and reemployment.

2. Another contributory cause is the inadequate medical service furnished, both as to quantity and quality. From every viewpoint, and especially from that of social economy, unlimited medical and surgical treatment, without cost to the employee, should be provided. Here again the element of distrust affects adversely the speedy recovery of the injured man. In many cases the employee is suspicious of the service provided by the insurance carrier and is exploited by those in whom he has confidence and who speak his own language. There is no one to take an intelligent interest in him and to obtain his confidence. Furthermore, some races are peculiarly sensitive to pain and refuse to undergo necessary operations or other treatment recommended. Because of this lack of cooperation the injury does not heal properly and disability is unnecessarily prolonged, or made permanent.

3. A third contributory factor, correlated with the medical service, is the lack of rehabilitation hospitals for functional restoration. Practically the only attempt at rehabilitation revealed by these studies was the furnishing of artificial hands or arms, and these were supplied in only about one-half the cases. In many instances the men refused to wear these appliances, either because they did not fit or because they were unsightly and useless. No systematic instruction in the adjustment and use of them was given.

4. Not only has there been very little reeducation and retraining of industrial cripples, but a large proportion have never been educated or industrially trained at all. The task of retraining our disabled men brings into relief the great need for industrial education. However, those who are most helpless and in need of assistance are foreigners, and consequently even an adequate industrial education system would not solve the whole problem. But by no means all of the disabled would be subjects for retraining. Very little could probably be done with the old men—those who were already near the end of their industrial career at the time of the injury. But an intelligent readjustment of industry and the interested cooperation of employers would take care of most of the remainder. Thousands of positions exist which a one-armed or one-legged man could fill as successfully as a normal man. Obviously, however, it would not be desirable to place all these injured men in such positions without regard to age. For example, men under 21 or 25 years of age should not spend the rest of their lives operating elevators. Those most in need and best adapted for reeducation are the young men. Of the

disabled men studied in Massachusetts, 12 per cent were under 21 years, 28 per cent were under 24, and 43 per cent were under 30. For California the corresponding percentages are 9, 18, and 35. Most of these could probably be benefited by reeducation and retraining for suitable occupations.

5. None of the compensation States have established proper facilities for the reemployment of handicapped men. In Massachusetts insurance companies must pay compensation for total disability until the men are reemployed. Consequently, it is incumbent upon them to find employment, but they have not been very successful. Employers refuse to employ these industrial cripples unless they were injured in their own establishments. Even then, because of the character of the industry, the size of the establishment, the employee's lack of skill and ability to speak English, his possible adverse effect upon plant output and processes of production, and the risk of a second injury causing serious or total disability, many are not reemployed. Few employers will employ handicapped men injured in other establishments. They feel no moral responsibility in the matter and do not want to be bothered with cripples, especially if plenty of normal workers can be had at low wages. On the other hand, many employers do feel morally responsible for workmen injured in their own establishments, and this despite the fact that their full legal obligations have been met by the payment of compensation insurance premiums. However, moral responsibility, though important, is not necessarily the sole determining motive in reemploying even their own injured men. A study of the reemployment cases in Massachusetts discloses the fact that in many instances the men taken back are old, faithful, and usually skilled employees whose knowledge of the business is an economic asset to the employer.

One reason frequently advanced for not employing handicapped men is that such men constitute an extrahazardous risk. From the accident-compensation standpoint, injuries sustained by physically defective workmen are more serious than similar injuries sustained by normal workers and the accident or insurance cost to employers or insurance carriers would be increased. As a matter of fact, however, this fear is probably largely psychological, for the number of such accidents as compared with the total is practicably negligible. No figures are available showing the actual number of second permanent injuries. However, a computation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from accident data furnished by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin shows that the annual number of second major injuries would at the very most be not over four in the entire State; that is, of all the persons in the State of Wisconsin who had

lost a hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye not more than four would suffer the loss of a second major disability in any given year.

From the insurance standpoint, therefore, the employment of physically defective men would present no special problem. The increased compensation cost, which would be slight, could be taken care of by the necessary increase in insurance rates. But this does not hold true as regards self-insured employers, because in such establishments there is a greater and more direct connection between accidents and compensation costs, and because of this tendency there is a decided tendency among self-insurers, through their system of physical examinations, to discriminate against handicapped men.

This factor of discrimination, therefore, whether based upon justifiable grounds or not, does actually exist and must be met. Two remedial measures suggest themselves. One is the adoption of the New York plan of compensating for second injuries. Under the compensation act of this State the liability of an employer for a second major disabling injury is limited to the liability resulting from that particular injury without reference to any prior disability. Compensation for the remaining disability is paid out of a special fund, which could be charged to the industry as a whole. Since July 1 of this year the Industrial Commission of Ohio has also put this plan into effect in that State. Thus, from the compensation viewpoint the extra hazard element inherent in a handicapped man would be eliminated and one factor of discrimination removed.

A second remedial measure would be the adoption of a plan providing that employers, before they are granted the privilege of carrying their own risk under the compensation act, must agree not to discriminate against crippled men in the matter of employment. Such an agreement by employers is required by the compensation board of Pennsylvania.

6. One of the chief obstacles in the way of a successful solution of the whole rehabilitation problem lies in the very nature of our industrial society. Reemployment is beyond the State's present power. Our industries are privately owned and consequently opportunities for industrial employment are under the exclusive control of private employers. Employers therefore can not legally be compelled to reemploy handicapped workers.

This question of compulsory employment has been considered by foreign countries in connection with the reemployment of disabled soldiers. In France employers who refuse to reemploy their proportionate share of military cripples are excluded from obtaining any concession, monopoly, or subsidy from the State. In Italy private employers employing three or more persons must take back those

employees who had been with them one year if they can do the same work. The Paris conference of May, 1917, went on record as follows:

It belongs to the legislature of each allied country to decide whether or not employers should be placed under obligation to employ disabled soldiers. Meantime, the interallied conference holds that there is a moral obligation resting upon employers to employ disabled soldiers in a number proportional to the importance and personnel of each industrial and commercial establishment.

This principle of compulsion or constraint might conceivably be applied to the employment of industrial cripples. For example, the State compensation acts might be amended to provide that employers having a certain number of employees must pay additional compensation to injured workmen if they refuse to reemploy these men at suitable jobs and at fair wages. Such a scheme might act as an incentive for employers to make an intelligent study of their establishments, with the result that positions could be found or created which would be mutually beneficial.

7. But actual restoration to industry solves only half of the problem. It is important to know under what conditions injured workers are reemployed. What wages should they receive, both absolutely and in relation to normal workers? What effect will their reemployment have upon the displacement of normal workers and upon the integrity of the organized labor movement? Those employers who maintain sick-benefit funds, welfare plans, and the like seem more inclined to reemploy and take care of their injured workers than other employers. On the other hand, they are extremely hostile to labor organizations and would resent interference from this quarter. It is the policy of some of the labor unions to look after their own disabled men, but a large proportion of injured workers are not members of labor organizations. The difficulties involved in these fundamental problems, though great, need not be insoluble, but they require cooperation and careful study.

8. Another factor tending to prolong disability and prevent early return to industry is the operation of the lump-sum provision in many of the State compensation laws. A lump sum usually looks large and inviting to the average employee. He may want to return to his native country or to invest the proceeds in some small business enterprise, though these reasons are frequently given merely as a pretext to influence the industrial board. Often the employee is afraid that his return to work would prejudice his rights under the law. As a result the case drags on and on until for sheer relief a lump sum is finally granted.

9. For the reasons mentioned above the injured man remains disabled and unemployed much longer than the circumstances warrant. Accustomed to idleness and regular compensation payments he feels

progressively less inclined to resume work. He gets into a rut, adapts himself to a lower standard of living, and loses his ambition and initiative. His idle time is frequently spent in saloons and other lounging places, in which he finds cronies similarly situated. Here he discusses his ailments, the seriousness of which he is inclined to exaggerate, and the effect of which produces a psychosis which impairs his will power and accelerates his physical deterioration.

10. An analysis of the foregoing contributory causes shows that they are all closely related to, and the result of, the lack of an intelligent and responsible supervision. The welfare of our disabled men, whether injured in military or civil life, is a social and public function. Accident prevention, compensation, insurance, medical treatment, rehabilitation, reeducation, and reemployment are all component parts of this problem and should be under the supervision and jurisdiction of a single public body. Delegating to private agencies the performance of these social functions should no longer be tolerated. This is not intended as a criticism of these private agencies. They have developed largely because the State failed to grasp its opportunity or shirked its responsibility; but the fact remains that they have not been able to perform these social functions successfully.

REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS.

An examination of the facts and an analysis of the contributory causes prompt the following remedial suggestions:

1. *Compensation.*—(a) The compensation scale of benefits should be materially increased to approximate the loss of earning capacity. (b) Benefits for permanent injuries causing dismemberment or mutilation should be fixed at a definite, though adequate, amount, graded according to nature of disability and age and occupation of the employee, but not dependent upon employment in individual cases. Injured employees should not be penalized for rehabilitating themselves. When the injured man knows that the amount of his compensation will not be affected by his early return to industry, disability and unemployment will be materially decreased. (c) In Massachusetts compensation is paid for the loss of a major member for 50 weeks, and also for total disability while disabled, and these payments run concurrently. This practice of concurrent payments should be abolished. The combined weekly amounts of such payments in most cases exceed the employee's wages. Employees are often under the impression that the amount received will continue indefinitely and consequently have less desire to return to work. (d) The present system of granting lump sums should be abolished or materially restricted for reasons already explained. (e) Employers

should be relieved of the added risk involved in the employment of disabled workers.

2. *Medical service.*—(a) Adequate medical and surgical treatment, including necessary appliances, should be furnished by the State. (b) Orthopedic and rehabilitation hospitals should be established and maintained by the State, utilizing present institutions wherever possible.

3. *Reeducation and retraining.*—There should be established vocational training schools, with both day and night courses, which should be closely correlated with the rehabilitation hospitals.

4. *Reemployment.*—A survey of the occupational opportunities in the various industries of the State should be made and the cooperation of the employers and labor organizations should be enlisted. Thousands of positions exist or could be created which crippled workers could fill as successfully as normal workmen were the problem carefully studied and an intelligent readjustment made. Particular care should be taken to eliminate the stigma of charity. The positions should be necessary and constructive in an industrial sense in order that the handicapped man may feel himself an integral and important part of the economic world and thus maintain his self-respect.

5. *Insurance.*—In the field of workmen's compensation, competitive insurance companies are wholly unsatisfactory. Either a monopolistic State insurance fund or an employers' mutual association should be substituted for the competitive casualty companies.

6. *Administration.*—The entire administrative and supervisory work should be under the jurisdiction of one central authority, preferably the industrial accident commission. This commission should, in case of necessity, have power to coerce the employee as well as the employer. Confidence, impartiality, and intelligent direction and supervision are vital factors in the whole rehabilitation problem and these can best be obtained through public administration.

LABOR AND THE WAR.

FINAL REPORT ON JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS, GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Reconstruction Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed (the Whitley committee) which proposed the joint industrial councils plan that has received the indorsement of the Government and is in process of adoption by the trades generally, submitted its final report on July 1, 1918.¹ The first report of the committee outlined the joint industrial councils plan through which the principle of self-government in industry is being developed and fostered, and was noted in the MONTHLY REVIEW for September, 1917 (pp. 130-132), and published in full in the bureau's bulletin No. 237 (pp. 229-237). The second report of the committee was printed in full in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1918 (pp. 53-58); the third report, dealing with works committees as a part of the plan, appeared in the MONTHLY REVIEW for June, 1918 (pp. 163-165); and the fourth report, taking up the subject of conciliation and arbitration, was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1918 (pp. 237-240). The work of the committee is completed by the publication of its final report, which is here given in full:

To the Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, M. P. (Prime Minister), SIR:

The committee was appointed by the Prime Minister in October, 1916, with the following terms of reference:

(1) To make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen.

(2) To recommend means for securing that industrial conditions affecting the relations between employers and workmen shall be systematically reviewed by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

This reference might be held to invite us to recommend in detail schemes applicable to varied industries. From this we have refrained, in the belief that it is wiser to indicate a ground plan only, and invite the persons actually engaged in the several industries to build the fabric suited to their own conditions.

2. We have presented four reports. In our first report on joint industrial councils (Cd. 8606) we recommend the establishment for each of the principal well-organized industries of a triple form of organization, representative of employers and employed, consisting of joint industrial councils, joint district councils, and works committees, each of the three forms of organization being linked up with the others so as to constitute an organization covering the whole of the trade, capable of considering and advising upon matters affecting the welfare of the industry, and giving to labor a definite and enlarged share in the discussion and settlement of industrial matters with which employers and employed are jointly concerned.

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed. Final report. London, 1918. Cd. 9153. Price, 1d. net. 4 pp.

3. In our second report on joint industrial councils (Cd. 9002) we proposed for trades where organization is at present very weak or nonexistent an adaptation and expansion of the system of trade boards working under an amended trades board act; and for trades in which organization is considerable, but not yet general, a system of joint councils with some Government assistance which may be dispensed with as these industries advance to the stage dealt with in our first report.

In the second report we proposed also a plan whereby the joint council of an industry, when it has agreed upon a minimum standard of working conditions for those employed in the industry, may have the means of making those conditions general in any district or over the whole country.

Taking our first and second reports together they constitute a scheme designed to cover all the chief industries of the country and to equip each of them with a representative joint body capable of dealing with matters affecting the welfare of the industry in which employers and employed are concerned and of caring for the progressive improvement of the industry as an integral part of the national prosperity.

4. We have considered it no less important that in each factory or workshop, where the circumstances of the industry permit, and when the conditions which we have stated are fulfilled, there should be a works committee, representative of the management and the men and women employed, meeting regularly to consider questions peculiar to the individual factory or workshop, which affect the daily life and comfort of the workers and in no small degree the efficiency of the work, and in which practical experience will bring a valuable contribution to the improvement of methods. This question was the subject of our third report. (Cd. 9085.)

5. We wish to reaffirm our conviction, expressed in the first report, of the urgency of the matter. In our opinion there is pressing need that every organized industry should equip itself with a representative machinery capable of dealing with the large questions of common interest to employers and employed arising in war time, during demobilization, and in the period after the war. Further, we believe that when the joint councils have gained confidence and experience in dealing with the urgent problems of the moment they will find their sphere of usefulness to be much wider than they themselves imagined at their first inception.

Similarly, works committees, beginning perhaps with limited functions, will, we anticipate, without in any way trenching upon matters appropriate to the industrial councils, find a continual growth in the list of questions appertaining to the individual factory or workshop that can be dealt with by mutual agreement. We have purposely refrained, throughout our reports, from making proposals in detail with regard to the constitution of the councils and committees or the scope of their functions, because we are convinced that this can only be done satisfactorily by the people engaged in an industry and familiar with all its circumstances.

We note with satisfaction that, following the approval of our first report by the War Cabinet, the Ministry of Labor has established a special department to give assistance and information where it may be desired, and to collect and codify the results of the activities and experience of the councils that have been formed or are coming into existence.

6. In our fourth report (Cd. 9099) we have made recommendations on conciliation and arbitration. Relying in the main on the methods built up by agreement within the various industries and looking to an expansion and improvement of these methods resulting from the habit of dealing with common questions in joint council, we have limited our new proposals to the establishment of a small standing arbitration council, on the lines of the present committee on production, to deal with cases where the parties have failed to come to an agreement under their ordinary procedure and wish to refer their differences to this council.

In this connection we have made suggestions designed to minimize the occurrence of conflicting awards and to secure an interchange of knowledge and experience between persons called upon to act as arbitrators.

7. On the question of the adoption of schemes of profit sharing and copartnership we have considered the evidence at present available and have felt bound to come to the conclusion that it does not justify us in putting forward any general recommendations.

8. Our recommendations have the effect of conferring upon the joint industrial councils, and through them upon the several industries, a large measure of self-government. Many of the subjects which might perhaps have been suggested as forming objects of inquiry by the present committee are matters which, in our opinion, can more usefully and profitably be considered by the joint organizations, composed as they are of those actually concerned in the various trades. Moreover, since our committee was constituted two new departments of State have been set up, viz., the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Reconstruction.

The functions of these departments and the activities of the various advisory committees which they have established will necessarily include the consideration of the relations between employers and employed and of the problems connected therewith, and the departments will no doubt be better able (through and with the assistance of the industrial councils which we have recommended) to offer such advice and guidance as may be found necessary than the present committee.

It is clear, therefore, that if we were to undertake further inquiries there would be a considerable amount of overlapping, either with the work that is now being carried on by the central departments or with the duties and functions of the industrial councils.

For these reasons we beg to be allowed to present this as our final report.

9. Throughout our work we have received most valuable assistance from our secretaries, Mr. H. J. Wilson and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and we wish to record our gratitude to them for the services they have rendered.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,¹

J. H. WHITLEY (<i>Chairman</i>).	†J. A. HOBSON.
F. S. BUTTON.	†A. SUSAN LAWRENCE.
GEO. J. CARTER.	MAURICE LEVY.
S. J. CHAPMAN.	†J. J. MALLON.
G. H. CLAUGHTON.	THOS. R. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS.
†J. R. CLYNES.	D. H. R. WILLIAMS.
F. N. HEPWORTH.	†MONA WILSON.
WILFRED HILL.	

H. J. WILSON,
A. GREENWOOD,
Secretaries.
1st July, 1918.

NOTE.

By attaching our signatures to the general reports we desire to render hearty support to the recommendations that industrial councils or trade boards, according to whichever are the more suitable in the circumstances, should be established for the several industries or businesses and that these bodies, representative of employees and employed, should concern themselves with the establishment of minimum conditions and the furtherance of the common interests of their trades.

But while recognizing that the more amicable relations thus established between capital and labor will afford an atmosphere generally favorable to industrial peace

¹ Mr. Smillie was unable to attend any of the meetings at which this report was considered, and therefore does not sign it. Sir Allan M. Smith signs subject to his note to the report on conciliation and arbitration. The members whose names are marked † sign subject to the note appended.

and progress, we desire to express our view that a complete identity of interests between capital and labor can not be thus effected, and that such machinery can not be expected to furnish a settlement for the more serious conflicts of interest involved in the working of an economic system primarily governed and directed by motives of private profit.

J. R. CLYNES.
J. A. HOBSON.
A. SUSAN LAWRENCE.
J. J. MALLON.
MONA WILSON.

PROGRESS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears from official sources¹ that during the month of September, 1918, considerable progress was made in the work of joint industrial councils in Great Britain. Since August 1, 1918, 8 of the 11 councils that have been established have held their first or second meeting, and in each instance there appeared to be evidence that the council is determined to deal effectively and without delay with the vitally important functions which they have undertaken to carry out.

The setting up of district councils and works committees and the definition of their respective constitutions and functions and their relation to the national council are naturally the first objects which national councils have to consider, for district councils and works committees are, for most of the industries to which the Whitley report is applicable, an essential part of the scheme. Five of the eight national councils referred to have devoted their attention to this important part of their work. The furniture trade council has provisionally agreed upon a draft constitution for district councils and has decided to refer to a special committee the delimitation of areas. The council of the rubber manufacturing industry has adopted a constitution for district councils and has agreed upon the areas of these councils; it has also agreed that the executive committee shall draw up a constitution for works committees at the next meeting. The heavy chemicals council has decided that 8 districts councils shall be established, with 12 members upon each. At the meeting of the council of the match manufacturing industry the principal business was the consideration of the report of a subcommittee on district councils and works committees. The constitution and functions of these councils and committees, as recommended in the report, were adopted after amendment, and it was decided that in view of the nature of the distribution of the industry in the country only one district council (for the London district) should be formed at present.

¹ Data taken from the Labor Gazette (London) for October, 1918 (p. 329), and from The Month's Work (London), for October, 1918 (p. 52), issued by the Ministry of Labor. Cf. also article on pages 31 to 34 of this issue. Cf. also article on Industrial councils and trade boards in Great Britain, in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1918 (pp. 58-64).

The building trades council held its first annual meeting at Birmingham on August 1, 1918, at which the draft constitution was, with certain minor amendments, adopted. The baking industry council has appointed a general purposes committee, composed of five members from each side of the council, together with the officers, and has instructed the committee to arrange for the setting up of a district council. Gratifying progress is thus being made in this direction.

Regular consideration of wages, hours, and working conditions is one of the main functions of joint industrial councils, and some of them have already taken up this part of their work. The council of the china clay industry has concluded a wages agreement which is to remain in force until June, 1919. At the first meeting of the baking industry council, held on September 18, a demand submitted by the operatives for a 60s. (\$14.60) minimum wage and a reduction of working hours to 48 per week was dealt with. After a thorough and friendly discussion an agreement was unanimously reached to the effect that the minimum wage in industrial areas be 60s. and in rural areas 55s. (\$13.38) per week and that advances be given also to allied workers and to woman workers, the present hours and conditions to remain, subject to no working week exceeding 54 hours. The definition of areas is to be settled temporarily by the existing conciliation boards and afterward by the district councils to be set up by the national council. The agreement is to run for six months, at the end of which period three months' notice of termination may be given by either side. Any question of the interpretation of the agreement is to be referred to the general purposes committee of the council with power to settle.

An interesting development in connection with industrial disputes was made by the council of the heavy chemicals industry at its second meeting, held on September 20. The council decided to appoint an emergency committee, whose functions will practically constitute it a traveling conciliation board. The committee is composed of six members and is constituted by forming a panel from the members of the council in alphabetical order and appointing the first three on the employers' list and the first three on the workpeople's list to serve for the first month, proceeding through the lists for each succeeding month. The emergency committee will be prepared to go at once to any place in which a dispute has arisen which can not be settled locally. The success of the new departure will be watched with interest.

Demobilization and resettlement, the training of disabled soldiers and sailors, and the position of apprentices returning from military service are also receiving attention, according to reports. The building trades council, for example, has considered the question of priority of release for architects and architects' clerks. The council has

also appointed a resettlement and reconstruction committee, and it is understood that the committee will supersede the building trades central advisory committees, which had previously been set up in connection with the employment department of the Ministry of Labor. The council of the china clay industry has appointed a military service and demobilization committee, and the vehicle building council has formed a subcommittee to consider and make recommendations upon the question of the training of disabled soldiers and sailors and of the position of returned apprentices.

Among other important matters which councils have considered are education and the rationing of raw material. Thus the council of the furniture trade has appointed a subcommittee to advise on matters concerning education for the trade, and the council of the rubber manufacturing industry has decided to invite a representative from the Board of Education to attend the next meeting of the council. Both councils have also appointed subcommittees to advise on the rationing of raw material.

SHOP STEWARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

While shop stewards are not new to British industry, having existed for many years in the printing and the engineering trades, the shop steward movement of the past year is an entirely new and definite expression of the revolt of labor from some of the conditions caused by the war. The majority of the trade-unions had official shop stewards before the war, under a variety of names such as "shop delegates," "works representatives," "collectors," "yard committeemen," etc. In the printing trade the "chapel" goes back to the seventeenth century and to-day the duties of the "chapel," as laid down in the rules of various unions in the industry, include those which fall in the province of shop stewards in many other trades.

Works committees which deal with questions of craft or skill and are, in many instances, formed of shop stewards are the subject of a special report of the British Ministry of Labor.¹ According to this report two methods prevail in the formation of these committees: (1) The committee may be elected by all the workmen employed, "each department or shop being treated as a constituency and returning a number of members perhaps in proportion to its size," or (2) it may be "a committee of shop stewards of the different unions represented in the works or, in a large works where shop stewards are numerous, a committee elected by the shop stewards."

Conditions vary so widely in different establishments that it is impossible to generalize on methods of election of the stewards. In

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1918, pp. 81-84.

some districts—Coventry, for example—the stewards are elected by all the workers without regard to craft or process, but in other districts it is the custom, in the larger engineering factories, for each craft to elect its own stewards. The number of stewards therefore varies greatly, usually according to the size of the plant, from as few as two to forty or more.

The works committees of shop stewards are in some cases divided into two sections, one for the craftsmen and one for the semiskilled men and laborers; usually, however, there is only one committee for both sets of workmen and in certain cases this committee represents only the skilled workers. In such cases the lack of direct representation of the unskilled workers is a source of friction. The position of woman workers is also unsatisfactory, being somewhat analogous to that of unskilled workmen. In some instances the women have a vote in the election of the works committee elected by the various departments and in other cases representation is secured to women's departments as such. Sometimes, even when women are excluded from voting, the works committee may represent their interests.

The duties of the stewards also vary greatly in different sections. In general it may be said that questions of general application, such as district rates of wages, hours of work, and other district or national conditions of work, are regarded as subjects to be settled by the employers or associations of employers with the trade-unions. But questions of special application, such as piece rates for particular jobs where it is impossible to fix a general piece rate for the district, grievances reported by workmen, complaints about wages and piece rates which concern individuals, questions relating to the health and safety of the workmen, dilution, suggestions for improvements, shop discipline, including timekeeping, language, and methods of foremen, and welfare, may all come under the direction of the shop stewards.

It has been claimed that the spirit of the shop-steward movement is hostile to the spirit of trades-unionism, but although the non-unionist has an equal opportunity with the unionist to nominate shop stewards it is usually provided that the steward himself must be a member of some union.

In connection with this phase of the subject one of the labor papers¹ expresses regret that the sentiment of the recent national conference of shop stewards and workers' committees was against a combination of the shop steward and trade-union movements. According to the paper "the assent of the unions concerned to the formation of a committee in the Coventry area, on which the stewards were represented as stewards and not as members of any organization, was a

¹ The Herald, London, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 6.

big step forward" since it meant that those in authority in the unions were beginning to recognize the necessity "for giving to the shop or works a definite and important place in the government of the organization and marked the first approach to a thorough change in that constitution which could only end in establishing the shop and works as the effective industrial unit." So it was considered that the statement made in the conference, "We must keep the movement free of the unions," meant a bitter and prolonged struggle between the old and the new methods which would result in much of labor's power being frittered away in internal disputes.

Other writers, however, consider that the danger to the movement does not lie in the obstruction offered by its opponents but in the attempts being made to incorporate it in the officialism of trade-unionism which it was formed to resist; they believe that to transform the stewards into paid union officials appointed by a national council as had been proposed would strike at the very heart of the movement.

In a measure it seems to be true that the present shop steward movement is a protest against the methods of trade-unionism, since it has been felt that many of the trade-union officials have grown away from shop conditions and have become to a considerable extent bureaucrats themselves, and that as industrial conditions have changed so much in the past few years only those within the shops can have a really sympathetic understanding of present labor conditions. It is also frequently the case that many labor unions having conflicting interests are represented in one shop and the tendency of the movement therefore is to amalgamate the various interests and to treat with the employers directly through the "works committees" formed of shop stewards rather than through the individual unions.

While, in the past, employers contended for the right to deal directly with their employees rather than through the trade-unions, nevertheless, when the matter was presented to them as a new issue they insisted, in some cases, upon dealing only with the national executive of the labor unions or the district committees of the trade-unions. A case in point is that of the strike in an airplane works in Coventry which took place in the latter part of 1917 and which not only interfered with aircraft production but spread to various munition works in the same place. The airplane firm refused to deal with the shop stewards on the ground that the question of recognition of shop stewards was then under consideration by the trade-union officials and the Employers' Federation. The men refused to accept the employer's decision and the strike spread until it involved about 50,000 workers. The matter was settled finally by Government intervention and it was agreed that the men should

return to work, that the Government should urge upon the Employers' Federation and on the trade-union executives the immediate settlement of the question in relation to both parties, and that there should be no victimization on either side as a result of the dispute.

In December, 1917, therefore, after a five days' conference between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the trade-unions, an agreement¹ regulating the appointment and the functions of shop stewards was drawn up and signed by 13 of the 16 unions concerned and by the Employers' Federation.

Previous to the above negotiations 21 societies in the Coventry district were affiliated in a joint committee of all shop stewards and works committees. Their rules did not differ materially from the later ones but defined a little more specifically the shop duties of the stewards.

In 1911 the workers in the Clyde shipyards formed a joint trades' vigilant committee and in September, 1914, a similar organization was effected among the engineering trades in the west of Scotland. The object of this first organization was "to endeavor to adjust all complaints of a general character, endeavor to secure uniformity in the conditions of employment of the members, and strengthen and perfect the organizations of the affiliated unions." Even though very harmonious relations had been established between the employers and the workmen in the Clyde district, one of the causes of the trouble in 1915, which resulted in the deportation and imprisonment of some of the workmen, was the withdrawal on the part of the management of the privilege which the shop stewards had had of going from one department to another in their official capacity.

Although the strike among the cotton operatives in Lancashire in September of this year was primarily due to the question of wages still the question of the recognition of the shop stewards came up.

In the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest² it is stated that much evidence was taken on the subjects of shop stewards and shop committees and that there was a sharp conflict of opinion on the subjects. In view of this difference of opinion no recommendations were made by the commission but a summary of the various opinions was given.

The advantages found in the establishment of shop committees are the ease with which small and local grievances can be discussed and settled and the possibility of closer contact between employers and workmen. Shop committees work more quickly than trade-union machinery and have better local knowledge. It was said, also, that this system decentralizes trade-union procedure, creates

¹ See MONTHLY REVIEW, March, 1918, pp. 84, 85.

² *Idem*, October, 1917, pp. 33-38.

solidarity among the workmen, and gives them more control over the conditions of life.

On the other hand it was urged that the system, already in operation, of discussion between the management and the trade-union secretary works well, that a shop committee tends to weaken trade-union authority as well as the authority of the employers, and that it wastes time and leads to unauthorized strikes.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED, GREAT BRITAIN.¹

This league began in a very small way by the occasional meeting about the dinner table of a few employers and labor leaders for the purpose of frank discussion and mutual enlightenment. It has grown rapidly in the two years of its existence and branches are springing up throughout the country. The league, which is of no political party, exists, it is stated, for the sole purpose of creating a better relationship between employer and employed, it being believed that much of the industrial strife arises from ignorance and prejudice on both sides. Its functions are purely educational and it is prepared to place any information in its possession at the disposal of its members. Those eligible for membership are employers' organizations and individual employers of labor or firms, trade-unions and labor organizations and their officials, employed persons of either sex, and any other individuals who approve of the objects of the league.

The league stands for shorter but more productive hours of labor, wages which will insure better living conditions, graded minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, better housing, better educational and technical training facilities, more efficient and humane management, and better workshop conditions. It also seeks to encourage the small employers engaged on special manufacturing and at the same time to inspire the workers to develop ideas for improving processes and machinery.

The league is not intended to take the place of industrial councils,² but since the councils must necessarily deal with questions relating to their particular trades, the league aims to deal with industrial questions from a broad national viewpoint. The aims of the leagues apparently follow somewhat closely those of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, which is an unofficial organization formed to study demobilization plans but which, when it found the Ministry of Labor was officially to consider that question, turned its attention

¹ The Industrial League. Published by The Industrial League, temporary address: 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, SW 1. Two pamphlets. 20 pp., 6 pp. The Industrial League Journal. Vol. 1. No. 1, 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, SW 1.

² See articles on pages 31 to 34, and pages 34 to 36 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

to a study of the relations existing between employers and employed and is now working in close touch with the Federation of British Industries in an effort to bring about an improvement in these relations. These three organizations all seem to have been created for, and to be working towards, the same end, that is, industrial peace after the war in order that the nation may achieve that national unity which is necessary for the future prosperity of the country.

WAR WORK OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN GERMANY.

The Prussian minister of education recently addressed a memorandum to the lower house (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) of the diet on the subject of the employment of school children on economic war work.¹ The memorandum points out that in agriculture the larger schoolboys have frequently replaced farm hands. On a large number of farms they were the only assistants of their mothers, who, in the absence of the fathers at the front had to carry on the farm work alone. Thus boys of 12 or 13 years of age often did the heaviest work, such as manuring and plowing, sowing, mowing, etc. The help of school children has shown itself to be valuable and indispensable in every branch of agriculture, since without their aid many branches could not have been kept up, and the prompt harvesting of the crops, especially of potatoes, would have been impossible. The boys in the secondary schools have, as members of the youths' organizations under the direction of the war economic office (*Kriegswirtschaftsamt*), done excellent service in agriculture, not merely by carrying on work already begun, but by extending the area of cultivation. Large stretches of waste land have thus been rendered useful for the food supply. The juveniles have been very keen in collecting anything and everything that might eke out the food supply of the community, increase or replace raw materials, and improve the circulation of money—from gold coins and jewelry down to capsules and lead seals, medicinal herbs, wild fruits and nettles, coffee grounds, bones, bottles, corks, women's hair, fruit stones, waste paper, etc. The facts, shown in the memorandum in table form, as, for instance, that 17,285 centners (952.7 tons) of fruit stones and 7,714 centners (425.2 short tons) of stinging nettles were collected, do not represent the whole result. The help rendered by the juveniles in obtaining subscriptions to the sixth and seventh war loans is specially noteworthy. So far as statistics are obtainable the elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), by subscriptions of their own and by subscriptions due to their efforts, raised 170,600,000 marks (\$40,602,800), while the secondary schools obtained 206,200,000 marks (\$49,075,600).

¹ Frankfurter Zeitung. Frankfurt on the Main, July 3, 1918.

RECONSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION ACT, 1918 (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Education Act, 1918,¹ effecting, as it does, a complete change of principle and method in the national system of education, is more than a mere educational enactment—it is a practical embodiment of the spirit of reconstruction which is now animating every phase of life.

This measure, which does not extend to Scotland and Ireland and which becomes effective on “such a day as the board of education may appoint, and different days may be appointed for different purposes and for different provisions of this act, for different areas or parts of areas, and for different persons or classes of persons,” has for its object “the establishment of a national system of education available for all persons capable of profiting thereby.” The act affords educational advantages to young persons from 2 to 18 years of age, and thus democratizes education.

In this direct dealing with human beings the new act differs from its predecessors of 1870 and 1902, which dealt almost entirely with administrative changes. It entirely repeals 11 education acts and parts of 11 others. Its main proposals may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) Preparation by local education authorities of schemes for all forms of education within their area.
- (2) Raising the age limit for compulsory full-time attendance at school to 14 years of age.
- (3) Establishment of continuation schools for compulsory part-time education up to 18 years of age.
- (4) Restriction of the employment of children.
- (5) Development of the work of public elementary schools.
- (6) Promotion of the health and physical training of children and young persons.
- (7) Extension of the work of local education authorities in regard to medical inspection and medical treatment of children.
- (8) Provision of nursery schools for children between 2 and under 5 years of age.

Much power is given the local education authorities in regard to provision for the progressive development and the comprehensive organization of education in their respective areas. The board of education may, from time to time, require them to submit to it for approval their schemes for such development and in this way place

¹ 8 and 9 Geo. 5, ch. 39, Education Act, 1918. The original bill was introduced in Parliament Aug. 10, 1917, by Mr. Herbert Fisher, Minister of Education, but due to congestion of business had to be abandoned for that session. On Jan. 14, 1918, the Education (No. 2) Bill was introduced by Mr. Fisher and by him successfully carried through to adoption Aug. 8, 1918.

a check upon the manner in which their duties are performed and their powers exercised.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

At present, full-time school attendance, with a few exceptions, is obligatory up to 12 years of age, and there is a restricted power of compulsion up to 14 years. Under the act no exemption from school attendance shall be granted to any child between the ages of 5 and 14 years. A child who reaches 14 during the school term must attend until the end of that term. This age may in the discretion of the authorities be extended to 15 years or even to 16 years. These provisions, however, shall not go into effect until the termination of the war.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Between 14 and 18 years instruction in a continuation school or its equivalent is compulsory. Continuation schools which provide suitable free courses of instruction and physical training must be established and maintained through, but not necessarily by, the local authorities. Plans for the organization of this system of schools must be submitted by the local authorities and may be altered by them in consultation with the board of education. A doubtful feature of the scheme appears in the fact that among existing local means which may be used to carry on the training "works" schools are recognized, and though they may be inspected by the proper school authorities they are not under their direction and control. There is no compulsion as to attendance at a continuation school held in a place of employment.

The hours of work in continuation schools may not extend beyond 7 p. m. and are fixed at 320 hours each year, but may be decreased to 280 hours by the local education authorities during the first seven years from the day on which the provisions concerning hours of attendance go into effect.

During a like period, no obligation to attend these schools applies to young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years nor "after that period to any young person who has attained the age of 16 before the expiration of that period." Exception is also made of the attendance of young persons above 14 years of age on the appointed day who can satisfy the local education authorities that they are receiving "suitable and efficient full-time instruction" in some other manner. And in addition to the foregoing exceptions, voluntary "suitable and efficient full-time instruction" up to 16 years of age exempts a scholar from compulsory education after that age.

Failure to comply with these requirements, except for unavoidable causes, is punishable by fine.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The provisions of the act regarding the employment of children may be summarized as follows:

(a) A child under 12 years of age may not be employed at all.

(b) A child 12 years or over shall not be employed for more than two hours on Sunday, on school days before the close of school hours, or on any day before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m.

(c) A child may not be employed in any factory or workshop under the Factory and Workshops Act, or in any mine or quarry, unless lawfully so employed on the day the provision goes into effect.

(d) The local authority may prohibit or regulate the employment of any child if it is satisfied that such employment is injurious to the child's health or education. It shall be the duty of the employer and of the parent of a child in employment to furnish information necessary for the carrying out of these provisions.

According to the act as passed, then, a child may be employed from 4.30 p. m. to 8 p. m. on school days and from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. on Saturdays and holidays, with an additional two hours on Sunday. Thus, if he worked only 2 hours on each school day, 8 hours on Saturday, and 2 hours on Sunday, it would be possible for him to be employed 20 hours each week over and above his school work.

It may also be noted in consideration of this part of the act that section 13, subsection 2, paragraph iii, dealing with licenses for the employment of children exceeding 12 years, shall not be effective "earlier than three years after the passing of this act."

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The development of public elementary schools is to be carried on by the establishment of central schools or special classes for instruction in cookery, laundry work, housewifery, dairy work, handicrafts, gardening, and other practical subjects; by courses in advanced instruction in elementary schools for older scholars; by cooperation in the preparation of the children for further education and their transference to other schools; and by the supplying and training of teachers. No fees are to be charged for elementary instruction, and critics of the act regret that like provision has not been made for secondary education.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In order to secure social and physical well being, existing measures for the promotion of the health of children attending public elementary schools have been extended to "other children and young persons and persons over the age of 18 attending educational institutions." The local authorities may, with the approval of the Board of Education, maintain or assist in maintaining holiday or school

camps—especially for scholars in continuation schools—centers, and equipment for physical training, playing fields, school baths, school swimming pools, and other facilities for social and physical training in the day or evening.

The duty of the local education authority in regard to medical inspection and treatment is the same in relation to the continuation and secondary schools as to the public elementary schools. It must inspect them and it has power to provide medical treatment, but this last is not obligatory.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The local education authority is also empowered to supply or aid in supplying nursery schools "for children over 2 and under 5 years of age, or such later age as may be approved by the board of education," and to attend to the health, nourishment, and physical welfare of children in attendance. Here again the local authority is free to provide or not to provide, to aid or not to aid the establishment of these schools, and parents are free to send or not to send their children to them when established.

According to the minister of education an adequate system of nursery schools will meet a widely felt want in the rural districts as well as in the crowded areas, and will offer an opportunity which will be eagerly accepted. There is no part of the Government's plan for educational reform which has aroused more enthusiasm than the proposed establishment of these schools.¹

CONCLUSION.

The trend of public opinion regarding this act which makes such serious inroads on the employment of child labor indicates the apprehension that exists as to changes in industry which the reconstruction period may bring.

Notwithstanding the fact that numbers of employers—farmers, manufacturers, and shopkeepers—through four years' experience with the inefficiency of untrained, undisciplined workers have come to appreciate the paramount importance of educational reform and have earnestly supported the education bill, the most open opposition to the extension of universal education which is the keynote of the act appears in a report of the education committee of the Federation of British Industries, dated January, 1918.

The committee approves compulsory education up to the age of 14, but views "with great alarm" its extension to 18 years at a time "when it would be most essential for the industrial future of the country that the minimum of dislocation should take place."

¹ Federation of British Industries. Memorandum on Education. London, 1918.

It would confine secondary education to children fitted to benefit by it. The committee recommends that care be exercised in selecting for these children an education suitable for the employments they would eventually enter. Education of girls is not fully considered. The committee suggests, however, that from an industrial point of view it is more important to furnish them vocational education along domestic rather than along handicraft lines. The urgent need of physical training is admitted; a better preparation of teachers is advised; and a more systematic linking up of industry and education is believed to be advantageous.¹

It would seem that since the provisions regarding exemptions can not come into force until the end of the present war, when unemployment will doubtless exist, and since the obligation to attend continuation schools does not apply to young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 "within a period of seven years from the appointed day on which the provisions of this section come into force" reasonable time had been given for an easy readjustment to meet the new conditions.

Labor, on the contrary, has taken the stand that education must no longer be a class privilege; that every child should have opportunity for full physical and mental development.

In the resolution on education presented at the Trades-Union Congress at Derby, September 2, 1918, the trade-unionists, while welcoming the recent education bill, went a step further and advocated compulsory nursery schools, free full time secondary education, the prohibition of the employment of children out of school hours for purposes of trade or gain, and the raising of teachers' salaries. The congress resolved that it would refuse to recognize "works" schools as continuation schools, give training for industry only after 16 years of age, limit the hours of labor for young persons under 18 to not more than 25 per week, and raise the school age to 16 years.

Medical and dental treatment and physical training should be obligatory, according to the congress, and university education should be made accessible to all classes of population by a more generous system of State scholarships and grants. The congress expresses the opinion that the new provision of a Parliament grant of not less than one-half of the net local expenditure should be increased to not less than 75 per cent of the total average expenditures, provided the education furnished by the local education authority has been approved of as efficient.²

¹ Federation of British Industries. Memorandum on Education. London, 1918.

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PREPARED BY MRS. V. B. TURNER.

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U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Monthly Labor Review*, Sept. 1918, v. 7: 68-80.

Reconstruction period recommendations.

Industrial Canada, Nov. 1918, v. 19: 43.

Important memorandum presented by the labor committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the labor subcommittee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Dominion Government at Ottawa on Oct. 23, 1918.

Senior, C. N. Canada's industrial reeducation system.

Industrial Canada, Sept. 1918, v. 19: 46-49. illus.

Cooperation of manufacturers has been secured and a survey of factories made in order to find wider opportunities for training men. Systematic methods have been followed in order to give every man as wide a choice of occupation as possible and to occasion employers the least possible inconvenience.

Trades and labor congress of Canada. Report of proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual convention held in the city of Quebec, Sept. 16-21.

Canada. Department of Labor. *The Labor Gazette*, Oct. 1918, v. 18, no. 10: 843-844.

Program for reconstruction.

Willison, Sir John. Canada must prepare for reconstruction.

Industrial Canada, June, 1918, v. 19: 46-47.

Relations of labor and capital—Britain's agricultural policy—Canada must conserve—Returned soldiers and immigrants.

- Willison, Sir John. The progress of industrial reconstruction.
Industrial Canada, Aug. 1918, v. 19: 50-51.
 A review of some of the recent activities of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association—Plans for bringing the agricultural West into closer touch with the industrial East—Economic research for women graduates of Canadian universities.
- The progress of industrial reconstruction.
Industrial Canada, Sept. 1918, v. 19: 51-52.
 More activities of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association.
- Progress of the reconstruction movement.
Industrial Canada, Nov. 1918, v. 19: 57.
 Permanent organization of the Canadian Reconstruction Association being rounded out—Possibilities of greatly improved trade relations with France—Survey to be made to determine extent and character of Canada's industrial organization.
- The reconstruction movement in the West.
Industrial Canada, Oct. 1918, v. 19: 58-59.
 General survey of conditions throughout western Canada from Winnipeg to the coast. Labor situation in British Columbia.

FRANCE.

GENERAL.

- Council to study cooperative issues.
Christian Science Monitor, May 31, 1918, v. 10: 7.
 Permanent council, attached to the Ministry of Labor and Social Thrift (welfare), established to study all questions relating to the cooperative movement. Includes divisions of the council, frequency of meeting, questions to be considered, number of members, etc.
- Doizy, D. *Les nécessités de l'hygiène dans les lieux de combat et d'occupation.*
In La Guerre et la Vie de Demain. Paris, 1917. p. 4-24.
 Discusses the immensity of the task of restoring sanitary conditions in the invaded territory of France.
- France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret du 10 août 1917, instituant, auprès du comité interministériel pour la reconstitution des régions envahies ou atteintes par les faits, de guerre, un comité supérieur pour la coordination des secours publics et privés, soit en argent, soit en nature, dans ces régions.
In France. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Bulletin, Aug.-Sept. 1917, v. 24: 100*-101*. Also *In France.* Journal Officiel, Aug. 12, 1917, p. 6314.
 Includes personnel of committee, duties, places of establishment, etc.
- Gide, Charles. *Les sociétés coopératives de consommation.*
 Paris, 1917. 354 p.
 A review of the history of the consumers' cooperative movement and a statement of the aims, organization, and methods of these societies at the present time.
- La guerre et la vie de demain. (Conférences de l'alliance d'hygiène sociale. 1914-1916.) Part II. *Les risques immédiats de la guerre et leur réparation.*
 Paris, Félix Alcan, 1917. 349 p.
 Deals with Hygiene in the invaded territory of France; Reeducation of the disabled with a view to future employment; Provisions for victims of tuberculosis; Wages; Housing; Food; and The War resources of France.

How France, inspired by adversity, prepares her economic future.

Economic World, May 4, 1918, n. s. v. 15: 618-620.

A study in war economics issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dealing in some detail with the reconstruction plans of France.

Launay, L. de. France—Allemagne, problèmes miniers—munitions—blocus—après—guerre.

Paris, A. Colin, 1917. 279 p.

Macaigne, André. Notre France d' après-guerre. Comment réorganiser la France. Comment développer ses forces productives. Solutions pratiques.

Paris, Pierre Roger et Cie, 1917. 304 p.

Includes: The economic struggle after the war; Economic, administrative, and political reorganization; Natural resources; Industry; Labor; Agricultural problems, etc.

Reconstruction work in liberated regions of France.

Engineering and Contracting, June 26, 1918, v. 49: 648-649.

Account of how reconstruction work is carried on, taken largely from correspondence in "Le Temps."

La réorganisation de la France. Conférences faites à l'école des hautes études sociales (Novembre 1915 à Janvier 1916) par MM. Ch. Seignobos ... [and others.]

Paris, Félix Alcan, 1917. 275 p.

Includes: The political interior and exterior, by Ch. Seignobos; The economic development, by Ch. Chaumet; The organization of industry after the war, by R. Legouez; Agriculture after the war, by Marcel Vacher; The beautiful, the true, and the useful, and the reorganization of France, by Adolphe Dervaux; The reconstitution of the French population, by Charles Gide.

La réparation des dommages de guerre. Conférences faites à l'école des hautes études sociales (Novembre 1915 à Janvier 1916) par MM. Larnaude ... and others.

Paris, Félix Alcan, 1917. 254 p.

Includes: The responsibility of the State; Pensions and indemnities; Aid to war orphans; Reconstruction of ruined towns, etc.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial canteens in France.

In its Monthly Review, June, 1918, v. 6: 211-214.

Summarized from Les restaurants de guerre in Bulletin du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Jan.-Feb. 1918, v. 25: 22-28.

Williams, Pierce C. The French program of industrial reconstruction viewed from the standpoint of American participation therein.

Economic World, Sept. 7, 1918, v. 102: 329-333.

Republished from Commerce Reports (U. S.), Aug. 27, 1918.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Auburtin, J. M. La cité de demain dans les régions dévastées, by J. M. Auburtin and Henri Blanchard.

Paris, Librairie Armond Colin, 1917. 317 p.

A comprehensive study under the title "The city of to-morrow in the devastated regions," of the problems surrounding the work of rebuilding the ruined towns and villages of France. Reviewed by Theodora Kimball in Landscape Architecture, Jan. 1918, v. 8: 53-65.

Kimball, Theodora. Notes on rebuilding in France and Belgium.

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Apr. 1918, v. 6: 164-168.

Traditional forms and modern needs. The present architectural situation in France. German ideas for rebuilding Belgium and France.

- Lavedan, Henry. Small-house reconstruction in France.
Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Mar. 1918, v. 6: 120-130. illus.
 From the French of Henri Lavedan in "L'Illustration." Discussion of the fundamentals of the housing problem in the devastated regions of France. The most necessary buildings to be erected first to be the nucleus of the resurrected village. Account of some of the plans submitted in the exhibition at the Museum of Decorative Arts in January, 1918.
- Levy, Georges Benoit. A French garden hamlet.
Town Planning Review, Apr. 1918, v. 8: 251-252.
 Housing of Duverdre and Blondel's munition workers.
 New homes for old in France.
Literary Digest, Apr. 13, 1918, v. 57: 28-29. illus.
 Describes various types of dwellings, designed by French architects at the request of their Government; also various styles of buildings to be erected in different parts of the country.
- Risler, Georges. La guerre et l'habitation de demain.
In La Guerre et la Vie de Demain. Paris, 1917. p. 247-282.
 Deals with the question of housing after the war.
- Storey, Charles J. La cité reconstituée. An exposition on the replanning and reorganization of the devastated regions in France.
American City, Sept. 1916, v. 15: 252-254.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

- American Industrial Commission to France. The central association for the resumption of industrial activity in the invaded regions.
In its Report to the American Manufacturers Association. Sept.-Oct. 1916.
 New York, 1916. p. 221-230.
 A representative and powerful private body, officially recognized by the French Government, which has taken up the work of reconstruction.
- Borrel, Antoine. La lutte contre le chômage, avant, pendant, et après la guerre.
 Paris, Dunod et Pinat, 1917. 336 p.
 Discusses unemployment and measures of preventing it.
- Duplessix, E. La renaissance industrielle en France et les lois sur les sociétés.
 Paris, Rosseau et Cie, 1917. 47 p.
 Urges a reform in the laws of commercial societies in order to facilitate the industrial rehabilitation of France.
- Faure, Fernand. La guerre et les ressources de la France.
In La Guerre et la Vie de Demain. Paris, 1917, p. 328-343.
 An account of the expenditures of France from August, 1914-June, 1916, in which rigid economy is urged to prepare for the future.
- France. Laws, statutes, etc. Circulaire du 16 juillet 1917, des Ministres de l'intérieur, de l'agriculture, du commerce, et de l'industrie et du Ministre du travail, Président du Comité interministériel pour aider à la reconstitution des régions envahies, concernant les avances pour fonds de roulement aux habitants sinistrés des pays libérés (adressée aux préfets des départements atteints par les événements de guerre).
In France. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Bulletin, Aug.-Sept. 1917, v. 24: 101*-104*.
 Regulations governing the advancements of these funds.

Larnaude, Ferdinand. La guerre et la réparation des dommages.

In La Guerre et la Vie de Demain. Paris, 1917, p. 201-231. Discours de M. Hébrard de Villeneuve. v. 2. p. 232-243.

A discussion of a reparation of the damages of war.

Lebon, André. Problèmes économique nés de la guerre.

Paris, Payot et Cie, 1918. 274 p.

A discussion of economic problems arising out of the war, including labor after the war and the economic war of the future.

Leclercq, J. La main d'oeuvre nationale après la guerre.

Paris, Librairie Larousse, 1918.

Renouard, A. Textile reconstruction of France.

Textile World Journal, Oct. 14, 1916, v. 51: 4445; Oct. 21, 1916, v. 51: 4525; Nov. 4, 1916, v. 51: 4720; Dec. 2, 1916, v. 52: 21.

Seine (Department). Commission mixte du travail et du chômage. Rapport au nom de la Commission mixte du travail et du chômage relativement aux mesures à prendre pour procéder à l'organisation du travail au moment de la démobilisation . . .

Paris, Imprimerie Municipale, 1916. 59 p.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Some after-war problems.

In its Report of Proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting. London, 1917. p. 114-136.

Discussion led by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade and John Hodge, Minister of Labor. Among the subjects dealt with are the following: Cooperation between capital and labor, excess profits duty, taxation after the war, Government contracts and wage increases, preservation of trade secrets, and the national service act, the last of which is intended to provide labor for depleted industries.

Cunningham, W. Economic problems after the war.

In Kirkaldy, A. W., ed. Credit, Industry and the War. London, 1916. p. 254-266.

Includes: Labor, capital, agriculture, more extended study of economic subjects, nationalization of industry, promotion of public welfare, etc.

Dawson, William H., ed. After-war problems.

London, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1917. 366 p.

— Problems of the peace.

London, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., [1917] 365 p.

A discussion dealing largely with political problems at the close of the war.

Economic conference of the allies, Paris, 1916.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1916. 8 p.

A. Measures for the time of war. B. Transitory measures for the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction of the allies' countries. C. Permanent measures of mutual assistance and collaboration among the allies.

Edward, Joseph. Economics of reconstruction. Steps to the cooperative commonwealth.

In Cooperative Wholesale Societies, Limited. Annual, 1918. Manchester, 1918, p. 233-244.

I. Fundamental rights. II. Reconstruction of economics. III. The cooperative commonwealth.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. New Ministries Act, 1917. (7 and 8 Geo. 5 ch. 44.)

London, 1917. 3 p.

An act to provide for the establishment of a Ministry of Reconstruction, and to make provision as to the right of certain ministers to sit in Parliament.

— Ministry of Labour.

Labour Gazette. (Monthly). London.

This periodical contains reviews or summaries of reports of many of the important British committees.

— Ministry of Reconstruction. A list of commissions and committees set up to deal with questions which will arise at the close of the war.

London, 1918. 34 p. [Cd. 8916.]

Includes names, personnel, purpose, and reports of committees set up to deal with after-war problems.

— Reconstruction problems. No. 1. The aims of reconstruction.

London, 1918. 18 p. Pamphlet.

The place and function of the Ministry of Reconstruction in dealing with the problems of reconstruction.

— The war cabinet. The Ministry of Reconstruction.

In its Report . . . 1917. London, 1918. p. 199-210.

Includes Earlier stages; Establishment of Ministry; Functions of Ministry Administration.

Kirkaldy, A. W., ed. Some thoughts on reconstruction after the war.

In his Labour, Finance, and the War. New York, 1916. p. 1-19.

[League of nations]. Viscount Grey on League of Nations.

Survey. July 6, 1918, v. 40: 400-401, 408.

Complete text of Viscount Grey's pamphlet on the League of Nations.

Manchester Statistical Society. Transactions, 1916-1917.

Manchester, (Eng.) John Heywood, 1917. 111 p.

Includes the following papers: The case for a guild of shippers, by Barnard Ellinger; Economics after the war, by A. W. Kirkaldy; Education after the war, by the Right Rev. Bishop Weldon; The quantity theory with some reference to bank reserves, by W. Howard Goulty; State purchase of the liquor trade, by R. B. Batty.

Planning for peace during war time.

Survey, July 21, 1917, v. 38: 354.

Deals with the establishment of the Reconstruction Committee and the appointment of the Minister of Reconstruction.

Problems of reconstruction: a symposium.

London, Unwin, Ltd., 1918. 315 p.

Lectures and addresses delivered at the summer meeting at the Hampstead garden suburb, Aug. 1917. Part I.—First principles of reconstruction; Part II.—Reconstruction in education; Part III.—Social and industrial reconstruction; Part IV.—Arts and crafts in relation to reconstruction.

Rowntree, M. L. Cooperation or chaos? A handbook written at the request of the "War and social order" committee of the Society of Friends.

London, Headley Bros., Ltd., 1918. 108 p. rev. ed.

In two parts, critical and constructive; dealing with social and industrial problems emphasized by the war, and conclusions.

Scott, William R. Economic problems of peace after the war.

Cambridge. University Press, 1917. 122 p.

Contents.—Economic man and a world at war—For the duration of the war. Communications of a maritime state—The surprises of peace—Saving and the standard of life. Organization reorientated.

Thomas, J. H. When the war is over.

New York Times Current History, Feb. 1918, v. 7: 355-356.

An address at London, Dec. 7, 1917, in which some of the serious post-war problems, including Housing; Pensions; Railways; and Employment are discussed.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Meaning of reconstruction.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1918, v. 7: 74-75.

A review of The meaning of reconstruction, by Demos. London, Athenæum Literature Department, 1918. 75 p. *

— Social reconstruction program of the British labor party.

In its Monthly Review, Apr. 1918, v. 6: 63-83.

A draft report on the general policy of the British labor party on "Reconstruction."

Villiers, Brougham. Britain after the peace. Revolution or reconstruction.

London, Unwin, 1918. 263 p.

Deals with the problems of demobilization, industrial control, taxation, agricultural reform and small holdings, the probable effects of the war in foreign countries, etc.

Webb, Sidney. Great Britain after the war, by Sidney Webb and Arnold Freeman.

London, Unwin, 1916. 80 p.

A discussion of what will happen after the war in regard to trade, employment, wages, prices, trade-unions, cooperation, women's labor, foreign commerce, the railways, coal supply, education, taxation, etc. Special emphasis is laid on the education of the future.

Wells, H. G. Elements of reconstruction.

London, Nisbet and Co. [1917] 120 p.

Science in education and industry; Scientific agriculture and the nation's food; Long view of labor; Problems of political adaptation; An imperial constitution; Higher education in the empire.

Whetham, William C. D. The war and the nation.

London, John Murray, 1917. 312 p.

A study in constructive politics. Urgent need of better national organization along the following lines: British industry and commerce; Coal and railways (Economy of central control); Education; Feeding of children; Science in industry; etc.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

Ashby, Arthur W. The rural problem. (Social reconstruction pamphlets. No. I.)

London, The Athenæum. 40 p. Bibliography.

I. The organization of production.

II. Social problems—Population; Condition of the laborer; Employment of women and children; Village life; Rural school; Village club; and The rural church.

Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Committee on land settlement for sailors and soldiers. British agriculture the nation's opportunity; being the minority report of the departmental committee on the employment of soldiers and sailors on the land . . . by Hon. Edward G. Strutt . . . [and others].

London, John Murray, 1917. 168 p.

The report sets forth the necessary elements in the reconstruction of agriculture as (1) the establishment of such a level of prices as will render intensive farming possible; (2) the improvement of the position of the laborer as regards wages, housing, and the amenities of life; (3) the recognition that the ownership of land carries with it a duty to the community.

Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Committee on land settlement for sailors and soldiers. . . . Final report . . . and Minutes of evidence.
London, 1916. [Cd. 8182, 8277, 8347.]

Statement regarding the colonies settled under the "Small-holding colonies act, 1916," passed as a result of this act, includes methods of dividing the land and conditions upon which it may be had. (See Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1918, v. 7: 88-89.)

— Ministry of Reconstruction. Agricultural policy subcommittee. Report of the agricultural policy subcommittee of the Reconstruction Committee, appointed in Aug. 1916, to consider and report upon the methods of effecting an increase in home-grown food supplies, having regard to the need of such increase in the interests of national security, together with reports by Sir Matthew G. Wallace.

London, 1918. 136 p. [Cd. 9079.]

Report is made from the standpoint of post-war conditions.

— — Committee dealing with law and practice relating to the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes. First report.

London, 1918. 55 p. [Cd. 8998.]

Acquisition of land in England and Wales. Recommends extension of the principle of compulsory acquisition for purposes of public interest and a simplification of procedure for application of such powers.

— Reconstruction Committee. Forestry subcommittee. Final report. . . . 1918.

London, 1918. 105 p. [Cd. 8881.]

Part I.—The present position.

Part II.—Forest policy recommended.

Hall, A. D. Agriculture after the war.

London, 1917. 137 p.

An argument for the increased domestic production of food and the greater employment of men upon the land as essential to the security of Great Britain, and independent of the particular interests of either landowners or farmers.

Lipson, E. Agriculture after the war. Part I.

Fortnightly Review, 1918.

An account of the position of agriculture in Great Britain before the war and of how it has been affected by the war, including shortage of labor and means of providing for this shortage.

— Agriculture after the war. Part II.

Fortnightly Review, Apr. 1918, No. 616, n. s. p. 618-626.

Arguments for the "small holding."

Smith-Gordon, Lionel. Rural reconstruction in Ireland. A record of cooperative organization, by Lionel Smith-Gordon and Lawrence C. Staples.

London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1917. 279 p.

A history of the cooperative movement in Ireland, including chapters on Industrial cooperation and its relation to the agricultural movement; The economic results; and The future development of the movement.

Wolff, Henry W. The future of our agriculture.

London, P. S. King & Son, 1918. 511 p.

Includes Shortcomings of our agriculture; Remedies suggested; Working credit for farmers; and Reclamation of waste land.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

Black, Clementina. A new way of housekeeping.

London, W. Collins Sons, and Co., Ltd., 1918. 132 p.

Deals in an interesting and original way with the reconstruction of house-keeping, treating especially cooperative schemes for the preparation of food.

Communal kitchens in Great Britain.

United States. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce Reports, No. 88 Apr. 15, 1918, p. 198-200.

Report on several communal kitchens, including: Bill of fare; equipment for kitchen in a provincial town; means of carrying food home, etc.

Great Britain. Ministry of Food. Official handbook of national kitchens and restaurants. N. K. 24.

London, 1918. 64 p.

An illustrated account of the national kitchen movement from Feb. 25, 1918, to July, 1918.

Hilton, John. Public kitchens.

Quarterly Review Jan. 1918, p. 162-175.

Kitchens established and conducted under public authority for the sale at cost price of cooked food prepared in large quantities, with a view to economizing in food and fuel.

How to start a national kitchen.

Local Government Chronicle, Mar. 23, 1918, p. 216-217.

Suggestions as to equipment and staff of a communal kitchen.

Lens. The science of national kitchens.

New Statesman, Apr. 27, 1918, v. 11: 68-69.

The psychology of making national kitchens attractive to the average person.

[Liverpool municipal kitchens.]

Washington Star, Apr. 21, 1918. (From correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Description of Liverpool's municipal kitchens—a means of solving the food shortage.

Ministry of Food's new venture.

Christian Science Monitor, July 23, 1918, v. 10: 3.

An account of the opening, in London, of a communal restaurant (national), including a description of the appearance of the restaurant, method of serving food, method of preparing food, hours, wages, and uniforms of workers, etc.

National kitchens.

Local Government Chronicle, Mar. 9, 1918. p. 184.

Order of the Food Controller authorizing local authorities under prescribed conditions to establish and maintain in their area a national kitchen or kitchens.

Whitney, Anice L. Communal kitchens in European countries.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Review, June, 1918, v. 6: 58-63.

Includes Great Britain, Germany, and Austria; The neutral countries.

Whyte, W. E. Houses of the future. A plea for national kitchens.

Local Government Journal and Officials' Gazette, Oct. 5, 1918, v. 47: 477.

EDUCATION.

- Badley, John H. Education after the war.
Oxford, J. H. Blackwell, 1917. 125 p.
Summary of educational changes which must come as a result of the war.
- Fisher, Herbert A. L. Educational reform speeches.
Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1918. 101 p.
A selection of speeches on the New Education bill. To these speeches is appended a note of some of the principal features of the bill.
- Gillman, Frederick J. The workers and education.
London, Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1916], 66 p.
A record of some present-day experiments in education, especially in adult education, undertaken in the belief that in the coming era of reconstruction the need for this type of education will be increasingly recognized. These experiments include: Settlements; Guest houses; Lecture schools; Study circles; A rural experiment.
- Great Britain. Board of Education. Committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. Final report, Vol. I-II.
London, 1917. [Cd. 8512.]
Vol. I of this report is a consideration of measures for the education and instruction of children and young people after the war, especially of those (1) who have been abnormally employed during the war; (2) who can not immediately find advantageous employment; (3) who require special training for employment.
Vol. II consists of summaries of evidence on this subject obtained in various occupations and industries, and four appendices.
- Committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. . . . Interim report of the departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war.
London, 1916. 4 p. [Cd. 8374.]
- Notes on the Education (No. 2) Bill, 1918.
London, 1918. 5 p. [Cd. 8918.]
Indicates the main points of difference between Education (No. 2) Bill and the Educational Bill introduced in Aug. 1917.
- Committee to inquire into the position of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain. Report of the committee appointed by the Prime Minister [Aug. 26, 1916].
London, 1918. 82 p. [Cd. 9036.]
After a comprehensive report upon the subject, the committee recommends that (1) Modern studies (French, German, Russian, Italian, and Spanish) should be energetically fostered by all public and local authorities concerned with education and with public and private business; (2) that means be taken to bring the business world into closer touch with education.
- Committee to inquire into the position of natural science in the educational system of Great Britain. Report of the committee appointed by the Prime Minister . . . [Aug. 1916].
London, 1918. 86 p. [Cd. 9011.]
General conclusions: (1) Natural science should be included in the general course of education of all up to the age of about 16; (2) Tests of such a course, recommended in the report, should, with necessary modifications, be accepted as the normal qualification for entrance to the universities and professions; (3) Teachers' wages and the number of scholarships granted should be increased; (4) Inspection under the direction of the State should be compulsory for all schools.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Education Act, 1918. [8 and 9 Geo. 5, ch. 39.] London, 1918. 39 p.

Copy of the provisions of the New Education Bill.

— Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on adult education. Interim report. Industrial and social conditions in relation to adult education.

London, 1918. 32 p. [Cd. 9107.]

Indicates briefly some changes in industrial organization which are desirable in order that adult nonvocational education may be possible. Includes: Hours, overtime, shifts, night work, heavy work, monotonous work, unemployment, housing, etc.

Kandel, I. K. England and educational reconstruction.

New Republic, May 4, 1918, v. 15: 13-16.

Discussion of the New Education Bill.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Recommendations for technical education and industrial training in the United Kingdom.

In its Monthly Labor Review, July, 1918, v. 7: 51-56.

Summarized from "After-war trade." Reports of departmental committees—II. Technical training and education. In Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette (Great Britain), Jan. 10, 1918, p. 26-28.

— Relation of industrial and social conditions to adult education.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1918, v. 7: 63-70.

Summary of Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on adult education. Interim report on industrial and social conditions in relation to adult education.

London, 1918. 32 p. [Cd. 9107.]

FINANCE.

Finance after the war.

Round Table, Sept. 1917, v. 7: 695-709.

Financial conditions of 1917 as a guide in estimating conditions at an "uncertain later date."

Great Britain. Board of Trade. Committee on financial facilities for trade. Report of a committee appointed to investigate the question of financial facilities for trade.

London, 1916. 8 p. [Cd. 8346.]

Consists of recommendations as to the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly overseas contracts.

Marshall, Prof. Alfred. National taxation after the war.

In Dawson, William H., ed. After-war Problems. London [1917], p. 313-345.

An inquiry into the best means of acquiring a large public revenue to pay the interest on the national debt.

Nicholson, J. Shield. War finance.

London, P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1917. 480 p.

A review of war finance.

Sherwell, Arthur. National thrift.

In Dawson, William H., ed. After-war Problems. London [1917], p. 346-366.

Deals with the importance of a "wise control of public and private expenditure and the proper and profitable utilization of national and personal wealth."

Shimmin, Arnold N. Taxation and social reconstruction. (Social reconstruction pamphlets. No. II.)

London, The Athenæum. 1916. 32 p.

Contents. Introduction—The prewar system of finance—Finance during the war—The process of reconstruction—Appendix.

Sidney Webb on Post-war finance.

Christian Science Monitor, June 7, 1918, v. 10: 3.

A setting forth of the view of the Labour Party regarding the question of post-war finance. "The financial problem, the pivotal one of the immediate future, is a question of production. Labor wants increased production and the reorganization of industry to that end."

HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Dawson, Sir Bertrand. The nation's welfare. The future of the medical profession. London, Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1918. 40 p.

Introduction contains a discussion of the proposed Ministry of Health. See also p. 24-25. Suggestions as to formation and duties of the Ministry of Health.

Equal pay and the family income. A proposal for the national endowment of motherhood.

London, Headley Bros., 1918. 71 p.

Contents. Introduction—Report of the family endowment committee. The treatment of the unmarried mother and her children—Endowment and the family income—A flat rate of endowment or a scale graded in accordance with income.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. [8 and 9 Geo. 5., Ch. 29.]

London, 1918. 3 p.

An act to make further provision for the health of mothers and young children. (Aug. 8, 1918.)

— Ministry of Health.

See various issues of Local Government Journal and Officials' Gazette, 1918, for a discussion of the proposed Ministry of Health. Also, Local Government Chronicle, 1918.

— Ministry of Reconstruction. Local government committee.

Report on transfer of functions of poor law authorities in England and Wales.

London, 1918. 26 p. (Cd. 8917.)

Committee appointed to consider and report upon the steps to be taken to secure better coordination of public assistance in England and Wales and upon such other matters affecting the system of local government as may from time to time be referred to it.

Kerr, M. D., James. National health.

In Dawson, William H., ed. After-war Problems. London [1917]. p. 251-277.

Necessary conditions for improved national health and possibilities of securing it.

McMillan, Margaret. The care of child life.

In Dawson, William H., ed. After-war Problems. London [1917]. p. 278-290.

National need of curative and preventive work in the care of child life.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Abercrombie, Patrick. The basis of reconstruction. The need for a regional survey of national resources.

Town Planning Review, Apr. 1918, v. 8: 201-210.

Adams, Thomas. The need of town-planning legislation and procedure for control of land as a factor in house-building development.

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Feb. 1918, v. 6: 68-70; Mar. 1918, v. 6: 135-137.

- Aldridge, Henry R. Housing after the war.
In Dawson, William H., ed. *After-war Problems*. London [1917]. p. 233-250.
- Ashbee, C. R. Where the great city stands: A study in new civics.
 London, Essex House Press, 1917. 165 p. illus.
- Chappell, Edgar L., ed. The Welsh housing year-book, 1916.
 Cardiff, South Wales, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. 96 p.
 Garden cities and town planning.
 See Sept. 1918, issue.
- A national program, Ewart G. Culpin; The new propaganda, C. B. Purdom;
 Health of Letchworth during the war, Norman MacFayden; The lessons of
 cottage building at Letchworth, H. D. Pearsall; Testimony of Letchworth
 to the Garden City idea. Bibliography.
- Geddes, Patrick, and Slater, Gilbert. Ideas at war.
 London, Williams and Norgate, 1917. 256 p.
 Regionalism as the hope of reconstruction.
- Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Housing. [8 and 9 Geo. 5.] A bill to confer
 further powers on county councils in relation to the provision of houses for persons
 in their employment or paid by them and to the housing of the working classes.
 London, 1918. 4 p. [Bill 98.]
- Local Government Board. Housing of the working classes.
 London, 1918. 5 p.
- Committee appointed to consider questions of building construction.
 London, 1918. 97 p. [Cd. 9191.]
 Report of committee appointed by the president of the Local Government
 Board and the secretary for Scotland to consider questions of building
 construction in connection with the provision of dwellings for the working
 classes in England and Wales and Scotland, and report upon methods of
 securing economy and dispatch in the provision of such dwellings.
- Ministry of Labour. Building plans.
In its Labour Gazette, Apr. 1918, v. 26: 160.
 Estimated cost of the buildings for which plans were passed during the first
 quarter of 1918.
- Ministry of Reconstruction. Reconstruction problems. No. 2. Housing in Eng-
 land and Wales.
 London, 1918. 24 p. pamphlet.
- — Advisory council. Women's housing subcommittee. First interim report
 . . . 1918.
 London, 1918. 7 p. [Cd. 9166.]
 A consideration of the housing question from the standpoint of the house-
 wife.
- — Advisory housing panel. Housing in England and Wales. Memorandum
 by the advisory housing panel of the emergency problem.
 London, 1918. 15 p. [Cd. 9087.]
 A review of the housing question as it is likely to present itself at the close
 of the war.
- Joint committee on labour problems after the war. A million new houses after the war.
 A statement on the housing problem as affected by the war, and some suggestions.
 London, Cooperative Printing Society, 1917. 8 p.
 Considers the extreme urgency for houses; Extent of shortage; Who is to build
 the new cottages; What the Government ought to do at once; The cost; etc.

Kimball, Theodora. Our British allies and reconstruction. A review of some recent writings.

Landscape Architecture, July, 1918, v. 8: 169-174.

The books and periodicals reviewed deal largely with regionalism and after-war housing.

London. County Council. Housing after the war. Reports of the housing of the working classes committee, being extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the council on 23d July and 15th Oct. 1918.

London, P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1918. 50 p.

A national housing policy.

Letchworth, Garden City Press.

A plea for the garden city principle in building to be done after the war, by Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

Rural organization council in 1917. Village life after the war.

London, Headley Bros. [1917.] 118 p.

Being special reports of conferences on the development of rural life, convened by the Rural Organization Council in 1917.

Swan, H. S. Copartnership housing in England.

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Apr. 1918, v. 6: 183-189. Bibliography, p. 188-189.

Copartnership housing distinguished from garden cities—Operation of a copartnership society—Advantages of copartnership housing—Copartnership tenants, etc.

Town planning for "After-the-war" in Dundee, Scotland.

American City, Nov. 1917, v. 17: 432-436.

Report submitted by the Dundee city engineer and city architect to the housing and town planning committee of the Dundee town council, containing plans for laying out districts, type and design of houses, probable cost, etc.

Town Planning Review, Apr. 1918, v. 8, Nos. 3-4.

Liverpool, University Press, 1918.

This issue contains many interesting articles on town planning and housing after the war.

Scotland. Local Government Board. Provision of houses for the working classes after the war. [Housing and town planning, No. I, 1918.]

Edinburgh, 1918. 4 p.

Treasury's plan for furnishing funds to carry out this housing scheme.

— Provision of houses for the working classes after the war. Housing of the Working Classes acts, 1890 to 1909.

Edinburgh, 1918. illus. 9 plans.

Memorandum by the Local Government Board for Scotland with suggestions in regard to the provision and planning of houses for working classes.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

After-the-war program of Vickers (Ltd.).

United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce Reports, May 25, 1918, no. 123: 754-755.

Deals with their plans for utilizing their war plants for peace purposes.

Benn, Ernest J. P. Trade parliaments and their work.

London, Nisbet and Co., 1918. 91 p.

A discussion of the work of "trade parliaments" which in this book are recognized as being practically synonymous with the joint standing industrial councils of the Whitley report.

Bray, Reginald. The perils of demobilization.

In Great Britain. Board of Education. Papers read at a conference on the Choice of Employment Act. London, 1917, p. 44-54.

Bristol association for industrial reconstruction. Works committees. Report of a conference between Bristol employers and trade-unionists. Penscot, Shipham, and Somerset, April 20 and 21, 1918. Reviewed in the Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 1918, v. 7: 51-54.

Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., 1918. 12 p.

Deals with: 1. General considerations. 2. Whitley reports. 3. Formation and procedure. 4. Basis of representation and election. 5. Functions. 6. Present and future prospects.

Bristol prepares for industrial reconstruction.

United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce Reports, January 24, 1918, no. 20: 309.

An account of the organization of the Bristol advisory committee under the Ministry of Labor for the purpose of investigating industrial problems arising out of the war.

Carter, Huntly. Industrial reconstruction. A symposium on the situation after the war and how to meet it.

London, Unwin, 1917. 295 p.

Contents include: The State view—The view of capital—Labor views—Economic views—Appendices.

Dubery, Harry. The national alliance of employers and employed. Its origin, objects, and ideals.

London, Cooperative Printing Society, Ltd., 1918. 8 p.

See its Suggested scheme for industrial reorganization. Industrial Unity, Nov. 1918, v. 1: 55.

Earnshaw-Cooper, Sir W. British industries after the war.

London. Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, [1916] 51 p.

Engineering industries. Committee of manufacturers and business men appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction to consider the provision of new industries for the engineering trades.

Railway News, Feb. 16, 1918, v. 109: 180-181.

Duties shall be to compile a list of articles made by (1) women, (2) men and women, (3) skilled men, suitable for manufacture by British engineers, which have not been made or not in sufficient quantities, but for which there will be a demand. To recommend, establish, and develop new industries, etc.

Fayle, C. Ernest. Industrial reconstruction. (Reprinted from "Quarterly Review," Oct. 1916.)

London, William Clowes and Sons, Ltd.

Memorandum on the industrial situation after the war. The Garton Foundation, Harrison, 1916.

Furniss, H. Sanderson, ed. The industrial outlook.

London, Chatto and Windus, 1917. 402 p.

A comprehensive treatment of the problems of reconstruction. Control of industry, which means the possibility of giving a larger measure of control to the working classes, is the keynote of the book.

Gardner, Lucy, ed. Hope for society.

London, Bell and Sons, 1917. 236 p.

Essays on social reconstruction after the war by various authors.

Garton Foundation (Great Britain). Memorandum on the industrial situation after the war.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1916. 90 p.

A memorandum compiled in an endeavor to suggest means of adjusting the industrial situation at the close of the present war. A large number of criticisms and suggestions received from employers, leaders of working-class opinion, etc., have been incorporated in this study.

Great Britain. Board of Trade.

Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette. (Weekly.) London.

Gives special attention to trade restoration after the war.

— — — Commercial intelligence committee. British trade after the war. Report of a subcommittee of the advisory committee to the Board of Trade on commercial intelligence with respect to measures for securing the position, after the war, of certain branches of British industry.

London, 1916. 18 p. [Cd. 8181.]

In addition to a report on imports and exports, recommendations for the promotion of British industry are made.

— — — British trade after the war. Report of a subcommittee of the advisory committee to the Board of Trade on commercial intelligence with respect to measures for securing the position, after the war, of certain branches of British industry.

London, 1916. 38 p. [Cd. 8275].

Includes the branches of industry investigated with recommendations for future changes.

— — — Committee on electrical trades. Report on the condition of electrical trades after the war.

London, 1918. 14 p. [Cd. 9072].

Discusses the position of trades before and after the war. Recommendations.

— — — Committee on engineering trades after the war. Report, 1918.

London, 1918. 54 p. [Cd. 9073.]

Discusses the position of the trades before the war and their position after the war. Recommendations.

— — — Committee on shipping and shipbuilding. Reports . . . to consider the position of . . . after the war.

London, 1918. 156 p. [Cd. 9092.]

1. Emigration before the war. 2. "Continental" emigrant traffic. 3. The control stations. 4. The emigration policy of certain foreign countries. 5. Conclusions.

— — — Committee on textile trades. Report . . . to consider the position of the textile trades after the war.

London, 1918. 130 p. [Cd. 9070.]

General reports on particular textiles, as cotton, linen, jute, flax, silk, wool, etc., followed by a discussion of subjects common to all the textile industries, viz: Plant and machinery; Efficiency of management; Efficiency of labor; Scientific and technical research; Transport; Art and technical education; etc.

— — — Iron and steel trades committee. Report of the departmental committee to consider the position of the iron and steel trades after the war.

London, 1918. 50 p. [Cd. 9071.]

Considers position of trades before the war and position after the war. Recommendations.

Great Britain. Committee on commercial and industrial policy. Final report of the committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war.

London, 1918. 81 p. [Cd. 9035.]

— — — Interim report on certain essential industries.

London, 1918. 16 p. [Cd. 9032.]

Includes Synthetic dyes; Spelter; Tungsten; Magnetos; Optical and chemical glass; Hosiery needles; Thorium nitrate; Barytes; Limit and screw gauges; Drugs; General. Recommends the establishment of a permanent special industries board.

— — — Interim report on the importation of goods from the present enemy countries after the war.

London, 1918. 4 p. [Cd. 9033.]

Recommends the continuance of the present régime whereby importation of goods of enemy origin is prohibited for a period of at least 12 months after the conclusion of the war.

— — — Interim report on the treatment of exports from the United Kingdom and British overseas possessions and the conservation of the resources of the Empire during the transitional period after the war.

London, 1918. 14 p. [Cd. 9034.]

Recommends that "any measures should aim at securing to the British Empire and the allied countries priority for their requirements and should be applied only to materials which are mainly derived from those countries and will be required by them."

— Committee on sulphuric acid and fertilizer trades. Report . . . on the post war position of the sulphuric acid and fertilizer trades, 1918.

London, 1918. 14 p. [Cd. 8994.]

— Ministry of Labour. Industrial councils. The recommendations of the Whitley report.

London, 1918. 4 p. [H. Q. 7 B.]

Includes: The Whitley committee; Objects of the Whitley report; Recommendations; Industrial councils and the Government; Constitution of industrial councils; Works committees; The need for industrial councils; Procedure.

— — — The Whitley report, together with the letter of the Minister of Labour, explaining the Government's view of its proposals.

London, 1917. 19 p. (Industrial Reports, Number 1.)

— — — Industrial councils and trade boards. (Industrial reports, Number 3.)

London, 1918. 16 p.

Joint memorandum of the Minister of Reconstruction and the Minister of Labour, explaining the Government's view of the proposals of the Second Whitley Report, together with the text of the report.

— — — Suggestions as to the constitution and functions of a joint industrial council.

London, 1918. 4 p. [H. Q. 7 A.]

— — — Works committees. Report of an inquiry made by the Ministry of Labour. (Industrial Reports, Number 2.)

[London, 1918.] 145 p.

Deals with the constitution and the working of typical works committees in engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, boot and shoe, mining, printing, woolen, pottery, etc., trades. No conclusions drawn nor is any ideal form of works committee outlined.

Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Coal conservation committee. Final report.

London, 1918. 89 p. [Cd. 9084.]

— — — Committee on chemical trade. Report.

London, 1917. 4 p. [Cd. 8882.]

Report to advise as to the procedure which should be adopted for dealing with the chemical trades.

— — — Committee on relations between employers and employed. Final report.

London, 1918. 4 p. [Cd. 9153.]

— — — Report on conciliation and arbitration.

London, 1918. 5 p. [Cd. 9099.] In substitution of Cd. 9081.

Concerning compulsory arbitration.

— — — Second report on joint standing industrial councils.

London, 1918. 7 p. [Cd. 9002.]

Further recommendations dealing with industries in which organization on the part of employers and employed is less completely established than in industries covered by previous report. (See Great Britain. Reconstruction committee. Subcommittee on relations between employers and employed. Interim report on joint standing industrial councils. London, 1917. 8 p. [Cd. 8606.]

— — — Supplementary report on works committees.

London, 1918. 4 p. [Cd. 9001.]

— — — Privy council. Committee for scientific and industrial research. Industrial research associations.

In its Report, 1917-1918. London, 1918. p. 13-19; 45-71.

Discusses the various methods of forming these associations.

— — — Second annual report, 1916-1917.

London, 1917.

Emphasizes the organization of industrial research for two reasons: 1. Importance of arousing the interest of manufacturers in the application of science to industry is apparent. 2. The influence of the war has created in industry an atmosphere conducive to the growth of new ideas.

— — — Third annual report, 1917-1918.

London, 1918. 78 p. [Cd. 9144.]

Part 1. Deals with the progress which is being made in the establishment of research associations by industries preparing to undertake cooperative research for the benefit of members. Coordination between Research Department and joint standing industrial councils.

Part 2. Deals with researches by professional and scientific societies assisted by grants from the department.

— — — Reconstruction committee. Subcommittee on relations between employers and employed. Interim report on joint standing industrial councils.

London, 1917. 8 p. [Cd. 8606.]

Terms of reference: 1. To make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed. 2. To recommend means for securing that industrial conditions affecting the relations between employers and workmen shall be systematically reviewed by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

Halcrow, J. B. Tracts for the times. No. 2. The commercial future and its relation to labour and capital.

London, 1918. 16 p.

Holhis, Ernest P. The potentialities of a national power scheme.

Iron and Coal Trades Review, Jan. 25, 1918, v. 96: 86-87.

A discussion of the methods of obtaining cheap power in view of the fact that a committee of the Board of Trade is considering steps to be taken to that end.

The industrial league (for the improvement of relations between employers and employed).

London, 1918. 5 p.

Statement of the aims, administration, membership, etc.

Industrial reconstruction council. Industrial problems after the war. (Speech by Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, at Manchester, Mar. 13, 1918.)

London, 1918. 8 p.

— Manifesto. Capital and labour and the Government.

London. Whitfield Press, Ltd., 1918. 1 p.

The Industrial Reconstruction Council believes that any commercial or industrial matter ought not to interest the Government unless it interests both labor and capital, and that the Government will undertake to obtain and, wherever possible, accept advice on these matters from bodies equally representative of both labor and capital.

— Report for the six months ended June 30, 1918.

London, The Avenue Press, 1918. 4 p.

— Talk by Mr. Arthur Greenwood on joint industrial councils before the Industrial Reconstruction Council. Discussion.

5 typewritten pages.

— Trade parliaments. Why they should be formed and how to form one in your trade. An explanation of the Whitley report.

London, [1918] 12 p.

Jackson, Right Honorable Frederick Huth. The resettlement of industry.

London, National Alliance of Employers and Employed. [1918] 4 p

Problems to be solved: Demobilization; disorganization of industry while factories are being transferred from war to peace; output; shortage of raw materials; trade competition; national debt. Part of labor and capital in solving these problems. Reinstatement problems should be handled by representation of capital and labor with Government cooperation, not Government control.

Kirkaldy, A. W., ed. Industry and finance: War expedients and reconstruction.

London, Putnam & Sons, Ltd., 1917. 371 p.

Results of inquiries arranged by the section of economic science and statistics of the British association during 1916 and 1917.

Preparation for post-war conditions in Great Britain.

Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, May 1, 1918, v. 10: 399-400.

A list of some of the committees and commissions dealing with chemical questions, established in Great Britain, within the British Ministry of Reconstruction and other ministries and departments of the British Government.

The project for a nation-wide installation of electric power in Great Britain.

Economic World, Mar. 2, 1918, n. s. v. 15: 297-298.

Includes a report by Alfred Nutting, clerk, American Consulate General, London, and that of Consul Augustus E. Ingram, Bradford.

Renold, C. J. Workshop committees. Suggested lines of development.

Survey, Oct. 5, 1918, v. 41: 1-8. (Reconstruction series, No. 1.)

Part of report of a special subcommittee studying industrial unrest.

Report on the reconstruction of industry. Conference of Plymouth and Cornish citizens . . . Plymouth, 1918.

London, Argus Printing Co., Ltd., 1918. 27 p.

A consideration of the causes of distrust and suspicion, and suggestions for industrial reconstruction.

Rowntree, B. Seebohm. Home problems after the war.

Contemporary Review, Oct. 1915, v. 108: 432-445.

A consideration of some of the problems which will confront Great Britain at the close of the war: Trade dislocation, trade activity, trade depression, how met.

Ruskin College, Oxford. The State and industry during the war and after. (Reorganization of industry. Series IV.)

London, Cooperative Printing Society, Ltd., 1918.

Includes the following papers: The State and the citizen, by H. Sanderson Furness; The State and the producer, by John Hilton; The State and the consumer, by J. J. Mallon. With criticisms.

Sparkes, Malcolm. A memorandum on industrial self-government. Together with a draft scheme for a builders' national industrial parliament.

[London, 1917.] 28 p.

Advocates the setting up of national industrial parliaments in the staple industries as a means of solving some of the urgent problems that confront Great Britain.

Stanley, Sir A. Commerce and industry after the war.

Great Britain. Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, Oct. 10, 1918, v. 101: 452-454.

Includes: Present position of industry; After-war competition; Need for larger scale production; Supplies of raw material; Scientific research; Cooperation between employers and employed; Distribution; Maintenance of "key" industries; Sea and land transportation, etc.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. British Government's attitude on joint standing industrial councils.

In its Monthly Review, Mar. 1918, v. 6: 81-84.

Reprint of Great Britain. Ministry of Labour. Industrial councils. The Whitley report, together with the letter of the Minister of Labour explaining the Government's view of its proposals. London, 1917. 19 p.

— British reconstruction programs for the electrical, the engineering, and the iron and steel trades.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Aug. 1918, v. 7: 90-93.

Review of: Great Britain. Board of Trade. Iron and steel trades committee.

Report of departmental committee to consider the position of the iron and steel trades after the war. London, 1918. 50 p. [Cd. 9071.] Great Britain. Board of Trade. Committee on engineering trades after the war.

Report. London, 1918. 54 p. [Cd. 9073.]

Great Britain. Board of Trade. Committee on the electrical trades. Report on the position of electrical trades after the war. London, 1918. 14 p. [9072.]

— Constitution and functions of a joint industrial council.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Aug. 1918, v. 7: 76-79.

Reprint of Great Britain. Ministry of Labour. Suggestions as to the constitution and functions of a joint industrial council. London, 1918. 4 p. (H. Q. 7 A.)

— Federation of British industries and industrial councils.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1918, v. 7: 44-47.

Views of the federation regarding the cooperation between employers and employed.

United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial councils and trade boards in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1918, v. 7: 58-64.

Reprint of Great Britain. Ministry of Labour. Industrial councils and trade boards. London, 1918. 16 p.

— Industrial councils in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, July, 1918, v. 7: 27-28.

Summarization and partial reprint of Great Britain. Ministry of Labour. Industrial councils. London, 1918. 4 p. (H. Q. 7 B.)

— Industrial reconstruction council organized in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1918, v. 7: 64-66.

Account of the establishment of an unofficial propaganda body for the purpose of emphasizing the doctrine of self-government for industry and the reconstruction of industry by industry itself.

— Industrial self-government.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1918, v. 7: 54-61.

A review of a memorandum on self-government in industry, together with a draft for a builders' national industrial parliament, by Malcolm Sparkes, London, Harrison & Sons, 1918. 28 p.

— Joint councils of employers and employees adopted by pottery industry in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Review, Apr. 1918, v. 6: 234-236.

An account of the first meeting of the pottery council, Jan. 11, 1917. Objects of the council given.

— Operation of works committees in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Aug. 1918, v. 7: 81-84.

— Progress in the establishment of joint industrial councils in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Aug. 1918, v. 7: 80-81.

Data obtained through special representative of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in England.

— Proposed joint standing industrial councils in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Review, Sept. 1917, v. 5: 130-132.

A review of Great Britain. Reconstruction committee. Subcommittee on relations between employers and employed. Interim report on joint standing industrial councils. London, 1917. 8 p.

— Reconstruction program for the generation and distribution of electrical energy in Great Britain.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Aug. 1918, v. 7: 93-97.

A summary of Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Coal conservation subcommittee. Interim report on electric power supply in Great Britain, London, 1917. 28 p. [Cd. 8880.]

— Second report on joint industrial councils by the British Ministry of Reconstruction.

In its Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1918, v. 7: 53-58.

A reprint of Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on relations between employers and employed. Second report on joint standing industrial councils. London, 1918. 7 p. [Cd. 9002.]

— Works committees as part of the industrial council plan of Great Britain.

In its Monthly Review, June, 1918, v. 6: 163-165.

Full text of Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on relations between employers and employed. Supplementary report on works committees. London, 1918. 4 p.

Wages awards after the war.

Manchester Guardian, Oct. 11, 1918, p. 4.

Appointment of a committee by the Ministry of Reconstruction, with the following terms of reference:

1. Whether the compulsory operation of awards made under the munitions of war acts of orders extending such awards, and of orders regulating wages made under these acts, should be continued after the war.
2. Whether the power to make such awards or orders should be continued after the war.
3. The manner in which awards or orders if made or continued should be enforced after the war and for what period.

Webb, Sidney. When peace comes: The way of industrial reconstruction.

London, Fabian Society, 1916. 32 p.

Suggestions as to methods of meeting the industrial differences when peace comes. Considers "Women in industry" and "Scientific management," two of the most important problems to be solved.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Chapman, S. J. ed. Labour and capital after the war.

London, John Murray, 1918. 280 p.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the subject in the form of a collection of articles by prominent British authorities.

Chapman, S. J. The State and labour.

In Dawson, William H. ed. After-war Problems. London, 1917. p. 137.

The problem of the State in relation to labor—its aim and its functions.

Cole, G. H. D. Labour after the war.

In his Labour in war time. London, 1915, p. 275-292.

A discussion of the position of labor during the period of readjustment and conditions which will affect it.

Ellinger, Barnard. Productivity of labour after the war.

Leeds (Eng.), Inman & Sons, 1917. 24 p.

Shows the necessity of increasing the productivity of labor and points out the difficulties of the situation as to (1) Displaced labor; (2) Adaptability of labor; (3) Division of the product.

Employment after the war.

Spectator (London) Aug. 5, 1916, v. 117: 150-151.

Article based on the memorandum of the demobilization committee of the Social Welfare Association of London. Reinstatement must be effected by capital and labor acting together. Work should be done through a central committee acting through local committees.

Employment of disabled men. The Rothband scheme.

Manchester Guardian, Oct. 19, 1918. p. 8.

The scheme is "a royal roll of employers willing to employ one or more disabled men. A permanent guarantee of employment embodied in book form and distributed to all employment agencies."

Fabian society. (Liverpool.) Industrial conditions after the war; the place of the labour exchange.

Liverpool, Fabian Society. (1916.)

Work of the labor exchange in finding jobs for soldiers and munition workers. Advocates demobilization by trades.

Great Britain. Ministry of labour. Employment Department.

Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers . . .
no. 1-17, April, 1917. London, 1917.

Contents: 1. Attendants at electricity substations. 2. Employment in picture theaters. 3. Tailoring. 4. Agricultural motor tractor work in England and Wales. 5. The furniture trade. 6. Leather goods trade. 7. Hand-sewn boot and shoe making and boot and shoe repairing. 8. Gold, silver, jewelry, and watch and clock jobbing. 9. Dental mechanics. 10. Aircraft manufacture. Fusilage making and erection of engine on fusilage. 11. Wholesale tailoring. 12. Boot and shoe manufacture. 13. The basket-making trade, including the manufacture of cane and wicker furniture. 14. The building trade. 14a. Appendix to no. 14, The building trade. 15. Engineering, part 1. 16. Printing and kindred trades. 17. Engineering, part 2.

— Ministry of reconstruction. Civil war workers' committee. First (interim) report, . . . 1918

London, 1918. 11 p. [Cd. 9117.]

Report of a committee appointed to consider the arrangements which should be made for the demobilization of workers engaged during the war in national factories, controlled establishments . . . and other firms engaged in the manufacture of war material.

— 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th interim reports of the civil war workers' committee.

London, 1918. 27 p. [Cd. 9192.]

Second interim report—Unemployment insurance.

Third interim report—Holidays for munition workers after the war.

Fourth interim report—Arrangements for cessation of war work.

Fifth interim report is a continuation of the first report and deals with the Demobilization of women; Demobilization of juveniles; Preparation for post-war work; Coordination between Government departments; Government contracts other than those for armaments; Employment exchanges; Traveling facilities for discharged workers.

Hitchcock, C. N. British labor policy and its implications for the solution of American war problems.

American Academy of Political and Social Science. Proceedings. Feb. 1918,
v. 7: 115-128.

Hobson, J. A. Labour and the costs of war.

London, 1916. 16 p.

A discussion of the effect of the war on industry and wages in Great Britain, condition of workers after the war, and the burden of war loans.

Joint committee on labour problems after the war. The problem of unemployment after the war.

London, Cooperative Printing Society, 1917. 7 p.

Memoranda on the prevention of unemployment and the necessity for revision of the unemployment insurance acts.

— The restoration of trade-union conditions in cases not covered by the munition acts.

London, Cooperative Printing Society, 1917. 9 p.

Statement of position with recommendations for enforcement.

— Restoration of trade-union customs after the war.

London, Cooperative Printing Society, 1917. 14 p.

Statement and analysis of the Government guarantees.

- Labour Copartnership Association. London. Copartnership after the war.
 London, Labour Copartnership Association, [1917]. 15 p.
 Memorandum submitted to the Reconstruction Committee on behalf of the
 Labour Copartnership Association, a body whose object is to make the
 copartnership system applicable to the great industries of the country, and
 thus help to bring about industrial peace.
- Labour party. (Great Britain.)
 Agenda of resolutions on reconstruction and amendments to be discussed at the
 party conference on June 26, 1918, and two following days, together with nomi-
 nations for party executive and officers. London, 1918. 23 p.
- Labour and the new social order. A report on reconstruction. London, 1918.
 22 p.
- Labour problems after the war.
 London, The Labour Party, 1917. 15 p.
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Demands:

- (1) Survey of post-bellum labor position.
- (2) Discharge from army to be withheld until employment is secured.
- (3) Formation of army for agricultural restoration. Enlistment for 5 years. Land to be assigned and agriculture carried on under military discipline.

Davenport, Eugene. When Johnny comes marching home will he want such a farm as Uncle Sam can give him?

Country Gentleman, Nov. 16, 1918, v. 83: 3-4, 24.

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Public, Sept. 28, 1918, v. 21: 1234-1235.

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McMahon, J. R. A million farms for soldiers; Uncle Sam plans to give the boys up-to-date homesteads.

Country Gentleman, Nov. 9, 1918, v. 83: 7-8, 28.

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Mead, Elwood. Farms for soldiers when they come back.

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Washington, The National Education Association, 1918. 27 p.

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Teggart, F. J. University reconstruction.

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In its Official Bulletin, Nov. 15, 1918, v. 2: 3.
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In its Official Bulletin, Nov. 15, 1918, v. 2: 1-2.
 The plans are explained by Mr. Baruch.
- Wacker, C. H. An argument on war-time continuation of preliminary work on public improvements.
 American City, Jan. 1918, v. 18: 11-13.
- Wade, H. T. International standards a by-product of the great world war.
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Italy prepares for reconstruction.

Canada. Labour Gazette, Oct. 1918, v. 18: 787-788.

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In its Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1918, v. 7: 55-62.

A text of a memorandum submitted by the International Association for Labor Legislation to the Swiss Federal Council in which the latter's support for the incorporation in the world's peace treaty of a program of international protective labor legislation and for its adoption by all signatory powers was requested. This memorandum covers a number of minimum demands for protective legislation which, if universally adopted, would standardize labor conditions in many points.

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In its Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1918, v. 7: 72-74.

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PROVISION FOR THE DISABLED, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

PLAN OF FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR ASSISTING DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Upon the Federal Board for Vocational Education Congress has placed the responsibility of developing and superintending the administration of plans by which disabled men discharged from the military and naval service of the United States may be vocationally retrained and returned to civil employments.¹ The duties of the board may be briefly stated as follows:

To prescribe and provide suitable courses of vocational rehabilitation for all disabled soldiers and sailors who, after their discharge from the service, are, in the opinion of the Federal board, unable to resume a former occupation or to enter upon some other occupation, or who, having entered upon some occupation, are unable to continue in it successfully.

To make these courses available, without cost for instruction and under such conditions as the board may prescribe, to any other disabled men who after discharge from the service are entitled to compensation under Article III of the War-Risk Insurance Act.

To provide such facilities, instructors, and courses as may be necessary to insure proper training.

To prescribe the courses to be followed in individual cases.

To pay, when in its discretion such payment is necessary, the expense of travel, lodging, subsistence, and other necessary expenses of persons while following the prescribed courses.

To do all things necessary to insure the vocational rehabilitation of disabled men.

To provide for the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable occupations, utilizing in its discretion and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor the facilities of the Department of Labor in so far as may be practicable in the placement of rehabilitated persons.

To make or cause to have made studies, investigations, and reports regarding vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placement in suitable occupations, doing this when it deems it advisable so to do, in cooperation with or through other departments and bureaus of the Government.

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1918 (pp. 29-31), for text of the vocational rehabilitation law passed by Congress.

To cooperate with the War Department and the Navy Department to effect a continuous process of vocational training, initiated in the hospital before discharge from the service, continued after discharge, and ending in the workshop; the Federal board, acting in an advisory capacity as regards the initiation and conduct of such training in the hospitals and the War and Navy Departments in an advisory capacity as regards "care of the health of the soldier and sailor after his discharge."

To receive such gifts and donations from either public or private sources "as may be offered unconditionally," these to be paid into the Treasury and to constitute a "special fund for vocational rehabilitation," to be used under the direction of the board in connection with the appropriations made in the act.

Ever since its organization the Federal Board for Vocational Education has been engaged in planning a consummation of the purposes of the act so that as rapidly as disabled men are returned to this country they may be given the training necessary to refit them for their former employments or to qualify them for the work they may choose to do if their disabilities preclude them from reentering their prewar occupations. In 14 cities¹ throughout the country offices have been opened to receive the applications of disabled soldiers and sailors for free education under governmental supervision. The men applying are advised as to their rights under the law, are helped in every possible way to choose a suitable vocation, and as soon as they are ready to go to work will be assisted to employment through an agreement with the United States Employment Service, to be noted hereafter. There is no compulsion by the Government; a disabled man may or may not take advantage of the courses of vocational training offered. If disability does not prevent a soldier or sailor from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal board, the course will be furnished free of cost to him and compensation provided by the War Risk Insurance Act will be paid to him, but no allowance will be paid to his family. If, on the other hand, his disability does prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal board, the course will be furnished free of cost and he will also be paid, as long as the training lasts, a monthly compensation equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the War-Risk Insurance Act, or a sum equal to the pay of his last month of service, whichever is the greater; but in no case will a single man, or a man living apart from his dependents, receive less than \$65 per month, exclusive of the sum paid dependents, and a man living with

¹ These cities are Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Washington.

his dependents receive less than \$75 per month, inclusive of the sum paid to dependents.

In addition to the above the families or dependents of a disabled man will receive from the Government during his period of training a monthly allotment and allowance payment in the same amount as that paid prior to this discharge from the Army or Navy. Upon completion of his course of training the disabled man will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the War-Risk Insurance Act so long as his disability continues. It is believed that by taking advantage of the opportunities thus offered practically every soldier and sailor will be able to get rid of the handicap caused by his disability or acquire new powers to replace any that may have been lost.

As suggested, the Federal board has planned to assist to employment rehabilitated and reeducated men, and to this end an agreement has been entered into between the board and the United States Employment Service by which the more than 850 branch employment offices throughout the country will be called upon to list all opportunities available and to assist in every way in bringing the returned soldier and the job together. This agreement provides the following:

1. That the United States Employment Service instructs its officers throughout the country to extend the courtesies of its local offices to the placement officers of the Federal board in assisting them in securing information that will be helpful in the placement of disabled soldiers and sailors. This arrangement is in order that information coming into possession of the United States Employment Service concerning suitable employment for rehabilitated men may be readily accessible to the district placement officer; and also that the local office of the United States Employment Service may be kept informed concerning the employment of men under the care of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

2. The United States Employment Service offices will maintain a list of opportunities opened to handicapped men of which these officers learn in the discharge of their regular duties. The Federal board is making special surveys and investigations of this question.

3. The district placement officer of the Federal board will arrange to visit each of the United States employment offices in his district, either personally or by deputy, in order to obtain a free and full exchange of information concerning local employment conditions and opportunities.

STATEMENT BY THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The following statement by the Federal Board for Vocational Education gives a comprehensive idea of how it is operating and what its plans, when fully consummated, will accomplish for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors.¹

In dealing with the disabled man the Federal Board for Vocational Education expects to treat him throughout as a civilian needing advice and assistance; to approve his choice of occupation, unless, after careful investigation, sound opinion shows it

¹ From Vocational Summary, for October, 1918, published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 601 E Street, Washington, D. C.

to be in the end not advisable; to train him to meet the needs of the occupation he has elected; to urge him to make the most of his opportunity to overcome his handicap by taking thorough going instructions; to help him to secure desirable permanent employment; and to keep in close touch with him after he goes to work.

As soon as the Army authorities have decided that any disabled man is to be discharged from the hospital and returned to civilian life, it becomes the duty of the Federal board, through its vocational advisers in hospitals to deal with the problem of training him and of placing him in civilian employment. This task involves five possible steps:

- (a) Election by the disabled man of a course of training.
- (b) Preliminary training to fit him for a definite occupation or pursuit.
- (c) A probationary period of employment in that occupation or pursuit.
- (d) Placement in suitable employment in the occupation or pursuit.
- (e) Follow-up work to safeguard his interests.

Representatives of the Federal board will confer with each disabled man before his discharge from the hospital. If he is able to resume his former occupation successfully or to follow some new occupation without special training the Federal board will assist him, if he so desires, to secure employment therein.

Should he elect, even under these circumstances, to take additional training for his occupation before he enters upon employment, the law provides that he may do so at the expense of the Government, under conditions determined by the Federal board. If, however, he is unable to pursue his old occupation or to enter successfully upon a new occupation, he may be trained by the Federal board for any vocation or pursuit that he desires to follow and in which, in the opinion of the board, he is likely to become proficient.

In advising as to future employment, representatives of the board will equip themselves with information concerning the requirements and opportunities of the various occupations. Much of this information will be furnished to the men in printed form. The representatives will also be informed concerning the kinds of occupations from which certain types of handicap are shut out.

Every effort will be made to assist the disabled man toward that occupation in which he is most interested and for which, because of his aptitude and experience on the one hand and his handicap on the other, he is best suited. In order to utilize previous knowledge and skill the disabled man will be advised—other things being equal—to elect training, should he need it, for the industry, business, or pursuit in which he was engaged before the war or for one akin to it.

As a general policy a handicapped man will not be directed toward an overcrowded or a waning occupation in which present or future competition might make permanent employment uncertain. In order, however, to realize fully upon the man's interest and ability, he will be given the widest possible range of choice among those desirable occupations in which he can, with his special handicap, successfully engage. In this connection, the board will seek advice from those experts in the hospitals who have effected the man's physical rehabilitation.

The disabled man, with the approval of the board, may elect to be trained in agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation, or the professions. The length and character of the course of instruction will depend upon the requirements of the vocation, the ability and interest of the man, and his previous training and experience.

After the vocational adviser has assisted the handicapped man to choose a suitable occupation, his case, with full information, will be referred to the office of the district wherein the man has received physical rehabilitation. Every case will there be considered individually on its merits by a local board made up of two representatives of the district office, one of whom will be a physician; and two representatives chosen from the locality, one of whom will be an employer and one a representative of labor.

If necessary the man himself, accompanied by the vocational adviser, may appear before the local board.

After physical rehabilitation the discharged soldier or sailor becomes a civilian to be trained and placed in civilian employment by the Federal board. As a learner and student it is proper that he be supported by the Government; therefore, the same allotment and family allowance for his dependents will be paid as were received by them while he was in the military service. As a student, moreover, he will have the same freedom as any other civilian attending school or college. He will be "on his own," meeting such expenses as are not covered by the board from the compensation provided in the vocational rehabilitation act and sent monthly or semimonthly direct to him.

Through the district vocational office, where a medical officer will be stationed, the health of the disabled man will be cared for while in training by the board. After he secures permanent employment he, as a beneficiary under the war-risk insurance act, will be cared for by the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, should there be any recurrence of disabilities due to military service.

As a student supported by the Government while taking instruction, the disabled man will be expected to pursue the work in a satisfactory way and to obey reasonable rules and regulations. Continued failure to do so will result in dismissal. Where it is found advisable to shift the student from one course of training or from one class or school to another, this, with his consent, will be done.

The disabled man will be given his preliminary training in a variety of ways. As far as possible existing facilities will be utilized. While the plant, equipment, and staff of existing schools and colleges will, in many instances, be used, there will have to be in many cases special arrangements to meet the needs of the disabled man. Manufacturing establishments, offices, and farms will be employed to give preliminary training, especially for those occupations not yet regarded as being within the school or college field. In every case, however, the Federal board will require the course of instruction to be adapted to the interests and needs of the disabled man, to be definitely planned for him as a learner, and to be arranged or approved, as well as to be inspected and supervised, by its agents.

The length of this course of preliminary training will vary greatly according to the ability, ambition, and handicaps of the man and the requirements of the work itself, or to the skill and knowledge required for present and future success.

In assisting the disabled man to secure desirable employment the Federal board, as authorized and directed by the vocational rehabilitation act, will utilize as far as may be practicable the facilities of the Department of Labor. Where the man has been given preliminary training outside the plant, office, or farm on which he is to be employed, this probationary period will begin when he is transferred, as a beginner, into the occupation or pursuit. Where the preliminary training has been given within the plant, office, or farm, the period of probation will start at the point, in the case of each individual, where he becomes capable of entering upon the occupation or pursuit as a worker.

As a probationer he will be perfecting himself in processes, adjusting himself to the demands of commercial production, and gradually fitting himself to become a permanent employee at the prevailing wage, either in the place where he is serving his probationary period or elsewhere. During this period, the Federal board will regard him as in training and subject to its inspection and supervision; but any wages he may receive as a probationer will be over and above the amount paid to him by the Government while he is in training.

This will begin at the point when, in the opinion of the board, the probationer has adjusted himself to the requirements of the occupation or pursuit as a workman. The shifting from probationary to permanent employment may be made in either

the same or another establishment, and the disabled man will have the same freedom of choice and action as any other workman "on his own." Support by the Government of the man as a student will cease at the close of the probationary period.

As a beneficiary under the War-Risk Insurance Act, however, he will be entitled to the compensation allotted under that act. In most cases this will be less than the support received from the Federal board under the provisions of the vocational rehabilitation act.

The aim of the board will always be to direct the disabled man forward and to provide him with training for an occupation in which he can become as proficient as the normal man; yet it must not be overlooked that some of the disabled men will not become fully competent to earn the prevailing wages. Therefore, where a disabled man is unable, because of his handicap, to earn the full prevailing wage for his occupation, an adjustment in accordance with the rules and regulations of the shop is to be made. Where working agreements are in effect between employers and employees, the regulations thereof shall govern the procedure in adjusting such partial wages. Where there are no such facilities, the adjustment is to be made by conference between the man, his employer, and a representative of the Federal board. It should be fully understood that the disabled man himself, as a free contracting agent, may in every case accept or reject any terms or scale proposed.

The disabled man should, however, receive equal pay for equal work, and under no circumstances will a wage for a disabled man be approved by the Federal board where it appears that decreases have been made because he is receiving a compensation for his injury from the Government.

As the official friend and adviser to the disabled man, the board will keep in touch with him, through its representatives, for such period after he enters employment as may be necessary to complete, in each individual case, his reestablishment as a civilian worker. The board will protect him against injustice or exploitation by the adjustment of difficulties and, if need be, by aiding him through further training or assistance to secure other and more desirable employment in the same or another occupation.

EMPLOYMENT OF CRIPPLES IN A LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANT.¹

The problem of providing employment for the returned soldier partially incapacitated by wounds or disease has aroused a general interest, hitherto unknown, in the economic condition of cripples.

In addition to the provision being made by Federal and State authorities to meet this situation, individual employers are making plans on varying scales, according to the size of their plants, to secure efficiency by the wise adjustment of disabled men to their jobs.

The results of rehabilitation work at the Ford Motor Co.'s plant, Detroit, Mich., are suggestive of plans which might be practical in manufacturing enterprises differing from this one in the nature of their output. Since, according to the chief surgeon, Dr. J. E. Mead, no one applying for work is rejected on account of his physical condition unless he is suffering from a contagious disease which would endanger the health of fellow employees, about 18 per cent of the

¹Iron Age, Sept. 26, 1918, vol. 102, pp. 739-742.

men in the Ford plant are physically below standard. On November 1, 1917, 6,095 of the men employed in that factory were either crippled or diseased. In the majority of cases normal efficiency has been secured by exercising care in the assignment of work to these men. It is noted that the work is not of a charitable nature, but is a necessary part of the ordinary course of manufacture.

At the request of the Surgeon General of the United States Army a careful canvass was recently made to ascertain the actual number of cripples employed at present and also the approximate number of jobs which could be done by such men. The results of the canvass show that—

There were at work in the plant 3 men without legs, 54 with one leg or foot missing, 22 with but one hand or arm, and 2 totally blind. Of these all were hired with their present deformities, excepting 2 one-armed men and 1 man with but one foot. These 3 were injured during their present employment.

The number of jobs that could be efficiently done by legless men was given as 670; by one-legged men, 2,637; by armless men, none; by one-armed men, 715; by totally blind men, 10; making a total of 4,032. Special attachments or changes in the machines would be necessary in few instances.

The time required for a new hand to become proficient in doing these various operations was estimated as shown in the following table. The last mentioned therein are skilled trades, such as tool making and diesinking.

TIME REQUIRED FOR NEW HAND TO BECOME PROFICIENT IN SPECIFIED NUMBER OF JOBS.

Number of jobs.	Percentage of total jobs.	Time required to acquire dexterity.
1,743.....	43	1 day or less.
1,461.....	36	1 day to 1 week.
251.....	6	1 to 2 weeks.
534.....	14	1 month to 1 year.
43.....	1	1 to 6 years.

Of the total number of cripples and other men physically under par working here, 85 per cent are classed by their foremen as fully efficient, and 15 per cent were found to be unable to keep up with their able-bodied fellow workmen in the matter of production. In this latter class, however, the deficiency in almost all cases was but slight.

Of the difficult problem presented in getting the man and the suitable job together, Dr. Mead states:

The most equitable and probably the most efficient method by which the handicapped men would have a chance with their more fortunate fellows would be the elimination of discrimination in hiring men. Any disadvantage in this practice, at least to the large employer, would be almost wholly overcome by proper adjustment after hiring. It might then be necessary in some cases to change older employees to different work in order to properly place some cripple newly hired, but this procedure would work a great deal less hardship on all concerned than to refuse a cripple work or discharge someone already working to make room for another.

**RETRAINING OF CRIPPLED SOLDIERS IN QUEEN MARY'S WORKSHOPS,
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.**

An interesting account by Mr. A. C. Baker, superintendent of Queen Mary's Workshops, of his experience in "retraining crippled ex-service men" has been received by this bureau. Queen Mary's Workshops are operated in connection with the Pavilion Military Hospital at Brighton, England.¹ The patients at the Pavilion Military Hospital are soldiers who have undergone amputation of one or more limbs. They come to this hospital as soon as they are able to leave the base hospital but while they are still in need of medical treatment. By the joint operation of workshops and hospital the men receive the curative effects of industrial work at the same time they are being given medical treatment.

The superintendent describes his methods of procedure with new patients, as follows:

As soon as the man arrives, I endeavor to visit him and get to know his position and what he hopes to do. If he has no need of training, because he can follow his former occupation, I do not take any further action in his case. In other cases I find advice very welcome, and usually, so soon as the doctors have decided upon his medical requirements, he pays me a visit and we go into details.

A knowledge of character reading is very helpful at this stage.

He then joins the class we have mutually agreed upon, and is expected to make a weekly attendance of 18 hours out of a possible 22.

The first few days are the most trying to him, and if he gets through these we usually succeed in keeping him for the whole time he is in the hospital. A certain amount of elasticity must be allowed for the many calls made upon his time, by the doctors, nurses, etc., but, then, that is what he is primarily here for; yet, one has been very much encouraged by the average daily attendance, which has at all times been very good indeed, especially as it is entirely voluntary here.

It is impossible to follow a set syllabus at this stage of the scheme, as, owing to most of his medical requirements having to be attended to between the same hours as those the classes are open, he can not insure being present at a given time.

Besides, this period of the training must be regarded as a trial stage, saving much valuable time after the fitting of the limb, for continuing in the trade he has decided upon.

The workshops classes afford instruction in such trade subjects as motor mechanics, metal fitting and turning, electrical engineering, commercial subjects, motion-picture machine operating, cabinet making, turnery and joinery, boot and shoe making and repairing, tailoring, mechanical drafting, carving and letter cutting, stained-glass work, and designing. Mr. Baker states:

A very large proportion of the men I have dealt with have chosen the commercial training section, and I always encourage it when there is an obvious disadvantage to their taking up a technical trade.

¹ A description of this and other British military hospitals is given in an account of the second allied conference on the aftercare of disabled men, which appeared in the August, 1918, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 31-43).

It must not be thought that in this section we seek to create cheap clerks. On the contrary, any man, whatever form of occupation he finally decides upon, will be the better for such knowledge as can be gained here.

The method we follow is to give them a higher form of education than they previously had—often through lack of opportunity.

The course embraces bookkeeping, accountancy, speech culture, and generally endeavoring to impart a knowledge of details of things that matter in business life.

Much success has been attained in the case of men formerly employed as grocers' or ironmongers' assistants serving behind the counter. Having gained a practical knowledge of these trades, he has been trained—even if he has lost an arm—to fill creditably the post as a traveler or secretary in these same trades, thus combining his former knowledge with that he has gained by being trained in this section.

Even a less educated man who aspires to nothing higher than the proprietorship of a small newspaper agency, and who can not follow a more strenuous occupation, will be all the better for a six months' course in commercial training.

Undeveloped talent is frequently coming to light, and in some cases a short course brings out this latent quality to a remarkable degree.

The superintendent is of the opinion that instructors in this retraining must be specially fitted for their duties, since he does not think that the usual methods of vocational instruction are satisfactory.

The soldier patient, on leaving the Pavilion Military Hospital, goes to Roehampton, in the suburbs of London, where he is fitted with an artificial limb. When he is discharged from Roehampton, arrangements are made for him with his local war pensions committee for his return to civil life and for the continuance of his training. Mr. Baker says that it is just at the time of the man's return to civil life that special effort should be made to keep up the man's interest in his industrial training. "This is the psychological moment, and it is of the utmost importance that facilities should be afforded for the student to take up his next course under very favorable conditions. Once he is allowed to drift at this point it is so easy for him to fall back into idle habits and all the former part of the training is lost."

Mr. Baker makes the following observations, as the result of his two years' work among crippled men:

What the men require themselves is not always what others wish for them. Retraining for those who can not follow their old occupation is not compulsory, and I am convinced that if men are to accept retraining voluntarily their own point of view must have the first claim to consideration.

At one time I did not favor compulsory training for our men, but I have now formed the opinion that once a man has undertaken training, and after a period of practical test he should sign a contract to complete his course, provided his physical condition permitted of it.

Many people assert that the men are unwilling to undertake training. So far as my experience goes I have found no disinclination to do this. I admit they do require a great deal of encouragement and persuasion, but it must be remembered that the uprooting they have been subjected to is sufficient excuse for this temporary indecision.

If advice is given kindly and firmly and there is no glossing over what awaits them in the future, they will undertake training and continue it gladly. But it must be worth while, in no hole and corner make-believe fashion, and definite prospects put before them, and no time should transpire between their beginning training and continuing it to its next stage.

Hospitals such as this afford many forms of pleasure and so much is done for them, the result is that men postpone serious thought of the future until they are discharged.

My experience is that army life has made many of them very idle and they require a considerable amount of rousing out of themselves, especially if they have spent a long time in hospital since being wounded and so become what has been called "hospitalized."

Card playing is the most formidable hindrance to the successful pursuance of training after a man has started here; once he has got into a group of gamblers, it is a very hard proposition to get him out of it.

Another hindrance is the fact that well-paid employment can be almost certainly found now, and one needs to be a pretty good advocate to make them realize it is only temporary, especially when they hear from former hospital mates of the amounts they are being paid.

I strongly approve of the establishment of national workshops run entirely on a commercial basis, as I am certain scores of these men will not be able to follow a trade in competition with men who are not handicapped. They are easily made to feel their disability, more especially those with double, or high amputations, and they readily get discouraged.

Provision should also be made for the comfortable housing of the men. I am confident they will not accept any kind of institutional treatment in their nonworking hours.

There has always been a great demand for such training as would enable them to live outdoor lives. This I have not usually been able to satisfy, as we have only provision for teaching technical trades usually followed within walls.

I fear they will not take to the suggested idea of small holdings, except perhaps the less educated in other things. Small holdings mean very hard work early and late. Good sized gardens to their houses will give these men quite as much to do as they will feel disposed to undertake.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Retail prices of food as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for October, 1918, show, for all articles combined, an increase of 2 per cent as compared with September, 1918, and an increase of 16 per cent as compared with October, 1917.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OCT. 15, 1918,
COMPARED WITH OCT. 15, 1917, AND SEPT. 15, 1918.

Article.	Unit.	Average price.			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Oct. 15, 1918, compared with—	
		Oct. 15, 1917.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1917.	Sept. 15, 1918.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	\$0.330	\$0.417	\$0.410	+24	-2
Round steak.....	do.....	.309	.398	.390	+26	-2
Rib roast.....	do.....	.257	.327	.323	+26	-1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	.218	.284	.279	+28	-2
Plate beef.....	do.....	.165	.219	.215	+30	-2
Pork chops.....	do.....	.388	.461	.454	+17	-2
Bacon.....	do.....	.482	.562	.579	+20	+3
Ham.....	do.....	.426	.519	.520	+22	(1)
Lard.....	do.....	.312	.336	.342	+10	+2
Lamb.....	do.....	.316	.369	.352	+11	-5
Hens.....	do.....	.312	.394	.390	+25	-1
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	.283	.305	.309	+9	+1
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	.551	.586	.641	+16	+9
Butter.....	Pound.....	.508	.592	.651	+28	+10
Cheese.....	do.....	.348	.360	.385	+11	+7
Milk.....	Quart.....	.127	.143	.148	+17	+3
Bread.....	Pound ².....	.099	.099	.098	-1	-1
Flour.....	Pound.....	.070	.068	.067	-4	-2
Corn meal.....	do.....	.070	.069	.068	-3	-1
Rice.....	do.....	.111	.137	.140	+26	+2
Potatoes.....	do.....	.081	.039	.035	+13	-10
Onions.....	do.....	.049	.050	.045	-8	-10
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.189	.169	.167	-12	-1
Pruens.....	do.....	.165	.174	.183	+11	+5
Raisins, seeded.....	do.....	.150	.154	.155	+3	+1
Sugar.....	do.....	.097	.096	.106	+9	+10
Coffee.....	do.....	.305	.303	.305	(*)	+1
Tea.....	do.....	.612	.664	.657	+7	-1
All articles combined.....					+16	+2

¹Increase of less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

²Baked weight.

³No change in price.

The five cuts of fresh beef, which, in the year from October, 1917, to October, 1918, show price increases ranging from 24 to 30 per cent each, during the month from September 15 to October 15 declined in price 2 per cent each, with the exception of rib roast which declined

only 1 per cent. Hens also show a decline of 1 per cent in October, yet since last October they have increased 25 per cent. Fifteen of the 28 articles for which monthly prices are secured were cheaper in October than in September. Flour was 2 per cent cheaper than it was in September, and 4 per cent cheaper than it was a year ago. The greatest advances in the month are shown in dairy products and sugar. Eggs increased 9 per cent; butter, 10 per cent; and cheese, 7 per cent. Sugar increased 10 per cent. The greatest decreases were in potatoes and onions.

A comparison of prices for the 5-year period shows that food as a whole was 75 per cent higher in October, 1918, than in the same month of 1913. Every article increased 54 per cent or over. Five articles increased over 100 per cent, as follows: Corn meal, 119 per cent; lard, 115 per cent; bacon, 108 per cent; flour, 103 per cent; and pork chops, 102 per cent.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OCT. 15 OF EACH SPECIFIED YEAR COMPARED WITH OCT. 15, 1913.

Article.	Unit.	Average price Oct. 15—						Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Oct. 15 of each specified year compared with Oct. 15, 1913.				
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	\$0.257	\$0.262	\$0.259	\$0.276	\$0.330	\$0.410	+ 2	+ 1	+ 7	+ 28	+ 60
Round steak.....	do.	.233	.238	.233	.247	.309	.390	+ 2	(1)	+ 6	+ 33	+ 67
Rib roast.....	do.	.199	.206	.201	.212	.257	.323	+ 4	+ 1	+ 7	+ 29	+ 62
Chuck roast.....	do.	.174	.165	.174	.218	.279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plate beef.....	do.	.128	.122	.129	.165	.215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork chops.....	do.	.225	.229	.232	.247	.388	.454	+ 2	+ 3	+ 10	+ 72	+ 102
Bacon.....	do.	.278	.287	.273	.298	.482	.579	+ 3	- 2	+ 7	+ 73	+ 108
Ham.....	do.	.276	.282	.265	.332	.426	.529	+ 2	- 4	+ 20	+ 54	+ 88
Lard.....	do.	.159	.156	.144	.231	.312	.342	- 2	- 10	+ 45	+ 96	+ 115
Lamb.....	do.	.184	.193	.209	.225	.316	.352	+ 5	+ 14	+ 22	+ 72	+ 91
Hens.....	do.	.212	.215	.205	.243	.312	.390	+ 1	- 3	+ 15	+ 47	+ 84
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.....	.....	.198	.204	.283	.309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs.....	Dozen	.416	.390	.401	.458	.551	.641	- 6	- 4	+ 10	+ 32	+ 54
Butter.....	Pound	.382	.374	.351	.418	.508	.651	- 2	- 8	+ 9	+ 33	+ 70
Cheese.....	do.	.....	.....	.230	.268	.348	.385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk.....	Quart	.690	.690	.688	.694	.127	.148	(1)	- 2	+ 4	+ 41	+ 64
Bread.....	Pound ²	.056	.064	.070	.081	.099	.098	+ 14	+ 25	+ 45	+ 77	+ 75
Flour.....	Pound	.633	.637	.637	.651	.670	.667	+ 12	+ 12	+ 55	+ 112	+ 103
Corn meal.....	do.	.031	.033	.033	.035	.070	.068	+ 6	+ 6	+ 13	+ 126	+ 119
Rice.....	do.	.....	.....	.091	.091	.111	.140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.	.018	.016	.....	.016	.029	.031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	.033	.047	.049	.045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.079	.122	.189	.167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruites.....	do.	.....	.....	.134	.135	.165	.133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.	.....	.....	.125	.130	.150	.155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	do.	.055	.072	.061	.082	.097	.106	+ 31	+ 11	+ 49	+ 76	+ 93
Coffee.....	do.	.....	.....	.299	.299	.305	.305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea.....	do.	.....	.....	.546	.546	.612	.657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 2	- 1	+ 17	+ 50	+ 75

¹ No change in price.

² Baked weight.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ON SEPT. 15 AND OCT. 15, 1918, AND ON OCT 15, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, AND 1917.

[The relative price shows the per cent that the average price on the 15th of each month was of the average price for the year 1913.]

Article.	Unit.	1918		Oct. 15.				
		Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
		Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	164	161	101	103	103	108	130
Round steak.....	do.....	178	175	104	107	104	111	138
Rib roast.....	do.....	165	163	101	104	102	108	130
Pork chops.....	do.....	220	216	107	110	110	118	185
Bacon.....	do.....	208	214	103	106	101	110	178
Ham.....	do.....	193	193	102	105	99	123	159
Lard.....	do.....	213	216	101	98	91	147	198
Hens.....	do.....	185	183	100	100	97	114	146
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	170	186	121	113	117	132	160
Butter.....	Pound.....	155	170	100	98	92	109	133
Milk.....	Quart.....	161	166	101	101	100	105	143
Bread.....	Pound ¹	174	172	100	114	124	144	176
Flour.....	Pound.....	205	203	99	111	113	155	214
Corn meal.....	do.....	230	227	103	109	108	117	232
Potatoes.....	do.....	223	206	106	89	94	165	178
Sugar.....	do.....	175	193	101	132	111	149	177
All articles combined.....		178	181	104	105	103	121	157

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918.

[The prices shown below are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers. As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.					Baltimore, Md.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		1913	1914	1917			1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	\$0.242	\$0.263	\$0.311	\$0.406	\$0.400	\$0.235	\$0.218	\$0.326	\$0.461	\$0.458
Round steak.....	do.....	.213	.229	.278	.371	.372	.220	.212	.315	.456	.449
Rib roast.....	do.....	.197	.185	.241	.314	.315	.173	.184	.259	.364	.356
Chuck roast.....	do.....	.164	.212	.273	.267	.....	.158	.220	.312	.301	.241
Plate beef.....	do.....	.103	.157	.212	.211	.....	.136	.169	.242	.241	.201
Pork chops.....	do.....	.250	.245	.399	.456	.463	.196	.190	.371	.504	.472
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	.322	.313	.490	.589	.603	.225	.255	.457	.559	.583
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	.308	.300	.439	.525	.549	.285	.310	.477	.572	.585
Lard.....	do.....	.154	.153	.319	.347	.351	.148	.148	.326	.337	.342
Lamb.....	do.....	.202	.203	.316	.389	.400	.180	.185	.333	.409	.402
Hens.....	do.....	.208	.212	.337	.377	.383	.208	.215	.321	.427	.444
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.246	.247	.288	.....	.....	.254	.275	.279
Eggs.....	Doz.....	.341	.329	.482	.538	.585	.363	.345	.519	.574	.639
Butter.....	Pound.....	.390	.388	.551	.605	.645	.388	.385	.538	.617	.678
Cheese.....	do.....	.....	.....	.355	.361	.400	.....	.....	.360	.369	.404
Milk.....	Quart.....	.103	.106	.159	.200	.200	.087	.087	.117	.160	.160
Bread.....	Pound ¹.....	.057	.060	.102	.100	.100	.055	.057	.092	.097	.097
Flour.....	Pound.....	.035	.037	.072	.070	.068	.032	.037	.070	.071	.070
Corn meal.....	do.....	.027	.028	.059	.057	.057	.026	.025	.064	.065	.065
Rice.....	do.....	.....	.....	.108	.142	.145	.....	.....	.112	.135	.137
Potatoes.....	do.....	.023	.018	.038	.050	.047	.018	.017	.030	.043	.042
Onions.....	do.....	.....	.....	.059	.063	.057	.....	.....	.055	.060	.050
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	.....	.188	.187	.183	.....	.....	.187	.177	.180
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	.....	.179	.186	.181	.....	.....	.165	.178	.178
Raisins, seeded.....	do.....	.....	.....	.162	.172	.180	.....	.....	.146	.155	.153
Sugar.....	do.....	.058	.076	.104	.094	.105	.049	.067	.092	.091	.104
Coffee.....	do.....	.....	.....	.294	.311	.308	.....	.....	.277	.285	.285
Tea.....	do.....	.....	.....	.796	.897	.892	.....	.....	.634	.702	.718

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Birmingham, Ala.					Boston, Mass.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		1913	1914	1917			1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	\$0.285	\$0.292	\$0.355	\$0.420	\$0.413	\$0.350	\$0.363	\$0.442	\$0.590	\$0.571
Round steak.....	do.	.230	.246	.314	.385	.378	.350	.350	.449	.583	.578
Rib roast.....	do.	.205	.213	.266	.338	.339	.256	.252	.315	.403	.394
Chuck roast.....	do.	.....	.175	.212	.293	.293	.....	.182	.269	.349	.325
Plate beef.....	do.	.....	.117	.170	.226	.227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork chops.....	do.	.246	.246	.389	.437	.455	.244	.253	.409	.493	.497
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.350	.350	.509	.601	.609	.254	.268	.458	.515	.534
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.320	.325	.450	.510	.520	.313	.330	.456	.536	.567
Lard.....	do.	.152	.151	.308	.326	.347	.157	.154	.309	.342	.344
Lamb.....	do.	.219	.225	.433	.388	.385	.205	.215	.345	.395	.374
Hens.....	do.	.200	.194	.286	.342	.381	.256	.256	.344	.437	.439
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.....	.....	.278	.300	.310	.....	.....	.294	.320	.320
Eggs.....	Dozen.	.350	.350	.494	.530	.567	.533	.467	.660	.743	.838
Butter.....	Pound.	.400	.400	.560	.602	.667	.380	.369	.524	.558	.608
Cheese.....	do.	.....	.....	.356	.369	.396	.....	.....	.328	.338	.344
Milk.....	Quart.	.100	.104	.152	.190	.200	.089	.089	.130	.150	.158
Bread.....	Pound.	.054	.055	.106	.111	.111	.060	.060	.091	.092	.091
Flour.....	Pound.	.036	.037	.072	.070	.069	.036	.041	.075	.069	.068
Corn meal.....	do.	.024	.026	.054	.056	.055	.035	.038	.075	.075	.074
Rice.....	do.	.....	.....	.122	.142	.144	.....	.....	.115	.134	.134
Potatoes.....	do.	.022	.020	.037	.047	.043	.017	.013	.034	.038	.037
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	.058	.055	.049	.....	.....	.056	.051	.046
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.197	.184	.180	.....	.....	.184	.178	.173
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	.160	.162	.162	.....	.....	.168	.151	.198
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.....	.....	.160	.158	.156	.....	.....	.150	.154	.154
Sugar.....	do.	.057	.076	.102	.095	.105	.054	.072	.068	.100	.107
Coffee.....	do.	.....	.....	.328	.320	.322	.....	.....	.341	.366	.341
Tea.....	do.	.....	.....	.740	.810	.794	.....	.....	.646	.653	.661
		Buffalo, N. Y.					Chicago, Ill.				
Sirloin steak.....	do.	\$0.223	\$0.234	\$0.315	\$0.406	\$0.400	\$0.248	\$0.268	\$0.306	\$0.386	\$0.376
Round steak.....	do.	.193	.210	.293	.363	.375	.216	.238	.273	.359	.343
Rib roast.....	do.	.165	.178	.247	.317	.316	.201	.219	.247	.326	.313
Chuck roast.....	do.	.....	.158	.220	.282	.283	.....	.179	.213	.287	.276
Plate beef.....	do.	.....	.128	.172	.230	.226	.....	.130	.165	.216	.208
Pork chops.....	do.	.210	.218	.388	.466	.447	.210	.205	.358	.426	.390
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.223	.230	.461	.523	.528	.327	.327	.475	.577	.593
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.267	.280	.432	.509	.523	.320	.339	.439	.517	.530
Lard.....	do.	.144	.140	.306	.323	.328	.150	.151	.299	.326	.332
Lamb.....	do.	.153	.165	.289	.341	.319	.198	.199	.314	.362	.323
Hens.....	do.	.210	.204	.309	.402	.394	.184	.193	.271	.368	.337
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.....	.....	.275	.280	.286	.....	.....	.300	.313	.306
Eggs.....	Dozen.	.366	.383	.551	.614	.642	.333	.301	.469	.521	.559
Butter.....	Pound.	.371	.358	.510	.579	.652	.354	.340	.487	.575	.615
Cheese.....	do.	.....	.....	.333	.338	.361	.....	.....	.368	.376	.395
Milk.....	Quart.	.080	.080	.130	.140	.155	.080	.080	.129	.130	.129
Bread.....	Pound.	.056	.052	.100	.100	.100	.061	.062	.105	.102	.102
Flour.....	Pound.	.030	.035	.065	.063	.063	.029	.034	.066	.065	.064
Cornmeal.....	do.	.025	.028	.070	.064	.064	.028	.028	.071	.068	.067
Rice.....	do.	.....	.....	.108	.129	.134	.....	.....	.103	.133	.139
Potatoes.....	do.	.017	.011	.031	.037	.031	.017	.013	.028	.032	.027
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	.056	.043	.042	.....	.....	.048	.042	.036
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.182	.163	.159	.....	.....	.186	.166	.163
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	.156	.183	.191	.....	.....	.161	.172	.182
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.....	.....	.137	.139	.141	.....	.....	.145	.152	.154
Sugar.....	do.	.054	.072	.100	.093	.104	.052	.066	.088	.090	.100
Coffee.....	do.	.....	.....	.293	.296	.296	.....	.....	.285	.283	.289
Tea.....	do.	.....	.....	.534	.616	.640	.....	.....	.573	.598	.607

† Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Cleveland, Ohio.					Denver, Colo.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		1913	1914	1917			1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound ..	\$0.254	\$0.254	\$0.307	\$0.385	\$0.366	\$0.239	\$0.236	\$0.307	\$0.381	\$0.374
Round steak.....	do.....	.229	.226	.288	.361	.341	.214	.221	.285	.354	.347
Rib roast.....	do.....	.187	.196	.232	.295	.281	.178	.179	.232	.293	.278
Chuck roast.....	do.....	.....	.173	.211	.275	.260	.....	.161	.207	.262	.247
Plate beef.....	do.....	.....	.123	.158	.205	.199	.....	.107	.144	.181	.179
Pork chops.....	do.....	.230	.226	.387	.493	.423	.208	.221	.402	.440	.443
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	.281	.299	.468	.542	.557	.280	.305	.520	.588	.592
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	.335	.350	.436	.538	.553	.317	.325	.463	.540	.571
Lard.....	do.....	.164	.160	.318	.337	.343	.161	.158	.329	.339	.346
Lamb.....	do.....	.187	.200	.306	.352	.330	.146	.176	.303	.348	.323
Hens.....	do.....	.209	.211	.317	.403	.381	.194	.206	.284	.354	.349
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.270	.295	.299	.....	.....	.764	.294	.299
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	.427	.378	.570	.599	.656	.371	.350	.503	.542	.585
Butter.....	Pound.....	.392	.386	.530	.612	.651	.300	.346	.495	.580	.630
Cheese.....	do.....	.....	.....	.359	.348	.367	.....	.....	.852	.372	.383
Milk.....	Quart.....	.080	.080	.120	.140	.140	.084	.084	.116	.118	.118
Bread.....	Pound.....	.056	.057	.100	.100	.100	.055	.056	.100	.120	.120
Flour.....	Pound.....	.031	.036	.071	.068	.067	.026	.028	.057	.060	.059
Corn meal.....	do.....	.030	.034	.073	.067	.066	.026	.027	.061	.099	.061
Rice.....	do.....	.....	.....	.111	.141	.144	.....	.....	.311	.145	.147
Potatoes.....	do.....	.019	.014	.032	.041	.034	.014	.012	.023	.034	.029
Onions.....	do.....	.....	.....	.050	.046	.038	.....	.....	.033	.046	.040
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	.....	.191	.148	.147	.....	.....	.385	.162	.164
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	.....	.165	.172	.179	.....	.....	.179	.178	.187
Raisins, seeded.....	do.....	.....	.....	.143	.144	.150	.....	.....	.144	.147	.147
Sugar.....	do.....	.055	.074	.097	.094	.101	.054	.068	.089	.104	.110
Coffee.....	do.....	.....	.....	.291	.297	.288	.....	.....	.300	.304	.302
Tea.....	do.....	.....	.....	.566	.636	.661	.....	.....	.573	.621	.642
		Detroit, Mich.				Los Angeles, Cal.					
Sirloin steak.....	do.....	\$0.254	\$0.249	\$0.305	\$0.393	\$0.379	\$0.240	\$0.237	\$0.277	\$0.328	\$0.328
Round steak.....	do.....	.208	.214	.275	.361	.343	.210	.213	.247	.315	.314
Rib roast.....	do.....	.200	.195	.242	.305	.301	.194	.200	.229	.294	.293
Chuck roast.....	do.....	.....	.161	.197	.264	.249	.....	.158	.186	.240	.241
Plate beef.....	do.....	.....	.124	.158	.213	.200	.....	.127	.152	.197	.199
Pork chops.....	do.....	.216	.210	.369	.469	.429	.254	.269	.372	.445	.464
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	.235	.250	.457	.545	.555	.331	.355	.546	.635	.641
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	.270	.290	.436	.536	.554	.350	.375	.513	.596	.609
Lard.....	do.....	.165	.160	.314	.335	.339	.179	.171	.301	.337	.346
Lamb.....	do.....	.164	.175	.313	.367	.340	.186	.193	.288	.333	.332
Hens.....	do.....	.198	.203	.....	.404	.372	.202	.257	.319	.400	.423
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	.....	.....	.288	.300	.312	.....	.....	.268	.387	.352
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	.356	.327	.532	.582	.634	.525	.563	.610	.659	.735
Butter.....	Pound.....	.370	.364	.502	.588	.640	.395	.400	.535	.599	.677
Cheese.....	do.....	.....	.....	.344	.356	.397	.....	.....	.339	.372	.372
Milk.....	Quart.....	.090	.090	.120	.148	.150	.100	.100	.120	.140	.140
Bread.....	Pound.....	.056	.059	.095	.095	.095	.060	.065	.092	.092	.092
Flour.....	Pound.....	.031	.035	.068	.069	.066	.034	.040	.065	.071	.071
Corn meal.....	do.....	.028	.032	.075	.070	.069	.034	.039	.078	.076	.076
Rice.....	do.....	.....	.....	.116	.136	.146	.....	.....	.104	.138	.143
Potatoes.....	do.....	.016	.013	.029	.037	.028	.017	.017	.032	.038	.033
Onions.....	do.....	.....	.....	.049	.051	.043	.....	.....	.033	.043	.035
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	.....	.194	.150	.148	.....	.....	.179	.165	.164
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	.....	.170	.180	.193	.....	.....	.158	.178	.187
Raisins, seeded.....	do.....	.....	.....	.140	.150	.154	.....	.....	.152	.141	.157
Sugar.....	do.....	.054	.073	.104	.095	.097	.055	.072	.084	.095	.105
Coffee.....	do.....	.....	.....	.307	.301	.303	.....	.....	.318	.304	.304
Tea.....	do.....	.....	.....	.545	.587	.601	.....	.....	.590	.650	.665

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Milwaukee, Wis.					New Orleans, La.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		1913	1914	1917			1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	\$0.236	\$0.240	\$0.293	\$0.373	\$0.361	\$0.215	\$0.236	\$0.271	\$0.325	\$0.329
Round steak.....	do.	.216	.223	.280	.358	.345	.190	.200	.246	.302	.301
Rib roast.....	do.	.188	.195	.238	.298	.286	.184	.195	.253	.293	.296
Chuck roast.....	do.	.....	.175	.217	.275	.266	.....	.149	.183	.226	.232
Plate beef.....	do.	.....	.128	.160	.208	.200	.....	.130	.155	.192	.191
Pork chops.....	do.	.212	.213	.370	.428	.402	.250	.255	.401	.474	.491
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.285	.293	.472	.544	.560	.304	.328	.503	.589	.641
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.290	.298	.436	.502	.516	.260	.284	.425	.480	.500
Lard.....	do.	.158	.163	.315	.335	.349	.149	.146	.301	.333	.344
Lamb.....	do.	.195	.200	.316	.352	.342	.210	.217	.314	.376	.392
Hens.....	do.	.188	.188	.272	.365	.320	.210	.228	.330	.391	.389
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.....	.....	.277	.295	.283	.....	.....	.304	.328	.342
Eggs.....	Dozen	.350	.323	.482	.497	.543	.343	.326	.469	.527	.593
Butter.....	Pound	.350	.353	.499	.584	.631	.375	.365	.519	.568	.656
Cheese.....	do.	.....	.....	.369	.357	.410	.....	.....	.350	.355	.390
Milk.....	Quart	.070	.070	.110	.120	.120	.095	.098	.132	.148	.157
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.057	.062	.100	.092	.092	.053	.053	.087	.096	.096
Flour.....	Pound	.030	.036	.069	.066	.066	.038	.039	.079	.073	.073
Corn meal.....	do.	.037	.036	.078	.069	.067	.029	.030	.072	.066	.068
Rice.....	do.	.....	.....	.114	.144	.146	.....	.....	.100	.124	.123
Potatoes.....	do.	.016	.014	.027	.034	.030	.021	.023	.041	.045	.043
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	.047	.047	.087	.....	.....	.045	.048	.045
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.193	.151	.149	.....	.....	.176	.162	.163
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	.165	.157	.156	.....	.....	.177	.179	.181
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.....	.....	.148	.148	.150	.....	.....	.160	.166	.154
Sugar.....	do.	.055	.068	.091	.096	.106	.051	.072	.099	.093	.104
Coffee.....	do.	.....	.....	.263	.266	.268	.....	.....	.269	.249	.274
Tea.....	do.	.....	.....	.584	.623	.645	.....	.....	.625	.625	.641
		New York, N. Y.					Philadelphia, Pa.				
Sirloin steak.....	do.	\$0.261	\$0.273	\$0.356	\$0.463	\$0.438	\$0.312	\$0.313	\$0.392	\$0.534	\$0.504
Round steak.....	do.	.255	.271	.360	.480	.454	.264	.272	.365	.497	.470
Rib roast.....	do.	.216	.222	.298	.387	.372	.221	.224	.291	.393	.371
Chuck roast.....	do.	.....	.169	.236	.323	.301	.....	.190	.252	.348	.323
Plate beef.....	do.	.....	.156	.213	.290	.270	.....	.122	.174	.237	.215
Pork chops.....	do.	.229	.247	.399	.477	.467	.233	.231	.400	.510	.449
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.257	.265	.464	.548	.558	.275	.281	.467	.568	.575
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.295	.313	.476	.574	.580	.319	.320	.479	.572	.575
Lard.....	do.	.163	.158	.313	.335	.341	.156	.149	.328	.336	.342
Lamb.....	do.	.152	.163	.284	.333	.305	.191	.198	.331	.404	.365
Hens.....	do.	.218	.221	.323	.413	.410	.231	.238	.344	.443	.429
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.....	.....	.334	.345	.348	.....	.....	.260	.283	.292
Eggs.....	Dozen	.479	.429	.627	.657	.692	.425	.399	.548	.603	.663
Butter.....	Pound	.375	.381	.515	.599	.656	.431	.421	.562	.637	.705
Cheese.....	do.	.....	.....	.340	.343	.359	.....	.....	.361	.370	.380
Milk.....	Quart	.090	.090	.138	.140	.156	.080	.080	.110	.130	.140
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.060	.062	.099	.099	.100	.048	.048	.089	.095	.095
Flour.....	Pound	.032	.037	.078	.073	.073	.032	.038	.075	.070	.070
Corn meal.....	do.	.035	.036	.082	.078	.077	.028	.029	.071	.069	.069
Rice.....	do.	.....	.....	.115	.136	.140	.....	.....	.118	.147	.144
Potatoes.....	do.	.024	.021	.038	.038	.040	.023	.020	.038	.043	.043
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	.059	.053	.048	.....	.....	.056	.054	.045
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.185	.174	.172	.....	.....	.185	.168	.163
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	.167	.189	.193	.....	.....	.164	.182	.181
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.....	.....	.146	.151	.150	.....	.....	.139	.147	.146
Sugar.....	do.	.049	.066	.097	.098	.106	.050	.069	.094	.097	.105
Coffee.....	do.	.....	.....	.265	.277	.280	.....	.....	.283	.267	.273
Tea.....	do.	.....	.....	.521	.536	.551	.....	.....	.583	.586	.605

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Pittsburgh, Pa.					St. Louis, Mo.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		1913	1914	1917			1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak	Pound	\$0.277	\$0.292	\$0.353	\$0.480	\$0.463	\$0.260	\$0.260	\$0.308	\$0.381	\$0.375
Round steak	do.	.237	.240	.329	.443	.428	.243	.243	.301	.377	.367
Rib roast	do.	.217	.225	.274	.362	.355	.195	.200	.256	.303	.304
Chuck roast	do.	.187	.241	.320	.312	.312	.159	.206	.260	.290	.259
Plate beef	do.	.133	.171	.231	.229	.229	.131	.166	.209	.211	.211
Pork chops	do.	.232	.235	.406	.490	.463	.197	.213	.374	.437	.423
Bacon, sliced	do.	.306	.309	.483	.591	.602	.269	.260	.486	.537	.544
Ham, sliced	do.	.299	.325	.465	.579	.588	.273	.275	.456	.529	.537
Lard	do.	.157	.153	.328	.336	.343	.131	.126	.293	.314	.317
Lamb	do.	.200	.213	.363	.392	.381	.183	.193	.308	.337	.320
Hens	do.	.255	.250	.378	.453	.435	.168	.178	.275	.336	.323
Salmon, canned	do.	.380	.335	.528	.575	.607	.310	.285	.460	.511	.565
Eggs	Dozen	.380	.335	.528	.575	.607	.310	.285	.460	.511	.565
Butter	Pound	.395	.384	.527	.610	.675	.379	.360	.526	.609	.653
Cheese	do.	.357	.371	.397	.397	.397	.369	.365	.398	.398	.398
Milk	Quart	.088	.090	.125	.140	.140	.088	.088	.132	.140	.142
Bread	Pound ¹	.055	.054	.104	.097	.098	.056	.060	.105	.100	.100
Flour	Pound	.032	.037	.072	.068	.068	.029	.034	.063	.065	.064
Corn meal	do.	.030	.033	.081	.075	.074	.025	.026	.066	.061	.060
Rice	do.	.110	.110	.141	.144	.144	.106	.106	.139	.138	.138
Potatoes	do.	.019	.015	.032	.040	.036	.019	.016	.029	.036	.032
Onions	do.	.052	.055	.045	.045	.045	.047	.048	.044	.044	.044
Beans, navy	do.	.188	.172	.168	.168	.168	.192	.160	.155	.155	.155
Prunes	do.	.165	.189	.202	.202	.202	.173	.177	.196	.196	.196
Raisins, seeded	do.	.148	.148	.151	.151	.151	.167	.163	.173	.173	.173
Sugar	do.	.057	.075	.101	.098	.108	.053	.064	.089	.096	.109
Coffee	do.	.299	.298	.299	.299	.299	.283	.274	.277	.277	.277
Tea	do.	.702	.702	.758	.758	.758	.628	.680	.680	.680	.680
		San Francisco, Cal.					Seattle, Wash.				
Sirloin steak	do.	\$0.214	\$0.207	\$0.236	\$0.326	\$0.322	\$0.243	\$0.230	\$0.267	\$0.366	\$0.367
Round steak	do.	.197	.200	.231	.320	.318	.207	.208	.251	.351	.354
Rib roast	do.	.213	.217	.232	.301	.305	.193	.190	.225	.305	.313
Chuck roast	do.	.155	.162	.234	.237	.237	.150	.181	.254	.261	.261
Plate beef	do.	.147	.157	.217	.216	.216	.121	.153	.211	.216	.216
Pork chops	do.	.242	.253	.363	.442	.444	.243	.235	.400	.482	.495
Bacon, sliced	do.	.344	.350	.519	.587	.612	.325	.338	.490	.595	.620
Ham, sliced	do.	.340	.340	.475	.543	.565	.300	.313	.431	.538	.553
Lard	do.	.180	.177	.302	.329	.337	.171	.162	.301	.339	.340
Lamb	do.	.167	.183	.306	.339	.342	.177	.176	.287	.360	.359
Hens	do.	.245	.245	.315	.431	.437	.243	.210	.271	.382	.385
Salmon, canned	do.	.249	.278	.275	.275	.275	.277	.277	.307	.311	.311
Eggs	Dozen	.564	.533	.608	.671	.756	.500	.542	.652	.698	.716
Butter	Pound	.400	.379	.545	.632	.700	.400	.394	.546	.627	.703
Cheese	do.	.316	.366	.375	.375	.375	.312	.348	.363	.363	.363
Milk	Quart	.100	.100	.121	.140	.140	.097	.093	.120	.145	.147
Bread	Pound ¹	.039	.060	.093	.100	.100	.052	.060	.104	.104	.103
Flour	Pound	.034	.039	.064	.069	.071	.029	.033	.060	.066	.066
Corn meal	do.	.035	.038	.074	.073	.074	.033	.034	.075	.076	.075
Rice	do.	.105	.136	.141	.141	.141	.109	.144	.145	.145	.145
Potatoes	do.	.018	.017	.031	.035	.033	.014	.015	.023	.037	.027
Onions	do.	.032	.030	.027	.027	.027	.040	.043	.042	.042	.042
Beans, navy	do.	.177	.151	.150	.150	.150	.190	.171	.171	.171	.171
Prunes	do.	.152	.149	.166	.166	.166	.146	.161	.176	.176	.176
Raisins, seeded	do.	.143	.136	.139	.139	.139	.145	.149	.151	.151	.151
Sugar	do.	.054	.067	.082	.092	.104	.064	.073	.089	.098	.108
Coffee	do.	.303	.308	.308	.308	.308	.316	.319	.317	.317	.317
Tea	do.	.534	.548	.559	.559	.559	.542	.590	.590	.598	.598

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SELECTED CITIES FOR OCT. 15, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, AND SEPT. 15, 1918—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Washington, D. C.				
		Oct. 15—			Sept. 15, 1918	Oct. 15, 1918
		1913	1914	1917		
Sirloin steak	Pound	\$0.274	\$0.280	\$0.350	\$0.514	\$0.514
Round steak	do.	.235	.251	.337	.498	.484
Rib roast	do.	.207	.217	.278	.403	.402
Chuck roast	do.		.181	.243	.353	.353
Plate beef	do.		.141	.191	.282	.255
Pork chops	do.	.235	.241	.415	.537	.523
Bacon, sliced	do.	.271	.281	.497	.561	.584
Ham, sliced	do.	.300	.306	.438	.542	.562
Lard	do.	.151	.143	.318	.345	.350
Lamb	do.	.191	.204	.360	.440	.438
Hens	do.	.225	.223	.325	.435	.453
Salmon, canned	do.			.236	.308	.331
Eggs	Dozen	.369	.363	.546	.590	.686
Butter	Pound	.403	.389	.534	.603	.689
Cheese	do.			.351	.369	.379
Milk	Quart.	.090	.090	.140	.147	.170
Bread	Pound ¹	.057	.057	.101	.103	.103
Flour	Pound	.038	.042	.075	.069	.069
Corn meal	do.	.027	.028	.062	.059	.059
Rice	do.			.115	.128	.133
Potatoes	do.	.020	.016	.031	.039	.038
Onions	do.			.054	.056	.044
Beans, navy	do.			.201	.168	.159
Prunes	do.			.178	.178	.199
Raisins, seeded	do.			.154	.160	.163
Sugar	do.	.051	.067	.094	.092	.105
Coffee	do.			.281	.287	.200
Tea	do.			.592	.730	.726

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SEPT. 15, 1918, AND OCT. 15, 1918, FOR 31 CITIES.

[The prices shown below are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers. As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Article.	Unit.	Bridgeport, Conn.		Butte, Mont.		Charleston, S. C.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Columbus, Ohio.	
		Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
Sirloin steak	Pound	\$0.535	\$0.524	\$0.369	\$0.365	\$0.377	\$0.379	\$0.353	\$0.345	\$0.403	\$0.393
Round steak	do.	.521	.510	.338	.341	.385	.388	.347	.340	.382	.375
Rib roast	do.	.404	.392	.306	.306	.319	.327	.286	.285	.321	.307
Chuck roast	do.	.352	.329	.251	.255	.268	.278	.245	.243	.288	.279
Plate beef	do.	.239	.216	.186	.186	.210	.225	.212	.218	.238	.233
Pork chops	do.	.464	.467	.461	.495	.452	.505	.465	.402	.438	.398
Bacon, sliced	do.	.589	.608	.635	.639	.592	.621	.529	.541	.554	.580
Ham, sliced	do.	.592	.609	.555	.564	.507	.532	.526	.550	.525	.540
Lard	do.	.332	.339	.335	.341	.334	.349	.321	.328	.334	.341
Lamb	do.	.389	.346	.359	.361	.373	.381	.326	.320	.358	.353
Hens	do.	.431	.426	.390	.396	.457	.472	.383	.374	.342	.323
Salmon, canned	do.	.358	.354	.350	.339	.300	.305	.279	.291	.308	.302
Eggs	Dozen	.754	.794	.745	.717	.533	.555	.523	.554	.476	.584
Butter	Pound	.553	.604	.604	.656	.575	.666	.596	.649	.610	.645
Cheese	do.	.350	.359	.359	.389	.357	.396	.376	.405	.349	.371
Milk	Quart.	.140	.155	.150	.150	.185	.180	.130	.140	.130	.140
Bread	Pound ¹	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.096	.097	.097	.097	.096
Flour	Pound	.070	.069	.069	.069	.071	.071	.067	.067	.069	.066
Corn meal	do.	.083	.083	.084	.088	.062	.061	.058	.058	.065	.064
Rice	do.	.138	.144	.147	.148	.117	.120	.140	.142	.150	.143
Potatoes	do.	.038	.038	.027	.022	.048	.049	.035	.036	.043	.038
Onions	do.	.060	.050	.049	.046	.060	.059	.044	.040	.055	.046
Beans, navy	do.	.175	.173	.177	.172	.197	.193	.151	.156	.163	.158
Prunes	do.	.183	.189	.170	.173	.181	.195	.162	.181	.178	.193
Raisins, seeded	do.	.160	.161	.155	.148	.159	.165	.159	.158	.151	.148
Sugar	do.	.097	.107	.115	.116	.091	.103	.094	.102	.095	.109
Coffee	do.	.317	.319	.429	.423	.281	.289	.269	.278	.287	.289
Tea	do.	.640	.680	.779	.781	.654	.677	.673	.688	.838	.840

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SEPT. 15, 1918, AND OCT. 15, 1918, FOR 31 CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Dallas, Tex.		Fall River, Mass.		Houston, Tex.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Jacksonville, Fla.	
		Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	\$0.387	\$0.386	\$0.594	\$0.580	\$0.347	\$0.339	\$0.383	\$0.365	$0.410	$0.412
Round steak.....	do.	.371	.376	.511	.505	.349	.345	.375	.355	.386	.393
Rib roast.....	do.	.326	.330	.388	.386	.283	.286	.282	.280	.321	.325
Chuck roast.....	do.	.292	.294	.330	.319	.244	.244	.259	.258	.271	.276
Plate beef.....	do.	.237	.237	.....	.....	.214	.209	.219	.208	.208	.218
Pork chops.....	do.	.422	.440	.464	.472	.414	.454	.474	.432	.465	.477
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.603	.609	.513	.535	.551	.713	.535	.550	.575	.604
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.532	.562	.497	.523	.502	.509	.521	.538	.508	.502
Lard.....	do.	.341	.343	.324	.334	.320	.319	.332	.338	.333	.343
Lamb.....	do.	.360	.396	.399	.374	.375	.367	.....	.....	.385	.373
Hens.....	do.	.323	.328	.432	.429	.....	.350	.326	.304	.403	.437
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.294	.305	.278	.291	.306	.313	.255	.258	.287	.293
Eggs.....	Dozen	.494	.559	.762	.818	.512	.530	.503	.552	.556	.600
Butter.....	Pound.	.543	.626	.549	.584	.578	.645	.610	.633	.574	.653
Cheese.....	do.	.350	.391	.341	.355	.345	.365	.370	.386	.359	.391
Milk.....	Quart.	.172	.180	.150	.150	.169	.184	.120	.120	.153	.180
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.100	.100	.100	.100	.090	.096	.100	.100	.100	.100
Flour.....	Pound.	.069	.067	.072	.072	.070	.072	.064	.063	.071	.071
Corn meal.....	do.	.065	.068	.084	.079	.064	.066	.063	.062	.063	.063
Rice.....	do.	.125	.136	.132	.136	.123	.122	.140	.147	.136	.134
Potatoes.....	do.	.047	.037	.035	.036	.045	.036	.038	.030	.047	.048
Onions.....	do.	.057	.055	.060	.052	.053	.046	.051	.046	.064	.065
Beans, navy.....	do.	.176	.177	.177	.175	.169	.168	.158	.152	.192	.188
Prunes.....	do.	.176	.196	.175	.178	.154	.164	.169	.181	.189	.194
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.153	.151	.160	.162	.160	.169	.171	.163	.173	.173
Sugar.....	do.	.085	.108	.099	.109	.094	.106	.096	.099	.093	.098
Coffee.....	do.	.337	.332	.332	.336	.276	.279	.291	.295	.323	.332
Tea.....	do.	.798	.775	.583	.595	.606	.587	.796	.796	.729	.768

Article.	Unit.	Kansas City, Mo.		Little Rock, Ark.		Louisville, Ky.		Manchester, N. H.		Memphis, Tenn.	
		Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
		Sirloin steak.....	do.	\$0.380	\$0.373	\$0.414	\$0.404	\$0.375	\$0.371	\$0.566	\$0.558	$0.402	$0.393
Round steak.....	do.	.365	.361	.386	.385	.359	.351	.515	.518	.378	.363
Rib roast.....	do.	.279	.277	.352	.338	.308	.307	.362	.374	.317	.295
Chuck roast.....	do.	.259	.243	.275	.281	.267	.270	.326	.321	.285	.271
Plate beef.....	do.	.210	.210	.234	.235	.230	.233	.....	.....	.245	.233
Pork chops.....	do.	.428	.438	.435	.463	.442	.437	.488	.486	.449	.463
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.578	.591	.609	.621	.583	.586	.531	.543	.583	.588
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.516	.519	.538	.525	.533	.551	.495	.535	.521	.521
Lard.....	do.	.349	.352	.336	.336	.332	.341	.339	.345	.335	.336
Lamb.....	do.	.300	.309	.367	.393	.380	.388	.398	.355	.378	.400
Hens.....	do.	.326	.321	.353	.350	.371	.367	.442	.453	.386	.342
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.313	.321	.302	.321	.272	.279	.300	.304	.359	.381
Eggs.....	Dozen	.487	.554	.564	.571	.504	.558	.689	.790	.507	.572
Butter.....	Pound.	.602	.647	.598	.662	.622	.650	.600	.680	.593	.661
Cheese.....	do.	.370	.398	.380	.414	.379	.401	.342	.356	.363	.407
Milk.....	Quart.	.143	.143	.150	.180	.150	.150	.140	.140	.160	.160
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.093	.093	.099	.099
Flour.....	Pound.	.065	.064	.070	.068	.065	.065	.070	.070	.067	.068
Corn meal.....	do.	.068	.068	.096	.063	.060	.058	.078	.077	.061	.690
Rice.....	do.	.147	.147	.137	.140	.139	.137	.127	.134	.134	.135
Potatoes.....	do.	.035	.034	.044	.036	.038	.036	.034	.032	.042	.039
Onions.....	do.	.184	.181	.059	.048	.046	.045	.049	.042	.048	.050
Beans, navy.....	do.	.184	.181	.175	.155	.172	.167	.175	.174	.176	.171
Prunes.....	do.	.185	.176	.188	.137	.173	.181	.175	.182	.184	.193
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.163	.172	.150	.164	.157	.167	.158	.157	.161	.153
Sugar.....	do.	.100	.110	.095	.110	.086	.110	.103	.110	.093	.106
Coffee.....	do.	.289	.288	.329	.311	.272	.272	.335	.339	.303	.304
Tea.....	do.	.723	.751	.852	.811	.762	.768	.506	.593	.787	.783

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SEPT. 15, 1918, AND OCT. 15, 1918, FOR 31 CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Minneapolis, Minn.		Mobile, Ala.		Newark, N. J.		New Haven, Conn.	
		Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	\$0.325	\$0.302	\$0.347	\$0.350	\$0.491	\$0.466	\$0.572	\$0.567
Round steak.....	do	.308	.290	.347	.346	.496	.471	.526	.531
Rib roast.....	do	.265	.250	.320	.319	.399	.377	.404	.393
Chuck roast.....	do	.235	.223	.283	.273	.349	.328	.362	.363
Plate beef.....	do	.185	.175	.244	.239	.262	.234	.....	.....
Pork chops.....	do	.406	.410	.471	.492	.479	.459	.488	.495
Bacon, sliced.....	do	.541	.556	.575	.592	.526	.537	.580	.612
Ham, sliced.....	do	.500	.511	.504	.510	.409	.407	.599	.605
Lard.....	do	.333	.333	.318	.334	.343	.347	.339	.346
Lamb.....	do	.318	.274	.354	.339	.389	.356	.424	.375
Hens.....	do	.335	.309	.410	.450	.424	.425	.441	.439
Salmon, canned.....	do	.369	.365	.265	.263	.356	.347	.336	.339
Eggs.....	Dozen	.474	.535	.593	.597	.694	.744	.761	.819
Butter.....	Pound	.545	.616	.576	.650	.610	.682	.568	.619
Cheese.....	do	.329	.371	.362	.389	.361	.383	.355	.372
Milk.....	Quart	.110	.128	.173	.150	.150	.158	.143	.143
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.088	.088	.097	.096	.097	.097	.100	.101
Flour.....	Pound	.063	.063	.070	.068	.073	.072	.069	.069
Corn meal.....	do	.060	.058	.068	.065	.086	.081	.080	.078
Rice.....	do	.138	.141	.133	.130	.143	.147	.136	.140
Potatoes.....	do	.025	.026	.047	.045	.041	.042	.040	.039
Onions.....	do	.038	.032	.060	.050	.055	.052	.057	.051
Beans, navy.....	do	.155	.154	.179	.174	.176	.171	.176	.176
Prunes.....	do	.166	.176	.195	.202	.191	.196	.185	.202
Raisins, seeded.....	do	.150	.148	.184	.181	.151	.151	.154	.156
Sugar.....	do	.098	.106	.092	.107	.096	.103	.102	.103
Coffee.....	do	.311	.311	.282	.278	.299	.299	.332	.332
Tea.....	do	.517	.532	.624	.640	.571	.593	.614	.618
		Norfolk, Va.		Omaha, Nebr.		Peoria, Ill.		Portland, Me.	
Sirloin steak.....	do	\$0.511	\$0.505	\$0.384	\$0.371	\$0.367	\$0.360	\$0.590	\$0.589
Round steak.....	do	.468	.463	.370	.355	.363	.349	.524	.501
Rib roast.....	do	.402	.408	.303	.288	.273	.266	.360	.352
Chuck roast.....	do	.321	.335	.267	.252	.257	.246	.313	.305
Plate beef.....	do	.232	.238	.193	.192	.204	.193	.....	.....
Pork chops.....	do	.463	.483	.419	.407	.451	.414	.483	.496
Bacon, sliced.....	do	.576	.609	.587	.600	.563	.571	.553	.566
Ham, sliced.....	do	.451	.456	.544	.550	.533	.532	.527	.550
Lard.....	do	.344	.366	.346	.350	.349	.346	.341	.349
Lamb.....	do	.436	.442	.353	.327	.388	.318	.385	.359
Hens.....	do	.450	.458	.333	.322	.339	.315	.444	.445
Salmon, canned.....	do	.292	.308	.301	.304	.304	.304	.290	.299
Eggs.....	Dozen	.599	.634	.480	.544	.492	.556	.709	.786
Butter.....	Pound	.577	.640	.582	.634	.578	.612	.596	.659
Cheese.....	do	.368	.389	.367	.401	.392	.416	.352	.373
Milk.....	Quart	.193	.215	.138	.148	.106	.107	.140	.143
Bread.....	Pound ¹	.099	.093	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100
Flour.....	Pound	.072	.071	.064	.064	.070	.068	.068	.068
Corn meal.....	do	.065	.063	.061	.058	.065	.065	.072	.071
Rice.....	do	.150	.147	.145	.148	.138	.143	.129	.134
Potatoes.....	do	.047	.045	.037	.032	.035	.031	.033	.032
Onions.....	do	.061	.061	.050	.043	.056	.051	.050	.043
Beans, navy.....	do	.186	.186	.165	.156	.176	.175	.178	.171
Prunes.....	do	.192	.198	.177	.172	.171	.184	.172	.183
Raisins, seeded.....	do	.163	.173	.171	.168	.159	.163	.148	.140
Sugar.....	do	.094	.107	.097	.110	.097	.103	.093	.104
Coffee.....	do	.326	.326	.313	.318	.267	.272	.322	.317
Tea.....	do	.772	.782	.676	.689	.661	.661	.636	.623

¹ Baked weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR SEPT. 15, 1918, AND OCT. 15, 1918, FOR 31 CITIES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Portland, Oreg.		Providence, R. I.		Richmond, Va.		Rochester, N. Y.	
		Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1918.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound..	\$0.326	\$0.323	\$0.660	\$0.656	\$0.455	\$0.453	\$0.408	\$0.399
Round steak.....	do.	.316	.312	.557	.545	.455	.426	.400	.383
Rib roast.....	do.	.292	.288	.430	.428	.354	.348	.335	.326
Chuck roast.....	do.	.232	.231	.395	.392	.322	.326	.319	.313
Plate beef.....	do.	.183	.180	.....	.....	.265	.262	.230	.238
Pork chops.....	do.	.457	.468	.514	.513	.472	.466	.456	.445
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.572	.572	.531	.543	.572	.582	.515	.516
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.506	.525	.604	.612	.484	.478	.497	.512
Lard.....	do.	.350	.352	.343	.353	.345	.352	.332	.343
Lamb.....	do.	.332	.329	.415	.396	.429	.413	.381	.355
Hens.....	do.	.357	.362	.444	.452	.439	.419	.425	.423
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.357	.368	.294	.303	.243	.245	.302	.305
Eggs.....	Dozen..	.590	.668	.683	.628	.564	.587	.650	.715
Butter.....	Pound..	.630	.701	.567	.628	.600	.657	.612	.611
Cheese.....	do.	.367	.420	.343	.353	.360	.385	.346	.361
Milk.....	Quart..	.139	.150	.150	.158	.157	.157	.130	.145
Bread.....	Pound l.	.110	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100
Flour.....	Pound..	.066	.066	.069	.069	.066	.068	.066	.066
Corn meal.....	do.	.077	.076	.073	.073	.063	.062	.067	.067
Rice.....	do.	.141	.141	.133	.135	.150	.151	.139	.144
Potatoes.....	do.	.039	.032	.038	.038	.045	.047	.039	.034
Onions.....	do.	.042	.039	.051	.040	.064	.058	.050	.040
Beans, navy.....	do.	.162	.163	.177	.174	.186	.185	.154	.152
Prunes.....	do.	.143	.147	.182	.190	.176	.173	.183	.201
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.147	.148	.149	.149	.149	.147	.149	.148
Sugar.....	do.	.103	.106	.101	.108	.094	.098	.091	.102
Coffee.....	do.	.331	.322	.339	.342	.285	.288	.295	.296
Tea.....	do.	.591	.618	.625	.628	.755	.752	.586	.582
		St. Paul, Minn.		Salt Lake City, Utah.		Scranton, Pa.		Springfield, Ill.	
Sirloin steak.....	do.	\$0.350	\$0.343	\$0.341	\$0.335	\$0.485	\$0.459	\$0.380	\$0.341
Round steak.....	do.	.323	.301	.325	.328	.443	.421	.380	.335
Rib roast.....	do.	.281	.263	.278	.282	.375	.367	.293	.270
Chuck roast.....	do.	.247	.244	.254	.257	.336	.322	.268	.244
Plate beef.....	do.	.192	.187	.192	.189	.232	.224	.222	.202
Pork chops.....	do.	.409	.404	.473	.467	.467	.468	.426	.422
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	.540	.547	.583	.586	.579	.583	.518	.541
Ham, sliced.....	do.	.520	.480	.500	.505	.541	.578	.484	.502
Lard.....	do.	.336	.341	.360	.366	.337	.344	.339	.342
Lamb.....	do.	.314	.276	.331	.326	.409	.382	.386	.336
Hens.....	do.	.343	.320	.343	.350	.453	.444	.313	.308
Salmon, canned.....	do.	.297	.299	.337	.341	.307	.312	.294	.291
Eggs.....	Dozen..	.467	.529	.589	.609	.581	.661	.500	.581
Butter.....	Pound..	.583	.629	.597	.665	.546	.573	.617	.653
Cheese.....	do.	.361	.395	.361	.396	.333	.358	.377	.403
Milk.....	Quart..	.110	.128	.111	.125	.130	.140	.125	.134
Bread.....	Pound l.	.085	.085	.103	.102	.095	.100	.100	.100
Flour.....	Pound..	.067	.066	.060	.058	.071	.070	.067	.066
Corn meal.....	do.	.064	.065	.076	.078	.082	.084	.077	.069
Rice.....	do.	.137	.140	.140	.145	.135	.137	.143	.144
Potatoes.....	do.	.023	.023	.027	.024	.038	.035	.038	.031
Onions.....	do.	.036	.032	.040	.034	.054	.048	.047	.039
Beans, navy.....	do.	.168	.159	.171	.169	.175	.170	.175	.158
Prunes.....	do.	.175	.185	.150	.153	.163	.172	.168	.170
Raisins, seeded.....	do.	.146	.148	.145	.145	.151	.148	.180	.172
Sugar.....	do.	.104	.110	.105	.110	.100	.108	.099	.105
Coffee.....	do.	.318	.315	.350	.356	.322	.328	.298	.303
Tea.....	do.	.600	.592	.624	.640	.618	.612	.742	.763

Baked weight.

RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods for October, 1917, and October, 1918. The averages given are based on the retail prices of only standard brands.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES OCT. 15, 1917, AND OCT. 15, 1918, AND IN 5 CITIES OCT. 15, 1918.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.		Baltimore, Md.		Birmingham, Ala.		Boston, Mass.	
		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—	
		1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.108	\$0.250	\$0.130	\$0.350	\$0.121	\$0.210	\$0.118	\$0.220
Percalé.....	do.....	.243	.400	.230	.409	.258	.370	.190	.397
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.185	.320	.190	.292	.150	.279	.190	.301
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.521	.....	.521	.....	.503	.....	.504
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.196	.383	.240	.394	.228	.413	.210	.368
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.203	.338	.214	.384	.187	.331	.223	.378
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.529	.788	.550	.890	.450	.698	.518	.834
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.362	2.004	1.342	2.268	1.170	1.838	1.358	2.164
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.186	.377	.223	.392	.170	.349	.193	.368
Flannel, white wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.750	.....	.945	.....	.990	.....	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	4.792	.....	5.938	.....	5.310	.....	5.650
		Bridgeport, Conn.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Butte, Mont.		Charleston, S. C.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.117	\$0.190	\$0.134	\$0.263	\$0.108	\$0.168	\$0.144	\$0.253
Percalé.....	do.....	.190	.395	.235	.384	.233	.329	.223	.388
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.143	.290	.168	.307	.125	.250	.156	.286
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.544	.....	.579	.....	.533	.....	.413
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.215	.377	.201	.360	.221	.363	.203	.350
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.186	.357	.230	.346	.188	.363	.215	.312
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.605	.870	.588	.854	.533	.839	.561	.831
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.370	2.155	1.539	2.108	1.717	2.242	1.464	2.016
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.170	.338	.198	.377	.190	.349	.217	.368
Flannel, white wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.760	.....	.917	.....	.850	.....	.650
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	6.950	.....	6.124	.....	5.990	.....	5.160
		Chicago, Ill.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Cleveland, Ohio.		Columbus, Ohio.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.125	\$0.246	\$0.120	\$0.238	\$0.108	\$0.233	\$0.118	\$0.230
Percalé.....	do.....	.250	.350	.250	.319	.210	.387	.219	.383
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.140	.268	.175	.270	.142	.307	.150	.307
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.614	.....	.588	.....	.545	.....	.592
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.216	.363	.202	.314	.197	.352	.300	.371
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.213	.343	.179	.303	.185	.358	.213	.348
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.607	.801	.508	.798	.564	.829	.590	.806
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.600	2.140	1.288	1.999	1.476	2.124	1.450	2.047
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.205	.364	.172	.388	.180	.362	.194	.424
Flannel, white wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.900	.....	.650	.....	1.175	.....	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	5.433	.....	6.400	.....	5.938	.....	6.567

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES OCT. 15, 1917,
AND OCT. 15, 1918, AND IN 5 CITIES OCT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Dallas, Tex.		Denver, Colo.		Detroit, Mich.		Fall River, Mass.	
		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—	
		1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.125	\$0.217	\$0.122	\$0.238	\$0.143	\$0.202	\$0.090	\$0.190
Percalé.....	do.....	.198	.358	.225	.490	.225	.392	.177	.373
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.158	.250	.175	.342	.160	.287	.150	.290
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.538	.....	.638	.....	.540	.....	.520
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.200	.325	.255	.360	.238	.326	.177	.316
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.191	.291	.233	.370	.231	.366	.220	.350
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.473	.756	.621	.953	.594	.840	.545	.835
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.173	1.925	1.732	2.359	1.608	2.188	1.413	2.080
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.210	.340	.206	.396	.198	.361	.207	.373
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.788	.....	.979	.....	1.025	.....	1.057
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	6.483	.....	5.950	.....	4.696	.....	5.435
		Houston, Tex.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Jacksonville, Fla.		Kansas City, Mo.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	.....	\$0.203	\$0.121	\$0.257	\$0.150	\$0.254	\$0.125	\$0.247
Percalé.....	do.....	.....	.350	.200	.368	.250	.442	.235	.436
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.....	.268	.150	.304	.190	.314	.187	.316
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.512	.....	.508	.....	.524	.....	.588
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.329	.209	.349	.200	.368	.216	.390
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.....	.301	.193	.326	.238	.348	.211	.359
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.....	.755	.664	.829	.525	.831	.553	.894
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	.....	1.883	1.319	2.054	1.375	2.035	1.400	2.229
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.....	.360	.180	.378	.190	.351	.185	.400
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.615	.....	.835	.....	.775	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	7.467	.....	5.988	.....	5.995	.....	6.108
		Little Rock, Ark.		Los Angeles, Cal.		Louisville, Ky.		Manchester, N. H.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.125	\$0.201	\$0.119	\$0.255	\$0.127	\$0.244	\$0.122	\$0.279
Percalé.....	do.....	.225	.361	.231	.439	.217	.410	.190	.398
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.163	.280	.171	.350	.188	.299	.125	.284
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.495	.....	.549	.....	.583	.....	.513
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.193	.325	.248	.400	.234	.403	.213	.353
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.204	.309	.213	.360	.194	.341	.230	.355
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4.....	do.....	.528	.806	.598	.812	.482	.778	.581	.834
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.340	1.915	1.590	2.066	1.348	1.961	1.530	1.958
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.190	.336	.190	.397	.208	.403	.204	.388
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	1.125	.....	1.100	.....	.....	.....	1.285
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	4.910	.....	5.969	.....	5.960	.....	4.926
		Memphis, Tenn.		Milwaukee, Wis.		Minneapolis, Minn.		Mobile, Ala.	
Calico, 24 to 25-inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.120	\$0.259	\$0.116	\$0.209	\$0.127	\$0.226	.....	\$0.245
Percalé.....	do.....	.220	.424	.207	.430	.240	.387	.....	.373
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.150	.293	.150	.278	.161	.273	.....	.280
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.....	.546	.....	.549	.....	.606	.....	.531
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.238	.352	.207	.345	.246	.346	.....	.358
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.204	.348	.175	.335	.202	.340	.....	.341
Sheeting, bleached 9 by 4.....	do.....	.563	.854	.572	.825	.523	.812	.....	.805
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet.	1.411	2.164	1.604	2.133	1.406	2.163	.....	2.071
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.178	.360	.200	.331	.189	.408	.....	.353
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	1.350	.....	.850	.....	.800	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	6.033	.....	6.079	.....	5.762	.....	6.107

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES OCT. 15, 1917, AND OCT. 15, 1918, AND IN 5 CITIES OCT. 15, 1918—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Newark, N. J.		New Haven, Conn.		New Orleans, La.		New York, N. Y.	
		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—	
		1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Per yard	\$0.125	\$0.260	\$0.131	\$0.233	\$0.150	\$0.250	\$0.139	\$0.264
Percale	do.	.235	.430	.218	.393	.220	.375	.208	.424
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do.	.150	.270	.161	.293	.163	.267	.154	.281
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do.		.553		.537		.459		.552
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do.	.244	.373	.212	.338	.197	.336	.216	.368
Muslin, bleached	do.	.213	.330	.210	.351	.183	.317	.213	.356
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4	do.	.546	.849	.501	.778		.760	.599	.923
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Per sheet	1.370	2.072	1.340	1.975	1.150	1.888	1.392	2.189
Outing flannel, 27 to 28-inch	Per yard	.191	.372	.173	.342		.339	.188	.388
Flannel, white, wool 27 inch	do.	1.367	1.650	.995	1.013				1.022
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Per pair	3.740	5.750	3.000	4.688		7.000		5.750
		Norfolk, Va.		Omaha, Neb.		Peoria, Ill.		Philadelphia, Pa.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Per yard		\$0.250	\$0.134	\$0.237		\$0.207	\$0.133	\$0.211
Percale	do.		.434	.250	.389		.343	.235	.376
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do.		.295	.168	.287		.223	.171	.289
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do.		.572		.608		.513		.521
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do.		.365	.205	.367		.307	.202	.367
Muslin, bleached	do.		.354	.187	.362		.350	.213	.329
Sheeting, bleached, 9 by 4	do.		.782	.530	.776		.705	.553	.866
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Per sheet		2.062	1.342	2.071		2.208	1.443	2.047
Outing flannel, 27 to 28-inch	Per yard		.352	.189	.371		.340	.182	.391
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do.		1.000		1.163				1.022
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Per pair		6.796		6.667		6.125		4.836
		Pittsburgh, Pa.		Portland, Me.		Portland, Oreg.		Providence, R. I.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Per yard	\$0.119	\$0.276			\$0.127	\$0.239	\$0.130	\$0.274
Percale	do.	.223	.361		\$0.398	.228	.370	.188	.372
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do.	.166	.286		.310	.147	.280	.170	.297
Gingham, dress, 32 inch	do.		.554		.535		.480		.523
Gingham, dress, 27 inch	do.	.215	.339		.390	.196	.366	.188	.370
Muslin, bleached	do.	.201	.338		.368	.200	.325	.217	.352
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do.	.578	.857		.775	.542	.769	.498	.823
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Per sheet	1.412	2.090		1.976	1.467	1.960	1.422	2.230
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Per yard	.193	.352		.373	.176	.347		.390
Flannel, white wool, 27 inch	do.		.800		1.122		.983		.990
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Per pair		6.536		5.495		6.063		6.018
		Richmond, Va.		Rochester, N. Y.		St. Louis, Mo.		St. Paul, Minn.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Per yard	\$0.131	\$0.238	\$0.095	\$0.198	\$0.141	\$0.250	\$0.108	\$0.214
Percale	do.	.221	.409	.200	.372	.250	.430	.210	.361
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do.	.163	.294	.150	.248	.150	.290	.147	.284
Gingham, dress, 32 inch	do.		.471		.522		.651		.538
Gingham, dress, 27 inch	do.	.234	.342	.223	.337	.245	.372	.172	.349
Muslin, bleached	do.	.222	.365	.201	.309	.193	.361	.208	.344
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do.	.581	.844	.508	.775	.540	.810	.474	.867
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Per sheet	1.392	2.075	1.387	2.075	1.318	1.987	1.370	2.227
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Per yard	.184	.353	.200	.355	.195	.388	.170	.359
Flannel, white wool, 27 inch	do.		.914		.590		.875		
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Per pair		6.237		5.988		6.750		5.542

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS IN 45 CITIES OCT. 15, 1917,
AND OCT. 15, 1918, AND IN 5 CITIES OCT. 15, 1918—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Salt Lake City, Utah.		San Francisco, Cal.		Scranton, Pa.		Seattle, Wash.	
		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—		Oct. 15—	
		1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.142	\$0.204	.....	.....	\$0.125	\$0.225	\$0.150	\$0.250
Percalé.....	do.....	.238	.424	\$0.250	\$0.460	.220	.337	.250	.456
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.167	.294	.193	.300	.158	.287	.190	.300
Gingham, dress, 32 inch.....	do.....	.....	.656	.....	.545	.....	.553	.....	.510
Gingham, dress, 27 inch.....	do.....	.234	.366	.214	.350	.185	.344	.219	.383
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.203	.329	.230	.336	.198	.352	.209	.344
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.571	.826	.626	.854	.546	.799	.626	.900
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet	1.638	2.082	1.540	1.077	1.320	2.013	1.538	2.319
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inches.....	Per yard.	.216	.388	.213	.418	.190	.371	.214	.390
Flannel, white wool, 27 inch.....	do.....	.....	1.573	.....	1.200	.....	.688	.....	1.083
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	6.366	.....	5.762	.....	5.842	.....	5.890
				Springfield, Ill.	Washington, D. C.				
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Per yard.	\$0.125	\$0.233	\$0.130	\$0.198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percalé.....	do.....	.....	.400	.217	.420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inc.....	do.....	.165	.283	.192	.281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, dress, 32 inch.....	do.....	.....	.529	.....	.510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, dress, 27 inch.....	do.....	.207	.368	.257	.390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.190	.316	.219	.346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.520	.778	.601	.813	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Per sheet	1.625	1.803	1.563	2.144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Per yard.	.173	.341	.198	.398	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flannel, white wool, 27 inch.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	1.195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Per pair..	.....	5.483	.....	5.556	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRICE CHANGES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IN THE UNITED STATES.

A comparison of wholesale and retail price changes for important food articles is contained in the subjoined table. As some products—fresh beef, for example—are not sold by the retailer in the same form in which they leave the wholesaler, strictly comparable prices are not obtainable. In most instances, also, the comparison is not for the same date, the retail prices being those prevailing on the 15th of the month, while the wholesale prices are for a variable date, usually several days prior to the 15th. Notwithstanding these differences, the figures may be considered indicative of price variations in the retail as compared with the wholesale markets.

The differential between the two series of quotations at successive dates is given to assist in making the comparison. It should not be assumed, however, that this differential in any case represents the margin of profit to the retailer, since, in addition to a possible difference of grade between the article shown at wholesale and retail, the various items of handling cost to both the wholesaler and retailer are included in the figure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES.

[The initials W=wholesale; R=retail. The wholesale price is the mean of the high and low quotation on the date selected, as published in leading trade journals. The retail price is the average of prices reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by dealers.]

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Average for year.			July—				1917				1913				
		1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.			
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
Beef, Chicago:																	
Steerloin ends...W.	Lb.	16.8	17.5	16.0	20.5	20.0	20.0	19.0	23.5	20.0	23.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	
Sirloin steak....R.	Lb.	23.2	26.0	25.8	28.1	26.5	29.3	30.2	30.6	30.2	33.7	37.7	37.7	38.6	37.6	37.6	
Price differential....		6.4	8.5	9.8	7.6	6.5	9.3	11.2	7.1	10.2	10.7	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.6	
Beef, Chicago:																	
Steer rounds, No. 2.....W.	Lb.	13.1	14.5	14.3	14.5	12.0	15.5	17.0	19.0	16.5	18.5	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	
Round steak.....R.	Lb.	20.2	23.3	22.8	24.1	22.7	25.6	26.6	27.3	27.3	30.4	35.0	34.9	35.9	34.3	34.3	
Price differential....		7.1	8.8	8.5	9.6	10.7	10.1	9.6	8.3	10.8	11.9	10.0	8.9	9.9	8.3	8.3	
Beef, Chicago:																	
Steer ribs, No. 2..W.	Lb.	15.7	16.5	14.5	17.5	16.0	21.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	22.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	
Rib roast.....R.	Lb.	19.5	21.2	21.3	22.9	22.3	24.1	24.6	24.7	25.4	28.8	31.8	31.4	32.6	31.3	31.3	
Price differential....		3.8	4.7	6.8	5.4	6.3	3.1	4.6	1.7	5.4	6.8	3.8	1.4	.6	.3	.3	
Beef, New York:																	
No. 2 loins.....W.	Lb.	15.8	18.3	17.0	20.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	27.5	23.5	28.0	28.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	35.0	
Sirloin steak.....R.	Lb.	25.9	27.4	28.2	29.4	28.4	31.8	33.7	35.6	34.4	38.0	43.9	44.8	46.3	43.8	43.8	
Price differential....		10.1	9.1	11.2	9.4	10.4	12.8	14.7	8.1	10.9	12.0	15.9	12.8	12.3	8.8	8.8	
Beef, New York:																	
No. 2 rounds....W.	Lb.	12.1	13.5	13.5	14.5	13.0	17.0	17.5	19.0	18.0	20.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	27.0	27.0	
Round steak....R.	Lb.	24.9	27.0	27.1	28.9	27.5	31.5	33.7	36.0	35.2	38.4	46.3	46.7	48.0	45.4	45.4	
Price differential....		12.8	13.5	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.5	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.4	18.3	17.7	19.0	18.4	18.4	
Beef, New York:																	
No. 2 ribs.....W.	Lb.	15.1	16.5	16.0	18.0	16.0	20.0	19.0	27.5	23.5	28.0	28.0	30.5	32.5	32.0	32.0	
Rib roast.....R.	Lb.	21.8	22.5	22.7	24.3	23.8	27.0	27.0	29.8	29.4	32.4	37.5	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.2	
Price differential....		6.7	6.0	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.0	8.9	2.3	5.9	7.4	9.5	7.1	6.2	5.2	5.2	
Pork, Chicago:																	
Loins.....W.	Lb.	14.9	16.5	15.0	16.5	16.5	24.0	25.0	33.0	27.0	29.0	29.0	32.0	35.0	34.0	34.0	
Chops.....R.	Lb.	19.0	20.4	20.1	21.7	22.7	28.5	29.2	35.8	31.0	33.0	35.5	38.8	42.6	39.0	39.0	
Price differential....		4.1	3.9	5.1	5.2	6.2	4.5	4.2	2.8	4.6	4.0	6.5	6.8	7.6	5.0	5.0	
Pork, New York:																	
Loins, western..W.	Lb.	15.2	16.3	15.3	16.5	17.0	23.5	23.5	30.0	26.5	27.5	30.5	33.5	39.0	37.0	37.0	
Chops.....R.	Lb.	21.7	23.0	21.7	23.9	24.8	31.9	32.6	39.9	34.8	36.7	40.6	42.3	47.7	46.7	46.7	
Price differential....		6.5	6.7	6.4	7.4	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.2	10.1	8.8	8.7	9.7	9.7	
Bacon, Chicago:																	
Short clear sides.W.	Lb.	12.7	13.9	11.3	15.9	15.8	21.8	24.7	31.8	30.1	27.5	27.4	26.8	27.9	29.1	29.1	
Sliced.....R.	Lb.	29.4	31.8	31.5	32.8	31.6	39.5	43.9	47.5	49.8	51.9	54.7	56.4	57.7	59.3	59.3	
Price differential....		16.7	17.9	20.2	16.9	15.8	17.7	19.2	15.7	19.7	24.4	27.3	29.6	29.8	30.2	30.2	
Ham, Chicago:																	
Smoked.....W.	Lb.	16.6	17.5	16.3	19.0	18.8	24.3	24.3	28.3	29.8	30.0	30.1	32.3	32.8	33.6	33.6	
Smoked, sliced..R.	Lb.	26.6	33.8	32.8	34.9	33.3	38.2	41.4	43.9	42.8	46.7	49.1	50.3	51.7	52.0	52.0	
Price differential....		10.0	16.3	16.5	15.9	14.5	13.9	17.1	15.6	13.0	16.7	19.0	18.2	18.9	18.4	18.4	
Lard, New York:																	
Prime, contract..W.	Lb.	11.0	10.4	8.0	13.3	15.9	21.5	20.1	24.6	24.6	26.3	26.2	26.9	27.2	26.6	26.6	
Pure, tub.....R.	Lb.	16.0	15.6	15.1	16.8	21.3	26.3	27.4	31.3	33.0	33.4	32.2	32.5	33.5	34.1	34.1	
Price differential....		5.0	5.2	7.1	3.5	5.4	4.8	7.3	6.7	8.4	7.1	6.0	5.6	6.3	7.5	7.5	
Lamb, Chicago:																	
Dressed round...W.	Lb.	14.9	17.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	22.0	28.0	27.0	24.0	29.0	31.0	29.0	29.0	24.0	24.0	
Leg of, yearling..R.	Lb.	19.8	21.9	20.8	23.1	23.2	26.3	28.7	31.4	30.6	35.6	35.7	35.4	36.2	32.3	32.3	
Price differential....		4.9	4.9	1.8	4.1	3.2	4.3	2.7	4.4	6.6	6.0	4.7	6.4	7.2	8.3	8.3	
Poultry, New York:																	
Dressed fowls...W.	Lb.	18.2	18.8	17.5	21.5	22.0	26.5	24.8	28.5	29.8	34.0	36.0	35.0	35.1	34.5	34.5	
Dressed hens...R.	Lb.	21.4	22.0	21.9	25.6	26.1	29.3	28.7	32.3	32.6	32.6	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.0	41.0	
Price differential....		3.2	3.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.9	3.8	2.8	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.5	
Butter, Chicago:																	
Creamery, extra..W.	Lb.	31.0	26.5	26.5	27.5	37.0	44.0	37.5	43.5	49.0	40.0	42.5	43.5	50.0	55.0	55.0	
Creamery, extra..R.	Lb.	36.2	31.2	32.2	33.5	43.8	48.4	43.3	48.7	54.4	46.0	48.0	49.0	57.5	61.5	61.5	
Price differential....		5.2	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.8	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.5	7.5	6.5	6.5	
Butter, New York:																	
Creamery, extra..W.	Lb.	32.3	28.0	27.0	28.5	39.5	45.0	39.5	44.3	51.0	41.5	44.4	45.8	52.8	60.0	60.0	
Creamery, extra..R.	Lb.	38.2	32.8	33.6	34.6	46.0	51.3	45.3	51.5	67.4	49.3	51.4	52.1	59.9	65.6	65.6	
Price differential....		5.9	4.8	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.3	5.8	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.0	6.3	7.1	5.6	5.6	
Butter, San Francisco:																	
Creamery, extra..W.	Lb.	31.7	24.5	26.5	25.5	35.5	39.0	38.5	46.0	53.0	37.5	50.0	52.0	55.5	62.5	62.5	
Creamery, extra..R.	Lb.	38.8	32.9	33.8	33.3	42.5	45.2	45.5	54.5	60.2	45.2	56.6	58.6	63.2	70.0	70.0	
Price differential....		7.1	8.4	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.2	7.0	8.5	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	
Cheese, Chicago:																	
Whole milk....W.	Lb.	14.2	13.3	14.5	21.8	22.3	21.6	24.6	23.2	21.5	22.7	24.3	25.6	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Full cream.....R.	Lb.			22.9	24.2	32.1	32.7	33.9	36.8	37.5	35.3	34.5	35.7	37.6	39.5	39.5	
Price differential....				8.4	9.7	10.3	10.4	12.3	12.2	14.2	13.8	11.8	11.4	12.0	4.5	4.5	
Cheese, New York:																	
Whole milk,																	
State.....W.	Lb.	15.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	22.0	24.5	23.8	25.5	23.0	22.9	23.9	25.3	26.8	32.5	32.5	
Full cream.....R.	Lb.			22.9	22.8	30.1	33.5	32.8	34.0	34.4	32.8	33.2	33.5	34.3	35.9	35.9	
Price differential....				8.3	7.7	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.5	11.4	11.3	9.3	8.2	7.5	3.4	3.4	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED CITIES—Concluded.

Article and city.	Unit.	1913: Av- erage for year.	July—			1917				1918					
			1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Cheese, San Francisco:															
Fancy.....W.	Lb.	15.9	12.5	11.5	13.5	18.0	21.5	20.0	22.0	25.5	26.0	26.0	27.5	31.5	30.5
Full cream.....R.	Lb.			20.0	22.9	24.2	29.7	29.7	31.6	33.5	33.5	32.3	33.8	36.6	37.5
Price differential.....				8.5	9.4	6.2	8.2	9.7	9.6	8.0	7.5	6.3	6.3	5.1	7.0
Milk, Chicago:															
Fresh.....W.	Qt.	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.5	5.4	4.7	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.3	6.6	6.6	7.5
Fresh, bottled.....R.	Qt.	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.4	13.0	12.9
Price differential.....		4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	4.9	6.1	6.7	5.8	6.4	5.4
Milk, New York:															
Fresh.....W.	Qt.	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	7.2	8.1	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.8	8.2
Fresh, bottled.....R.	Qt.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.9	11.4	13.8	15.0	14.0	12.7	14.0	14.0	15.6
Price differential.....		5.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.9	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.9	8.1	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.4
Milk, San Francisco:															
Fresh.....W.	Qt.	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.4	7.4
Fresh, bottled.....R.	Qt.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	14.0	14.0
Price differential.....		6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6
Eggs, Chicago:															
Fresh, firsts.....W.	Doz.	22.6	18.8	16.8	21.8	48.5	30.5	31.0	37.0	56.5	31.5	36.5	38.3	41.5	49.9
Strictly fresh.....R.	Doz.	29.2	26.1	24.8	29.6	52.5	37.6	40.6	46.9	65.1	38.0	45.7	47.8	52.1	58.6
Price differential.....		6.6	7.3	8.0	7.8	4.0	7.1	9.6	9.9	8.6	6.5	9.2	9.5	10.6	6.3
Eggs, New York:															
Fresh, firsts.....W.	Doz.	24.9	21.5	20.0	24.1	50.5	33.0	35.0	40.0	64.5	33.3	40.0	41.5	45.5	52.5
Strictly fresh.....R.	Doz.	39.7	35.3	32.6	37.2	66.7	42.4	47.7	62.7	80.8	47.6	57.3	60.9	65.7	69.2
Price differential.....		14.8	13.8	12.6	13.1	16.2	9.4	12.7	22.7	16.3	14.3	17.3	19.4	20.2	6.7
Eggs, San Francisco:															
Fresh.....W.	Doz.	26.3	23.0	22.0	24.0	38.0	28.0	32.0	43.5	61.0	36.5	44.0	48.5	61.0	62.0
Strictly fresh.....R.	Doz.	37.3	33.8	31.0	33.3	48.0	37.4	39.2	60.8	71.0	41.9	51.4	57.3	67.1	75.6
Price differential.....		10.5	10.8	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.4	7.2	17.3	10.0	5.4	7.4	8.8	6.1	3.6
Meal, corn, Chicago:															
Fine.....W.	Lb.	1.4	1.6	.....	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.5	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.1
Fine.....R.	Lb.	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.2	5.0	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
Price differential.....		1.5	1.2	.....	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.6
Beans, New York:															
Medium, choice.....W.	Lb.	4.0	4.0	5.8	9.8	10.8	13.0	15.4	13.8	14.1	13.7	11.9	11.6	11.1	11.0
Navy, white.....R.	Lb.	.....	.....	8.1	11.3	14.9	16.2	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.2	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.2
Price differential.....		.....	.....	2.3	1.5	4.1	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.2
Potatoes, Chicago:															
White.....W.	Lb.	1.0	2.4	.7	1.6	2.9	4.7	4.4	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.5
White.....R.	Lb.	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	3.9	5.8	5.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7
Price differential.....		.5	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.1	.6	.9	.8	.6	2.2	.6	.9	1.2
Rice, New Orleans:															
Head.....W.	Lb.	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	7.1	7.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	7.6	7.6	9.1
Head.....R.	Lb.	.....	.....	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.8	10.1	10.0	10.6	10.7	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.3
Price differential.....		.....	.....	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	4.7	4.8	3.2
Sugar, New York:															
Granulated.....W.	Lb.	4.3	4.2	5.9	7.5	6.6	8.1	7.4	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.8	8.8
Granulated.....R.	Lb.	4.9	4.6	6.3	7.9	7.4	8.7	8.4	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.8	10.6
Price differential.....		.6	.4	.4	.4	.8	.6	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8

¹ Good to choice.

Wholesale and retail prices expressed as percentages of the average money prices for 1913 are contained in the following table. This will enable the reader to follow more easily the trend of price fluctuations of many food articles at wholesale and retail. Owing to lack of satisfactory data for 1913, a few articles which are shown in the preceding table do not appear in this one. The table shows that, as compared with the 1913 base price, the retail price of lamb, poultry, sugar, and particularly potatoes, was relatively higher in October than the wholesale price, while the retail price of all other articles was relatively lower than the wholesale price. This is noticeable in the case of beef, pork, bacon, lard, milk, and eggs. The preceding table shows, however, that the margin between wholesale and retail prices for most of the articles was greater in October than in 1913.

RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT FOOD ARTICLES IN
SELECTED CITIES (AVERAGE FOR 1913=100).

[The initials W=wholesale; R=retail.]

Article and city.	1913: Average for year.	July—			1917				1918					
		1914	1915	1916	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer loin ends (hips). W.	100	104	95	122	119	119	113	140	119	137	202	202	202	202
Sirloin steak. R.	100	112	111	121	114	126	130	132	130	145	163	163	166	162
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer rounds, No. 2. W.	100	111	109	111	92	118	130	145	126	141	191	198	198	198
Round steak. R.	100	115	113	119	112	127	132	135	135	154	173	173	178	170
Beef, Chicago:														
Steer ribs, No. 2. W.	100	105	92	111	102	134	127	146	127	140	178	191	204	197
Rib roast. R.	100	109	109	117	114	124	126	127	130	148	163	161	167	161
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 loins, city. W.	100	116	108	127	114	120	120	174	149	165	177	203	215	222
Sirloin steak. R.	100	106	109	114	110	123	130	137	133	147	170	173	179	169
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 rounds, city. W.	100	112	112	120	107	140	145	157	149	165	231	240	240	223
Round steak. R.	100	108	109	116	110	127	135	145	141	154	186	188	193	182
Beef, New York:														
No. 2 ribs, city. W.	100	109	106	119	106	132	126	182	156	166	185	202	215	212
Rib roast. R.	100	103	104	111	109	124	128	137	135	149	172	172	178	171
Pork, Chicago:														
Loins. W.	100	111	101	111	111	161	168	221	181	195	195	215	235	228
Chops. R.	100	107	106	114	119	150	154	188	166	174	187	204	224	205
Pork, New York:														
Loins, western. W.	100	107	101	109	112	155	155	197	174	181	201	220	257	243
Chops. R.	100	106	100	110	114	147	150	184	160	169	187	195	220	215
Bacon, Chicago:														
Short clear sides. W.	100	100	89	125	124	172	194	250	237	217	216	211	220	229
Sliced. R.	100	108	107	112	107	134	149	162	169	177	186	192	196	202
Ham, Chicago:														
Smoked. W.	100	105	98	114	113	146	146	170	180	181	151	195	198	202
Smoked, sliced. R.	100	127	123	131	125	144	156	165	161	176	185	190	194	195
Lard, New York:														
Prime, contract. W.	100	95	73	121	145	195	183	224	224	239	238	245	247	242
Pure, tub. R.	100	98	94	105	133	164	171	196	206	209	201	203	209	213
Lamb, Chicago:														
Dressed, round. W.	100	114	128	128	134	148	174	181	161	195	208	195	195	161
Leg of, yearling. R.	100	111	105	117	117	133	145	159	155	180	180	179	183	163
Poultry, New York:														
Dressed fowls. W.	100	103	96	118	121	146	136	157	164	187	198	192	195	190
Dressed hens. R.	100	103	102	120	122	137	134	151	152	.....	192	190	193	192
Butter, Chicago:														
Creamery, extra. W.	100	85	85	89	119	142	121	140	158	129	137	140	161	177
Creamery, extra. R.	100	86	89	93	121	134	119	135	150	127	133	135	159	170
Butter, New York:														
Creamery, extra. W.	100	87	84	88	122	139	122	137	158	128	137	142	163	186
Creamery, extra. R.	100	86	88	91	120	134	119	135	150	129	135	136	157	172
Butter, San Francisco:														
Creamery, extra. W.	100	77	84	80	112	123	121	145	167	118	158	164	175	197
Creamery, extra. R.	100	85	87	86	110	116	117	140	155	116	146	151	163	180
Milk, Chicago:														
Fresh. W.	100	95	97	96	118	142	124	195	184	153	139	174	174	197
Fresh, bottled, del'vd. R.	100	100	100	101	125	125	125	161	149	149	150	155	163	161
Milk, New York:														
Fresh. W.	100	86	86	89	146	140	143	206	231	169	154	180	194	234
Fresh, bottled, del'vd. R.	100	100	100	111	121	127	153	167	156	141	156	156	173	191
Milk, San Francisco:														
Fresh. W.	100	100	97	97	97	97	110	151	169	151	151	151	190	190
Fresh, bottled. R.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	121	121	121	121	121	140	140
Eggs, Chicago:														
Fresh, firsts. W.	100	83	74	96	215	135	137	164	250	139	162	169	184	218
Strictly fresh. R.	100	89	85	101	180	129	139	161	223	130	137	164	178	191
Eggs, New York:														
Fresh, firsts. W.	100	86	80	97	203	133	141	161	259	134	161	167	183	211
Strictly fresh. R.	100	89	82	94	168	107	120	158	204	120	144	153	165	174
Eggs, San Francisco:														
Fresh. W.	100	86	82	90	142	105	119	162	228	136	164	181	228	231
Strictly fresh. R.	100	91	83	89	129	100	105	163	190	112	138	154	180	203
Meal, corn, Chicago:														
Fine. W.	100	114	.....	136	171	257	321	371	364	429	386	379	321	293
Fine. R.	100	97	107	107	145	172	200	245	241	248	234	234	234	231
Potatoes, Chicago:														
White, good to choice. W.	100	237	66	160	286	458	429	185	200	110	150	290	230	170
White. R.	100	182	78	151	263	384	331	185	187	113	247	233	213	180
Sugar, New York:														
Granulated. W.	100	98	137	174	153	188	172	191	170	170	172	172	205	207
Granulated. R.	100	94	129	161	151	178	171	198	198	180	180	180	200	216

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES,
1913 TO OCTOBER, 1918.

The bureau's weighted index number of wholesale prices in representative markets of the United States showed a decrease in October from the preceding month, standing at 204, as compared with 207 in September. The most noticeable change took place in the group of farm products, which showed a drop from 236 to 223. In the groups of lumber and building materials and chemicals and drugs slight decreases took place. Small increases were recorded for cloths and clothing, metals and metal products, and for articles classed as miscellaneous. In the groups of food, etc., fuel and lighting, and house-furnishing goods no change occurred.

Among important articles whose wholesale prices averaged lower in October than in September were cotton, flaxseed, barley, corn, oats, hay, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, rye flour, lard, corn meal, beef, lamb, mutton, pork, onions, potatoes, glycerin, linseed oil, and Douglas fir. Butter, cheese, coffee, eggs, fruits, ham, milk, oleo-margarine, sugar, tallow, wood pulp, rosin, cement, and men's and women's underwear averaged higher in price, while wheat, rye, hides, peanuts, tobacco, canned goods, wheat flour, bacon, molasses, rice, salt, tea, and vinegar remained practically unchanged in price.

In the period from October, 1917, to October, 1918, the index number of farm products increased from 207 to 223, that of food articles from 183 to 199, and that of cloths and clothing from 194 to 253. In the same period the index number of fuel and lighting increased from 143 to 179, that of metals and metal products from 182 to 186, and that of lumber and building materials from 134 to 157. The index number for house-furnishing goods, which is built on a limited number of tableware articles, increased from 165 to 233, and that of miscellaneous articles, including such important commodities as cottonseed meal, jute, malt, lubricating oil, news-print paper, rubber, starch, soap, plug tobacco, and wood pulp, increased from 164 to 197. In the group of chemicals and drugs the index number decreased from 242 in October, 1917, to 204 in October of the present year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO OCTOBER, 1918, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.										
Average for year	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January	97	99	100	99	107	100	101	100	100	99
April	97	96	100	99	102	101	100	100	99	98
July	101	101	100	100	98	101	99	100	102	101
October	103	102	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	101
1914.										
Average for year	103	103	98	92	87	97	103	103	97	99
January	101	102	99	99	92	98	101	103	98	100
April	103	95	100	98	91	99	101	103	99	98
July	104	103	100	90	85	97	101	103	97	99
August	109	112	100	89	85	97	100	103	97	102
September	108	116	99	87	86	96	106	103	98	103
October	103	107	98	87	83	96	109	103	95	99
November	101	106	97	87	81	95	108	103	95	98
December	99	105	97	87	83	94	107	103	96	97
1915.										
Average for year	105	104	100	87	97	94	113	101	98	100
January	102	106	98	86	83	94	106	101	98	98
February	105	108	97	86	87	95	104	101	97	100
March	105	104	97	86	89	94	103	101	97	99
April	107	105	98	84	91	94	102	101	97	99
May	109	105	98	83	96	94	102	101	96	100
June	105	102	98	83	100	93	104	101	96	99
July	108	104	99	84	102	94	107	101	96	101
August	108	103	99	85	100	93	109	101	96	100
September	103	100	100	88	100	93	114	101	96	98
October	105	104	103	90	100	93	121	101	99	101
November	102	108	105	93	104	95	141	101	100	102
December	103	111	107	96	114	97	146	101	103	105
1916.										
Average for year	122	126	127	115	148	101	143	110	121	123
January	108	114	110	102	126	99	140	105	107	110
February	109	114	114	102	132	100	144	105	106	111
March	111	115	117	104	141	101	147	105	109	114
April	114	117	119	105	147	102	150	109	111	116
May	116	119	122	104	151	102	153	109	114	118
June	116	119	123	105	149	101	150	109	121	118
July	118	121	126	105	145	98	143	111	122	119
August	126	128	128	107	145	100	132	111	123	123
September	131	134	131	110	148	100	132	111	126	127
October	136	140	137	128	151	101	135	114	132	133
November	145	150	146	150	160	103	142	115	135	143
December	141	146	155	163	185	105	143	115	136	146
1917.										
Average for year	188	177	181	169	208	124	185	155	154	175
January	147	150	161	170	183	106	144	128	137	150
February	150	160	162	178	190	108	146	129	138	155
March	162	161	163	181	199	111	151	129	140	160
April	180	162	169	178	208	114	155	151	144	171
May	196	164	173	187	217	117	164	151	148	181
June	196	187	179	193	239	127	165	162	153	184
July	198	180	187	183	257	132	185	165	151	185
August	204	180	193	159	249	132	185	165	156	184
September	203	178	193	155	228	134	203	165	155	182
October	207	183	194	142	182	134	242	165	164	180
November	211	184	202	151	173	135	232	175	165	182
December	204	185	206	153	173	135	230	175	166	181

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO OCTOBER, 1918, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Year and month.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1918.										
January.....	205	188	209	169	173	136	216	188	178	185
February.....	207	186	213	171	175	137	217	188	181	187
March.....	211	178	220	171	175	142	217	188	184	187
April.....	217	179	230	170	176	145	214	188	193	191
May.....	212	178	234	172	177	147	209	188	197	191
June.....	214	179	243	171	177	148	205	192	199	193
July.....	221	185	249	178	183	153	202	192	192	198
August.....	229	191	251	178	183	156	207	227	191	202
September.....	236	199	251	179	183	158	206	233	195	207
October ¹	223	199	253	179	186	157	204	233	197	204

¹ Preliminary.

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Information gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in representative markets shows that the wholesale prices of a number of important commodities averaged considerably less in October than in July of the present year. Among articles showing a decided drop in price between these two months were barley, oats, corn and corn-meal, rye flour, sheep, mutton, and salt pork. Smaller decreases were shown for rye, wheat flour, potatoes, hides and leather, cotton yarn, and pig tin.

On the other hand, considerable increases between July and October took place in the prices of bacon, ham, butter, eggs, and milk, while cotton, hogs, cattle, fresh beef, wheat, sugar, shoes, copper, pig lead, and spelter also showed slight increases. For wool, coal, coke, pig iron, steel billets, tin plate, crude and refined petroleum, and gasoline the price in October was practically the same as in July.

Comparing prices in October with the average for 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of war in Europe, it is seen from the tables which follow that many commodities have more than doubled in price. Conspicuous examples are wheat, corn, rye, cotton, wool, bacon, ham, lard, milk, eggs, sugar, pig iron, tin plate, and coke. Increases of over 100 per cent are also shown for cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat and rye flour, corn meal, cotton and woolen goods, and shoes.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JULY, 1914, 1915, 1916, AND 1917, AND IN CERTAIN MONTHS OF 1918, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES IN 1913.

AVERAGE MONEY PRICES.

Article.	Unit.	July—				1918						
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	January	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOODSTUFFS.												
<i>(a) Animal.</i>												
Cattle, good to choice steers.	100 lbs.	\$ 8.507	\$ 9.219	\$ 9.213	\$ 9.985	\$ 12.560	\$ 13.113	\$ 15.175	\$ 17.625	\$ 17.825	\$ 18.410	\$ 17.856
Beef, fresh, good native steers.	Lb.....	.130	.135	.132	.141	.164	.175	.205	.240	.242	.245	.245
Beef, salt, extra mess.	Bbl....	18.923	17.250	17.500	18.250	30.500	31.500	31.900	34.875	35.250	35.375	35.500
Hogs, heavy.....	100 lbs.	8.365	8.769	7.281	9.825	15.460	16.300	17.150	17.720	19.188	19.725	17.850
Bacon, short clear sides.	Lb.....	.127	.141	.111	.157	.248	.293	.271	.276	.275	.278	.286
Hams, smoked, loose	Lb.....	.166	.177	.161	.190	.240	.295	.308	.363	.323	.328	.336
Lard, prime, contract.	Lb.....	.110	.102	.081	.131	.201	.250	.258	.264	.269	.272	.286
Pork, salt, mess....	Bbl....	22.471	23.625	18.500	27.167	42.250	50.400	53.200	48.500	49.550	47.250	42.500
Sheep, ewes.....	100 lbs.	4.687	4.538	5.469	6.545	8.600	11.144	14.950	10.975	11.156	10.375	9.469
Mutton, dressed....	Lb.....	.103	.095	.109	.131	.145	.192	.243	.205	.209	.193	.151
Butter, creamery, extra.	Lb.....	.310	.270	.261	.276	.376	.487	.415	.432	.443	.537	.554
Eggs, fresh, firsts...	Doz....	.226	.187	.169	.223	.318	.557	.330	.374	.385	.431	.497
Milk.....	Qt.....	.035	.030	.030	.031	.050	.081	.059	.054	.063	.068	.082
<i>(b) Vegetable.</i>												
Wheat, No. 1 northern.	Bu.....	.874	.897	1.390	1.170	2.582	2.170	2.170	2.170	2.223	2.217	2.216
Wheat flour, standard patent.	Bbl....	4.584	4.594	7.031	6.100	12.750	10.085	9.985	10.702	10.210	10.210	10.210
Corn, No. 2, mixed.	Bu.....	.625	.710	.783	.808	2.044	1.775	1.665	1.665	1.700	1.600	1.385
Corn meal.....	100 lbs.	1.599	1.780	1.750	1.982	4.880	4.835	5.350	4.825	4.450	3.988	3.370
Oats, standard, in store.	Bu.....	.376	.369	.529	.405	.764	.799	.872	.765	.698	.718	.693
Rye, No. 2.....	Bu.....	.636	.618	1.036	.966	2.226	1.915	2.648	1.705	1.636	1.633	1.625
Rye flour.....	Bbl....	3.468	3.075	5.533	5.035	11.417	10.356	13.687	10.500	10.113	9.481	9.169
Barley, fair to good, malting.	Bu.....	.625	.533	.743	.746	1.391	1.534	1.722	1.125	.993	1.010	.957
Rice, Honduras, head.	Lb.....	.051	.054	.049	.045	.070	.079	.087	.094	.096	(?)	.091
Potatoes, white....	Bu.....	.614	1.206	.444	.863	2.375	1.272	.687	1.035	1.530	1.361	.993
Sugar, granulated.	Lb.....	.043	.042	.058	.075	.075	.074	.073	.074	.074	.085	.083
TEXTILES AND LEATHER GOODS.												
Cotton, upland, middling.	Lb.....	.128	.131	.092	.130	.261	.324	.317	.312	.345	.358	.325
Cotton yarn, carded, 10/1.	Lb.....	.221	.215	.160	.253	.450	.536	.616	.641	.640	.610	.610
Sheeting, brown, Pepperell.	Yd.....	.073	.070	.060	.078	.140	.171	.240	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Bleached muslin, Lonsdale.	Yd.....	.082	.085	.075	.088	.160	.180	.230	.250	.250	.250	.250
Wool, 1/4 and 3/8 grades, scoured.	Lb.....	.471	.444	.557	.686	1.200	1.455	1.455	1.437	1.437	1.437	1.437
Worsted yarn, 2/32's	Lb.....	.777	.650	.850	1.100	1.600	2.000	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150
Clay worsted suitings, 16-oz.	Yd.....	1.382	1.328	1.508	2.000	3.250	4.065	4.275	4.450	(?)	(?)	(?)
Storm serge, all-wool, 50-in.	Yd.....	.563	.505	.539	.760	1.176	1.308	1.308	1.470	1.568	1.568	1.642
Hides, packers' heavy native steers.	Lb.....	.184	.194	.258	.270	.330	.328	.272	.324	.300	.300	.300
Leather, chrome calf.	Sq. ft..	.270	.275	.280	.460	.540	.530	.550	.640	.640	.640	.630
Leather, sole, oak.	Lb.....	.449	.475	.495	.635	.815	.830	.800	.830	.770	.770	.770
Shoes, men's, Goodyear welt, vici calf, blucher.	Pair....	3.113	3.150	3.250	3.750	4.750	4.750	5.000	5.645	6.000	6.433	6.500
Shoes, women's, Goodyear welt, gun metal, button.	Pair....	2.175	2.260	2.350	2.750	3.500	3.500	3.500	4.500	4.750	4.850	4.850

¹Standard war flour.

²No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JULY, 1914, 1915, 1916, AND 1917, AND IN CERTAIN MONTHS OF 1918, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES IN 1913—Continued.

AVERAGE MONEY PRICES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	1913	July—				1918					
			1914	1915	1916	1917	January	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTS.												
Coal, anthracite, chestnut.	2,240 lbs.	\$5.313	\$5.241	\$5.200	\$5.507	\$5.933	\$6.600	\$6.370	\$6.693	\$6.700	\$7.000	\$7.000
Coal, bituminous, run of mine.	2,000 lbs.	2.200	2.200	2.200	2.200	5.000	3.600	3.600	4.100	4.100	4.100	4.100
Coke, furnace, prompt.	2,000 lbs.	2.538	2.000	1.750	2.750	15.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
Copper, electrolytic.	Lb. ....	.157	.134	.199	.265	.318	.235	.235	.255	.260	.260	.260
Copper wire, bare, No. 8.	Lb. ....	.167	.148	.210	.325	.338	.263	.263	.285	.290	.290	.290
Pig iron, Bessemer.	2,240 lbs.	17.133	14.900	14.950	21.950	57.450	37.250	36.150	36.600	36.600	36.600	36.600
Steel billets.	2,240 lbs.	25.783	19.000	21.383	41.000	100.000	47.500	47.500	47.500	47.500	47.500	47.500
Tin plate, domestic coke.	100 lbs. . .	3.558	3.350	3.175	5.875	12.000	7.750	7.750	7.750	7.750	7.750	7.750
Pig tin.	Lb. ....	.449	.311	.391	.389	.620	.842	.880	.932	.920	.809	.704
Pig lead.	Lb. ....	.044	.039	.058	.069	.114	.068	.070	.080	.081	.081	.081
Spelter.	Lb. ....	.058	.051	.220	.113	.093	.079	.070	.087	.090	.096	.091
Petroleum, crude. . .	Bbl.	2.450	1.750	1.350	2.600	3.100	3.750	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Petroleum, refined, water-white.	Gal. ....	.123	.120	.120	.120	.120	.160	.168	.171	.175	.175	.175
Gasoline, motor. . . .	Gal. ....	.168	.120	.120	.240	.240	.240	.240	.241	.245	.245	.245

RELATIVE PRICES.

Article.	1913	July—				1918						
		1914	1915	1916	1917	Jan.	April.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
FOODSTUFFS.												
<i>(a) Animal.</i>												
Cattle, good to choice steers.	100	108.4	108.3	117.4	147.6	154.1	178.4	207.2	209.5	216.4	209.9	
Beef, fresh, good native steers.	100	103.8	101.5	108.5	126.2	134.6	157.7	184.6	186.2	188.5	188.5	
Beef, salt, extra mess.	100	91.2	92.5	96.4	161.2	166.5	168.6	184.3	186.3	186.9	187.6	
Hogs, heavy.	100	104.8	87.0	117.5	184.8	194.9	205.0	211.8	229.4	235.8	213.4	
Bacon, short clear sides.	100	111.0	87.4	123.6	195.3	230.7	213.4	217.3	216.5	218.9	225.2	
Hams, smoked, loose.	100	106.6	97.0	114.5	144.0	177.7	185.5	182.5	194.6	197.6	202.4	
Lard, prime, contract.	100	92.7	73.6	119.1	182.7	227.3	234.5	240.0	244.5	247.3	241.8	
Pork, salt, mess.	100	105.1	82.3	120.9	188.0	224.3	236.7	215.8	220.9	210.7	189.5	
Sheep, ewes.	100	96.8	116.7	139.6	183.5	237.8	319.0	234.2	238.0	221.4	202.0	
Mutton, dressed.	100	92.2	105.8	127.2	140.8	186.4	235.9	199.0	202.9	187.4	146.6	
Butter, creamery, extra.	100	87.1	84.2	89.0	121.3	157.1	133.9	139.4	142.9	173.2	178.7	
Eggs, fresh, firsts.	100	82.7	74.8	98.7	140.7	246.5	146.0	165.5	170.4	190.7	219.9	
Milk.	100	85.7	85.7	88.6	142.9	231.4	168.6	154.3	180.0	194.3	234.3	
<i>(b) Vegetable.</i>												
Wheat, No. 1 northern.	100	102.6	159.0	133.9	295.4	248.3	248.3	248.3	254.3	253.7	253.5	
Wheat flour, standard patent.	100	100.2	153.4	133.1	278.1	220.0	217.8	233.5	222.7	222.7	222.7	
Corn, No. 2 mixed.	100	113.6	125.3	129.3	327.0	284.0	266.4	266.4	272.0	256.0	221.6	
Corn meal.	100	111.3	109.4	124.0	305.2	302.4	334.6	301.8	278.3	249.4	210.8	
Oats, standard in store.	100	98.1	140.7	107.7	203.2	212.5	231.9	203.5	159.0	191.0	184.3	
Rye, No. 2.	100	97.2	162.9	151.9	350.0	301.1	416.4	268.1	257.2	256.8	255.5	
Rye flour.	100	88.7	159.3	145.2	329.2	298.6	394.7	302.8	291.6	273.4	264.4	
Barley, fair to good malting.	100	85.3	118.9	119.4	222.6	245.4	275.5	180.0	158.9	161.6	153.1	
Rice, Honduras, head.	100	105.9	96.1	88.2	137.3	154.9	170.6	184.3	188.2	(²)	178.4	
Potatoes, white.	100	196.4	72.3	140.6	386.8	207.2	211.9	168.6	249.2	221.7	161.7	
Sugar, granulated.	100	97.7	134.9	174.4	174.4	172.1	169.8	172.1	172.1	197.7	204.7	

¹Standard war flour.

²No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JULY, 1914, 1915, 1916, AND 1917, AND IN CERTAIN MONTHS OF 1918, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES IN 1913—Concluded.

RELATIVE PRICES—Concluded.

Article.	1913	July—					1918				
		1914	1915	1916	1917	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TEXTILES AND LEATHER GOODS.											
Cotton, upland, middling.....	100	102.3	71.9	101.6	203.9	253.1	247.7	243.8	253.9	279.7	253.9
Cotton yarn, earded, 10/.....	100	97.3	72.4	114.5	203.6	242.5	278.7	289.6	289.6	276.0	276.0
Sheeting, brown, Pepperell.....	100	95.9	82.2	106.8	191.8	234.2	328.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bleached muslin, Lonsdale.....	100	103.7	91.5	107.3	195.1	219.5	280.5	304.9	304.9	304.9	304.9
Wool, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grades, scoured.....	100	94.3	118.3	145.6	254.8	308.9	308.9	305.1	305.1	305.1	305.1
Worsted yarn, 2/32s.....	100	83.7	109.4	141.6	205.9	257.4	276.7	276.7	276.7	276.7	276.7
Clay worsted suitings, 16-ounce.....	100	96.1	109.1	144.7	235.2	294.1	309.3	322.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Storm serge, all wool, 50-inch.....	100	89.7	95.7	135.0	208.9	232.3	232.3	261.1	278.5	278.5	291.7
Hides, packers', heavy native steers.....	100	105.4	140.2	146.7	179.3	178.3	147.8	176.1	163.0	163.0	163.0
Leather, chrome calf.....	100	101.9	103.7	170.4	200.0	196.3	203.7	237.0	237.0	237.0	233.3
Leather, sole, oak.....	100	105.8	110.2	141.4	181.5	184.9	178.2	184.9	171.5	171.5	171.5
Shoes, men's Goodyear welt, vici calf, blucher.....	100	101.2	104.4	120.5	152.6	152.6	160.6	181.3	192.7	206.6	208.8
Shoes, women's Goodyear welt, gun metal, button.....	100	103.9	108.1	126.4	160.9	160.9	160.9	206.9	218.4	223.0	223.0
MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTS.											
Coal, anthracite, chestnut.....	100	98.6	97.9	103.7	111.7	124.2	119.9	126.0	126.1	131.8	131.8
Coal, bituminous, run of mine.....	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	227.3	162.7	162.7	186.4	186.4	186.4	186.4
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment.....	100	78.8	69.0	108.4	591.0	236.4	236.4	236.4	236.4	236.4	236.4
Copper, electrolytic.....	100	85.4	126.8	168.8	202.5	149.7	149.7	162.4	165.6	165.6	165.6
Copper wire, bare, No. 8.....	100	88.6	125.7	195.6	202.4	157.5	157.5	170.7	173.7	173.7	173.7
Pig iron, Bessemer.....	100	87.0	87.3	128.1	335.3	217.4	211.0	213.6	213.6	213.6	213.6
Steel billets.....	100	73.7	82.9	159.0	387.8	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2
Tin plate, domestic, coke.....	100	94.2	89.2	165.1	337.3	217.8	217.8	217.8	217.8	217.8	217.8
Pig tin.....	100	69.3	87.1	86.6	138.1	187.5	196.0	207.6	204.9	180.2	176.8
Pig lead.....	100	88.6	131.8	156.8	259.1	154.5	159.1	181.8	184.1	184.1	184.1
Spelter.....	100	87.9	379.3	194.8	160.3	136.2	120.7	151.7	155.2	165.5	156.9
Petroleum, crude.....	100	71.4	55.1	106.1	126.5	153.1	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
Petroleum, refined, water-white.....	100	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	130.1	136.6	139.0	142.3	142.3	142.3
Gasoline, motor.....	100	83.3	71.4	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	143.5	145.8	145.8	145.8

¹ No quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
1890 TO SEPTEMBER, 1918.

In the following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and several foreign countries, as compiled by recognized authorities, have been reduced to a common base in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. The results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base for each series of index numbers to the year 1913, i. e., by dividing the index for 1913 on the original base into the index for each year or month on that base. These results are therefore to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers in the case of series constructed by averaging the relative prices of individual commodities. This applies to the index numbers of the *Annalist*, Gibson, the *Economist*, Sauerbeck, the Department of Labor of Canada, and the *Statistique Générale* of France. The index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bradstreet, Dun, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics

of Australia are built on aggregates of actual money prices, or relatives made from such aggregates of actual prices, and therefore can be readily shifted to any desired base.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913.]

Year and month.	United States.					United Kingdom.		Canada.	Australia.	France.
	Bureau of Labor Statistics: 294 commodities (variable).	Annalist: 25 commodities.	Bradstreet: 96 commodities.	Dun: 200 commodities.	Gibson: 22 commodities.	Economist: 44 commodities.	Sauerbeck: 45 commodities.	Department of Labor: 272 commodities (variable).	Bureau of Census and Statistics: 92 commodities.	Statistique Générale: 45 commodities.
1890.....	81	78	.....	175	75	183	85	81	97	.....
1895.....	76	68	70	167	72	72	73	71	70	.....
1900.....	80	71	86	77	76	82	88	80	82	.....
1905.....	86	79	88	83	81	81	85	84	84	85
1910.....	100	98	98	88	102	90	92	92	92	93
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	99	104	97	101	105	99	100	100	106	102
1915.....	100	106	107	105	110	123	127	110	147	140
1916.....	123	126	128	123	120	160	160	134	138	188
1917.....	175	187	170	169	191	204	205	174	153	262
1914										
January...	100	102	97	103	100	97	98	101	2100	2100
April.....	98	101	95	99	99	96	96	101	2102	2100
July.....	99	104	94	99	101	95	104	99	2109	2101
October....	99	107	100	102	108	101	106	102	2113	2107
1915										
January...	98	108	99	103	111	112	118	103	2127	2124
April.....	99	109	106	103	117	124	125	108	2153	2135
July.....	101	105	107	103	111	122	126	111	2167	2142
October....	101	101	108	105	103	125	134	112	2142	2158
1916										
January...	110	110	119	114	113	143	149	127	2138	2179
April.....	116	118	128	121	123	156	157	132	2137	2190
July.....	119	121	125	120	124	156	157	132	2138	2186
October....	133	136	131	126	141	171	175	138	2139	2198
1917										
January...	150	151	149	140	150	184	187	154	2140	215
February...	155	159	151	146	156	188	193	160	.....	225
March.....	160	170	154	154	166	197	199	163	.....	239
April.....	171	188	158	157	188	200	203	169	2146	248
May.....	181	203	164	172	204	201	205	177	.....	256
June.....	184	198	168	176	197	210	211	179	.....	266
July.....	185	189	175	175	200	208	208	179	2158	268
August....	184	190	178	181	203	210	207	181	.....	270
September	182	195	181	178	206	209	207	179	.....	280
October....	180	200	184	182	207	212	212	179	2166	284
November	182	199	185	183	206	214	214	183	.....	293
December.	181	200	191	182	209	217	218	187	.....	304
1918										
January...	185	200	195	184	205	215	219	190	2173	313
February...	187	204	196	188	210	216	220	194	.....	319
March.....	188	204	196	180	217	218	221	199	.....	327
April.....	191	207	200	191	225	221	223	199	.....	333
May.....	191	207	205	188	216	223	225	204	.....	.....
June.....	193	201	206	186	211	227	226	207	.....	.....
July.....	198	203	208	192	212	228	227	210	.....	.....
August....	202	207	208	192	210	233	230	210	.....	.....
September	207	210	207	193	212	231	232	211	.....	.....

¹ Average for January and July.

² Quarter beginning in specified month.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS.

In earlier numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW¹ this year there have been given figures relating to the cost of living of families residing in the principal shipbuilding districts of the United States. These figures were the summary results of an investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Wage Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the early part of the year 1918. The information published related to two allied subjects: the first referred to the family budgets covering one year preceding the investigation; and the second to the changes in the cost of living between 1914 and 1918, as indicated by changes in retail prices of articles entering into family consumption.

Except for a limited amount of information relating to the clothing of 100 representative families in the New York district² only summary figures have thus far been published. The data, however, were collected in quite voluminous detail. There is here given an analysis of the quantity and the cost of the principal items of food consumed by the families canvassed.

The agents of the bureau collected data in 35 localities along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the Great Lakes. Reports were obtained from white families in all of these localities and from colored families in nine localities.

The first table shows for each locality the number of families canvassed, the average number of persons in these families, the number of equivalent adult males, the average cost of each article of food per family, per person, and per equivalent adult male. For the articles commonly sold by some standard unit of measurement the quantity of consumption is also given. Footnotes state the year covered by the family budgets in each locality.

As the families differ materially in the sex and age of the several members, and as food consumption varies accordingly, it was deemed necessary to reduce the families to a common standard of measurement of food consumption. Such standard is the equivalent adult male, that is, the number of adult men estimated as eating a like amount of food as each family. The figures are those that have been used by the bureau in other cost of living investigations. It is assumed for the purpose of this computation—

That all husbands consume a like amount of food;

That the wife consumes 90 per cent as much food as the husband;

That a child 15 years of age or over consumes as much food as an adult man or woman;

That a child from 11 to 14 years of age, inclusive, consumes 90 per cent as much food as the husband;

¹March, April, June (MONTHLY REVIEW), August, September, October, November, 1913.
²September, 1918, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

That a child 7 to 10 years of age, inclusive, consumes 75 per cent as much food as the husband;

That a child 4 to 6 years of age, inclusive, consumes 40 per cent as much food as the husband;

That a child 3 years of age or under consumes 15 per cent as much food as the husband.

Thus, for example, the family of a husband and wife, a boy of 16, a child of either sex of 14, and a child of either sex of 8 are assumed as equal to 4.55 adult males.

The number of persons includes all persons who consumed food during the year without allowance for absence. In the computation of equivalent adult males allowance was made for absence any part of the year.

In computing the averages the aggregate quantity and aggregate cost were divided by the total number of families, the total number of persons, and the total number of equivalent adult males, in all families covered by the inquiry. These totals were used as a divisor, even though all families and all persons did not consume some of the several articles of food. This gives a general average consumption figure.

In studying these figures and making comparisons between cities, it is of service to know not only the general average consumption, but also the proportion of families in the localities that actually consumed each article. Such information is shown in the second table.

These tables show the very marked difference in the several localities in the selection of food and in the average consumption and cost. The white and colored families are tabulated separately.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES.

Article.	Bath, Me. ¹		Portland, Me. ¹		Portsmouth, N. H. ¹		Boston, Mass. ¹		New York, N. Y. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	99 families; 580 persons; 396.52 equiv- alent adult males.		103 families; 590 persons; 405.35 equiv- alent adult males.		104 families; 530 persons; 384.64 equiv- alent adult males.		210 families; 1,149 persons; 806.84 equiv- alent adult males.		608 families; 3,102 persons; 2,210.19 equiv- alent adult males.	
Beef and veal, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	192.59	\$58.33	173.25	\$51.78	185.96	\$56.12	195.50	\$59.93	225.23	\$64.01
Average per person.....	32.87	9.96	30.25	9.04	36.49	11.01	35.73	10.95	44.15	12.55
Average equivalent per adult male.....	48.08	14.56	44.02	13.16	50.28	15.17	50.88	15.60	61.96	17.61
Beef, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	60.13	14.53	49.45	12.52	42.00	11.49	43.38	11.28	19.20	4.89
Average per person.....	10.26	2.48	8.63	2.19	8.24	2.25	7.93	2.06	3.76	.96
Average equivalent per adult male.....	15.01	3.63	12.56	3.18	11.36	3.11	11.29	2.94	5.28	1.34
Pork, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	64.32	20.34	46.73	14.88	52.84	17.22	56.28	18.24	62.82	20.09
Average per person.....	10.98	3.47	8.16	2.60	10.37	3.38	10.29	3.33	12.31	3.94
Average equivalent per adult male.....	16.06	5.08	11.87	3.78	14.29	4.66	14.65	4.75	17.28	5.53
Pork, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	70.60	23.08	72.38	22.43	70.86	23.44	64.89	22.89	55.93	19.35
Average per person.....	12.05	3.94	12.64	3.92	13.90	4.60	11.86	4.18	10.70	3.79
Average equivalent per adult male.....	17.63	5.76	18.39	5.70	19.16	6.34	16.89	5.96	15.14	5.32
Mutton (pounds):										
Average per family.....	25.86	7.51	15.27	4.24	42.54	12.75	44.37	12.98	50.35	14.60
Average per person.....	4.41	1.28	2.67	.74	8.35	2.50	8.11	2.37	9.87	2.86
Average equivalent per adult male.....	6.46	1.88	3.88	1.08	11.50	3.45	11.55	3.38	13.85	4.02
Poultry (pounds):										
Average per family.....	15.67	5.17	20.16	6.47	30.95	10.16	27.40	9.05	31.87	10.32
Average per person.....	2.67	.88	3.52	1.13	6.07	1.99	5.01	1.65	6.25	2.02
Average equivalent per adult male.....	3.91	1.29	5.12	1.64	8.37	2.75	7.13	2.36	8.77	2.84
Other meat:										
Average per family.....		12.97		10.24		8.68		10.40		11.78
Average per person.....		2.21		1.79		1.70		1.90		2.31
Average equivalent per adult male.....		3.24		2.60		2.35		2.71		3.24
Fish:										
Average per family.....		24.17		17.38		18.61		15.36		11.62
Average per person.....		4.13		3.03		3.65		2.81		2.28
Average equivalent per adult male.....		6.03		4.42		5.03		4.00		3.20
Other sea food:										
Average per family.....		8.35		7.35		6.73		5.69		3.53
Average per person.....		1.43		1.28		1.32		1.04		.69
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.08		1.87		1.82		1.48		.97
Eggs (dozen):										
Average per family.....	107.61	50.33	98.31	45.13	98.98	46.26	102.86	47.87	67.29	33.80
Average per person.....	18.37	8.59	17.16	7.88	19.42	9.08	18.80	8.75	13.19	6.62
Average equivalent per adult male.....	26.87	12.56	24.98	11.47	26.76	12.51	26.77	12.46	18.51	9.30
Milk, sweet (quarts):										
Average per family.....	383.56	44.81	436.89	51.44	470.86	55.18	437.80	58.17	328.13	40.05
Average per person.....	65.47	7.65	76.27	8.98	92.39	10.83	80.02	10.63	64.31	7.85
Average equivalent per adult male.....	95.76	11.19	111.02	13.07	127.31	14.92	113.95	15.14	90.27	11.02
Buttermilk (quarts):										
Average per family.....	19.60	.99	18.55	1.17	1.85	.10	3.04	.24	4.23	.36
Average per person.....	3.34	.17	3.24	.20	.36	.02	.56	.04	.83	.07
Average equivalent per adult male.....	4.89	.25	4.71	.30	.50	.03	.79	.06	.116	.10
Cream (pints):										
Average per family.....	7.93	2.42	2.71	.88	5.51	2.02	3.81	1.46	1.05	.30
Average per person.....	1.35	.41	.47	.15	1.08	.40	.70	.27	.21	.06
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.98	.60	.69	.22	1.49	.55	.99	.38	.29	.08

¹ Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS.

WHITE FAMILIES.

Philadelphia, Pa. ²		Baltimore, Md. ¹		Newport News, Va. ¹		Norfolk, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
512 families; 2,720 persons; 1,932.15 equivalent adult males.		205 families; 1,141 persons; 801.28 equivalent adult males.		72 families; 437 persons; 287.72 equivalent adult males.		97 families; 578 persons; 401.25 equivalent adult males.		40 families; 217 persons; 141.79 equivalent adult males.		35 families; 128.17 equivalent adult males.		54 families; 299 persons; 192.50 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
232.84	\$62.74	226.67	\$62.41	204.44	\$57.49	173.48	\$53.73	168.43	\$44.59	154.37	\$37.92	220.44	\$56.76
43.83	11.81	40.73	11.21	33.68	9.47	29.11	9.01	31.05	8.22	28.14	6.91	39.81	10.25
61.70	16.62	57.99	15.97	51.16	14.39	41.94	12.99	47.51	12.58	42.15	10.36	61.84	15.92
10.70	4.93	14.00	4.68	7.24	2.97	5.42	2.15	2.60	.91	.49	.16	2.50	.55
2.01	.93	2.52	.84	1.19	.49	.91	.36	.48	.17	.09	.03	.45	.10
2.83	1.31	3.58	1.20	1.81	.74	1.31	.52	.73	.26	.13	.04	.70	.15
74.27	24.52	74.57	24.35	60.24	20.06	75.25	24.89	56.55	16.65	87.20	25.68	82.52	25.64
13.98	4.62	13.40	4.37	9.92	3.31	12.63	4.18	10.42	3.07	15.90	4.68	14.90	4.63
19.68	6.50	19.08	6.23	15.07	5.02	18.19	6.02	15.95	4.70	23.81	7.01	23.15	7.19
48.00	17.25	90.10	32.38	120.83	41.67	165.63	60.23	153.35	47.28	131.69	39.85	119.50	35.20
9.03	3.25	16.19	5.82	19.91	6.87	27.80	10.11	28.27	8.72	24.01	7.26	21.58	6.36
12.72	4.57	23.05	8.29	30.24	10.43	40.04	14.56	43.26	13.34	35.96	10.88	33.52	9.87
28.82	3.00	13.90	4.26	8.71	3.10	3.41	1.05	.90	.25	.66	.17	2.59	.71
5.42	1.51	2.50	.77	1.43	.51	.57	.18	.17	.05	.12	.03	.47	.13
7.64	2.12	3.56	1.09	2.18	.78	.82	.25	.25	.07	.18	.05	.73	.20
37.08	11.98	26.80	8.55	37.81	11.91	45.11	15.15	23.68	7.06	17.44	4.93	30.81	9.56
6.98	2.26	4.81	1.54	6.23	1.96	7.57	2.54	4.36	1.30	3.18	.90	5.57	1.73
9.83	3.17	6.86	2.19	9.46	2.98	10.91	3.66	6.68	1.99	4.76	1.35	8.64	2.63
11.79	.....	15.61	.....	10.74	.....	11.42	.....	9.46	.....	9.39	.....	9.42	.....
2.22	.....	2.81	.....	1.77	.....	1.92	.....	1.74	.....	1.71	.....	1.70	.....
3.12	.....	3.99	.....	2.69	.....	2.76	.....	2.67	.....	2.56	.....	2.64	.....
9.36	.....	16.53	.....	11.59	.....	19.52	.....	9.42	.....	8.43	.....	11.80	.....
1.76	.....	2.97	.....	1.91	.....	3.28	.....	1.74	.....	1.54	.....	2.13	.....
2.48	.....	4.23	.....	2.90	.....	4.72	.....	2.66	.....	2.30	.....	3.31	.....
5.91	.....	5.96	.....	5.67	.....	5.65	.....	3.07	.....	3.29	.....	3.98	.....
1.11	.....	1.07	.....	.93	.....	.95	.....	.57	.....	.60	.....	.72	.....
1.57	.....	1.52	.....	1.42	.....	1.37	.....	.87	.....	.90	.....	1.12	.....
74.30	35.23	78.87	33.13	92.61	41.96	104.03	46.56	72.88	27.60	42.03	17.54	53.26	23.16
13.99	6.63	14.17	5.95	15.26	6.91	17.46	7.81	13.43	5.09	7.66	3.20	9.62	4.18
19.69	9.34	20.18	8.48	23.18	10.50	25.15	11.26	20.56	7.79	11.48	4.79	14.94	6.53
299.29	33.24	193.32	26.02	148.24	24.38	119.88	17.52	105.93	14.69	105.40	13.29	139.33	17.95
56.34	6.26	34.73	4.67	24.42	4.02	20.12	2.94	19.53	2.71	19.21	2.42	25.16	3.24
79.31	8.81	49.46	6.66	37.10	6.10	28.98	4.24	29.88	4.15	28.78	3.63	39.09	5.04
6.15	.43	4.82	.33	7.03	.64	8.25	.71	12.58	1.18	73.94	4.03	30.22	7.81
1.16	.08	.87	.06	1.16	.11	1.38	.12	2.32	.22	13.48	.73	5.46	.51
1.63	.11	1.23	.08	1.76	.16	1.99	.17	3.55	.33	20.19	1.10	8.48	.79
2.03	.49	1.10	.25	.....	.....	.31	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.41	.15
.38	.09	.20	.04	.....	.....	.06	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.03
.54	.13	.28	.06	.....	.....	.08	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.04

²Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Bath, Me. ¹		Portland, Me. ¹		Portsmouth, N. H. ¹		Boston, Mass. ¹		New York, N. Y. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Milk, condensed and evaporated (cans):										
Average per family.....	98.24	\$14.99	88.98	\$7.90	42.44	\$6.04	65.12	\$10.23	121.03	\$17.55
Average per person.....	16.77	2.56	15.53	1.38	8.33	1.19	11.90	1.87	23.72	3.44
Average equivalent per adult male.....	24.53	3.74	22.61	2.01	11.48	1.63	16.95	2.66	33.29	4.83
Butter and oleomargarine (pounds):										
Average per family.....	104.31	49.75	98.93	44.64	97.19	46.23	102.84	48.26	97.45	43.80
Average per person.....	17.81	8.49	17.27	7.79	19.07	9.07	18.80	8.82	19.10	8.59
Average equivalent per adult male.....	26.04	12.42	25.14	11.34	26.28	12.50	26.77	12.56	26.81	12.05
Lard and compounds (pounds):										
Average per family.....	90.60	26.20	65.31	19.03	56.77	16.72	44.05	13.06	36.73	10.38
Average per person.....	15.37	4.47	11.40	3.32	11.14	3.28	8.05	2.39	7.20	2.93
Average equivalent per adult male.....	22.49	6.54	16.60	4.84	15.35	4.52	11.47	3.40	10.10	2.86
Cheese, not fancy (pounds):										
Average per family.....	11.31	3.64	9.63	3.12	13.82	4.39	17.16	5.71	17.26	5.59
Average per person.....	1.93	.62	1.68	.54	2.71	.86	3.14	1.04	3.38	1.10
Average equivalent per adult male.....	2.82	.91	2.45	.79	3.74	1.19	4.47	1.49	4.75	1.54
Tea (pounds):										
Average per family.....	20.93	10.69	22.50	11.27	18.89	10.15	22.67	11.86	18.11	8.57
Average per person.....	3.57	1.82	3.93	1.97	3.71	1.99	4.14	2.17	3.55	1.68
Average equivalent per adult male.....	5.23	2.67	5.72	2.86	5.11	2.75	5.90	3.09	4.98	2.36
Coffee and substitutes (pounds):										
Average per family.....	22.53	6.36	19.76	6.79	36.41	9.99	29.54	8.99	50.66	13.32
Average per person.....	3.84	1.09	3.45	1.18	7.15	1.96	5.40	1.64	9.93	2.61
Average equivalent per adult male.....	5.62	1.59	5.02	1.72	9.85	2.70	7.69	2.34	13.94	3.66
Sugar (pounds):										
Average per family.....	175.40	16.85	174.11	16.69	183.02	17.66	185.37	17.92	190.54	17.15
Average per person.....	29.94	2.88	30.39	2.91	35.91	3.47	33.88	3.27	37.35	3.36
Average equivalent per adult male.....	43.79	4.21	44.24	4.24	49.49	4.78	48.25	4.66	52.41	4.72
Molasses and sirup (quarts):										
Average per family.....	.....	6.56	.....	6.44	.....	3.84	.....	4.63	.....	2.75
Average per person.....	.....	1.12	.....	1.12	.....	.75	.....	.85	.....	.54
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.....	1.64	.....	1.64	.....	1.04	.....	1.20	.....	.76
Flour, wheat (pounds):										
Average per family.....	543.32	37.97	610.23	43.01	414.59	30.13	503.71	37.12	261.01	18.98
Average per person.....	92.74	6.48	106.53	7.51	81.35	5.91	92.06	6.78	51.16	3.72
Average equivalent per adult male.....	135.65	9.48	155.06	10.93	112.10	8.15	131.10	9.66	71.80	5.22
Corn meal (pounds):										
Average per family.....	75.41	4.97	64.65	4.26	53.40	3.65	48.45	3.32	18.26	1.27
Average per person.....	12.87	.85	11.29	.74	10.48	.72	8.85	.61	3.58	.25
Average equivalent per adult male.....	18.83	1.24	16.43	1.08	14.44	.99	12.61	.86	5.02	.35
Bread (loaves):										
Average per family.....	242.93	28.04	210.30	22.17	261.35	30.73	266.25	30.57	667.42	59.24
Average per person.....	41.47	4.79	36.71	3.87	51.28	6.03	48.66	5.59	130.82	11.61
Average equivalent per adult male.....	60.65	7.00	53.44	5.63	70.66	8.31	69.30	7.96	183.60	16.30
Rolls (dozen):										
Average per family.....	1.10	.14	2.44	.34	7.14	.95	12.83	1.91	55.64	6.34
Average per person.....	.19	.02	.43	.06	1.40	.19	2.34	.35	10.90	1.24
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.27	.03	.62	.09	1.93	.26	3.34	.50	15.30	1.75
Rice (pounds):										
Average per family.....	40.76	4.21	43.96	4.45	52.99	5.40	50.00	5.19	46.72	4.76
Average per person.....	6.96	.72	7.67	.78	10.40	1.06	9.14	.95	9.16	.93
Average equivalent per adult male.....	10.18	1.65	11.17	1.13	14.33	1.46	13.01	1.35	12.85	1.31

¹Year ending Mar. 31, 1913.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa. ¹		Baltimore, Md. ¹		Newport News, Va. ¹		Norfolk, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
512 families; 2,720 persons; 1,932.15 equivalent adult males.		205 families; 1,141 persons; 801.28 equivalent adult males.		72 families; 437 persons; 287.72 equivalent adult males.		97 families; 578 persons; 401.25 equivalent adult males.		40 families; 217 persons; 141.79 equivalent adult males.		35 families; 192 persons; 128.17 equivalent adult males.		54 families; 299 persons; 192.50 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
78.18	\$11.07	101.51	\$15.47	125.38	\$19.54	119.69	\$18.17	145.23	\$21.37	98.71	\$12.80	119.78	\$12.24
14.72	2.08	18.24	2.78	20.66	3.22	20.09	3.05	26.77	3.94	17.99	2.33	21.63	2.21
20.72	2.93	25.97	3.96	31.37	4.89	28.93	4.39	40.97	6.03	26.96	3.50	33.60	3.43
91.66	41.55	79.28	35.20	86.49	40.46	80.92	40.41	75.00	33.59	53.80	25.46	68.33	31.84
17.25	7.82	14.24	6.32	14.25	6.67	13.58	6.78	13.82	6.19	9.81	4.64	12.34	5.75
24.29	11.01	20.28	9.01	21.64	10.12	19.56	9.77	21.16	9.48	14.69	6.95	19.17	8.93
55.42	16.02	79.82	21.90	103.57	27.44	141.88	39.75	125.90	30.06	126.20	31.85	100.48	25.08
10.43	3.02	14.34	3.93	17.06	4.52	23.81	6.67	23.21	5.54	23.01	5.81	18.15	4.53
14.69	4.24	20.42	5.60	25.92	6.87	34.30	9.61	35.52	8.48	34.46	8.70	28.19	7.04
17.67	5.86	16.28	5.61	20.99	7.24	34.96	12.00	18.43	6.14	13.74	4.38	16.83	5.39
3.33	1.10	2.92	1.01	3.46	1.19	5.87	2.01	3.40	1.13	2.51	.80	3.04	.97
4.68	1.55	4.16	1.44	5.25	1.81	8.45	2.90	5.20	1.73	3.75	1.20	4.72	1.51
11.79	6.23	10.18	5.82	8.56	6.35	9.82	5.50	7.83	4.00	2.46	1.23	6.65	4.03
2.22	1.17	1.83	1.05	1.41	1.05	1.65	.92	1.44	.74	.45	.22	1.20	.73
3.12	1.65	2.60	1.49	2.14	1.59	2.37	1.33	2.21	1.13	.67	.34	1.86	1.13
50.51	13.50	59.90	15.96	54.56	14.46	58.42	16.97	38.18	10.50	42.74	11.61	47.37	13.80
9.51	2.54	10.76	2.87	8.99	2.38	9.80	2.85	7.04	1.94	7.79	2.12	8.56	2.49
13.38	3.58	15.32	4.08	13.65	3.62	14.12	4.10	10.77	2.96	11.67	3.17	13.29	3.87
215.03	19.80	178.82	16.55	223.82	21.97	224.26	21.64	189.83	17.71	164.51	16.18	180.94	17.52
40.48	3.73	32.13	2.97	36.88	3.62	37.63	3.63	34.99	3.26	29.99	2.95	32.68	3.16
56.98	5.25	45.75	4.24	56.01	5.50	54.21	5.23	53.55	4.99	44.92	4.42	50.76	4.92
.....	2.91	.....	5.15	.....	4.89	.....	6.88	.....	13.25	.....	8.92	.....	6.86
.....	.55	.....	.93	.....	.81	.....	1.16	.....	2.44	.....	1.63	.....	1.24
.....	.77	.....	1.32	.....	1.22	.....	1.66	.....	3.74	.....	2.44	.....	1.92
251.75	18.75	305.10	22.05	544.96	39.40	601.38	42.64	455.78	32.31	568.50	41.06	379.17	27.02
47.39	3.53	54.82	3.96	89.79	6.49	100.92	7.16	84.01	5.96	103.63	7.49	68.48	4.88
66.71	4.97	78.06	5.64	136.37	9.86	145.38	10.31	128.58	9.11	155.24	11.21	106.36	7.58
15.72	1.06	65.48	4.16	109.36	6.86	203.06	12.27	148.15	6.95	172.03	9.51	99.89	5.87
2.96	.20	11.77	.75	18.02	1.13	34.08	2.06	27.31	1.28	31.36	1.73	18.04	1.06
4.17	.28	16.75	1.06	27.37	1.72	49.09	2.97	41.79	1.96	46.98	2.60	28.02	1.65
801.35	62.98	644.58	58.53	256.11	24.16	254.35	24.52	307.58	27.77	132.49	10.52	282.65	28.74
150.84	11.86	115.81	10.52	42.20	3.98	42.69	4.12	56.70	5.12	24.15	1.92	51.05	5.19
212.35	16.69	164.91	14.97	64.09	6.05	61.49	5.93	86.77	7.83	36.18	2.87	79.29	8.06
33.34	4.05	13.94	1.59	6.64	.75	7.30	.90	10.95	1.22	4.80	.49	5.72	.73
6.28	.76	2.50	.29	1.09	.12	1.22	.15	2.02	.23	.88	.09	1.03	.13
8.83	1.07	3.57	.41	1.66	.19	1.76	.22	3.09	.35	1.31	.13	1.61	.21
32.76	3.36	48.91	4.98	51.36	5.30	49.48	5.01	226.43	20.73	158.80	15.66	111.00	10.55
6.17	.63	8.79	.89	8.46	.87	8.30	.84	41.74	3.82	28.95	2.85	20.05	1.90
8.68	.89	12.51	1.27	12.85	1.33	11.96	1.21	63.88	5.85	43.36	4.28	31.14	2.93

¹Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Bath, Me. ¹		Portland, Me. ¹		Portsmouth, N. H. ¹		Boston, Mass. ¹		New York, N. Y. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Macaroni and spaghetti:										
Average per family.....		\$3.93		\$3.91		\$4.12		\$4.45		\$5.38
Average per person.....		.67		.68		.81		.81		1.05
Average equivalent per adult male.....		.98		.99		1.11		1.16		1.48
Cereals:										
Average per family.....		9.43		9.69		8.70		8.62		7.22
Average per person.....		1.61		1.69		1.71		1.58		1.41
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.36		2.46		2.35		2.24		1.99
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.:										
Average per family.....		15.47		10.61		11.87		13.41		14.19
Average per person.....		2.64		1.85		2.33		2.45		2.78
Average equivalent per adult male.....		3.86		2.70		3.21		3.49		3.90
Fruit, fresh:										
Average per family.....		19.99		21.29		24.50		24.01		21.81
Average per person.....		3.41		3.72		4.81		4.39		4.28
Average equivalent per adult male.....		4.99		5.41		6.62		6.25		6.00
Fruit, dried and canned:										
Average per family.....		8.58		4.37		4.79		6.16		4.64
Average per person.....		1.46		.76		.94		1.13		.91
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.14		1.11		1.30		1.60		1.28
Potatoes, Irish (pecks):										
Average per family.....	64.83	27.36	72.36	31.72	61.71	26.86	62.30	27.31	60.77	32.32
Average per person.....	11.07	4.67	12.63	5.54	12.11	5.27	11.39	4.99	11.91	6.33
Average equivalent per adult male.....	16.19	6.83	18.39	8.06	16.69	7.26	16.22	7.11	16.72	8.89
Beans and peas:										
Average per family.....		18.65		15.71		14.33		11.51		7.66
Average per person.....		3.18		2.74		2.81		2.10		1.50
Average equivalent per adult male.....		4.66		3.99		3.87		3.00		2.11
Other vegetables, fresh:										
Average per family.....		32.33		32.09		34.07		32.12		27.50
Average per person.....		5.52		5.00		6.69		5.87		5.39
Average equivalent per adult male.....		8.07		8.15		9.21		8.36		7.57
Other vegetables, canned or dry:										
Average per family.....		11.04		7.65		9.14		8.91		9.12
Average per person.....		1.89		1.34		1.79		1.63		1.79
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.76		1.94		2.47		2.32		2.51
Other food:										
Average per family.....		19.80		16.70		18.92		21.43		17.37
Average per person.....		3.38		2.91		3.71		3.92		3.40
Average equivalent per adult male.....		4.94		4.24		5.12		5.58		4.78
Ice:										
Average per family.....		3.78		3.77		4.95		7.10		6.73
Average per person.....		.65		.66		.97		1.30		1.32
Average equivalent per adult male.....		.94		.96		1.34		1.85		1.85
Lunches:										
Average per family.....		3.30		2.98		2.93		7.82		8.71
Average per person.....		.56		.52		.57		1.43		1.71
Average equivalent per adult male.....		.82		.76		.79		2.04		2.40
All food: ³										
Average per family.....		657.02		596.50		619.84		645.18		607.02
Average per person.....		112.15		104.13		121.63		117.92		118.98
Average equivalent per adult male.....		164.04		151.57		167.50		167.92		166.99

¹Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.²Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa. ²		Baltimore, Md. ¹		Newport News, Va. ¹		Norfolk, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
512 families; 2,720 persons; 1,932.15 equivalent adult males.		205 families; 1,141 persons; 801.28 equivalent adult males.		72 families; 437 persons; 287.72 equivalent adult males.		97 families; 578 persons; 401.25 equivalent adult males.		40 families; 217 persons; 141.79 equivalent adult males.		35 families; 192 persons; 128.17 equivalent adult males.		54 families; 299 persons; 192.50 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....	\$3.70	.....	\$3.43	.....	\$4.45	.....	\$4.82	.....	\$3.97	.....	\$2.77	.....	\$3.43
.....	.70	.....	.62	.....	.73	.....	.81	.....	.73	.....	.51	.....	.62
.....	.98	.....	.88	.....	1.11	.....	1.16	.....	1.12	.....	.76	.....	.96
.....	5.63	.....	7.92	.....	8.03	.....	9.52	.....	11.99	.....	11.73	.....	8.75
.....	1.06	.....	1.42	.....	1.32	.....	1.60	.....	2.21	.....	2.14	.....	1.58
.....	1.49	.....	2.03	.....	2.01	.....	2.30	.....	3.38	.....	3.20	.....	2.46
.....	15.80	.....	19.63	.....	11.22	.....	13.14	.....	7.68	.....	5.98	.....	7.75
.....	2.97	.....	3.53	.....	1.85	.....	2.21	.....	1.42	.....	1.09	.....	1.40
.....	4.19	.....	5.02	.....	2.81	.....	3.18	.....	2.17	.....	1.63	.....	2.17
.....	25.46	.....	22.51	.....	25.89	.....	26.22	.....	14.71	.....	18.00	.....	19.15
.....	4.79	.....	4.04	.....	4.27	.....	4.40	.....	2.71	.....	3.28	.....	3.46
.....	6.75	.....	5.76	.....	6.48	.....	6.34	.....	4.15	.....	4.91	.....	5.37
.....	3.90	.....	4.20	.....	6.15	.....	8.14	.....	5.54	.....	8.45	.....	5.31
.....	.73	.....	.75	.....	1.01	.....	1.37	.....	1.02	.....	1.54	.....	.96
.....	1.03	.....	1.07	.....	1.54	.....	1.97	.....	1.56	.....	2.31	.....	1.49
.....	64.72	.....	63.62	.....	53.01	.....	42.36	.....	34.65	.....	31.94	.....	17.31
.....	12.18	.....	11.43	.....	8.73	.....	4.40	.....	3.71	.....	3.08	.....	3.13
.....	17.15	.....	16.28	.....	13.27	.....	6.68	.....	9.78	.....	8.72	.....	4.83
.....	7.36	.....	10.41	.....	9.98	.....	12.59	.....	9.55	.....	13.83	.....	10.98
.....	1.39	.....	1.87	.....	1.64	.....	2.11	.....	1.76	.....	2.52	.....	1.98
.....	1.95	.....	2.66	.....	2.50	.....	3.04	.....	2.69	.....	3.78	.....	3.08
.....	29.05	.....	36.85	.....	34.95	.....	45.55	.....	35.71	.....	27.23	.....	30.37
.....	5.47	.....	6.62	.....	5.76	.....	7.64	.....	6.58	.....	4.96	.....	5.43
.....	7.70	.....	9.43	.....	8.75	.....	11.01	.....	10.07	.....	7.44	.....	8.52
.....	12.47	.....	14.14	.....	10.39	.....	8.34	.....	7.48	.....	6.80	.....	10.02
.....	2.35	.....	2.54	.....	1.71	.....	1.40	.....	1.38	.....	1.24	.....	1.81
.....	3.30	.....	3.62	.....	2.60	.....	2.02	.....	2.11	.....	1.86	.....	2.81
.....	17.53	.....	19.51	.....	14.18	.....	31.88	.....	24.06	.....	14.33	.....	15.12
.....	3.30	.....	3.50	.....	2.34	.....	5.35	.....	4.44	.....	2.61	.....	2.73
.....	4.65	.....	4.99	.....	3.55	.....	7.71	.....	6.79	.....	3.91	.....	4.24
.....	7.46	.....	7.07	.....	9.50	.....	12.77	.....	9.11	.....	6.46	.....	11.42
.....	1.40	.....	1.27	.....	1.57	.....	2.14	.....	1.68	.....	1.18	.....	2.06
.....	1.98	.....	1.81	.....	2.38	.....	3.09	.....	2.57	.....	1.76	.....	3.20
.....	10.59	.....	4.80	.....	1.16	.....	7.42	.....	9.49	.....	7.37	.....	6.12
.....	1.99	.....	.86	.....	.19	.....	1.24	.....	1.75	.....	1.34	.....	1.11
.....	2.81	.....	1.23	.....	.29	.....	1.79	.....	2.68	.....	2.01	.....	1.72
.....	605.84	.....	624.77	.....	613.61	.....	707.83	.....	563.77	.....	494.46	.....	533.09
.....	114.04	.....	112.25	.....	101.10	.....	118.79	.....	103.92	.....	90.14	.....	96.23
.....	160.55	.....	159.84	.....	153.55	.....	171.11	.....	159.04	.....	135.02	.....	149.54

²The figure for "All Food" is obtained by division of the total amount, rather than by addition of the averages here shown.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Tampa, Fla. ¹		Pensacola, Fla. ¹		Mobile, Ala. ¹		Pascagoula, Miss. ¹		Moss Point, Miss. ¹	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
51 families; 249 persons; 159.57 equivalent adult males.										
65 families; 398 persons; 262.54 equivalent adult males.										
100 families; 609 persons; 416.64 equivalent adult males.										
32 families; 199 persons; 133.53 equivalent adult males.										
26 families; 130 persons; 86.20 equivalent adult males.										
Beef and veal, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	137.08	\$35.46	164.80	\$39.55	162.12	\$38.60	183.16	\$43.39	101.35	\$22.25
Average per person.....	28.08	7.26	26.91	6.46	26.62	6.34	29.45	6.98	20.27	4.45
Average equivalent per adult male.....	43.73	11.31	40.80	9.79	38.91	9.26	43.89	10.40	30.57	6.71
Beef, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	1.27	.36	1.71	.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.01
Average per person.....	.26	.07	.28	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.004	.002
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.41	.12	.42	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.006	.002
Pork, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	46.33	13.44	41.97	11.56	45.66	12.25	58.81	17.13	22.50	6.02
Average per person.....	9.49	2.75	6.85	1.89	7.50	2.01	9.46	2.75	4.50	1.20
Average equivalent per adult male.....	14.78	4.29	10.39	2.86	10.96	2.94	14.09	4.11	6.79	1.82
Pork, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	109.67	32.67	112.80	34.00	123.77	37.08	86.06	31.43	143.58	46.20
Average per person.....	22.46	6.69	18.42	5.55	20.32	6.09	13.84	5.05	28.72	9.24
Average equivalent per adult male.....	34.98	10.42	27.93	8.42	29.71	8.90	20.62	7.53	43.31	13.93
Mutton (pounds):										
Average per family.....	5.27	1.19	.20	.05	.68	.18	4.19	1.49	.....	.....
Average per person.....	1.08	.24	.03	.01	.11	.03	.67	.24	.....	.....
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.68	.38	.05	.01	.16	.04	1.00	.36	.....	.....
Poultry (pounds):										
Average per family.....	25.05	7.10	26.08	6.59	21.32	5.40	35.33	9.02	36.12	7.75
Average per person.....	5.13	1.45	4.26	1.08	3.50	1.89	5.68	1.45	7.22	1.55
Average equivalent per adult male.....	7.99	2.27	6.46	1.63	5.12	1.30	8.47	2.16	10.89	2.34
Other meat:										
Average per family.....	.....	7.97	.....	12.86	.....	13.20	.....	13.87	.....	12.07
Average per person.....	.....	1.63	.....	2.10	.....	2.17	.....	2.23	.....	2.41
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.....	2.54	.....	3.18	.....	3.17	.....	3.32	.....	3.64
Fish:										
Average per family.....	.....	8.37	.....	12.25	.....	6.28	.....	6.05	.....	2.42
Average per person.....	.....	1.71	.....	2.00	.....	1.03	.....	.97	.....	.48
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.....	2.67	.....	3.03	.....	1.51	.....	1.45	.....	.73
Other sea food:										
Average per family.....	.....	1.07	.....	4.04	.....	6.83	.....	8.92	.....	4.59
Average per person.....	.....	.22	.....	.66	.....	1.12	.....	1.43	.....	.92
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.....	.34	.....	1.00	.....	1.64	.....	2.14	.....	1.38
Eggs (dozen):										
Average per family.....	74.37	30.48	62.80	24.45	59.70	23.00	73.31	30.52	80.12	29.34
Average per person.....	15.23	6.24	10.26	3.99	9.80	3.78	11.79	4.91	16.02	5.87
Average equivalent per adult male.....	23.73	9.72	15.55	6.05	14.33	5.52	17.57	7.31	24.16	8.85
Milk, sweet (quarts):										
Average per family.....	158.19	18.84	132.22	14.50	125.72	13.80	202.75	22.11	226.12	22.61
Average per person.....	32.40	3.86	21.59	2.37	20.64	2.27	32.60	3.55	45.22	4.52
Average equivalent per adult male.....	50.46	6.01	32.73	3.59	30.17	3.31	48.59	5.30	68.20	6.82
Buttermilk (quarts):										
Average per family.....	25.04	1.56	48.32	2.96	61.79	3.44	67.50	3.12	38.04	1.90
Average per person.....	5.13	.32	7.89	.48	10.15	.57	10.85	.50	7.61	.38
Average equivalent per adult male.....	7.99	.50	11.96	.73	14.83	.83	16.18	.75	11.47	.57
Cream (pints):										
Average per family.....	.....	3.86	.....	.93	.....	.02	5.69	1.37	4.73	1.14
Average per person.....	.....	.63	.....	.15	.....	.01	.002	.91	.22	.23
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.....	.96	.....	.23	.....	.01	.004	1.36	.33	.34

¹ Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Madisonville, La. ¹		Slidell, La. ¹		Beaumont, Tex. ¹		Houston, Tex. ¹		Orange, Tex. ¹		Buffalo, N. Y. ¹		Cleveland Ohio ¹	
27 families; 156 persons; 115.76 equiv- alent adult males.		50 families; 320 persons; 210.14 equiv- alent adult males.		50 families; 295 persons; 195.15 equiv- alent adult males.		91 families; 471 persons; 342.19 equiv- alent adult males.		43 families; 253 persons; 180.62 equiv- alent adult males.		204 families; 1,120 persons; 780.99 equiv- alent adult males.		203 families; 1,115 persons; 788.13 equiv- alent adult males.	
Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
185.04	\$41.08	194.92	\$45.33	194.06	\$51.66	229.00	\$55.76	230.95	\$56.06	245.89	\$63.87	259.70	\$69.43
32.03	7.11	30.46	7.08	32.89	8.76	44.24	10.77	39.25	9.53	44.79	11.63	47.28	12.64
43.16	9.58	46.38	10.79	49.72	13.24	60.90	14.83	54.98	13.35	64.23	16.68	66.89	17.88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.33	.35	16.32	4.02	10.51	2.87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.06	.19	2.97	.73	1.91	.52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.09	.27	.08	4.26	1.05	.74
61.19	14.60	31.64	8.73	43.24	13.97	45.92	13.15	28.00	9.46	59.68	18.40	79.23	24.39
10.59	2.53	4.94	1.36	7.33	2.37	8.87	2.54	4.76	1.61	10.87	3.35	14.42	4.44
14.27	3.40	7.53	2.08	11.08	3.58	12.21	3.50	6.67	2.25	15.59	4.81	20.41	6.23
101.70	32.65	106.60	31.59	89.12	31.30	88.01	29.44	152.03	51.41	80.48	24.63	68.41	24.77
17.60	5.65	16.66	4.94	15.11	5.31	17.00	5.69	25.84	8.74	14.66	4.49	12.46	4.51
23.72	7.61	25.36	7.52	22.83	8.02	23.41	7.83	36.19	12.24	21.02	6.43	17.62	6.33
.....	.....	.20	.07	1.16	.40	2.32	.71	.....	.....	19.00	5.42	17.75	4.80
.....	.....	.03	.01	.20	.07	.45	.14	.....	.....	3.46	.99	3.23	.87
.....	.....	.05	.02	.30	.10	.62	.19	.....	.....	4.96	1.42	4.57	1.24
42.74	9.86	24.36	6.00	27.26	7.18	31.34	8.53	28.18	7.03	19.67	5.98	22.43	6.91
7.40	1.71	3.81	.94	4.62	1.22	6.05	1.65	4.79	1.20	3.58	1.09	4.08	1.26
9.97	2.30	5.80	1.43	6.98	1.84	8.33	2.27	6.71	1.67	5.14	1.56	5.78	1.73
.....	10.82	.....	9.93	.....	9.30	.....	12.30	.....	15.86	.....	22.93	.....	25.03
.....	1.87	.....	1.55	.....	1.58	.....	2.38	.....	2.70	.....	4.18	.....	4.56
.....	2.52	.....	2.36	.....	2.38	.....	3.27	.....	3.78	.....	5.99	.....	6.45
.....	5.02	.....	3.03	.....	2.95	.....	7.72	.....	1.87	.....	8.00	.....	7.63
.....	.87	.....	.47	.....	.50	.....	1.49	.....	.32	.....	1.46	.....	1.40
.....	1.17	.....	.72	.....	.76	.....	2.05	.....	.45	.....	2.09	.....	1.93
.....	2.49	.....	3.47	.....	3.77	.....	3.97	.....	3.04	.....	5.46	.....	3.83
.....	.43	.....	.54	.....	.64	.....	.77	.....	.52	.....	.99	.....	.71
.....	.58	.....	.82	.....	.97	.....	1.06	.....	.72	.....	1.43	.....	1.00
77.37	28.11	59.54	23.48	72.90	30.05	88.63	35.03	82.45	31.85	80.92	36.20	73.59	32.71
13.39	4.86	9.30	3.67	12.36	5.09	17.12	6.77	14.01	5.41	14.74	6.59	13.40	5.96
18.05	6.56	14.17	5.59	18.68	7.70	23.57	9.31	19.63	7.58	21.14	9.46	18.95	8.43
179.30	18.71	213.72	21.10	205.26	23.58	274.29	32.46	103.37	11.50	313.95	38.69	356.50	44.06
31.03	3.24	33.39	3.30	34.79	4.00	52.99	6.27	17.57	1.95	57.18	7.05	64.90	8.02
41.82	4.36	50.85	5.02	52.59	6.04	72.94	8.63	24.61	2.74	82.01	10.11	91.82	11.35
.....	.....	22.80	1.14	78.14	4.83	120.45	6.57	51.77	2.71	8.43	.46	16.28	1.25
.....	.....	3.56	.18	13.24	.82	23.27	1.27	8.80	.46	1.53	.08	2.96	.23
.....	.....	5.42	.27	20.02	1.24	32.03	1.75	12.32	.65	2.20	.12	4.19	.32
.....	.....	.60	.24	1.82	.73	1.00	.45	.....	.....	.87	.25	1.23	.32
.....	.....	.09	.04	.31	.12	.19	.09	.....	.....	.16	.05	.22	.06
.....	.....	.14	.06	.47	.19	.27	.12	.....	.....	.23	.06	.32	.08

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Tampa, Fla. ¹		Pensacola, Fla. ¹		Mobile, Ala. ¹		Pascagoula, Miss. ¹		Moss Point, Miss. ¹	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Milk, condensed and evaporated (cans):										
Average per family.....	166.14	\$16.30	135.94	\$18.78	124.80	\$16.80	153.25	\$22.05	86.31	\$10.40
Average per person.....	34.03	3.34	22.20	3.07	20.49	2.76	24.64	3.55	17.26	2.08
Average equivalent per adult male.....	53.00	5.20	33.66	4.65	29.95	4.03	36.73	5.28	26.03	3.14
Butter and oleomargarine (pounds):										
Average per family.....	64.51	28.92	76.00	31.84	67.14	29.15	75.84	33.07	44.58	20.05
Average per person.....	13.21	5.92	12.41	5.20	11.02	4.79	12.20	5.32	8.92	4.01
Average equivalent per adult male.....	20.58	9.23	18.82	7.88	16.11	7.00	18.18	7.93	13.45	6.05
Lard and compounds (pounds):										
Average per family.....	111.55	28.21	125.83	29.01	127.98	29.16	124.09	28.15	120.77	27.33
Average per person.....	22.85	5.78	20.55	4.74	21.01	4.79	19.95	4.53	24.15	5.47
Average equivalent per adult male.....	35.59	9.00	31.15	7.18	30.72	7.00	29.74	6.74	36.43	8.24
Cheese, not fancy (pounds):										
Average per family.....	17.98	5.84	21.05	6.41	20.34	6.15	16.50	5.43	18.54	5.98
Average per person.....	3.68	1.20	3.44	1.05	3.34	1.01	2.65	.87	3.71	1.20
Average equivalent per adult male.....	5.74	1.86	5.21	1.59	4.88	1.48	3.95	1.30	5.59	1.80
Tea (pounds):										
Average per family.....	4.27	2.13	5.97	3.42	4.64	2.56	2.67	1.53	2.92	1.57
Average per person.....	.88	.44	.97	.56	.76	.42	.43	.25	.58	.31
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.36	.68	1.48	.85	1.11	.61	.64	.37	.88	.47
Coffee and substitutes (pounds):										
Average per family.....	40.82	11.57	64.85	16.60	77.52	18.33	85.88	20.19	70.73	16.28
Average per person.....	8.36	2.37	10.59	2.71	12.73	3.01	13.81	3.25	14.15	3.26
Average equivalent per adult male.....	13.02	3.69	16.05	4.11	18.61	4.40	20.58	4.84	21.33	4.91
Sugar (pounds):										
Average per family.....	160.12	15.50	220.28	20.26	209.41	19.19	264.31	24.50	222.38	19.81
Average per person.....	32.80	3.17	35.97	3.31	34.39	3.15	42.50	3.94	44.48	3.96
Average equivalent per adult male.....	51.08	4.94	54.54	5.02	50.26	4.61	63.34	5.87	67.08	5.98
Molasses and sirup (quarts):										
Average per family.....	10.32	.....	.....	9.05	.....	10.25	.....	8.60	.....	10.02
Average per person.....	2.11	.....	.....	1.48	.....	1.68	.....	1.38	.....	2.00
Average equivalent per adult male.....	3.29	.....	.....	2.24	.....	2.46	.....	2.06	.....	3.02
Flour, wheat (pounds):										
Average per family.....	437.14	30.66	487.22	34.39	476.19	32.99	578.38	40.12	519.58	35.49
Average per person.....	89.53	6.28	79.57	5.62	78.19	5.42	93.01	6.45	103.92	7.10
Average equivalent per adult male.....	139.45	9.78	120.63	8.51	114.29	7.92	138.61	9.61	156.72	10.70
Corn meal (pounds):										
Average per family.....	166.55	8.53	185.74	10.15	204.42	10.80	136.56	7.17	230.50	12.80
Average per person.....	34.11	1.75	30.33	1.66	33.57	1.77	21.96	1.15	46.10	2.56
Average equivalent per adult male.....	53.13	2.72	45.99	2.51	49.06	2.59	32.73	1.72	69.52	3.86
Bread (loaves):										
Average per family.....	205.63	20.20	366.80	24.01	493.45	32.48	608.84	34.67	111.96	7.81
Average per person.....	42.12	4.14	59.90	3.92	81.03	5.33	97.90	5.57	22.39	1.56
Average equivalent per adult male.....	65.60	6.45	90.81	5.94	118.44	7.80	145.91	8.31	33.77	2.36
Rolls (dozen):										
Average per family.....	4.98	.50	15.65	1.49	9.17	1.04	18.25	1.83	1.15	.17
Average per person.....	1.02	.10	2.56	.24	1.51	.17	2.93	.29	.23	.03
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.59	.16	3.87	.37	2.20	.25	4.37	.44	.35	.05
Rice (pounds):										
Average per family.....	157.09	14.39	130.75	11.78	122.41	11.43	125.00	11.90	128.23	11.31
Average per person.....	32.17	2.95	21.35	1.92	20.10	1.88	20.10	1.91	25.65	2.26
Average equivalent per adult males.....	50.11	4.59	32.37	2.92	29.38	2.74	29.96	2.85	38.68	3.41

¹ Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Madisonville, La. ¹		Slidell, La. ¹		Beaumont, Tex. ¹		Houston, Tex. ¹		Orange, Tex. ¹		Buffalo, N. Y. ¹		Cleveland, Ohio. ¹	
27 families; 153 persons; 115.76 equiv- alent adult males.		50 families; 320 persons; 210.14 equiv- alent adult males.		50 families; 295 persons; 195.15 equiv- alent adult males.		91 families; 471 persons; 342.19 equiv- alent adult males.		43 families; 253 persons; 180.62 equiv- alent adult males.		204 families; 1,120 persons; 780.99 equiv- alent adult males.		203 families; 1,115 persons; 788.13 equiv- alent adult males.	
Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
153.89	\$20.75	138.44	\$18.71	163.54	\$16.03	126.89	\$12.73	179.00	\$19.00	76.73	\$10.85	67.77	\$9.17
26.63	3.59	21.63	2.92	27.72	2.72	24.52	2.46	30.42	3.23	13.98	1.98	12.34	1.67
35.89	4.84	32.94	4.45	41.90	4.11	33.74	3.39	42.61	4.52	20.04	2.83	17.46	2.36
48.85	22.44	57.00	25.27	79.38	36.55	75.71	33.22	63.93	29.38	90.01	39.07	86.66	38.60
8.46	3.88	8.91	3.95	13.45	6.20	14.63	6.42	10.87	4.99	16.39	7.12	15.78	7.03
11.39	5.23	13.56	6.01	20.34	9.37	20.14	8.83	15.22	6.99	23.51	10.20	22.32	9.94
140.78	35.03	140.48	30.18	123.32	29.28	96.88	23.08	165.05	33.53	56.28	15.65	62.24	18.00
24.37	6.06	21.95	4.72	20.90	4.96	18.72	4.46	28.05	6.55	10.25	2.85	11.33	3.28
32.84	8.17	33.43	7.18	31.60	7.50	25.76	6.14	39.29	9.17	14.70	4.09	16.03	4.64
17.44	5.54	15.58	4.71	13.82	4.27	23.08	7.26	18.98	6.04	15.97	5.12	19.68	6.24
3.02	.96	2.43	.74	2.34	.72	4.46	1.40	3.23	1.03	2.91	.93	3.58	1.14
4.07	1.29	3.71	1.12	3.54	1.09	6.14	1.93	4.52	1.44	4.17	1.34	5.07	1.61
4.96	1.02	5.18	1.43	2.75	1.45	4.45	2.24	3.34	1.96	16.92	8.64	13.27	7.44
.86	.18	.81	.22	.47	.25	.86	.43	.57	.33	3.08	1.57	2.42	1.35
1.16	.24	1.23	.34	.70	.37	1.18	.60	.79	.47	4.42	2.26	3.42	1.92
133.78	19.04	77.70	17.99	64.92	16.33	50.63	13.55	61.42	16.16	48.41	13.60	51.70	14.77
23.15	3.30	12.14	2.81	11.00	2.77	9.78	2.62	10.44	2.75	8.82	2.48	9.41	2.69
31.20	4.44	18.49	4.28	16.63	4.18	13.46	3.60	14.62	3.85	12.64	3.55	13.32	3.80
227.74	20.62	242.84	21.58	224.02	19.16	205.19	18.44	252.12	22.97	179.03	16.42	193.95	17.74
39.42	3.57	37.94	3.37	37.97	3.25	39.64	3.56	42.85	3.90	32.61	2.99	35.31	3.23
53.12	4.81	57.78	5.13	57.40	4.91	54.57	4.90	60.02	5.47	46.77	4.29	49.96	4.57
.....	10.86	.....	10.30	.....	15.51	.....	8.96	.....	13.61	.....	3.59	.....	1.71
.....	1.88	.....	1.61	.....	2.63	.....	1.73	.....	2.31	.....	.65	.....	.31
.....	2.53	.....	2.45	.....	3.97	.....	2.38	.....	3.24	.....	.94	.....	.44
417.96	28.97	664.08	46.20	546.56	36.79	502.88	34.17	682.95	46.56	427.23	28.05	463.09	32.55
72.34	5.01	103.76	7.22	92.64	6.24	97.16	6.60	116.08	7.91	77.82	5.11	84.31	5.93
97.49	6.76	158.01	10.99	140.04	9.43	133.73	9.09	162.59	11.09	111.60	7.33	119.28	8.38
117.33	6.42	209.56	10.62	173.46	9.29	174.63	9.86	175.28	9.73	41.24	2.67	36.26	2.37
20.31	1.11	32.74	1.66	29.40	1.57	33.74	1.90	29.79	1.65	7.51	.49	6.60	.43
27.37	1.50	49.86	2.53	44.44	2.38	46.44	2.62	41.73	2.32	10.77	.70	9.34	.61
619.81	40.72	296.94	20.41	362.02	27.22	377.62	31.68	206.33	14.02	445.65	50.63	365.65	43.33
107.28	7.05	46.40	3.19	61.36	4.61	72.96	6.12	35.07	2.38	81.17	9.22	66.57	7.83
144.57	9.50	70.65	4.86	92.75	6.98	100.42	8.43	49.12	3.34	116.41	13.22	94.18	11.15
4.63	.48	3.34	.35	7.92	.79	2.80	.32	1.37	.14	37.57	5.10	24.44	3.34
.80	.08	.52	.05	1.34	.13	.54	.06	.23	.02	6.84	.93	4.45	.61
1.08	.11	.79	.08	2.03	.20	.75	.08	.33	.03	9.81	1.33	6.29	.86
211.22	17.74	211.48	17.57	164.14	14.13	75.65	6.84	148.51	12.72	51.60	5.21	50.23	5.01
36.39	3.07	33.04	2.75	27.82	2.40	14.62	1.32	25.24	2.16	9.40	.95	9.15	.91
49.27	4.14	50.32	4.18	42.05	3.62	20.12	1.82	35.36	3.03	13.48	1.36	12.94	1.29

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Tampa, Fla. ¹		Pensacola, Fla. ¹		Mobile, Ala. ¹		Pascagoula, Miss. ¹		Moss Point, Miss. ¹	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Macaroni and spaghetti:										
Average per family.....		\$4.15		\$6.34		\$6.06		\$5.83		\$6.47
Average per person.....		.85		1.04		.99		.94		1.29
Average equivalent per adult male.....		1.32		1.57		1.45		1.40		1.95
Cereals:										
Average per family.....		7.07		11.27		10.95		8.31		8.87
Average per person.....		1.45		1.84		1.80		1.34		1.77
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.25		2.79		2.63		1.99		2.67
Pies, cakes, crackers etc.:										
Average per family.....		5.97		4.11		4.93		3.54		3.12
Average per person.....		1.22		.67		.81		.57		.62
Average equivalent per adult male.....		1.91		1.02		1.18		.85		.94
Fruit, fresh:										
Average per family.....		16.54		17.45		13.22		20.71		16.49
Average per person.....		3.39		2.85		2.17		3.33		3.30
Average equivalent per adult male.....		5.28		4.32		3.17		4.96		4.97
Fruit, dried and canned:										
Average per family.....		6.16		9.14		6.72		10.40		9.51
Average per person.....		1.26		1.49		1.10		1.67		1.90
Average equivalent per adult male.....		1.96		2.26		1.61		2.49		2.87
Potatoes, Irish (pecks):										
Average per family.....	36.69	18.30	40.98	17.82	34.97	17.12	39.41	19.38	26.38	13.19
Average per person.....	7.51	3.75	6.69	2.91	5.74	2.81	6.34	3.12	5.28	2.64
Average equivalent per adult male.....	11.70	5.84	10.15	4.41	8.39	4.11	9.44	4.64	7.96	3.98
Beans and peas:										
Average per family.....		11.45		17.12		15.73		18.50		17.09
Average per person.....		2.35		2.80		2.58		2.98		3.42
Average equivalent per adult male.....		3.65		4.24		3.78		4.43		5.15
Other vegetables, fresh:										
Average per family.....		30.59		33.52		31.81		34.98		33.55
Average per person.....		6.27		5.47		5.22		5.63		6.71
Average equivalent per adult male.....		9.76		8.30		7.63		8.38		10.12
Other vegetables, canned or dry:										
Average per family.....		7.85		12.99		10.73		14.00		7.99
Average per person.....		1.61		2.12		1.76		2.25		1.60
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.50		3.22		2.58		3.36		2.41
Other food:										
Average per family.....		21.09		22.07		19.73		17.07		22.83
Average per person.....		4.32		3.60		3.24		2.75		4.57
Average equivalent per adult male.....		6.73		5.46		4.74		4.09		6.88
Ice:										
Average per family.....		10.44		8.57		7.03		7.62		3.43
Average per person.....		2.14		1.40		1.15		1.23		.69
Average equivalent per adult male.....		3.33		2.12		1.69		1.83		1.03
Lunches:										
Average per family.....		7.64		13.53		3.97		4.13		12.66
Average per person.....		1.57		2.21		.65		.66		2.53
Average equivalent per adult male.....		2.44		3.35		.95		.99		3.82
All food: ²										
Average per family.....		498.82		555.47		528.38		592.08		490.48
Average per person.....		102.17		90.72		86.76		95.21		98.10
Average equivalent per adult male.....		159.13		137.52		126.82		141.89		147.94

¹ Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Madisonville, La. ¹		Slidell, La. ¹		Beaumont, Tex. ¹		Houston, Tex. ¹		Orange, Tex. ¹		Buffalo, N. Y. ¹		Cleveland, Ohio. ¹	
27 families; 156 persons; 115.76 equivalent adult males.		50 families; 320 persons; 210.14 equivalent adult males.		50 families; 295 persons; 195.15 equivalent adult males.		91 families; 471 persons; 342.19 equivalent adult males.		43 families; 253 persons; 180.62 equivalent adult males.		204 families; 1,120 persons; 780.99 equivalent adult males.		203 families; 1,115 persons; 788.13 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....	\$6.27	.....	\$6.21	.....	\$7.30	.....	\$6.56	.....	\$5.51	.....	\$4.57	.....	\$2.70
.....	1.08	.....	.97	.....	1.24	.....	1.27	.....	.94	.....	.83	.....	.49
.....	1.46	.....	1.48	.....	1.87	.....	1.75	.....	1.31	.....	1.19	.....	.69
.....	9.34	.....	11.97	.....	7.32	.....	4.95	.....	5.41	.....	7.85	.....	6.45
.....	1.62	.....	1.87	.....	1.24	.....	.96	.....	.92	.....	1.43	.....	1.17
.....	5.18	.....	2.85	.....	1.88	.....	1.32	.....	1.29	.....	2.05	.....	1.66
.....	3.35	.....	5.17	.....	4.37	.....	8.50	.....	8.67	.....	10.70	.....	12.46
.....	.58	.....	.81	.....	.74	.....	1.64	.....	1.47	.....	1.95	.....	2.27
.....	.78	.....	1.23	.....	1.12	.....	2.26	.....	2.06	.....	2.79	.....	3.21
.....	12.62	.....	16.52	.....	21.34	.....	24.16	.....	21.26	.....	23.55	.....	26.77
.....	2.18	.....	2.58	.....	3.62	.....	4.67	.....	3.61	.....	4.39	.....	4.87
.....	2.94	.....	3.93	.....	5.47	.....	6.42	.....	5.06	.....	6.15	.....	6.90
.....	6.71	.....	6.08	.....	7.98	.....	8.91	.....	12.81	.....	3.32	.....	4.59
.....	1.16	.....	.95	.....	1.35	.....	1.72	.....	2.18	.....	.60	.....	.82
.....	1.56	.....	1.45	.....	2.04	.....	2.37	.....	3.05	.....	.87	.....	1.16
.....	33.22	.....	18.55	.....	20.33	.....	46.98	.....	23.38	.....	29.68	.....	30.07
.....	5.75	.....	2.90	.....	6.87	.....	9.08	.....	8.13	.....	5.41	.....	5.48
.....	7.75	.....	4.41	.....	5.21	.....	12.49	.....	11.39	.....	7.75	.....	7.75
.....	20.58	.....	26.77	.....	16.21	.....	14.34	.....	19.66	.....	7.98	.....	7.83
.....	3.56	.....	4.18	.....	2.75	.....	2.77	.....	3.34	.....	1.45	.....	1.43
.....	4.80	.....	6.37	.....	4.15	.....	3.81	.....	4.68	.....	2.08	.....	2.02
.....	27.50	.....	32.45	.....	36.40	.....	31.63	.....	26.11	.....	27.65	.....	28.40
.....	4.76	.....	5.07	.....	6.17	.....	6.11	.....	4.44	.....	5.04	.....	5.17
.....	6.41	.....	7.72	.....	9.33	.....	8.41	.....	6.22	.....	7.22	.....	7.32
.....	9.81	.....	9.59	.....	10.89	.....	13.05	.....	13.30	.....	7.41	.....	6.81
.....	1.70	.....	1.50	.....	1.84	.....	2.52	.....	2.26	.....	1.35	.....	1.24
.....	2.29	.....	2.28	.....	2.79	.....	3.47	.....	3.17	.....	1.93	.....	1.75
.....	15.18	.....	16.09	.....	20.52	.....	18.67	.....	21.47	.....	18.88	.....	19.11
.....	2.63	.....	2.51	.....	3.48	.....	3.61	.....	3.65	.....	3.44	.....	3.48
.....	3.54	.....	3.83	.....	5.26	.....	4.97	.....	5.11	.....	4.93	.....	4.92
.....	3.35	.....	5.58	.....	10.19	.....	11.30	.....	10.80	.....	4.66	.....	5.50
.....	.58	.....	.87	.....	1.73	.....	2.18	.....	1.84	.....	.85	.....	1.00
.....	.78	.....	1.33	.....	2.61	.....	3.01	.....	2.57	.....	1.22	.....	1.42
.....	14.86	.....	4.15	.....	4.94	.....	8.09	.....	3.50	.....	12.44	.....	9.78
.....	2.57	.....	.65	.....	.84	.....	1.56	.....	.59	.....	2.27	.....	1.78
.....	3.47	.....	.99	.....	1.27	.....	2.15	.....	.83	.....	3.25	.....	2.52
.....	539.07	.....	538.55	.....	574.32	.....	581.25	.....	593.83	.....	597.62	.....	608.76
.....	93.30	.....	84.15	.....	97.34	.....	112.30	.....	100.93	.....	108.85	.....	110.83
.....	125.73	.....	128.14	.....	147.15	.....	154.58	.....	141.37	.....	156.10	.....	156.80

² Figures for "All food" are obtained by division of the total amount rather than by addition of the average here shown

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Lorain, Ohio. ¹		Toledo, Ohio. ²		*Detroit, Mich. ²		Chicago, Ill. ²		Manitowoc, Wis. ²	
	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
Beef and veal, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	269.71	\$72.28	204.39	\$54.32	207.97	\$59.27	235.28	\$63.05	210.68	\$54.64
Average per person.....	49.08	13.15	38.25	10.17	36.77	10.48	43.46	11.65	38.46	9.97
Average equivalent per adult male.....	68.32	18.31	54.53	14.49	54.17	15.44	62.52	16.75	56.72	14.71
Beef, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	2.28	.67	1.88	.51	6.43	1.97	14.25	3.78	4.60	1.41
Average per person.....	.41	.12	.35	.10	1.14	.35	2.63	.70	.84	.26
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.58	.17	.50	.14	1.68	.51	3.79	1.00	1.24	.38
Pork, fresh (pounds):										
Average per family.....	105.07	31.28	117.20	34.22	111.39	35.29	80.63	24.25	108.04	30.92
Average per person.....	19.12	5.69	21.93	6.40	19.69	6.24	14.89	4.48	19.72	5.65
Average equivalent per adult male.....	26.62	7.92	31.27	9.13	29.01	9.19	21.43	6.44	29.09	8.33
Pork, salt (pounds):										
Average per family.....	56.59	20.55	85.89	30.44	58.71	21.58	56.23	21.71	46.43	16.17
Average per person.....	10.30	3.74	16.08	5.70	10.33	3.82	10.39	4.01	8.48	2.95
Average equivalent per adult male.....	14.33	5.21	22.92	8.12	15.29	5.62	14.94	5.77	12.50	4.35
Mutton (pounds):										
Average per family.....	7.23	1.91	4.50	1.29	13.09	3.68	26.66	7.22	5.77	1.61
Average per person.....	1.32	.35	.84	.24	2.31	.65	4.92	1.33	1.05	.29
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.83	.48	1.20	.34	3.41	.96	7.08	1.92	1.55	.43
Poultry (pounds):										
Average per family.....	20.61	6.60	22.55	7.13	22.55	7.16	24.53	7.70	26.71	8.27
Average per person.....	3.75	1.20	4.22	1.33	3.99	1.27	4.53	1.42	4.88	1.51
Average equivalent per adult male.....	5.22	1.67	6.02	1.90	5.87	1.86	6.52	2.05	7.19	2.23
Other meat:										
Average per family.....	28.62	.....	16.03	.....	17.40	.....	14.78	.....	23.97	.....
Average per person.....	5.21	.....	3.00	.....	3.08	.....	2.73	.....	4.38	.....
Average equivalent per adult male.....	7.25	.....	4.28	.....	4.53	.....	3.93	.....	6.45	.....
Fish:										
Average per family.....	5.54	.....	4.65	.....	9.23	.....	8.61	.....	5.33	.....
Average per person.....	1.01	.....	.87	.....	1.63	.....	1.59	.....	.97	.....
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.40	.....	1.24	.....	2.40	.....	2.29	.....	1.43	.....
Other sea food:										
Average per family.....	4.79	.....	5.53	.....	6.39	.....	4.24	.....	4.82	.....
Average per person.....	.87	.....	1.03	.....	1.13	.....	.78	.....	.88	.....
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.21	.....	1.47	.....	1.67	.....	1.13	.....	1.30	.....
Eggs (dozen):										
Average per family.....	81.46	36.21	84.34	37.01	91.82	40.38	93.80	41.50	96.95	37.53
Average per person.....	14.82	6.59	15.79	6.93	16.23	7.14	17.32	7.67	17.70	6.85
Average per equivalent adult male.....	20.64	9.17	22.50	9.87	23.92	10.52	24.92	11.03	26.10	10.10
Milk, sweet (quarts):										
Average per family.....	314.38	37.56	317.69	36.16	324.28	40.71	364.83	42.16	412.27	39.31
Average per person.....	57.21	6.84	59.46	6.77	57.33	7.20	67.39	7.79	75.27	7.18
Average equivalent per adult male.....	79.64	9.52	84.76	9.65	84.46	10.60	96.95	11.20	111.00	10.59
Buttermilk (quarts):										
Average per family.....	10.31	.57	33.22	2.13	14.99	1.26	6.95	.59	11.12	.68
Average per person.....	1.88	.10	6.22	.40	2.65	.22	1.28	.11	2.03	.12
Average equivalent per adult male.....	2.61	.14	8.86	.57	3.90	.33	1.85	.16	2.99	.18
Cream (pints):										
Average per family.....	.95	.25	2.17	.50	2.12	.57	2.04	.61	6.62	1.70
Average per person.....	.17	.05	.41	.09	.37	.10	.38	.11	1.21	.31
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.24	.06	.58	.13	.55	.15	.54	.16	1.78	.46

¹ Year ending Dec. 31, 1917² Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Superior, Wis. ²		Seattle, Wash. ³		Tacoma, Wash. ³		Portland, Oreg. ³		San Francisco, Cal. ³		Los Angeles, Cal. ³	
109 families; 550 persons; 367.88 equiv- alent adult males.		208 families; 985 persons; 671.05 equiv- alent adult males.		103 families; 477 persons; 347.51 equiv- alent adult males.		164 families; 761 persons; 522.78 equiv- alent adult males.		286 families; 1,368 persons; 974.61 equiv- alent adult males.		157 families; 680 persons; 493.58 equiv- alent adult males.	
Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
185.42	\$48.61	220.90	\$59.13	194.63	\$53.29	204.98	\$52.31	224.74	\$60.84	127.98	\$51.84
36.75	9.63	46.65	12.49	42.03	11.51	44.17	11.27	46.98	12.72	29.55	11.97
54.94	14.40	68.47	18.33	57.69	15.80	64.30	16.41	65.95	17.85	40.71	16.49
3.74	1.33	3.50	1.16	3.31	.90	1.96	.63	19.19	4.91	5.64	1.80
.74	.26	.74	.25	.71	.19	.42	.14	4.01	1.03	1.30	.41
1.11	.39	1.09	.36	.98	.27	.62	.20	5.63	1.44	1.79	.57
98.50	28.95	44.52	14.82	42.11	14.36	30.82	9.78	28.76	9.79	23.79	7.96
19.52	5.74	9.40	3.13	9.09	3.10	6.64	2.11	6.01	2.05	5.49	1.84
29.19	8.58	13.80	4.59	12.48	4.26	9.67	3.07	8.44	2.87	7.57	2.53
57.33	19.34	44.48	17.75	48.95	20.23	42.98	15.53	38.15	15.16	36.32	17.08
11.36	3.83	9.39	3.75	10.57	4.37	9.26	3.35	7.98	3.17	8.39	3.91
16.99	5.73	13.79	5.50	14.51	6.00	13.48	4.87	11.20	4.45	11.55	5.43
6.63	1.79	35.79	10.56	27.07	7.4	13.62	3.91	68.03	20.13	24.77	7.23
1.31	.35	7.56	2.23	5.84	1.69	2.93	.84	14.22	4.21	5.72	1.63
1.97	.53	11.09	3.27	8.02	2.32	4.27	1.23	19.96	5.91	7.88	2.32
21.53	6.22	20.42	6.45	17.90	6.05	17.37	5.28	18.57	6.04	9.71	3.11
4.27	1.23	4.31	1.36	3.87	1.31	3.74	1.14	3.88	1.26	2.24	.72
6.38	1.84	6.33	2.00	5.31	1.79	5.45	1.66	5.45	1.77	3.09	.99
.....	14.93	.....	11.99	.....	7.42	.....	8.47	.....	9.50	.....	9.59
.....	2.96	.....	2.53	.....	1.60	.....	1.83	.....	1.99	.....	2.21
.....	4.42	.....	3.72	.....	2.20	.....	2.66	.....	2.79	.....	3.04
.....	8.31	.....	13.64	.....	14.38	.....	10.79	.....	13.54	.....	10.81
.....	1.65	.....	2.85	.....	3.11	.....	2.33	.....	2.83	.....	2.50
.....	2.46	.....	4.23	.....	4.26	.....	3.38	.....	3.97	.....	3.44
.....	5.28	.....	4.22	.....	2.65	.....	2.03	.....	1.96	.....	1.92
.....	1.05	.....	.89	.....	.57	.....	.44	.....	.41	.....	.44
.....	1.56	.....	1.31	.....	.79	.....	.64	.....	.58	.....	.61
103.81	43.05	99.44	47.10	105.75	50.84	101.20	45.48	99.06	46.31	83.13	39.66
20.57	8.53	21.00	9.95	22.83	10.98	21.81	9.80	20.71	9.68	19.19	9.16
30.76	12.75	30.82	14.60	31.34	15.07	31.75	14.27	29.07	13.59	26.44	12.61
380.90	40.40	371.43	41.93	399.53	46.04	421.02	47.72	335.80	39.95	211.75	28.92
75.49	8.01	78.43	8.85	86.27	9.94	90.73	10.28	70.20	8.35	48.89	6.68
112.86	11.97	115.13	13.00	118.42	13.65	132.08	14.97	98.54	11.72	67.35	9.20
43.41	2.22	64.17	2.83	89.39	4.32	38.38	1.74	11.50	.60	13.92	1.40
8.60	.44	13.55	.60	19.30	.93	8.27	.37	2.40	.12	3.21	.32
12.86	.66	19.89	.88	26.49	1.28	12.04	.55	3.38	.18	4.43	.45
5.35	1.39	9.77	2.92	3.48	3.48	6.00	1.37	5.46	1.68	.76	.24
1.06	.27	2.06	.62	.75	.75	1.29	.30	1.14	.35	.18	.06
1.58	.41	3.03	.91	1.03	1.03	1.88	.43	1.60	.49	.24	.08

³ Year ending May 31, 1913.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Lorain, Ohio. ¹		Toledo, Ohio. ²		Detroit, Mich. ²		Chicago, Ill. ²		Manitowoc, Wis. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Milk, condensed and evaporated (cans):										
Average per family	65.36	\$8.81	78.68	\$8.70	73.09	\$10.30	80.80	\$9.73	14.47	\$1.88
Average per person	11.89	1.60	14.73	1.63	12.92	1.82	14.92	1.80	2.64	.34
Average equivalent per adult male	16.56	2.23	20.99	2.32	19.04	2.68	21.47	2.59	3.90	.51
Butter and oleomargarine (pounds):										
Average per family	110.61	43.78	110.50	45.05	120.50	51.98	111.36	48.04	116.06	48.79
Average per person	20.13	7.97	20.68	8.43	21.30	9.19	20.57	8.87	21.19	8.91
Average equivalent per adult male	28.02	11.09	29.48	12.02	31.39	13.54	29.59	12.77	31.25	13.14
Lard and compounds (pounds):										
Average per family	80.56	23.84	84.35	24.59	71.11	21.47	52.34	15.24	97.08	28.71
Average per person	14.66	4.34	15.79	4.60	12.57	3.80	9.67	2.81	17.72	5.24
Average equivalent per adult male	20.41	6.04	22.51	6.56	18.52	5.59	13.91	4.05	26.14	7.73
Cheese, not fancy (pounds):										
Average per family	17.14	5.41	16.81	5.16	19.29	6.16	17.79	5.58	15.31	4.61
Average per person	3.12	.98	3.15	.97	3.41	1.09	3.29	1.03	2.79	.84
Average equivalent per adult male	4.34	1.37	4.49	1.38	5.02	1.60	4.73	1.48	4.12	1.24
Tea (pounds):										
Average per family	11.69	6.73	9.84	5.40	17.91	9.48	31.40	6.75	3.96	2.20
Average per person	2.13	1.23	1.84	1.01	3.17	1.68	5.80	1.25	.72	.40
Average equivalent per adult male	2.96	1.71	2.62	1.44	4.66	2.47	8.35	1.79	1.07	.59
Coffee and substitutes (pounds):										
Average per family	48.14	14.59	50.06	14.13	48.74	14.38	56.92	16.38	60.31	16.86
Average per person	8.76	2.65	9.37	2.64	8.62	2.54	10.51	3.03	11.01	3.08
Average equivalent per adult male	12.19	3.70	13.36	3.77	12.69	3.75	15.12	4.35	16.24	4.54
Sugar (pounds):										
Average per family	218.82	19.79	175.54	15.88	196.09	17.71	187.48	16.76	177.89	15.89
Average per person	39.82	3.60	32.85	2.97	34.67	3.13	34.63	3.10	32.48	2.90
Average equivalent per adult male	55.43	5.01	46.83	4.24	51.07	4.61	49.82	4.45	47.90	4.28
Molasses and sirup (quarts):										
Average per family		1.90		3.35		2.39		2.01		2.51
Average per person .....		.35		.63		.42		.37		.46
Average equivalent per adult male .....		.48		.89		.62		.53		.68
Flour (wheat) (pounds):										
Average per family	509.62	35.36	323.86	21.95	367.60	26.21	381.06	26.38	565.26	37.68
Average per person	92.74	6.44	60.61	4.11	64.99	4.63	70.38	4.87	103.20	6.88
Average equivalent per adult male	129.10	8.96	86.41	5.86	95.75	6.83	101.26	7.01	152.19	10.14
Corn meal (pounds):										
Average per family	42.81	2.89	33.52	2.11	34.11	2.33	29.98	1.95	24.28	1.65
Average per person	7.79	.53	6.27	.39	6.03	.41	5.54	.36	4.43	.30
Average equivalent per adult male	10.84	.73	8.94	.56	8.89	.61	7.97	.52	6.54	.44
Bread (loaves):										
Average per family	275.98	35.18	478.93	59.26	445.19	56.66	362.30	43.61	113.18	11.70
Average per person	50.22	6.40	89.64	11.09	78.71	10.62	66.92	8.05	20.66	2.14
Average equivalent per adult male	69.91	8.91	127.78	15.81	115.96	14.76	96.28	11.59	30.47	3.15
Rolls (dozen):										
Average per family	10.72	1.44	6.56	.96	5.11	.74	57.06	8.66	20.99	2.84
Average per person	1.95	.26	1.23	.18	.90	.13	10.54	1.60	3.83	.52
Average equivalent per adult male	2.72	.37	1.75	.26	1.33	.19	15.16	2.30	5.65	.76
Rice (pounds):										
Average per family	51.14	5.03	42.48	4.40	.49	5.10	49.85	5.21	48.08	4.94
Average per person	9.31	.92	7.95	.82	.09	.90	9.21	.96	8.78	.90
Average equivalent per adult male	12.95	1.28	11.33	1.17	.13	1.33	13.25	1.38	12.95	1.33

¹ Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.² Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Concluded.

Superior, Wis. ²		Seattle, Wash. ³		Tacoma, Wash. ³		Portland, Oreg. ³		San Francisco, Cal. ³		Los Angeles, Cal. ³	
109 families; 550 persons; 367.88 equiv- alent adult males.		208 families; 985 persons; 671.05 equiv- alent adult males.		103 families; 477 persons; 347.51 equiv- alent adult males.		164 families; 761 persons; 522.78 equiv- alent adult males.		286 families; 1,368 persons; 374.61 equiv- alent adult males.		157 families; 680 persons; 493.58 equiv- alent adult males.	
Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
38.03 7.54	\$9.12 1.81	124.82 26.36	\$13.84 2.92	121.16 26.16	\$13.75 2.97	69.27 14.93	\$8.20 1.77	101.30 21.18	\$11.49 2.40	131.36 30.33	\$15.10 3.49
11.27	2.70	38.69	4.29	35.91	4.07	21.73	2.57	29.73	3.37	41.78	4.80
121.24 24.03	53.15 10.53	106.06 22.40	51.09 10.79	118.57 25.60	59.05 12.75	94.25 20.31	45.90 9.89	90.09 18.83	42.62 8.91	62.20 21.29	42.69 9.85
35.92	15.75	32.87	15.83	35.14	17.50	29.57	14.40	26.44	12.51	29.33	13.58
55.08 10.92	16.25 3.22	51.97 10.97	15.42 3.26	50.75 10.96	14.87 3.21	53.76 11.59	15.91 3.43	33.81 7.07	10.29 2.15	50.39 11.64	15.10 3.49
16.32	4.81	16.11	4.78	15.04	4.41	16.87	4.99	9.92	3.02	16.03	4.80
18.53 3.67	5.68 1.13	25.51 5.39	7.77 1.64	26.60 5.74	8.00 1.73	20.53 4.42	6.38 1.38	21.90 4.58	6.81 1.42	24.88 5.74	8.17 1.89
5.49	1.68	7.91	2.41	7.88	2.37	6.44	2.00	6.43	2.00	7.91	2.60
9.14 1.81	4.91 .97	7.31 1.54	4.22 .89	5.38 1.16	3.08 .66	4.51 .97	2.59 .56	10.05 2.10	5.44 1.14	5.47 1.26	3.35 .77
2.71	1.45	2.27	1.31	1.59	.91	1.41	.81	2.95	1.60	1.74	1.07
48.04 9.52	14.65 2.90	45.21 9.55	15.01 3.17	39.25 8.48	13.31 2.87	35.80 7.71	11.97 2.58	40.38 8.44	13.02 2.72	38.04 8.78	12.23 2.82
14.23	4.34	14.01	4.65	11.63	3.94	11.23	3.75	11.85	3.82	12.10	3.89
188.37 37.33	17.15 3.40	237.38 50.13	20.26 4.28	261.16 56.39	22.35 4.83	195.81 42.20	17.39 3.75	175.60 36.71	15.57 3.26	162.74 37.57	14.22 3.28
55.81	5.08	73.58	6.28	77.40	6.63	61.43	5.46	51.53	4.57	51.76	4.52
.....	2.90	.....	3.09	.....	3.34	.....	3.59	.....	2.23	.....	3.01
.....	.57	.....	.65	.....	.72	.....	.77	.....	.47	.....	.69
.....	.86	.....	.96	.....	.99	.....	1.13	.....	.65	.....	.96
306.05 60.65	31.90 6.32	344.55 72.76	19.69 4.16	4.22 .91	23.27 5.02	334.79 72.15	19.35 4.17	139.50 29.16	8.65 1.81	165.76 38.27	10.65 2.46
90.68	9.45	106.80	6.10	1.25	6.90	195.03	6.07	40.94	2.54	52.73	3.39
21.11 4.18	1.36 .27	48.09 10.15	3.42 .72	53.96 11.65	3.92 .85	40.41 8.71	2.86 .62	35.13 7.35	2.48 .52	48.13 11.11	3.44 .79
6.25	.40	14.90	1.06	15.99	1.16	12.68	.90	10.31	.73	15.31	1.09
182.46 36.16	18.62 3.69	256.98 54.26	27.93 5.88	131.50 28.39	15.74 3.40	291.96 62.92	30.75 6.63	574.33 120.07	57.70 12.06	412.83 95.32	48.83 11.27
54.06	5.52	79.65	8.63	38.97	4.67	91.59	9.65	168.54	16.93	131.32	15.53
12.50 2.48	1.62 .32	10.05 2.12	1.42 .30	14.77 3.19	2.36 .51	2.88 .62	.41 .09	8.92 1.87	1.32 .28	3.48 .80	.48 .11
3.70	.48	3.12	.44	4.38	.70	.90	.13	2.62	.39	1.11	.15
39.03 7.73	3.99 .79	48.33 10.21	5.17 1.09	42.86 9.26	4.72 1.02	42.29 9.11	4.59 .99	59.21 12.38	5.87 1.23	36.41 8.41	3.60 .83
11.56	1.18	14.98	1.60	12.70	1.40	13.27	1.44	17.37	1.72	11.58	1.15

²Year ending May 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Concluded.

Superior, Wis. ¹		Seattle, Wash. ²		Tacoma, Wash. ¹		Portland, Oreg. ³		San Francisco, Cal. ³		Los Angeles, Cal. ²	
109 families; 550 persons; 367.88 equiv- alent adult males.		208 families; 985 persons; 671.05 equiv- alent adult males.		103 families; 477 persons; 347.51 equiv- alent adult males.		164 families; 761 persons; 522.78 equiv- alent adult males.		286 families; 1,368 persons; 974.61 equiv- alent adult males.		157 families; 680 persons; 493.58 equiv- alent adult males.	
Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.	Quan- tity.	Cost.
.....	\$3.62	.....	\$4.03	.....	\$3.63	.....	\$3.41	.....	\$6.59	.....	\$4.51
.....	.72	.....	.85	.....	.78	.....	.74	.....	1.38	.....	1.04
.....	1.07	.....	1.25	.....	1.08	.....	1.07	.....	1.94	.....	1.44
.....	7.05	.....	10.23	.....	8.43	.....	8.94	.....	7.48	.....	7.42
.....	1.40	.....	2.16	.....	1.82	.....	1.93	.....	1.56	.....	1.71
.....	2.09	.....	3.17	.....	2.50	.....	2.80	.....	2.19	.....	2.36
.....	8.45	.....	.93	.....	4.72	.....	8.17	.....	11.72	.....	8.82
.....	1.68	.....	1.67	.....	1.02	.....	1.76	.....	2.45	.....	2.04
.....	2.50	.....	2.46	.....	1.40	.....	2.56	.....	3.44	.....	2.81
.....	24.63	.....	27.90	.....	28.80	.....	29.04	.....	30.48	.....	31.18
.....	4.88	.....	5.89	.....	6.22	.....	6.26	.....	6.37	.....	7.20
.....	7.30	.....	8.65	.....	8.54	.....	9.11	.....	8.94	.....	9.92
.....	6.47	.....	5.23	.....	5.07	.....	4.22	.....	4.12	.....	3.74
.....	1.28	.....	1.10	.....	1.09	.....	.91	.....	.86	.....	.86
.....	1.92	.....	1.62	.....	1.50	.....	1.32	.....	1.21	.....	1.19
77.19	31.45	53.24	16.60	57.44	16.45	57.13	13.09	49.80	17.79	44.90	15.45
15.30	6.23	11.24	3.51	12.40	3.55	12.31	2.82	10.41	3.72	10.37	3.57
22.87	9.32	16.50	5.15	17.02	4.88	17.92	4.11	14.61	5.22	14.28	4.91
.....	4.02	.....	5.75	.....	4.34	.....	4.64	.....	6.53	.....	6.43
.....	.80	.....	1.21	.....	.94	.....	1.00	.....	1.36	.....	1.49
.....	1.19	.....	1.78	.....	1.29	.....	1.46	.....	1.92	.....	2.05
.....	24.53	.....	33.26	.....	24.67	.....	29.81	.....	32.56	.....	35.44
.....	4.86	.....	7.62	.....	5.33	.....	6.42	.....	6.81	.....	8.18
.....	7.27	.....	10.31	.....	7.31	.....	9.35	.....	9.55	.....	11.27
.....	9.76	.....	9.25	.....	9.15	.....	6.03	.....	4.85	.....	4.68
.....	1.94	.....	1.95	.....	1.98	.....	1.30	.....	1.01	.....	1.08
.....	2.89	.....	2.87	.....	2.71	.....	1.89	.....	1.42	.....	1.49
.....	20.64	.....	21.97	.....	18.94	.....	22.61	.....	23.98	.....	20.57
.....	4.09	.....	4.64	.....	4.09	.....	4.87	.....	5.01	.....	4.75
.....	6.12	.....	6.81	.....	5.61	.....	7.09	.....	7.04	.....	6.54
.....	.67	.....	1.09	.....	.44	.....	.37	.....	.27	.....	4.09
.....	.13	.....	.23	.....	.09	.....	.08	.....	.06	.....	.94
.....	.20	.....	.34	.....	.13	.....	.12	.....	.08	.....	1.30
.....	4.25	.....	10.41	.....	8.35	.....	13.39	.....	17.73	.....	10.65
.....	.84	.....	2.20	.....	1.80	.....	2.89	.....	3.71	.....	2.46
.....	1.26	.....	3.23	.....	2.48	.....	4.20	.....	5.20	.....	3.39
.....	548.66	.....	576.38	.....	552.56	.....	518.65	.....	578.00	.....	515.44
.....	108.73	.....	121.71	.....	119.32	.....	111.77	.....	120.84	.....	119.01
.....	162.56	.....	178.66	.....	163.77	.....	162.70	.....	169.62	.....	163.95

¹Figures for "All Food" are obtained by division of the total amount rather than by addition of the average here shown.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
COLORED FAMILIES.

Article	Newport News, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Beef and veal, fresh (pounds):								
Average per family.....	113.80	\$28.82	117.43	\$28.43	117.33	\$28.45	84.37	\$21.09
Average per person.....	22.61	5.73	29.36	7.11	23.16	5.61	17.52	4.38
Average equivalent per adult male.....	31.78	8.05	39.04	9.45	32.87	7.97	24.28	6.07
Beef, salt (pounds):								
Average per family.....	5.33	3.33	5.57	1.86	-----	-----	3.52	.74
Average per person.....	1.06	.66	1.39	.46	-----	-----	.73	.15
Average equivalent per adult male.....	1.49	.93	1.85	.62	-----	-----	1.01	.21
Pork, fresh (pounds):								
Average per family.....	68.27	22.89	59.50	16.68	64.60	19.39	64.89	18.96
Average per person.....	13.56	4.55	14.88	4.17	12.75	3.83	13.48	3.94
Average equivalent per adult male.....	19.06	6.39	19.78	5.54	18.10	5.43	18.67	5.46
Pork, salt (pounds):								
Average per family.....	121.63	42.35	136.43	34.73	108.53	32.58	137.44	40.02
Average per person.....	24.17	8.41	34.11	8.68	21.42	6.43	28.55	8.31
Average equivalent per adult male.....	33.96	11.82	45.36	11.55	30.40	9.13	39.55	11.51
Mutton (pounds):								
Average per family.....	2.03	.90	1.71	.51	.87	.25	-----	-----
Average per person.....	.40	.18	.43	.13	.17	.05	-----	-----
Average equivalent per adult male.....	.57	.25	.57	.17	.24	.07	-----	-----
Poultry (pounds):								
Average per family.....	39.93	13.44	16.21	4.22	10.73	3.02	20.93	6.21
Average per person.....	7.93	2.67	4.05	1.05	2.12	.60	4.35	1.29
Average equivalent per adult male.....	11.15	3.75	5.39	1.40	3.01	.84	6.02	1.79
Other meat:								
Average per family.....	-----	16.80	-----	13.16	-----	11.87	-----	12.13
Average per person.....	-----	3.34	-----	3.29	-----	2.34	-----	2.52
Average equivalent per adult male.....	-----	4.69	-----	4.38	-----	3.32	-----	3.49
Fish:								
Average per family.....	-----	13.49	-----	9.86	-----	14.05	-----	12.36
Average per person.....	-----	2.68	-----	2.46	-----	2.77	-----	2.57
Average equivalent per adult male.....	-----	3.77	-----	3.28	-----	3.94	-----	3.56
Other sea food:								
Average per family.....	-----	3.89	-----	1.29	-----	1.84	-----	1.06
Average per person.....	-----	.77	-----	.32	-----	.36	-----	.22
Average equivalent per adult male.....	-----	1.09	-----	.43	-----	.51	-----	.31
Eggs (dozen):								
Average per family.....	49.57	23.01	27.43	10.88	23.73	10.48	18.26	8.34
Average per person.....	9.85	4.57	6.86	2.72	4.68	2.07	3.79	1.73
Average equivalent per adult male.....	13.84	6.43	9.12	3.62	6.65	2.93	5.25	2.40
Milk, sweet (quarts):								
Average per family.....	48.73	8.77	28.79	3.57	32.07	4.54	73.22	8.96
Average per person.....	9.68	1.74	7.20	.89	6.33	.90	15.21	1.86
Average equivalent per adult male.....	13.61	2.45	9.57	1.19	8.98	1.27	21.07	2.58
Buttermilk (quarts):								
Average per family.....	8.10	.64	1.71	.17	50.73	5.10	50.48	3.93
Average per person.....	1.61	.13	.43	.04	10.01	1.01	10.48	.82
Average equivalent per adult male.....	2.26	.18	.57	.06	14.21	1.43	14.52	1.13
Milk, condensed and evaporated (cans):								
Average per family.....	88.77	13.41	79.93	11.52	65.13	8.71	95.00	10.69
Average per person.....	17.64	2.66	19.98	2.88	12.86	1.72	19.73	2.22
Average equivalent per adult male.....	24.79	3.74	26.57	3.83	18.24	2.44	27.33	3.08

¹Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

COLORED FAMILIES.

Tampa, Fla. ²		Pensacola, Fla. ²		Mobile, Ala. ²		Pascagoula, Miss. ²		Madisonville, La. ²	
28 families; 150 persons; 110.29 equivalent adult males.		27 families; 147 persons; 106.86 equivalent adult males.		33 families; 176 persons; 120.96 equivalent adult males		19 families; 106 persons; 70.71 equivalent adult males.		26 families; 162 persons; 109.28 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
96.71	\$23.72	112.11	\$25.55	115.67	\$25.99	25.16	\$30.15	160.00	\$37.30
18.05	4.43	20.59	4.09	21.69	4.87	4.51	5.40	25.68	5.99
24.55	6.02	28.33	6.46	31.56	7.09	6.76	8.10	38.07	8.87
1.86	.37	.07	.03						
.35	.07	.01	.01						
.47	.09	.02	.01						
73.16	19.92	51.70	14.10	52.91	14.53	40.42	12.26	27.96	6.97
13.66	3.72	9.50	2.59	9.92	2.72	7.25	2.20	4.49	1.12
18.57	5.06	13.06	3.56	14.43	3.96	10.86	3.29	6.65	1.66
143.29	38.33	110.70	32.38	11.03	33.85	77.84	24.74	114.23	34.46
26.75	7.16	20.33	5.95	2.07	6.35	13.95	4.43	18.33	5.53
36.38	9.73	27.97	8.18	3.01	9.24	20.92	6.65	27.18	8.20
		.37	.11	3.48	.87				
		.07	.02	.65	.16				
		.09	.03	.95	.24				
-21.89	5.81	26.59	6.73	11.24	3.21	22.21	5.91	32.38	7.09
4.09	1.08	4.88	1.24	2.11	.60	3.98	1.06	5.20	1.14
5.56	1.47	6.72	1.70	3.07	.88	5.97	1.59	7.70	1.69
	8.47		11.17		11.29		8.22		8.57
	1.58		2.05		2.12		1.47		1.38
	2.15		2.82		3.08		2.21		2.04
	11.43		14.15		4.64		11.13		5.09
	2.13		2.60		.87		1.99		.82
	2.90		3.58		1.27		2.99		1.21
	1.19		2.39		2.49		6.02		2.97
	.20		.44		.47		1.08		.48
	.28		.60		.68		1.62		.71
43.79	18.58	39.93	14.68	27.12	10.57	29.26	11.28	34.85	13.54
8.17	3.47	7.33	2.70	5.09	1.98	5.25	2.02	5.59	2.17
11.12	4.72	10.09	3.71	7.40	2.88	7.86	3.03	8.29	3.22
70.68	7.40	16.85	1.66	46.82	4.97	25.37	2.77	78.85	8.33
13.19	1.38	3.10	.30	8.78	.93	4.55	.50	12.65	1.34
17.94	1.88	4.26	.42	12.77	1.36	6.82	.75	18.76	1.98
33.11	2.20	7.70	.45	22.12	1.16	36.26	1.81	4.69	.26
6.18	.41	1.41	.08	4.15	.22	6.50	.33	.75	.04
8.41	.56	1.95	.11	6.04	.32	9.74	.49	1.12	.06
78.18	7.86	75.30	10.60	61.79	8.39	86.16	12.77	97.50	14.27
14.59	1.47	13.83	1.95	11.59	1.57	15.44	2.29	15.65	2.29
19.85	2.00	19.02	2.68	16.86	2.29	23.15	3.43	23.20	3.39

²Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
COLORED FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Newport News, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Butter and oleomargarine (pounds):								
Average per family.....	39.10	\$18.97	21.13	\$10.84	30.00	\$14.36	39.04	\$16.56
Average per person.....	7.77	3.77	5.28	2.71	5.92	2.83	8.11	3.44
Average equivalent per adult male.....	10.92	5.30	7.02	3.00	8.40	4.02	11.23	4.77
Lard and compounds (pounds):								
Average per family.....	125.53	34.54	113.29	26.41	118.83	30.40	93.48	23.12
Average per person.....	24.94	6.86	28.32	6.60	23.45	6.00	19.42	4.80
Average equivalent per adult male.....	35.05	9.64	37.66	8.78	33.29	8.52	26.90	6.65
Cheese, not fancy (pounds):								
Average per family.....	18.00	6.58	5.48	2.07	8.00	2.74	5.61	1.64
Average per person.....	3.58	1.31	1.37	.52	1.58	.54	1.17	.34
Average equivalent per adult male.....	5.03	1.84	1.82	.69	2.24	.77	1.61	.47
Tea (pounds):								
Average per family.....	7.50	3.93	9.74	4.85	3.32	1.98	4.30	2.17
Average per person.....	1.49	.78	2.43	1.21	.66	.39	.89	.45
Average equivalent per adult male.....	2.09	1.10	3.24	1.61	.93	.55	1.24	.62
Coffee and substitutes (pounds):								
Average per family.....	24.27	6.76	30.64	8.75	35.60	10.06	21.44	6.20
Average per person.....	4.82	1.34	7.66	2.19	7.03	1.99	4.45	1.29
Average equivalent per adult male.....	6.78	1.89	10.19	2.91	9.97	2.82	6.17	1.78
Sugar (pounds):								
Average per family.....	157.40	15.62	158.36	15.34	156.00	15.60	149.15	14.69
Average per person.....	31.27	3.10	39.59	3.83	30.79	3.08	30.98	3.05
Average equivalent per adult male.....	43.95	4.36	52.65	5.10	43.70	4.37	42.91	4.23
Molasses and sirup (quarts):								
Average per family.....		4.05		9.01		13.81		6.79
Average per person.....		.81		2.25		2.73		1.41
Average equivalent per adult male.....		1.13		2.99		3.87		1.96
Flour, wheat (pounds):								
Average per family.....	605.63	43.87	466.07	33.14	426.07	31.23	438.30	31.24
Average per person.....	120.32	8.72	116.52	8.29	84.09	6.16	91.03	6.49
Average equivalent per adult male.....	169.11	12.25	154.95	11.02	119.35	8.75	126.11	8.99
Corn meal (pounds):								
Average per family.....	271.53	17.70	223.57	11.85	275.07	16.34	205.15	12.37
Average per person.....	53.95	3.52	55.89	2.96	54.29	3.23	42.61	2.57
Average equivalent per adult male.....	75.82	4.94	74.33	3.94	77.05	4.58	59.03	3.56
Bread (loaves):								
Average per family.....	104.23	9.03	32.29	2.75	42.80	4.45	100.33	9.92
Average per person.....	20.71	1.79	8.07	.69	8.45	.88	20.84	2.06
Average equivalent per adult male.....	29.10	2.52	10.73	.91	11.99	1.25	28.87	2.85
Rolls (dozen):								
Average per family.....					15.67	2.05	2.31	.23
Average per person.....					3.09	.41	.48	.05
Average equivalent per adult male.....					4.39	.58	.67	.07
Rice (pounds):								
Average per family.....	47.87	5.10	226.21	22.47	190.67	18.39	193.85	18.39
Average per person.....	9.51	1.01	56.55	5.62	37.03	3.63	40.26	3.82
Average equivalent per adult male.....	13.37	1.42	75.21	7.47	53.41	5.15	55.78	5.29
Macaroni and spaghetti:								
Average per family.....		2.22		1.57		2.81		2.54
Average per person.....		.44		.39		.55		.53
Average equivalent per adult male.....		.62		.52		.79		.73

¹Year ending Mar. 31, 1918.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

COLORED FAMILIES—Continued.

Tampa, Fla. ¹		Pensacola, Fla. ²		Mobile, Ala. ²		Pascagoula, Miss. ²		Madisonville, La. ²	
28 families; 150 persons; 110.29 equivalent adult males.		27 families; 147 persons; 106.86 equivalent adult males.		33 families; 176 persons; 120.96 equivalent adult males.		15 families; 106 persons; 70.71 equivalent adult males.		26 families; 162 persons; 109.23 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
30.11	\$13.73	30.93	\$12.36	26.91	\$11.58	27.11	\$13.08	23.42	\$10.41
5.62	2.56	5.68	2.27	5.05	2.17	4.86	2.34	3.76	1.67
7.64	3.48	7.81	3.12	7.34	3.16	7.28	3.52	5.57	2.48
1.08	26.17	140.89	31.79	123.70	28.65	161.89	37.99	130.50	31.51
.20	4.88	25.88	5.84	23.19	5.37	29.02	6.81	20.94	5.03
.27	6.64	35.60	8.03	33.75	7.82	43.50	10.21	31.05	7.50
12.21	4.15	8.16	2.29	10.61	3.18	9.95	3.07	3.23	1.03
2.28	.78	1.50	.42	1.99	.60	1.78	.55	.52	.17
3.10	1.05	2.06	.58	2.89	.87	2.67	.83	.77	.25
4.68	1.99	4.91	2.21	4.27	1.99	6.00	3.41	1.85	1.07
.87	.37	.90	.41	.80	.37	1.08	.61	.30	.17
1.19	.51	1.24	.56	1.17	.54	1.61	.92	.44	.25
25.29	7.19	39.37	8.94	40.70	10.96	41.58	10.28	75.58	14.53
4.72	1.34	7.23	1.64	7.63	2.06	7.45	1.84	12.13	2.33
6.42	1.82	9.95	2.26	11.10	2.99	11.17	2.76	17.93	3.46
143.64	13.97	185.41	16.97	197.30	18.19	253.00	24.04	251.69	22.96
26.81	2.61	34.05	3.12	36.99	3.41	45.35	4.31	40.40	3.68
26.47	3.55	46.85	4.29	53.83	4.96	67.98	6.46	59.88	5.46
	7.77		8.62		9.02		10.30		7.75
	1.45		1.58		1.69		1.85		1.24
	1.97		2.18		2.46		2.77		1.84
493.04	35.13	473.15	33.51	519.91	36.80	718.63	50.41	489.54	24.77
92.03	6.56	86.90	6.15	97.48	6.90	128.81	9.04	78.57	5.58
125.17	8.92	119.55	8.47	141.84	10.04	193.10	13.54	116.47	8.27
3.07	15.89	295.00	15.89	352.61	19.33	326.37	17.96	118.23	6.65
.57	2.97	54.18	2.92	66.11	3.62	58.50	3.22	18.98	1.07
.78	4.03	74.54	4.01	96.20	5.27	87.70	4.83	28.13	1.58
42.64	4.13	159.63	9.36	123.91	7.34	19.16	11.75	539.92	24.53
7.96	.77	29.32	1.72	23.23	1.38	3.43	2.11	86.65	5.54
10.83	1.05	40.33	2.37	23.80	2.00	5.15	3.16	128.43	8.21
		8.33	.93	1.55	.20	10.95	1.09	2.85	.28
		1.53	.17	.29	.04	1.96	.20	.46	.05
		2.11	.23	.42	.06	2.94	.29	.68	.07
168.43	16.43	143.78	12.77	121.12	11.09	170.47	15.67	318.23	27.37
31.44	3.07	26.41	2.35	22.71	2.08	30.56	2.81	51.07	4.39
42.76	4.17	36.33	3.23	33.04	3.03	45.81	4.21	75.71	6.51
	1.57		2.33		3.96		6.19		3.40
	.29		.61		.74		1.11		.55
	.40		.84		1.08		1.66		.81

¹Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

AVERAGE YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
COLORED FAMILIES—Concluded.

Articles.	Newport News, Va. ¹		Savannah, Ga. ²		Brunswick, Ga. ²		Jacksonville, Fla. ²	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	30 families; 151 persons; 197.44 equivalent adult males.		14 families; 56 persons; 42.11 equivalent adult males.		15 families; 76 persons; 53.55 equivalent adult males.		27 families; 130 persons; 93.81 equivalent adult males.	
Cereals:								
Average per family		\$6.02		\$3.11		\$1.29		\$4.35
Average per person		1.20		.78		.26		.90
Average equivalent per adult male		1.68		1.03		.36		1.25
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.:								
Average per family		8.05		7.11		11.01		7.62
Average per person		1.60		1.78		2.17		1.58
Average equivalent per adult male		2.25		2.36		3.08		2.19
Fruit, fresh:								
Average per family		15.18		10.33		12.79		9.93
Average per person		3.02		2.58		2.52		2.06
Average equivalent per adult male		4.24		3.44		3.58		2.86
Fruit, dried and canned:								
Average per family		5.20		1.42		3.33		2.77
Average per person		1.03		.35		.66		.58
Average equivalent per adult male		1.45		.47		.93		.80
Potatoes, Irish (pecks):								
Average per family	30.60	15.45	17.46	7.51	21.60	10.74	23.09	11.16
Average per person	6.08	3.07	4.37	1.88	4.26	2.12	4.79	2.32
Average equivalent per adult male	8.54	4.31	5.81	2.50	6.05	3.01	6.64	3.21
Beans and peas:								
Average per family		16.63		13.55		11.36		10.63
Average per person		3.30		3.39		2.24		2.21
Average equivalent per adult male		4.64		4.50		3.18		3.06
Other vegetables, fresh:								
Average per family		33.79		26.60		25.75		25.21
Average per person		6.71		6.65		5.08		5.24
Average equivalent per adult male		9.43		8.84		7.21		7.25
Other vegetables, canned or dry:								
Average per family		6.36		4.06		4.30		5.56
Average per person		1.26		1.01		.85		1.15
Average equivalent per adult male		1.78		1.35		1.20		1.60
Other food:								
Average per family		12.71		19.29		11.51		13.52
Average per person		2.53		4.82		2.27		2.81
Average equivalent per adult male		3.55		6.41		3.22		3.89
Ice:								
Average per family		7.99		8.27		5.54		6.23
Average per person		1.59		2.07		1.09		1.31
Average equivalent per adult male		2.23		2.75		1.55		1.81
Lunches:								
Average per family		8.52		5.96		1.93		4.79
Average per person		1.69		1.49		.38		.99
Average equivalent per adult male		2.38		1.98		.54		1.38
All food: ³								
Average per family		496.00		393.10		404.04		392.19
Average per person		98.54		98.28		79.74		81.45
Average equivalent per adult male		138.49		130.69		113.18		112.84

¹ Year ending March 31, 1918.² Year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Concluded.

COLORED FAMILIES—Concluded.

Tampa, Fla. ²		Pensacola, Fla. ²		Mobile, Ala. ²		Pascagoula, Miss. ²		Madisonville, La. ²	
28 families; 150 persons; 110.29 equivalent adult males.		27 families; 147 persons; 106.86 equivalent adult males.		33 families; 176 persons; 120.96 equivalent adult males.		19 families; 106 persons; 70.71 equivalent adult males.		26 families; 162 persons; 109.28 equivalent adult males.	
Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	\$1.90		\$7.10		\$9.62		\$7.19		\$9.05
	.36		1.30		1.80		1.29		1.46
	.48		1.79		2.63		1.93		2.16
	6.04		3.22		2.17		1.91		2.27
	1.13		.59		.41		.34		.36
	1.53		.81		.59		.51		.54
	8.46		10.92		5.32		7.27		11.40
	1.58		2.01		1.09		1.30		1.83
	2.15		2.76		1.45		1.95		2.71
	2.58		5.79		3.75		6.05		6.54
	.44		1.06		.70		.73		1.05
	.60		1.46		1.02		1.09		1.56
15.95	8.08	20.96	9.66	17.18	8.60	12.74	12.43	17.08	8.83
2.98	1.51	3.85	1.77	3.22	1.61	4.08	2.23	2.74	1.42
4.05	2.05	5.30	2.44	4.69	2.35	6.11	3.34	4.05	2.10
	11.09		16.04		13.32		21.45		23.40
	2.07		2.95		2.50		3.84		3.76
	2.82		4.05		3.63		5.76		5.57
	30.91		28.18		21.12		25.38		26.00
	5.77		5.18		3.96		4.55		4.17
	7.55		7.12		7.76		6.82		6.19
	3.08		7.34		6.88		9.10		7.01
	.58		1.35		1.29		1.63		1.12
	.78		1.86		1.88		2.45		1.67
	13.38		18.83		11.77		10.90		16.05
	2.50		3.46		2.21		1.95		2.53
	3.40		4.76		3.21		2.93		3.82
	9.06		4.48		5.05		3.36		1.90
	1.69		.82		.95		.69		.30
	2.30		1.13		1.38		.90		.45
	7.23		10.33		8.05		7.15		18.36
	1.35		1.90		1.51		1.28		2.95
	1.83		2.61		2.20		1.92		4.37
	394.91		414.87		379.92		442.52		465.97
	73.72		76.20		71.23		79.32		74.73
	100.26		104.82		103.65		118.91		110.83

² Figures for "All food" are obtained by division of the total amount rather than by addition of the averages here shown.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ACTUALLY CONSUMING EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS.

WHITE FAMILIES.

Article.	Bath, Me.	Port- land, Me.	Ports- mouth, N. H.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Phila- delphia, Pa.	Balti- more, Md.	Newport News, Va.	Nor- folk, Va.
	99 families.	103 families.	104 families.	210 families.	608 families.	512 families.	205 families.	72 families.	97 families.
Beef and veal, fresh.	58	101	103	207	605	511	205	72	96
Beef, salt	67	70	60	127	241	287	83	28	20
Pork, fresh	77	75	73	166	502	441	171	64	80
Pork, salt	55	98	99	189	517	415	184	71	52
Mutton	43	36	65	142	433	253	57	17	10
Poultry	61	80	89	181	499	462	153	61	86
Other meat	86	87	87	180	516	423	181	64	84
Fish	94	94	96	194	503	419	189	67	96
Other sea food	85	84	78	168	400	407	148	55	83
Eggs	98	103	104	210	603	512	205	72	95
Milk, sweet	84	101	101	204	546	478	160	46	68
Buttermilk	25	28	3	9	59	80	14	15	11
Cream	32	14	40	50	69	42	7	.....	1
Milk, condensed and evaporated	76	62	62	145	531	364	162	66	91
Butter and oleo- margarine	59	102	104	209	603	509	205	72	97
Lard and com- pounds	99	100	95	194	546	502	203	72	97
Cheese, not fancy	67	63	71	150	452	373	140	60	88
Tea	95	97	96	194	559	447	156	57	78
Coffee and substi- tutes	79	80	98	170	570	489	197	71	94
Sugar	99	103	104	210	608	512	204	72	97
Molasses and sirup	94	93	95	184	457	369	178	64	89
Flour (wheat)	99	102	103	207	587	511	205	71	97
Corn meal	82	88	92	144	237	174	157	59	94
Bread	90	82	94	175	578	501	197	61	75
Rolls	4	8	15	39	241	134	29	10	8
Rice	85	53	92	197	572	479	199	70	86
Macaroni and spa- ghetti	74	76	81	182	518	369	141	56	77
Cereals	89	96	91	195	549	466	175	65	81
Pies, cakes, crack- ers, etc.	82	82	89	178	543	422	174	63	82
Fruit, fresh	98	102	103	208	599	509	204	72	96
Fruit, dried and canned	83	76	80	163	434	329	124	57	80
Potatoes, Irish	99	103	103	210	608	511	205	72	97
Beans and peas	91	100	97	175	543	450	186	65	90
Other vegetables, fresh	99	103	104	210	607	510	205	72	97
Other vegetables, canned or dry	87	82	94	173	531	463	190	68	83
Other food	99	103	104	210	608	509	205	72	97
Ice	65	66	85	200	548	474	193	69	96
Lunches	9	16	13	48	165	154	34	11	10

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ACTUALLY CONSUMING EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Continued.

Article.	Savannah, Ga. 40 families.	Brunswick, Ga. 35 families.	Jacksonville, Fla. 54 families.	Tampa, Fla. 51 families.	Pensacola, Fla. 65 families.	Mobile, Ala. 100 families.	Pascagoula, Miss. 32 families.	Moss Point, Miss. 26 families.	Madisonville, La. 27 families.
Beef and veal, fresh.	40	34	54	50	65	99	32	26	27
Beef, salt.	1	3	8	4	6			1	
Pork, fresh.	34	34	50	38	51	77	25	18	21
Pork, salt.	39	34	54	48	64	100	31	26	27
Mutton.	2	2	5	8	1	5	3		
Poultry.	34	29	47	38	54	84	21	23	23
Other meat.	35	31	45	42	54	90	26	18	23
Fish.	34	34	51	48	62	77	23	19	21
Other sea food.	25	19	37	17	50	77	25	17	14
Eggs.	40	35	54	51	64	99	32	26	26
Milk, sweet.	26	20	38	33	34	65	20	15	14
Buttermilk.	6	13	17	13	32	41	7	8	
Cream.			3		2	1	1	1	
Milk, condensed and evaporated.	37	32	52	41	60	88	27	22	23
Butter and oleomargarine.	38	35	54	50	64	98	31	25	26
Lard and compounds.	38	35	54	50	65	100	32	26	27
Cheese, not fancy.	29	28	39	37	56	84	23	20	18
Tea.	24	8	39	31	43	57	16	15	7
Coffee and substitutes.	35	35	53	50	63	100	32	25	27
Sugar.	40	35	54	51	65	100	32	26	27
Molasses and sirup.	38	32	54	46	62	96	32	24	26
Flour (wheat).	39	35	54	51	59	92	32	22	27
Corn meal.	36	29	46	48	64	98	31	26	24
Bread.	31	23	47	38	57	89	26	19	25
Rolls.	3	3	10	6	12	17	7	2	1
Rice.	39	35	54	50	64	98	32	25	27
Macaroni and spaghetti.	31	26	50	42	57	92	31	21	23
Cereals.	34	25	41	35	64	95	32	23	23
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.	35	35	51	39	49	73	24	19	17
Fruit, fresh.	39	35	54	51	65	97	32	26	27
Fruit, dried and canned.	28	28	46	40	58	90	30	24	22
Potatoes, Irish.	39	35	54	51	65	99	32	26	27
Beans and peas.	36	33	52	45	63	97	32	25	27
Other vegetables, fresh.	40	35	54	51	65	100	32	26	27
Other vegetables, canned or dry.	34	28	49	36	64	95	28	23	25
Other food.	40	35	54	51	65	100	32	26	27
Ice.	40	31	51	40	65	91	24	18	18
Lunches.	9	10	12	16	23	18	5	9	6

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ACTUALLY CONSUMING EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Concluded.

Article.	Slidell, La.	Beaumont, Tex.	Houston, Tex.	Orange, Tex.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Lorain, Ohio.	Toledo, Ohio.
	50 families.	50 families.	91 families.	43 families.	204 families.	203 families.	109 families.	207 families.
Beef and veal, fresh . . .	50	50	91	43	203	203	108	205
Beef, salt			8	2	67	63	14	20
Pork, fresh	34	32	63	25	175	186	96	192
Pork, salt	48	37	85	40	189	193	98	191
Mutton	1	1	6		93	84	16	24
Poultry	38	31	65	33	167	179	92	167
Other meat	38	33	76	42	194	196	101	195
Fish	37	26	71	24	154	152	80	124
Other sea food	30	33	63	24	165	141	87	161
Eggs	48	49	91	43	204	203	109	206
Milk, sweet	30	31	73	18	181	193	100	184
Buttermilk	12	24	56	15	29	59	27	79
Cream	1	1	1		13	15	15	26
Milk, condensed and evaporated	43	39	63	39	134	115	66	110
Butter and oleomargarine	49	49	90	43	201	201	109	207
Lard and compounds	50	48	87	43	199	203	107	207
Cheese, not fancy	38	34	70	34	147	165	85	149
Tea	20	19	65	23	187	172	88	170
Coffee and substitutes	50	48	87	39	194	197	104	199
Sugar	50	50	91	43	204	203	109	207
Molasses and sirup	47	50	84	43	162	122	80	164
Flour (wheat)	50	50	91	43	202	203	108	207
Corn meal	48	47	87	42	135	147	84	152
Bread	45	41	81	40	195	189	100	202
Rolls	5	4	8	3	76	80	32	35
Rice	50	50	87	43	192	198	104	200
Macaroni and spaghetti	47	47	85	37	144	130	87	156
Cereals	47	38	68	37	178	182	93	171
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.	39	42	86	37	183	185	96	178
Fruit, fresh	50	50	90	43	204	202	108	206
Fruit, dried and canned	38	38	82	38	144	173	93	170
Potatoes, Irish	50	50	91	43	201	201	109	207
Beans and peas	50	48	87	43	184	182	102	193
Other vegetables, fresh	50	50	91	43	204	203	109	207
Other vegetables, can- ned or dry	46	44	82	41	174	176	81	193
Other food	50	50	91	43	201	201	109	207
Ice	40	48	86	43	152	175	60	123
Lunches	7	11	19	5	64	43	11	43

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ACTUALLY CONSUMING EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Continued.

WHITE FAMILIES—Concluded.

Article.	Detroit, Mich.	Chicago, Ill.	Manito- wooc, Wis.	Superior, Wis.	Seattle, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.	Port- land, Oreg.	San Fran- cisco,Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.
	256 families.	215 families.	111 families.	109 families.	208 families.	103 families.	164 families.	286 families.	157 families.
Beef and veal, fresh.	255	215	111	109	205	103	164	284	157
Beef, salt.	63	74	19	26	44	17	25	133	46
Pork, fresh.	231	186	101	103	148	74	94	176	88
Pork, salt.	226	195	89	101	179	96	136	250	148
Mutton.	77	112	30	34	119	60	55	231	88
Poultry.	207	165	88	86	142	63	104	209	87
Other meat.	240	196	107	98	158	72	95	220	129
Fish.	181	148	74	86	189	91	150	264	137
Other sea food.	204	157	85	85	122	42	68	109	64
Eggs.	255	214	111	109	207	103	163	286	157
Milk, sweet.	240	201	107	100	197	99	155	260	138
Buttermilk.	72	33	23	55	124	70	81	36	53
Cream.	24	30	46	28	87	35	41	77	15
Milk, condensed and evaporated.	155	132	27	67	177	82	100	210	127
Butter and oleomar- garine.	255	214	111	109	208	103	163	284	157
Lard and com- pounds.	252	198	109	107	201	102	161	243	154
Cheese, not fancy.	192	156	83	82	180	93	139	234	138
Tea.	223	167	50	71	160	75	125	245	120
Coffee and substi- tutes.	242	205	111	109	200	99	159	276	144
Sugar.	256	215	111	109	208	103	164	286	157
Molasses and sirup.	186	146	91	99	168	80	131	181	108
Flour (wheat).	252	213	109	108	208	102	163	280	156
Corn meal.	177	128	59	63	166	85	139	213	140
Bread.	241	198	87	89	192	87	156	285	155
Rolls.	36	99	43	38	54	30	22	69	30
Rice.	241	206	106	102	200	9	161	275	152
Macaroni and spa- ghetti.	210	186	69	91	188	90	133	265	139
Cereals.	225	190	99	100	205	95	154	240	144
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.	202	171	82	84	181	83	134	247	137
Fruit, fresh.	256	212	107	109	208	103	163	286	156
Fruit, dried and canned.	204	174	90	89	132	61	112	187	104
Potatoes, Irish.	256	214	111	109	208	103	164	286	157
Beans and peas.	218	173	90	87	176	88	142	249	145
Other vegetables, fresh.	255	213	111	108	206	103	163	286	157
Other vegetables, canned or dry.	227	193	90	98	165	77	117	185	113
Other food.	256	215	111	109	208	103	164	285	156
Ice.	145	158	12	9	29	5	12	12	88
Lunches.	60	57	19	20	77	34	53	109	53

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ACTUALLY CONSUMING EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS—Concluded.

COLORED FAMILIES.

Article.	Newport News, Va. 30 families.	Savannah, Ga. 14 families.	Brunswick, Ga. 15 families.	Jacksonville, Fla. 27 families.	Tampa, Fla. 28 families.	Pensacola, Fla. 27 families.	Mobile, Ala. 33 families.	Pascagoula, Miss. 19 families.	Madisonville, La. 26 families.
Beef and veal, fresh.	28	14	15	27	28	27	32	19	2
Beef, salt.	3	2		4	1				
Pork, fresh.	24	13	14	21	24	25	25	16	20
Pork, salt.	26	14	15	26	27	26	33	19	23
Mutton.	2	1	2				3		
Poultry.	22	11	8	19	17	22	19	13	22
Other meat.	23	12	15	23	23	24	27	15	23
Fish.	27	13	15	25	27	27	27	19	21
Other sea food.	11	4	7	8	9	14	20	14	15
Eggs.	29	11	13	25	26	27	32	18	26
Milk, sweet.	17	5	4	15	9	10	17	10	9
Buttermilk.	9	1	8	16	11	9	14	11	2
Milk, condensed and evaporated.	27	14	15	23	24	27	30	19	23
Butter and oleomargarine.	29	14	15	27	27	25	33	19	25
Lard and compounds.	30	14	15	26	28	26	33	19	26
Cheese, not fancy.	19	8	9	13	21	21	26	14	12
Tea.	23	12	9	16	17	16	19	11	9
Coffee and substitutes.	21	11	13	19	22	21	28	15	24
Sugar.	30	14	15	27	28	27	33	19	26
Molasses and sirup.	26	13	15	24	24	26	32	19	23
Flour (wheat).	30	14	15	27	28	26	31	19	26
Corn meal.	27	14	14	27	28	27	33	19	24
Bread.	15	7	10	18	9	18	25	14	22
Rolls.			3	6	1	5	3	4	1
Rice.	27	14	15	27	28	27	32	18	26
Macaroni and spaghetti.	14	5	12	20	17	23	26	16	13
Cereals.	24	9	5	16	13	24	30	17	20
Pies, cakes, crackers, etc.	21	8	15	22	19	18	21	15	15
Fruit, fresh.	28	13	15	27	26	27	32	19	26
Fruit, dried and canned.	17	5	8	17	12	19	29	17	13
Potatoes, Irish.	30	14	15	27	24	25	32	18	23
Beans and peas.	27	14	14	27	25	26	31	19	26
Other vegetables, fresh.	30	14	15	27	28	27	33	19	26
Other vegetables, canned or dry.	25	10	10	23	16	25	29	16	24
Other food.	30	14	15	27	28	27	33	19	26
Ice.	29	14	14	25	25	25	33	13	22
Lunches.	8	3	3	6	3	9	9	3	9

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.¹

Under arrangements recently made with the Federal Reserve Board the index numbers of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with certain data used in their construction, are placed each month at the disposal of the board for use in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The October, 1918, issue of this publication devotes several pages to the subject of wholesale prices in their relation to business conditions in recent years, and presents a table of index numbers constructed according to the method adopted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, but with a different

¹ Federal Reserve Bulletin, October, 1918. Issued by the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, pp 1005-1015.

grouping of the commodities included. The grouping chosen comprises (1) raw materials, including subgroups of farm, animal, forest, and mineral products; (2) producers' goods, such as steel rails, copper wire, and cotton yarn; and (3) consumers' goods, such as flour, beef, and cotton textiles. It is explained that the classification of commodities is somewhat arbitrary in some instances, since certain articles are used both by producers and consumers. Also, it is often difficult to distinguish between the classes of raw materials and producers' goods. In such cases the classification was made as far as possible in accordance with the principal use of the commodity. The total number of commodities included in the several groups is the same as is used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its general index of all commodities.

The list of commodities included in each group is published in connection with the index numbers. Changes in the list will be noted from month to month, and at intervals the revised list will be published for purposes of convenient reference. The statistical method employed insures continuity in the index numbers, so that figures from month to month are entirely comparable.

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY, 1914, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES.

[Average for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics index number).
	Farm products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
1914.								
Average for year.....	103	104	97	90	99	95	101	99
January.....	101	101	99	98	100	94	101	100
February.....	101	102	99	98	100	95	100	99
March.....	102	102	99	97	100	94	99	99
April.....	103	103	99	97	100	94	97	98
May.....	105	104	98	91	99	94	98	98
June.....	102	104	98	89	98	93	100	98
July.....	102	104	97	88	98	92	103	99
August.....	100	104	97	87	101	99	105	102
September.....	104	110	96	86	100	100	108	105
October.....	100	105	96	85	96	95	102	99
November.....	98	103	96	84	95	92	103	98
December.....	99	99	94	86	94	92	102	97
1915.								
Average for year.....	111	100	93	91	99	100	102	100
January.....	108	97	94	85	96	94	103	98
February.....	116	95	94	87	98	95	104	100
March.....	114	96	94	88	98	95	101	99
April.....	120	95	94	87	99	96	102	99
May.....	119	99	93	89	101	97	102	100
June.....	108	102	93	91	99	97	100	99
July.....	112	104	93	92	101	98	101	101
August.....	111	104	92	91	100	98	100	100
September.....	102	104	92	92	98	99	99	98
October.....	105	105	92	92	99	101	102	101
November.....	104	101	92	96	99	108	105	102
December.....	109	97	93	100	100	115	107	105

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY, 1914, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics in text number).
	Farm products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
1916.								
Average for year.....	128	119	96	123	118	140	123	123
January.....	116	102	95	108	106	119	111	110
February.....	115	106	96	111	108	123	111	111
March.....	110	114	97	114	110	130	112	114
April.....	114	115	97	115	111	137	114	116
May.....	116	118	98	114	113	141	115	118
June.....	112	122	97	114	112	142	117	118
July.....	115	122	96	112	113	141	119	119
August.....	130	123	95	112	117	140	124	123
September.....	138	125	95	117	121	142	130	127
October.....	151	122	96	133	128	148	135	133
November.....	164	127	98	153	139	155	143	143
December.....	153	131	99	174	143	164	142	146
1917.								
Average for year.....	210	169	118	179	173	187	172	175
January.....	161	136	99	175	147	166	147	150
February.....	157	145	100	185	151	168	155	155
March.....	169	156	103	191	160	171	156	160
April.....	198	163	105	189	169	181	172	171
May.....	225	168	108	196	180	183	179	181
June.....	227	166	120	205	185	199	178	184
July.....	230	168	126	198	187	212	174	185
August.....	232	181	128	175	183	211	175	184
September.....	214	195	129	167	181	203	175	182
October.....	227	190	129	150	178	185	181	180
November.....	238	187	129	157	182	181	183	182
December.....	233	178	129	158	178	180	185	181
1918.								
January.....	240	174	130	171	183	181	192	185
February.....	242	176	131	172	184	184	193	187
March.....	249	178	135	172	187	187	189	187
April.....	243	193	137	170	190	190	193	191
May.....	226	201	138	173	189	192	194	191
June.....	232	198	138	171	189	194	197	193
July.....	237	209	140	180	196	196	202	198
August.....	246	215	143	180	200	199	205	203

Commenting on the facts disclosed by the foregoing table the Federal Reserve Bulletin notes that—

Measured by the crude test of range of price fluctuation, the group of articles classed as consumers' goods has shown greater stability of price than the group comprising producers' goods, and, with the exception of the two earlier years, also the aggregate of articles included in the raw materials group. While care must be used in drawing conclusions from data covering such a limited period of time, it may be observed that this is in harmony with the generally accepted view that stability of price increases as a commodity passes from the raw toward the finished state.

It should be noted, however, that the accepted doctrine is not borne out, if the price fluctuations of the producers' goods group be compared with those of the raw materials group, as the former shows a somewhat greater range of price fluctuation. This inconsistency apparently is due to special conditions brought about by the war. Thus the minerals subgroup, ordinarily exhibiting the greatest oscillation among the several subgroups of the raw materials group, as a result of the price-fixing activities of the Government has had its price fluctuations during the present year confined within narrower limits than any of the other three subgroups, even the

group of forest products, notably sluggish in its price movements. The effect of price fixing is also manifest in the producers' goods group. On the other hand the index number for the farm products subgroup shows particularly large increases mainly through the combined influence of the price movement of cotton and wheat, though other members of the group have played their part in an increasing measure, especially since the institution of price fixing for wheat in the fall of 1917.

The phenomenon of greater stability of price for the consumers' goods group noted above is manifested also in another manner. Changes from month to month are with few exceptions gradual rather than abrupt, as is the case with both producers' and consumers' goods groups. Moreover, there is apparent a certain continuity of movement, especially in the latter part of the period, in contrast with the relatively abrupt rises and declines shown by the other groups. The direction in which prices move changes much less frequently in the case of consumers' goods, prices of the latter moving in somewhat the same manner as those of the forest products subgroup. The phenomenon observed may, however, be due to the fact that there is a much larger number of articles included in the consumers' goods group; hence any abrupt change in the individual item becomes much less pronounced when merged in the figures for the group.

Cotton obviously plays a much larger part in the farm products subgroup than do any particular classes of cotton textiles in the consumers' goods group. This means that certain commodities may at times dominate the price movements of the particular groups, a considerable change in the price of the commodity serving in some instance to determine the direction of the price movement of the subgroup, even though the prices of the remaining members of the subgroup show some movement in the opposite direction. The decrease of seven points in the index number for the mineral products subgroup between June and July, 1917, was of this character, being due entirely to a decrease in the prices of the two classes of semibituminous coal, even though pig iron had shown a slight increase of price. At first sight this may appear an anomalous situation. But further consideration merely serves to confirm the reliability of the quotation. For a change of considerable magnitude in the price of an important article is of more significance than slight changes in the prices of articles of less importance. This accords fully with a system of weighting which allots to commodities influence upon the index number commensurate with their relative importance.

Monthly absolute and relative prices since January, 1914, are given for a limited number of articles of a basic character in a second table, the purpose being to furnish a more concrete illustration of price movements than that afforded by the table of index numbers. The actual average monthly prices shown have been abstracted from the records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The relative prices are in each case computed on the average price for 1913 as the base. Thirty articles are included in this compilation.

NEW COST OF LIVING REGULATIONS IN CANADA.

New cost of living regulations have been issued by the Canadian Government, designed to remedy certain defects in orders in council, P. C. 2777 and P. C. 2957, issued in 1916. They provide for extending facilities of investigation, for the publication of fair prices, and for

prosecution by municipalities or by the minister of labor in addition to the present method of prosecution by provincial attorney general. The new regulations make it possible to investigate rentals, and authorize procedure against hotels and restaurants which sell necessaries of life at a price higher "than is reasonable and just." Provision is made for the appointment of a committee by the council of any municipality, to be known as the fair-price committee, which is empowered to investigate the amount of any necessary held for sale, the time when acquired, the cost, the price at which it is held for sale, the selling price which in the opinion of the committee is just and reasonable, the amount of wastage or destruction and reason for the same, and the fair rental value of any dwelling held and offered for rental within any municipality. The full text of the new regulations (P. C. 2461) is as follows:¹

Whereas, with the view to preventing undue enhancement of the cost of living, orders in council P. C. 2777 and P. C. 2957 were enacted, but in their administration certain defects therein have been disclosed;

Therefore, his excellency the governor general in council, on the recommendation of the minister of labor, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, vested in the governor general in council, is pleased to rescind and doth hereby rescind the above mentioned orders in council (P. C. 2777 and P. C. 2957) and is further pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:

REGULATIONS.

1. For the purpose of these regulations the expression "council" means the governing body of a municipality. "Minister" means the minister of labor. "Necessary of life" means a staple and ordinary article of food (whether fresh, preserved, canned, or otherwise treated), clothing, fuel, including the products, materials, and ingredients into, from, or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, composed, derived, or made, and any other item of common and ordinary household expenditure. "Municipality" means any county, district, township, parish, city, town, village, or other area within a province, which is governed municipally or by council or similar body. "Person" includes natural persons and bodies corporate.

2. (1) No person shall conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person—

(a) To limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessary of life; or,

(b) To restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any necessary of life; or,

(c) To prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessary of life, or to enhance or maintain the price thereof; or,

(d) To prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, insurance, or supply of any necessary of life.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen, or employees, for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

(3) Section 498 of the Criminal Code shall, as respects necessaries of life only, until the repeal of this section of these regulations, be deemed to have been repealed.

3. (1) No person shall accumulate or shall withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business.

¹ Canadian Official Record, Oct. 8, 1918, p. 1.

(2) Every person who holds or offers for sale, or sells or provides or furnishes for consumption at a price, whether upon the premises which he occupies or not, any necessary of life, shall sell it, or provide or furnish the same for consumption as aforesaid, at a price not higher than is reasonable and just; and any person who leases or holds or offers for rental any property shall lease the same at a rental not higher than is reasonable and just.

(3) Provided, however, that this section shall not apply or extend to any accumulating or withholding by any farmer, gardener, or other person, of the products of any farm, garden, or other land cultivated by him; nor shall any manufacturer, wholesaler, or jobber, because of anything herein contained, be under obligation to sell to other than such classes of persons as are accustomed to purchase from manufacturers, wholesalers, or jobbers, respectively.

The above proviso shall not relieve any person from liability for waste under order of his excellency the governor general in council, P. C. 597.

4. The minister may, by notice in writing under his hand or that of his deputy, require any person who produces, stores, or deals in any necessary of life to make and render unto the minister, within the time set in such notice, and such person shall make and render unto the minister a written return under oath or affirmation containing any information that the said minister may require, with respect to the production, purchase, sale, shipment, origin, destination, or price of any necessary of life, produced, stored, or dealt in by such person.

5. The minister shall have power to investigate the business and to examine the premises, books, papers, and records of any person respecting any necessary of life or rental value of any real estate, and for this purpose the minister may appoint an examiner or examiners, and may authorize in writing any examiner so appointed to enter and examine the premises, books, records, and papers of such person, and to take evidence under oath or affirmation of any person whom such examiner or examiners may believe has knowledge relating to the matters under investigation, and for all such purposes the said examiner or examiners shall have the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act.

6. (1) The council of any municipality may appoint a committee of two or more of their officers, to be known as the "Fair price committee," and shall submit the names of the committee to the minister, who shall in writing authorize it to investigate:

(a) The amount of any necessary of life specified by the said council and held by any person for sale or disposition, within such municipality, at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations;

(b) The time when any or all of such necessary of life was acquired, produced, or brought within or into such municipality;

(c) The cost within such municipality of such necessary of life, including all charges of an overhead or other nature affecting such cost;

(d) The price at which such necessary of life is held in such municipality for sale, or at which any sales of part of the same or of a similar necessary of life have been made by such persons within such municipality at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations;

(e) The price which in the opinion of such committee would be a just and reasonable one at which to hold such necessary of life for sale within such municipality;

(f) The amount of wastage or destruction of any such necessary of life, and the reason for same;

(g) The fair rental value of any dwelling held or offered for rental within the municipality.

(2) For all such purposes the committee shall have the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act.

(3) Whenever in the opinion of the committee or of the council there is evidence disclosing any offense against these regulations, either the committee or the council may take such proceedings thereunder as they may deem proper, or may remit the evidence to the attorney general of the Province within which such offense shall have been committed for such action as such attorney general may be pleased to institute.

(4) All lawful expenses incurred by the said committee shall be payable by the municipality.

7. Immediately upon the close of the investigations the said committee shall report their findings to the minister and to the council by which they are appointed, and shall publish over their signatures in the paper or papers published in the said municipality, or where there is no such paper, in a paper published at the nearest point thereto, the fair price to the consumers in that municipality of the necessaries of life investigated.

8. (1) Except in investigations had by a "Fair price committee," whenever in the opinion of the minister there is evidence disclosing any offense against these regulations, the minister shall take such proceedings as he may deem necessary or shall remit the evidence to the attorney general of the province within which such offense shall have been committed for such action as such attorney general may be pleased to institute.

(2) Prosecutions under these regulations shall be commenced only in the county or municipality in which some or all of the necessaries of life with respect to which the alleged offense was committed were situated at the time of the commission of the offense, or in the county in which the person charged resides or carries on business.

9. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an indictable offense and liable upon indictment or upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment as specified; and any director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or nonobservance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation, and with his codirectors or associate officers.

(2) For the purposes of the trial of and indictment for any offense against these regulations, section 581 of the Criminal Code, authorizing speedy trials without juries, shall apply.

FOOD PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.¹

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND BREAD.

The maximum prices established by the Government on August 31 for wheat, rye, and oats harvested this year in the United Kingdom allow a gradual increase between October and June. Where sale is made before January 1, 1919, the maximum price for wheat and rye is fixed at 75s. 6d. (\$18.37) per "quarter" of 504 pounds and for oats at 44s. 6d. (\$10.83) per "quarter" of 336 pounds; an increase of 6d. (12.2 cents) per "quarter" is allowed on sales made in the first three months of 1919, and a further increase of 6d. per "quarter" on sales made in April, May, and June. The maximum price for oats is increased 6d. per "quarter" each month from October

¹ Compiled from recent numbers of the National Food Journal, the official organ of the British Ministry of Food.

to June, inclusive, the price for the latter month being 49s. (\$11.92) per "quarter." These prices are increased by 1s. (24.3 cents) per "quarter" where the grain is carried, without railway transport, direct from the producer's premises to the mill or factory for the purpose of manufacture. Maximum prices for damaged grain, tailings, dressings, and screenings are also established by the terms of the order.

Since September 17, 1917, the retail maximum prices for flour, cash over counter, have been as follows: Sack (280 pounds) or half sack (sack charged for), 50s. (\$12.17) per sack; 7 pounds or more, but less than half a sack, 2s. 8d. (64.9 cents) per 14 pounds; quartern ($3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (17.2 cents); half quartern ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds), 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (8.6 cents); 1 pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (5.1 cents); self-raising flour, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (7.1 cents) per pound. The use of flour for cake mixtures, baking powders, soup squares or pastes, macaroni, spaghetti, chocolate and cocoa powders, infants' and invalids' foods, and similar preparations, except in accord with a license granted by the food controller, is prohibited under the terms of the price-fixing order.

An order of the food controller dated August 21, 1918, provides that on or after September 2, 1918, no person shall sell or buy at retail any maize flour, maize flake, maize semolina, hominy, ceraline, or maize meal at a price exceeding 4d. (8.1 cents) per pound. An additional charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1 cent) per pound may be made for delivery.

The retail maximum price of bread, as fixed by the order of September 17, 1917, on the cash-over-counter plan is as follows: Four-pound loaf, 9d. (18.3 cents); 2-pound loaf, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (9.1 cents); 1-pound loaf, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (5.1 cents). The 1-pound price is permitted only when bread at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (4.6 cents) per pound is also for sale. In reply to a question in Parliament the food controller stated that on July 1 of the present year the retail price of the 4-pound loaf in the vast majority of districts was 9d. (18.3 cents), as fixed by the order. In areas where it appears that by reason of exceptional circumstances bread can not be sold at retail at the maximum provided by the order and a reasonable profit made, the food controller has issued licenses accordingly, and in the majority of these areas the quartern loaf is now sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (19.3 cents) and at 10d. (20.3 cents) in a few instances.

BUTTER.

On August 7 the maximum retail price of butter, whether "Government" or "British made," was fixed at 2s. 4d. (56.8 cents) per pound, delivered on the seller's premises. The order defines "Government" butter as—

(a) All butter (whether made in the United Kingdom or imported) which is from time to time distributed for sale in Great Britain by the food controller under the

butter (distribution) order, 1917, or under any directions or regulations given or made or to be given thereunder; and

(b) All butter made, blended, or collected by any blender holding a license as such issued by or under the authority of the food controller.

"British made" butter means all butter other than "Government" butter. This price increased the retailer's margin in the case of bulk butter from 2½d. (5.1 cents) to 3d. (6.1 cents) per pound.

The maximum prices at which "British made" butter may be sold by a maker or blender to a retailer are 2s. 1d. (50.7 cents) per pound when sold in bulk and 2s. 1½d. (51.7 cents) per pound when sold in rolls, bricks, prints, or pats of 1 pound or less. In cases where the maker or blender sells to a wholesaler, the above prices are reduced by 1½d. (2.5 cents) per pound.

MILK.

Under the scale of prices in effect in Great Britain during the summer of 1918, the maximum price of fresh milk at retail was fixed at 2s. 4d. (56.8 cents) per gallon for June and July and 2s. 8d. (64.9 cents) per gallon for August and September, except where varied by local control committees with the sanction of the food controller. An extra charge of 1d. (2 cents) per quart was allowed for milk delivered to the buyer's premises in bottles.

An order effective July 28, 1918, fixed the retail maximum price of canned condensed milk as follows: Full cream (sweetened), 1s. 2½d. (29.4 cents) per 14 ounces net; full cream (evaporated), 11½d. (23.3 cents) per 16 ounces net; full cream (unsweetened), 11½d. (23.3 cents) per 12 ounces net; machine skimmed, 1s. 1d. (26.4 cents) per 16 ounces gross.

CHEESE.

An order issued July 23, 1918, stipulated that until further notice no cheese released for distribution by the Government should be sold by retail at a price exceeding 1s. 8d. (40.6 cents) per pound, with an additional charge of ½d. (1 cent) per pound for delivery. For British-made cheese not controlled in distribution by the Government, an addition to the actual cost to the retailer of not exceeding 2½d. (5 cents) is allowed.

MARGARINE.

By an order of the food controller effective July 22, 1918, the maximum price of margarine at retail to persons purchasing not less than 28 pounds weekly was limited to 1s. 1d. (26.4 cents) per pound. On all other sales at retail the maximum was fixed at 1s. 2d. (28.4 cents) per pound. The margin allowed to retailers on sales at the full retail price was set at 2d. (4.1 cents) a pound and to wholesalers on sales to retailers at 6s. 6d. (\$1.58) per hundredweight, including all costs of cartage, delivery, and other incidental charges.

POTATOES.

Under the prices established for the new potato crop, all varieties of potatoes fall into two grades. The first grade consists of King Edward varieties and what is known as the Golden Wonder. The retail price of this grade is fixed at 1½d. (2.5 cents) a pound. All other potatoes are placed in the second grade and retail at 1d. (2 cents) per pound. All persons selling potatoes at retail on or after August 8, 1918, are required to display a notice stating plainly the price at which such potatoes are being sold. The distribution of the 1918 crop is under governmental control.

COFFEE, COCOA POWDER, AND TEA.

The retail price of roasted or ground coffee is, according to latest available information, fixed at 1s. 6d. (36.5 cents) per pound. The price of green coffee is limited to 1s. 4d. (32.4 cents) per pound. It is provided, however, that prices up to 2s. 6d. (60.8 cents) and 2s. 4d. (56.8 cents), respectively, may be charged for superior grades if coffee at the lower prices is also for sale. Cocoa powder is priced at 3s. 2d. (77.1 cents) per pound for grade "A" and 2s. 2d. (52.7 cents) for grade "B." If the latter is packed in cartons 2s. 6d. (60.8 cents) a pound may be charged. Tea, the distribution of which is under national control, may be sold at prices up to 2s. 8d. (64.9 cents) per pound.

SUGAR.

Retail maximum prices for sugar are as follows:

	Per pound.
Cubes, loaf sugar, castor, and icing.....	7½d. (15.7 cents)
Crushed, chips, granulated, crystals, dry white, W. I. grocery, crystallized, Demerara, yellow crystals, white pieces (moist)....	7d. (14.2 cents)
W. I. muscovado (moist), raw brown cane crystals, pieces other than white, W. I. grocery sirups	6½d. (13.7 cents)

POULTRY AND GAME.

The following schedule of retail maximum prices for poultry and game is contained in the September 11, 1918, issue of the National Food Journal:

	Per pound.	Per fowl.
Cockerel, pullet, cock, or hen—		
Weighing 6 pounds or less.....	2s. 8d. (64.9 cents)	
Weighing more than 6 pounds.....		16s. 0d. (\$3.89)
Domestic duck—		
Weighing 6 pounds or less.....	2s. 3d. (54.8 cents)	
Weighing more than 6 pounds		13s. 6d. (\$3.28)
Turkey.....	2s. 8d. (64.9 cents)	
Goose.....	1s. 8d. (40.6 cents)	
Guinea fowl.....		7s. 0d. (\$1.70)

Grouse and black game, young birds (hatched in 1918 and sold prior to Nov. 1, 1918).....	Per fowl. 5s. 6d. (\$1.34)
All other grouse and black game.....	3s. 3d. (\$0.79)
Partridge, young birds (hatched in 1918 and sold prior to Jan. 1, 1919).....	4s. 0d. (\$0.97)
All other partridges.....	2s. 3d. (\$0.55)
Pheasants (cocks).....	7s. 0d. (\$1.70)
Pheasants (hens).....	6s. 6d. (\$1.58)

MEAT.

The price of meat in Great Britain is regulated by various orders of the food controller issued for the purpose of effecting a proper distribution of this commodity. An order dated March 27, 1918, established uniform scales of maximum retail prices for beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in the counties of England and Wales. A scale for Scotland was added by order of July 13. These orders superseded others previously issued. Maximum wholesale prices for home-killed and imported meats were established by order of March 28, 1918, amending the 1917 order. Wholesale and retail maximum prices for edible offal, both home killed and imported, were prescribed in an order dated May 1, 1918. In orders of June 26 and August 14 the food controller fixed the prices that may be charged for bacon, ham, and lard at either wholesale or retail. To these orders was added one of August 22 limiting the retail prices of veal.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN FROM 1914 TO THE END OF JULY, 1918.

The American consul general at Stockholm has forwarded to the State Department a brief statement showing increases in the cost of living in Sweden from 1914 to the end of July, 1918, and the State Department has made the information available to this bureau. From this statement it appears that the table-d'hôte meal at hotels and restaurants has increased two crowns (53.6 cents) during the last months, an advance of 20 to 25 per cent, and that at first-class restaurants a course dinner, consisting of soup, fish, meat, and dessert, now costs from 7 to 10 crowns (\$1.88 to \$2.95), while at a second-class restaurant, or pensionat, a dinner can be obtained for about 5 crowns (\$1.34). The consul general submits a table which shows the expenditures for food, light, and fuel for a normal family of husband, wife, and two children with an estimate of disbursements for 1914 of 2,000 crowns (\$536). It would seem that, taking 100 as a standard for July, 1914, the cost of living had advanced to 294.3 in Stockholm, 285.5 in Gottenborg, and 282.9 in Malmo by the end of July, 1918. These are increases over the cost of living in July, 1914, of 194.3 for Stockholm, 185.5 for Gottenborg, and 182.9 for Malmo.

EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, LIGHT, AND FUEL, 1914 TO 1918, FOR A NORMAL FAMILY,
WITH AN ESTIMATE OF DISBURSEMENT FOR 1914 OF 2,000 CROWNS (\$536).

Place.	1914		1915		1916		1917			1918		
	July.	Sec- ond half.	First half.	Sec- ond half.	First half.	Sec- ond half.	First half.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Sec- ond quarter.	July.
Stockholm.....	100	105.6	118.7	128.2	132.9	146.7	168.7	177.1	197.8	230.3	275.2	294.3
Upsala.....	100	109.1	120.4	130.5	136.2	149.8	177.3	185.9	208.1	234.7	265.2	280.4
Eskestuna.....	100	105.6	117.7	124.2	128.0	143.7	171.3	185.0	204.6	228.7	256.5	265.0
Linköping.....	100	106.2	120.5	128.8	133.5	150.4	177.4	187.3	204.4	229.4	255.4	266.0
Norrköping.....	100	106.4	117.9	126.0	130.1	144.0	167.2	177.1	201.9	224.7	252.8	261.1
Kalmar.....	100	104.1	117.1	127.3	130.6	145.4	169.2	183.4	204.6	224.7	257.9	259.8
Karlskrona.....	100	106.3	120.8	128.9	134.0	146.3	168.6	178.5	199.2	223.3	247.7	256.3
Christianstad.....	100	107.7	121.4	135.3	137.6	149.0	173.2	188.5	207.6	238.7	268.3	281.8
Malmö.....	100	105.9	118.8	131.2	144.1	148.2	173.8	191.4	214.4	244.8	273.4	282.9
Landskrona.....	100	108.0	121.7	132.8	137.8	152.0	176.7	194.6	220.6	245.4	272.5	285.9
Helsingborg.....	100	104.9	117.6	128.8	134.2	145.6	171.5	186.0	215.8	246.1	273.8	280.8
Göteborg.....	100	106.5	120.8	128.9	135.2	150.6	175.8	191.8	215.2	241.1	279.3	285.5
Örebro.....	100	106.8	119.3	128.2	132.5	148.2	172.9	180.4	204.3	224.7	251.9	264.3
Sundsvall.....	100	105.2	114.3	125.1	134.9	152.8	171.9	185.8	208.8	238.1	263.3	275.6
Umeå.....	100	104.3	112.2	122.1	129.9	147.1	172.9	186.6	204.0	222.0	246.5	262.7
Luleå.....	100	104.7	113.8	122.4	127.9	148.6	172.6	189.3	208.9	232.4	258.6	278.1
Kiruna.....	100	104.4	108.9	116.2	121.2	135.0	154.5	172.9	192.2	213.4	245.9	265.3

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FOOD AND FUEL CONTROL.

FOOD CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES.

By the terms of a proclamation issued by the President on November 2, the licensing machinery of the United States Food Administration was enlarged to cover the manufacture, storage, and distribution of various foods by agencies previously not included in the licensed class. All concerns engaged in the business of operating warehouses or other places in which any food or food commodities are stored for hire were required to take out license by November 15. Under a previous presidential proclamation, only cold-storage plants were included.

A provision of the proclamation is designed to give more control over the glycerin extraction of animal and vegetable fats and oils. For this purpose all importers, manufacturers, or distributors of the following articles are placed under license: Chinese vegetable tallow, cocoanut stearine, cocoanut oleine, cod oil, cod liver oil, cohune oil, fish and marine animal oils, lard oil, lard stearine, linseed oil, mustard-seed oil, mutton tallow, neat's-foot oil, neutral lard, oleo stearine, oleo stock, olive oil, rape-seed oil, sesame oil, shea-nut oil, sunflower-seed oil, tallow, and all other animal or vegetable fats and oils which are in whole or in part edible.

Under the proclamation all millers of corn, oats, barley, or rice, irrespective of the size of their plants, must secure license. Hitherto millers whose plants have a daily capacity of less than 75 barrels in the manufacture of food for human consumption have been exempted from license. Importers, manufacturers, and distributors of oat flour, raw cornflakes, and buckwheat products are also placed under license.

WHEAT FLOUR AND BREAD.

Under date of November 13 the Food Administration announced the suspension of all regulations requiring the use of wheat substitutes in baking. Relaxation of these regulations was the direct result of the military armistice, which made the high seas again safe for commerce and at the same time enabled many ships to be released for the transport of wheat from the accumulated supplies in India, Australia, and Argentina. Restricted consumption of wheat bread was still advocated, however, and the necessity for continued conservation of all staple foods was emphasized. Under

the new program accumulated stocks of substitute cereals were to be cared for, the coarse grains to be used primarily for animal feeds and substitutes, which do not find a ready sale by millers, dealers, or bakers, to be purchased by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

SUGAR.

Beginning November 1, the monthly household allowance of sugar was increased from 2 pounds to 3 pounds per person by the Food Administration. This increase was made possible by the rapid manufacture of sugar from the new beet crop in the West and the new cane crop in the South, together with the improved railway transportation conditions, the reductions made in the consumption of sugar in manufacturing industries, and the conservation measures in effect during the past four months. The regulations were also revised to permit of a month's supply for an entire family being purchased at a time. The allowance to public eating places was increased in the same ratio as to households. Effective December 1, the monthly per capita allowance of sugar for household use in the beet-sugar producing States and in the cane-sugar producing territory of Louisiana was further increased to 4 pounds, public eating places in these sections being granted an increase to 4 pounds for every 90 meals served. This increase was granted because of the lack of cargo space for overseas shipment, together with the insufficient storage facilities in this country.

CORN MEAL, ETC.

In order to standardize further the various kinds of corn milling products, changes affecting grits, cream meal, corn flour, pearl meal, and common corn meals were announced by the Food Administration in October. The new grades permit grits, cream meal, and corn flour to have a moisture content of from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and a fat content of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In any case the sum of the two must not exceed 15 per cent. Standard bolted, and plain or water ground corn meal must not contain more than 12 per cent of moisture when shipped in interstate traffic. If for local distribution, it is unrestricted as to moisture or fat content. Pearl meal standards for moisture and fat are 12 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. Rye and barley flour and oat and corn products have been standardized in the same manner. To facilitate the sale of substitutes with wheat flour, the Food Administration will permit the trade to pack corn meal and flour, barley flour, and oat flour in packages of 6 and 12 pounds and rye flour in packages of 16 and 32 pounds. This is an amendment to the rule requiring them to be packed in packages containing 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 pounds.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF FOOD REGULATIONS.

Violation of the regulations established by the United States Food Administration for the conservation and proper distribution of foodstuffs has been followed in numerous instances by the imposition of penalties designed effectually to prevent a repetition of the offense. Among punishments recently imposed was the revocation for an unlimited period of the license held by a firm of wholesalers and brokers of foodstuffs in New York City because of attempted profiteering in sales to the Allied Governments. In addition to the revocation of the firm's license, its senior partner was held for the action of a grand jury at Washington on a charge of conspiracy to manipulate food prices, it having developed that he secured advance information of trade conditions by the use of unfair means.

In recognition of its violation of the instructions issued by the Food Administration, a large concern manufacturing malted milk contributed \$50,000 worth of its product in equal amounts to the Quartermaster Department of the Army and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. The company had on hand more flour than was permitted. When the facts were brought to the attention of the controlling factors in the company, the acts of the individual responsible were repudiated utterly and the desire expressed to give to the Food Administration satisfactory evidence of their good faith. The contribution aforesaid was accepted as such evidence.

For violation of the sugar regulations, a large hotel company of New York City was compelled to shut down for three months the confectionery department run in connection with its hotel and restaurant business, and to contribute \$10,000 to be divided equally between the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. The brown sugar wrongfully in the company's possession was sold under the direction of the Food Administration to be refined.

For selling a carload of animal feed as flour fit for human consumption, the license of a wholesaler and commission merchant of Kansas City, Mo., was revoked until further notice and the facts were reported to the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture for possible action against the offender as a violator of the Pure Food Act. A company in New York City, which delivered honey adulterated with glucose in filling an order for pure honey, had its license revoked for a period of four weeks. For making a false statement concerning the quantity of sugar it had on hand, also for having an amount in excess of the legitimate allowance, one of the prominent clubs of St. Paul, Minn., was allowed by the Food Administration to close its restaurants for a period and to contribute \$1,000 to the fire sufferers of Northern Minnesota in lieu of more drastic punishment.

A company operating a chain of 60 retail stores in and near Boston, Mass., was required to contribute \$20,000 to the United War Work Campaign, in lieu of further action, for violation of the sugar regulations and falsification of reports. In addition, each of the 60 stores was required to display for 30 days a sign declaring that it had violated Food Administration regulations and promising future compliance with its orders.

Among other penalties imposed for violation of the sugar regulations are: A confectionery company of Billings, Mont., was deprived of sugar until April 1, 1919, for attempting to obtain more than its proper allotment. A Chinese restaurant keeper of Tucson, Ariz., was permitted to contribute \$50 to the Red Cross for serving excessive quantities of sugar to patrons. A Chicago, Ill., company agreed to contribute \$10,000 worth of candy to soldiers and sailors located in Illinois as penalty for making false reports on the amount of sugar received this year. For delivering sugar to a canning company without first obtaining the necessary certificate, a company of Salt Lake City, Utah, surrendered 10,000 pounds of this commodity to the Food Administration in lieu of further punishment. A fine of \$50 was imposed on a resident of Portland, Oreg., in the United States District Court for violating the Food Control Act by having in his possession excessive quantities of sugar, flour, and other food commodities. Jail sentences of 6 months and 15 months, respectively, in addition to the fine of \$50 in each case, were meted out to two sugar hoarders by the United States District Court at Martinsburg, W. Va. A merchant of Thomas, W. Va., was fined \$250 for knowingly selling sugar in excessive quantities to the two offenders.

For attempting to curtail receipts and delivery of wheat by cutting the prices on all wheat received during a specified period, three flour mills of Winfield, Kans., were compelled to pay to all parties from whom wheat was bought on those days amounts equal to the cut in price. In addition they were permitted to contribute \$300, \$200, and \$100, respectively, to the American Red Cross in lieu of drastic action by the Food Administration. A milling company of Leavenworth, Kans., was found to have made grossly inaccurate reports on profits accruing from the sale of flour. For this offense a contribution of \$10,000 to the Red Cross was permitted in place of further action. The proprietor of a bakery located at Phoenix, Ariz., was allowed to contribute \$1,000 to war charities in lieu of other penalties when it was discovered that for a period of 10 days practically no wheat flour substitutes had been used in the bread baked at his plant. In addition, the bakery was compelled to use over a period of 90 days in the making of bread sufficient substitutes to equalize the deficit.

In numerous instances violators of the Food Administration regulations have had their licenses revoked, either for limited or unlimited periods, and in case of the more serious offenders unfair orders have been issued against them which prevent their obtaining supplies for continuing longer in business.

FOOD CONTROL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Food Administration for the District of Columbia came into existence October 1, 1917. In one year it has developed from a two-room office with a small office force into a large and smoothly running organization with various departments, such as the sugar department, the baking division, and the inspection division, each with a special kind of work to do.

Every month has seen developments and improvements, additions to the force, and other changes which have made for greater efficiency. In September a plan was evolved for securing the cooperation of all public eating places, except hotels, in furnishing the war-working population of Washington with wholesome food at the rate of \$1 per day.¹ A woman inspector was added to the District Food Administration to ascertain to what extent this request was being complied with, and in less than three weeks this inspector visited 124 lunch rooms. A careful inquiry into the menus and prices, sanitary conditions, methods of preparation of food, observance of rules and regulations, and storerooms led the inspector to conclude that the profiteering, if any, was carried on by those places commonly called quick lunch rooms, which, although they may serve comparatively large portions at moderate prices, do not serve quality or well cooked foods, and therefore not good food value.

The war program for public eating places, which was sent out October 19, and which was published in the November issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 114-116), was later amended by a circular letter of November 6. In this letter the ban on sandwiches was lifted and permission was given to serve griddle cakes at the same meal with victory bread. Also, the sugar allowance was increased from 2 to 3 pounds for every 90 meals served.²

On October 3 a letter was sent to all candy manufacturers requesting them to confine their sales to 1 pound per customer at any time and soliciting their cooperation in the conservation of sugar.

On November 4 two letters were sent out to all retailers of foodstuffs. The important paragraphs from each are as follows:

On and after November 5, 1918, the payment of commissions, fees, tips, or other gifts or gratuities by dealers in foodstuffs to the stewards, butlers, chefs, cooks, and

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 116, 117.

² A similar modification has been issued to apply to households, the new ration being 3 pounds per capita per month. In the beet-sugar districts and in the cane-sugar districts of Louisiana the monthly portion per capita has been increased to 4 pounds.

other servants and employees of the patrons and customers of such dealers will be considered an unfair practice.

On and after November 5, 1918, it will be considered an unfair and wasteful practice for a retail dealer to refuse to accept, without good reason, foodstuffs offered for delivery by wholesale merchants and jobbers at his store, which goods had theretofore been ordered or purchased by such retailer to be delivered at his store.

Considerable progress has been made in the last month in securing the cooperation of the public markets in observing the fair price list on perishables, as published in the daily papers of Washington. One of the inspectors has a small office in Center Market, the largest market in Washington. This makes it possible for him to keep in close touch with prices.

Further investigation of market conditions by the inspectors of the District Food Administration have recently revealed some interesting figures regarding the butter situation. Inspectors found 206,560 pounds of butter in cold storage. This butter was purchased at a low figure and put into cold storage, against the period of scarcity and perhaps, in some cases, with the idea of keeping it there until a sufficient advance in the retail price would insure a good profit.

To prevent such speculation, however, the United States Food Administration issued special regulation No. 20, governing manufacturers, dealers, brokers, and commission merchants in butter, which reads in part as follows:

Rule I. Butter to be sold at a reasonable advance over cost. The licensee dealing in butter shall sell butter without regard to market or replacement value at not more than a reasonable advance over the cost to him of the particular butter sold. * * * Cost for the purpose of this rule shall include purchase price, transportation charges, if any, storage charges actually incurred on cold-storage butter, interest on money invested at the current rate while butter is in cold storage, and actual cost of printing if the butter is put in print forms from tubs or cubes.

A fair margin of profit based on the above costs was decided to be $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound on sales of less than 100-pound lots. As a result a considerable amount of best table firsts will be released at a much lower price than the prevailing market price of butter and will give the Washington housewife the opportunity of making purchases at an advance of not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents over midsummer prices.

It has long been a matter of considerable regret that it was impracticable to publish fresh meat prices on the weekly fair price list for the District. Many of the difficulties in the way have been overcome by standardizing the method of cutting meats and by securing the consent of all meat dealers to post blackboards, 2 by 4 feet, on which are painted the names of the various cuts of meat; first, the different kinds of beef—porterhouse, sirloin, chuck roast, round, etc.; then the cuts of veal, lamb, and fresh pork. A space is left at the right for the dealer to chalk in his prices which are cash and carry prices only.

In order to prevent speculation and the possible soaring of prices during the next few months, the District Food Administration is planning on greatly extending the work of the fair-price publication committee, and for the remainder of the term of its existence the greater part of its efforts will be concentrated on the enforcement of the prices quoted in the fair price list.

REASONS FOR AND EFFECT OF "HEATLESS DAYS" ORDER ISSUED BY FUEL ADMINISTRATION IN JANUARY, 1918.

Now that practically a year has elapsed since the United States Fuel Administrator on January 17, 1918, issued his drastic order shutting down for a period of four consecutive week days and the nine ensuing Mondays¹ most of the nonwar industries east of the Mississippi River, it may be well to review briefly the conditions which prompted the order and the results achieved.²

When Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, was appointed late in August, 1917, the coal situation was very threatening. Production for the preceding eight months had been larger than ever before in the same period but in spite of this, and in spite of hysterical bidding up of prices throughout the spring and summer, little progress had apparently been made in "stocking up" for the winter. Under such circumstances, with cold weather approaching, the only practical thing to do seemed to be to make every effort to keep production at a high point and to effect a necessarily hasty revision of distribution so that any shortage might fall least upon householders and our war-making agencies. The immediate result of this policy was that during the succeeding four months the mines produced more coal than had ever before been mined in the same length of time.

The Fuel Administrator states that it was evident in September, 1917, that whether the unsatisfactory condition of coal stocks would result in acute shortage during the winter depended upon two factors whose influence could be neither altered nor foretold: If the Government were to speed up war preparation faster than originally intended, thus mobilizing, as it were, thousands of unlooked for coal consumers, or, if the winter were unusually severe, the coal situation would surely result in a serious shortage. It is now well known that both of these possibilities were realized. The Russian revolution led to such changes in the Government's basic plans as to upset more than one of the carefully coordinated production programs. New military necessities led to shortening the time allowed for completing war plants and resulted in earlier operating date being set for such industries. The abnormal demand of these new plants for fuel increased by leaps and bounds.

¹ Later reduced to three Mondays, as noted hereafter.

² This account is based upon memoranda supplied by the Fuel Administrator under date of Nov. 12, 1918.

Then came a winter of greater severity than this country had known for 50 years. The inhabitants of the United States will long remember the winter of 1917-18. Blizzard followed blizzard. Coal consumption doubled. The railroads were blocked for days at a time. Freight of every description filled the railroad yards to over-flowing. Delivery of coal to consumers became very slow and in some districts the return of empties to the mines almost ceased. Consumers were near the end of their supplies while mines were idle for lack of cars.

In this situation there was a marked slowing up of the most essential war industries. This is shown by the charts of the War Industries Board. During December and January the production curve dropped abruptly. Mills working on ship plates dropped to 30 per cent capacity. Pig iron production was cut in two. Manufacturers of shell steel, rails, and ordnance supplies, were in the grip of the coal famine. Emergency measures applied to transportation of coal were only partially successful, for almost as soon as yard jams were relieved and coal trains were got under way, a return of blizzard conditions blocked traffic. For several weeks this condition existed.

"HEATLESS DAYS" ORDER ISSUED.

Meanwhile, on the 15th of January, in the harbors of the country 480 vessels loaded with supplies for the Allies and our soldiers were awaiting bunker coal and all efforts to provide a supply proved futile. Something had to be done and that quickly. Accordingly, on January 17, 1918, after consultation with eastern State fuel administrators, the Fuel Administrator issued an order for a four-day shut-down of all but the most necessary war industries and a similar shutdown applicable to each succeeding Monday until the congestion was relieved. The text of this order is as follows:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated 23d August, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved 10 August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

SECTION I. Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, Army and Navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption) and municipal, county, or State governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

SEC. II. On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, the State fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements, and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in section I hereof.

SEC. III. On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, and, also, on each and every Monday, beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents;

(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption;

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States Food Administrator;

(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

SEC. IV. On each Monday, beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county, or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians, or dentists;

(b) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses, or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

(c) Theaters, moving-picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of public amusement.

SEC. V. On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

SEC. VI. No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated,

subway, or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

SEC. VII. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation, or distribution of fuel.

SEC. VIII. State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

SEC. IX. This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

SEC. X. Any person, firm, association, or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

EFFECTS OF THE ORDER.

The Fuel Administrator says that the results were immediate. The railroads cleared up their yards and tracks. Coal moved to consumers and empties started back to the mines. The delayed ships were rapidly bunkered and sent on their way. Within three weeks not a ship was waiting in any American port for lack of coal, and there has been no congestion from this cause since. Iron and steel production rose steadily until the old levels were reached and passed. The sudden drop of the production curve in December and January was offset by an equally abrupt rise to new high levels. The situation improved so much and so quickly after the order was issued that it was modified in a subsequent order removing the restriction after the establishments affected had been closed only three of the nine Mondays specified in the original order. In speaking of the order and its effect Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, says:

Neither the severity of the remedy nor its suddenness could be avoided. Nor was it practicable at the time to explain the situation in full. On the other hand, I am not surprised at the violent protest and adverse criticism voiced by the newspapers. On the surface there was ample excuse for the criticism. The order was drastic. It was unprecedented. It was our first realization of the fact that Gen. Sherman's characterization of war applies at home as well as at the front. After all, history is likely to find most interest in the fact that, although the order was condemned, it was loyally obeyed and that it saved a desperate situation.

Defense of the order is neither necessary nor appropriate, but I may be permitted to state in answer to the enterprising statisticians who filled the public press with estimates of billions of dollars lost in wages and profits, that had drastic action not been taken the industrial shutdowns and the losses during the remainder of the winter would have exceeded even the most extravagant figures named. Moreover they would have fallen on industry unequally and have endangered our war program.

The actual saving in coal during the seven idle days has been estimated at 3,500,000 tons, but this represents only a small part of the benefits secured to war industry. A condition of hopeless congestion was relieved and the railways were brought back to normal operation. The production and transportation of war material was thenceforth able to go forward at full speed.

FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1918.¹

COMPILED AND TRANSLATED BY ALFRED MAYLANDER.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Germany experienced increasing difficulties this summer with its food supply, but in Austria the food situation was incomparably worse. During the second half of June the Austrian food problem suddenly became extremely serious. The bread ration was reduced by one-half, owing, ostensibly, to failure of supplies expected from abroad, for Austria, like Germany, had lived in the firm hope that grain and other foodstuffs would arrive in trainloads from the Ukraine. The reduced bread ration was the chief topic of the press for a week. The Social-Democrats issued a proclamation enjoining calm on the working classes and at the same time formulated a set of demands for the Government, among which the increase of the bread ration to its full amount was included. Demonstrations on a small scale took place on the streets, and the city council of Vienna disclaimed responsibility for the results of the bread order. The daily papers agreed that life on half the bread ration, half the potato ration, and 200 grams (7 ounces) of beef was impossible. There were no eggs and butter to speak of and very little milk. The meat ration for the poorest classes was raised to 250 grams (8.8 ounces) and the double sugar ration was allowed for June as well as July, sugar being the only foodstuff of which there was an ample supply.

In her distress Austria appealed to Bavaria for help and was refused, to Berlin and got a half-hearted response, and to Hungary, which, in spite of labor troubles, managed to send immediate aid. Germany after some delay also sent 1,000 carloads of flour.

In July the bread ration of half a loaf was irregularly issued, but the Government provided substitutes of various sorts. The German flour was all given to civilians. Horseflesh was issued officially and new regulations, still more restricting the sale of beef, were pro-

¹ The present article has been compiled from various Austrian daily papers in the form of translations and digests. For previous articles on the same subject see: "Foreign food prices as affected by the war," Bul. No. 170, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; "Food situation in central Europe, 1917," Bul. No. 242, and MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 1916, pp. 82, 83; Feb., 1917, pp. 244, 245; and June, 1917, pp. 961, 962.

mulgated. Salt bacon, pork, geese, and hares were issued as supplements for the bread ration. Even hospitals and hotels are to receive less meat in the future; it therefore seems clear that meat is really very scarce. The potato harvest will be taken over by the Government. Potatoes were scarce in July, and no general issue had taken place for some time. Supplies of potatoes were expected from Holland. Many restaurants in Vienna and other large cities closed owing to a general lack of supplies. There was also a serious shortage of salt in Vienna.

With the restoration of the full bread ration in August there came a rise in the prices of flour and bread, which aroused general and violent protest, as it was regarded as a tax on the urban population. The Government explained the necessity of the increase of prices. Suggestions were made to the Government for adjusting the prices to income. As a first step in this direction the Government modified its scheme with regard to the neediest (*Mindestbemittelten*). The half flour ration still remains in force. The restaurant trade has appealed to the Food Minister for protection. Complaints have been lodged against some war kitchens. Welfare authorities give a sad account of the underfeeding of children.

A medium good harvest—better than last year—is expected. Illicit trading in the new grain has begun already. Three meatless days a week have been introduced. Egg prices continue high. A rise in sugar prices is announced for the autumn; possibly the entire beet crop will not be utilized on account of coal shortage.

A significant fact from the viewpoint of the food supply as well as politically is the passive resistance to the food regulations of the Czech farmers and large landowners in Bohemia. The distress in German Bohemia is acute and there is much friction between the German and Czech population. The Germans and Czechs of Bohemia have held numerous meetings and the former have sent a deputation to the prime minister. Hunger typhus is claiming many victims in Bohemia.

SURVEY OF THE FOOD SITUATION BY THE FOOD MINISTER.

Dr. Paul, the newly appointed Austrian food minister, gave a comprehensive and fairly hopeful survey of the food situation in the Lower House on July 19, 1918. According to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* he said:¹

It is impossible to abolish war administration as long as the blockade lasts. In peace time Hungary supplied 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 metric centners,² or 40 to 45 per cent, of our annual grain consumption; in 1915-16 our Hungarian imports stood at 4,600,000, in 1916-17 at 600,000, and in 1917-18 at 800,000 metric centners. The production of the Austrian grain fields has sunk considerably. Austria's average

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 20, 1918.

² A metric centner is equal to 220.46 pounds.

harvest in the five years preceding the war stood at 64,800,000 metric centners; in 1917-18 it only reached 26,000,000 metric centners. This decrease in conjunction with reduced Hungarian imports, which are only partly compensated by imports from occupied territory, accounts for a grain supply equal to one-third only of the peace-time supply. In spite of increasing difficulties the State has successfully requisitioned and evenly distributed 75 to 85 per cent of the self-suppliers' surplus. It has been impossible to circumvent leakages to illicit trade, as it is impossible to supervise 10,000,000 farms and countless mills and bakeries. The nonproducing population requires 17,000,000 metric centners of grain. The harvest surplus was estimated at 8,000,000 metric centners, and the State succeeded in requisitioning 7,600,000 metric centners, so that self-sufficiency is impossible. We must remember that the monarchy is dual, and however ready to help Hungary may be, actual possession is very different from dependency on imports from the sister State. The Roumanian imports failed by 50 per cent, which meant a loss of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 metric centners of grain; this quantity would have seen us through our present difficulties.

The agricultural balance sheet in 1917-18 showed a deficit, as no fine flour could be milled, and we had to fall back on high-priced Ukrainian imports. The Government did not raise the flour prices in 1917-18. If the demand of the consumer for cheaper food can not be met on account of special circumstances, he certainly has a right to expect fair distribution of food, also that there shall be no unnecessary rise in price on the way from grower to consumer.

The minister referred to the consumers' organizations, which are now spreading to the middle and official classes, mentioned certain inequalities which result from the direct supply of these organizations with State controlled foods, and passed on to the consideration of public kitchens and illicit trade:

There are now 162 middle-class kitchens and 63 general war kitchens in Vienna, catering for 68,000 and 106,000 persons, respectively. The Vienna and Lower Austrian kitchens are supplied direct by the State Central Supply Office; all others by the rural and district food committees.

The abuses of illicit trade are extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to meet in times of famine and shortage. Strong measures will be taken when the harvest is in and special orders will be directed against private mills. I dare not say that illicit trade will be completely repressed; the best preventive is a sufficient food supply.

In demanding "free trade" people forget that competition, under existing conditions, can not cause goods to multiply nor prices to fall; rather would prices rise and the supply of the poor be jeopardized. It would have been better had the individual central supply companies been State departments from the outset.

Referring to his speech the *Neue Freie Presse*, the most prominent Vienna daily, writes:¹

Dr. Paul was not very communicative in his first ministerial speech on July 19, though he was remarkably free in dashing the hopes of a time of plenty after the harvest. The faults of 1916 and 1917 must not be repeated; we must first secure our year's supply. We delayed too long this year in treating the self-suppliers according to the urban scale, and we know the extraordinary number of people that were included as members of their households.

Hungary has issued new milling regulations, reducing the production of fine flour and bran in proportion to bread flour, and has increased the price of fine white flour

¹Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, July 20, 1918 Morning edition.

without altering that of bread flour. Austria should follow suit. The minister's speech indicated a rise in flour prices. We can not be too emphatic in warning against such a policy; the nation must bear the cost.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE GENERAL FOOD SITUATION.

In an article entitled "The production of food versus the infliction of death" the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* comments on the food situation as follows:¹

In 1917 the harvest yield per acre was quite one-fourth less than the average for the last decade. The causes of the decrease are many. There was, to begin with, a scarcity of fertilizers, horses, and draft cattle. Then there was a great lack of labor. Women, elderly men, and children worked from early till late, striving in vain to replace able-bodied men called to the colors. The joyless work of undernourished prisoners of war was no efficient substitute for the labor of free men. The result is that the fields are overgrown with weeds, that cattle are badly managed, that the areas under cultivation become less and the average yield per acre is reduced year by year. In peace time Austria had a large surplus of sugar for exportation but now she can not even supply her own needs. That is due to the lack of fertilizers, so absolutely essential for the cultivation of the beet, to the utilization of sugar beet as fodder, to the use of sugar as substitute for other stuffs in certain technical processes; but principally and primarily because of the lack of skilled men to attend to the careful cultivation that sugar beet requires.

The Austrian stocks of cattle have been depleted, owing to the insufficiency of fodder. People ask: Was there not grass and the leaves of our Alpine forests? Certainly, but there were no foragers; and the grass and leaves in the Styrian and Tryolean mountains remained unutilized, and in the valleys the cattle, owing to shortage of fodder and straw, had to be slaughtered.

The shipments of vegetables to market towns have fallen off. Why? In peace time gardeners worked at home, and their wives took the produce to market. Now, the men being at the front, the women have to work in the gardens and there is nobody to take vegetables to market. So the market stalls are bare, the produce being bought up at the gardens by the keepers of restaurants and hotels.

So wherever we look the root of all our troubles is to be found in the fact that men have been withdrawn from the production of food and employed in the infliction of death.

About the middle of June the same paper writes:²

The food crisis grows more and more perilous. There is lack of every necessary thing. Things are bad in Vienna and still worse in the Provinces, where even the full bread ration can not be supplied any longer. Austria is approaching the point of greatest danger. The Government should understand that working men are by no means satisfied with the scanty rations now distributed. A Government that is faithful to its duty should inform the people why this bitter famine has come to pass, what has been done to arrest it, why these efforts have been fruitless and what measures have been adopted to overcome the difficulties of the crisis. In parliamentary debate the whole matter should be expounded to the chosen representatives of the people. * * *

But at a time of the severest food crisis, when banknotes for 23,000,000,000 crowns (\$4,669,000,000) are in circulation, when the eighth war loan subscription lists are open, when the offensive against Italy is proceeding, when the enemies of Austria discuss the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, when the decision has to be taken as to whether Austrian men and boys have to spend a fifth winter in the trenches, Austria has no parliament.

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, May 2, 1918.

² *Idem*, June 16, 1918.

A Vienna correspondent contributes to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*¹ a gloomy sketch of food conditions in Austria and in the Austrian capital. He adds the following observations:

Things need not have been quite so bad had all done their duty, and the chief share of blame for failure in this respect must be laid on Hungary. Hungary has of course suffered also. Her grain production has decreased, while at the same time she has had to provide for the needs of the army, which must of course have lessened the number to be fed in Austria. But in January, when the grain ration was being stringently curtailed in Austria, producers in Hungary received a monthly ration of 12 kilograms [26.5 pounds] of grain and the urban population a ration of 7 kilograms [15.4 pounds] of flour, which far exceeded the scanty ration dealt out to the population of Vienna. Hungary by its improvident and selfish food policy has sinned not only against Austria but against the united monarchy. Of late the Hungarian Government would gladly have done more, but the supplies have already been consumed.

Other causes contributing to the crisis are: Want of proper organization throughout the Empire, local feeling in various districts, and jealousy between the country and the towns, shown by the fact that some districts have forbidden the export of provisions such as milk and potatoes, even though meat costs there only a fraction of what it costs in Vienna. Military requisitions have had disappointing results, and little or no method seems to have been observed in proportioning the prices of products when the prices of foodstuffs were being fixed. This has rendered farmers reluctant to deliver their produce. They are in need of all the necessaries of life except such as they produce themselves, and can not get these necessaries even for money. Finally the hopes long entertained of food supplies from the Ukraine have proved fallacious.

Various attempts are being made to improve matters. Substitutes for the reduced bread and flour rations are being distributed by the State; the municipal administration of Vienna has been distributing salt bacon; Hungary has sent 50 carloads of potatoes and promises to send sausages and fats, together with fruit and vegetables; and 1,000 carloads of grain from Germany have been thankfully received.

But all these measures will serve to provide only the minimum bread and flour ration during the next few weeks and bring only slight relief to the suffering people; hopes for better nourishment depend on the next harvest, which can not begin before the second half of July. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered that the temper of the people has not improved, that great strikes have broken out in Vienna, and that the general unrest has shown itself in excesses of various kinds. The prorogation of parliament under such conditions is a perilous step. But harvest time is not remote, and if everything possible is done to reduce distress, a catastrophe may be avoided.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A special article in the *Neue Freie Presse*,² reviewing the harvest prospects in Austria and Hungary, may be summarized as follows:

Austria always watches the Hungarian harvest with great interest. In 1917-18 Austria received barely 1,000,000 metric centners³ of grain and flour from Hungary instead of the normal ten to fifteen millions. Semiofficial reports estimate the Hungarian wheat harvest at 28,000,000 metric centners [102,881,333 bushels], and the rye harvest at 9,500,000 metric centners [37,399,464 bushels]. Fortunately the general maize prospects are good, in spite of constant reports of bad crops in certain comitats, and as fodder crops promise well there is likelihood of a good maize surplus, or, if maize

¹ *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt on the Main, June 29, 1918. First morning edition.

² *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Aug. 9, 1918. Morning edition.

³ A metric centner is equal to 220.46 pounds.

is used for feeding purposes, of fattened cattle. In any case, the good maize harvest will stimulate Hungary's good will to come to the aid of Austria in a greater measure than last year.

As regards the Austrian harvest, thrashing results have proved that the area under cultivation and the growing crops were overestimated. The Lower Austrian harvest is thrashed, the Bohemian and Moravian harvests are in full swing, except in the most northerly parts, and it is now safe to say that wheat and rye are average in spite of the June frosts. There will be more wheat and rye than last year. The barley crop is a record war crop. A second hay harvest will soon be cut; the second clover crop will make up for the first. The fruit crop will not be bad, though there will be fewer apples than in 1917. The potato crop promises to double last year's. The average fodder harvest will prevent a further decline in the supply of milk and cattle.

But when all is said, Austria is still dependent on Hungary, Roumania, and the Ukraine for the full bread ration.

GRAIN.

Control of the new harvest.—By means of an order published June 19, 1918,¹ the new Austrian harvest is placed under the strictest State control in accordance with what has already been done in Germany and is also to be done in Hungary. The measures for the delivery of grain are necessitated by the fact that Austria is entering on the new harvest year with absolutely no stocks of grain. Therefore the new stocks must be delivered as quickly as possible.

The requisitioning of the harvest will be carried out in three successive steps: (1) The delivery of early thrashed grain, (2) the delivery of the preliminary quota, and (3) the ultimate requisitioning of any surplus. For the delivery of the preliminary quotas, the Austrian crown lands are to be divided into delivery departments and the individual political districts into delivery sections comprising five to six communes. A delivery commission is to be set up for each section. In the delivery of the preliminary quotas, which must be completed by the end of September, the grain must proceed straight from the thrashing machine to the mill or granary. The authorities are empowered to use compulsion to hasten the thrashing of grain. By means of individual assessments which will be made after the field harvest work, the same commissions, visiting every farm, will fix finally for all farmers the amount of the remaining grain which they must deliver.

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*² in a special article criticizes the new order as follows:

The hotly debated Austrian order for the regulation of the grain supply during the next harvest year (1918-19) has been published. The result of the debates is nothing. The regulations are based on the principle that the whole harvest is to be subject to compulsory State management. Necessity has triumphed over the dilettanteism of the food policy of the prime minister and the machinations of the agrarians. * * * Nevertheless in several important points the new order does not fulfill the wishes of the consumer.

¹ Reichsgesetzblatt, Vienna, June 19, 1918.

² Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, June 21, 1918.

The decision to allow farmers to reserve grain, as in previous years, is an intolerable wrong to urban consumers. Producers are able to eat bread made of good flour all the year, while the remainder of the population have to put up for many months with a wretched substitute for bread. Furthermore, the section enables producers to provide for themselves a year's full supply in advance, while others from week to week or even from day to day do not know whether they can get anything at all. Again, stocks are accumulated in the individual rural households which are beyond the reach of the masses of consumers. Finally the farmers are entirely relieved from the pressure of higher prices and from the vexations incidental to public control of the bread supply. Owing to the misuse of grist mills, the wrong is intensified.

The Food Office since its establishment has made strenuous efforts to suppress the continuous malversation connected with the mills. Unfortunately these efforts have been in vain. The farmers armed with permits take grain in the mills, and there, it is pretended, the individual consignments are ground. But everybody knows that millers will grind grain for their friends without asking for permits, that the quantities entered on the permits are arbitrarily exceeded, that a single permit is made to serve on several occasions, and that these favors are secured by gifts of grain to the millers. The quantities withdrawn by these methods from public control are so large that they would, beyond a doubt, suffice to supply bread to the whole population until the new harvest. There is only one remedy. The grist mills must be closed. All grain immediately after thrashing should be commandeered, and the rural communes should get a year's supply on the basis of the ration.

The administrative instructions issued simultaneously with the order deserve grateful recognition. * * * Orders to promote early thrashing in the districts where the harvest is early have been issued. The provincial governors have been directed to organize betimes a supply of thrashing machines, of coal for the engines, and of labor. The grain is to be delivered forthwith to the war grain trade office and is to be available in the second half of July to satisfy the most urgent demands for bread.

PRICES FOR 1918-19 FOR GRAIN, PULSE, AND FODDER.

The *Neue Freie Presse*¹ published an order fixing the following requisition prices for grain, pulse, and fodder:

GRAIN.	Crowns per 100 kilograms. ²	Per bushel.
Wheat or spelt.....	55	\$3. 04
Rye.....	55	2. 84
Barley.....	50	2. 21
Oats.....	50	1. 47
Millet.....	50	2. 30
Maize (shelled).....	50	2. 58
Buckwheat.....	100	4. 42
PULSE.		Per 100 pounds.
Peas.....	120	\$11. 05
Lentils.....	150	13. 81
French beans.....	100	9. 21
Horse beans.....	90	8. 29

¹ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, June 23, 1918. Evening edition.

² A crown is equal to 20.3 cents.

FORAGE.	Crowns per 100 kilograms.	Per bushel.
Second quality grain.....	50	\$4. 60
Maize, cobs.....	15	1. 38
Fodder peas.....	60	5. 52
Cultivated vetch.....	70	6. 45
Wild vetch.....	50	4. 60
Coronilla (<i>Peluschken</i>).....	70	6. 45
Lupines.....	70	6. 45

For mixed grain the requisition price is that of the cheapest grain contained in it. In the districts which have suffered from invasion the higher costs of production will be compensated by extra prices.

All bread grain prices (wheat, spelt, rye, and barley) shown in the above schedule will be increased, according to the time of delivery, on the following scale: From the beginning of the harvest up to July 15, by 25 crowns; from July 16 to July 31, by 20 crowns; in August, by 15 crowns; in September, by 10 crowns; and from October 1 to December 20, by 5 crowns.

BREAD.

Reduction of the bread ration.—On June 15 the Food Bureau halved the Vienna bread ration as from June 17 by the following order:

Certain obstacles have arisen in the delivery of foreign grain to Vienna which have rendered necessary a temporary reduction of the bread ration by one-half in order to maintain the flour ration. As far as possible this reduction will be made up for by the issue of other available foodstuffs.

The new bread order came as a painful surprise to the bulk of the population on June 17. The Bakers' Union had been informed of the order on June 15 by the central provincial authorities (*Statthalterei*), which gave out the following announcement:

After Sunday (June 16) customers may only be supplied with half the bread ration hitherto allowed—that is, half a loaf, or 630 grams [1.4 pounds], per head per week, and heavy workers with 1,102 grams [2.4 pounds]. All bakers who have already received full supplies for the coming week and those who may still receive such supplies within the next 10 days must make these supplies last a fortnight.¹

Comments of the press.—The reduction of the bread ration was generally greeted with resentment and dismay by the Vienna daily press. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* says:²

The premier has brought on a food crisis by championing the cause of the agrarian and merchant classes, and he attempts to shirk responsibility, apparently, by raising the food president to the ministry. The coming of the half ration in Vienna was foreshadowed months ago by reduced bread rations for nonsuppliers in provincial towns and rural districts. The Food Bureau was besieged by deputations protesting against the more favorable conditions in the capital; now Vienna also is in the same state.

¹ Die Zeit, Vienna, June 17, 1918. Evening edition.

² Arbeiter-Zeitung. Vienna, June 17, 1918. Evening edition.

It is not improbable that the resources of the Ukraine and Roumania have been drained, and that conditions will remain as they are until the harvest. The recent talk of help from Germany has not materialized. Germany and Hungary should be made to realize the impossible food conditions in Austria. The three countries should fare alike. The country can not be allowed to starve because of the Government's mistakes.

The weekly rations in Vienna, excluding bread, are as follows: One-half kilogram [1.1 pounds] of potatoes, of which at least half is uneatable; 125 grams [4.4 ounces] of black bran flour; 125 grams [4.4 ounces] of other milled products; 40 grams [1.4 ounces] of fat; one egg; 190 grams [6.7 ounces] of sugar; 200 grams [7 ounces] of meat (after waiting in line all night); a little jam and coffee substitute. So far bread has been the mainstay.

The people will not stand the reduction; our allies must intervene to prevent the gravest consequences. The reduction must be only temporary, and for a very short time only.

Social-Democratic proclamation and demands of the Vienna Labor Council.—The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*¹ published a proclamation of the committee of the Austrian German Social-Democrats addressed to the workers, of which the following is an extract:

We have repeatedly warned the Government against the consequences of its weak food policy. The food situation has reached a climax with the reduction of the bread ration. It is impossible to manage on this ration.

The committee disclaims all responsibility for the consequences. It has approached the Government and the municipality. The full ration must be restored, and meanwhile compensation must be given in other ways. Help from Germany and Hungary is imperative.

The committee begs the working people not to be carried away to any unconsidered action, but calmly to await the decisions of the Labor Council, which is convened for June 18. This plea is directed especially to railway men and to those connected with food industries, as any disturbance in these industries would aggravate the trouble. The committee is convinced that no self-respecting worker will indulge in street riots.

The Vienna Labor Council on June 18 adopted the following resolutions:²

The Labor Council demands the reinstatement of the full-bread ration, and until that is possible, extra rations of other food must be granted. The workmen must be able to buy these and their wages must be increased or the people will suffer physically. Especially are these demands necessary for those working in night shifts and overtime and where continuous operation requires a 12-hour day. The Labor Council requests the help of the German Social-Democratic Club and of the trade-unions to put through these demands. The Labor Council asserts that no lasting improvement in food conditions can take place while the war lasts. In the interest of the food supply the council begs that all railway men, transport workers, and those connected with food industries shall in every way avoid what may hinder production and transport. It also requests the workers to keep the peace and to allow no public or street disturbances.

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, June 18, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, June 18, 1918. Morning edition.

The bread famine in Bohemia.—Conditions with respect to the bread supply seem to have been still worse in Bohemia than in Vienna this summer, for the Bohemia writes: ¹

The * * * [censored] administration continues, and still Prague has no registration system for bread or meat. The bread lines start at 3 p. m., and after standing 15 hours or more through the chilly night the starving populace may perhaps receive half the ration, or perhaps nothing. Registration would be particularly valuable, now that all claims can not be satisfied, as all sorts of abuses are possible under existing conditions. No one can prove that a baker is lying when he states that he has sold out after selling 20, 40, or 100 loaves and tells the all-night bread line to disperse, but it is readily demonstrable that "approvisations" bread (very easily distinguishable from illicit bread) is sold in large quantities at 15 to 20 crowns [\$3.05 to \$4.06] per loaf. Registration would not suit some people, as it would mean semiautomatic control.

Four years should have been ample preparation for the introduction of registration, and every member of the community is entitled to know each morning how much bread he will receive without standing in line or paying exorbitant prices.

During the budget debate in the Austrian Lower House, Deputy Seliger, a Social-Democrat, spoke at some length on the food situation in Bohemia. Among other things he said: ²

In the industrial districts of German Bohemia the people have for months lived on a ration which simply represents slow starvation. When Vienna reduced her ration by half, there were districts in German Bohemia where for months past only a fourth or a sixth of a loaf had been available; where, indeed, as in Reichenberg, loaves were sliced for distribution.

It is wrong to attribute these facts to national politics, for the workmen in Prague also know what hunger means. The Government appears to think that people can help themselves with illicit trade. The trains that run from industrial centers into agrarian districts are crowded, but from an economic standpoint this mode of supply is madness. The people who seek food do not pay in money, but offer anything of value that they may possess. Early potatoes and vegetables were, indeed, released from control, but in German Bohemia potatoes cost 5 to 6 crowns per kilogram [\$27.62 to \$33.15 per bushel] and carrots more than 2 crowns per kilogram [18 cents per pound]. There still are workmen in textile factories who get no higher wages than in peace time. The horrible conditions of malnutrition, the increase of disease, and the advance in the death rate are the results of the food policy as practiced up to date.

Bad quality of the bread.—That bread is not only scarce but has deteriorated very much in quality becomes evident from an article in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* ³ containing the following remarks:

Vienna bread has never before been so bad. The loaves contain very little crumb. Underneath a thick crust one finds a mass of soft stuff—yellow, with a tinge of green. A few days after baking the loaves begin to get moldy. In the cracks of the crust white mold begins to form. Afterwards it turns green and black, and in a short time it penetrates the whole loaf.

The bread is bad because the flour is bad. For some time past less maize flour has been supplied to the bakeries; but while a few weeks ago the maize flour was

¹ Bohemia, Prague, July 10, 1918. Evening edition.

² *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 20, 1918. Morning edition.

³ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, May 17, 1918.

mixed with wheat and rye flour, it is now mixed with barley and oat flour to such an extent that the proportion of wheat and rye flour is as low as 10 per cent. No baking process has yet been invented whereby bread fit for human consumption can be produced from 10 per cent flour. That is particularly true when even the 10 per cent consists largely of bran. The loaves produced are very like the flat cakes excavated from the sites of lake dwellings. But prehistoric man dealt with his bruised cereals more rationally than we do. He produced flat cakes baked equally throughout; and even to this day similar cakes are baked in the secluded valleys of southern Tyrol and Sweden. Austrian efforts to prepare leavened bread from such flour are merely experiments with unsuitable materials. * * * The bread produced in Paris, during the last days of the siege in 1871, was prepared from flour that was much better than the flour now used in Vienna.

Restoration of the bread ration and raise in the price of bread.—After the reduced bread ration had been in force for two months, preparations were being made at the beginning of August to restore the full ration. The Vienna municipal milling establishment already had at its disposal flour from the new Lower Austrian and Hungarian harvests.¹

On August 10 the *Fremdenblatt*² printed an announcement of the Food Bureau that from August 12 the reduced bread ration would be restored to its former quota of one loaf per head, and that the price would be raised at the same time. The announcement stated that the loaf of 1,260 grams [2.8 pounds], that used to cost 72 hellers [14.6 cents], would now be sold for 1.56 crowns [31.7 cents], that the increased ration would hold good throughout the Empire, and that care had been taken to hold the necessary flour in readiness. The weekly allowance of flour was to remain at the half ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram [8.8 ounces] until further notice. The flour prices were fixed at 1.16 crowns per kilogram [10.7 cents per pound] for bread flour; at 1.7 crowns per kilogram [15.7 cents per pound] for cooking flour, wheat and maize groats, rolled barley, millet pap, and buckwheat grits; and at 2.76 crowns per kilogram [25.4 cents per pound] for pastry flour.

The raising of the prices of bread and flour aroused general and violent protest. The *Neue Freie Presse*³ comments on it as follows:

The increase in bread and flour prices is a most unwelcome surprise. The Ministry of Finance attempts to justify this policy by reason of the higher price of home-grown grain and the high cost of Roumanian and Ukrainian imports. The result is an indirect tax on the urban population; a direct consequence of the war should not be borne solely by one section. There is no certainty of maintenance of supplies throughout the year; there is still a possibility of substitute flours, while the rural population may secure the annual supply in best bread flour. A household of four will have to pay at least 365 crowns [\$74.10] more per year for bread; even incomes of 10,000 crowns [\$2,030] will be seriously affected. In view of war conditions it would be very difficult to introduce any sliding scale of prices based on income. The Strassburg system

¹ Die Zeit, Vienna, Aug. 5, 1918. Evening edition.

² Fremdenblatt, Vienna, Aug. 10, 1918. Morning edition.

³ Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, Aug. 4, 1918. Morning edition.

was introduced in the early days of the war. A better basis would be rent. Rents have not risen, as have all other expenditures. The price of bread for the poor must not be raised. Though the State would have to bear part of the cost, yet the burden would be more evenly distributed.

A few days later the same daily paper ¹ gave the following account, from an authoritative source, of the Food Bureau's reasons for raising the bread price:

The new grain prices were fixed by the Central Price Testing Commission to encourage grain production, which was being sacrificed to more profitable crops. Maintaining the present bread prices would have entailed a deficit of 1,100,000,000 crowns [\$223,300,000] at the present rate of wages, freight charges, bonuses, etc. The sole object of the increased bread price is to meet this deficit, and not, as has been imputed, to make up for the Grain Trade Office's war deficit of 200,000,000 crowns [\$40,600,000], which was caused by the high price of foreign grain.

However, an order of August 10 of the governor of Lower Austria announced ² that the Government had set aside a considerable sum to alleviate the burden which the increased bread price would entail on the neediest (*Mindestbemittelten*), and that the political authorities have received detailed instructions as to the execution of the scheme, which would come into operation within the next few days. Commenting on this announcement the *Neue Freie Presse* demands a similar exemption for the middle classes.

MEAT.

Meat supplies were low in Vienna during the first weeks of June, and consumers had to wait in line to obtain whatever the market offered. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* ³ writes:

Within the last week butchers received 130 head of cattle for finest meat, 1,000 for standard meat, and 234 for military purposes. One thousand two hundred head of lean cattle is insufficient for the civilian population. Deliveries of hogs are also very backward, and the animals are poor in fat. For these reasons the public has to turn to horseflesh, which is rising steadily in price; 2,500 to 2,600 crowns [\$507.50 to \$527.80] is the latest price for slaughter horses yielding on an average 300 to 400 kilograms [661.4 to 881.8 pounds] of meat. Naturally the price rises with the demand. We shall soon be as badly off for horse meat as for beef, and meat prospects are getting steadily worse.

On June 15, *Die Zeit* ⁴ states that hog deliveries from Roumania have stopped, and that the sale depots for pork in Vienna will be closed.

A few days later the same paper ⁵ reports that the Food Ministry has decided on raising the charity meat ration from 200 to 250 grams [7 to 8.8 ounces] as compensation for the decreased bread ration, and

¹ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Aug. 7, 1918. Evening edition.

² *Idem*, Aug. 11, 1918. Morning edition.

³ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, June 14, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 15, 1918. Evening edition.

⁵ *Idem*, June 20, 1918. Morning edition.

horseflesh will be sold to persons better situated in amounts up to 1 kilogram [2.2 pounds] for each household and at reduced prices.

In an article on the prevalence of horseflesh over beef, *Die Zeit*¹ says:

The old days of peace and plenty when we could get a large plateful of excellent meat for 70 hellers [14.2 cents], when even people in very moderate circumstances could afford a substantial meal, have vanished. A favored few can still have 200 grams [7 ounces] of beef per head per week, but to-day horseflesh comes in, and on Sunday (June 23) most Viennese will sit down to a roast of horseflesh. The tragedy of it consists in the fact that for many months we have paid untold sums for roast beef in the restaurants, and now discover that we have really been having horseflesh; that it is no new thing, that horse has been present in sausage and goulash, and under the name of every meat dish under Heaven—even pickled tongue.

The *Neue Freie Presse*² reports that Germany has sent large consignments of frozen meat to Vienna, which will cover almost a third of the Vienna daily consumption.

According to *Die Zeit*³ the Official Receiving Office for Cattle and Meat has issued a notice that, in consequence of the technical difficulties connected with transport, the July beef ration for all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc., which consume more than 25 kilograms [55.1 pounds] of beef will be lowered by 20 per cent. Even the hospitals are included in the measure at the rate of a 10 per cent decrease on present consumption. The consumer ration of 200 grams [7 ounces] per week suffers no alteration. "It is an open secret," says *Die Zeit*, "that as it is hotel proprietors can only exist by using smuggling methods."

An article in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*⁴ on the state of the meat supply says:

The cattle stocks are so diminished that the weekly supply for Vienna can not be kept up. The available supplies allow only for 100 grams [3.5 ounces] weekly per head of the population, the rest of the meat ration being made up of cold-storage meat, and yet many households are meatless. Two thousand five hundred kilograms [5,511.5 pounds] of beef and 15,000 kilograms [33,069 pounds] of cold-storage pork do not go very far; of veal there is not enough to supply the hospitals, and mutton at 20 to 23 crowns per kilogram [\$1.84 to \$2.12 per pound] is sold out early in the forenoon. Horseflesh is now gratefully bought at 15 to 20 crowns per kilogram [\$1.38 to \$1.84 per pound]. [Six lines censored.] Since 900 crowns [\$182.70] were paid for a sucking pig and 500 crowns [\$101.50] for a goat, it is not easy even in the country to raise animals, and the people live on vegetables. The farmers are the only ones who eat meat. They will not sell any and ask exorbitant prices for their poultry—26 to 34 crowns per kilogram [\$2.39 to \$3.13 per pound]. If anyone can buy a Hungarian cold-storage hare for 16 crowns [\$3.25] he is lucky, as no other meat is so cheap. [Five lines censored.]

¹ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 21, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, June 27, 1918. Evening edition.

³ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, July 2, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 7, 1918. Morning edition.

According to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*,¹ retail prices for Russian-Polish veal are to be raised, effective July 17, to the following level:

	Crowns per kilogram.	Per pound.
Breast, neck, belly.....	13. 10	\$1. 21
Breast, neck, belly (without bone).....	16. 00	1. 47
Leg.....	15. 50	1. 43
Loin, cutlet, sweetbread.....	17. 50	1. 61
Head.....	8. 84	. 81
Feet.....	7. 14	. 66
Lungs and heart.....	9. 20	. 85
Other parts (unspecified).....	13. 10	1. 21

In midsummer the meat shortage attained the proportions of a calamity. On July 21, only 1,100 kilograms (2,425.1 pounds) of beef, 2,000 kilograms (4,409.2 pounds) of pork, and 1,000 pigs' heads were on sale at Vienna, and the crowds stormed the markets, so that the police were in difficulties and laid about them, 17 persons being arrested, while several people were carried out fainting. On July 22 things were worse, there being no meat at all. Even so, there were scenes. Fish and poultry prices were so excessive that no one would buy.²

In consequence of greater costs of production the price of pork from July 24 will be 14.20 crowns per kilogram (\$1.31 per pound); pig's head and offal, 6.80 crowns (63 cents per pound); uncooked tongue, 9 crowns (83 cents per pound); and salted tongue, 10 crowns (92 cents per pound).³

The exhaustion of home supplies of slaughter cattle and reduced imports from abroad necessitated a further limitation in the consumption of meat. According to the *Neue Freie Presse*,⁴ the Food Bureau announced that from August 19 onward three meatless days a week would have to be observed, as in the period between July 25, 1916, and the beginning of 1917. The meatless days may no longer be chosen at the discretion of local authorities, but everywhere, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, the sale of meat, and the preparation and consumption of dishes wholly or partly of meat, are forbidden.

In connection with poisoning through eating horseflesh, one of Vienna's chief veterinary surgeons states that this meat is more perishable than any other kind, and advises the public to reject any meat that has a brown or grayish appearance and to be careful to cook the meat very thoroughly, adding a spoonful of baking soda.⁵

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 17, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Idem*, July 23, 1918. Morning edition.

³ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, July 23, 1918. Evening edition.

⁴ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Aug. 13, 1918. Morning edition.

⁵ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, Aug. 24, 1918. Evening edition.

GAME AND POULTRY.

In June the Vienna municipal administration bought 800 young geese, which were sold to the population at 29 crowns per kilogram (\$2.67 per pound). It also bought 12,000 hares from cold storage in Budapest, which were put on sale at the following prices per kilogram: Back and legs, 17.25 crowns (\$1.59 per pound); back alone, 9.50 crowns (87 cents per pound); legs, 8 crowns (74 cents per pound); parts for stewing, 5.52 crowns (51 cents per pound).¹

The report of the Styrian Game Preservation Union gives the excellent results of its activities in war time. The chief forester's report shows that from July, 1914, to the end of January, 1917, military institutions in Styria received 65,805 kilograms (145,073.7 pounds) and the country poor 45,544 kilograms (100,406.3 pounds) of large game free. In foresters' households 344,352 kilograms (759,158.4 pounds) were consumed. Military institutions bought 140,570 kilograms (309,900.6 pounds), and local inhabitants 569,215 kilograms (1,254,891.4 pounds) at 1 crown per kilogram (9.2 cents per pound). In addition, 49,730 hares, 23,330 pheasants, and 28,610 partridges were obtained, of which very many were given away free or sold at a very low price to military institutions and the poor. So that in Styria alone 1,516,585 kilograms (3,343,463.3 pounds) of game have been distributed.²

FATS.

Die Zeit of June 4 says: ³

The scarcity of fat becomes more and more pronounced. The supplies of lard, butter, and bacon fat are quite insufficient. Edible oil is only to be found in the well-stocked stores of illegitimate dealers, and they ask a price which on an average ranges from 90 to 95 crowns per kilogram [\$69.16 to \$73 per gallon]. As to the cause of the shortage, the last report of the war committee of the oil and fat industry throws some light. The projected poppy culture, on which great hopes were based, gave very disappointing results in consequence of the long-continued drought; and the yield of other oil seeds at home and in occupied territories also fell far behind expectations. The lack of concentrated fodder acted adversely on the production of animal fat. Bone fat became scarce as a result of the deficiency in coal supplies and transportation facilities, by reason of which many factories for extracting fat from bones had to be shut down, and the raw material deteriorated. Stocks of fat now in the possession of the War Fat Co. are low, and will make it necessary to differentiate very sharply between the claims of consumers during the immediate future.

Small consignments of foreign butter that arrived in June were distributed to the civilian population during the last two weeks of the month. The ration was 40 grams (1.4 ounces) per capita, and the price 2.48 crowns per 120 grams (\$1.92 per pound).⁴ From June 16 to 29, bacon fat was issued in Vienna to all who did not belong to the Cooperative War Workers. A ration of 50 grams (1.8 ounces)

¹Die Zeit, Vienna, June 25, 1918. Evening edition. ²Die Zeit, Vienna, June 4, 1918.

³Reichspost, Vienna, July 4, 1918.

⁴Die Zeit, Vienna, June 9, 1918. Morning edition.

was distributed to each member of a household for 48 hellers (9.7 cents).¹ A like distribution of bacon fat took place during the period July 28 to August 10.² A margarine ration of 40 grams (1.4 ounces) at 2.10 crowns per cube of 120 grams (\$1.62 per pound) was issued during the two weeks, August 11 to 25.

EGGS.

At the Vienna City Council meeting of June 13, Dr. Weisskirchner, the mayor, discussed the egg famine. According to the report read by him, "Vienna now depends on Galicia, Hungary, Poland, and the Ukraine for eggs, as Upper Austria, Styria, Bohemia, and Moravia have ceased to send supplies for over a year. Moreover, supplies from Galicia, etc., have declined considerably. At the recent conference in Berlin, Austria ceded the greater part of her claims on Ukraine eggs to Germany in compensation for grain concessions, so that she will only receive 10 per cent of her quota up to August 1, and Vienna will receive at the most 1,500 cases. Unfortunately, the Ukraine eggs are badly packed and the cases arrive in a pilfered condition; the price has risen to 885 crowns (\$179.66) per case of 1,440 eggs. For the last three weeks Galician supplies have failed completely. The municipality is unable to proceed with the preserving of eggs and there is very little chance of any available quantity of preserved eggs in the winter. Regular distribution is possible only when deliveries are regular and reach a minimum of 1,800 cases per week (one egg per head)." The mayor promised to apply to the Government for a better egg supply.³ The Prager Tageblatt⁴ says that the high cost of eggs in some districts is due to a sort of chicken pest, which is decimating the stock of fowls.

The Reichspost⁵ states that Trieste is suffering from a shortage of eggs. August 7 something like a riot occurred in the market, where a woman asked 2 crowns (40.6 cents) for one egg. A gendarme had to interfere to protect her from public anger. She was arrested and sentenced to three days' imprisonment. Throughout the town there is not an egg to be had for less than 1.90 crowns (38.6 cents), and even the 2 crowns (40.6 cents) often demanded is paid without demur.

MILK.

The milk supply of Vienna seems to have improved somewhat in the latter part of May, for the Arbeiter-Zeitung⁶ says:

Owing to a greater abundance of green fodder the milk supply of Vienna has recently improved. Once more the daily supply amounts to 148,000 liters [39,097.9 gallons],

¹ Reichspost, Vienna, June 16, 1918. Morning edition.

² Die Zeit, Vienna, July 27, 1918. Evening edition.

³ Reichspost, Vienna, June 14, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ Prager Tageblatt, Prague, July 7, 1918. Morning edition.

⁵ Reichspost, Vienna, August 8, 1918. Morning edition.

⁶ Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, May 28, 1918.

so that it would again be possible to provide full allowances of milk to children and invalids were it not that the increasing summer heat causes more and more milk to spoil. On Friday last, out of 148,000 liters, 29,000 liters [7,661.1 gallons] turned sour, the result being that on that day the situation was almost as bad as in the worst months of the year. * * * The trouble is due partly to the scarcity of ice, the supply of which is scantier than in any previous war-time summer, and partly to the use by farmers and dealers of churns and cans not properly cleaned.

The improvement in the milk supply was, however, of short duration, for *Die Zeit* of July 4 says:¹

The hope which had been indulged that with the increase of green fodder there would be an increased milk supply is doomed to disappointment, owing to the continuous reduction in the stocks of milch cows. Up till recently the supply of milk entering Vienna amounted to a daily average of about 166,000 liters [43,853.1 gallons], but during the last few weeks this has decreased, and, moreover, thousands of liters have been received which were unfit for consumption. Just sufficient sound milk reaches Vienna at present to furnish full rations to children, expectant and nursing mothers, and invalids, but it is feared that further decreases will take place during the summer and autumn.

POTATOES.

At the end of the economic year Austria seems to have been even worse off than Germany with respect to its supply of potatoes. *Die Zeit*² of May 26 states that the Vienna municipal administration has announced that in consequence of insufficient supplies of potatoes the ration for the week beginning May 29 would have to be reduced from 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) per head to one-half kilogram (1.1 pounds). The issue of June 9 of the same paper states that the reduced potato ration is to be continued for the ensuing week.

Criticisms of the bad management of last year's potato crop are encountered daily in the press. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*,³ for instance, says:

Last winter many stored potatoes had to be cleared out and used as manure because they had gone bad. According to the *Floridsdorfer Zeitung* soldiers have been employed to clear the cellars of the Military, Geographical, and Technological Institute of bad potatoes. In Germany they are able to keep up the 3½ kilograms [7.7 pounds] ration per head, while here ½ kilogram [1.1 pounds] per head is not always obtained, simply because no one seems to understand how to store this important food.

On June 15 *Die Zeit*⁴ says:

Big consignments of early potatoes are expected from Hungary next week, and are to cost 1.16 crowns per kilogram [10.7 cents per pound] retail. The home potatoes should be ripe by the end of the month. Unripe ones are already served in some restaurants at 1.50 to 2 crowns [30.5 to 40.6 cents] per portion and illicit trade in them is flourishing already.

It seems, however, that the potatoes expected from Hungary were deflected from Vienna and sent to Bohemia—probably to pacify the Bohemian population, which was actually starving at that time.

¹ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, July 4, 1918.

² *Idem*, May 26, 1918.

³ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, June 13, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 15, 1918. Evening edition.

Die Zeit of June 25 states:¹

It is officially announced that the Food Ministry has decided to confiscate the potato harvest. The order extends to early potatoes and is to be enforced at once. The rations for the army, industrial workers, civilians, and farmers will be fixed shortly, and as soon as the necessary quantity has been delivered the confiscation will end. Delivery contracts may be fulfilled in spite of requisition. The potato distribution will be regulated according to demand, and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants will be divided into zones, with depots for distribution. The producer's standard price for potatoes voluntarily handed over is 100 crowns per metric centner (\$5.52 per bushel). Every 12 days, after June 22, this price will be lowered by 16 crowns (88 cents per bushel), so that by September 4 the standard price will be 20 crowns per metric centner (\$1.10 per bushel). The latter price includes a bonus of 5 crowns (28 cents per bushel) voluntary delivery, while for seized goods, 15 crowns (83 cents per bushel) will be paid, less 20 per cent, which reduces the price to 12 crowns (66 cents per bushel).

Die Zeit adds that the issue of this order was in part the result of the lamentable destruction of the potato fields which had been going on during the preceding weeks, when people from the towns were permitted by the producers to dig up the potatoes they had bought from them. The above order, says the paper, ought to put an end to the "hand bag" trade; but a more effectual method would be to provide an equitable and sufficient supply to town dwellers.

In Bohemia, early in July, the central provincial authorities (*Statthaltereï*) announced that the early potato harvest is at hand, and that most farmers, especially those living near railways, are selling direct to consumers at high prices. In order to secure provision for all, this practise must be suppressed by energetic measures. The central provincial authorities have, therefore, forbidden "knapsack" trade, and the police and the official representatives of the Food Bureau have been given strict orders to combat all illicit trading with the utmost severity.²

Commenting on this order the Bohemia quotes from the Czech daily paper *Pravo Lidu*:³

Hunger is stronger than statutes, and whole battalions of soldiers would be necessary to stop the knapsack expeditions from Prague for new potatoes, which form the staple food nowadays. Much damage is done by people digging up half-grown tubers and throwing them away, as they can not differentiate between early and late potatoes.

The editor of the Bohemia adds:

It will be impossible to stop illicit trade, unless the populace is assured of sufficient legitimate supplies. So far, the Food Bureau has done absurdly little in the way of providing new potatoes, and has left the field to the illicit trade, so that once more the poor have to go short; men with fixed salaries can not afford to barter linen, clothes or tobacco, nor can they stay away from work like the workmen do.

The potato supply of Vienna did not improve during midsummer, for *Die Zeit*⁴ says:

The harvest season brought hopes that the potato ration would again be restored to the former level. Instead, potato supplies have given out altogether, except for the

¹ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 25, 1918. Morning edition. ³ *Idem*, July 9, 1918. Evening edition.

² Bohemia, Prague, July 3, 1918. Evening edition. ⁴ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, Aug. 8, 1918. Morning edition.

weekly one-half kilogram [1.1 pound] per head distributed in the poorer quarters by the municipality. For weeks the rest of the population has received none. That potato digging is suspended meantime for the sake of harvest operations is an unsatisfactory explanation, for certain well-known restaurants are able to serve small platefuls for 3 crowns [60.9 cents], and any quantity can be obtained at from 2 to 5 crowns per kilogram [\$11.05 to \$27.62 per bushel] through illicit channels. Middlemen have once more succeeded in setting official plans at naught, which points to some grave defect in organization.

The same daily¹ states that from August 9 to 12 there will be a distribution of early potatoes in districts 5, 15, and 21 of Vienna. Each person is to receive $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram [1.1 pound] for 54 hellers [11 cents], which price is equivalent to \$6 per bushel. The distribution scheme adopted by the municipal administration gives priority to working class districts to the exclusion of middle class districts.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

That in 1918 vegetables were still scarce in Austria, and particularly in Vienna, is evident from statistics quoted in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*,² which show the total quantity of vegetables supplied to the Vienna markets in April, 1913, 1917, and 1918, to have been: April, 1913, 58,000 metric centners (127,866.8 hundredweight); April, 1917, 21,194 metric centners (46,724.3 hundredweight); April, 1918, 29,400 metric centners (64,815.2 hundredweight).

Thus the supply in April, 1918, though larger than in the corresponding month of 1917, was only about one-half of the peace-time supply.

In an article on the price movement of fruit and vegetables after the establishment of free trade in these commodities, the *Neue Freie Presse*³ says:

Only of the green vegetable market could it be said recently that the daily supply was equal to the demand. The prices are rather lower than last year's, as the following table shows, and 1917 was a very bad year:

PRICES OF VEGETABLES IN THE VIENNA MARKETS, 1917 AND 1918.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Price.		
		1917		1918
		<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Crowns. Cts.</i>
Round lettuces.....	Each....	0.13-0.24	2.6- 4.9	0.18 [3.7]
Cooking lettuces.....	do.....	.23-.25	4.7- 5.1	.18 [3.7]
Rutabaga, first quality.....	do.....	.54-.72	11.0-14.6	.46 [9.3]
Rutabaga, second quality.....	do.....	.34-.44	6.9- 8.9	.32 [6.5]
Cabbage, first quality.....	do.....	.38-.52	7.7-10.6	.40 [8.1]
Cabbage, second quality.....	do.....	.23-.34	4.7- 6.9	.24 [4.9]
Spinach.....	Kilo-gram. ^a	.88-1.92	17.9-39.0	1.40 [28.4]
Hungarian peas.....	do.....	3.12-3.56	63.3-72.3	3.50 [71.1]
Rhubarb.....	do.....	2.40-2.80	48.7-56.8	2.70 [54.8]
Garlic.....	do.....	5.30-5.50	108.0-112.0	4.50 [91.4]

^a 2.2046 pounds

¹ Die Zeit, Vienna, Aug. 9, 1918. Evening edition.

² Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, May 24, 1918.

³ Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, June 15, 1918. Morning edition.

The Hungarian consignments are falling off. Hungary has prohibited the direct purchase by Vienna dealers, on the alleged ground that they caused rising prices, and at the same time has stopped deliveries to Vienna from several districts, so that direct supplies from these sources have failed, and we have received only the surplus from the Budapest market. Naturally we do not get the pick of the market, and transport from Budapest to Vienna now takes three days instead of one day. Of Hungarian fruit, Vienna has only received appreciable supplies from Wiesen, and it is probable that even these contingents will be reduced very shortly.

The following incident reported by the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*¹ conveys an idea of the defective organization of the Austrian food supply:

At a time when the markets of Vienna are short of vegetables, and when the hungry masses are eager to buy vegetables instead of bread, we have received a scandalous piece of news. Since Friday six carloads of fresh vegetables have been standing at the Eastern Freight Station and have been allowed to spoil. They are now utterly unsuitable for food. The cars were consigned to one of the branches of the Austrian Food Bureau. * * * Crowds of women and children surrounded the freight yard on the chance of securing some of the rotten vegetables for consumption at home. In these times of famine, people are eager to regard even putrid food as welcome.

In an article on the reasons for high prices, *Die Zeit*² says:

It should be interesting for the public to hear what, in the opinion of the market authorities, has brought about the enormous rise in vegetable and fruit prices. In the first place, railroad freight rates. A kilogram [2.2 pounds] of rutabagas is sold in the Komorner district for 30 hellers [6.1 cents] and costs 52½ hellers [10.7 cents] to transport. Before the war the freight rate was 4 hellers [0.8 cent].

Another fact is that time is not considered, and the goods may be five days in transit and are naturally mostly spoiled on arrival, whereas before the war the journey from Neusatz, on the Serbian frontier, to Vienna took only 36 hours. In Germany very considerable reductions are made for the transport of vegetables and fruit. Perhaps the Austrian authorities may see fit to alter these conditions.

The Food Ministry fixed the growers' and wholesale prices for fresh fruit—apples, pears, and plums—of 1918. Considering that this year's harvest will only be small, a slight increase has been allowed. The standard retail prices are to be fixed by districts and are to come into force on July 15.³

*Die Zeit*⁴ of July 24 says:

Free trade in fruit and vegetables, so loudly insisted on by a certain group of people, has almost immediately collapsed. Prices soared, confusion reigned in the markets, and it seemed impossible to get any fruit. A depot has now been formed to take over fruit and distribute it, but it seems almost too late to effect much good.

*Die Zeit*⁵ writes on the bad prospects of the apple crop as follows:

On account of the scarcity of the apple crop, the export from Styria and Bohemia will probably be forbidden. Should there be any surplus, the fruit utilization unions of both Provinces will permit consignments, but the prospect is poor for the Vienna market. It is to be hoped that the rich plum harvest will make amends.

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 6, 1918.

² *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 23, 1918. Morning edition.

³ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 4, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, July 24, 1918. Morning edition.

⁵ *Idem*, Aug. 19, 1918. Evening edition.

The Reichspost¹ writes as follows on the scarcity of fruit:

Vienna has to go short of fruit because Austrian growers refuse to surrender it at the maximum prices fixed for the city. Jam factories, less remote towns, and private customers are able to outbid Vienna dealers five or eight times over. In Hungary conditions are not much better. Three syndicates have been formed whose chief care is to supply Budapest and other Hungarian centers, so that 70 per cent of the fruit is kept within the country. As high prices as possible are sought for the 30 per cent of fruit free for export, because the syndicates often lose on home transactions and must compensate themselves in this fashion. Vienna dealers have further competition to face in Budapest on the part of buyers from Galicia and Trieste, who can offer better prices. Hence Austria only gets Hungary's leavings. Moreover, a large part of the scanty supplies coming into Austria deteriorates in transit, owing to defective transport conditions.

The Neue Freie Presse² prints the following article on jam prospects:

The National Union of Jam Manufacturers denies that the trade absorbed large quantities of fruit from the open market at exorbitant prices. On the contrary, factories have secured less fruit than ever, the prices they were allowed to offer being less than the lowest wholesale figures. Hence the fruit acquired was seldom sound or usable. Vienna manufacturers drew their supplies from fruit released by the official receiving depot. A few carloads were bought from dealers. In both cases the fruit was no longer in marketable condition. Most factories preferred to close down rather than accept such material. Consequently there will be very little jam from early fruit. Moreover neutral imports were only one-tenth of the expected amount. Conditions for late fruit could not well be worse. Shortage of supplies makes stretching by means of beets and turnips imperative. To think that such adulterations should need to be resorted to in one of the richest fruit-growing countries in Europe!

SUGAR.

In June a deputation of confectionery manufacturers and retailers presented to the minister of commerce a memorandum pointing out that the confectionery industry, represented in Vienna alone by 14,000 establishments employing 70,000 workmen, is on the verge of ruin. The demands presented were:

1. That a supply of sugar sufficient to enable the industry to support itself be allowed.
2. That export of sugar wares be forbidden, especially to Hungary, where there is a superfluity.
3. That the fixed prices for foreign goods be abolished. These prices have simply driven the goods from the home markets to Bulgaria and Turkey, so that very important foodstuffs are lost to the country, to the ruin of dealers.
4. That a careful examination of sugar quantities required for jam making be made. Last season the requirements were enormously overestimated, and the jam manufacturers sold sugar by the carload.
5. Certain cooperative associations get too much sugar. This

¹ Reichspost, Vienna, Aug. 22, 1918. Evening edition.

² Neue Freie Press, Vienna, Aug. 30, 1918. Morning edition.

sugar is not being sold to members, but is sent out to confectionery factories to be made into candy and publicly sold. That is to say it is sold free of tax instead of going into the hands of heavily taxed legitimate dealers in candy.

The minister promised to look into the matter carefully, it being his duty to protect legitimate trade.¹

With respect to these demands, the *Neue Freie Presse*² says:

We hear from a high official of the Food Bureau regarding the demand for the release of more sugar to the confectionery trade that, considering the shortage, which moreover has caused a reduction of the ration, it will not be found possible to comply with it. The confectionery trade receives 20 to 30 per cent of its normal requirements. As to the sugar allotted to large manufacturers for the export of confectionery goods, especially to Hungary, this export is now extremely low, hardly 10 per cent of the normal, and that to Hungary is under control. The abolition of standard prices for foreign and Hungarian sugar wares is another point which admits of no alteration. The old trick of sending Austrian goods over the border to return as Hungarian would be played again. The sugar for jam factories will be carefully meted out in proportion to their fruit supplies. The surplus last year was generally due to a closing down of the jam factories for want of coal.

The *Reichspost*³ announces that a certain amount of sugar is to be set aside by the Food Bureau for use in making brandy.

Since October, 1917, the manufacture of ice cream with sugar has been prohibited on account of sugar shortage. At the constant request, however, of the Vienna Pastry Cooks' Association, the Food Bureau has permitted ice cream to be made from June to October of this year. A special assignment of sugar will not be accorded. Hitherto honey has been utilized in place of sugar.⁴

*Die Zeit*⁵ reports that 50,000 kilograms (110,230 pounds) of crystallized and moist sugar have been set aside for jam making for those persons in Lower Austria who have fruit orchards. It will be distributed in quantities of 10 kilograms (22 pounds) each.

The normal sugar ration for the civilian population is 750 grams (1.7 pounds) per head, and this was to be doubled for July by another 750 grams for jam making. In view of the present difficulties the Food Ministry has decreed that the same double ration shall be distributed during June in Vienna and all Crown lands with the exception of Lower Austria.⁶

At the Vienna city council meeting on July 17, Municipal Councillor Gussenbauer asked if and when the promised preserving sugar was to be distributed. There were no more cherries, soft fruit was all but gone, and even apricots were on the downward grade, and yet there

¹ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, June 13, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Idem*, June 15, 1918. Morning edition.

³ *Reichspost*, Vienna, June 14, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Idem*. Evening edition.

⁵ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, June 15, 1918. Evening edition.

⁶ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, June 21, 1918. Evening edition.

was no sugar. Who was responsible for the inexcusable neglect? The mayor replied that unfortunately it was all true. Fifty-one hundred certificates for preserving sugar lay ready for the sugar, but the sugar existed so far only on paper. The council had made daily interrogations since June 28, and at last elicited the reply that a small quantity for the Vienna garden owners had been received and the rest would be made up from Ukraine sugar. The great difficulties lay in the transport. The following week the promised sugar would be distributed.¹

In reply to an interpellation in the Lower House on the misapplication of sugar in jam factories, the Prime Minister stated:²

The Food Bureau allocated 2,330 carloads to the trade in 1917-18. The factories had to notify the "Geos" of their fruit requirements, and the "Geos" forwarded applications for sugar to the central sugar office on the basis of these returns. The latter supplied monthly consignments in accordance with this notification. The district authorities were instructed to supervise strictly the application of the sugar. Those factories which use sugar otherwise than for jam had to show that they had not misapplied their preserving sugar. It was found that very few irregularities have occurred. Where they have, proceedings will be instituted and sugar supplies discontinued. All sugar which can not be used because of insufficient supplies of fruit will be distributed amongst other factories.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*,³ beet prospects are excellent, though warm, dry weather is needed to develop the sugar. It is essential that the coal requirements of the industry should be met in the interests of both the home and export trades; at any rate, the harvest should be worked up into raw sugar. Should this not prove feasible, then the sugar factories should receive timely warning so that the roots may not be spoiled for food and fodder purposes.

In an article on the prospects of the sugar-beet crop, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*⁴ says:

The coming sugar-beet crop is estimated at 50,000,000 metric centners [110,230,000 hundredweight] and, granted adequate coal supplies, it should yield some 8,000,000 metric centners [17,636,800 hundredweight] of raw sugar. At the present rate, factories will have only received a third of their coal supplies by the end of September, and further deliveries after that date will be negligible. To avert a crisis, the Government has recommended that more time be taken in the extraction of sugar. The trade is against this proposal as the present-day sugar plants are designed for rapid processes only; lack of storage facilities is another consideration. To dry the beet would mean still more coal, and the often suggested plan of allowing householders to extract their own sugar is wasteful and expensive, not to say impossible, when transport is so scarce. The Government must at once allocate to factories sufficient coal for the production of raw sugar. The sanitary authorities must decide whether raw sugar is injurious to health, as the refiners maintain. Raw sugar is more difficult to store and is not so palatable, but it has the great merit of cheapness. When it comes to fixing prices the Government should remember that the public will not take kindly to any increase, and the nation should not be taken by surprise, as was the case with the bread price.

¹ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, July 18, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Reichspost*, Vienna, Aug. 2, 1918.

³ *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, Aug. 11, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, Aug. 18, 1918. Morning edition.

SALT.

To the many shortages in Vienna, a salt shortage has now been added. In July the shortage of salt in Vienna was greater than ever, and housewives had much difficulty in obtaining even one half kilogram [1.1 pounds] of it. First, the shortage was said to be due to a stoppage in traffic on account of the offensive in Italy, then it was general transport difficulties, and now it is because there are no men in the salt mines. At all events, there is no salt, but plenty of salt hoarders.¹

COFFEE.

In an article on war coffee, the *Reichspost*² says:

War coffee is the only food substitute that has met with any appreciation, and it compares not unfavorably with real coffee. Though its constituents have not been published, it is certainly not injurious to health. The *Oesterreichische Frauenzeitung* gives the following recipe for the preparation of a really good coffee from war coffee and barley. (How does one get the barley?) The grain is first boiled in water, drained on a sieve, and roasted in the oven or in a pan to a dark golden color. For 3 or 4 cups 15 grams [0.5 ounce] of the roasted barley are ground in the coffee mill and placed in the percolator, and a solution of 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls of war coffee in one-fourth liter [0.26 quart] of water is poured through it slowly.

On the same subject *Die Zeit*³ says:

Up to the present, war coffee has contained 5 per cent coffee beans, 25 per cent substitute, and 70 per cent caramel sugar. In view of the shortage of raw material the Food Council has recommended the use of 50 per cent of sugar only, the difference to be made up by substitutes, so that the finished article will be a "substitute" coffee substitute.

WINE.

A correspondent of *Die Zeit*⁴ writes from Haugsdorf, one of the principal Lower Austrian wine districts, as follows:

In spite of very favorable vintage conditions the wine growers' demands rise daily. The 1917 vintage is being sold at 10 to 12 crowns per liter [\$7.68 to \$9.22 per gallon] and more. This year's vintage promises to be more prolific, yet, in spite of maximum prices, 15 to 20 crowns per liter [\$11.53 to \$15.37 per gallon] are expected by wine growers to be realized for it. The wine growers look for trade to Hungary, where brandy production has been to the fore. The outlook for consumers is bad; one-fourth liter [0.26 quart] will cost 5 crowns [\$1.02] in any restaurant. However, as barrels are scarce and dear, wine growers may possibly be forced to sell large quantities of new wine.

With respect to the vintage prospects the same paper⁵ reports:

Prospects for the vintage are very favorable. Vines are almost wholly in good condition, although the phyloxera has done damage in some districts. Plants are well covered; some branches bear well-formed clusters weighing up to 3 kilograms [6.6

¹ *Reichspost*, Vienna, July 27, 1918. Morning edition.

² *Idem*, Aug. 22, 1918. Evening edition.

³ *Die Zeit*, Vienna, Aug. 23, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ *Idem*, Aug. 21, 1918. Morning edition.

⁵ *Idem*, Aug. 24, 1918. Evening edition.

pounds]. Quantity and quality should alike be good. Forecasts regarding the price of 1918 wines are impossible as yet, but figures should be considerably higher than last year.

BEER.

The Reichspost¹ announces that the Food Bureau has issued an order concerning the beer trade which will come into force on August 10. By this new arrangement, there will in future be two kinds of beer, No. 1 of 4 per cent intensity, and No. 2 of less than 4 per cent intensity. To prevent irregularities, the order says that both varieties may not be on sale at the same time in any one establishment.

The Neue Freie Presse² in an article on conditions in the brewing industry says:

The past year has been a bad one for the brewing industry. There has been a steady decline since the outbreak of the war; many smaller breweries have closed down or have been amalgamated with the larger concerns. In 1915-16 beer production was about 54 per cent; in 1916-17, 11 per cent; and in 1917-18 only 8 per cent of the average 1911-1913 production. In view of the good grain and fodder harvests brewers hope to receive 15 per cent of their normal supplies, as is the case in Hungary. The nourishment in beer, the fodder value of its waste products, and its cheapness compared with wine or even mineral waters make beer production of the utmost importance. Before the war 700,000 hectoliters [18,491,900 gallons] of beer were exported, representing a value of 20,000,000 crowns [\$4,060,000].

THE CLOSING OF RESTAURANTS IN VIENNA.

That restaurants have suffered greatly from the food shortage in Austria is evident from the following article quoted here from the Neue Freie Presse.³

A war phenomenon of recent months—or to be exact, of the last few weeks—may be observed in Vienna. We refer to closed restaurants and hotels with locked doors, drawn blinds, and the placard: "Closed until further notice," or "Will reopen on August 1." Thus, for the wretched consumers not only the bread basket but also the menu card has been placed farther out of reach. Diminished portions and increased prices are now followed by the total withdrawal of public eating places. Many of the closed places were patronized by members of the middle classes that maintain no households of their own. Some of the closed restaurants bear the announcement: "Closed owing to mobilization," or "Closed through lack of supplies." Others are discreetly noncommunicative; but the reasons for closing are open secrets. * * * The restaurant keepers had to steer between the Scylla of the Food Bureau and the Charybdis of the War Extortion Office. The Food Bureau restricts their supplies. The War Extortion Office holds them to exact accountability should they have any dealings with smugglers and illicit intermediate dealers. The keepers of eating places in increasing numbers draw appropriate conclusions, and instead of rushing into trouble they close their establishments and betake themselves to summer resorts as visitors. Here, once more, we have a contest between the authorities and the trade, the blows being borne by the backs of a third party—the consumers. The legal right of a restaurant keeper to close his premises for a certain period in peace time can not be disputed. Whether he can actually claim to do so in war time remains to be

¹ Reichspost, Vienna, Aug. 7, 1918. Morning edition.

² Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, Aug. 21, 1918. Morning edition.

³ Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, July 5, 1918.

tested. In the present circumstances, the closing of a restaurant may involve much more than a little inconvenience or unpleasantness. Hence, the question is raised whether the fact that, under section 18 of the Industrial Code, the concession of a license to trade is dependent on "the need of the population" does not logically involve the consequence that a license can not be allowed to become dormant when the interests of the population are thereby endangered.

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung*¹ published an article drawing attention to the great rise in prices charged for food in restaurants, which makes it impossible for people not enjoying war profits to patronize them. Thus, for example, in a restaurant patronized usually by clerks and minor officials, on a meatless day, the price of soup was 80 hellers (16.2 cents); mushrooms and egg, 7 crowns (\$1.42); vegetable pie, 6 crowns (\$1.22). The writer proceeds:

At the present time when there are no potatoes and no flour, the difficulties of restaurant keepers have become so great that the middle-class restaurants are confronted with the same insuperable obstacles to getting the requisite supplies of food as the numerous small restaurants in the suburbs which for some time now have been closed down. Thus, on Sunday many restaurants could serve no midday or evening meal, and the proprietors stated that they could not continue business until they received meat and other food. On the other hand, the big restaurants in the city are not affected by the scarcity because, owing to their extravagantly high charges, they are in a position to continue paying the price of smuggled foodstuffs, which at present has reached unheard of heights. In one of these hotels a portion of soup cost 2.50 crowns (50.8 cents); beef and vegetables, 18 crowns (\$3.65); roast beef, 20 crowns (\$4.06); green peas or beans, 10 crowns (\$2.03). The illicit dealers are of course attentive to the requirements of people who can pay 100 crowns (\$20.30) for a lunch or dinner.

FOOD PRICES IN VIENNA, 1914 AND 1918.

In an article on the increase of prices of food and other necessities during the war, the *Neue Freie Presse*² published the following comparative list of retail prices of the principal foodstuffs and of petroleum, coal, and wood, ruling in Vienna in July, 1914 and 1918, based on compilations of the municipal administration. The article remarks, however, that the official quotations of prices given in the list are in most instances fictitious because many of the foodstuffs listed can not be obtained in legal trade and the profiteering of illicit dealers has actually become grotesque.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND FUEL IN VIENNA, JULY, 1914 AND 1918.

	Unit.	Prices.	
		July, 1914.	Ju'y, 1918.
<i>I. Foodstuffs.</i>			
Flour.....	Pound.	\$0.028-\$0.044	\$0.062-\$0.111
Bread.....	do.	.023	.053
Coffee (war coffee in 1918).....	do.	.221-.369	.369-.425
Sugar.....	do.	.074-.081	.136-.145
Potatoes.....	do.	.013-.019	.122
Lard.....	do.	.140-.177	.886-1.220
Butter.....	do.	.203-.369	.189-1.910
Margarine.....	do.	.166-.185	.810

¹ *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Vienna, July 9, 1918.

² *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, July 28, 1918. Morning edition.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND FUEL IN VIENNA, JULY, 1914 AND 1918—Concluded.

	Unit.	Prices.	
		July, 1914.	July, 1918.
I. Foodstuffs—Concluded.			
Milk.....	Quart.	\$0.039-\$0.062	\$0.200-\$0.215
Cottage cheese.....	Pound	.066-.092	2.11
Eggs.....	Each	.108-.142	.108-.142
Beef, forequarter.....	Pound	.148-.203	.664-1.660
Beef, hindquarter.....	do.	.166-.240	.777-1.850
Mutton.....	do.	.092-.166	1.850-2.210
Pork.....	do.	.166-.212	.923-2.770
Veal.....	do.	.148-.240	.573-.923
Horse, hindquarter.....	do.	.081-.111	1.110-1.750
II. Cattle prices (live weight.)			
Prime steers.....	Cwt.	7.730-9.940	36.830-38.670
Cows.....	do.	6.630-8.290	25.780-35.910
Young cattle, unfattened.....	do.	2.950-6.450	27.620-30.390
III. Petroleum, coal, and wood.			
Petroleum.....	Quart.	.050	.97
Alcohol, rectified.....	do.	.461	2.11
Coal, hard.....	Ton.	7.510-8.410	17.880-26.820
Wood, hard.....	Cord.	6.990-9.200	45.610-51.490

ILLICIT TRADE.

Die Zeit¹ sounds a serious note of warning against the grave danger of illicit trade:

Knapsack and illicit trading are rampant in connection with the new harvest. Besides offering fabulous prices to the farmer for his grain, dealers hold out other inducements in the way of tobacco, sugar, tea, and coffee, not to speak of clothing and household goods.

The first weeks are the most dangerous, as experience proves. Come peace or protraction of hostilities, we are mainly dependent on our own resources. Our allies have to look after themselves; food transport from the east via the Leitha proves excessively difficult in war time, and the road from the Ukraine grows longer and longer. Our harvest must not be allowed to slip through our fingers. Quick, decisive, and concerted action is necessary on the part of the authorities.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung² writes on the same subject as follows:

During four years of warfare our food supply has been seriously prejudiced by agrarian and bourgeois influence. Observation of present conditions on the land give rise to still graver fears for the coming economic year. Since spring, 1915, labor members of the Food Bureau have been fighting against the illicit millings undertaken by small contract mills in the interests of self-suppliers. This year the mills went to work long before the commissioners, and this autumn again the flour ration of industrial workers is vanishing by these same secret channels, as we shall know to our sorrow in February and March of next year. The instinct of self preservation is driving urban dwellers out into the country to buy up all the grain or flour they can at 6 to 10 crowns per kilogram (55 to 92 cents per pound), with an additional bonus paid in industrial products. About one-tenth of the inhabitants of Vienna are engaged in the knapsack trade in potatoes, and a very profitable trade it is, thanks to the rewards offered by illicit dealers, hotels, restaurants, private hospitals, and persons with means. "Knapsack tourists" are a perfect plague on the railways, where traveling was already sufficiently difficult without them, and so extensive were their depredations last year that potato-growing districts in Austria were stripped of their supplies and it was necessary to import quantities of inferior potatoes from

¹ Die Zeit, Vienna, Aug. 18, 1918. Morning edition.

² Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, Aug. 28, 1918. Morning edition.

Galicia to meet home needs, at a time when railroad cars were more urgently required to fetch the winter's coal. The authorities must cease to be so complaisant to the wishes of the moneyed classes and have some consideration for the mass of the people.

INFLUENCE OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE UPON THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In a review of public health conditions the Bohemia,¹ a Prague daily paper, states:

Dire necessity is forcing the nation to experiment as it has never done before on the influence of hunger on physical activity. Comparison of actual food conditions with theoretical quantities prescribed in physiological text books provokes a mournful smile. For reasons of health things must be improved. There is a limit to underfeeding which comes when it borders on famine and disease. We have at the moment a bread substitute in vegetables and fruit which should be cheap, but the present prices are a scandal.

A report of the municipal health officer, Dr. Prochaska, to the Prague city council on the malnutrition of the population, certified that the birth rate had fallen by 48 per cent and the death rate had so risen as to double the decrease of the population. Since 1913 the population of Prague has decreased by 32,237 persons. The report states that "tuberculosis is rampant; 85 per cent of the hospital patients are suffering from the disease. The working class suburbs are suffering most heavily; in Holleschowitz Bubna 410 out of 10,000 die yearly of tuberculosis, and in Lieben, 557."²

Die Zeit³ reports that a special department for statistics on hunger typhus has been established in the governor's office at Prague. This department gave out the following statistics:

There were 22,842 cases of hunger typhus in Bohemia in 1917, of which 4.6 per cent proved fatal; 19,651 cases occurred in German industrial districts and 3,191 in Czech agrarian districts. Of the former 5.22 per cent and of the latter 0.06 per cent were fatal. There was no improvement in 1918, and last week's record was the highest. A map at the governor's office shows the exact areas affected; the epidemic is most prevalent in the German districts (Reichenberg district had 809 cases and 9 deaths), while the principal Czech lands were immune.

The Bohemia⁴ quotes the above article verbatim, adding: "The report of a public utterance of the mayor of Reichenberg to the effect that 45 cases of hunger typhus occurred in July in Reichenberg alone, the biggest record in the year, was suppressed in a certain issue. Does the censor suppose the epidemic will vanish because Prague may not talk or write about it?"

Die Zeit⁵ publishes a sad account of the underfeeding of children:

The activities of the "For the Child" organization have been unable to keep pace with the distress in the poorer classes; its homes and hospitals have not been able to supply the requisite amount of food. Nowadays only the children of war profiteers

¹ Bohemia, Prague, July 2, 1918. Morning edition.

² Idem, June 4, 1918. Evening edition.

³ Die Zeit, Vienna, Aug. 2, 1918. Morning edition.

⁴ Bohemia, Prague, Aug. 3, 1918.

⁵ Die Zeit, Vienna, Aug. 4, 1918. Morning edition.

and the wealthy are well nourished; middle-class children have been underfed for the last two years and will not be able to pick up again quickly with the return of normal conditions. It will be possible to feed up children over 6 after the war, but the constitution of children born during or just before the war is menaced.

The Viennese children's hospitals find it very difficult to feed the inmates properly; the official supplies are inadequate and often incomplete. Of the 250 liters [264.2 quarts] of milk required daily they receive barely 150 liters [158.5 quarts] in the summer months and 70 liters [74 quarts] in spring and autumn. In place of milk farinaceous food has to be given; the hospitals have to supplement the official supplies from illicit trade. The sugar and jam allowances are constantly being reduced; these articles also have to be bought illicitly. Children in homes fare worse, but even these are better off than those in the care of their own mothers.

The conditions are not due to "starvation" in the English meaning of the term. There is certainly enough food in the country to feed the children. Children's hospitals should not be allowed to resort to illicit trade. People living in luxury must help in kind, not with money. Later poor and middle-class children must be fattened up in sanatoria, or the health of the next generation will be ruined.

MILK AND BUTTER SUPPLY IN SWITZERLAND.¹

The Swiss Department of Public Economy has just published the results of a comprehensive investigation of the production of milk and dairy products in Switzerland. The report shows that in 1917 not only had production decreased 35 per cent as compared with 1914, but in addition the suppression of importation had sensibly decreased the supplies. The report gives the following résumé of its study:

1. During 1917 the decrease in the quantity of milk and dairy products caused a critical stage in supply. The reserve of cheese and similar products and of butter, established in previous years, has been exhausted. The decreased production in 1916 was further accentuated in 1917, and it appears probable that there will be a further decline in 1918, necessarily shortening the supply of this class of food.

2. Every possible means to prevent further diminution must be employed. It becomes necessary to import provender, and to establish prices of the various classes of farm products in such a manner that keeping of milch cows and the production of dairy products will be as profitable as other branches of production, especially that of meats.

3. It is hardly possible to escape new restrictions in exportation, or even its prohibition.

4. There must be introduced a general scheme of milk rationing as well as of butter and cheese. At the present rate of production the purchasing population may be allowed the following individual supplies: 500 grams (17.6 ounces) of milk per day; 200 grams (7 ounces) of butter; and 400 grams (14.1 ounces) of cheese per month.

¹ Journal Officiel de la République Française, Paris. Aug. 20, 1918. p. 7544.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

NEW WAGE ADJUSTMENT IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.¹

Two awards concluded on October 24, 1918, by the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board² establishes a uniform national wage scale for shipbuilding workers in all parts of the country. For wage-adjustment purposes the shipyards are placed in two divisions, one including those of the Atlantic coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes districts, and the other including those on the Pacific coast. The new scale provides a substantial increase over existing wages, the basic crafts being granted a rate of 80 cents an hour, as compared with an existing rate of 65½ cents on the Pacific coast and 70 cents on the Atlantic coast. The rates are based on cost of living figures supplied by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which indicate an average increase of 20 per cent on the Pacific coast from October, 1917, to October, 1918, and of 15 per cent in the other shipbuilding centers from December, 1917, to August, 1918. The 80-cent rate, however, does not apply to laborers or to every class of skilled mechanics. In each district the board increased the rates for laborers and helpers "upon whom the burden of rising costs of living falls most heavily, as much or more than is required by a strict application of increase in cost of living reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics." In the case of certain skilled trades, also, the board did not deem it "necessary or wise to apply this entire increase in the cost of living to occupations already above the base rate of the scale for the skilled trades."

The award, affecting Pacific coast shipyards is retroactive to August 1, 1918; the other award is effective as of October 1, 1918.

Important features of the awards are provisions for (1) semiannual (Apr. 1 and Oct. 1) readjustments of wages on the basis of changes in the cost of living as determined for the board by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (2) organization of shop committees, representing both workers and employees, to settle yard grievances; and (3) guaranties of the continuation of open-shop conditions where now prevailing and of the right of workmen to join unions without company interference or discrimination.

¹ For a record of other wage adjustments in this industry, see MONTHLY REVIEW for March, 1918, pp. 67-76; April, 1918, pp. 182-188; May, 1918, pp. 127-142.

² This is the so-called Macy Board, an account of the organization of which was given in the MONTHLY REVIEW for October, 1917, pp. 26-29.

The proposed awards were submitted to the conference of national labor adjusting agencies for approval, which was announced on October 27 in a statement from which the following paragraphs are taken:

The characteristic of the awards now made is that national wage rates are established for most of the shipyard trades. This, we are advised by the Macy Board, is in complete accord with the urgent requests of representatives of both employees and employers. Such substitution of national standards for local differentials is in harmony with the purposes for which this national conference was created, and is deemed an important contribution toward the stabilization of labor conditions during the war.

The rates fixed are intended to be, and must be, standard rates. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that industrial conditions can only be stabilized and the enormous losses, both to the workers and to the Government, resulting from a large turnover of labor, prevented by means of such standard rates and working conditions.

TEXT OF THE AWARDS.

The following is the text of the award applying to the Atlantic coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes shipyards. The award affecting the Pacific coast shipyards is substantially the same, the variations being indicated by footnotes. Both wage scales are printed in full.

SECTION 1. *Introduction.* (1) Reasons for a national wage scale: The principal characteristic of the following decision for Atlantic coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes shipyards and the decision we are issuing simultaneously for Pacific coast shipyards is, that they establish uniform national rates for practically all of the skilled trades.

We have adopted these uniform national rates because experience has convinced us that by this means only can we put a stop to that shifting of employees from yard to yard and district to district, which continues to be a chief obstacle to efficient ship production. Added arguments for uniform national rates are that citizens working for the Government—and work on ships is now essentially Government work—feel that they should all be treated alike; that there are no longer any marked differences in the cost of living between different sections; and that the Federal Employment Service, rather than divergent wage rates, with their unsettling tendencies, should be relied upon to effect whatever shifting of wage earners is necessary to the carrying out of the war program. It is a special gratification to us that this change, which we believe to be in the national interest, was unanimously requested by the international and local representatives of the shipbuilding crafts who came before us in the hearings which preceded this adjustment.

In substituting uniform national rates for the shipyard employees in the different crafts for the diverse rates previously established, so far as this seemed practicable, we have not always been able to give full weight to local conditions. Since the results will be of benefit to the great majority of the employees affected, we feel confident that the minority, who may be less benefited, will cheerfully accept the change in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number.

(2) Basis of increases in wages granted: The memorandum creating this board indicates clearly the ground for readjustments of wages. It says: "At any time after six months have elapsed, following such ratified agreement or any such final decision by the Adjustment Board on any question as to wages, hours, or conditions in any plant or district, such question may be reopened by the Adjustment Board for adjustment, upon the request of a majority of the craft or crafts, at such plant affected by such agreement or decision, provided it can be shown that there has been a general and material increase in the cost of living." This provision was not intended to and

does not prevent such changes in the wages of particular crafts as will serve to bring them into more harmonious relation with other rates in the general scale. It was intended, however, to preclude, during the duration of the war, any general advance in wages beyond that justified by a "general and material increase in the cost of living."

The war in which we are engaged is primarily an industrial war. To win it, we must mobilize all of our industrial resources and utilize them to promote the national purpose as we mobilize and utilize our army and navy. Standards of living are to be protected so far as practicable, but the national interests must not be sacrificed for the sake of the private interests of particular groups of citizens. We have not hesitated to demand the extreme sacrifice from the millions of men we are sending to the front. Those left behind, serving their country equally as war workers, must not expect to take advantage of the shortage of man power which the war itself causes to advance their prewar standards. For, as the President said in his Labor Day Message, in this struggle of democracy against autocracy, of labor against class privilege, "we are all enlisted men, members of a single army of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single purpose."

(3) Extent of increase in cost of living and resulting adjustments of wage rates: From the evidence submitted to the board by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in reference to the increase in the cost of living in the five Pacific coast shipbuilding centers and in 16 Atlantic coast, Gulf and Great Lakes shipbuilding centers, we conclude as follows:¹

(a) The average increase in the cost of living on the Pacific coast from October, 1917, to October, 1918, was 20 per cent.

(b) Applying this average increase to the basic daily wage of \$5.25, established by our previous decision, the new basic wage for the \$5.25 crafts would become \$6.30, or 78¾ cents an hour.

(c) The average increase in the cost of living in the shipbuilding centers of the Atlantic coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes for the eight months from December, 1917, to August, 1918, was 15 per cent. In the absence of statistics for the precise period, February to October, since our first decision for these Eastern shipyards was rendered, we assume that the increase for these eight months was the same as for the overlapping eight months covered by the bureau's investigation, that is, 15 per cent.

(d) Adding 15 per cent to the basic hourly rate of 70 cents would make the new rate 80½ cents.

(e) In the interest of uniformity and to comply with the unanimous request of the international and local representatives of labor who appeared before us for a national wage scale, we have made the basic hourly wage rate for the principal skilled crafts 80 cents.

(f) Owing to the diversity of conditions in the different sections of the country it has not seemed practicable to establish a uniform scale for laborers. Following precedents set by other departments of the Government, which employ many more laborers than are engaged in shipbuilding, and in the interest of a uniform national policy, we have fixed different rates of wages for laborers and common laborers in the three districts, Pacific coast, North Atlantic and Great Lakes, and South Atlantic and Gulf. In each district we have increased the rates for laborers and helpers upon whom the burden of rising costs of living falls most heavily, as much or more than is

¹ In the Pacific coast award the following appears as paragraph (a):

(a) The increase in the cost of living in Seattle from October, 1917, to February, 1918, was less than the 10 per cent increase in wages granted by the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation in December, 1917, and made permanent on February 1, 1918. We therefore reaffirm our decision that no readjustment of wages for Seattle shipyards was due on February 1 as contended by the Seattle Metal Trades Council, and so advise the appeal board, appointed to pass on this contention, after complying with their request that we reexamine this issue on the basis of the cost of living statistics collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

required by a strict application of the increase in cost of living reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(*g*) We have not deemed it necessary or wise to apply this entire increase in the cost of living to occupations already above the base rate of the scale for the skilled trades. As in assessing the income tax, the Government exempts altogether small incomes, while taking more than three-fourths of the income of the multimillionaire; so in adjusting wages, while granting an advance to laborers and helpers fully sufficient to offset the increase in the cost of living, we have not considered it proper to grant the full increase to the more highly paid occupations. Those whose hourly rates were more than 70 cents have been increased by 10 per cent, except where by variations from this rule it has been possible to establish a uniform national rate.¹

SEC. II. *Future increases in wages based on changes in the cost of living.*—A principal reason for the existence of this board and of the other Governmental wage adjusting agencies is to promote stability in the war industries by insuring just and reasonable readjustments in wages at periodic intervals without the necessity of recourse to strikes or lockouts. Unfortunately every readjustment of wages is of necessity itself a cause of widespread unrest and loss in efficiency. The advance in shipyard wages which we are now making because of the ascertained increase in the cost of living, and the advances which are being continuously made in other industries, will inevitably cause further increase in the cost of living. To prevent any possible misunderstanding in reference to the position of this board with regard to future readjustments of wages we announce that we shall be guided by the following principles:

(*a*) Until such time as the President may determine that the national interest requires suspension of the policy of advancing the wages of laborers, helpers and journeymen in the basic skilled crafts to correspond with "general and material increases in the cost of living," we shall deem it our duty to be guided in future readjustments by such ascertained increases.

(*b*) The authority upon which we shall continue to rely for information as to changes in the cost of living is the agency of the National Government which has been created and is maintained to make statistical investigations of labor conditions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

(*c*) After conference with representatives of the other Governmental wage-adjusting agencies we have decided that the dates at which it will be most expedient to make wage adjustments are October 1 and April 1. We have requested the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make the necessary investigations so that we may be advised of future changes in the cost of living in time to announce on those dates whether readjustments are required and what readjustments.

(*d*) To give precision to the expression "general and material increase in the cost of living," we rule that, as used in the memorandum, this phrase means an average increase in the cost of living in the shipbuilding centers of the district to which any wage adjustment applies of not less than 10 per cent. It is clearly our duty to relieve shipyard employees of the burden that "material" and long continued increases in the cost of living would impose upon them, but we deem it also our duty to relieve Government industries of the unsettlement and loss that result from readjustments in wages, unless increases in the cost of living that are really "material" have taken place.

(*e*) We divide the country for wage-adjustment purposes into two districts: (1) Pacific coast and (2) Atlantic coast, Gulf and Great Lakes. For administrative pur-

¹ This sentence in the Pacific coast award reads as follows: Those whose daily rates were more than \$5.25 have been increased by 15 per cent, except where by variations from this rule it has been possible to establish a uniform national rate. A new paragraph (*i*) is inserted as follows:

(*i*) In some cases, as in that of crane operators in Seattle and Portland, we have made no increase since they have already been given the benefit of an increase in excess of what is required by the increase in the cost of living above the rate of \$5.25, provided for "operating engineers" in the original award and adhered to (with the 10 per cent added in December) in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

poses in the settlement of grievances until further notice, we divide the shipbuilding centers of the country into nine districts, two on the Pacific coast, one on the Great Lakes, two on the South Atlantic and Gulf, and four on the North Atlantic.

SEC. III. *Transportation expenses of employees.*—Since our previous decisions were rendered the organization of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has developed to a point which makes it expedient to vest in it full responsibility for determining the policies to be adopted with reference to sharing or absorbing the daily transportation expenses of shipyard employees in places where the local housing facilities are inadequate.¹ We, therefore, direct that in the case of each yard where employees are now being reimbursed for all or a portion of their daily transportation expenses, either in accordance with our previous decisions or in accordance with rulings of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, such reimbursement shall continue to be made on the present basis only until the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall establish a new ruling with relation to the absorption or sharing of the transportation expenses of the employees at any of such yards. We have reached the conclusion that as a general rule in cases where it is necessary for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to absorb daily transportation expenses of shipyard employees no portion of the transportation cost paid by shipyard employees in traveling between their homes and the shipyards other than that which is in excess of what may be determined to be a reasonable amount for such shipyard employees to pay for transportation to and from their work at each yard should be absorbed by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation except in instances where unusual local conditions may require a different ruling.

We hereby surrender, transfer to, and vest in the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation full authority to determine to what extent the cost of daily transportation paid by shipyard employees shall be absorbed by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.²

SEC. IV. *Shop committees for the adjustment of grievances.*—Shipyard owners not parties to joint agreements with the labor organizations of their respective districts are directed to cooperate with their employees in making effective the following rules in reference to machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes; provided, that shipyards having in operation substantially similar rules may, on the recommendation of the district examiner approved by the board, be permitted to continue such rules in operation.

(1) The employees of each craft or calling in a shop or yard shall have the right to select three of their number to represent them as members of a shop committee. Each member of this committee shall be chosen for a term of six months by majority vote through secret ballot in such manner as the employees may direct. Vacancies for an unexpired term shall be filled by ballot. Members of an outgoing committee shall be eligible for reelection. The chairman of each shop committee shall be a member of a joint shop committee. The joint shop committee shall by ballot select five of its members to act as an executive committee to represent it in conferences with the superintendent or higher officials of the company. In contested cases, the district examiner shall decide as to the validity of the election of a shop committee and supervise a new election when he deems such new election necessary.

(2) When a grievance arises it shall be taken up by the craft or laborers' committee with the foreman or general foreman. Failing an adjustment, the craft or laborers' committee may then take it up with the superintendent, and may call in the assistance of a representative chosen by the committee to confer over the grievance with

¹ In the Pacific coast award this paragraph is concluded at this point by the following sentence: "We therefore include no regulations with reference to this subject in this decision."

² This paragraph does not appear in the Pacific coast award.

the superintendent or the higher officials of the company. If the grievance concerns more than one craft it shall be handled through the joint shop committee, first with the superintendent, and then, failing a settlement, with the higher officials of the company. In such conference with the superintendent or higher officials, the joint shop committee shall have the right to call in the assistance of a representative chosen by the committee. In case such conference fails to result in a satisfactory adjustment, the grievance shall be submitted to the district examiner.

(3) Any committeeman elected in accordance with the provisions of this section who shall be found to have been discharged without just or sufficient cause, after due investigation in the manner herein provided for the adjustment of grievances, shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

SEC. V. *Discrimination against union or nonunion men prohibited.*—Believing that in this national emergency past differences between employers and employees must be forgotten in the common determination to produce the maximum possible number of ships, the board will not tolerate any discrimination either on the part of employers or employees between union and nonunion men; provided, that this declaration is to be interpreted so as to conform with the principles laid down by the President of the United States in his proclamation of April 8, 1918, creating the National War Labor Board.

SEC. VI. *Weekly pay.*—Except where otherwise provided by joint agreement, employees shall be paid at least once a week on the company's time and in no case shall more than one week's pay be held back.

SEC. VII. *Shipyard employees to be provided with identification cards.*—To put an end to the continuous misunderstandings as to the rates of pay to which employees are entitled, the board directs that every shipyard employee is to be provided with an identification card by the shipyard company which employs him, such cards to be supplied by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Upon these cards shall be entered the name of the employee, the date on which the card is issued to him, his occupation, and the rate of pay which he is to receive.

SEC. VIII. *Prompt payment on withdrawal from employment.*—Any employee laid off, discharged, or quitting of his own volition shall, as promptly as possible and in any event within twenty-four hours, receive all wages due him.

SEC. IX. *Compulsory insurance assessments prohibited.*—Disapproving of insurance assessments arbitrarily required by employers and with due regard to the limitations of existing statutes, we direct that no employee who makes request for exemption in writing shall be required by the employing shipyard to pay any assessment, not made obligatory by State law, for insurance, medical attendance, or other benefits.

SEC. X. *Medical first aid to be provided.*—Competent medical first aid shall be provided for employees requiring such aid and paid for by the employer.

SEC. XI. *Adequate toilets, washing facilities, and drinking water to be provided.*—Shipyard owners are directed to provide for their employees adequate and sanitary toilets, washing facilities, and pure drinking water, properly cooled during the summer months.

SEC. XII. *Additional sanitary precautions.*—Our attention has been called to the danger to the health of painters resulting from the use of spraying machines and from poisonous gases and fumes in inadequately ventilated portions of the vessel in which they are employed. We request that our examiners bring such conditions when found to exist in their districts promptly to the attention of the director of industrial relations.

SEC. XIII. *Scale of wages established.*—The rates of wages to be paid to different classes of employees by the shipyards of the Atlantic coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes districts under the jurisdiction of this board shall be those set forth in the schedule, appended hereto (Exhibit "A") which is made a substantive part of this award.

SEC. XIV. *Wages now paid individual employees not to be cut.*—Hourly or weekly rates of wages now being paid to individual employees in excess of the rates fixed are

in no wise altered or affected by the establishment of these rates: *Provided*, That employees taken on or transferred to a different occupation after this decision becomes effective shall be paid the rates established in Schedule "A": *Provided, further*, That this shall not be interpreted to sanction rates improperly fixed by any shipyard.

SEC. XV. *Piece rates*.—No changes in existing piece rates are to be made until after the conference between representatives of the shipyards and of the piece-rate crafts which has been called to meet in Washington during the current month has been held and its recommendations have been acted upon by the board. No extensions of the piece-rate system to occupations not now operating under this system are to be made until the rates proposed have been submitted to the board and approved by it in writing.

SEC. XVI. *Further extensions of existing premium, bonus, or contract systems without express authorization prohibited*.—A primary purpose in adopting a national wage scale for shipyard employees is to stabilize labor conditions. Experience has taught us that the premium, bonus, and contract system of wage payment may, unless controlled, be used to entice employees from one shipyard to another. We therefore direct that no further extensions of the premium, bonus, or contract systems be made in any shipyard without the express written authorization of this board.

SEC. XVII. *Draftsmen and copyists*.—In response to the request of the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of representatives of the employees affected, and of many of the shipbuilding companies, we have held hearings and made a careful study of the compensation and privileges now enjoyed by draftsmen, with a view to standardizing these conditions in the shipyards under our jurisdiction. On the basis of this study we direct that in all shipyards building vessels under direct contract with the Navy Department or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the compensation, hours, and conditions of employment of draftsmen and copyists conform to the following regulations to be made effective in such shipyards with the pay period beginning on October 1, 1918, or immediately thereafter:

First. Draftsmen and copyists are to be subdivided into the following defined classes and are to receive the compensation indicated:

Charge man.—Man who is in responsible charge of the drafting work on one or more ships and who is supervising its execution. Must have had five years' experience in marine drafting; or be a graduate of a technical school in the course in engineering or architecture, and in addition have had two years' experience in a shipyard. Rate per hour, \$1.25 during the first six months' service in this class and to increase 5 cents per hour at the end of each six months' period to a maximum of \$1.50 per hour.

Draftsman, grade A.—Man laying out and developing work completely from specifications. Must have had two years' experience as draftsman in grade B, or five years' drafting or equivalent experience outside of a shipyard, or be a graduate of a technical school in the course in engineering or architecture, and in addition have had one year's experience in a shipyard. Rate per hour, \$1 during the first six months' service in this grade and to increase 5 cents per hour at the end of each six months' period to a maximum of \$1.20 per hour.

Draftsman, grade B.—Man designing details. Must have served one year as draftsman in grade C, or be a graduate of a technical school in the course in engineering or architecture, with some shipyard experience, or have had four years' drafting or equivalent experience outside of a shipyard. Rate per hour, 75 cents during the first six months' service in this grade and to increase 5 cents per hour at the end of each six months' period to a maximum of 90 cents per hour.

Draftsman, grade C.—Man handling details under supervision. Must have had two years' experience in a shipyard, or three years' drafting or equivalent experience outside of a shipyard, or be a graduate of a technical school in the course in engineering or architecture. Rate, 65 cents per hour.

First-class copyist.—Man who alters tracings to agree with work or sketches of work or man starting to do detail work. Must have had six months' experience in a shipyard or in a drafting room or in a technical school. Rate per hour, 50 cents during the first six months' service in this grade and to increase 5 cents per hour at the end of each six months' period to a maximum of 60 cents.

Second-class copyist.—Man who traces from original work. Rate, 40 cents per hour.

Second. The qualifications specified in the above classification are minimum qualifications. Promotions from one class to another are not to be automatic, but are to depend upon the need of the shipyards for additional employees in the higher class and the personal qualifications of the employees. In case of a dispute as to the grading or promotion of an employee, appeal may be made to the shop committee of draftsmen, to be selected in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, and failing an agreement between the shop committee and the chief draftsman, to the examiner of the district.

Third. Draftsmen and copyists now employed are to be classified in accordance with the above scale, due weight being given to proficiency, experience, length of service, and compensation now received in determining to which class each employee shall be assigned: *Provided*, That wages now being paid to individual employees in excess of the rates fixed herein are to be in no wise altered or affected by the establishment of these rates.

Fourth. The regulations in regard to hours of employment and extra compensation for week day overtime and holidays and for work on the night shift shall be the same for draftsmen and copyists as are prescribed in decisions of this board for mechanics in the shipyards in which they are employed.

Fifth. Draftsmen and copyists shall be allowed 12 holidays each year with pay, including the following: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and a half holiday on State and national election days: *Provided*, That in shipyards now allowing draftsmen more than 12 holidays a year with pay, the existing custom shall not be changed.

Sec. XVIII. *Leading men and quartermen.*—In response to the request of the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and after conference with representatives of the shipyard and of the employees affected, we have adopted the following definitions of leading men, quartermen, assistant foremen, and foremen, and prescribe the rates of compensation indicated below for leading men and quartermen effective for the pay period beginning on October 1, 1918, or immediately thereafter:

First. A leading man, sometimes known as a gang boss, snapper, or pusher, is a man who directs, expedites, and is responsible for the output or effort of a certain group of workmen. He is responsible to a foreman, assistant foreman, or quartermen, "Leading men" are not to be confused with "leaders" as defined in Exhibit "A." The number of leading men should not exceed on the average 1 to every 12 in the craft under their direction: *Provided*, That in a yard or upon a vessel in which less than 12 men of any craft are employed, there may be one leading man for such craft.

Rate per hour, 18 cents in addition to the hourly rate fixed for first-class mechanics in the craft under his direction.

Second. A quartermen, sometimes known as a subforeman, is a man who directs and expedites and is responsible for the effort and output of more than one group of workmen. He is responsible to a foreman or assistant foreman. The number of quartermen shall not exceed on an average 1 to every 30 men in the craft under their direction: *Provided*, That there may be one quartermen to each craft employed on small vessels, irrespective of the number of men of that craft so employed.

Rate per hour, 36 cents in addition to the hourly rate fixed for first-class mechanics in the craft under his direction.

Third. An assistant foreman is a man who, under the direction of the foreman, handles a part of the work of a foreman and who takes the place of the foreman in his absence.

A foreman is a man who supervises the work of all the men in a particular department or trade in accordance with the organization scheme of the plant at which he is employed. He is responsible to the superintendent or the assistant superintendent and has under his immediate supervision the assistant foreman and the quartermen and leading men in his department or trade.

After careful consideration we have decided that it would be unwise for this board to attempt to standardize the compensation of foremen and assistant foremen. We therefore leave the determination of the compensation of these employees to the yards concerned, subject to any supervision which the Navy Department or the Emergency Fleet Corporation may deem it necessary to exercise. We also assume no jurisdiction over the employment or discharge of foremen, believing that responsibility for the selection and control of the supervisory force should rest squarely with the shipyards themselves.

Fourth. The regulations in regard to hours of employment and extra compensation for week-day overtime and holidays and for work on the night shift shall be the same for leading men and quartermen as are prescribed in decisions of this board for mechanics in the shipyards in which they are employed.

SEC. XIX. *Guards, watchmen, and sergeants.*—Guards, watchmen, and sergeants are to work eight hours a day for six days a week. No overtime is to be required except in extreme emergencies or when the number of employees is insufficient to permit of rotation. The compensation for overtime and for Sundays and holidays is to be at straight time. Rates per hour:¹ In South Atlantic and Gulf yards, guards and watchmen, 50 cents; sergeants, 55 cents. In North Atlantic and Great Lakes yards, guards and watchmen, 55 cents; sergeants, 60 cents, effective for the pay period beginning on October 1, 1918, or immediately thereafter. The line of division between the North and South Atlantic is the southern boundary of North Carolina.

SEC. XX.² *Compensation of instructors.*—To standardize the compensation and conditions of employment of the growing number of instructors employed by the shipyards to train learners in occupations in which the available supply of qualified journeymen is insufficient the board establishes the following grades of instructors, with the weekly compensation specified: Junior instructors, \$50; instructors, \$55; senior instructors, \$60.

Instructors are not to be required to work overtime nor on holidays except in emergencies and when so employed are to receive no extra compensation.

Instructors now employed are to be assigned to these different grades in accordance with their proficiency, length of service, and compensation now received: *Provided*, That rates of compensation now being paid to individual employees in excess of the rates herein are to be in no wise altered or affected by the establishment of these rates: *And provided further*, That instructors taken on or transferred from a different occupation after this decision becomes effective shall be paid the rates herein established.

SEC. XXI. *Rates of wages for occupations not specified.*—Rates of wages for shipbuilding occupations not included in Exhibit "A" will be fixed by a supplementary decision to be issued as soon as the necessary information can be collected. Meantime existing rates for these occupations are to remain unchanged except on the recommendation of the district examiner approved by the board.

SEC. XXII. *No intermediate rates for occupations included in decision to be paid.*—The rates fixed for occupations enumerated in Exhibit "A" are the rates to be paid

¹ The Pacific coast award provides rates per hour as follows: Guards and watchmen, 60 cents; sergeants, 65 cents; effective for the pay period beginning Oct. 1, 1918, or immediately thereafter.

² This provision is omitted from the Pacific coast award.

employees in these occupations except where special rates for learners have been established by joint agreement or ¹ have been approved by the board as provided in the following sections.

SEC. XXIII. *Method of training new men when the available supply of qualified journeymen is inadequate.*—At a conservative estimate the shipyards of the country will require 200,000 additional employees to carry out the present shipbuilding program. Whenever the board shall be convinced by investigation, in connection with which the representatives of the employees as well as the shipyard owners shall be consulted, that there is an inadequate supply of qualified mechanics in any occupation and that this can not be met by transferring mechanics from nonessential industries in other parts of the country, the board will issue regulations covering the following points: (1) The method of training new men to be set up and administered subject to the supervisory control of the director of industrial relations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; (2) the rate of wages to be paid those admitted to the training course; (3) the duration of the course; (4) the rate to be paid graduates of the course during a stated probationary period before they shall be entitled to receive the wages fixed for fully qualified journeymen; and (5) the method of determining when graduates of the course have acquired sufficient skill to entitle them to be ranked as qualified journeymen.²

SEC. XXIV.³ *Learners' rates for certain crafts in which the supply of journeymen is inadequate.*—After consultation with the international officials of the International Union of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, we prescribe the following rates and conditions for pupils in the training schools in the different yards under our jurisdiction: (1) Riveter's learners, 56 cents, to be continued for a period not to exceed 6 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full riveter's rate of 80 cents; (2) chipper's and calker's learners, 56 cents, to be continued for a period not to exceed 6 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full chipper's and calker's rate of 80 cents; (3) driller's learners, 46 cents, to be continued for a period not to exceed 4 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full driller's rate of 68 cents; (4) reamer's learner, 46 cents, to be continued for 2 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full reamer's rate of 58 cents; (5) bolters-up learners, 46 cents, to be continued for 2 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full bolter's rate of 58 cents; (6) holders-on learners, 48 cents, to be continued for 4 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full holders-on rate of 60 cents; (7) heaters, 46 cents, to be continued for 2 weeks, when they are to be advanced to the full heater's rate of 50 cents; (8) ship fitter's learners, 70 cents, to be continued for a period not to exceed 3 months, when they are to be advanced to the full ship fitter's rate of 80 cents;⁴ (9) loftsmen learners are to be paid the ship fitters' rate of 80 cents for a period not to exceed 4 months, when they are to be advanced to the loftsmen rate of 90 cents. Whenever put on piece work learners are to receive the regular piece-work rates.

¹ The Pacific coast award contains at this point the clause, "upon the recommendation of the district examiner."

² In the Pacific coast award the following sentence is added to this paragraph: "Pending decision in regard to this matter for other districts, the board approves the so-called 'permit system' established in Seattle by agreement between representatives of the shipyards and of organized labor, and the agreement entered into between the steel yards of San Francisco and Local No. 6 of the International Union of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, and directs its examiners to collect information as to the need of the extension of these or other similar systems in their respective districts."

³ The provisions of this section are not included in the Pacific coast award.

⁴ Ship fitters rated as second-class at the time of this decision, if retained in employment, are to be paid the full 80-cent rate, provided they have had the training prescribed above or equivalent training. Otherwise they are to be classed as ship fitter's learners at 70 cents for 3 months before being advanced to the 80-cent rate.

The ship fitter's learners are to be men who have had three months' experience as ship fitter's helpers and 3 months' experience as linemen or equivalent training.

SEC. XXV. Working hours, holidays, and extra compensation for overtime, holidays, and work on the night shift.—Pending the announcement of a national labor policy standardizing working conditions on Government work and work for the Government, the working hours, holidays, and extra compensation for overtime, holidays and work on the night shift shall remain as established for shipyards and repair yards in the respective districts by previous decisions of this board. In case of dispute as to what these conditions were in the shipyards of any district the standard shall be the conditions observed in such district during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

SEC. XXVI. Application of decision.—This decision shall apply on the Atlantic coast, Gulf and Great Lakes¹ to shipbuilding and ship repairing plants and plants engaged in installing equipment in ships under direct contracts with the Navy Department or the Emergency Fleet Corporation or the United States Shipping Board, to work performed by subcontractors in such plants or upon such ships being built or repaired under such contracts and to shipyard construction or extension in this district, the expense of which is borne entirely by the Navy Department or the Emergency Fleet Corporation: *Provided*, That rates and working conditions in connection with such yard construction or extension for building occupations are to be the prevailing rates and working conditions in the building trades in the locality in which the shipyard is situated.²

SEC. XXVII. Date when decision becomes effective.³—By combining into one district for wage-adjustment purposes the North Atlantic, the Delaware River and Baltimore, the Newport News and Chesapeake Bay, the South Atlantic and Gulf, and the Great Lakes districts of our previous decisions, we have taken a long step in the direction of national uniformity. We desire to take another step and make this new decision effective in all of these districts upon the same date. This date is earlier than might fairly be claimed by some of these districts, later than might have been claimed by others. So much dissatisfaction has been caused by the variable retroactive provisions of our earlier decisions that we have decided not to make this decision retroactive for any shipyard or occupation, but in determining on the effective date to strike an average that will be fair and reasonable for the enlarged district as a whole. The rates and other conditions provided in this decision shall, therefore, be put into effect in all the shipyards to which it applies for the pay period beginning on or immediately after Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

V. EVERIT MACY, *Chairman.*

Appointed by the President of the United States.

L. C. MARSHALL,

Appointed by the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

A. J. BERRÉS,

Appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1918.

¹ In the Pacific coast award the decision is made to apply to California, Oregon, and Washington.

² At this point the Pacific coast award contains the following section:

SEC. XXV. Retroactive provision.—In order that shipyard employees on the Pacific coast may be fully compensated for the loss and inconvenience which they have suffered because of the unavoidable delay in the announcement of this decision, the wage rates fixed in Schedule "A" are made retroactive to August 1, 1918. Their attention is called to the fact that in strictness the basis for calculating their retroactive pay should be the increase from October, 1917, to August, 1918, rather than the greater increase from October, 1917, to October, 1918, as herein provided. The more liberal adjustment is made in recognition of the excellent production of Pacific coast shipyards, and in lieu of any further readjustment of wages prior to April 1, 1919. All employees entitled to retroactive pay who were employed for any length of time from August first until this decision is made effective, are to receive retroactive pay for the period of their employment whether or not they are still employed.

³ The final section of the Pacific coast award is as follows:

SEC. XXVI. Date when decision becomes effective.—The rates and other conditions prescribed in this decision, except as otherwise provided, shall be put into effect for the pay period beginning on or immediately after Tuesday, October 1, 1918, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

EXHIBIT A—Wage scale—Atlantic Coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes districts.

OCCUPATION. ¹	Rate per hour.	OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.
Acetylene department:		Boiler shop:	
Burners, first class.....	\$0. 76	Boiler makers.....	\$0. 80
Burners, second class.....	. 70	Boiler makers' helpers.....	. 54
Burners' helpers.....	. 54	Flange turners.....	. 86
Chippers.....	. 58	Flange turners' helpers.....	. 64
Grinders.....	. 58	Drillers (pneumatic).....	. 68
Welders.....	. 80	Holders-on.....	. 60
Welders' helpers.....	. 54	Planer hands.....	. 64
Angle smith department:		Rivet heaters.....	. 50
Angle smiths, heavy fires ².....	. 96	Rivet heaters' boys (Newport News).....	. 30
Angle smiths, heavy fires, helpers.....	. 64	Slab furnace men.....	. 86
Angle smiths, other fires.....	. 80	Slab furnace men's helpers.....	. 64
Angle smiths, other fires, helpers.....	. 54	Bolting and liner department:	
Furnace men on shapes and plates (shipwork).....	. 90	Bolter.....	. 58
Furnace men on shapes and plates, helpers.....	. 64	Liner men.....	. 64
Electric welders.....	. 82	Liner men's helpers.....	. 54
Heaters in angle work.....	. 64	Cement department:	
Blacksmith shop:		Cementers.....	. 60
Backhandler.....	. 54	Cementers' helpers.....	. 50
Blacksmiths, heavy fires ².....	. 96	Chipping and calking department:	
Blacksmiths, heavy fires, helpers.....	. 64	Chippers and calkers.....	. 80
Blacksmiths, other fires.....	. 80	Packers.....	. 58
Blacksmiths, other fires, helpers.....	. 54	Tank testers.....	. 86
Boiler makers.....	. 30	Cleaning department:	
Boiler makers' helpers.....	. 54	Leaders ⁴.....	. 64
Drop forgers.....	. 80	Coppersmith department:	
Drop forgers' helpers.....	. 54	Coppersmiths.....	. 86
Hammer and machine forgers, heavy ³	1. 48	Coppersmiths' helpers.....	. 54
Hammer and machine forgers' helpers.....	. 64	Heat, frost, and asbestos workers (pipe coverers).....	. 80
Hammer runners, heavy.....	. 64	Pipe fitters.....	. 80
Hammer runners, other.....	. 58	Pipe fitters' helpers.....	. 54
Heaters.....	. 64	Plumbers.....	. 80
Heaters to heavy forgers.....	. 76	Plumbers' helpers.....	. 54
Levermen or cranemen.....	. 80	Steam fitters.....	. 80
Levermen or cranemen's helpers.....	. 58	Steam fitters' helpers.....	. 54
Liner forgers.....	. 64	Drilling and reaming department:	
Liner forgers' helpers.....	. 54	Drillers (pneumatic).....	. 68
		Reamers (pneumatic).....	. 58

¹ The occupations enumerated in this decision are described in the Handbook on Shipyard Occupations, published by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, copies of which may be obtained through the district examiners of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

² Angle smiths and blacksmiths, heavy fires, are angle smiths and blacksmiths who normally require two or more helpers in connection with their work. Laborers and back handlers are not to be considered helpers under this definition.

³ Hammer and machine forgers, heavy, are men who normally work billets 6 inches in diameter and up, and use a furnace for heating. Men doing drop-forging work are not to come within this classification.

⁴ Leaders work along with the gangs they direct and are not to be confused with "leading men."

EXHIBIT A—Wage scale—Atlantic Coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes districts—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.	OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.
Electrical department:		Machine shop—Concluded.	
Electricians.....	\$0. 80	Machinists' helpers.....	\$0. 54
Electricians' helpers.....	. 54	Specialists or handy men.....	. 62
Joiners.....	. 80	Metal polishers, buffers, and platers.....	. 80
Machinists, first class.....	. 80	Material labor department:	
Wiremen.....	. 64	Brakemen, yard.....	. 62
Erecting department:		Checkers, material.....	. 64
Marine erectors, first class.....	. 80	Conductors, locomotive.....	. 64
Marine erectors, second class....	. 72	Conductors, road crane.....	. 58
Marine erectors' helpers.....	. 54	Engineers, locomotive.....	. 72
Specialists or handy men.....	. 62	Firemen, locomotive.....	. 50
Fitting-up department:		Hoisting and portable firemen..	. 58
Angle and frame setters.....	. 80	Hook and chain fasteners (hook tenders).....	. 62
Fitters.....	. 80	Hook and chain fasteners, lead- ers ¹.....	. 72
Fitters' helpers.....	. 54	Operators of aerial hoists, single and double cableways, hoist- ing donkeys and winches, hoisting cranes and derricks, with carrying capacity of over three tons.....	. 80
Plate hangers (regulators), first class.....	. 70	Operators of nonhoisting don- keys and winches.....	. 70
Plate hangers, second class.....	. 60	Switchmen, yard.....	. 62
Plate hangers' helpers.....	. 54	Mold loft:	
Foundry department:		Joiners.....	. 80
Casting cleaners (hand and ma- chine chippers).....	. 58	Joiners' helpers.....	. 54
Chippers and grinders.....	. 58	Loftsmen.....	. 90
Cupola tenders.....	. 80	Loftsmen's helpers.....	. 54
Cupola tenders' helpers.....	. 54	Paint department:	
Molders.....	. 80	Painters and polishers.....	. 74
Molders' helpers.....	. 54	Painters and polishers' helpers..	. 54
Furnace department:		Painters, bitumastic.....	. 80
Heaters.....	. 64	Red leaders.....	. 56
Leaders ¹.....	. 76	Pattern shop:	
Strikers.....	. 64	Pattern makers.....	. 86
Hull engineering department:		Plant maintenance department:	
Joiners.....	. 80	Hose men.....	. 70
Joiners' helpers.....	. 54	Saw filers.....	. 80
Marine erectors, first-class.....	. 80	Saw filers' helpers.....	. 54
Marine erectors, second-class....	. 72	Tool grinders.....	. 70
Marine erectors' helpers.....	. 54	Toolsmiths (tool dressers).....	. 82
Specialists or handy men.....	. 62	Power-house department:	
Joiner department:		Engineers (steam and electric)..	. 80
Joiners.....	. 80	Firemen.....	. 58
Joiners' helpers.....	. 54	Oilers.....	. 58
Machine men.....	. 80	Water tenders.....	. 58
Machine men's helpers.....	. 54		
Lumber department:			
Machine men.....	. 74		
Machine men's helpers.....	. 54		
Machine shop:			
Machinists, first-class.....	. 80		
Machinists, second-class.....	. 72		

¹Leaders work along with the gangs they direct and are not to be confused with "leading men."

EXHIBIT A—Wage scale—Atlantic Coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes districts—Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.	OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.
Rigging department:		Ship shed department—Concl'd.	
Erectors.....	\$0. 58	Drillers (operators of drill presses)	\$0. 64
Erectors, leaders ¹.....	. 68	Mangle rollers.....	. 66
Hook and chain fasteners (crane- men, crane riggers).....	. 62	Offsetters.....	. 64
Hook and chain fasteners, lead- ers ¹.....	. 72	Planers.....	. 64
Riggers, loft and ship.....	. 74	Punchers.....	. 64
Riveting department:		Pressmen, first-class.....	. 72
Heaters.....	. 50	Pressmen, second-class.....	. 64
Heater boys (Newport News)....	. 30	Pressmen's helpers.....	. 54
Holder-on.....	. 60	Sawyers.....	. 54
Passers.....	. 36	Scarfers.....	. 64
Passer boys (Newport News)....	. 25	Ventilation department:	
Riveters.....	. 80	Sheet-metal workers.....	. 80
Rivet testers.....	. 86	Sheet-metal workers' helpers....	. 54
Stage builders.....	. 66	All departments:	
Ship carpenter department:		Checkers, material.....	. 64
Ship carpenters, first-class.....	. 80	Common laborers (South Atlan- tic and Gulf).....	. 36
Ship carpenters, second-class....	. 74	Counters (piecework).....	. 68
Ship carpenters' helpers.....	. 54	Laborers.....	. 46
Ship shed department:		Layers-out, ² 5 cents addition to journeyman's hourly rate.	
Bending rollers.....	. 80	Storeroom clerks.....	. 58
Countersinkers.....	. 64	Timekeepers.....	. 58

Wage scale for employees in wooden-ship yards not included above.

	Rate per hour.
Calkers.....	\$0. 80
Calkers' helpers.....	. 54
Ceilers and plankers.....	. 62
Cut-off saw operators.....	. 58
Fasteners ³.....	. 62
General helpers.....	. 54
Millmen.....	. 80
Oakum spinners.....	⁴ 2. 50
Ship carpenters (shipwrights), first-class.....	. 80
Ship carpenters (shipwrights), second-class.....	. 74
Ship carpenters (shipwrights), helpers.....	. 54
Ship joiners.....	. 80
Stage builders.....	. 66
Treenail machine operators.....	. 58
Woodworking machines (small), operators.....	. 58

¹ Leaders work along with the gangs they direct and are not to be confused with "leading men."² Layers-out are men who lay out work direct from the blue prints.³ Fasteners embrace men operating either air or electrically driven augers or hammers, driving driftbolts or treenails, fastening timbers with strap irons, fastening driftbolts after driving, managing treenail cap tools, and splitting and weighing treenails.⁴ Per bale.

Wage scale—Pacific coast shipyards.

OCCUPATION. ¹	Rate per hour.	OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.
Acetylene burners.....	\$0. 76	Erectors.....	\$0. 58
Acetylene welders.....	. 80	Erectors, leaders ⁴.....	. 68
Angle and frame setters.....	. 80	Firemen.....	. 58
Angle smiths, heavy fires ².....	. 96	Firemen, locomotive.....	. 52
Angle smiths, heavy fires, helpers.....	. 64	Flange turners.....	. 86
Angle smiths, other fires.....	. 80	Flange turners' helpers.....	. 64
Angle smiths, other fires, helpers.....	. 58	Forgers, hammer and machine, heavy ⁵	1. 48
Backhandler.....	. 58	Forgers, hammer and machine, heavy, helpers.....	. 64
Bending rollers.....	. 80	Forgers, drop.....	. 80
Blacksmiths, heavy fires ².....	. 96	Forgers, drop, helpers.....	. 58
Blacksmiths, heavy fires, helpers.....	. 64	Forgers, liner.....	. 64
Blacksmiths, other fires.....	. 80	Forgers, liner, helpers.....	. 58
Blacksmiths, other fires, helpers.....	. 58	Foundry carpenters.....	. 68
Boiler makers.....	. 80	Furnace men on shapes and plates.....	. 90
Boiler makers' helpers.....	. 58	Furnace men on shapes and plates, helpers.....	. 64
Bolters.....	. 58	Hammer runners, heavy.....	. 64
Bolt makers (bolt headers).....	. 80	Hammer runners, other.....	. 58
Bolt makers' helpers.....	. 58	Heat, frost, and asbestos workers.....	. 80
Brakemen (yard).....	. 66	Heaters in forge shop.....	. 76
Carpenters, ship ³.....	. 86	Heaters in angle work.....	. 68
Carpenters' helpers.....	. 58	Heaters (rivet).....	. 56
Casting cleaners.....	. 58	Holder-on.....	. 64
Checkers, material.....	. 64	Hook tenders (cranemen, crane riggers).....	. 62
Chippers and calkers.....	. 80	Hook tenders, leaders ⁴.....	. 72
Chippers and grinders (foundry).....	. 58	Hosemen.....	. 70
Conductors, locomotive.....	. 68	Joiners, ship.....	. 86
Countersinkers.....	. 64	Laborers.....	. 52
Coppersmiths.....	. 86	Layers-out, ⁶ (5 cents in addition to journeyman's hourly rate).....	
Coppersmiths' helpers.....	. 58	Loftsmen.....	. 90
Counters (piecework).....	. 68	Machine helpers (flange).....	. 58
Cupola tenders (melters).....	. 80	Machinists.....	. 80
Drillers, pneumatic.....	. 68	Machinists, specialists.....	. 62
Drillers (drill-press operators).....	. 64	Machinists' helpers.....	. 58
Electric welders.....	. 82	Mangle rollers.....	. 66
Electrical workers.....	. 80		
Electrical workers' helpers.....	. 58		
Engineers, locomotive.....	. 72		
Engineers in power houses (steam and electric).....	. 80		

¹ The occupations enumerated in this decision are described in the Handbook on Shipyard Occupations published by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, copies of which may be obtained through the district examiner of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

² Angle smiths and blacksmiths, heavy fires, are angle smiths and blacksmiths who normally require two or more helpers in connection with their work. Laborers and backhandlers are not to be considered helpers under this definition.

³ In view of the fact that a sufficient number of ship carpenters should now have been trained to meet the needs of the wooden shipyards, the three months' probationary rate established for house carpenters employed in shipbuilding is withdrawn.

⁴ Leaders work along with the gangs they direct and are not to be confused with "leading men."

⁵ Forgers, hammer and machine, heavy, are men who normally work billets six inches in diameter and up and use a furnace for heating. Men doing drop-forging work are not to come within this classification.

⁶ Layers-out are men who lay out work direct from the blue prints.

Wage scale—Pacific coast shipyards—Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.	OCCUPATION.	Rate per hour.
Metal polishers and buffers (fin- ishers).....	\$0. 80	Punch and shear men.....	\$0. 68
Molders.....	. 80	Reamers.....	. 68
Molders' helpers.....	. 58	Red leaders.....	. 60
Oilers.....	. 62	Riveters.....	. 80
Operators of aerial hoists, single and double cableways, hoisting donkeys and winches, hoisting cranes and derricks, carrying capacity over three tons.....	. 80	Rivet testers.....	. 86
Operators of nonhoisting donkeys and winches.....	. 70	Riggers, loft and ship.....	. 74
Painters.....	. 74	Sawyers (iron).....	. 58
Painters, bitumastic.....	. 86	Scarfers.....	. 68
Passer boys (rivet).....	. 36	Sheet-metal workers.....	. 86
Pattern makers.....	. 94	Sheet-metal workers' helpers.....	. 58
Pipe fitters.....	. 80	Ship fitters.....	. 80
Pipe fitters' helpers.....	. 58	Ship fitters' helpers.....	. 58
Planer men.....	. 64	Slab furnace men.....	. 86
Plate hangers (regulators).....	. 74	Slab furnace men's helpers.....	. 64
Plate hangers' helpers.....	. 59	Stage builders.....	. 66
Plumbers.....	. 80	Steam fitters.....	. 80
Plumbers' helpers.....	. 58	Steam fitters' helpers.....	. 58
Pressmen.....	. 80	Storeroom clerks.....	. 58
		Strikers.....	. 64
		Switchmen, locomotive.....	. 66
		Tank testers.....	. 86
		Time keepers.....	. 58
		Water tenders.....	. 62

Wage scale for employees in wooden-ship yards not included above.

	Rate per hour.
Beetlers, first 30 days.....	\$0. 62
Beetlers, after 30 days.....	. 68
Bevel turners.....	. 62
Boat builders.....	. 86
Calkers.....	. 94
Calkers' helpers ¹.....	. 58
Ceilers and plankers (clamp hangers).....	. 68
Cut-off saw operators.....	. 62
Fasteners ².....	. 68
General helpers.....	. 58
Millmen.....	. 86
Oakum spinners, first 30 days.....	. 56
Oakum spinners, after 30 days.....	. 62
Ship carpenters (shipwrights).....	. 86
Ship carpenters' helpers.....	. 58
Ship carpenters, joiners.....	. 86
Stage builders.....	. 66
Treenail-machine operators.....	. 62
Woodworking-machine (small) operators.....	. 62

¹ To increase 50 cents per day at end of each 3 months during period of 18 months.² Fasteners embrace pneumatic and electrically-driven tool operators and bolt stickers.

RATES OF PAY OF EMPLOYEES OF FIRMS MANUFACTURING COAL-TAR CHEMICALS.

The United States Tariff Commission is publishing a series of pamphlets on industries affected by the tariff, and No. 6 of this tariff information series, issued in July, 1918, is entitled "Census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals, 1917."¹ The report is divided into three parts: (1) A general summary of the production of coal-tar chemicals in the United States during 1917, as revealed by a special investigation made by the United States Tariff Commission; discussion of statistical tables giving the output of each product classed as crude, intermediate, and finished product; interpretation of the 60 per cent clause of the act of September 8, 1916; employees, rates of pay, and research work in the coal-tar chemical industries; (2) a historical review of the development of the dye industry in the United States since the outbreak of the European war; (3) statistical tables showing imports and exports of coal-tar chemicals, and imports of natural dyes. A review of the entire pamphlet is not here attempted, attention being confined to that portion which interests labor particularly, namely, the number of employees engaged in this industry and the rates of pay received by them on December 15, 1917, or the nearest representative date for which records were available.

It is stated that during 1917, 190 firms (exclusive of coke-oven plants and gas houses) reported the manufacture of coal-tar chemicals, and that 176 of these firms employed 1,733 chemists and other technically trained men and 17,910 skilled artisans and laborers in manufacturing operations on coal-tar products. It is also stated that over two and one-half million dollars was spent in 1917 on research work alone. The output of finished coal-tar products during 1917 was 54,550,107 pounds, valued at \$68,790,857, or an average of \$1.26 per pound.

The table which follows shows the number and per cent of employees engaged in manufacturing operations receiving specified rates of pay in each of the groups of technically trained and nontechnically trained men. The table also shows the percentage of each group receiving the specified wage or more. The proportion of technically trained men receiving the higher rates of compensation is much greater than the proportion of nontechnically trained men. For example, 66.9 per cent of the technically trained men received \$25 or more per week, whereas only 25.6 per cent of the employees without technical training received \$25 or more per week. Nineteen per cent of the technically trained men received \$50 or more per

¹ United States Tariff Commission. Tariff information series No. 6. Census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals, 1917. Washington, 1918. 73 pp.

week, whereas only 0.3 per cent of the men without technical training received \$50 or more per week.

NUMBER AND RATES OF PAY OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, REPORTED BY 176 PLANTS MANUFACTURING COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.

Classified weekly wages.	Number receiving each specified wage.			Per cent receiving each specified wage.		Per cent receiving each specified wage or more.	
	Chemists and technically trained men.	Men without technical training.	Total.	Chemists and technically trained men.	Men without technical training.	Chemists and technically trained men.	Men without technical training.
\$5 or under.....	4	44	44	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0
\$5 but under \$10.....	15	327	331	1.8	1.8	99.8	99.8
\$10 but under \$15.....	313	996	1,011	9	5.6	98.9	98.0
\$15 but under \$20.....	241	6,576	6,889	18.1	36.7	98.9	92.4
\$20 but under \$25.....	236	5,387	5,628	13.9	30.1	80.8	55.7
\$25 but under \$30.....	217	2,537	2,773	13.6	14.1	66.9	25.6
\$30 but under \$35.....	183	1,575	1,792	12.5	8.8	53.3	11.5
\$35 but under \$40.....	104	245	428	10.6	1.4	40.8	2.7
\$40 but under \$45.....	90	109	213	6.0	.4	30.2	1.3
\$45 but under \$50.....	330	66	156	5.2	.4	24.2	.7
\$50 and over.....	48	378	378	19.0	.3	19.0	.3
Total.....	1,733	17,910	19,643	100.0	100.0	.....	.....

UNION SCALES IN THE BAKERY, MILLWORK, AND PRINTING TRADES, AND OF CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS.

In the September, 1918, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW there was published the union scale of wages and hours of labor as of May 15, 1918, and May 15, 1917, for the principal occupations in the building, granite and stone, and metal trades, and in freight handling in the chief industrial cities of the North Atlantic division of the United States. In the October REVIEW there was published the union scale for the same dates and the same industries and occupations in the principal cities of the North Central division of the country. In the November REVIEW there was published the union scale for the same industries and occupations in chief industrial cities of the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western divisions of the country. In continuation of this subject there are published in this issue of the REVIEW the union scales for the principal occupations in the bakery, millwork, and printing trades, and of chauffeurs, teamsters, and drivers in the principal industrial cities of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions of the country. Known changes since May 15, 1918 are indicated in footnotes. The scales as of the two dates are printed in parallel columns so that comparisons may be made between the two years.

The information was collected by special agents of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in personal calls on the local union officials.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917.

BAKERY TRADES.

BAKERS.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and holi-days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Hand bakeries—									
Foremen.....	Cents. 44.4	Dolls. 24.00	1 65c.	1	9-9-54	30.0	18.00	10-10-60	
Journeyman ²	37.0	20.00	1 65c.	1	9-9-54	25.0	15.00	10-10-60	
Journeyman ³	37.0	20.00	1 65c.	1	9-9-54	26.7	16.00	10-10-60	
Helpers.....	33.3	18.00	1 65c.	1	9-9-54	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Machine bakeries—									
Foremen.....	50.0	24.00	1 ½	1	8-8-48	37.5	18.00	8-8-48	
Journeyman.....	41.7	20.00	1 ½	1	8-8-48	33.3	16.00	8-8-48	
Hebrew bread—									
Benchmen.....	50.0	24.00	(5)	61	8-8-48	45.8	22.00	8-8-48	
Foremen.....	68.8	33.00	(5)	61	8-8-48	58.3	28.00	8-8-48	
Second hands.....	56.3	27.00	(5)	61	8-8-48	52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Bridgeport, Conn.:									
Hand bakeries ⁵ —									
Foremen.....	58.3	28.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	46.3	25.00	9-9-54	
Oven men.....	54.2	26.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	42.6	23.00	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	50.0	24.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Benchmen.....	45.8	22.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	35.2	19.00	9-9-54	
Machine bakeries—									
Foremen.....	58.3	28.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Oven men and mixers.....	54.2	26.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	47.9	23.00	8-8-48	
Second hands.....	50.0	24.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Benchmen.....	45.8	22.00	1 60c.	(8)	8-8-48	39.6	19.00	8-8-48	
Helpers.....	39.6	19.00	1 50c.	(8)	8-8-48	33.3	16.00	8-8-48	
Hebrew bread—									
Foremen.....	66.7	32.00	1 75c.	(9)	8-8-48	50.0	27.00	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	60.4	29.00	1 60c.	(9)	8-8-48	44.4	24.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	54.2	26.00	1 50c.	(9)	8-8-48	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Hand bakeries—									
Benchmen, day.....	44.4	24.00	1 70c.	101	9-9-54	35.2	19.00	9-9-54	
Benchmen, night.....	48.1	26.00	1 70c.	101	9-9-54	37.0	20.00	9-9-54	
Oven men, day.....	48.1	26.00	1 80c.	101	9-9-54	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Oven men, night.....	51.9	28.00	1 80c.	101	9-9-54	40.7	22.00	9-9-54	
Machine bakeries—									
Benchmen.....	44.4	24.00	1 50c.	2	9-9-54	35.2	19.00	9-9-54	
Oven men.....	48.1	26.00	1 80c.	2	9-9-54	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Polish bread—									
First hands, day.....	46.7	28.00	1 80c.	1	10-10-60	35.0	21.00	10-10-60	
First hands, night.....	51.9	28.00	1 80c.	1	9-9-54	36.7	22.00	10-10-60	
Second hands, day.....	41.7	25.00	1 70c.	1	10-10-60	30.0	18.00	10-10-60	
Second hands, night.....	46.3	25.00	1 70c.	1	9-9-54	31.7	19.00	10-10-60	
Newark, N. J.:									
Hand bakeries—									
Bakers—1-man shops and first hands.....									
Second hands.....	42.6	23.00	1 60c.	11	9-9-54	37.0	20.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	38.9	21.00	1 60c.	11	9-9-54	33.3	18.00	9-9-54	
Machine bakeries.....	35.2	19.00	1 50c.	11	9-9-54	29.6	16.00	9-9-54	
Machine bakeries—									
Bench hands.....	45.8	22.00	1 60c.	11	8-8-48	35.4	17.00	8-8-48	
Oven men and mixers.....	50.0	24.00	1 60c.	11	8-8-48	41.7	20.00	8-8-48	

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² Classed as benchmen, or third hands, on May 15, 1917.

³ Classed as oven men, or second hands, on May 15, 1917.

⁴ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

⁵ Overtime work prohibited.

⁶ Hebrew holidays and Labor Day off, with pay.

⁷ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁸ Holidays off, with pay.

⁹ Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

¹⁰ For Sundays; for holidays double time.

¹¹ For Sundays; work on holidays prohibited.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Continued.

BAKERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wage:—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wage:—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
Newark, N. J.—Continued.									
Hebrew bread—									
Mixers.....	Cents. 56.3	Dolls. 27.00		1½ 11	8 - 8 - 48		Cents. 48.1	Dolls. 26.00	9 - 9 - 54
Oven men.....	62.5	30.00		1½ 11	8 - 8 - 48		53.7	29.00	9 - 9 - 54
New Haven, Conn.:									
Hand bakeries—									
First hands.....	52.9	27.00	1½	21	8½ - 8½ - 51		47.1	24.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Second hands.....	47.1	24.00	1½	21	8½ - 8½ - 51		41.2	21.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Benchmen.....	45.1	23.00	1½	21	8½ - 8½ - 51		39.2	20.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Oven men.....	49.0	25.00	1½	21	8½ - 8½ - 51		43.1	22.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Hebrew bread—									
First hands.....	56.9	29.00	3/50c.	11	8½ - 8½ - 51		45.6	26.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	49.0	25.00	3/50c.	11	8½ - 8½ - 51		38.6	22.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Third hands.....	45.1	23.00	3/50c.	11	8½ - 8½ - 51		35.1	20.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Italian bread—									
Hand bakeries—									
Foremen.....	33.3	19.00	3/300c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		29.8	17.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Foremen.....	35.1	20.00	3/215c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		31.6	18.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Foremen.....	35.1	20.00	3/160c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		31.6	18.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	31.6	18.00	3/215c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		28.1	16.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	29.8	17.00	3/200c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		26.3	15.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	29.8	17.00	3/300c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		26.3	15.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	31.6	18.00	3/160c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		28.1	16.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Machine bakeries—									
Foremen.....	38.6	22.00	3/175c.	21	9½ - 9½ - 57		35.1	20.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
Second hands.....	35.1	20.00	3/175c.	61	9½ - 9½ - 57		31.6	18.00	9½ - 9½ - 57
New York, N. Y.:									
Hand bakeries—									
First hands, Union M, Bronx.....	7 41.2	21.00	3/50c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		41.2	21.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
First hands, Union B, Brooklyn.....	9 42.6	23.00	3/60c.	21	9 - 9 - 54		38.9	21.00	9 - 9 - 54
Second hands, Union M, Bronx.....	10 35.3	18.00	3/45c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		35.3	18.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Second hands, Union B, Brooklyn.....	11 37.0	20.00	3/50c.	21	9 - 9 - 54		33.3	18.00	9 - 9 - 54
Second hands, Union E, Manhattan.....	10 35.3	18.00	3/45c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		35.3	18.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Third hands, Union M, Bronx.....	12 31.4	16.00	3/45c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		31.4	16.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Third hands, Union B, Brooklyn.....	13 35.2	19.00	3/50c.	21	9 - 9 - 54		31.5	17.00	9 - 9 - 54
Third hands, Union E, Manhattan.....	12 31.4	16.00	3/45c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		31.4	16.00	8½ - 8½ - 51
Foremen, Union E, Manhattan.....	7 41.2	21.00	3/50c.	1	8½ - 8½ - 51		41.2	21.00	8½ - 8½ - 51

¹ Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

² Holidays off, with pay.

³ Rate in cents per hour.

⁴ Variations in rates within each occupation are due to the size of ovens and number of bakings per day.

⁵ Rate in cents per extra baking.

⁶ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay for extra half day worked on preceding day.

⁷ Scale became 51 cents on May 25, 1918.

⁸ Rates in cents per hour, limited to 2 hours per day.

⁹ Scale became 48.1 cents on May 25, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 45.1 cents on May 24, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 42.6 cents on May 24, 1918.

¹² Scale became 41.2 cents on May 25, 1918.

¹³ Scale became 38.9 cents on May 24, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Continued.

BAKERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
New York, N. Y.—Contd.									
Machine bakeries—									
Benchmen, Union A, Bronx.....	Cents. 137.3	Dolls. 19.00	2 45c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	Cents. 37.3	Dolls. 19.00	8½-8½-51
Benchmen, Union B, Brooklyn.....	3 41.2	21.00	4 50c.	5 1	8½-8½-51	.....	37.3	19.00	8½-8½-51
Benchmen, Union E, Manhattan.....	137.3	19.00	4 45c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	37.3	19.00	8½-8½-51
Benchmen, Union D, Manhattan.....	41.2	21.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	.....	35.3	18.00	8½-8½-51
Foremen, Union A, Bronx.....	6 49.0	25.00	2 50c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Foremen, Union B, Brooklyn.....	7 52.9	27.00	4 60c.	6 1	7 8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Foremen, Union E, Manhattan.....	6 49.0	25.00	4 50c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Foremen, Union D, Manhattan.....	47.1	24.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	.....	41.2	21.00	8½-8½-51
Helpers, Union D, Manhattan.....	31.4	16.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	.....	31.4	16.00	8½-8½-51
Oven men and mixers, Union A, Bronx.....	8 43.1	22.00	2 45c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	43.1	22.00	8½-8½-51
Oven men and mixers, Union B, Brooklyn.....	9 47.1	24.00	4 60c.	5 1	9 8½-8½-51	.....	43.1	22.00	8½-8½-51
Oven men and mixers, Union E, Manhattan.....	8 43.1	22.00	4 45c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	43.1	22.00	8½-8½-51
Spongers and dough setters, Union A, Bronx.....	1 39.2	20.00	2 45c.	1	8½-8½-51	.....	39.2	20.00	8½-8½-51
Spongers and dough setters, Union B, Brooklyn.....	10 43.1	22.00	4 50c.	5 1	10 8½-8½-51	.....	39.2	20.00	8½-8½-51
Bohemian bread—									
First hands.....	47.1	24.00	4 60c.	11 1	8½-8½-51	.....	39.2	20.00	8½-8½-51
Second hands.....	43.1	22.00	4 60c.	11 1	8½-8½-51	.....	35.3	18.00	8½-8½-51
Third hands.....	39.2	20.00	4 60c.	11 1	8½-8½-51	.....	31.4	16.00	8½-8½-51
Hebrew bread—									
Hand bakeries—									
First hands, Union G, Bronx.....	76.5	39.00	(12)	13 1	8½-8½-51	.....	60.8	31.00	8½-8½-51
First hands, Union I, Manhattan.....	76.5	39.00	(12)	13 1	8½-8½-51	.....	58.8	30.00	8½-8½-51
First hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	76.5	39.00	(12)	13 1	8½-8½-51	.....	60.8	31.00	8½-8½-51

¹ Scale became 47.1 cents on May 25, 1918.

² Rates in cents per hour, limited to 2 hours per day.

³ Scale became 50 cents and 48 hours on May 24, 1918.

⁴ Rate in cents per hour.

⁵ Holidays off, with pay.

⁶ Scale became 58.8 cents on May 25, 1918.

⁷ Scale became 62.5 cents and 48 hours on May 24, 1918.

⁸ Scale became 52.9 cents on May 25, 1918.

⁹ Scale became 56.3 cents and 48 hours on May 24, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 52.1 cents and 48 hours on May 24, 1918.

¹¹ For Sundays, holidays off, with pay.

¹² Overtime work prohibited.

¹³ Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Continued.

BAKERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
New York, N. Y.—Contd.									
Hebrew bread—Contd.									
Hand bakeries—Cld.									
Second hands, Union G, Bronx.....	Cents. 70.6	Dolls. 36.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	Cents. 52.9	Dolls. 27.00	8½-8½-51
Second hands, Union I, Manhattan..	70.6	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	54.9	28.00	8½-8½-51
Second hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	70.6	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	52.9	27.00	8½-8½-51
Third hands, Union G, Bronx.....	66.7	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Third hands, Union H, Brooklyn.....	72.9	35.00	(1)	2 ¹	8-8-48	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Third hands, Union I, Manhattan.....	66.7	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Third hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	66.7	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51
Fourth hands, Union I, Manhattan..	45.1	23.00	(1)	2 ¹	8½-8½-51	.....	39.2	20.00	8½-8½-51
Bench hands, Union H, Brooklyn.....	77.1	37.00	(1)	2 ¹	8-8-48	.....	54.9	28.00	8½-8½-51
Ovenmen, Union H, Brooklyn.....	83.3	40.00	(1)	2 ¹	8-8-48	.....	62.7	32.00	8½-8½-51
Machine bakeries—									
First hands, Union G, Bronx.....	86.7	39.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	64.6	31.00	8-8-48
First hands, Union I, Manhattan.....	86.7	39.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
First hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	86.7	39.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	68.9	31.00	7½-7½-45
First hands, Union J, Manhattan.....	82.2	37.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
Second hands, Union G, Bronx.....	80.0	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	56.3	27.00	8-8-48
Second hands, Union I, Manhattan..	80.0	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	58.3	28.00	8-8-48
Second hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	80.0	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	60.0	27.00	7½-7½-45
Second hands, Union J, Manhattan.....	75.6	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Third hands, Union G, Bronx.....	75.6	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Third hands, Union H, Brooklyn.....	72.9	35.00	(1)	2 ¹	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Third hands, Union I, Manhattan.....	75.6	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Third hands, Union K, East Side, Manhattan.....	75.6	34.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	55.6	25.00	7½-7½-45
Third hands, Union L, Brooklyn.....	80.0	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	45.1	23.00	8½-8½-51
Benchmen, Union H, Brooklyn.....	77.1	37.00	(1)	2 ¹	8-8-48	.....	58.3	28.00	8-8-48
Benchmen, Union L, Brooklyn.....	80.0	36.00	(1)	2 ¹	7½-7½-45	.....	52.9	27.00	8½-8½-51

¹ Overtime work prohibited.² Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Continued.

BAKERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—Contd.									
New York—Concluded.									
Hebrew bread—Concl'd.									
Machine bakeries—Cl'd.									
Oven men, Union H, Brooklyn.....	Cents. 83.3	Dolls. 40.00	(1)	2 1	8 - 8 - 48	66.7	Dolls. 32.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Oven men, Union L, Brooklyn.....	93.3	42.00	(1)	2 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	60.8	31.00	8½ - 8½ - 51	
Italian bread—									
First hands, Union Q, Manhattan.....	60.4	29.00	3 75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	43.1	22.00	8½ - 8½ - 51	
Second hands, Union Q, Manhattan.....	56.3	27.00	75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	39.2	20.00	8½ - 8½ - 51	
Third hands, Union Q, Manhattan.....	52.1	25.00	3 75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	35.3	18.00	8½ - 8½ - 51	
Polish bread—									
Foremen, Union O, Brooklyn.....	59.3	32.00	3 70c.	1	9 - 9 - 54	48.1	26.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Second hands, Union O, Brooklyn.....	51.9	28.00	2 60c.	1	9 - 9 - 54	40.7	22.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Third hands, Union O, Brooklyn.....	44.4	24.00	3 60c.	1	9 - 9 - 54	33.3	18.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Oven men and mixers, Union O, Brooklyn.....	51.9	28.00	3 70c.	1	9 - 9 - 54	40.7	22.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Scandinavian bread—									
Foremen, night work, Union C, Manhattan.....	48.1	26.00	3 75c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	40.7	22.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Oven men, night work, Union N, Manhattan.....	44.4	24.00	3 65c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	37.0	20.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Benchmen, night work, Union C, Manhattan.....	40.7	22.00	3 65c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	33.3	18.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Bakers, working alone, night work, Union C, Manhattan.....	44.4	24.00	3 75c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	37.0	20.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Foremen, daywork, Union C, Manhattan.....	44.4	24.00	3 75c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	37.0	20.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Second hands, daywork, Union C, Manhattan.....	40.7	22.00	3 65c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	33.3	18.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Third hands, daywork, Union C, Manhattan.....	38.9	21.00	65c.	4 1	9 - 9 - 54	31.5	17.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Hand bakeries—									
First hands, mixers, or oven men.....	48.1	26.00	1½	1	9 - 9 - 54	40.8	22.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Second hands or benchmen.....	40.7	22.00	1½	1	9 - 9 - 54	35.2	19.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Machine bakeries—									
First hands, mixers, or oven men.....	54.2	26.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Second hands or benchmen.....	45.8	22.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Hebrew bread—									
Foremen or ovenmen.....	64.6	31.00	1½	5 1	8 - 8 - 48	51.9	28.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Second hands or dough mixers.....	58.3	28.00	1½	5 1	8 - 8 - 48	46.3	25.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Third hands.....	50.0	24.00	1½	5 1	8 - 8 - 48	38.9	21.00	9 - 9 - 54	

1 Overtime work prohibited.

2 Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

3 Rate in cents per hour.

4 5 holidays off each year, with pay; if work is performed, \$5 per day additional.

5 Hebrew holidays off, with pay for extra half day worked on preceding day.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Continued.

BAKERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—Concd.									
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Hand bakeries—									
Foremen.....	51.0	26.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	42.6	23.00	9-9-54	
Benchmen.....	43.1	22.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	35.2	19.00	9-9-54	
Oven men and mixers.	47.1	24.00	1½	1	8½-8½-51	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Machine bakeries—									
Foremen.....	62.5	30.00	1½	1	8-8-48	52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Benchmen.....	45.8	22.00	1½	1	8-8-48	37.5	18.00	8-8-48	
Oven men and mixers.	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	41.7	20.00	8-8-48	
Helpers.....	37.5	18.00	1½	1	8-8-48	31.3	15.00	8-8-48	
Hebrew bread—									
First hands.....	77.8	35.00	1½	1	2 7½-0-45	64.4	29.00	7½-7½-45	
Second hands.....	71.1	32.00	1½	1	2 7½-0-45	57.8	26.00	7½-7½-45	
Third hands.....	62.2	28.00	1½	1	2 7½-0-45	51.1	23.00	7½-7½-45	
Fourth hands.....	55.6	25.00	1½	1	2 7½-0-45	44.4	20.00	7½-7½-45	
Polish bread—									
First hands.....	62.2	28.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	47.1	24.00	8½-8½-51	
Second hands.....	57.8	26.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	41.2	21.00	8½-8½-51	
Benchmen.....	53.3	24.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	37.3	19.00	8½-8½-51	
Providence, R. I.:									
Machine bakeries—									
First hands.....	45.8	22.00	1½	1	8-8-48	37.5	18.00	8-8-48	
Mixers.....	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	41.7	20.00	8-8-48	
Helpers.....	37.5	18.00	1½	1	8-8-48	31.3	15.00	8-8-48	
Hebrew bread—									
Foremen.....	66.7	32.00	¾ 75c.	4 1	8-8-48	46.3	25.00	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	62.5	30.00	¾ 75c.	4 1	8-8-48	42.6	23.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	56.3	27.00	¾ 75c.	4 1	8-8-48	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Italian bread—									
First hands.....	31.9	23.00	¾ 200c.	1	12-12-72	27.8	20.00	12-12-72	
Second hands.....	27.8	20.00	¾ 200c.	1	12-12-72	23.6	17.00	12-12-72	
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Foremen or first hands.	49.0	25.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	46.3	25.00	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	45.1	23.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	40.7	22.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	41.2	21.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	35.2	19.00	9-9-54	
Hebrew bread—									
First hands.....	54.9	28.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	49.0	25.00	8½-8½-51	
Second hands.....	51.0	26.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	45.1	23.00	8½-8½-51	
Third hands.....	49.0	25.00	1½	6 1	8½-8½-51	43.1	22.00	8½-8½-51	
Springfield, Mass.:									
Foremen.....	52.9	27.00	1½	7 2	8½-8½-51	42.6	23.00	9-9-54	
Second hands or ovenmen.	47.1	24.00	1½	7 2	8½-8½-51	37.0	20.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	43.1	22.00	1½	7 2	8½-8½-51	33.3	18.00	9-9-54	
Hebrew bread—									
Foremen.....	62.5	30.00	¾ 75c.	6 1	8-8-48	51.9	28.00	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	54.2	26.00	¾ 70c.	6 1	8-8-48	44.4	24.00	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	47.9	23.00	¾ 65c.	6 1	8-8-48	38.9	21.00	9-9-54	
Worcester, Mass.:									
Hebrew bread—									
Foremen.....	52.8	28.50	¾ 65c.	4 1	9-9-54	49.1	26.50	9-9-54	
Second hands.....	49.1	26.50	¾ 65c.	4 1	9-9-54	44.8	24.20	9-9-54	
Third hands.....	40.7	22.00	¾ 65c.	4 1	9-9-54	37.0	20.00	9-9-54	

1 More than half the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

2 For Sundays, 7½ hours; do not work on Saturdays.

3 Rate in cents per hour.

4 Hebrew holidays off, with pay.

5 Rate in cents per baking.

6 For Sundays; double time for holidays.

7 For Sundays; holidays off with pay; time and one-half if work is performed.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

BAKERY TRADES—Concluded.

BAKERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Satur- day half holid- ay.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over- time.	For Sund- ays and holid- days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Baltimore, Md.:									
Hebrew bread—	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Foremen or oven men.	55.6	30.00	1½	1	9 - 9 - 54	46.3	25.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Second hands.....	50.0	27.00	1½	1	9 - 9 - 54	40.7	22.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Richmond, Va.:									
Machine bakeries—									
Foremen.....	58.3	28.00	1	1	8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Bench hands.....	41.7	20.00	1.50c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	31.1	16.80	9 - 9 - 54	
Drawers.....	47.9	23.00	1.50c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	33.0	17.80	9 - 9 - 54	
Mixers.....	47.9	23.00	1.55c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	33.1	17.90	9 - 9 - 54	
Ovenmen.....	50.0	24.00	1.60c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	35.0	18.90	9 - 9 - 54	
Washington, D. C.:									
Hand bakeries—									
Bakers.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	36.1	19.50	9 - 9 - 54	
Machine bakeries—									
Bakers, day work.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	40.6	19.50	8 - 8 - 48	
Bakers, night work.....	60.3	28.92	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	(8)	(8)	(8)	

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS.

CHAUFFEURS.*

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Coal delivery, electric truck.....	46.0	23.00	1½	2	9 - 5 - 50	6	34.0	17.00	9 - 5 - 50
Coal delivery, gasoline truck.....	48.0	24.00	1½	2	9 - 5 - 50	6	38.0	19.00	9 - 5 - 50
Department store, gasoline car.....	38.9	21.00	1½	2	9 - 9 - 54	35.2	19.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Extra, Agreement A.....	30.0	18.90	1.35c.	1	9 - 9 - 63	25.0	15.75	9 - 9 - 63	
Extra, Agreement B.....	30.0	16.80	1.35c.	1	8 - 8 - 56	25.0	14.00	8 - 8 - 56	
General.....	25.0	19.25	1.30c.	1	11 - 11 - 77	22.7	17.50	11 - 11 - 77	
Touring car, public service.....	30.0	21.00	1.35c.	1	10 - 10 - 70	28.6	21.00	10½-10½-73½	
Trucks, 1 ton or less.....	30.3	20.00	(6)	7/2	11 - 11 - 66	24.2	16.00	11 - 11 - 66	
Trucks, 2 to 3 tons.....	33.3	22.00	(6)	7/2	11 - 11 - 66	27.3	18.00	11 - 11 - 66	
Trucks, over 3 tons.....	36.4	24.00	(6)	7/2	11 - 11 - 66	30.3	20.00	11 - 11 - 66	
Taxicabs.....	30.0	21.00	1.35c.	(8)	10 - 10 - 70	27.5	19.25	10 - 10 - 60	
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
General, Union A.....	33.3	20.00	1½	2	10 - 10 - 60	33.3	20.00	10 - 10 - 60	
General, Union B.....	37.0	20.00	1	1	9 - 9 - 54	29.6	16.00	9 - 9 - 54	
Market.....	37.9	25.00	1	1	11 - 11 - 66	33.3	22.00	11 - 11 - 66	
Trucks.....	27.8	20.00	1	1	12 - 12 - 72	23.6	17.00	12 - 12 - 72	
Helpers.....	28.3	17.00	1½	2	10 - 10 - 60	28.3	17.00	10 - 10 - 60	

* Rate in cents per hour.

² Scale became 61.9 cents on Nov. 1, 1918.

³ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

⁴ Owing to the great number of classifications of this occupation and to conserve space the data for classifications embracing a comparatively small membership of the union have been omitted from the lists of the larger cities.

⁵ 54 hours and same pay per week, October to March, inclusive.

⁶ 40 cents per hour until 8 p. m., 55 cents per hour thereafter.

⁷ For Sundays; holidays off with pay.

⁸ Allowed one day off each month, with pay.

⁹ Scale became 38.3 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 33.3 cents on June 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.		
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.										
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	Regular rate multiplied by—				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Newark, N. J.:										
Commission houses.....	41.7	25.00	1	1½	10-10-60		33.3	20.00	10-10-60	
Local express.....	36.7	22.00	1	2	10-10-60		33.3	20.00	10-10-60	
Manufacturing shops.....	37.5	22.50	1	2	10-10-60		33.3	20.00	10-10-60	
Trucks, 3 tons.....	41.7	25.00	3	60c.	2	10-10-60	37.5	22.50	10-10-60	
Trucks, 5 tons.....	45.0	27.00	3	60c.	2	10-10-60	41.7	25.00	10-10-60	
New York, N. Y.:										
Coal, 4 tons and over, gas.	46.7	28.00	5	1	2	6 10-10-60	3	41.7	25.00	6 10-10-60
Fish, trucks, over 2 tons.....	50.0	30.00	7	40c.	2	10-10-60	41.7	25.00	10-10-60	
Furniture.....	50.0	27.00	1½	(6)	9-9-54		38.5	23.00	10-10-60	
Furniture vans, electric.....	35.0	21.00	9	1	1½	10-10-60	22.5	19.50	10-10-60	
Furniture, 1 ton or over.....	38.3	23.00	9	1	1½	10-10-60	35.8	21.50	10-10-60	
Milk, wholesale, under 65 cans.....	43.3	26.00	3	40c.	1	10-10-60	27.3	21.00	10 11-11-77	
Milk, wholesale, 65 cans.....	37.1	26.00	1	1	11 10-10-70		29.9	23.00	12 11-11-77	
Poultry.....	36.4	24.00	3	40c.	(12)	11-11-66	28.8	19.00	11-11-66	
Produce, trucks, under 2 tons.....	45.5	30.00	14	40c.	2	11-11-66	31.8	21.00	11-11-66	
Produce, trucks, over 2 tons.....	45.5	30.00	14	40c.	2	11-11-66	37.9	25.00	11-11-66	
Trucks, excavating, 5 and 6 tons.....	41.6	24.96	15	1	2	10-10-60	34.1	22.50	11-11-66	
Trucks, 2 tons, gas.....	40.7	22.00	14	40c.	2	9-9-54	33.3	20.00	10-10-60	
Trucks, 3 tons, gas.....	42.6	23.00	14	40c.	2	9-9-54	35.0	21.00	10-10-60	
Trucks, 3½ tons, electric.....	30.3	20.00	3	30c.	(12)	10 10-10-66	28.0	18.50	10 10-66	
Trucks, 4 tons, gas tank.....	44.4	24.00	14	40c.	2	9-9-54	36.7	22.00	10-10-60	
Trucks, 5 tons, gas.....	46.3	25.00	14	40c.	2	9-9-54	38.3	23.00	10-10-60	
Special delivery.....	28.6	20.00	1	1	11 10-10-70		25.7	18.00	11 10-10-70	
Taxis.....	33.3	21.00	3	31c.	1	9-9-63	27.5	19.25	10-10-70	
Helpers, auto trucks, 2d men.....	44.4	24.00	1½	(17)	9-9-54		28.3	17.00	10-10-60	
Helpers, coal and asphalt.....	33.3	20.00	18	1	2	10 10-10-60	3	28.3	17.00	10 10-60
Helpers, furniture.....	31.7	19.00	20	1	1½	10-10-60	29.2	17.50	10-10-60	
Helpers, poultry.....	36.4	24.00	3	40c.	(12)	11-11-66	28.8	19.00	11-11-66	
Helpers, produce.....	37.9	25.00	14	40c.	2	11-11-66	27.3	18.00	11-11-66	

¹ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay, double time if work is performed.

² Scale became 45.8 cents on June 1, 1918.

³ Rate in cents per hour.

⁴ Scale became 50 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁵ Double time after one hour.

⁶ 55 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

⁷ 60 cents per hour after one hour.

⁸ Work on Sunday prohibited; holidays off, with pay.

⁹ Time and one-half after 8 p. m.

¹⁰ One day off each month with pay.

¹¹ One day off each month, and one week off each year with pay.

¹² Work 6 hours, paid for full day.

¹³ Sunday work prohibited; Jewish holidays off, with pay.

¹⁴ Rate in cents per hour; 60 cents per hour after one hour.

¹⁵ Time and one-half after one hour.

¹⁶ On Sundays, 6 hours. Every other Sunday and holiday off, with pay.

¹⁷ Sunday work prohibited; legal and Jewish holidays off, with pay.

¹⁸ Double time after one hour and on Saturday afternoons, June to August, inclusive.

¹⁹ 55 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

²⁰ Time and one-half after 8 p. m.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.			Regular rate multiplied by—						
Philadelphia, Pa.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>					<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Coal, 2-ton trucks.....	37.0	22.00	¹ 35c.	2	² 10 - 9 ¹ / ₂ -59 ¹ / ₂	4	30.9	17.00	10 - 5 - 55
General, 1 ¹ / ₂ tons.....	27.8	17.50	³ 35c.	2	11 - 8 - 63	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General, 3 tons and over..	38.1	24.00	³ 35c.	2	11 - 8 - 63	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Piano.....	49.1	27.00	¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 - 55	12	33.3	20.00	10 - 10 - 60
Taxicabs.....	34.4	18.60	¹ / ₂	1	9 - 9 - 54	.....	27.0	⁵ 15.00	9 ¹ / ₂ - 9 ¹ / ₂ - 55 ¹ / ₂
Touring cars.....	44.4	24.00	¹ / ₂	1	9 - 9 - 54	.....	29.7	16.50	9 ¹ / ₂ - 9 ¹ / ₂ - 55 ¹ / ₂
Helpers, general.....	23.8	15.00	³ 35c.	2	11 - 8 - 63	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Helpers, piano.....	43.6	24.00	¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 - 55	.....	30.0	18.00	10 - 10 - 60
Portland, Me.:									
Trucks, 1 ton.....	30.9	17.00	¹ / ₂	2	⁶ 10 - 5 - 55	8	23.3	14.00	10 - 10 - 60
Trucks, 1 ¹ / ₂ tons.....	32.7	18.00	¹ / ₂	2	⁶ 10 - 5 - 55	8	25.0	15.00	10 - 10 - 60
Trucks, 2 to 3 tons.....	36.4	20.00	¹ / ₂	2	⁶ 10 - 5 - 55	8	28.3	17.00	10 - 10 - 60
Trucks, 3 tons and over..	38.2	21.00	¹ / ₂	2	⁶ 10 - 5 - 55	8	30.0	18.00	10 - 10 - 60
Providence, R. I.:									
Coal.....	36.7	22.00	¹ / ₂	2	10 - 10 - 60	.....	33.3	20.00	10 - 10 - 60
Department stores and furniture.....	30.0	18.00	(⁷)	(⁷)	10 - 10 - 60	.....	28.3	17.00	10 - 10 - 60
Helpers, department stores.....	23.3	14.00	(⁷)	(⁷)	10 - 10 - 60	.....	21.7	13.00	10 - 10 - 60
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Delivery.....	33.3	20.00	³ 40c.	1	10 - 10 - 60	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Funeral.....	36.7	22.00	³ 36c.	1	10 - 10 - 60	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General.....	38.0	20.52	³ 1 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 - 54	.....	30.0	18.00	10 - 10 - 60
Taxicabs.....	30.0	18.00	³ 36c.	1	10 - 10 - 60	.....	17.9	15.00	12 - 12 - 84
Trucks, delivery.....	34.3	18.50	³ 1 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 - 54	.....	26.7	16.00	10 - 10 - 60
Milk.....	30.0	21.00	1	1	⁹ 10 - 10 - 70	.....	30.0	21.00	⁹ 10 - 10 - 70
Scranton, Pa.:									
Trucks, small.....	34.3	17.00	1	2	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂	12	28.3	14.00	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂
Trucks, large.....	45.5	22.50	1	2	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂	12	40.4	20.00	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂
Springfield, Mass.:									
Coal, 2 tons.....	40.0	22.00	¹ / ₂	¹⁰ 2	¹¹ 10 - 5 - 55	6	36.4	20.00	¹¹ 10 - 5 - 55
Trucks, 2 tons and under..	40.0	22.00	¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 - 55	12	36.4	20.00	10 - 5 - 55
Trucks, 2 tons.....	43.6	24.00	¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 - 55	12	40.0	22.00	10 - 5 - 55
Trucks, 5 tons and over..	45.5	25.00	¹ / ₂	¹⁰ 2	11 10 - 5 - 55	6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Helpers.....	34.5	19.00	¹ / ₂	¹⁰ 2	11 10 - 5 - 55	6	29.1	16.00	10 - 5 - 55
Worcester, Mass.:									
Coal, 4 or 5 tons.....	48.0	24.00	¹ / ₂	2	¹³ 9 - 5 - 50	6	40.0	20.00	¹³ 9 - 5 - 50

¹ Rate in cents per hour until 9 p. m., time and one-half thereafter.

² 5¹/₂ hours, June to September, inclusive.

³ Rate in cents per hour.

⁴ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

⁵ And a bonus of 5 per cent on money turned in, amounting to \$54 or more per week.

⁶ 60 hours per week, December to March, inclusive.

⁷ Work prohibited.

⁸ Double time after midnight.

⁹ One day off each month and one week off each year with pay.

¹⁰ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay.

¹¹ 60 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.

¹² 54 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Continued.

TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS.¹

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Carriage.....	Cents. 22.9	Dolls. 16.00	² 30c.	1	10-10-70		Cents. 22.9	Dolls. 16.00	10-10-70
Coal, 1 horse.....	42.0	21.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	³ 9-5-50	6	30.0	15.00	³ 9-5-50
Coal, 2 horses.....	44.0	22.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	³ 9-5-50	6	32.0	16.00	³ 9-5-50
Coal, 3 horses.....	46.0	23.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	³ 9-5-50	6	34.0	17.00	³ 9-5-50
Commission houses, 1 horse.....	433.9	20.00	² 50c.	⁵ 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59		28.0	16.50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59
Commission houses, 2 horses.....	⁶ 37.3	22.00	² 50c.	⁵ 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59		31.4	18.50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59
Department stores, 1 horse.....	33.3	18.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9-9-54		29.6	16.00	9-9-54
Department stores, 2 horses.....	35.2	19.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9-9-54		31.5	17.00	9-9-54
General, 1 horse, light.....	28.8	19.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		22.7	15.00	11-11-66
General, 1 horse.....	30.3	20.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		24.2	16.00	11-11-66
General, 2 horses.....	33.3	22.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		27.3	18.00	11-11-66
General, 3 horses.....	34.8	23.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		28.8	19.00	11-11-66
General, 4 horses.....	36.4	24.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		30.3	20.00	11-11-66
Laundry.....	38.9	21.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9-9-54		33.3	18.00	⁹ 9-9-54
Lumber, 1 horse.....	38.0	19.00	¹⁰ 1	² 2	9-5-50	12	32.0	16.00	9-5-50
Lumber, 2 horses.....	42.0	21.00	¹⁰ 1	² 2	9-5-50	12	36.0	18.00	9-5-50
Milk, delivery.....	35.7	25.00	1	1	¹¹ 10-10-70		28.6	20.00	¹² 10-10-70
Milk, route foremen.....	46.7	28.00	1	1	¹¹ 10-10-60		38.3	23.00	¹³ 10-10-60
Newspaper, 1 horse, relay depot.....	31.3	15.00	² 40c.	(12)	8-8-48		31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Piano and furniture.....	27.3	18.00	² 40c.	2	11-11-66		27.3	18.00	11-11-66
Helpers, department store, 1 horse.....	22.2	12.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9-9-54		20.4	11.00	9-9-54
Helpers, general.....	30.3	20.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		24.2	16.00	11-11-66
Helpers, lumber.....	33.3	22.00	(7)	² 2	11-11-66		27.3	18.00	11-11-66
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
General, 1 horse, Union A.....	416.0	9.60	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	10-10-60		16.0	9.60	10-10-60
General, 1 horse, Union B.....	33.3	18.00	1	1	9-9-54		29.6	16.00	9-9-54
General, 2 horses, Union A.....	430.0	18.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	10-10-60		30.0	18.00	10-10-60
General, 2 horses, Union B.....	37.0	20.00	1	1	9-9-54		33.3	18.00	9-9-54
General, 3 horses.....	433.3	20.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	10-10-60		33.3	20.00	10-10-60
Market, 1 horse.....	30.3	20.00	1	1	11-11-66		25.8	17.00	11-11-66
Market, 2 horses.....	34.8	23.00	1	1	11-11-66		31.8	21.00	11-11-66

¹ Owing to the great number of classifications of these occupations and to conserve space the data for classifications embracing a comparatively small membership of the union have been omitted from the lists of the larger cities.

² Rate in cents per hour.

³ 54 hours and same pay per week, October to March, inclusive.

⁴ Scale became 37.3 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁵ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay, double time if work is performed.

⁶ Scale became 40.7 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁷ 40 cents per hour until 8 p. m., 55 cents thereafter.

⁸ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay.

⁹ Hours vary but total 54 per week.

¹⁰ Time and one-half after 2 hours.

¹¹ Allowed 2 days off each month, October to May, inclusive, with pay; and 2 weeks vacation each year, with pay.

¹² Allowed 1 day off every 3 weeks, October to May, inclusive, with pay; and 1 week vacation each year with pay.

¹³ \$4 per day for Sundays; double time for holidays.

¹⁴ Scale became 30 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁵ Scale became 33.3 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁶ Scale became 36.7 cents on June 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Continued.

TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.		Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.			<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>					
Newark, N. J.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Beef or provisions, 1 horse	34.2	20.50	1	1	10 -10 -60	26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
Commission houses, 2 horses.....	41.7	25.00	1	1½	10 -10 -60	28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
Express, 1 horse.....	28.3	17.00	1	2	10 -10 -60	25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Express, 1 horse, Newark to New York.....	30.0	18.00	1	2	10 -10 -60	26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
Express, 2 horses, Newark to New York.....	33.3	20.09	1	2	10 -10 -60	30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
Express, 3 horses.....	35.0	21.00	1	2	10 -10 -60	31.7	19.00	10 -10 -60
Express, 3 horses, Newark to New York.....	36.7	22.00	1	2	10 -10 -60	33.3	20.00	10 -10 -60
General, 1 horse.....	28.3	17.00	1.45c.	1½	10 -10 -60	25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses.....	31.7	19.00	1.45c.	1½	10 -10 -60	28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
Manufacturing, 2 horses.....	33.3	20.00	1	2	10 -10 -60	26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
New York, N. Y.:								
Beef, butter, and eggs.....	41.7	25.00	2.40c.	2	10 -10 -60	33.3	20.00	10 -10 -60
Building material, 1 horse.....	35.2	19.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
Building material, 2 horses.....	38.9	21.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	31.7	19.00	10 -10 -60
Building material, 3 horses.....	42.6	23.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	35.0	21.00	10 -10 -60
Butter and eggs.....	36.7	22.00	2.40c.	2	10 -10 -60	28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
Coal, 1 horse.....	33.3	20.00	4.1	2	5 10 -10 -60	3	28.3	17.00
Coal, 2 horses.....	36.7	22.00	4.1	2	5 10 -10 -60	3	31.7	19.00
Coal, 3 horses.....	40.0	24.00	4.1	2	5 10 -10 -60	3	35.0	21.00
Delivery, 2 horses.....	37.0	20.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
Delivery, 2 horses, wholesale.....	35.7	25.00	.....	1	10 -10 -70	31.4	22.00	10 -10 -70
Excavating.....	30.0	18.00	6.1	2	10 -10 -60	25.9	17.10	11 -11 -66
Express, 1 horse.....	24.2	16.00	1.25c.	(7)	8 10 -10 -66	22.7	15.00	8 10 -10 -66
Express, 2 horses.....	27.3	18.00	1.30c.	(7)	8 10 -10 -66	25.0	16.50	8 10 -10 -66
Fish, 1 horse.....	41.7	25.00	2.40c.	2	10 -10 -60	30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
Fish, 2 horses.....	41.7	25.00	2.40c.	2	10 -10 -60	35.0	21.00	10 -10 -60
Funeral.....	19.6	16.50	1	1	12 -12 -84	17.9	15.00	12 -12 -84
General, 1 horse, Union C.	35.2	19.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses.....	38.9	21.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	31.7	19.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses, windlass.....	40.7	22.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	33.3	20.00	10 -10 -60
General, 3 horses.....	42.6	23.00	2.40c.	2	9 - 9 -54	35.0	21.00	10 -10 -60
Market, East Side.....	36.4	24.00	1.40c.	(9)	11 -11 -66	28.8	19.00	11 -11 -66
Market, West Side.....	44.6	25.00	1.45c.	(10)	10 - 6 -56	37.5	21.00	10 - 6 -56
Milk, 1 horse.....	32.9	23.00	(11)	1	10 -10 -70	25.7	18.00	12 10 -10 -70
Milk, 2 horses.....	33.3	20.00	1	1	10 -10 -60	30.0	21.00	12 10 -10 -70
Milk, 3 horses.....	36.7	22.00	1.40c.	(13)	10 -10 -60	27.1	19.00	12 10 -10 -70
Produce, 1 horse.....	33.3	22.00	2.40c.	2	11 -11 -66	27.3	18.00	11 -11 -66
Produce, 2 horses.....	37.9	25.00	2.40c.	2	11 -11 -66	31.8	21.00	11 -11 -66
Theater properties.....	30.0	18.00	1.40c.	14.1	10 -10 -60	30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
Helpers, milk.....	28.3	17.00	1	1	10 -10 -60	21.4	15.00	12 10 -10 -70

1 Rate in cents per hour.
 2 Rate in cents per hour, for first hour; 60 cents per hour thereafter.
 3 For Sundays; holidays off, with pay.
 4 Double time after 1 hour.
 5 55 hours and same pay per week, June to August, inclusive.
 6 Time and one-half after 1 hour.
 7 Full day's pay for 6 hours' work.
 8 Every other Sunday and holiday off, with pay.
 9 Do not work on Sundays; Jewish holidays off, with pay.
 10 Work on Sundays prohibited; full day's pay for 6 hours' work on holidays.
 11 No pay for overtime.
 12 Allowed 1 day off each month, with pay.
 13 \$4 per day for Sundays; for holidays, single time.
 14 For Sundays; for holidays, double time.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Continued.

TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and hol-idays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
Philadelphia, Pa.:	<i>Cents. Dolls.</i>		<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents. Dolls.</i>		
Coal, 1 ton.....	28.6	17.00	1 ^{35c.}	2	10 - 9 ¹ / ₂ -59 ¹ / ₂	4	23.0	14.00	11 - 6 -61
Coal, 2 tons.....	30.3	18.00	1 ^{35c.}	2	10 - 9 ¹ / ₂ -59 ¹ / ₂	4	24.6	15.00	11 - 6 -61
General, teaming.....	22.2	14.00	3 ^{35c.}	2	11 - 8 -63		19.0	12.00	11 - 8 -63
General, 2-horse trucks.....	28.6	18.00	3 ^{35c.}	2	11 - 8 -63		23.8	15.00	11 - 8 -63
General, 2-horse teaming.....	33.3	19.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 ¹ / ₂ - 6 -57	12	26.3	15.00	10 ¹ / ₂ - 6 -57
Lumber, 1 horse.....	29.5	18.00	1	2	11 - 6 -61	12	23.0	14.00	11 - 6 -61
Lumber, 2 horses.....	32.8	20.00	1	2	11 - 6 -61	12	26.2	16.00	11 - 6 -61
Oysters.....	36.8	21.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 ¹ / ₂ - 6 -57	12	(*)	(*)	(*)
Produce, 2 horses.....	29.2	21.00	1	2	12 -12 -72		(*)	(*)	(*)
Helpers.....	31.6	18.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 ¹ / ₂ - 6 -57	12	(*)	(*)	(*)
Portland, Me.:									
General, 1 horse.....	31.0	18.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 -55	8	23.3	14.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses.....	34.5	19.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 - 5 -55	8	25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Providence, R. I.:									
Coal, 1 horse.....	28.3	17.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60		25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Coal, 2 horses.....	30.0	18.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60		26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
Coal, 3 horses.....	31.7	19.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60		28.3	17.00	10 -10 -60
Coal, 4 horses.....	33.3	20.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60		30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Building material.....	25.0	15.00	7 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60		25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Coal and dump wagons, 1 horse.....	23.3	14.00	7 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60	3	23.3	14.00	10 -10 -60
Coal, 2 or 3 horses.....	30.0	18.00	7 ¹ / ₂	2	10 -10 -60	3	30.0	18.00	10 -10 -60
General, delivery.....	30.6	16.50	7 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 -54		22.5	13.50	10 -10 -60
General, three-quarter wagons.....	30.6	16.50	7 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 -54		23.3	14.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses.....	34.3	18.00	7 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 -54		26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
Ice.....	30.1	22.00	(16) ^{50c.}	1	9 -12 -73		30.1	22.00	9 -12 -73
Milk.....	35.7	125.00	1	1	10 -10 -70		142.3	157.00	10 -10 -70
Piano.....	38.9	21.00	7 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 -54		31.7	19.00	10 -10 -60
Helpers, general.....	30.6	16.50	7 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 9 -54		21.7	13.00	10 -10 -60
Helpers, ice.....	27.4	20.00	(15) ^{40c.}	1	12 -13 -73		27.4	20.00	9 -12 -73
Scranton, Pa.:									
Baggage.....	25.0	15.00	1	1	10 -10 -60		23.3	14.00	10 -10 -60
Bakery and general teaming.....	1635.2	19.00	1	(17)	18 9 - 9 -54		25.0	1915.00	18 10 -10 -60
Bakery, retail.....	33.3	2020.00	1	(17)	10 -10 -60		25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Bakery, wholesale.....	33.3	2120.00	1	(17)	10 -10 -60		25.0	15.00	10 -10 -60
Coal and dump wagons.....	1626.7	16.00	1	2	10 -10 -60		26.7	16.00	10 -10 -60
General, 2 horses.....	38.4	19.00	1 ¹ / ₂	2	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂		34.3	17.00	9 - 4 ¹ / ₂ -49 ¹ / ₂
Stores, delivery.....	31.5	17.00	1	1	9 - 9 -54		(*)	(*)	(*)

1 Rate in cents per hour; time and one-half after 9 p. m.
 2 55¹/₂ hours and same pay per week, June to September, inclusive.
 3 Rate in cents per hour.
 4 No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.
 5 For Sundays; holidays off, with pay, if work is performed day before and day after.
 6 58 hours and same pay per week, December to March, inclusive.
 7 Double time after midnight.
 8 55 hours and same pay per week, June to August, inclusive.
 9 \$18 and 48 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.
 10 No overtime except November to April, inclusive, rate 35 cents per hour.
 11 Rate in cents per hour for regular work; no pay for caring for horses, wagons, etc., on Sundays; for holidays, single time.
 12 And various commissions.
 13 Average hours.
 14 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.
 15 No overtime except November to April, inclusive, rate 25 cents per hour.
 16 More than half of the members received more than the scale, amount not reported.
 17 Work on Sunday prohibited; for holidays, double time.
 18 Allowed 6 days off each year, with pay.
 19 And 15 per cent commission on sales over \$100 per week.
 20 And 18 per cent commission on sales over \$80 per week.
 21 And 10 per cent commission on sales over \$150 per week.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

CHAUFFEURS, TEAMSTERS, AND DRIVERS—Concluded.

TEAMSTERS AND DRIVERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concd.									
Springfield, Mass.:									
Coal, 1 horse.....	34.5	19.00	1½	1 2	10 - 5 -55	6	30.9	17.00	10 - 5 -55
Coal, 2 horses.....	36.3	20.00	1½	1 2	10 - 5 -55	6	32.7	18.00	10 - 5 -55
Grain and mason supplies, 1 horse.....	34.5	19.00	1½	2	10 - 5 -55	12	30.9	17.00	10 - 5 -55
Grain and mason supplies, 2 horses.....	36.4	20.00	1½	2	10 - 5 -55	12	32.7	18.00	10 - 5 -55
Helpers.....	34.5	19.00	1½	2	10 - 5 -55	12	30.9	17.00	10 - 5 -55
Worcester, Mass.:									
Coal, 1 horse.....	40.0	20.00	1½	2	9 - 5 -50	6	32.0	16.00	9 - 5 -50
Coal, 2 horses.....	42.0	21.00	1½	2	9 - 5 -50	6	34.0	17.00	9 - 5 -50
Helpers, coal.....	38.0	19.00	1½	2	9 - 5 -50	6	30.0	15.00	9 - 5 -50
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Washington, D. C.:									
Bakery, evening.....	39.2	20.00	1	(6)	8½-8½-51	.....	29.4	15.00	8½-8½-51
Bakery, morning.....	33.3	20.00	1	(6)	10-10-60	.....	26.7	16.00	10-10-60
Bakery, assistant route agents and extra salesmen.....	36.7	22.00	1	(6)	10-10-60	.....	30.0	18.00	10-10-60
Ice cream.....	35.0	24.50	10 30c.	1	11 10-10-70	.....	25.0	17.50	11 10-10-70
Helpers, ice cream.....	30.0	24.50	10 30c.	1	11 10-10-70	.....	20.0	14.00	11 10-10-70
Milk.....	21.4	15.00	1	(14)	10-10-70	.....	21.4	15.00	10-10-70
Milk, route agents.....	28.6	20.00	1	(14)	10-10-70	.....	25.7	18.00	10-10-70

MILLWORK.

CARPENTERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Cabinetmakers, stock cutters and fitters, and molders.....	60.0	26.40	2	2	8 - 4 -44	12	50.0	22.00	8 - 4 -44
Millmen.....	50.0	22.00	2	2	8 - 4 -44	12	50.0	22.00	8 - 4 -44
Planer men, matcher men, and sandpaper-machine men.....	60.0	26.40	2	2	8 - 4 -44	12	45.0	19.80	8 - 4 -44

- 1 For Sundays; holidays off, with pay.
- 2 60 hours and same pay per week, November to April, inclusive.
- 3 54 hours and same pay per week, October to March, inclusive.
- 4 And 10 per cent commission on sales over \$200 per week.
- 5 \$4 per day and 10 per cent commission on sales over \$40 in addition to regular wages.
- 6 And 15 per cent commission on sales over \$100 per week.
- 7 And 10 per cent commission on sales over \$160 per week.
- 8 More than half the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.
- 9 Scale became 45 cents on June 1, 1918.
- 10 Rate in cents per hour.
- 11 Allowed 15 days off each year, with pay; in event of illness, 25 days.
- 12 Scale became 35 cents on June 1, 1918.
- 13 And 2 per cent commission on cash turned in.
- 14 Work one-half day, paid for full day.
- 15 Average hours.
- 16 And 1 per cent commission on cash turned in.
- 17 Scale became 60 cents on June 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

MILLWORK—Continued.

CARPENTERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.				
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.		
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.										
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Bridgeport, Conn.....	38.9	19.45	1½	2	9 - 5 - 50	12	38.9	19.45		9 - 5 - 50
Buffalo, N. Y.:										
Cabinetmakers.....	50.0	24.75	2	2	9 - 4½-49½	12	35.0	16.80		8 - 8 - 48
Millmen.....	50.0	24.75	2	2	9 - 4½-49½	12	35.0	18.90		9 - 9 - 54
Newark, N. J.:										
Bench hands.....	45.0	19.80	2	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	35.2	15.50		8 - 4 - 44
Molding stickers.....	45.0	19.80	2	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	45.0	19.80		8 - 4 - 44
New Haven, Conn.....	40.0	17.60	2	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	40.0	17.60		8 - 4 - 44
New York, N. Y.:										
Cabinetmakers.....	62.5	27.50	2	3/2	8 - 4 - 44	12	56.3	24.75		8 - 4 - 44
Millmen.....	56.3	24.75	2	3/2	8 - 4 - 44	12	40.9	18.00		8 - 4 - 44
Philadelphia, Pa.....	45.0	21.60	1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	40.0	20.00		9 - 5 - 50
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	60.0	29.70	1½	2	9 - 4½-49½	12	50.0	24.75		9 - 4½-49½
Rochester, N. Y.....	42.6	20.46	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	40.6	19.50		8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.:										
Molding machine men.....	45.8	22.00	2	2	8½- 4½-48	12	45.8	22.00		8½- 4½-48
Wood turners.....	41.7	20.00	2	2	8½- 4½-48	12	41.7	20.00		8½- 4½-48
Bench hands, cabinetmakers, and stock cutters.....	37.5	18.00	2	2	8½- 4½-48	12	37.5	18.00		8½- 4½-48
Planer men, sanders, and sawyers.....	31.3	15.00	2	2	8½- 4½-48	12	31.3	15.00		8½- 4½-48
Worcester, Mass.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	35.0	16.80		8½- 4½-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74.0	21.60	1½	2	9 - 9 - 54	.....	33.3	18.00		9 - 9 - 54
Washington, D. C.:										
Bench hands and cabinetmakers.....	45.6	21.90	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	40.6	19.50		8 - 8 - 48
Berlin sanders.....	36.9	17.70	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	31.9	15.30		8 - 8 - 48
Layers off.....	48.8	23.40	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00		8 - 8 - 48
Planing machine men.....	36.3	17.40	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	31.3	15.00		8 - 8 - 48
Straight molders, cross-cut, millwork, and frame makers.....	42.5	20.40	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	37.5	18.00		8 - 8 - 48
Variety molders.....	47.5	22.80	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	42.5	20.40		8 - 8 - 48
Wood turners, band, and scroll sawyers.....	46.3	22.20	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.3	19.80		8 - 8 - 48

GLAZIERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.										
Geographical division and city.	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.	Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.
Boston, Mass.....	54.5	20.00	2	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	40.9	18.00		8 - 4 - 44
Bridgeport, Conn.....	48.0	20.00	1½	2	9 - 5 - 50	12	40.0	20.00		9 - 5 - 50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	56.3	24.75	1½	2	10 8 - 4 - 44	9	50.0	24.00		8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.....	62.5	27.50	2	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	50.0	22.00		8 - 4 - 44
New York, N. Y.....	42.1	21.89	1½	1½	9½- 4½-52	12	39.5	20.52		9½- 4½-52
Philadelphia, Pa.....	50.0	22.00	1½	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	50.0	22.00		8 - 4 - 44
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	67.5	29.70	1½	2	8 - 4 - 44	12	65.0	28.60		8 - 4 - 44

1 Scale became 41.7 cents on June 15, 1918.

2 50 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

3 Work on Saturday afternoon prohibited.

4 Scale became 47.5 cents on June 1, 1918.

5 Double time after 10 p. m.

6 Double time after 9 p. m.

7 Scale became 50 cents on June 1, 1918.

8 Scale became 58.1 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

9 Scale became 49.4 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

10 Scale became 61.3 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

11 Scale became 48.8 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

12 Scale became 55 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

13 Scale became 60 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

14 Scale became 58.8 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

15 Scale became 47.7 cents on June 1, 1918.

16 48 hours per week, April to June, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

MILLWORK—Concluded.

GLAZIERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Washington, D. C.....	Cents. 143.8	Dolls. 19.47	Regular rate multiplied by— 1½	2	8 - 4½-44½	12	Cents. 37.5	Dolls. 16.09	8 - 4½-44½

PAINTERS: Hardwood Finishers.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.....	45.0	21.60	1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	40.0	19.20	8½-4½-48
Buffalo, N. Y.....	56.3	24.75	1½	2	8-4-44	9	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
New York, N. Y.:									
Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond.....	5 62.5	27.50	2	(9)	8-4-44	12	62.5	27.50	8-4-44
Kings.....	7 62.5	27.50	2	(9)	8-4-44	12	62.5	27.50	8-4-44
Philadelphia, Pa.....	9 40.0	19.20	1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	40.0	19.20	8½-4½-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	45.0	19.80	1½	2	8-4-44	12	45.0	19.80	8-4-44
Rochester, N. Y.....	51.3	22.55	1½	2	8-4-44	12	40.6	17.88	8-4-44
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Washington, D. C.....	1050.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB.

BINDERY WOMEN.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Book repairers.....	29.2	14.00	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	25.0	12.00	11 8½-4½-48
Gatherers, hand.....	24.0	11.50	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	24.0	11.50	11 8½-4½-48
Machine operators and gold-leaf layers ¹²	24.0	11.52	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	22.9	11.00	11 8½-4½-48
Machine operators and gold-leaf layers ¹³	24.0	11.52	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	21.0	10.08	11 8½-4½-48
Journeywomen ¹⁴	23.0	11.04	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	22.9	11.00	11 8½-4½-48
Journeywomen.....	23.0	11.04	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	19.0	9.12	11 8½-4½-48
Sheet examiners.....	22.9	11.00	1½	2	11 8½-4½-48	12	22.9	11.00	11 8½-4½-48
Buffalo, N. Y.....	18.8	9.00	1½	2	11 8-8-48	.....	18.8	9.00	11 8-8-48

¹ Scale became 50 cents on June 1, 1918.

² Time and one-half on Saturday afternoon.

³ 48 hours per week, April to June, inclusive.

⁴ 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

⁵ Scale became 68.8 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁶ Rate, 137.5 cents per hour.

⁷ Scale became 70 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁸ Rate, 143 cents per hour.

⁹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

¹⁰ Scale became 62.5 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.

¹¹ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

¹² Classed as gathering and folding machine operators and gold-leaf layers on May 15, 1917

¹³ Classed as folding and pasting machine operators, gold-leaf layers, and machine operators on May 15,

1917.

¹⁴ Classed as book examiners on May 15, 1917.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BINDERY WOMEN—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
Newark, N. J.:									
Folding-machine feeders.	Cents. 123.0	Dolls. 11.04	² 1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	Cents. 23.0	Dolls. 11.04	8½-4½-48
Journeywomen, 2 years or more experience.	\$20.0	9.60	² 1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	20.0	9.60	8½-4½-48
New York, N. Y.:									
Gathering-machine operators.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	47.9	23.00	* 8-8-48
Envelope inserters and maffers.	43.8	21.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	* 8-8-48
Flat and roll mail wrappers.	39.6	19.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	* 8-8-48
Coverers.	37.5	18.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	33.3	16.00	* 8-8-48
Drop-roll feeders, setting and changing machines.	33.3	16.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	33.3	16.00	* 8-8-48
Head gold-leaf layers and drop-roller feeders.	33.3	16.00	⁵ 1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	29.2	14.00	* 8-8-48
Coverers, hand, and insert wire stitch machine operators and setters.	20.2	14.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	20.2	14.00	* 8-8-48
All-round hands ⁶ .	29.2	14.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	25.0	12.00	* 8-8-48
Assistant operators or fillers-in on gathering machines.	29.2	14.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	22.9	11.00	* 8-8-48
Book examiners ⁷ .	25.0	12.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	25.0	12.00	* 8-8-48
Hand folders or stitchers, silk or thread; openers-up or takers-off.	25.0	12.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	20.8	10.00	* 8-8-48
Hand folders or box emptiers for 3-point machines.	20.8	10.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	20.8	10.00	* 8-8-48
Ruling-machine feeders.	18.8	9.00	1½	2	* 8-8-48	.....	18.8	9.00	* 8-8-48
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Quad machine operators, auto-feed, drop rollers.	29.2	14.00	1½	⁸ 2	8½-4½-48	12	25.0	12.00	8½-4½-48
Jobbers.	25.0	12.00	1½	⁸ 2	8½-4½-48	12	22.9	11.00	8½-4½-48
Sewers, hand ⁹ .	25.0	12.00	1½	⁸ 2	8½-4½-48	12	18.8	9.00	8½-4½-48
Bunchers ¹⁰ .	20.8	10.00	1½	⁸ 2	8½-4½-48	12	17.0	8.16	8½-4½-48
Hand folders, all-round sheet girls, or inserters.	20.8	10.00	1½	⁸ 2	8½-4½-48	12	16.7	8.00	8½-4½-48

¹ Wage was increased to 25 cents per hour on July 1, 1918, but scale was not revised.

² Double time after 4 hours.

³ Wage was increased to 22.1 cents per hour on July 1, 1918, but scale was not revised.

⁴ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁵ Double time after midnight.

⁶ Drop roll feeders, gatherers, hand and machine stitchers, inserters, pasters and cancelers, point-machine feeders, wire stitchers, and goldleaf layers.

⁷ Collators, jobbers (general work), pasters, hand gatherers, stitchers or sewers; machine operators—folding (drop roll, point, or Cleveland); gathering; gathering, fillers-in; pasting, sewing, or stripping; flat and saddle stitchers; openers-up, insert wire stitching machine; blank-book work; gatherers; hand sewers, or table workers; machine operators—indexing, numbering, paging, patent-back sewing, perforating, or wire stitching.

⁸ For New Years, Thanksgiving, and Memorial days, time and one-half.

⁹ Or all-round job workers, gold-leaf layers, wire stitchers, numberers and pagers, folding-machine operators, single-point machine operators, sewers, Singer machine operators.

¹⁰ Or platers, perforators, board layers, fly-leaf workers, and Smyth sewing-machine operators.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BINDERY WOMEN—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	May 15, 1917.		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Rate of wages—						Rate of wages—		
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.	Cents. 22.9	Dolls. 11.00	Regular rate multiplied by— 1½ 2		18 - 8 - 48		Cents. (2)	Dolls. (2)	(3)
Baltimore, Md.:									
Machine hands.	25.0	12.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	20.8	10.00	18 - 8 - 48	
Table hands.	25.0	12.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	18.8	9.00	18 - 8 - 48	
Numberers, hand.	15.0		1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	15.0		18 - 8 - 48	
Washington, D. C.	18.8	9.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	18.8	9.00	8 - 8 - 48	

BOOKBINDERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Case makers, hand.	43.8	21.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	43.8	21.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Case makers, head banders and liners, hand.	45.8	22.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Case makers, machine.	52.1	25.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	52.1	25.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Case makers, machine; casers-in, machine; trimmers, book.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	47.9	23.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Casers-in, machine.	43.8	21.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	37.5	18.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Casers-in, machine; head banders and liners, machine.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Cutters, board—									
Union A.	41.7	20.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	37.5	18.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Union B.	41.7	20.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	41.7	20.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Cutters, sheet and stock.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Cutters, stock, leather and cloth.	45.8	22.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Folders, machine.	45.8	22.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Forwarders, stock, blank work.	50.0	24.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	37.5	18.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Rounders and backers, machine.	46.9	22.50	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Stampers and inkers—									
Union A.	50.0	24.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	45.8	22.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Union B.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18½ - 4½ - 48	12	47.9	23.00	18½ - 4½ - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Cutters; cutters, stock; rulers.	45.8	22.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	3	43.8	21.00	18 - 8 - 48
Finishers, blank and printed work, and rulers.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	3	43.8	21.00	18 - 8 - 48
Forwarders, grade A.	47.9	23.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	3	47.9	23.00	18 - 8 - 48
Forwarders, grade B, blank and printed work.	45.8	22.00	1½	2	18 - 8 - 48	3	43.8	21.00	18 - 8 - 48

¹ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

² Not organized on May 15, 1917.

³ Per 1,000 sheets.

⁴ Wage was increased to \$15 per week of 48 hours between May 15, 1917, and May 15, 1918, but the scale was not revised.

⁵ Scale became 45.8 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁶ Scale became 47.9 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁷ Scale became 54.2 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁸ Scale became 50 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁹ Scale became 43.8 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 52.1 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 49 cents on June 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BOOKBINDERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Rate of wages—				Per hour.	Per week, full time.	Per hour.			Per week, full time.		
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.								
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.												
Newark, N. J.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>						<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Case makers and casers-in.	43.8	21.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Cutters, book, paper, or rotary machine.	43.8	21.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Cutters, machine.	47.9	23.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	47.9	23.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Finishers and forwarders, all-round.	47.9	23.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	47.9	23.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Finishers, first class, and gilders.	50.0	24.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	47.5	23.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Finishers, second class.												
Folders, machine.	43.8	21.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Forwarders, first class.	50.0	24.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	50.0	24.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Forwarders, second class.	43.0	21.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-41-48			
Forwarders, sheet straighteners.	39.6	19.00	2 1/2	2	8 1/2-41-48	12	39.6	19.00	8 1/2-41-48			
New York, N. Y.:												
All-round men, blank book work, first class.	56.3	27.00	6 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48			
All-round men, blank book work, second class.	50.0	24.00	6 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8-8-48			
All-round men on general reference books.	62.5	30.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	54.2	26.00	8-8-48			
All-round men on general reference books.	62.5	30.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
Backer, machine.	56.3	27.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
Case makers and stretcher makers, machine.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Case makers, machine.	56.3	27.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
Casers-in, hand; casers-in, assistant, machine; colorers, book.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Casers-in, machine.	56.3	27.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
Coverers and stitchers, assistant, machine.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Coverers, extra; circuit warpers, Bibles; forwarders, extra.	54.2	26.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48			
Coverers, gatherers, and stitchers, machine.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Cutters, block, machine, sheet and plate, sheet stock, stock.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Cutters, board; gluers-off, machine; gluers-up; nippers, sawers-out, or smashers, machine.	47.9	23.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	41.7	20.00	8-8-48			
Cutters, machine.	54.2	26.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Finishers, assistant.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Finishers, extra.	62.5	30.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	58.3	28.00	8-8-48			
Folders, machine.	56.3	27.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Gilders, book, edge.	70.0	33.60	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	69.0	33.12	8-8-48			
Head banders and liners, machine.	56.3	27.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
Head banders, assistant, machine; head banders and liners.	52.1	25.00	7 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			

¹ Scale became 47.9 cents on July 1, 1918.

² Double time after 4 hours.

³ Scale became 52.1 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ Scale became 54.2 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁵ Scale became 43.8 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁶ Double time after midnight.

⁷ Double time after 5 hours.

⁸ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BOOKBINDERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days, Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days, Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and holi-days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
New York, N. Y.—Concd.									
Rounders and backers, hand; repairers, book.									
Rulers, first class.	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	45.8	22.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Rulers, second class.	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	50.0	24.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Stampers, A.	56.3	27.00	3 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	43.0	21.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Stampers, B.	56.3	27.00	3 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	45.8	22.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Stampers, head, A.	68.8	33.00	3 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	50.0	24.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Stampers, head, B.	68.8	33.00	3 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	64.6	31.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Trimmers.	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	62.5	30.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Trimmers, machine, A.	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	52.1	25.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Trimmers, machine, B.	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	41.7	20.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Trimmers, machine, C.	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	2	2 8-8-48	52.1	25.00	2 8-8-48	2 8-8-48
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Case makers, hand.	45.8	22.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Case makers, machine, A.	52.1	25.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Case makers, machine, B; casers-in, machine; rounders and backers, machine.	50.0	24.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	41.7	20.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Cutters, book and sheet.	43.8	21.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	35.4	17.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Cutters, hand, leather.	43.8	21.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	31.3	15.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Cutters, job and pamphlet.	43.8	21.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	33.3	16.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Cutters, stock, leather, blank work.	45.8	22.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Finishers, extra printed work.	54.2	26.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	45.8	22.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Finishers, job and full bound blank work.	52.1	25.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Finishers, sheep and plain job; strippers, machine.	45.8	22.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	39.6	19.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Folders, assistant, machine.	37.5	18.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	31.3	15.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Folders, machine, coverers; machine, trimmers; machine, printed work.	50.0	24.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	39.6	19.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, circuit edge Bible work or extra job; printed work; gilders.	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, cloth, printed work.	45.8	22.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, copying books.	43.8	21.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, extra job, printed work.	52.1	25.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	43.8	21.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, full bound, stock and job.	50.0	24.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, half bound, blank work.	45.8	22.00	3 1/2	2	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	35.4	17.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48
Forwarders, head sheet men.	43.8	21.00	3 1/2	4 ²	8 1/2-4 1/2-48	12	35.4	17.00	8 1/2-4 1/2-48

1 Double time after 5 hours.
 2 Hours vary, but total 48 per week.
 3 Double time after midnight.
 4 For New Years, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.
 5 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BOOKBINDERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and hold-ays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
Philadelphia, Pa.—Concl'd.									
Forwarders, loose leaf binders blank work; rollers and backers.....	47.9	23.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	39.6	19.00	8½- 4½-48
Forwarders, plain job, sheep and half bound (edition work), sheet men.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	39.6	19.00	8½- 4½-48
Gluers-up, sawers-out, smashers, or assistant sheet men.....	39.6	19.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	28.1	13.50	8½- 4½-48
Rulers, down line.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	39.6	19.00	8½- 4½-48
Rulers, extra job.....	47.9	23.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	43.8	21.00	8½- 4½-48
Rulers, faint line.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	37.5	18.00	8½- 4½-48
Rulers, head.....	52.1	25.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	45.8	22.00	8½- 4½-48
Stampers.....	50.0	24.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	41.7	20.00	8½- 4½-48
Stampers, head.....	56.3	27.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	47.9	23.00	8½- 4½-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Cutters.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8½- 4½-48	12	37.1	19.00	9½- 5-51½
Finishers, A.....	50.0	24.00	¹ 1½	2	8- 8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8- 8-48
Finishers, B.....	50.0	24.00	¹ 1½	2	8- 8-48	.....	41.0	21.00	9½- 5-51½
Forwarders, A.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8- 8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8- 8-48
Forwarders, B.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	9½- 5-51½	12	37.1	19.00	9½- 5-51½
Rulers.....	50.0	24.00	¹ 1½	2	8- 8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8- 8-48
Providence, R. I.:									
Cutters, forwarders, rulers	³ 37.5	18.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	4 8- 8-48
Finishers.....	³ 45.8	22.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	4 8- 8-48
Seranton, Pa.:									
Case makers, machine.....	³ 54.2	26.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	47.9	23.00	8- 8-48
Cutters, book.....	50.0	24.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8- 8-48
Finishers.....	47.9	23.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	41.7	20.00	8- 8-48
Folders, machine.....	43.8	21.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8- 8-48
Stampers.....	50.0	24.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8- 8-48
Stampers, head.....	62.5	30.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	56.3	27.00	8- 8-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	⁴ 46.9	22.50	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	40.6	19.50	4 8- 8-48
Baltimore, Md.:									
Cutters.....	⁴ 45.8	22.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	35.4	17.00	4 8- 8-48
Forwarders, blank book; finishers.....	⁴ 45.8	22.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	41.7	20.00	4 8- 8-48
Forwarders, job.....	⁴ 45.8	22.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	35.4	17.00	4 8- 8-48
Rulers.....	⁴ 58.3	28.00	¹ ½	2	4 8- 8-48	.....	41.7	20.00	4 8- 8-48
Richmond, Va.:									
Cutters; forwarders.....	³ 33.3	16.00	¹ ½	1½	8- 8-48	.....	33.3	16.00	8- 8-48
Finishers.....	50.0	24.00	¹ ½	1½	8- 8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8- 8-48
Rulers.....	³ 39.6	19.00	¹ ½	1½	8- 8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8- 8-48
Washington, D. C.....	⁶ 37.5	18.00	¹ ½	2	8- 8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8- 8-48

¹ Double time after midnight.

² For New Years, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

³ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁴ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

Scale to become \$30 on Dec. 15, 1918.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 60 cents on Aug. 15, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.
COMPOSITORS.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.				
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.		
NORTH ATLANTIC.										
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Boston, Mass.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8 1/2- 5 1/2-48	12	45.8	22.00	8 1/2- 5 1/2-48	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	1 1/2	8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	8- 8-48	
Buffalo, N. Y.:										
English.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	8- 8-48	
German.....	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		41.7	20.00	8- 8-48	
Fall River, Mass.....	39.6	19.00	2 1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	8- 8-48	
Manchester, N. H.....	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	8- 8-48	
Newark, N. J.:										
English and German.....	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		50.0	24.00	8- 8-48	
New Haven, Conn.....	44.8	21.50	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		40.6	19.50	8- 8-48	
New York, N. Y.:										
English.....	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	6 2	7 8- 8-48		52.1	25.00	7 8- 8-48	
Bohemian.....	43.8	21.00	8 1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		41.7	20.00	8- 8-48	
German.....	63.6	28.00	1 1/2	2	8- 4-44	12	56.8	25.00	8- 4-44	
Hebrew.....	60.9	28.00	1 1/2	2	8- 6-46		56.5	26.00	8- 6-46	
Hungarian.....	64.3	27.00	1 1/2	9 2	7- 7-42		57.1	24.00	7- 7-42	
Italian.....	61.9	26.00	1 1/2	2	7- 7-42		54.8	23.00	7- 7-42	
Philadelphia, Pa.:										
English.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	10 2	7 8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	7 8- 8-48	
German.....	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		41.7	20.00	8- 8-48	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	8- 8-48	
Portland, Me.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	8- 8-48	
Providence, R. I.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	8- 8-48	
Rochester, N. Y.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	7 8- 8-48		41.7	20.00	7 8- 8-48	
Scranton, Pa.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	12 2	8- 8-48		47.9	23.00	8- 8-48	
Proof readers.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	12 2	8- 8-48		50.0	24.00	8- 8-48	
Springfield, Mass.....	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8 1/2- 4 1/2-48	12	41.7	20.00	8 1/2- 4 1/2-48	
Worcester, Mass.....	34.4	16.50	1 1/2	2	7 8- 8-48		34.4	16.50	7 8- 8-48	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Atlanta, Ga.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	7 8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	7 8- 8-48	
Baltimore, Md.....	43.8	21.00	1 1/2	2	7 8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	7 8- 8-48	
Charleston, S. C.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	1 1/2	8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	8- 8-48	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	43.8	21.00	1 1/2	2	8- 8-48		43.8	21.00	7 8- 8-48	
Norfolk, Va.....	42.0	20.16	60c.	2	8 1/2- 5 1/2-48	12	42.0	20.16	8 1/2- 5 1/2-48	
Richmond, Va.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 8- 8-48		37.5	18.00	7 8- 8-48	
Washington, D. C.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	1 1/2	20 8- 8-48	4	47.9	23.00	20 8- 8-48	

1 Double time after midnight.
 2 Double time after 6 hours.
 3 Scale became 60.4 cents on May 31, 1918.
 4 Double time after 10 p. m., and on Saturday after 6 p. m.
 5 Scale became 62.5 cents on May 31, 1918.
 6 Triple time on Sundays before 7.30 a. m. and after 5.30 p. m.
 7 Hours vary, but total 48 per week.
 8 For Sundays; for holidays double time.
 9 For Sundays; for holidays single time.
 10 For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.
 11 Scale became 47.9 cents on Aug. 1, 1918.
 12 For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-half.
 13 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.
 14 Scale became 43.8 cents on July 1, 1918.
 15 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 54.2 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.
 16 Scale became 52.1 cents on July 15, 1918.
 17 Rate in cents per hour.
 18 Scale became 47.9 cents on June 1, 1918.
 19 Double time after midnight and for overtime on Sundays and holidays.
 20 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

ELECTROTYPERS: Battery-men and Builders.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and holi-days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Battery-men and blockers	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	(2)	(2)	
Builders and casters	43.8	21.00	1 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	41.7	20.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Buffalo, N. Y.	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	9-8-48
New Haven, Conn.	435.5	19.00	1 1/2	2	9-8 1/2-53 1/2	12	35.5	19.00	9-8 1/2-53 1/2
New York, N. Y.	62.5	27.50	5 1/2	2	8-4-44	12	56.3	24.75	8-4-44
Philadelphia, Pa.	55.0	26.40	6 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	47.9	23.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	740.6	19.50	6 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8-8-48
Rochester, N. Y.	33.3	16.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Scranton, Pa.	439.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	39.6	19.00	8-8-48
Springfield, Ill.	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	10 8 3/4-4-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	37.5	18.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Baltimore, Md.	135.4	17.00	5 1/2	12	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	35.4	17.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Washington, D. C.	437.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48

ELECTROTYPERS: Finishers and Molders.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.	52.5	25.20	1 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	50.0	24.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Finishers	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8-8-48
Molders	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
New Haven, Conn.	44.9	24.00	1 1/2	2	9-8 1/2-53 1/2	12	44.9	24.00	9-8 1/2-53 1/2
New York, N. Y.:									
Finishers	1868.8	33.00	14 90c.	14 90c.	8-8-48	.....	68.8	33.00	8-8-48
Molders	68.8	30.25	5 1/2	2	8-4-44	12	68.8	30.25	8-4-44
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Finishers	459.6	28.60	6 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	452.1	25.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Molders	64.2	30.80	6 1/2	2	8 3/4-4 1/2-48	12	456.3	27.00	8 3/4-4 1/2-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Finishers	1545.8	22.00	6 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	45.8	22.00	8-8-48
Molders	1553.1	25.50	6 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Finishers	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Molders	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	43.8	21.00	8-8-48

¹ Double time after midnight.

² No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

³ Scale became 43.8 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁵ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁶ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 2 p. m.

⁷ Scale became 44.7 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁸ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁹ Scale became 43.8 cents on Oct. 29, 1918.

¹⁰ Work 9 hours on Friday.

¹¹ More than half the members received more than the scale, amount not reported. Scale became 37.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹² Time and one-half on Saturday afternoon.

¹³ Scale became 75 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁴ Rate in cents per hour.

¹⁶ Scale became 50.4 cents on June 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

ELECTROTYPERS: Finishers and Molders—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
Seranton, Pa.:									
Finishers.....	1 43.8	21.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Molders.....	1 50.0	24.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.....	2 54.2	26.00	1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	-----	12 50.0	24.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	-----	12 50.0	24.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
Baltimore, Md.:									
Finishers.....	4 47.9	23.00	6 1½	6 2	8½ - 4½ - 48	-----	12 47.9	23.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
Molders.....	7 52.1	25.00	6 1½	6 2	8½ - 4½ - 48	-----	12 52.1	25.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
Richmond, Va.....	57.3	27.50	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	-----	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.....	1 58.3	28.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	56.3	27.00	8 - 8 - 48

LINOTYPE OPERATORS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.....	54.2	26.00	8 1½	2	8½ - 5½ - 48	-----	12 50.0	24.00	8½ - 5½ - 48
Monotype operators.....	50.0	24.00	8 1½	2	8½ - 5½ - 48	-----	12 45.8	22.00	8½ - 5½ - 48
Bristolport, Conn.....	1 50.0	24.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	-----	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.....	59.4	28.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	53.1	25.50	8 - 8 - 48
Fall River, Mass.....	46.9	22.50	9 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
Manchester, N. H.....	39.6	19.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.....	1 56.3	27.00	11 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
New Haven, Conn.....	1 45.8	22.00	8 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	-----	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
New York, N. Y.:									
English.....	1 58.3	28.00	8 1½	13 2	14 8 - 8 - 48	-----	54.2	26.00	14 8 - 8 - 48
German.....	73.3	27.50	1½	2	7½ - 7½ - 37½	-----	70.7	26.50	7½ - 7½ - 37½
Hebrew.....	91.7	33.00	8 1½	2	6 - 6 - 36	-----	88.9	32.00	6 - 6 - 36
Hungarian.....	71.4	30.00	1½	15 2	7 - 7 - 42	-----	64.3	27.00	7 - 7 - 42
Italian.....	61.9	26.00	1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	-----	54.8	23.00	7 - 7 - 42
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
English.....	1 54.2	26.00	8 1½	16 2	14 8 - 8 - 48	-----	47.9	23.00	14 8 - 8 - 48
German.....	57.5	23.00	1½	2	17 8 - 0 - 40	-----	12 57.5	23.00	17 8 - 0 - 40

¹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

² Scale became 56.3 cents on Oct. 29, 1918.

³ Work 9 hours on Friday.

⁴ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 50 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁵ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 5 p. m.

⁶ Time and one-half on Saturday afternoon.

⁷ Scale became 54.2 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁸ Double time after midnight.

⁹ Double time after 6 hours.

¹⁰ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 60.4 cents on May 31, 1918.

¹¹ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

¹² More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 62.5 cents on May 31, 1918.

¹³ Triple time on Sunday before 7.30 a. m. and after 5.30 p. m.

¹⁴ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

¹⁵ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

¹⁶ For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

¹⁷ Work only 5 days per week.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.					
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.			
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.				
NORTH ATLANTIC—concd.												
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Dolls.</i>		<i>Regular rates multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Dolls.</i>	
Pittsburgh, Pa.:												
English.....	56.3	27.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	52.1	25.00	8-8-48			
German.....	50.8	24.40	1 75c.	2	8-8-48	-----	50.8	24.40	8-8-48			
Monotype operators.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Portland, Me.....	37.5	18.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	37.5	18.00	8-8-48			
Providence, R. I.....	52.1	25.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Monotype operators.....	55.3	27.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Rochester, N. Y.....	47.9	23.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	47.9	23.00	8-8-48			
Monotype operators.....	45.8	22.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	41.7	20.00	8-8-48			
Scranton, Pa.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	50.0	24.00	8-8-48			
Springfield, Mass.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8-41-48	12	41.7	20.00	8-41-48			
Worcester, Mass.....	43.8	21.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	43.8	21.00	8-8-48			
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Atlanta, Ga.....	46.9	22.50	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	46.9	22.50	8-8-48			
Baltimore, Md.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	50.0	24.00	8-8-48			
Charleston, S. C.....	50.0	24.00	1½	1½	8-8-48	-----	50.0	24.00	8-8-48			
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57.0	25.50	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	53.1	25.50	8-8-48			
Norfolk, Va.....	47.0	22.56	1 60c.	2	8-54-48	12	47.0	22.56	8-54-48			
Richmond, Va.....	45.8	22.00	1½	1½	8-8-48	-----	45.8	22.00	8-8-48			
Richmond, Va.....	11.0		1½	1½	8-8-48	-----	11.0		8-8-48			
Washington, D. C.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1½	8-8-48	-----	56.3	27.00	8-8-48			

MACHINE TENDERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.											
Boston, Mass.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8-54-48	12	50.0	24.00	8-54-48		
Newark, N. J.....	56.3	27.00	1½	2	8-8-48	-----	50.0	24.00	8-8-48		
New York, N. Y.:											
1 to 4 machines.....	458.3	28.00	1½	18 2	8-8-48	-----	54.2	26.00	8-8-48		
5 to 8 machines.....	461.5	29.50	1½	18 2	8-8-48	-----	57.3	27.50	8-8-48		
9 to 12 machines.....	475.6	31.50	1½	18 2	8-8-48	-----	61.5	29.50	8-8-48		
13 or more machines.....	469.8	33.50	1½	18 2	8-8-48	-----	65.6	31.50	8-8-48		
Springfield, Mass.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8-41-48	12	41.7	20.00	8-41-48		

- 1 Rate in cents per hour.
- 2 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.
- 3 Double time after midnight.
- 4 Hours vary, but total 48 per week.
- 5 For Sundays; time and one-half for holidays.
- 6 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 60.4 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.
- 7 Scale became 53.3 cents on July 15, 1918.
- 8 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 54.2 cents on June 1, 1918.
- 9 Per 1,000 ems, minion.
- 10 Double time after midnight and for overtime on Sundays and holidays.
- 11 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.
- 12 Scale became 60.4 cents on May 31, 1918.
- 13 Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.
- 14 Scale became 62.5 cents on May 31, 1918.
- 15 Triple time on Sundays before 7.30 a. m. and after 5.30 p. m.
- 16 Scale became 65.6 cents on May 31, 1918.
- 17 Scale became 69.8 cents on May 31, 1918.
- 18 More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 74 cents on May 31, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

MACHINE TENDERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
	Cents.	Dolls.	Regular rate multiplied by—				Cents.	Dolls.	
Baltimore, Md.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	58.3	28.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	56.3	27.00	8 - 8 - 48

MACHINIST OPERATORS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Buffalo, N. Y.....	63.5	30.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	57.3	27.50	8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.:									
Operating and caring for 1 machine.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 and caring for 2 machines.....	56.3	27.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 and caring for 3 machines.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Rochester, N. Y.....	52.1	25.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	.....	12	(7)	(7)
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	53.1	25.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	53.1	25.50	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56.3	27.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	56.3	27.00	8 - 8 - 48

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.....	43.8	21.00	1½	2	8½ - 4 - 48	.....	12	43.8	21.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62.5	30.00	1½	2	8½ - 4 - 48	.....	12	50.0	24.00
New Haven, Conn.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8½ - 4 - 48	.....	12	(7)	(7)
New York, N. Y.....	62.5	30.00	1½	13	8 - 8 - 48	.....	6	62.5	30.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	45.3	23.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	12	53.3	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	12	54.2	26.00
Providence, R. I.....	52.1	25.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	12	52.1	25.00
Zinc etchers and proofers.	43.8	21.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	12	43.8	21.00
Scranton, Pa.....	56.3	27.00	1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	.....	12	52.1	25.00
Springfield, Mass.....	64.2	26.00	1½	2	17 9 - 4 - 48	.....	12	52.1	25.00

¹ Scale became 68.8 cents on Sept. 1, 1918, but scale was not revised.

² Double time after midnight, and for overtime on Sundays and holidays.

³ 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

⁴ Double time after midnight.

⁵ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁷ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

⁸ For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-half.

⁹ Scale became 60.4 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 62.5 cents on July 15, 1918.

¹¹ Nine hours on Friday.

¹² Double time after 4 hours, triple time after 8 hours.

¹³ Triple time after 8 hours.

¹⁴ Scale became 62.5 cents on Nov. 1, 1918.

¹⁵ Double time after 4 hours.

¹⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 56.3 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁷ Eight hours on Monday.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Satur- day half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over- time.	For Sun- days and holi- days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Atlanta, Ga.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8-8-48	12	47.9	23.00	8-8-48
Baltimore, Md.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8½-4-48	12	54.2	26.00	8½-4-48
Richmond, Va.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8½-4-48	12	54.2	26.00	8½-4-48
Washington, D. C.....	58.3	28.00	1½	2	8½-5½-48	12	54.2	26.00	8½-5½-48

PRESS FEEDERS.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
City	Per hour	Per week, full time	For overtime	For Sundays and holidays	Hours	Number of months with Saturday half holiday	Per hour	Per week, full time	Hours
Boston, Mass.:									
Cylinder presses	39.6	19.00	5 1½	2	8½-4-48	12	33.3	16.00	8½-4-48
2-color or perfecting presses	41.7	20.00	6 1½	2	8½-4-48	12	35.4	17.00	8½-4-48
Bridgeport, Conn.:									
Cylinder presses	31.3	15.00	1½	2	8-8-48		31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Platen presses	25.0	12.00	1½	2	8-8-48		25.0	12.00	8-8-48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Cylinder presses	34.4	16.50	6 1½	2	8-8-48		30.2	14.50	8-8-48
Cylinder presses (females)	29.2	14.00	6 1½	2	8-8-48		20.8	10.00	8-8-48
2-color presses, folders and feeders on newspaper work and automatic presses	35.4	17.00	6 1½	2	8-8-48		32.3	15.50	8-8-48
Platen presses	31.3	15.00	6 1½	2	8-8-48		22.9	11.00	8-8-48
Platen presses (females)	25.0	12.00	6 1½	2	8-8-48		18.8	9.00	8-8-48
Newark, N. J.:									
Cylinder presses	40.0	18.70	7 1½	2	8½-4-48	12	35.4	17.00	8½-4-48
Automatic presses, 2 machines	41.3	19.80	7 1½	2	8½-4-48	12	37.5	18.00	8½-4-48
Automatic cross feeders, 2 machines	41.4	19.90	7 1½	2	8½-4-48	12	39.6	19.00	8½-4-48
New Haven, Conn.: Cylinder and platen presses									
	25.0	12.00	8 1½	2	8-8-48		25.0	12.00	8-8-48
New York, N. Y.:									
Cylinder presses and folding machines	45.8	22.00	10 1½	2	8-8-48		36.5	17.50	8-8-48
Platen presses	35.4	17.00	8 1½	2	8-8-48		26.0	12.50	8-8-48
Philadelphia, Pa. (competitive offices):									
Flat-bed perfecting presses	41.7	20.00	6 1½	11 2	8-8-48		31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Press assistants, rotary presses, all sizes	41.7	20.00	6 1½	11 2	8-8-48		33.3	16.00	8-8-48
Cylinder presses, less than 25 by 38 inches	33.3	16.00	6 1½	11 2	8-8-48		25.0	12.00	8-8-48
Cylinder and rotary presses, all sizes	29.2	14.00	5 1½	11 2	8-8-48		22.9	11.00	8-8-48

¹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

² Double time after 4 hours.

³ Triple time after 8 hours.

⁴ Double time after 4 hours, triple time after 8 hours.

⁵ Double time after midnight.

⁶ 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

⁷ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

⁸ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁹ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

¹⁰ Double time after 5 hours.

¹¹ For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESS FEEDERS—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Rate of wages—				Per hour.	Per week, full time.	Per hour.			Per week, full time.		
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.								
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.												
Philadelphia, Pa. (non-competitive offices):												
Press assistants, rotary or cylinder presses, 69 inches or over.....	Cents. 52.7	Doll\$. 25.30	Regular rate multiplied by— 1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	Cents. 41.7	Doll\$. 20.00	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Press assistants, on single production McKee presses.....	51.6	24.75	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	40.6	19.50	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Press assistants, cylinder or rotary presses under 69 inches.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	39.6	19.00	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Press assistants, 2 flat bed or 1 or 2-color automatic presses.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	35.4	17.00	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
4-color wet proving presses.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	32.3	15.50	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Press assistants, photo-gravures or Intaglio presses.....	41.3	19.80	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	31.3	15.00	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Cylinder presses under 25x38 inches.....	36.7	17.60	1 1/2	2	2 9/8-0 -48	2 12	27.1	13.00	2 9/8-0 -48			2 9/8-0 -48
Pittsburgh, Pa.												
Cylinder presses.....	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	29.2	14.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Cylinder presses and folding machine (females).....	25.0	12.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	22.9	11.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Platen presses.....	22.9	11.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	20.8	10.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Platen presses (females).....	20.8	10.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	18.8	9.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Portland, Me.: Cylinder presses.....	29.2	14.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	25.0	12.00	8-8-48			8-8-48
Providence, R. I.:												
Cylinder presses.....	29.2	14.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	27.1	13.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Platen presses.....	25.0	12.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	22.9	11.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Rochester, N. Y.:												
Cylinder presses.....	28.1	13.50	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	27.1	13.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Platen presses.....	20.8	10.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	20.8	10.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
Seranton, Pa.:												
Cylinder presses.....	35.4	17.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	29.2	14.00	8-8-48			8-8-48
Platen presses.....	25.0	12.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	18.8	9.00	8-8-48			8-8-48
Springfield, Mass.: Cylinder presses.....	29.2	14.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	25.0	12.00	8-8-48			8-8-48
Worcester, Mass.: Cylinder presses.....	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	31.3	15.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.												
Atlanta, Ga.:												
Cylinder presses.....	25.0	12.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	17.7	8.50	8-8-48			8-8-48
Platen presses (females).....	20.8	10.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	15.6	7.50	8-8-48			8-8-48
Baltimore, Md.:												
Cylinder presses.....	29.2	14.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	.....	29.2	14.00	8-8-48			8-8-48
Platen presses.....	20.8	10.00	1 1/2	2	4 8-8-48	.....	20.8	10.00	4 8-8-48			4 8-8-48

¹ Double time after midnight.

² No work on Saturday.

³ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁴ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁵ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 45.8 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁷ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 35.4 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESS FEEDERS—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC—concd.									
Jacksonville, Fla.:									
Cylinder presses	25.0	12.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	25.0	12.00	8-8-48
Platen presses	20.8	10.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	20.8	10.00	8-8-48
Richmond, Va.: Cylinder presses	31.3	15.00	1½	1½	8-8-48	12	25.0	12.00	8-8-48
Washington, D. C.:									
Cylinder presses	31.3	15.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Platen presses	22.9	11.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	22.9	11.00	8-8-48

PRESSMEN: Cylinder.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Operating rotary presses	63.5	30.50	¹ 1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	59.4	28.50	8½-4½-48
Operating 1 perfecting press or 2 color presses	54.2	26.00	¹ 1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	50.0	24.00	8½-4½-48
Operating 1 or 2 cylinder or cylinder and job presses	52.1	25.00	¹ 1½	2	8½-4½-48	12	47.9	23.00	8½-4½-48
Bridgeport, Conn.	43.8	21.00	1½	2	8-8-48	12	43.8	21.00	8-8-48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Operating press with automatic feed	45.8	22.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	41.7	20.00	8-8-48
Operating 1 or 2 cylinder presses	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	43.8	21.00	8-8-48
Operating duplex presses	52.1	25.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	47.9	23.00	8-8-48
Operating web magazine or book presses	56.3	27.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	54.2	26.00	8-8-48
Operating automatic folding machine	42.7	20.50	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	40.6	19.50	8-8-48
Assistant on rotary presses	37.5	18.00	² 1½	2	8-8-48	12	33.3	16.00	8-8-48
Newark, N. J.:									
Operating 1 auto press, 1 rotary New Era press or 1 Harris press not over 16 by 18 inches	41.7	20.00	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	41.7	20.00	8-8-48
Operating 2 auto presses	45.8	22.00	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	45.8	22.00	8-8-48
Operating 1 or 2 cylinder presses	52.1	25.00	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Operating 1 or 2 Standard presses	38.5	18.50	¹ 1½	2	8-8-48	12	38.5	18.50	8-8-48

¹ Scale became 29.2 cents on July 15, 1918.

² Double time after midnight.

³ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁴ Scale became 25 cents on July 15, 1918.

⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁶ 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

⁷ And a bonus of 10 per cent to single men; married men \$10 per month. More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 43.8 cents on June 1, and 58.3 cents on Sept. 18, 1918.

⁸ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

⁹ And a bonus of 10 per cent to single men and \$10 per month to married men. More than half of the members received more than the scale, amount not reported. Scale became 50 cents on June 1 and 62.5 cents on Sept. 18, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 56.3 cents on June 1, and 66.7 cents on Sept. 18, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 41.7 cents on June 1, 1918, and 52.1 cents for operating 1 press and 58.3 cents for operating 2 presses on Sept. 18, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESSMEN: Cylinder—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and hold-days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.			Regular rate multiplied by—						
New Haven, Conn.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Operating 1 or 2 presses.....	43.8	21.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	43.8	21.00	8 8 48	
Operating offset presses..	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	52.1	25.00	8 8 48	
New York, N. Y.:									
In charge of single-roll web press, 46 inches or under, or double sheet feed rotary press.....	77.1	37.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	68.8	33.00	8 8 48	
Operating offset or Cox-duplex press.....	70.8	34.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	62.5	30.00	8 8 48	
Operating sheet-fed rotary, or 2d man on web press.....	68.8	33.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	58.3	28.00	8 8 48	
Operating 1 or 2 single presses ¹	64.6	31.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	54.2	26.00	8 8 48	
Operating web press with 2 feeders and wire stitchers.....	86.5	41.50	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	77.1	37.50	8 8 48	
In charge of double-roll web press, over 46 inches.....	85.4	41.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	83.3	40.00	8 8 48	
In charge of double-roll web press, 46 inches or under.....	81.3	39.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	72.9	35.00	8 8 48	
Operating Kidder web presses under 30 inches.	66.7	32.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Operating 1 Kidder Meisel, New Era or rotary ticket press, or 2 Robinson or 2 Griffiths ticket presses.....	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Assistants, web brakemen and tension men.....	54.2	26.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	44.8	21.50	8 8 48	
Assistants, first, McKee presses.....	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	43.8	21.00	8 8 48	
Assistants, second, McKee presses.....	46.9	22.50	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	38.5	18.50	8 8 48	
Assistants, in charge of sextuple folding machines.....	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	42.7	20.50	8 8 48	
Assistants, rotary press sheet feed.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	40.6	19.50	8 8 48	
Assistants, web, rollers and utility men.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	39.6	19.00	8 8 48	
Assistants attending automatic feeder cylinder press or sextuple folding machine.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	36.5	17.50	8 8 48	
Operating 3 job cylinder presses, or 4 single or 2 double Kidder presses, or 1 or 2 prover presses.	62.5	30.00	1 1/2	2	8 8 48	52.1	25.00	8 8 48	

¹ Double time after 10 p. m.
² Hours vary but total 48 per week.
³ Or 1 poster press 24 by 41 inches or over, or 1 close register label press, or 1 perfection or 1 cylinder and 3 platen presses.
⁴ Operating single-roll web press over 46 inches, or web press with 1 feeder and wire stitcher or pastar.
⁵ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.
⁶ Double time after 5 hours.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESSMEN: Cylinder—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—contd.									
Philadelphia, Pa. (competitive offices):									
In charge of web press with folder.....	Cents. 68.8	Dolls. 33.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48				
In charge of 1 web press.....	64.6	31.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	Cents. (4) 59.4	Dolls. (4) 28.50	(4)	8-8-48
Operating 1 flat-bed perfecting press with auto feed.....	60.4	29.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	54.2	26.00		8-8-48
Operating 1 or 2 presses with automatic feed....	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	52.1	25.00		8-8-48
Operating 1 flat-bed perfecting press.....	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	50.0	24.00		8-8-48
Operating 1 cylinder and not more than 3 platen presses.....	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	47.9	23.00		8-8-48
Operating 3 Harris presses.....	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	45.8	22.00		8-8-48
Operating 2 Adams presses.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	41.7	20.00		8-8-48
Overlay cutters.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	43.8	21.00		8-8-48
Philadelphia, Pa. (non-competitive offices):									
In charge of web rotary presses with 2 or more printing rolls.....	80.2	38.50	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	76.0	36.50		9-0-48
In charge of web rotary presses, 69 inches or over or Cottrell presses, 46 inches, with folder..	77.1	37.00	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	72.9	35.00		9-0-48
In charge of web rotary presses, 46 inches, flat delivery.....	71.9	34.50	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	67.7	32.50		9-0-48
In charge of web rotary presses, under 46 inches, or second pressmen.....	66.7	32.00	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	62.5	30.00		9-0-48
In charge of Intaglio presses.....	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	54.2	26.00		9-0-48
Operating 2 flat-bed presses.....	56.3	27.00	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	52.0	25.00		9-0-48
Overlay and matrix cutters.....	54.2	26.00	1 1/2	2	9-0-48	50.0	24.00		9-0-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Operating 2 cylinder, or 1 cylinder and 2 platen presses.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	45.8	22.00		8-8-48
Operating 2 Harris automatic presses, or in charge of 2 cylinder and platen presses....	54.2	26.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	52.1	25.00		8-8-48
In charge of 3 cylinder and platen presses.....	58.3	28.00	1 1/2	2	8-8-48	56.3	27.00		8-8-48

¹ Double time after midnight.

² For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

³ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁴ No scale in effect on May 15, 1917.

⁵ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁶ Double time after midnight and on Saturday after 5 p. m.

⁷ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESSMEN: Cylinder—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
Portland, Me.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Operating 1 press.....	1 39.6	19.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 2 presses.....	2 41.7	20.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.....	4 43.8	21.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Rochester, N. Y.....	4 45.8	22.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Scranton, Pa.....	52.1	25.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Worcester, Mass.....	43.8	21.00	6 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.:									
Operating 1 press.....	37.5	18.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	34.4	16.50	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 2 presses.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.:									
Label work ¹	5 50.0	24.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 or 2 presses, (commercial work).....	4 43.8	21.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Charleston, S. C.....	4 36.5	17.50	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	36.5	17.50	8 - 8 - 48
Jacksonville, Fla.:									
In charge of cylinder and platen presses.....	10 52.1	25.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 or 2 presses.....	11 43.8	21.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating Harris and automatic presses.....	12 41.7	20.00	2 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Richmond, Va.: Operating 1 or 2 presses.....	4 33.3	16.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses 88 inches or under.....	13 50.0	24.00	14 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 press over 88 inches.....	14 50.0	24.00	14 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.0	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 offset.....	15 58.3	28.00	14 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	58.3	28.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating web presses, head pressmen.....	16 75.0	36.00	14 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	62.5	30.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating web presses, second position.....	17 62.5	30.00	14 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48

¹ Scale became 41.7 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

² Double time after midnight.

³ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 43.8 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁴ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁵ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁶ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁷ Or operating 1 or 2 single cylinder, or 1 double cylinder, or 1 2-color, or 1 single cylinder and 2 platen presses, or 1 web rotary magazine press.

⁸ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 64.6 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 60.4 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 56.3 cents on July 15, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 46.9 cents on July 15, 1918.

¹² Scale became 43.8 cents on July 15, 1918.

¹³ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 62.5 cents on Aug. 2, 1918.

¹⁴ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

¹⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 72.9 cents on Aug. 2, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

PRESSMEN: Cylinder—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC—concl.									
Washington, D. C.—Old.									
Operating web presses, third position.....	47.9	23.00	\$ 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		Cents. 47.9	Dolls. 23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 rotary press, (sheet feed).....	54.2	26.00	\$ 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		54.2	26.00	8 - 8 - 48

PRESSMEN: Platen.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Operating Harris, Falsom or Kidder presses.....	45.8	22.00	5 1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	12	41.7	20.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
Operating 2 presses.....	41.7	20.00	5 1½	2	8½ - 4½ - 48	12	37.5	18.00	8½ - 4½ - 48
Bridgeport, Conn.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses..	37.5	18.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 3 or 4 presses..	39.6	19.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Operating 1 rotary press, (sheet feed).....	37.5	18.00	5 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses..	35.4	17.00	9 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 3 or 4 presses..	39.6	19.00	9 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 5 or 6 presses..	43.8	21.00	9 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
New Haven, Conn.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses..	37.5	18.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
New York, N. Y.:									
Operating 1 to 3 presses..	52.1	25.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 4 presses.....	56.3	27.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 5 presses.....	58.3	28.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 3 automatic feed presses.....	60.4	29.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 multi-web ticket press.....	70.8	34.00	12 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48		62.5	30.00	8 - 8 - 48
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Operating 2 presses with automatic feeders.....	52.1	25.00	14 1½	15 2	8 - 8 - 48		47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
In charge of auto job presses, operating auto process presses or provers.....	52.1	25.00	14 1½	15 2	8 - 8 - 48		41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48

¹ More than half the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 62.5 cents on Aug. 2, 1918.

² Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

³ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁴ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 67.7 cents on Aug. 2, 1918.

⁵ Double time after midnight.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁷ 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

⁸ Scale became 41.7 cents on June 1, 1918, and 52.1 cents for operating 1 press and 54.2 cents for operating, 2 presses, on Sept. 18, 1918.

⁹ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

¹⁰ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 43.8 cents on June 1, 1918, and 56.3 cents for operating 3 presses and 58.3 cents for operating 4 presses, on Sept. 18, 1918.

¹¹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 47.9 cents on June 1, and 60.4 cents for operating 5 presses, on Sept. 18, 1918.

¹² Double time after 10 p. m.

¹³ 26 per cent of the members received \$1 per week more than the scale.

¹⁴ Double time after midnight.

¹⁵ For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: BOOK AND JOB—Concluded.

PRESSMEN: Platen—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days, Saturdays, Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days, Saturdays, Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
Philadelphia, Pa.—Concl'd.	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Operating 1 or 2 presses..	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 4 presses.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 5 or more presses.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating provers.....	47.9	23.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.:	43.8	21.00	4 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.:									
Operating 1 or more presses.....	35.4	17.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating presses 14 by 22 inches or over.....	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses..	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		31.3	15.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 3 presses.....	35.4	17.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 4 presses.....	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48
Seranton, Pa.:									
Operating 1 to 3 presses..	35.4	17.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		29.2	14.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 4 presses.....	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Worcester, Mass.....	33.3	16.00	6 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.:									
Operating 1 press.....	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		31.3	15.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 2 presses.....	34.4	16.50	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		34.4	16.50	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 3 or more presses.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.:									
Operating 1 to 3 presses..	33.3	16.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		33.3	16.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 4 or 5 presses..	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48
Charleston, S. C.....	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		31.3	15.00	8 - 8 - 48
Jacksonville, Fla.:									
Operating 1 to 3 presses..	31.3	15.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		31.3	15.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating more than 3 presses.....	37.5	18.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Richmond, Va.....	25.0	12.00	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 - 8 - 48		25.0	12.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.:									
Operating 1 or 2 presses with auto attachment..	43.8	21.00	12 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Operating 1 to 4 presses..	37.5	18.00	12 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48		37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48

¹ Double time after midnight.

² For New Year's, Memorial, and Thanksgiving days, time and one-half.

³ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁴ Double time after midnight and on Saturday after 5 p. m.

⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁶ Double time after 10 p. m.

⁷ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 45.8 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁸ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 50 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁹ For Sundays; for holidays, single time.

¹⁰ Scale became 34.4 cents for operating 1 or 2 presses and 37.5 cents for operating 3 presses on July 15, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 40.6 cents for operating 4 presses and 43.8 cents for operating 5 presses on July 15, 1918.

¹² More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 62.5 cents on Aug. 2, 1918.

¹³ Double time after 10 p. m. and on Saturday after 6 p. m.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER.

COMPOSITORS: Daywork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and half-days.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC									
Boston, Mass.....	68.0	28.56	1	1	2 7 - 7 - 42	.....	68.0	28.56	2 7 - 7 - 42
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
English.....	59.4	28.50	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	53.1	25.50	8 - 8 - 48
German.....	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Bridgeport, Conn.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Fall River, Mass.....	45.8	22.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	44.8	21.50	8 - 8 - 48
Manchester, N. H.....	39.6	19.00	1 1/2	6 1/2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.:									
English.....	69.6	32.00	2	1	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 46	.....	63.0	29.00	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 46
German.....	56.3	22.50	1 1/2	1	6 8 - 0 - 40	.....	12	56.3	22.50
New York, N. Y.:	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
English.....	71.1	32.00	1 1/2	1	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 45	.....	66.7	30.00	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 45
Bohemian.....	46.7	21.00	1 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 45	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
German.....	73.3	27.50	1 1/2	2	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 37 1/2	.....	70.7	26.50	7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 37 1/2
Hebrew.....	61.7	33.00	1 1/2	1	6 - 6 - 36	.....	58.9	32.00	6 - 6 - 36
Hungarian.....	64.3	27.00	1 1/2	6 1/2	7 - 7 - 42	.....	57.1	24.00	7 - 7 - 42
Hungarian make-ups.....	78.6	33.00	1 1/2	6 1/2	7 - 7 - 42	.....	71.4	23.00	7 - 7 - 42
Italian.....	61.9	26.00	1 1/2	2	7 - 7 - 42	.....	54.8	30.00	7 - 7 - 42
Philadelphia, Pa.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	65.0	29.25	1 1/2	1	9 7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 45	.....	61.0	27.45	9 7 1/2 - 7 1/2 - 45
Portland, Me.....	1039.6	19.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.....	52.1	25.00	1 75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Rochester, N. Y.:									
English.....	46.9	22.50	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
German.....	41.7	20.00	1 1/2	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Scranton, Pa.....	1052.1	25.00	1 1/2	11 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.....	47.9	23.00	(12)	(12)	8 - 8 - 48	.....	44.8	21.50	8 - 8 - 48
Worcester, Mass.:									
English.....	49.0	23.50	1 1/2	12 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
French.....	44.8	21.50	1 1/2	12 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	50.0	24.00	1 1/2	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.:									
English.....	1461.9	26.00	1 75c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	61.9	26.00	7 - 7 - 42
German.....	35.4	17.00	1 60c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48
Charleston, S. C.....	1042.9	18.00	1 1/2	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	1042.9	18.00	15 7 - 7 - 42
Jacksonville, Fla.....	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	16 1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	46.9	22.50	8 - 8 - 48
Head ad men.....	52.1	25.00	1 1/2	16 1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Norfolk, Va.....	1046.9	22.50	1 1/2	5 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	46.9	22.50	8 - 8 - 48
Richmond, Va.....	1045.8	22.00	1 1/2	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.....	1760.7	25.50	1 86c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	60.7	25.50	7 - 7 - 42

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² Actual hours worked; minimum, 6 hours per day, 36 per week; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

³ Scale became 52.1 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ Double time after 6 hours.

⁵ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁶ Work 5 days per week.

⁷ Scale became 76.7 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁸ For Sundays; for holidays, double time.

⁹ Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

¹⁰ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

¹¹ For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-half

¹² 10 cents per hour more than regular rate.

¹³ For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-third.

¹⁴ Scale became 65.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹⁵ Hours worked; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 hours and same pay per week.

¹⁶ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, double time.

¹⁷ Scale became 78.6 cents on June 3, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

COMPOSITORS: Nightwork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	Regular rate multiplied by—			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Boston, Mass.....	72.0	30.24	¹ 92c.	1	2 7-7-42	72.0	30.24	7-7-42	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	65.6	31.50	1½	2	8-8-48	59.4	28.5	8-8-48	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	54.2	26.00	1½	1	8-8-48	52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Manchester, N. H.....	45.8	22.00	1½	4 1½	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Newark, N. J.:									
English.....	71.7	33.00	2	1	7½-7½-46	67.4	31.00	7½-7½-46	
German.....	62.5	25.00	1½	1	8-0-40	(12) 62.5	25.00	8-0-40	
New Haven, Conn.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8-8-48	56.3	27.00	8-8-48	
New York, N. Y.:									
English.....	67.8	35.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	73.3	33.00	7½-7½-45	
English, third shift, 2 a. m. to 10 a. m.....	79.5	38.00	1½	1	7-7-42	85.7	36.00	7-7-42	
German.....	80.0	30.00	1½	1	7½-7½-37½	77.3	29.00	7½-7½-37½	
Hebrew.....	122.2	33.00	1½	1	4½-4½-27	118.5	32.00	4½-4½-27	
Italian.....	66.7	28.00	1½	2	7-7-42	59.5	25.00	7-7-42	
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
English.....	56.5	26.00	1½	1	7½-7½-46	8 47.8	22.00	7½-7½-46	
German.....	62.5	25.00	1½	1	8-0-40	(12) 62.5	25.00	8-0-40	
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
English.....	70.0	31.50	1½	1	9 7½-7½-45	66.0	29.70	9 7½-7½-45	
German.....	55.0	26.40	¹ 75c.	1	8-8-48	55.0	26.40	8-8-48	
Portland, Me.....	43.8	21.00	1½	1	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Providence, R. I.....	60.0	27.00	¹ 75c.	1	7½-7½-45	57.8	26.00	7½-7½-45	
Rochester, N. Y.....	49.0	23.50	1½	1	8-8-48	47.9	23.00	8-8-48	
Scranton, Pa.....	58.3	28.00	1½	10 2	8-8-48	58.3	28.00	8-8-48	
Springfield, Mass.....	55.2	26.50	(11)	1	8-8-48	52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Worcester, Mass.....	55.2	26.50	1½	1	8-8-48	54.2	26.00	8-8-48	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8-8-48	50.0	24.00	8-8-48	
Baltimore, Md.....	1264.3	27.00	¹ 80c.	1	7-7-42	46.3	27.00	7-7-42	
Charleston, S. C.....	8 59.5	25.00	1½	1	12 7-7-42	59.5	25.00	12 7-7-42	
Ad. men.....	8 71.4	30.00	1½	1	12 7-7-42	71.4	30.00	12 7-7-42	
Norfolk, Va.....	8 51.0	24.50	1½	1	8-8-48	51.0	24.50	8-8-48	
Richmond, Va.....	8 50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	51.7	20.00	8-8-48	
Washington, D. C.....	1466.6	27.96	¹ 94c.	1	7-7-42	66.6	27.96	7-7-42	

LINOTYPE OPERATORS: Daywork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>		
Boston, Mass.....	68.0	28.56	¹ 87c.	1	2 7-7-42	68.0	28.56	2 7-7-42	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	150.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48	47.9	23.00	8-8-48	
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
English.....	59.4	28.50	1½	2	8-8-48	53.1	25.50	8-8-48	
German.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8-8-48	41.7	20.00	8-8-48	

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² Actual hours worked: minimum, 6 hours per day, 36 per week; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

³ Scale became 56.3 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁵ Work 5 days per week.

⁶ Scale became 83.3 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁷ Scale became 96.4 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁸ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁹ Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

¹⁰ For Sundays and Saturday nights; for holidays; time and one-half.

¹¹ 10 cents per hour more than the regular rate.

¹² Scale became 67.9 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹³ Hours worked; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 hours and same pay per week.

¹⁴ Scale became 85.7 cents on June 3, 1918.

¹⁵ Scale became 52.1 cents on July 1, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS: Daywork—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.				<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>					
Fall River, Mass.....	46.9	22.50	¹ 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Manchester, N. H.....	39.6	19.00	1½	² 1½	8 - 8 - 48	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Newark, N. J.:									
English.....	69.6	32.00	2	1	7½ - 7½ - 46	63.0	29.00	7½ - 7½ - 46	
German.....	56.3	22.50	1½	1	³ 8 - 0 - 40	56.3	22.50	8 - 0 - 40	
New Haven, Conn.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48	
New York, N. Y.:									
English.....	47.1	32.00	⁵ 1½	⁶ 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	66.7	30.00	7½ - 7½ - 45	
Bohemian.....	54.8	23.00	1½	⁷ 1½	7 - 7 - 42	52.4	22.00	7 - 7 - 42	
German.....	73.3	27.50	1½	2	7½ - 7½ - 37½	70.7	26.50	7½ - 7½ - 37½	
Hebrew.....	91.7	33.00	1½	1	6 - 6 - 36	88.9	32.00	6 - 6 - 36	
Hungarian.....	76.2	32.00	1½	² 2	7 - 7 - 42	66.7	28.00	7 - 7 - 42	
Italian.....	61.9	26.00	1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	54.8	23.00	7 - 7 - 42	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	⁸ 52.1	25.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	65.0	29.25	1½	1	⁹ 7½ - 7½ - 45	61.0	27.45	⁹ 7½ - 7½ - 45	
Portland, Me.....	⁸ 39.6	19.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	39.6	19.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Providence, R. I.....	52.1	25.00	¹⁰ 75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Providence, R. I.....	¹¹ 12.0		1	1	6½ - 6½ - 39	¹¹ 11.5		6½ - 6½ - 39	
Rochester, N. Y.:									
English.....	49.0	23.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48	
German.....	41.7	20.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Scranton, Pa.....	52.1	25.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Springfield, Mass.....	51.1	23.00	1½	1½	7½ - 7½ - 45	47.8	21.50	7½ - 7½ - 45	
Springfield, Mass.....	¹² 9.5		1	1	7½ - 7½ - 45	¹² 9.5		7½ - 7½ - 45	
Worcester, Mass.:									
English.....	49.0	23.50	1½	¹⁰ 2	8 - 8 - 48	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48	
French.....	44.8	21.50	1½	¹⁰ 2	8 - 8 - 48	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	¹¹ 8.5		1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	¹¹ 8.5		8 - 8 - 48	
Baltimore, Md.:									
English.....	¹⁴ 61.9	26.00	¹⁰ 75c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	61.9	26.00	7 - 7 - 42	
German.....	35.4	17.00	¹⁰ 60c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	35.4	17.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Charleston, S. C.....	¹⁵ 9.0		¹⁰ 11c.	1	⁶ 6½ - 6½ - 39	9.0		⁶ 6½ - 6½ - 39	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	55.2	26.50	1½	⁶ 1	8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Norfolk, Va.....	⁸ 46.9	22.50	1½	² 2	8 - 8 - 48	46.9	22.50	8 - 8 - 48	
Richmond, Va.....	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	⁸ 45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48	
Washington, D. O.....	¹⁶ 60.7	25.50	¹⁰ 86c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	60.7	25.50	7 - 7 - 42	

¹ Double time after 6 hours.
² For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.
³ Work 5 days per week.
⁴ Scale became 76.7 cents on July 1, 1918.
⁵ \$2 extra for beginning work at or before 5 a. m.; \$1 extra for beginning at or before 7 a. m.
⁶ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, double time.
⁷ For Sundays; for holidays, double time.
⁸ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.
⁹ Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day, 48 per week.
¹⁰ Rate in cents per hour.
¹¹ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.
¹² Per 1,000 ems.
¹³ For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-third.
¹⁴ Scale became 65.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.
¹⁵ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and minion. And war bonus of \$3 per week.
¹⁶ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and minion.
¹⁷ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

LINO-TYPE OPERATORS: Nightwork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.				
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.		
NORTH ATLANTIC.										
	Cents.	Dolls.	Regular rate multiplied by—				Cents.	Dolls.		
Boston, Mass.	72.0	30.24	¹ 92c.	1	¹ 7-7-42		72.0	30.24	¹ 7-7-42	
Lobster shift.....	77.0	32.34	¹ 92c.	1	¹ 7-7-42		77.0	32.34	¹ 7-7-42	
Bridgeport, Conn.	⁸ 54.2	26.00	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Buffalo, N. Y.:										
English.....	65.6	31.50	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		59.4	28.50	8-8-48	
German.....	45.8	22.00	¹ 2	2	8-8-48		45.8	22.00	8-8-48	
Manchester, N. H.	45.8	22.00	¹ 2	⁴ ¹ 2	8-8-48		43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Newark, N. J.:										
English.....	71.7	33.00	2	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -46		67.4	31.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -46	
German.....	62.5	25.00	¹ 2	1	8-0-40		62.5	25.00	8-0-40	
New Haven, Conn.	56.3	27.00	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		56.3	27.00	8-8-48	
New York, N. Y.:										
English.....	⁷ 77.8	35.00	¹ 2	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45		⁶ 73.3	33.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45	
English, third shift, 2 a. m. to 10 a. m.	⁷ 90.5	38.00	¹ 2	1	7-7-42		85.7	36.00	7-7-42	
German.....	80.0	30.00	¹ 2	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -37 ³		77.3	29.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -37 ³	
Hebrew.....	122.2	33.00	¹ 2	1	⁴ 3-4 ³ -27		118.5	32.00	⁴ 3-4 ³ -27	
Hungarian.....	78.6	33.00	¹ 2	⁸ 2	7-7-42		71.4	30.00	7-7-42	
Italian.....	66.7	28.00	¹ 2	2	7-7-42		59.5	25.00	7-7-42	
Philadelphia, Pa.:										
English.....	⁶ 60.9	28.00	¹ 2	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -46		⁶ 54.3	25.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -46	
German.....	62.5	25.00	¹ 2	1	8-0-40		62.5	25.00	8-0-40	
Pittsburgh, Pa.:										
English.....	70.0	31.50	¹ 2	1	⁹ 7 ³ -7 ³ -45		66.0	29.70	⁹ 7 ³ -7 ³ -45	
German.....	55.0	26.40	¹ 75c.	1	8-8-48		55.0	26.40	8-8-48	
Portland, Me.	47.9	23.00	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		47.9	23.00	8-8-48	
Providence, R. I.	60.0	27.00	¹ 75c.	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45		57.8	26.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45	
Providence, R. I.	¹⁰ 13.0		1	1	¹¹ 6-6-36		¹⁰ 12.5		¹¹ 6-6-36	
Rochester, N. Y.	53.1	25.50	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		52.1	25.00	8-8-48	
Scranton, Pa.	58.3	28.00	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		58.3	28.00	8-8-48	
Springfield, Mass.	58.9	26.50	¹ 2	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45		55.6	25.00	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45	
Springfield, Mass.	¹² 10.5		1	1	⁷ 2-7 ³ -45		¹² 10.5		⁷ 2-7 ³ -45	
Worcester, Mass.	55.2	26.50	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		54.2	26.00	8-8-48	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Atlanta, Ga.	¹⁰ 10.0		¹ 2	1	8-8-48		¹⁰ 10.0		8-8-48	
Baltimore, Md.	¹⁶ 4.3	27.00	¹ 80c.	1	7-7-42		64.3	27.00	7-7-42	
Charleston, S. C.	¹¹ 1.0		¹⁰ 13c.	1	⁶ 3-6 ³ -39		¹⁰ 11.0		⁶ 3-6 ³ -39	
Norfolk, Va.	⁴ 51.0	24.50	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		51.0	24.50	8-8-48	
Richmond, Va.	62.5	30.00	¹ 2	1	8-8-48		¹⁵ 50.0	24.00	8-8-48	
Washington, D. C.	¹⁶ 6.6	27.96	¹⁹⁴ 5c.	1	7-7-42		66.6	27.96	7-7-42	

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² Actual hours worked; minimum 6 hours per day, 36 per week; maximum 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

³ Scale became 56.3 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ For Sundays and Saturday nights; for holidays, regular rate.

⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported. Scale became 83.3 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁷ Scale became 96.4 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁸ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁹ Minimum; maximum 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

¹⁰ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.

¹¹ Minimum; maximum ⁷ 2 hours per day, 45 per week.

¹² Per 1,000 ems.

¹³ Scale became 67.9 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹⁴ Eighty per cent of the members received ³ 3 per week more than the scale.

¹⁵ Scale became 85.7 cents on June 3, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

MACHINE TENDERS: Daywork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	Regular rate multiplied by—				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Boston, Mass.	68.0	28.56	¹ 87c.	1	2 7 - 7 - 42	.....	68.0	28.56	2 7 - 7 - 42
Bridgeport, Conn.	35.00	24.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.	67.7	32.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	61.5	29.50	8 - 8 - 48
Fall River, Mass.	46.9	22.50	⁴ 1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
Manchester, N. H.	52.1	25.00	1½	⁵ 1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.	69.6	32.00	2	1	7½ - 7½ - 46	.....	63.0	29.00	7½ - 7½ - 46
New Haven, Conn.	53.1	25.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	53.1	25.50	8 - 8 - 48
New York, N. Y.:									
1 to 4 machines.	760.0	27.00	1½	⁸ 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	55.6	25.00	7½ - 7½ - 45
5 to 8 machines.	962.2	28.00	1½	⁸ 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	57.8	26.00	7½ - 7½ - 45
9 to 12 machines.	1068.9	31.00	1½	⁸ 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	64.4	29.00	7½ - 7½ - 45
13 or more machines.	1173.3	33.00	1½	⁸ 1	7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	68.9	31.00	7½ - 7½ - 45
Philadelphia, Pa.	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	45.8	22.00	8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70.7	31.80	1½	1	12 7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	66.7	30.00	12 7½ - 7½ - 45
Assistants.	47.3	21.80	1½	1	12 7½ - 7½ - 45	.....	43.3	19.50	12 7½ - 7½ - 45
Providence, R. I.	52.1	25.00	¹ 75c.	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Rochester, N. Y.	57.3	27.50	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	56.3	27.00	8 - 8 - 48
Scranton, Pa.	52.1	25.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Springfield, Mass.	55.2	26.50	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Worcester, Mass.	649.0	23.50	1½	¹³ 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	47.9	23.00	8 - 8 - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.	52.1	25.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.	161.9	26.00	¹ 75c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	61.9	26.00	7 - 7 - 42
Charleston, S. C.	65.5	27.50	1	1	15 7 - 7 - 42	.....	59.5	25.00	15 7 - 7 - 42
Jacksonville, Fla.	55.2	26.50	1½	⁸ 1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	52.1	25.00	8 - 8 - 48
Norfolk, Va.	646.9	22.50	1½	⁶ 2	8 - 8 - 48	.....	646.9	22.50	8 - 8 - 48
Richmond, Va.	56.3	27.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.	160.7	25.50	¹ 86c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	60.7	25.50	7 - 7 - 42

MACHINE TENDERS: Nightwork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>					<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Boston, Mass.	72.0	30.24	¹ 92c.	1	2 7 - 7 - 42	.....	72.0	30.24	2 7 - 7 - 42
Buffalo, N. Y.	67.7	32.50	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	61.5	29.50	8 - 8 - 48
Newark, N. J.	71.7	33.00	2	1	7½ - 7½ - 46	.....	67.4	31.00	7½ - 7½ - 46
New Haven, Conn.	62.5	30.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	62.5	30.00	8 - 8 - 48

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² Actual hours worked; minimum 6 hours per day, 36 per week; maximum 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

³ Scale became 52.1 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ Double time after 6 hours.

⁵ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁷ Scale became 65.6 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁸ Double time for Sundays on six-day newspapers.

⁹ Scale became 67.8 cents on July 1, 1918.

¹⁰ Scale became 74.4 cents on July 1, 1918.

¹¹ Scale became 78.9 cents on July 1, 1918.

¹² Minimum; maximum 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

¹³ For Sundays; for holidays, time and one-third.

¹⁴ Scale became 65.5 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

¹⁵ Hours worked; maximum, 48 hours and same pay per week.

¹⁶ More than half of the members received more than the scale: amount not reported. Scale became 78.6 cents on June 3, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

MACHINE TENDERS: Nightwork—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sun-days and hol-idays.		Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.								
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
New York, N. Y.:								
1 to 4 machines.....	71.1	32.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	66.7	30.00	7½-7½-45
5 to 8 machines.....	73.3	33.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	63.9	31.00	7½-7½-45
9 to 12 machines.....	80.0	36.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	75.6	34.00	7½-7½-45
13 or more machines.....	84.4	38.00	1½	1	7½-7½-45	80.0	36.00	7½-7½-45
Philadelphia, Pa.:	56.5	26.00	1½	1	7½-7½-46	54.3	25.00	7½-7½-46
Pittsburgh, Pa.:	70.7	31.80	1½	1	6 7½-7½-45	66.7	30.00	6 7½-7½-45
Assistants.....	47.3	21.30	1½	1	6 7½-7½-45	43.3	19.50	6 7½-7½-45
Providence, R. I.:	60.0	27.00	7 75c.	1	7½-7½-45	57.8	26.00	7½-7½-45
Rochester, N. Y.:	52.5	30.00	1½	1	8-8-48	58.3	28.00	8-8-48
Springfield, Mass.:	63.3	28.50	1½	1	7½-7½-45	60.0	27.00	7½-7½-45
Worcester, Mass.:								
English.....	55.2	26.50	1½	1	8-8-48	54.2	26.00	8-8-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.								
Atlanta, Ga.:	57.3	27.50	1½	1	8-8-48	57.3	27.50	8-8-48
Baltimore, Md.:	64.3	27.00	7 80c.	1	7-7-42	64.3	27.00	7-7-42
Charleston, S. C.:	62.5	30.00	1	1	8-8-48	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
Norfolk, Va.:	62.5	30.00	1½	1	8-8-48	51.0	24.50	8-8-48
Richmond, Va.:	65.6	31.00	1½	1	8-8-48	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
Washington, D. C.:	66.6	27.96	(11)	1	7-7-42	66.6	27.96	7-7-42

MACHINIST OPERATORS: Daywork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.								
Buffalo, N. Y.:	63.5	30.50	1½	2	8-8-48	57.3	27.50	8-8-48
Portland, Me.:	39.6	19.00	1½	2	8-8-48	39.6	19.00	8-8-48
Worcester, Mass.:	44.8	21.50	1½	12 2	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48

MACHINIST OPERATORS: Nightwork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.								
Buffalo, N. Y.:	67.7	32.50	1½	1	8-8-48	61.5	29.50	8-8-48
Manchester, N. H.:	52.1	25.00	1½	12 1½	8-8-48	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Portland, Me.:	47.9	23.00	1½	1	8-8-48	47.9	23.00	8-8-48

¹ Scale became 76.7 cents on July 1, 1918.

² Scale became 78.9 cents on July 1, 1918.

³ Scale became 85.6 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ Scale became 90 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁶ Minimum; maximum 8 hours per day, 48 per week.

⁷ Rate in cents per hour.

⁸ Scale became 67.9 cents on Sept. 1, 1918.

⁹ Fifty per cent of the members received \$1 per week more than the scale.

¹⁰ More than half of the members received more than the scale: amount not reported. Scale became 85.7 cents on June 3, 1918.

¹¹ 94.5 cents per hour.

¹² For Sundays; for holidays time and one-third.

¹³ For Sundays and Saturday nights; for holidays, regular rate.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS: Daywork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	Cents.	Dolls.	Regular rate multiplied by—				Cents.	Dolls.	
Boston, Mass.	60.4	29.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	60.4	29.00		8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.	62.5	30.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	56.3	27.00		8 - 8 - 48
New York, N. Y.	73.3	33.00	1½	1	7½ - 7½ - 45	64.4	29.00		7½ - 7½ - 45
Philadelphia, Pa.	64.6	31.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	58.3	28.00		8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	58.3	28.00	1½	2½	8 - 8 - 48	54.2	26.00		8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.	62.5	30.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	60.4	29.00		8 - 8 - 48
Scranton, Pa.	56.2	27.00	1½	2	8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00		8 - 8 - 48

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS: Nightwork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.	66.7	32.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	66.7	32.00		8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.	62.5	30.00	1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	35.4	17.00		8 - 8 - 48
New York, N. Y.	85.7	36.00	1½	1	7 - 7 - 42	71.1	32.00		7½ - 7½ - 45
Philadelphia, Pa.	68.7	33.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	66.7	28.00		8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	73.8	31.00	1½	1½	7 - 7 - 42	60.4	29.00		7 - 7 - 42
Providence, R. I.	62.5	30.00	1½	1½	8 - 8 - 48	60.4	29.00		8 - 8 - 48

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES: Daywork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Head pressmen	63.4	26.64	7 1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	63.4	26.64		7 - 7 - 42
Journeymen	52.7	22.14	9 1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	52.7	22.14		7 - 7 - 42
Brakemen	59.6	25.02	10 1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	59.6	25.02		7 - 7 - 42
Bridgport, Conn.:									
Head pressmen	52.1	25.00	1	1	8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00		8 - 8 - 48
Assistants	31.3	15.00	1	1	8 - 8 - 48	31.3	15.00		8 - 8 - 48
Buffalo, N. Y.:									
Head pressmen	65.6	36.75	1½	2	11 8 - 14 - 54	53.1	29.75		12 8 - 15 - 55
Tension men	53.1	29.75	1½	2	11 8 - 14 - 54	40.6	22.75		12 8 - 15 - 55
Oilers, brakemen, and platers	50.0	28.00	1½	2	11 8 - 14 - 54	37.5	21.00		12 8 - 15 - 55
Fall River, Mass.:									
Head pressmen	52.1	25.00	1	1	12 8 - 8 - 48	52.1	25.00		12 8 - 8 - 48
Journeymen	46.9	22.50	7	1	12 8 - 8 - 48	46.9	22.50		12 8 - 8 - 48

¹ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

² Double time after 4 hours.

³ Hours vary, but total 48 per week.

⁴ For Labor Day double time.

⁵ Scale became 68.8 cents on June 3, 1918.

⁶ Scale became 76.1 cents on May 17, 1918.

⁷ 74 cents per hour on Saturday after 5 p. m.

⁸ Scale became 63.4 cents on May 17, 1918.

⁹ 61.5 cents per hour on Saturdays after 5 p. m.

¹⁰ 69.5 cents per hour on Saturdays after 5 p. m.

¹¹ Work 54 hours; paid for 56.

¹² Work 55 hours; paid for 56.

¹³ Allowed 2 weeks' vacation, each year, with pay.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918 AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES; Daywork—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
Newark, N. J.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Head pressmen.....	66.7	32.00	1½	1½	8-8-48		62.5	30.00	8-8-48
Journeyman.....	54.2	26.00	1½	1½	8-8-48		50.0	24.00	8-8-48
New Haven, Conn.:									
Head pressmen.....	55.6	30.00	1½	1	8-14-54		55.6	30.00	8-14-54
Tension men and brakemen.....	38.9	21.00	1½	1	8-14-54		38.9	21.00	8-14-54
New York, N. Y.:									
Head pressmen.....	73.3	33.00	1½	2	7½-7½-45		68.9	31.02	7½-7½-45
Journeyman.....	60.0	27.00	1½	2	7½-7½-45		55.6	25.02	7½-7½-45
Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Head pressmen.....	62.5	30.00	1½	1	8-8-48		52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Tension men and brakemen.....	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48		37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Oilers, platers, and floor-men.....	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48		34.4	16.50	8-8-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Head pressmen.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8-8-48		48.1	23.10	8-8-48
First assistants.....	54.2	26.00	1½	2	8-8-48		41.9	20.10	8-8-48
Front tension men.....	51.0	24.50	1½	2	8-8-48		41.3	19.80	8-8-48
Rear tension men.....	49.0	23.50	1½	2	8-8-48		41.3	19.80	8-8-48
Oilers.....	49.0	23.50	1½	2	8-8-48		38.8	18.60	8-8-48
Portland, Me.:	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48		39.6	19.00	8-8-48
Providence, R. I.:									
Head pressmen.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48		50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Journeyman.....	45.0	21.60	1½	2	8-8-48		45.0	21.60	8-8-48
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Head pressmen.....	77.1	37.00	1½	5/2	8-8-48		52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Assistant foremen.....	54.2	26.00	1½	5/2	8-8-48		37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Floormen.....	41.7	20.00	1½	5/2	8-8-48		29.2	14.00	8-8-48
Tension men.....	45.8	22.00	1½	5/2	8-8-48		33.3	16.00	8-8-48
Scranton, Pa.:									
First pressmen.....	(6)	(6)	1½	2	8-8-48		(6)	(6)	8-8-48
Second pressmen.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	8-8-48		43.8	21.00	8-8-48
Third pressmen.....	43.8	21.00	1½	2	8-8-48		37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Fourth pressmen.....	39.6	19.00	1½	2	8-8-48		33.3	16.00	8-8-48
Assistants on sextuple presses.....	37.5	18.00	1½	2	8-8-48		31.3	15.00	8-8-48
Springfield, Mass.:									
Head pressmen.....	55.3	26.52	1½	2	8-8-48		52.1	25.02	8-8-48
Journeyman.....	43.8	21.00	1½	2	8-8-48		40.6	19.50	8-8-48
Worcester, Mass.:									
Head pressmen.....	62.5	30.00	1½	4½	8-8-48		56.3	27.00	8-8-48
Journeyman.....	47.9	23.00	1½	4½	8-8-48		43.8	21.00	8-8-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.:									
Head pressmen.....	71.9	34.50	1	1	8-8-48		50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Journeyman.....	59.4	28.50	1	1	8-8-48		43.8	21.00	8-8-48

¹ For Sundays; holidays off, with pay.

² More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

³ For Sundays; for Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, and Christmas double time; for other holidays time and one-half.

⁴ For Sundays; for holidays regular rate.

⁵ For Sundays; for holidays time and one-half.

⁶ Rate not specified in scale.

⁷ Double time after midnight.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES; Daywork—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15 1918.				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	May 15 1917.		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Rate of wages—						Rate of wages—		
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC—concl.									
Baltimore, Md.:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Head pressmen.....	58.1	27.90	1½	(2)	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
First assistants.....	45.6	21.90	1½	(2)	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Second assistants.....	42.5	20.40	1½	(2)	8-8-48	.....	34.4	16.50	8-8-48
Charleston, S. C.:	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Jacksonville, Fla.:									
Head pressmen.....	62.5	30.00	1½	1	8-8-48	.....	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
First assistants.....	46.9	22.50	1½	6 1	8-8-48	.....	46.9	22.50	8-8-48
Oilers, platers and floor-men.....	37.5	18.00	5 1½	6 1	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48
Richmond, Va.:									
Head pressmen.....	62.5	30.00	1½	9 1	8-8-48	.....	52.1	25.00	8-8-48
Assistants.....	35.4	17.00	1½	9 1	8-8-48	.....	29.2	14.00	8-8-48
Washington, D. C.:									
Head pressmen.....	75.0	36.00	1½	11 1½	8-8-48	.....	50.0	24.00	8-8-48
Tension men.....	62.5	30.00	1½	11 1½	8-8-48	.....	38.8	18.60	8-8-48
Oilers and platers.....	62.5	30.00	1½	11 1½	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES; Nightwork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
Geographical division and city.	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For overtime.	For Sundays and holidays.	Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
BOSTON, MASS.									
Boston, Mass.:									
Head pressmen.....	74.0	26.64	1½	1	6-6-36	.....	74.0	26.64	6-6-36
Journeyman.....	61.5	22.14	1½	1	6-6-36	.....	61.5	22.14	6-6-36
Brakemen.....	69.5	25.02	1½	1	6-6-36	.....	69.5	25.02	6-6-36
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.									
Head pressmen.....	62.5	30.00	1	1	8-8-48	.....	62.5	30.00	8-8-48
Assistants.....	37.5	18.00	1	1	8-8-48	.....	37.5	18.00	8-8-48
BUFFALO, N. Y.									
Head pressmen.....	75.0	31.50	1½	1	7-7-42	.....	60.7	25.50	7-7-42
Tension men.....	60.7	25.50	1½	1	7-7-42	.....	46.4	19.50	7-7-42
Oilers, platers and brakemen.....	57.1	24.00	1½	1	7-7-42	.....	42.9	18.00	7-7-42
NEWARK, N. J.									
Head pressmen.....	89.5	34.00	1½	11 1½	6-8-38	.....	78.9	30.00	6-8-38
Journeyman.....	73.6	28.00	1½	11 1½	6-8-38	.....	63.2	24.00	6-8-38
NEW HAVEN, CONN.									
Head pressmen.....	69.4	25.00	1½	2	6-6-36	.....	69.4	25.00	6-6-36
Journeyman.....	50.0	18.00	1½	2	6-6-36	.....	50.0	18.00	6-6-36
NEW YORK, N. Y.									
Head pressmen.....	90.7	34.00	1½	1	6-7½-37½	.....	85.3	32.00	6-7½-37½
Journeyman.....	74.7	28.00	1½	1	6-7½-37½	.....	69.3	26.00	6-7½-37½

¹ Scale became 62.5 cents on July 1, 1918.

² Work 5 hours; paid for full day.

³ Scale became 50 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁴ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁵ Double time after midnight.

⁶ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, double time.

⁷ Scale became 41.7 cents on July 15, 1918.

⁸ 50 per cent of the members received \$5 per week more than the scale.

⁹ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, time and one-half.

¹⁰ 50 per cent of the members received \$3 per week more than the scale.

¹¹ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

¹² Scale became 88.8 cents on May 17, 1918.

¹³ Scale became 74 cents on May 17, 1918.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES: Nightwork—Continued.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.						May 15, 1917.		
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC—concd.									
Philadelphia, Pa.:			Regular rate multiplied by—						
Head pressmen.....	78.9	30.00	1½	1	6-8-38	65.8	25.00	6-8-38	
Tensionmen and brakemen.....	63.2	24.00	1½	1	6-8-38	47.4	18.00	6-8-38	
Oilers, platers and floor-men.....	63.2	24.00	1½	1	6-8-38	43.4	16.50	6-8-38	
Pittsburgh, Pa.:									
Head pressmen.....	254.2	26.00	1½	1	8-8-48	248.1	23.10	8-8-48	
First assistants.....	54.2	26.00	1½	1	8-8-48	241.9	20.10	8-8-48	
Front tension men.....	51.0	24.50	1½	1	8-8-48	41.3	19.80	8-8-48	
Rear tension men.....	49.0	23.50	1½	1	8-8-48	41.3	19.80	8-8-48	
Oilers.....	49.0	23.50	1½	1	8-8-48	38.8	18.60	8-8-48	
Portland, Me.....	250.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	241.7	20.00	8-8-48	
Providence, R. I.:									
Head pressmen.....	257.1	24.00	1½	2	7-7-42	257.1	24.00	7-7-42	
Journeyman.....	51.4	21.60	1½	2	7-7-42	51.4	21.60	7-7-42	
Rochester, N. Y.:									
Head pressmen.....	95.2	40.00	1½	1	7-7-42	66.7	28.00	7-7-42	
Assistant foremen.....	71.4	30.00	1½	1	7-7-42	47.6	20.00	7-7-42	
Tension men.....	61.9	26.00	1½	1	7-7-42	42.9	18.00	7-7-42	
Floormen.....	52.4	22.00	1½	1	7-7-42	38.1	16.00	7-7-42	
Scranton, Pa.:									
First pressmen.....	(4)	(4)	5 1½	1	7-7-42	(1)	(4)	7-7-42	
Second pressmen.....	59.5	25.00	5 1½	1	7-7-42	50.0	21.00	7-7-42	
Third pressmen.....	52.4	22.00	5 1½	1	7-7-42	42.9	18.00	7-7-42	
Fourth pressmen.....	47.6	20.00	5 1½	1	7-7-42	38.1	16.00	7-7-42	
Assistants on sextuple presses.....	45.2	19.00	5 1½	1	7-7-42	35.7	15.00	7-7-42	
Springfield, Mass.:									
Head pressmen.....	55.3	30.94	1½	1	8-8-56	52.1	29.19	8-8-56	
Journeyman.....	43.8	24.50	1½	1	8-8-56	40.6	22.75	8-8-56	
Worcester, Mass.:									
Head pressmen.....	271.4	30.00	1½	1	7-7-42	264.3	27.00	7-7-42	
Journeyman.....	54.8	23.00	1½	1	7-7-42	50.0	21.00	7-7-42	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.:									
Head pressmen.....	71.9	34.50	1	1	8-8-48	50.0	24.00	8-8-48	
Journeyman.....	59.4	28.50	1	1	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Baltimore, Md.:									
Head pressmen.....	60.7	25.50	1½	1	7-7-42	57.1	24.00	7-7-42	
Tension men.....	46.4	19.50	1½	1	7-7-42	42.9	18.00	7-7-42	
Oilers and platers.....	42.9	18.00	1½	1	7-7-42	39.3	16.50	7-7-42	
Charleston, S. C.:									
Head pressmen.....	250.0	24.00	1½	1	8-8-48	50.0	24.00	8-8-48	
First assistants.....	243.8	21.00	1½	1	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	

¹ For Sundays; or Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, and Christmas, double time; for other holidays, time and one-half.

² More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

³ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁴ Rate not specified in scale.

⁵ Double time after noon.

⁶ Scale became 71.4 cents on July 1, 1913.

⁷ Scale became 57.1 cents on July 1, 1913.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15, 1918, AND MAY 15, 1917—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Continued.

PRESSMEN, WEB PRESSES: Nightwork—Concluded.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC—concl'd.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Jacksonville, Fla.			¹ / _{1 1/2}	² / ₁	7-7-42				
Head pressmen.....	71.4	30.00	¹ / _{1 1/2}	² / ₁	7-7-42	71.4	30.00	7-7-42	
First assistants.....	53.6	22.50	¹ / _{1 1/2}	² / ₄	7-7-42	53.6	22.50	7-7-42	
Oilers, platers and floor-men.....	42.9	18.00	¹ / _{1 1/2}	² / ₁	7-7-42	42.9	18.00	7-7-42	
Richmond, Va.:									
Head pressmen.....	43.8	21.00	¹ / ₂	⁶ / ₁	8-8-48	43.8	21.00	8-8-48	
Assistants.....	29.2	14.00	¹ / ₂	⁶ / ₁	8-8-48	29.2	14.00	8-8-48	
Washington, D. C.:									
Head pressmen.....	75.0	36.00	¹ / ₂	⁷ / _{1 1/2}	8-8-48	51.5	24.72	8-8-48	
Tension men.....	62.5	30.00	¹ / ₂	⁷ / _{1 1/2}	8-8-48	38.8	18.60	8-8-48	
Oilers and platers.....	62.5	30.00	¹ / ₂	⁷ / _{1 1/2}	8-8-48	37.5	18.00	8-8-48	

STEREOTYPERS: Daywork.

NORTH ATLANTIC.									
City	Per hour	Per week	For over-time	For Sundays and holidays	Hours	Per hour	Per week	For over-time	For Sundays and holidays
Boston, Mass.....	64.3	27.00	⁸ / _{76c.}	2	7-7-42	64.3	27.00		7-7-42
Bridgport, Conn.....	45.8	22.00	¹ / _{1 1/2}	¹ / ₂	8-8-48	46.9	22.50		8-8-48
Buffalo, N. Y.....	50.0	24.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	41.7	20.00		8-8-48
Fall River, Mass.....	43.8	21.00	¹ / ₂	2	8-8-48	46.9	22.50		8-8-48
Newark, N. J.....	63.0	29.00	¹ / ₂	(10)	7 1/2-7 1/2-46	43.8	21.00		8-8-48
New Haven, Conn.....	41.7	20.00	¹ / ₂	2	8-8-48	39.6	27.00		7 1/2-7 1/2-48
New York, N. Y.....	66.7	32.00	⁸ / _{90c.}	⁸ / _{90c.}	8-8-48	39.6	19.00		8-8-48
Philadelphia, Pa.....	52.1	25.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	62.5	30.00		8-8-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	50.0	24.00	¹ / ₂	² / ₂	8-8-48	43.8	21.00		8-8-48
Portland, Me.....	41.7	20.00	¹ / ₂	¹¹ / ₁	8-8-48	50.0	24.00		8-8-48
Providence, R. I.....	57.1	24.00	⁸ / _{75c.}	1	7-7-42	41.7	20.00		8-8-48
Rochester, N. Y.....	46.9	22.50	¹ / ₂	² / ₂	8-8-48	57.1	24.00		7-7-42
Scranton, Pa.....	47.9	22.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	37.5	18.00		8-8-48
Springfield, Mass.....	40.6	19.50	¹ / ₂	¹ / ₂	8-8-48	43.8	21.00		8-8-48
Worcester, Mass.....	50.0	24.00	¹ / ₂	2	8-8-48	40.6	19.50		8-8-48
						46.9	22.50		8-8-48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	51.0	24.50	¹ / ₂	2	8-8-48	46.9	22.50		8-8-48
Baltimore, Md.....	52.1	25.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	46.9	22.50		8-8-48
Jacksonville, Fla.....	50.0	24.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	41.7	20.00		8-8-48
Richmond, Va.....	43.8	21.00	¹ / ₂	1	8-8-48	43.8	21.00		8-8-48
Washington, D. C.....	450.9	24.00	¹ / ₂	1	(18)	50.9	24.00		(15)

¹ Double time after midnight.

² For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, double time.

³ Scale became 57.1 cents on July 15, 1918.

⁴ Scale became 47.6 cents on July 15, 1918.

⁵ More than half of the members received more than the scale; amount not reported.

⁶ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, time and one-half.

⁷ For Sundays; for holidays, regular rate.

⁸ Rate in cents per hour.

⁹ 83 per cent of the members received \$2 per week more than the scale; 17 per cent were raised to \$2 per week more than the scale on July 1, 1918.

¹⁰ For Sundays, \$5.50 per day; for holidays regular rate.

¹¹ For Sundays; for holidays double time.

¹² Allowed 2 days off, each year, with pay.

¹³ Scale became 50 cents on July 1, 1918.

¹⁴ Scale became 63.6 cents on June 1, 1918.

¹⁵ 8 hours per day Monday to Saturday, inclusive, 7 hours on Sunday, one day off each week, average 47 1/2 hours per week.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN EACH TRADE, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, ON MAY 15 1918 AND MAY 15 1917—Concluded.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: NEWSPAPER—Concluded.

STEREOTYPERS: Nightwork.

Geographical division and city.	May 15, 1918.					May 15, 1917.			
	Rate of wages—				Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.	Number of months with Saturday half holiday.	Rate of wages—		Hours: Full days; Saturdays; Full week.
	Per hour.	Per week, full time.	For over-time.	For Sundays and holidays.			Per hour.	Per week, full time.	
NORTH ATLANTIC.									
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Regular rate multiplied by—</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	
Boston, Mass.....	75.0	27.00	¹ 76c.	1	6 - 6 - 36	.....	75.0	27.00	6 - 6 - 36
Buffalo, N. Y.....	57.1	24.00	1½	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	53.6	22.50	7 - 7 - 42
Newark, N. J.....	80.6	29.00	1½	(²)	6 - 6 - 36	.....	75.0	27.00	6 - 6 - 36
New Haven, Conn.....	52.6	20.00	1½	2	6 - 8 - 38	.....	50.0	19.00	6 - 8 - 38
New York, N. Y.....	84.2	32.00	¹ 90c.	¹ 90c.	6 - 8 - 38	.....	78.9	30.00	6 - 8 - 38
Philadelphia, Pa.....	52.1	25.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	50.0	24.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Portland, Me.....	41.7	20.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	41.7	20.00	8 - 8 - 48
Providence, R. I.....	57.1	24.00	¹ 75c.	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	57.1	24.00	7 - 7 - 42
Rochester, N. Y.....	46.9	22.50	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	37.5	18.00	8 - 8 - 48
Scranton, Pa.....	54.8	23.00	1½	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	50.0	21.00	7 - 7 - 42
Springfield, Mass.....	53.6	26.25	1½	1	7 - 8 - 50	.....	53.6	26.25	7 - 8 - 50
Worcester, Mass.....	50.0	24.00	1½	2	7 - 7 - 42	.....	46.9	22.50	8 - 8 - 48
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Atlanta, Ga.....	54.2	26.00	1½	1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	50.0	24.00	8 - 8 - 48
Baltimore, Md.....	58.1	25.00	1½	1	7 - 8 - 43	.....	50.0	22.50	7 - 10 - 45
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58.6	24.60	1½	1	7 - 7 - 42	.....	50.0	21.00	7 - 7 - 42
Richmond, Va.....	43.8	21.00	1½	⁵ 1	8 - 8 - 48	.....	43.8	21.00	8 - 8 - 48
Washington, D. C.....	756.0	24.00	1½	1	⁸ 6½ - 8 - 42½	.....	56.0	24.00	⁸ 6½ - 8 - 42½

¹ Rate in cents per hour.

² For Sundays, \$5.50 per day; for holidays regular rate.

³ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, double time.

⁴ 33 per cent of the members received \$5 and 33 per cent received \$6.50 per week more than the scale. Scale became 52.1 cents on July 1, 1918.

⁵ For Sundays, on 6-day newspapers, time and one-half.

⁶ 33 per cent of the members received \$1.50 and 33 per cent \$5 per week more than the scale.

⁷ Scale became 70 cents on June 1, 1918.

⁸ 6½ hours Monday to Thursday, inclusive, 8 hours Friday to Sunday, inclusive, one day off each week, average 42½ hours per week.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED BY PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918.

In the table which follows are given the rates of wages paid to workers placed in employment by public employment offices in the United States and the District of Columbia on the last day of October, 1918, or the date nearest the last day in October on which workers were placed, in 33 selected occupations. In a few instances no report was received for October. In such cases the figures for the preceding months of September or August were used. Data are presented for 449 employment offices, comprising Federal employment offices in 42 States and the District of Columbia, Federal-municipal employment offices in 8 States, Federal-State employment offices in 19 States, Federal-county employment offices in 2 States, a Federal-State-county employment office in one State, Federal-State-municipal employment offices in 5 States, Federal-State-county-municipal employment offices in 3 States, State employment offices in 4 States, and municipal employment offices in 4 States.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

[Fed. = Federal; Sta. = State; Co. = county; Mun. = municipal]

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
Alabama:					
Anniston (Fed.).....	\$0.70 h.		\$0.70 h.	\$0.50-\$0.60 h.	\$1.50-\$2.00 d.
Bessemer (Fed.).....	.55 h.	\$0.65 h.	.93 h.	.59 h.	
Birmingham (Fed.).....	6.00 d.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.55 h.	1.00 d.
Dothan (Fed.).....	.75 h.		.75 h.	.55 h.	
Mobile (Fed.).....		.70 h.		.70 h.	1.50 d.
Selma (Fed.).....				.55 h.	
Arizona:					
Flagstaff (Fed.).....	6.00 d.		7.00 d.	6.00 d.	
Globe (Fed.).....				6.00 d.	
Phoenix (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....	.75 h.	.65 h.	1.00 h.	.75 h.	.25-.35 h.
Prescott (Fed.).....				.75 h.	
Tucson (Fed., Sta., Co.)..	6.00 d.	6.35 d.	8.00 d.	6.40 d.	
Yuma (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....				.75 h.	
Arkansas:					
Fort Smith (Fed., Sta.)..	.60 h.		.87½ h.	.60 h.	
Helena (Fed.).....		.87½ h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	
Hot Springs (Fed., Sta.)..	.68 h.	.68 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	5.00 w.
Jonesboro (Fed.).....			.87½ h.	.60 h.	
North Little Rock (Fed., Sta.).....	.60 h.	.68 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	
Pine Bluff (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Texarkana (Fed., Sta.)..	.68 h.	.68 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	
California:					
Anderson (Fed.).....			6.00 d.	5.00 d.	
Colusa (Fed., Sta.).....					
El Centro (Fed.).....				5.00 d.	3.00 d.
Grass Valley (Fed.).....					
Hanford (Fed.).....					
King City (Fed.).....					
Los Angeles (Fed., Sta.)..	4.50 d.	5.00 d.	6.00 d.	5.00 d.	.30 h.
Madera (Fed.).....				5.00 d.	
Merced (Fed.).....				4.50 d.	
Modesto (Fed., Co.).....					
Monterey (Fed.).....	6.00 d.		6.50 d.	5.00 d.	2.50 d.
Napa (Fed.).....					
New Castle (Fed., Sta.)..					
Oakland (Fed., Sta.).....					
Oxnard (Fed.).....					
Placerville (Fed., Sta.)..					
Red Bluff (Fed., Sta.).....					
Salinas (Fed., Sta.).....					
San Bernardino (Fed.).....				6.00 d.	.35 h.
San Diego (Fed.).....					.35 h.
San Francisco (Fed.).....					
San Luis Obispo (Fed., Co.).....				4.00-5.00 d.	
Santa Ana (Fed.).....					
Santa Barbara (Fed.).....	4.50 d.		7.00 d.	7.00 d.	.35 h.
Santa Maria (Fed.).....					
Sebastopol (Fed., Sta.)..					
Stockton (Fed.).....				7.00 d.	.35 h.
Tehama (Fed., Sta.).....					
Ukiah (Fed., Sta.).....	4.00 d.			5.00-6.00 d.	
Visalia (Fed.).....					
Watsonville (Fed.).....					
Colorado:					
Boulder (Fed., Sta.).....					
Brighton (Fed.).....				.50-.60 h.	
Colorado Springs (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 d.	6.00 d.	7.00 d.	6.00 d.	40.00 m.
Denver No. 1 (Sta.).....	7.00 d.	.68 h.	1.00 h.	.75 h.	2.60 d.
Denver No. 2 (Fed., Sta.)..	.68 h.	.68 h.	1.00 h.	.75 h.	.40 h.
Denver (Fed.).....	.68 h.	.68 h.	1.00 h.	.75 h.	.30 h.
Grand Junction (Fed., Sta.) ⁶				6.50 d.	2.00 d.
Pueblo (Fed., Sta.).....				5.85 d.	.30 h.
Connecticut:					
Bridgport (Fed.).....	.72 h.	.72 h.	.75 h.	.70 h.	2.50 d.
Meriden (Fed., Mun.).....				.60 h.	
Stamford (Fed.).....	.55 h.			.65 h.	12.00 w.
Willimantic (Fed.).....					

¹ And board.² With team.³ And board and room.⁴ And female, \$2.50 d.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1913.

h.=hour; d.=day; w.=week; m.=month; y.=year.]

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
		\$2.50-\$3.00 d. .30 h.		\$2.00-\$2.50 d.	\$0.30-\$0.40 h.
\$62.50 m.		3.00 d.		1.00 d.	.45 h.
90.00 m.	\$6.00 w.	25.00 w.		1.50 d.	
5.00 w.	3.00 w.				
15.00 w.	4.00-5.00 w.				
125.00 m.		3.50 d.		¹ 3.00 d. 3.00 d.	4.50 d.
75.00-100.00 m.	50.00-70.00 m.	2.50 d.		2.25 d.	4.00 d.
	51.00 m.	3.50 d.		3.50 d.	
40.00-100.00 m.	40.00-60.00 m.			40.00-50.00 m.	3.50 d.
90.00 m.		3.50 d.		50.00 m.	
90.00 m.					
10.00-25.00 w.		3.50 d.		2.50 d.	
90.00 m.	4.00 w.	3.50 d.		30.00 m.	.40 h.
15.00 w.		6.00 d.		2.00 d.	
60.00 m.		3.00 d.		¹ 2.50 d.	
22.50 w.		2.75 d.			
90.00 m.		3.00 d.		2.50 d.	.40 h.
100.00 m.				¹ 3.00 d. ² 3.00 d.	
100.00 m.	60.00 m.	75.00 m.		75.00 m.	
2.50 d.		2.50 d.		2.70 d.	
25.00 w.	35.00-55.00 m.	3.00 d.		2.50 d.	
50.00 m.	35.00 m.	3.00 d.	\$3.75 d.	3.00 d.	5.00 d.
		3.00 d.		60.00 m.	
¹ 50.00-75.00 m.	¹ 35.00-50.00 m.	¹ 3.00 d.		¹ 2.50-3.00 d.	
¹ 2.00 d.	1.50 d.	3.00 d.	.50 h.	¹ 3.00 d.	5.00 d.
				¹ 50.00 m.	
				.35 h.	
50.00 m.	50.00 m.	¹ 3.00 d.		⁴ 3.00 d.	
				3.00 d.	
75.00 m.	50.00 m.	3.00-3.60 d.		3.00 d.	
	50.00-75.00 m.			⁵ 50.00 m.	
65.00-90.00 m.		3.50 d.			
60.00-70.00 m.	40.00-50.00 m.	3.50 d.	.75 h.	45.00-75.00 m.	
50.00 m.		3.50 d.		3.00 d.	4.50 d.
¹ 100.00 m.	75.00 m.	3.00 d.		³ 2.00 d.	
		73.00 d.	.50 h.	¹ 3.25 d.	
		3.00 d.		3.00 d.	
¹ 60.00 m.	¹ 45.00 m.	¹ 3.00-4.00 d.		¹ 2.00-4.00 d.	
¹ 80.00 m.	² 60.00 m.	³ 3.00 d.		3.00 d.	
4.50 d.		4.50 d.		4.00 d.	
	75.00 m.	.65 h.		¹ 3.50-4.00 d.	
80.00 m.	50.00 m.	3.50 d.			.00 d.
75.00-100.00 m.	40.00-75.00 m.	3.50 d.		50.00 m.	.56 ¹ h.
4.00 d.	3.50 d.	3.50 d.	.40 h.	75.00 m.	4.50 d.
4.00 d.	3.50 d.	3.50 d.	.40 h.	60.00-70.00 m.	4.50 d.
		90.00 m.		60.00 m.	
60.00 m.	30.00 m.	⁷ 3.50 d.		2.50 d.	
60.00 m.	35.00 m.	20.00 w.	.55 h.	50.00 m.	.50 h.
		.45 h.		¹ 45.00-55.00 m.	
		4.00 d.	.37 ¹ h.	35.00 m.	
		18.00 w.		40.00 m.	

⁷ And found—single; married—\$75.00 m. and house.⁶ Temporary office.¹ 10 hours.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
Alabama:					
Anniston (Fed.)	\$4.00-\$10.00 w.		\$0.27-\$0.35 h.		
Bessemer (Fed.)			¹ 3.40 d.		
Birmingham (Fed.)	5.00 w.	\$0.75 h.	.30 h.		\$1.10 d.
Dothan (Fed.)	5.00 w.		.35 h.		
Mobile (Fed.)	3.50- 4.00 w.		.40 h.		1.00 d.
Selma (Fed.)			.32 h.		
Arizona:					
Flagstaff (Fed.)		5.00 d.	3.50 d.	\$3.50 d.	10.00 w.
Globe (Fed.)			² 5.00 d.		
Phoenix (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.)	35.00 m.	.70 h.	.35 h.		
Prescott (Fed.)		.75 h.	.30-.50 h.		
Tucson (Fed., Sta., Co.)		6.00 d.	2.50- 4.00 d.		
Yuma (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.)			3.50 d.		
Arkansas:					
Fort Smith (Fed., Sta.)		.75 h.	.30 h.		
Helena (Fed.)		.75 h.	3.25 d.		
Hot Springs (Fed., Sta.)	4.00 w.	70.00-80.00 m.	.30 h.	45.00 m.	30.00 m.
Jonesboro (Fed.)	4.00- 5.00 w.		3.30 d.		
North Little Rock (Fed., Sta.)			.35 h.		
Pine Bluff		.75 h.	.30 h.		
Texarkana (Fed., Sta.)		.75 h.	.30 h.	15.00 w.	12.00 w.
California:					
Anderson (Fed.)			3.50 d.		
Colusa (Fed., Sta.)					
El Centro (Fed.)	35.00 m.		3.50 d.		
Grass Valley (Fed.)					
Hanford (Fed.)					
King City (Fed.)					
Los Angeles (Fed., Sta.)	35.00-40.00 m.	5.00 d.	3.00- 3.25 d.	15.00-18.00 w.	8.00-10.00 w.
Madera (Fed.)			4.00 d.		
Merced (Fed.)			² 2.25 d.		
Modesto (Fed., Co.)	20.00-35.00 m.		4.00 d.		
Monterey (Fed.)	² 50.00 m.	6.50 d.	2.50 d.	2.00 d.	1.50 d.
Napa (Fed.)					
New Castle (Fed., Sta.)					
Oakland (Fed., Sta.)					
Oxnard (Fed.)					
Placerville (Fed., Sta.)					
Red Bluff (Fed., Sta.)					
Salinas (Fed., Sta.)			4.20 d.		
San Bernardino (Fed.)					
San Diego (Fed.)	35.00 m.		3.00- 3.50 d.	3.00 d.	9.00-12.00 w.
San Francisco (Fed.)	25.00-50.00 m.		2.50- 3.00 d.		12.00 w.
San Luis Obispo (Fed., Co.)	25.00-40.00 m.		2.50- 4.00 d.		
Santa Ana (Fed.)					
Santa Barbara (Fed.)	30.00-40.00 m.	6.00 d.	3.50 d.	18.00 w.	12.00 w.
Santa Maria (Fed.)					
Sebastopol (Fed., Sta.)		6.00 d.			
Stockton (Fed.)			4.00 d.		² 4.00 m.
Tehama (Fed., Sta.)	1.00 d.		3.00 d.		
Ukiah (Fed., Sta.)	30.00 m.		3.00-4.00 d.		
Visalia (Fed.)					
Watsonville (Fed.)			4.00 d.		
Colorado:					
Boulder (Fed., Sta.)			³ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .40 h.		
Brighton (Fed.)			.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.		
Colorado Springs (Fed., Sta.)	30.00 m.	6.80 d.	3.50 d.	15.00 w.	9.00 w.
Denver No. 1 (Sta.)	50.00 m.	.75 h.	3.50 d.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.
Denver No. 2 (Fed., Sta.)	8.00-12.00 w.	.75 h.	3.00-4.00 d.	18.00-25.00 w.	9.00-15.00 w.
Denver (Fed.)	8.00-12.00 w.	.75 h.	3.00-1.00 d.	18.00-21.00 w.	7.00-15.00 w.
Grand Junction (Fed., Sta.) ⁴			4.50 d.		8.50 w.
Pueblo (Fed., Sta.)	5.00 w.		.35 h.		
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport (Fed.)		.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.	.42 h.		2.50 d.
Meriden (Fed., Mun.)	35.00 m.	.60 h.	³ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .47 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.		
Stamford (Fed.)			4.00 d.		15.00 w.
Willimantic (Fed.)			.30 h.		

¹10 hours.²And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$0.60-\$0.70 h.	\$6.00 d.	\$0.60-\$0.62½ h.	\$0.60-\$0.62½ h.	\$0.87½ h.	\$8.00-\$20.00 w.
.78 h.					
.72½ h.	.73 h.	.55 h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	15.00 w.
.70 h.		.60 h.			7.00- 9.00 w.
.72½ h.					
6.00 d.		6.00 d.	7.00 d.		75.00 m.
.70 h.		.65 h.	7.00 d.	6.00 d.	60.00 m.
.68 h.		.75 h.	.87½ h.	.87½ h.	
6.00 d.	6.00 d.	5.00 d.	7.00 d.	7.00 d.	
.68 h.		.65 h.		.75 h.	6.00- 20.00 w.
.68 h.				.87 h.	12.00 w.
.68 h.				.72½ h.	
				.75 h.	10.00 w.
.68 h.	.72 h.		.87½ h.	.72 h.	15.00 w.
				6.00 d.	
.65- .75 h.	.75 h.	4.00 d.	6.00 d.	6.00 d.	10.00- 12.00 w.
6.00 d.	6.00 d.	5.00 d.	6.00 d.	6.50 d.	50.00 m.
.60- .75 h.		5.00 d.	7.00 d.		9.00- 12.00 w.
					2.50 d.
					40.00- 75.00 m.
6.50 d.		5.00 d.	6.00 d.	7.00 d.	12.00-20.00 w.
		5.30 d.		6.00 d.	
		4.62 d.			
6.00 d.					
.60 h.					
	6.00 d.	5.00 d.	7.00 d.	7.00 d.	8.00 w.
.68 h.	6.00 d.	5.50 d.	.87½ h.	.87½ h.	12.00 w.
.68 h.	6.00 d.	5.50 d.	7.00 d.	6.50 d.	10.00 w.
.68 h.	6.00 d.	5.50 d.	7.00 d.	7.00 d.	12.00 w.
			7.00 d.		
5.77½ d.		5.65 d.			10.00 w.
.75- .80 h.	.55 h.	.62½ h.	.75 h.	.67 h.	1* 00-14.00 w.
.50- .80 h.	.60 h.			.75 h.	
.55 h.	7.00 d.	.42½ h.		.60 h.	12.00 w.

*And found.

*Temporary office.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
Alabama:					
Anniston (Fed.).....		\$2.50-\$3.50 d.	\$2.00-\$2.75 d.		\$60.00-100.00 m.
Bessemer (Fed.).....					
Birmingham (Fed.).....	\$1.25 d.			\$125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Dothan (Fed.).....					
Mobile (Fed.).....	1.50 d.		1.00 d.		75.00 m.
Selma (Fed.).....					60.00 m.
Arizona:					
Flagstaff (Fed.).....	2.00 d.				
Globe (Fed.).....					
Phoenix (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....				100.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.
Prescott (Fed.).....					
Tucson (Fed., Sta., Co.).....				100.00 m.	60.00-100.00 m.
Yuma (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....					
Arkansas:					
Fort Smith (Fed., Sta.).....					
Helena (Fed.).....				125.00-150.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.
Hot Springs (Fed., Sta.).....				60.00 m.	50.00 m.
Jonesboro (Fed.).....					60.00 m.
North Little Rock (Fed., Sta.).....				150.00 m.	100.00 m.
Pine Bluff (Fed.).....	15.00 w.			125.00 m.	87.50 m.
Texarkana (Fed., Sta.).....				125.00 m.	75.00 m.
California:					
Anderson (Fed.).....					
Colusa (Fed., Sta.).....					
El Centro (Fed.).....					
Grass Valley (Fed.).....					
Hanford (Fed.).....					
King City (Fed.).....					
Los Angeles (Fed., Sta.).....	1.75-2.50 d.	15.00 w.	10.00-20.00 w.	75.00-100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Madera (Fed.).....					
Merced (Fed.).....					
Modesto (Fed., Co.).....					
Monterey (Fed.).....	2.00 d.	4.50 d.	3.00 d.	4.00	3.00 d.
Napa (Fed.).....					
New Castle (Fed., Sta.).....					
Oakland (Fed., Sta.).....					
Oxnard (Fed.).....					
Placerville (Fed., Sta.).....					
Red Bluff (Fed., Sta.).....					
Salinas (Fed., Sta.).....					
San Bernardino (Fed.).....					
San Diego (Fed.).....	2.00 d.		³ 2.50 d.	100.00 m.	60.00-90.00 m.
San Francisco (Fed.).....	2.00-3.00 d.		12.00-20.00 w.		60.00-110.00 m.
San Luis Obispo (Fed., Co.).....					
Santa Ana (Fed.).....					
Santa Barbara (Fed.).....	2.00 d.				12.00-20.00 w.
Santa Maria (Fed.).....					
Sebastopol (Fed., Sta.).....					
Stockton (Fed.).....					
Tehama (Fed., Sta.).....					
Ukiah (Fed., Sta.).....					
Visalia (Fed.).....					
Watsonville (Fed.).....					
Colorado:					
Boulder (Fed., Sta.).....					85.00 m.
Brighton (Fed.).....					75.00 m.
Colorado Springs (Fed., Sta.).....	1.50 d.		2.00 d.	80.00 m.	40.00 m.
Denver No. 1 (Sta.).....	15.00-21.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.	12.00-16.00 w.	100.00 m.	85.00 m.
Denver No. 2 (Fed., Sta.).....	10.00 w.				15.00 w.
Denver (Fed.).....	15.00-21.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.	12.00-16.00 w.	15.00-25.00 w.	15.00-21.00 w.
Grand Junction (Fed., Sta.) ⁵					20.00 w.
Pueblo (Fed., Sta.).....	1.50 d.				
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport (Fed.).....	2.75 d.		.25 h.	25.00 w.	20.00 w.
Meriden (Fed.-Mun.).....					12.00-18.00 w.
Stamford (Fed.).....			15.00 w.	100.00 m.	70.00 m.
Willimantic (Fed.).....					15.00 w.

¹ And board.² And inexperienced, \$6.00.³ And piecework.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
				\$0.30-\$0.35 h.	\$0.15-\$0.30 h.
				3.00 d.	2.00 d.
\$.75 h.		\$20.00 w.	\$10.00 w.	.30 h.	
.80 h.		5.00 w.	3.00 w.	.30 h.	
			1.00 d.		
		12.00 w.	12.00 w.	.35 h.	.25 h.
		2.00 d.	12.00 w.		
.70 h.		2.00-3.00 d.		.37½ h.	
				2.50 d.	
				.50 h.	
		1 5.00-7.50 w.		3.00 d.	
	\$40.00 m.		7.00 w.	.20 h.	
		30.00 m.	40.00 m.		
.72½ h.	90.00 m.		7.00 w.		
	6.50 w.	12.00 w.		3.50 d.	
.72 h.	15.00 w.			3.50 d.	2.50 d.
				1 1.50 d.	
		15.00 w.	10.00-12.00 w.	2.50 d.	2.00 d.
4.00 d.	10.00 w.			3.00 d.	
		2.00 d.	1.50 d.	4.00 d.	
6.00 d.	60.00 m.			1.50-2.00 d.	1.00-1.50 d.
		20.00 w.	10.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
	60.00 m.			.35-.40 h.	.35 h.
					2.50 d.
			30.00-60.00 m.	2.00-3.50 d.	1 1.50-2.50 d.
	12.00 w.	18.00-20.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.	.40 h.	.35 h.
		1 15.00 w.	1 15.00 w.	3.00 d.	.35 h.
			1 30.00 m.	.50 h.	.35 h.
				.40 h.	.25 h.
				.45 h.	.45 h.
				.35 h.	
	10.00 w.	15.00 w.	10.00 w.	.35 h.	.30 h.
.87½ h.	12.00 w.	15.00 w.	12.00 w.	3.50 d.	2.60 d.
.87½ h.		15.00 w.	14.00 w.	.40 h.	.35-.40 h.
.87½ h.	12.00 w.	15.00 w.	12.00 w.	.40 h.	.30 h.
			1 50.00 m.	.40 h.	.25 h.
			1 25.00 m.	.35 h.	.25 h.
				.42 h.	.32 h.
.76 h.	12.00 w.	1 14.00 w.	1 10.00 w.		
	15.00 w.	20.00 w.	14.00 w.		
	7.00 w.				

*And found.

*Temporary office.

*And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
Delaware:					
Georgetown (Fed.).....				\$0.45- .65 h.	
New Castle (Fed.).....				.70- .72 h.	
Wilmington (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.80 h.	.80 h.	.90 h.	.80 h.	40.00 m.
District of Columbia:					
Washington (Fed.).....	.72 h.	5.60 d.	.87½ h.	.75 h.	\$1.50 d.
Florida:					
Jacksonville (Fed.).....	.85 h.	.70 h.	.87½ h.	.60- .65 h.	
Live Oak (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Miami (Fed.).....				.62½- .75 h.	
Pensacola (Fed.).....	.72 h.	.72½ h.		.70 h.	
Tampa (Fed.).....			.87½ h.	.55 h.	
Georgia:					
Atlanta (Fed.).....	.70 h.	.70- .85 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	7.00-9.00 w.
Augusta (Fed., Mun.).....	.70 h.	.70 h.	.65 h.	.60 h.	
Brunswick (Fed.).....	.65 h.		.75 h.	.55- .60 h.	
Columbus (Fed.).....				.55- .60 h.	
Macon (Fed.).....			.75 h.	.60 h.	2.00 d.
Rome (Fed.).....	20.00 w.	.65 h.	.60 h.	.45 h.	
Savannah (Fed.).....	.80 h.	.80 h.	.80 h.	.74 h.	10.00 w.
Idaho:					
Boise (Mun.).....	6.00 d.			6.00 d.	.35 h.
Moscow (Fed., Mun.).....				6.00 d.	
St. Anthony (Fed.).....	6.00 d.		7.00 d.	7.00 d.	3.00 d.
Twin Falls (Fed.).....				6.50 d.	
Wallace (Fed.).....				6.25 d.	
Illinois:					
Alton (Fed., Sta.).....			.75 h.	.75 h.	
Aurora (Fed., Sta.).....			.75 h.	.75 h.	.25 h.
Bloomington (Fed., Sta.).....				.62½- .70 h.	.25 h.
Cairo (Fed., Sta.).....		.65 h.		.72 h.	
Centralia (Fed., Sta.).....				6.60 d.	
Chicago (Fed., Sta.).....	.50- .60 h.	.60- .67 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	2.60 d.
Danville (Fed., Sta.).....	.68 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	1.50 d.
Decatur (Fed., Sta.).....	.68 h.	.68 h.	.65 h.	.65 h.	.25 h.
East St. Louis (Fed., Sta.).....	.48 h.	.50 h.	.87½ h.	.70 h.	.15 h.
Elgin (Fed., Sta.).....	.65 h.		.81 h.	.70 h.	
Freeport (Fed., Sta.).....			.70 h.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Galesburg (Fed., Sta.).....				.60 h.	.25 h.
Joliet (Fed., Sta.).....	.62 h.	.65- .72 h.	.90 h.	.75 h.	2.00-2.50 d.
Kankakee (Fed., Sta.).....	.68 h.	.68 h.	.81½ h.	.60 h.	.30 h.
La Salle (Fed., Sta.).....			.75 h.	.70 h.	
Madison (Fed., Sta.).....	.46 h.	.33 h.		.65 h.	
Peoria (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 d.		8.00 d.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Quincy (Fed., Sta.).....				.60 h.	.20 h.
Rockford (Fed., Sta.).....	.50- .62½ h.	.45 h.	.81½ h.	.70 h.	.25 h.
Rock Island-Moline (Fed., Sta.).....	.65 h.	.52- .75 h.	.81½ h.	.67½ h.	.30 h.
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....	.40- .60 h.	.55 h.	.80- .85 h.	.55- .70 h.	.35- .40 h.
Waukegan (Fed., Sta.).....					.25 h.
Indiana:					
East Chicago (Fed.).....	.70 h.				
Evansville (Fed., Sta.).....				.60 h.	
Fort Wayne (Fed., Sta.).....	.58 h.	.58 h.		.60 h.	.25 h.
Indianapolis (Fed., Sta.).....		.60 h.		.60 h.	1.60 d.
Kokomo (Fed.).....					
Muncie (Fed., Sta.).....				.60 h.	
Richmond (Fed., Sta.).....				.65 h.	1.75 d.
South Bend (Fed., Sta.).....				.65 h.	
Terre Haute (Fed., Sta.).....	4.00 d.	.68 h.		.65 h.	
Iowa:					
Burlington (Fed., Sta.).....	.58 h.	.68 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	.30 h.
Cedar Rapids (Fed., Sta.).....	.55 h.		.81½ h.	.70 h.	25.00 w.
Council Bluffs (Fed., Sta.).....			.81½ h.	.65 h.	.25- .35 h.
Creston (Fed., Sta.).....				.67 h.	
Davenport (Fed., Sta.).....	.70 h.	.50 h.	.81 h.	.67 h.	2.50 d.
Des Moines (Fed., Sta.).....	.50 h.	.58 h.	.84 h.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Mason City (Fed., Sta.).....				.70 h.	.30 h.
Ottumwa (Fed., Sta.).....				.70 h.	.25 h.
Sioux City No. 1 (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 d.	.68 h.		.75 h.	.30- .35 h.
Sioux City No. 2 (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 d.	.68 h.		.75 h.	.30- .35 h.
Waterloo (Fed., Sta.).....	.50 h.	.45 h.	.50 h.	.50 h.	.30 h.

¹ And board.

² And lunch and car fare.

³ Including house.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$60.00-100.00 m.		\$25.00-30.00 w.		\$30.00-45.00 m.	\$0.56½ h.
175.00-100.00 m.	8.00-10.00 w.	25.00 w.	.46 h.	145.00 m.	.02½ h.
85.00 m.	35.00-50.00 m.	18.00 w.	.40 h.	40.00 m.	.50 h.
	5.00- 5.00 w.		.40 h.		
40.00-70.00 m.		7.75 d.		2.50 d.	
50.00 m.			.40 h.	2.00 d.	
			.30 h.		
18.00-25.00 w.	6.00- 8.00 w.	18.00-20.00 w.	.35 h.	35.00-50.00 m.	.40 h.
15.00 w.	8.00 w.		.40 h.		
			.35- .40 h.		
	15.00 w.				
25.00 w.	5.00 w.	3.00 d.		1.50 d.	
6.00 w.		3.50 d.	.40 h.	2.00 d.	3.50 d.
100.00 m.	75.00 m.	4.00 d.		2.50 d.	
				60.00 m.	
3.50 d.	2.50 d.	4.00 d.		4.00 d.	5.00 d.
100.00 m.		4.50 d.		4.00 d.	
70.00 m.				40.00 m.	
65.00 m.		21.00 w.		45.00 m.	
		.37 h.			
	7.00 w.	3.00 d.		2.00- 3.00 d.	
18.00-35.00 w.	10.00-18.00 w.	24.00 w.	.40- .55 h.		.50 h.
10.00 w.	7.00 w.	18.00 w.		40.00-50.00 m.	.50 h.
	7.00 w.	18.00 w.	.38 h.	45.00 m.	.55 h.
15.00 w.	8.00 w.	3.50 d.	3.50 d.	35.00 m.	.50 h.
		.35 h.		50.00 m.	
25.00 w.	15.00 w.	3.00 d.		53.00 m.	.35 h.
		.35 h.		50.00 m.	
22.00 w.	25.00 w.	13.00 w.		45.00-50.00 m.	.60 h.
60.00 m.	6.00 w.	21.00 w.		45.00 m.	.40 h.
					.52½ h.
	35.00 m.			50.00 m.	
18.00 w.	10.00 w.	2.75 d.			
		3.00 d.			
20.00-25.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.	4.00 d.		45.00-60.00 m.	.47½- .50 h.
18.00-25.00 w.	10.00 w.	4.00 d.	6.00 d.	50.00-60.00 m.	.42½ h.
10.00-20.00 w.	10.00-12.00 w.	.40- .50 h.		30.00-60.00 m.	.40- .45 h.
		.30 d.			
		.40- .50 h.			
15.00-25.00 w.	10.00-12.00 w.	.40 h.		2.00 d.	
	9.00 w.	.30 h.		40.00 m.	
		70.00 m.		35.00 m.	
	40.00 m.	18.00 m.		1.00 d.	
2.50 d.	2.00 d.			40.00 m.	
		.35 h.		3.00 d.	
	110.00 w.	3.00 d.		40.00 m.	
15.00 w.	12.00 w.	3.00 d.	.30 h.	50.00 m.	4.00 d.
25.00 w.		19.00 w.		55.00 m.	
	10.00 w.			60.00-70.00 m.	
				50.00 m.	
18.00-25.00 w.	12.00-18.00 w.	.40 h.	.40 h.	60.00 m.	.40 h.
20.00 w.	15.00 w.	21.00 w.		55.00 m.	.50 h.
		.36½ h.		55.00 m.	
	7.00 w.	.40 h.		50.00-60.00 m.	
60.00-125.00 m.	60.00-75.00 m.	21.00 w.		60.00-75.00 m.	.60 h.
60.00-125.00 m.	60.00-75.00 m.	21.00 w.		60.00-75.00 m.	.60 h.
18.00 w.	12.00 w.	18.00 w.		60.00 m.	.40 h.

*Time and a half for overtime; double time for Sunday. †Married, \$60 m. ‡Time and a half overtime.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
Delaware:					
Georgetown (Fed.).....			\$3.30 d.		
New Castle (Fed.).....			.40 h.	\$18.00-25.00 w.	\$7.00-12.00 w.
Wilmington (Fed., Sta. Mun.).....	\$7.00 w.		1.46 h.		2.00 d.
District of Columbia:					
Washington (Fed.).....	\$30.00 m.	.75 h.	.40 h.		9.00 w.
Florida:					
Jacksonville (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.35 h.		
Live Oak (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Miami (Fed.).....	8.00 w.		.25-.30 h.		
Pensacola (Fed.).....		.55 h.	.40 h.		
Tampa (Fed.).....			.30 h.		
Georgia:					
Atlanta (Fed.).....	5.00-7.00 w.	.70 h.	.30-.32½ h.	14.00-18.00 w.	3.00-15.00 w.
Augusta (Fed., Mun.).....	7.50 w.	.75 h.	.35 h.		
Brunswick (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.30-.40 h.		
Columbus (Fed.).....			.27½ h.		
Macon (Fed.).....	7.00 w.		.30 h.		
Rome (Fed.).....	5.00-10.00 w.	.60 h.	.30 h.		5.00-10.00 w.
Savannah (Fed.).....	4.00 w.	.64 h.	.38 h.	1.50 d.	1.25 d.
Idaho:					
Boise (Mun.).....	35.00 m.		4.00 d.		
Moscow (Fed., Mun.).....	40.00 m.		3.00 d.		
St. Anthony (Fed.).....	1.50 d.	8.00 d.	4.00 d.	3.00 d.	2.50 d.
Twin Falls (Fed.).....	40.00 m.		.50 h.		
Wallace (Fed.).....	40.00 m.		4.75 d.		
Illinois:					
Alton (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.		.30-.45 h.		
Aurora (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.	.42½ h.	.35-.50 h.		
Bloomington (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.35 h.		
Cairo (Fed., Sta.).....		3.00 d.	.40 h.		
Centralia (Fed., Sta.).....			3.85 d.		
Chicago (Fed., Sta.).....	.40-.60 h.	.50-.60 h.	.40-.50 h.	18.00-22.00 w.	2.60 d.
Danville (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.	.62½ h.	.40 h.	15.00 w.	9.00 w.
Decatur (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00-8.00 w.	.70 h.	.40 h.	20.00 w.	8.00 w.
East St. Louis (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.	.75 h.	3.50 d.	20.00 w.	9.00 w.
Elgin (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 w.		.30 h.		
Freeport (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 w.		.30-.45 h.		
Galesburg (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.40 h.		6.00 w.
Joliet (Fed., Sta.).....		.81½ h.	.40-.60 h.	15.00-20.00 w.	7.50-12.00 w.
Kankakee (Fed., Sta.).....	3.50-8.00 w.		.35-.40 h.	20.00-25.00 w.	8.00-12.00 w.
La Salle (Fed., Sta.).....	35.00 m.		.25-.45 h.		
Madison (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00-6.00 w.		.38½ h.		
Peoria (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 w.		.40 h.	14.00 w.	.25 h.
Quincy (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00-8.00 w.	.65-.75 h.	.45-.50 h.	15.00-18.00 w.	8.00-10.00 w.
Rockford (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.	.67½ h.	4.00-4.75 d.	20.00 w.	9.00-15.00 w.
Rock Island-Moline (Fed., Sta.).....	.30-.45 h.	.35 h.	.35-.50 h.	12.00-16.00 w.	6.00-10.00 w.
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....			.38-.40 h.		
Waukegan (Fed., Sta.).....					
Indiana:					
East Chicago (Fed.).....			.44 h.		
Evansville (Fed., Sta.).....			3.25 d.		
Fort Wayne (Fed., Sta.).....	8.00 w.	.50 h.	.40 h.		
Indianapolis (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.	.60 h.	.40 h.		
Kokomo (Fed.).....			.36½ h.		
Muncie (Fed., Sta.).....	4.00 w.		.30 h.		
Richmond (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 w.		.35 h.		
South Bend (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.		.35-.45 h.		
Terre Haute (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.40 h.	15.00 w.	8.00 w.
Iowa:					
Burlington (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00 w.	.60 h.	.30 h.	12.00 w.	.18 h.
Cedar Rapids (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.45 h.	21.00 w.	12.00 w.
Council Bluffs (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00-10.00 w.		.35-.50 h.		8.00 w.
Creston (Fed., Sta.).....			.32 h.		
Davenport (Fed., Sta.).....	8.00 w.	.67 h.	.40-.45 h.	20.00 w.	11.00 w.
Des Moines (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.	.75 h.	.45 h.	20.00 w.	.35 h.
Mason City (Fed., Sta.).....	6.50 w.		.40 h.		
Ottumwa (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.40 h.		.15 h.
Sioux City No. 1 (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00-11.00 w.		.40-55 h.	21.00 w.	.30 h.
Sioux City No. 2 (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00-11.00 w.		.40-.55 h.	21.00 w.	.30 h.
Waterloo (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00 w.		.37½ h.		8.00 w.

¹And \$0.35 for women.²And board and room.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$0.72½ h.	\$0.70 h.	\$0.60-.65 h.	\$0.70 h.	\$0.70 h.	
.65-.80 h.	.80 h.	.60-.70 h.	.75 h.	.75-.80 h.	\$8.00-10.00 w.
.75 h.	.70 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	12.00 w
.72½ h.		.60 h.			
.60 h.					
.50-.75 h.					
.72½ h.	.72½ h.	.60 h.		.72 h.	
				.70 h.	
.72-.80 h.		.50 h.	.60 h.	.70-.80 h.	6.00-12.00 w
.65 h.	.65 h.	.60 h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	
.80 h.	.80 h.	.50 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	
				.75 h.	
.65 h.				.75 h.	
.70 h.	.50 h.	.45 h.		.75 h.	
.80 h.	.75 h.	.74 h.	.62½ h.	.80 h.	12.00 w.
		7.00 d.	8.00 d.	7.20 d.	2.00 d.
6.50 d.					
.60-.75 h.					
.50 h.	5.50 d.	.60 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	7.00 w.
.65 h.					
.68 h.	5.50 d.				15.00 w.
.60-.75 h.	4.50-6.50 d.	.75 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	12.00 w.
.68 h.	.60 h.	.60 h.	.80 h.	.75 h.	9.00 w.
.68 h.	.50 h.	.70 h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	10.00 w.
.62½ h.	.58 h.	.60 h.	.87½ h.	.87½ h.	8.00 w.
.45 h.					
.50 h.	5.00-6.00 d.	.55 h.			8.00 w.
.68-.78 h.	5.25-5.50 d.	.75 h.	.87½ h.	.85 h.	
.68 h.	5.50 d.	.55 h.	.50-.60 h.	.70 h.	8.00-12.00 w
.50-.65 h.		.60 h.			
.60 h.	.72 h.				
.45 h.		.65 h.			
7.92 d.					
.45-.52 h.	.35-.50 h.	.57½-.60 h.	.75 h.	.81½ h.	8.00 w.
6.00-8.00 d.	4.00-8.00 d.	.65 h.	.75 h.	5.45 d.	10.00 w.
.45-.68 h.	.45-.60 h.	.55 h.	.80-.90 h.	.65-.85 h.	7.00-12.00 w.
.60 h.					
.55-.75 h.	.70 h.				
.45 h.					
.55-.65 h.	.68 h.				12.00 w.
.65 h.	.55 h.	.60 h.		.72 h.	
.45 h.					
.50 h.				.60 h.	
.50 h.	.60 h.				7.00 w.
.55 h.	6.00-9.00 d.				
.68 h.	5.00 d.				1.00 d.
.58 h.	.55 h.	.50 h.	.50 h.	.80 h.	10.00 w.
.62½ h.	4.75 d.	5.00 d.		5.50 d.	2.50 d.
.70 h.					
.50-.70 h.	.45 h.	.65 h.	.87 h.	.75 h.	10.00 w.
.58 h.	.70 h.	.65 h.		.85 h.	2.00 d.
				.75 h.	
.62½ h.		.65 h.	.87½ h.		5.00 w.
.68 h.	.68 h.				10.00-25.00 w.
.68 h.	.68 h.				10.00-25.00 w.
.50 h.	.50 h.	.40 h.	.60 h.	.80 h.	8.00 w.

³ Piece work.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
Delaware:					
Georgetown (Fed.).....					
New Castle (Fed.).....				\$100.00-150.00 m.	\$100.00-125.00 m.
Wilmington (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	\$7.00-9.00 w.		\$13.00-17.00 w.	25.00-30.00 w.	75.00-90.00 m.
District of Columbia:					
Washington (Fed.).....	1.50 d.		2.10 d.	1,000.00 y.	1,200.00 y.
Florida:					
Jacksonville (Fed.).....					
Live Oak (Fed.).....					
Miami (Fed.).....					
Pensacola (Fed.).....					
Tampa (Fed.).....					
Georgia:					
Atlanta (Fed.).....	9.00-18.00 w.	\$9.00-15.00 w.	8.00-14.00 w.	75.00-125.00 m.	50.00-125.00 m.
Augusta (Fed., Mun.).....				125.00 m.	85.00 m.
Brunswick (Fed.).....				100.00-125.00 m.	75.00-125.00 m.
Columbus (Fed.).....					
Macon (Fed.).....				100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Rome (Fed.).....				60.00 m.	40.00 m.
Savannah (Fed.).....	12.00 w.	1.75 d.	1.00 d.	100.00 m.	90.00 m.
Idaho:					
Boise (Mun.).....					
Moscow (Fed., Mun.).....					.40 h.
St. Anthony (Fed.).....	3.00 d.	3.00 d.	3.00 d.	4.50 d.	3.50 d.
Twin Falls (Fed.).....					
Wallace (Fed.).....					
Illinois:					
Alton (Fed., Sta.).....					65.00 m.
Aurora (Fed., Sta.).....			9.00 w.		35.00 m.
Bloomington (Fed., Sta.).....					12.00 w.
Cairo (Fed., Sta.).....					
Centralia (Fed., Sta.).....				90.00 m.	90.00 m.
Chicago (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.		9.00-29.00 w.	80.00-125.00 m.	40.00-80.00 m.
Danville (Fed., Sta.).....	8.00 w.		9.00 w.	100.00 m.	50.00 m.
Decatur (Fed., Sta.).....				90.00 m.	80.00 m.
East St. Louis (Fed., Sta.).....	.20 h.	30.00 w.	.20 h.	90.00 m.	75.00 m.
Elgin (Fed., Sta.).....					12.00 w.
Freeport (Fed., Sta.).....		1.75 d.	1.75 d.		60.00 m.
Galesburg (Fed., Sta.).....	7.50 w.		10.00-18.00 w.		45.00 m.
Joliet (Fed., Sta.).....				85.00-100.00 m.	15.00-25.00 w.
Kankakee (Fed., Sta.).....		20.00 w.	8.20 w.	15.00-25.00 w.	8.00-20.00 w.
La Salle (Fed., Sta.).....			3.00 d.		
Madison (Fed., Sta.).....					85.00 m.
Peoria (Fed., Sta.).....				50.00 m.	50.00 m.
Quincy (Fed., Sta.).....					75.00 m.
Rockford (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.		15.00 w.		
Rock Island-Moline (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.	125.00 m.	100.00 m.	80.00-100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.	2.50 d.	1.50 d.	60.00-100.00 m.	10.00-15.00 w.
Waukegan (Fed., Sta.).....					
Indiana:					
East Chicago (Fed.).....					75.00 m.
Evansville (Fed., Sta.).....					
Fort Wayne (Fed., Sta.).....			8.00 w.		70.00 m.
Indianapolis (Fed., Sta.).....			9.00 w.		16.00 w.
Kokomo (Fed.).....					
Muncie (Fed., Sta.).....			7.00 w.		
Richmond (Fed., Sta.).....			8.00 w.		
South Bend (Fed., Sta.).....					
Terre Haute (Fed., Sta.).....			8.00 w.		13.00 w.
Iowa:					
Burlington (Fed., Sta.).....	8.00 w.	14.00 w.	8.00 w.	15.00 w.	15.00 w.
Cedar Rapids (Fed., Sta.).....				104.00 m.	15.00 w.
Council Bluffs (Fed., Sta.).....					40.00-85.00 m.
Creston (Fed., Sta.).....					
Davenport (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.	.30-.40 h.	.30-.40 h.	15.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Des Moines (Fed., Sta.).....				25.00 w.	15.00 w.
Mason City (Fed., Sta.).....					60.00 m.
Ottumwa (Fed., Sta.).....					
Sioux City, No. 1 (Fed., Sta.).....	3.00-5.00 d.		1.50 d.	75.00-100.00 m.	10.00-25.00 w.
Sioux City, No. 2 (Fed., Sta.).....	3.00-5.00 d.		1.50 d.	75.00-100.00 m.	10.00-25.00 w.
Waterloo (Fed., Sta.).....	10.00 w.		10.00 w.		15.00 w.

¹And board.²Piecework.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Concluded.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
\$0. 90 h.				\$0. 40-. 45 h.	
	\$8. 00 w.	\$60.00-100.00 m.	\$7. 00-10. 00 w.	. 30 h.	
. 87 h.	720. 00 y.	75. 00 m.	9. 00 w.	. 40 h.	
. 80 h.				. 46 h.	
			7. 00-8. 00 w.	. 50 h.	
				. 30 h.	
. 75 h.	7. 00-12. 00 w.	15. 00-18. 00 w.	10. 00 w.		
. 80 h.	10. 00 w.				
	75. 00 m.				
. 70 h.			6. 00 w.	2. 50 d.	
. 72 h.				. 25 h.	
	2. 00 d.	1. 50 d.	1. 00 d.	2. 50 d.	\$1. 50 d
				. 35 h.	. 35 h.
			12. 00 w.		
	1. 50 d.	2. 00 d.	2. 00 d.	4. 50 d.	3. 50 d
		12. 50 w.			
			50. 00 m.	4. 50 d.	
. 80 h.					2. 00 d.
			8. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 30 h.
			7. 00 w.		2. 00 d.
	30. 00 m.				
. 85 h.	12. 00 w.	40. 00-60. 00 m.	12. 00 w.	. 45 h.	2. 60 d.
. 75 h.	9. 00 w.	6. 00 w.	6. 00 w.	. 35 h.	. 15 h.
. 45 h.	9. 00 w.	10. 00 w.	10. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 25 h.
. 70 h.	10. 00 w.	18. 00 w.	8. 00 w.	. 35 h.	. 20 h.
. 60 h.	40. 00 m.			2. 25 d.	1. 50 d.
				. 35 h.	. 25 h.
1. 00 h.		14. 00 w.	9. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 20-. 40 h
	30. 00-50. 00 m.		6. 00 w.	. 35 h.	. 30 h.
. 75 h.					
. 55 h.		12. 00 w.	8. 00 w.	. 35 h.	. 25 h.
		7. 00 w.		2. 50 d.	
		50. 00 m.	1. 50-2. 00 d.	. 25-. 45 h.	. 25 h.
. 734 h.	12. 00 w.	12. 00-14. 00 w.	9. 00-12. 50 w.	3. 50-5. 00 d	. 25-. 30 h.
. 45-. 70 h.	5. 00-7. 00 w.	10. 00-15. 00 w.	8. 00 w.	. 40 h.	2. 00 d.
				. 42-. 46 h.	. 40 h.
. 60 h.			7. 00 w.		. 25 h.
			8. 00 w.	. 40 h.	
	11. 00 w.		20. 00 m.	. 45 h.	
. 50 h.	5. 50 w.			3. 25 d.	. 20 h.
			7. 00 w.	3. 00 d.	1. 50 d.
			7. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 35 h.
			7. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 25 h.
. 75 h.	10. 00 w.	10. 00 w.	8. 00 w.	. 30 h.	. 30 h.
		12. 00 w.	9. 00 w.	. 40 h.	
	1. 00 d.		8. 00 w.	. 40-. 45 h.	. 25-. 35 h.
. 75 h.	8. 00 w.	8. 00-12. 00 w.	7. 00-12. 00 w.	. 40 h.	2. 50 d
		15. 00 w.	9. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 35 h.
			1. 00 d.	. 40 h.	
	40. 00 m.		6. 00 w.	. 40 h.	. 20-. 25 h.
	. 17 h.	15. 00 w.	10. 00-12. 00 w.	. 40-60. h	. 30-. 35 h.
	. 17 h.	15. 00 w.	10. 00-12. 00 w.	. 40-. 60 h.	. 30-. 35 h.
	8. 00 w.	15. 00 w.	10. 00 w.	. 35 h.	. 30 h.

¹And room and board.

⁴Beginners.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
Kansas:					
Atchison (Fed.).....				\$0.60 h.	
Emporia (Fed.).....	\$0.68 h.	\$0.68 h.	\$0.75 h.	.62½ h.	\$0.35 h.
Hays (Fed.).....				.62½ h.	
Hutchinson (Fed.).....			.87½ h.	.70 h.	
Independence (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.87½ h.	.60- .70 h.	
Kansas City (Fed.).....		.68 h.	.87½ h.	.75 h.	2.10 d.
Parsons (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.87½ h.	.62½ h.	
Salina (Fed.).....			.87½ h.	.60 h.	.30 h.
Topeka (Fed. Sta.).....	.50 h.	.52 h.	.75 h.	.62½ h.	.25 h.
Wichita (Fed.).....	.45 h.	.70 h.	.87½ h.	.75 h.	.30 h.
Kentucky:					
Ashland (Fed.).....	5.00 d.	.68 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	
Covington (Fed.).....	.60 h.		.80 h.	.60 h.	
Henderson (Fed.).....			.80 h.	.60 h.	
Lexington (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Louisville (Fed.).....	.40- .50 h.	.68 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	8.00- 10.00 w.
Louisville (Sta.).....				.60 h.	6.00 w.
Owensboro (Fed.).....		.72 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	
Paducah (Fed.).....	.50 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	.10- .20 h.
Louisiana:					
Alexandria (Fed.).....	.60 h.		.87½ h.	.60 h.	
Baton Rouge (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.87 h.	.60 h.	
Lake Charles (Fed.).....			1.00 h.	.75 h.	
Monroe (Fed.).....	.65 h.		1.00 h.	.75 h.	
New Orleans (Fed.).....	.65 h.	.75 h.	.80 h.	.74 h.	40.00 m.
Shreveport (Fed., Mun.).....	.60 h.	.68½ h.	1.00 h.	.60- .75 h.	1.00 d.
Maine:					
Augusta (Fed.).....	.62- .70 h.	.72½ h.	.60 h.	.55 h.	.30 h.
Bangor (Fed.).....	.72½ h.	.72½ h.	.75 h.	.70 h.	
Bath (Fed.).....	.55- .87½ h.	.70 h.	.75 h.	.70 h.	.25- .35 h.
Biddeford (Mun.).....				4.00 d.	
Lewiston (Fed.).....	24.00 w.		.70 h.	.50 h.	2.00 d.
Portland (Fed.).....	.60- .65 h.	.60- .65 h.	.75- .80 h.	.60- .70 h.	
Maryland:					
Baltimore (Fed.).....	.64- .80 h.	.60- .80 h.	.87½ h.	.70 h.	8.00 w.
Cumberland (Fed.).....	.62½ h.	.68 h.	.90 h.	.62½ h.	2.50 w.
Hagerstown (Fed.).....		.65 h.		.57½ h.	
Salisbury (Fed.).....	.68 h.			.70 h.	
Massachusetts:					
Boston (Fed., Sta.).....	.72 h.	.72 h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	.25 h.
Greenfield (Fed.).....				.65 h.	
Lawrence (Fed.).....				.80 h.	
New Bedford (Fed.).....	16.00 w.		.80 h.		16.50 w.
Newburyport (Fed.).....					
North Adams (Fed.).....				.70 h.	
Pittsfield (Fed.).....					
Salem (Fed.).....					
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....	24.00 w.	.68- .70 h.		.65 h.	10.00 w.
Worcester (Fed., Sta.).....	.60 h.				.30 h.
Michigan:					
Battle Creek (Fed.).....	.60 h.		.75 h.	.60- .70 h.	.30 h.
Bay City (Fed.).....	.72- .75 h.			.45- .70 h.	
Benton Harbor (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Detroit (Fed., Sta.).....	.55 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.55- .65 h.	.30 h.
Escanaba (Fed.).....					
Flint (Fed.).....	.60 h.			.70 h.	
Flint (Sta.).....					.30 h.
Grand Rapids (Fed.).....	.45 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	
Grand Rapids (Sta.).....				.65 h.	.25- .30 h.
Jackson (Fed.).....	.55 h.				2.00 d.
Jackson (Sta.).....	.45- .75 h.	.45- .75 h.	.75 h.	.55- .60 h.	.30- .35 h.
Kalamazoo (Fed.).....			.80 h.	.60- .70 h.	
Kalamazoo (Sta.).....					.25 h.
Lansing (Sta.).....				.50 h.	.30 h.
Marquette (Fed.).....		.50- .60 h.		.60 h.	
Muskegon (Fed.).....				.70 h.	.35 h.
Muskegon (Sta.).....				.70 h.	
Pontiac (Fed.).....	.50 h.			.65 h.	
Port Huron (Fed.).....	.70 h.	.50 h.	.75 h.	.62½ h.	.33 h.
Saginaw (Sta.).....					
Traverse City (Fed.).....					.20 h.

¹And board.²And board and room.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1913—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$90.00 m.	\$60.00 m.	\$0.35 h.		\$50.00 m. 60.00 m.	\$0.40 h.
18.00 w.				50.00 m.	.43 h.
100.00 m.		21.00 w. 18.00 w.		45.00-55.00 m. 60.00 m.	.43½ h.
25.00 w.				45.00 m.	.60 h.
60.00 m.	35.00 m.	.20 h.		40.00-60.00 m.	.40 h.
100.00 m.	10.00-20.00 w.	.40 h.	\$0.35 h.	50.00 m.	.60 h.
		.35 h.			.40 h.
		.35 h.		1 2.00 d.	.45 h.
80.00-125.00 m.	6.00- 8.00 w.	3.00 d.		1.50- 2.50 d.	.40 h.
100.00 m.	1 5.00- 7.00 w.				
.37½ h.		.35 h.			
8.00- 15.00 w.	3.00- 7.00 w.	.35 h.	.35 h.	.20- .25 h.	.40 h.
		.30 h.			
				2.25 d.	.45 h.
				2.75 d.	
14.00 w.	4.00 w.	3.50 d.			
100.00 m.	25.00 m.	18.00 w.	.50 h.	3.00 d.	.40 h.
10.00 w.	7.00 w.	2.50 d.		2.25 d.	
18.00- 25.00 w.	14.00- 18.00 w.	18.00 w.	3.00 d.	30.00- 50.00 m.	.45 h.
1 60.00 m.		12.50 d.		1 50.00 m.	
12.00- 22.00 w.	7.00- 10.00 w.	3.50 d.	4.40 d.	40.00 m.	4.40 d.
		3.00 d.		1 2.00 d.	
16.00 w.	12.00 w.	18.00 w.		45.00 m.	3.00 d.
80.00-100.00 m.		18.00-20.00 w.	.65 h.	30.00- 50.00 m.	.45- .60 h.
100.00-125.00 m.	75.00 m.	.40 h.	.40- .60 h.		
.40 h.	.40 h.	.40 h.	.45 h.	1.00 d.	4.00 d.
		.30 h.	.35 h.	40.00 m.	
				.30 h.	
18.00- 22.00 w.	10.00- 15.00 w.	22.00 w.	.45 h.	40.00- 50.00 m.	.47½ h.
2 12.00 w.	2 12.00 w.				
				2 45.00 m.	
2 80.00 m.		18.00 w.	.45 h.	3.00 d.	
		21.00 w.			
		23.00- 24.00 w.		3.00- 3.50 d.	
16.00- 25.00 w.	10.00- 20.00 w.	18.00- 20.00 w.		3 35.00- 40.00 m.	
17.50 w.				45.00 m.	
		26.00 w.			
110.00 m.	45.00- 60.00 m.	2.50- 4.00 d.		45.00 m.	
				3.00 d.	
18.00 w.	15.00 w.	.45 h.	.55 h.	50.00 m.	.60 h.
			.40 h.		
		3.00 d.		2.50 d.	
75.00 m.	60.00- 75.00 m.	3 7.50 d.		3.00 d.	.45 h.
3.50- 4.00 d.	2.50 d.	4.00 d.		40.00- 45.00 m.	
1 15.00 w.		18.00 w.		2.00 d.	
60.00- 80.00 m.	50.00- 75.00 m.	18.00 w.	.31 h.	40.00- 50.00 m.	.33- .40 h.
80.00 m.		3.50 d.		3.00 d.	
18.00- 20.00 w.	15.00 w.	20.00- 25.00 w.		40.00- 45.00 m.	
		4.00 d.		4 40.00- 55.00 m.	
100.00 m.	30.00 m.	1 50.00 m.			
		.40 h.	.60 h.		
		22.00 w.	.40 h.	2 50.00 m.	
105.00 m.	105.00 m.	3.50- 4.00 d.	.70 h.	3.00 d.	.45 h.
		21.00 w.		40.00 m.	
				4 4.00 d.	

* With team.

† To potato diggers, including board.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
Kansas:					
Achison (Fed.).....			\$0.32½ h.		
Emporia (Fed.).....	\$6.00 w.		.35 h.		\$8.00 w.
Hays (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Hutchinson (Fed.).....	5.00 w.	\$0.75 h.	.35 h.		8.00 w.
Independence (Fed.).....			.40-50 h.		
Kansas City (Fed.).....	7.00 w.	.75 h.	.40 h.		
Parsons (Fed.).....	8.00 w.		.33 h.	\$12.00 w.	
Salina (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Topeka (Fed., Sta.).....	5.00-7.00 w.	.65 h.	.30 h.	15.00 w.	6.50-9.00 w.
Wichita (Fed.).....	8.00-12.00 w.	.75 h.	.43½ h.	15.00-35.00 w.	8.50-20.00 w.
Kentucky:					
Ashland (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Covington (Fed.).....		.70 h.	.40 h.	15.00 w.	
Henderson (Fed.).....		.65 h.	.35 h.		
Lexington (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Louisville (Fed.).....	6.00-8.00 w.	.72 h.	.35-.45 h.	12.00 w.	6.00-8.00 w.
Louisville (Sta.).....	5.00-7.00 w.		.40-.50 h.		
Owensboro (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Paducah (Fed.).....	1.00-1.50 d.	.60 h.	.35 h.	7.50-9.00 w.	3.00-6.00 w.
Louisiana:					
Alexandria (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.30 h.		
Baton Rouge (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.35 h.		
Lake Charles (Fed.).....	15.00 w.	.45 h.	.30 h.		
Monroe (Fed.).....	3.50 w.		.35 h.		
New Orleans (Fed.).....	25.00 m.	.80 h.	.30 h.	17.00 w.	1.25 d.
Shreveport (Fed., Mun.).....	5.00 w.	.75 h.	.35 h.	10.00 w.	7.00 w.
Maine:					
Augusta (Fed.).....	7.00-10.00 w.	.40 h.	.40 h.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.
Bangor (Fed.).....		.70 h.	.50 h.		
Bath (Fed.).....	3.00-8.00 w.	30.75 w.	.40-.50 h.	25.00 w.	.20-.25 h.
Biddalord (Fed., Mun.).....					
Lewiston (Fed.).....	9.00 w.	21.00 w.	3.00 d.	20.00 w.	10.00 w.
Portland (Fed.).....	6.00-9.00 w.	.40-.70 h.	.32-.50 h.		12.00 w.
Maryland:					
Baltimore (Fed.).....	7.00 w.	.70 h.	.40-.46 h.		
Cumberland (Fed.).....	6.00 w.	.60 h.	.40 h.	15.00 w.	8.00 w.
Hagerstown (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Salisbury (Fed.).....			.30 h.		
Massachusetts:					
Boston (Fed., Sta.).....	6.00-9.00 w.	.75 h.	.40-.45 h.	18.00 w.	9.00 w.
Greenfield (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Lawrence (Fed.).....			.36 h.		
New Bedford (Fed.).....			.45 h.		
Newburyport (Fed.).....			4.00 d.		
North Adams (Fed.).....			3.00-3.55 d.		
Pittsfield (Fed.).....			.45 h.		
Salem (Fed.).....			18.00-24.00 w.		
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00-9.00 w.	.60-.65 h.	.35-.50 h.	19.00-22.00 w.	*25.00-33.00 m.
Worcester (Fed., Sta.).....	2 8.00 w.		37½-40 h.	2 60.00 m.	12.00 w.
Michigan:					
Battle Creek (Fed.).....	4.00-6.00 w.	.60-.75 h.	.40-.52½ h.	25.00 w.	12.00 w.
Bay City (Fed.).....	5.00-7.00 w.	.35-.48 h.	.35-.50 h.		
Benton Harbor (Fed.).....	7.00 w.		.40 h.		
Detroit (Fed., Sta.).....	12.00 w.	.71 h.	.45-.60 h.	24.00 w.	18.00-21.00 w.
Escanaba (Fed.).....			1 45.00 m.		
Flint (Fed.).....			.35-37½ h.		
Flint (Sta.).....			.40 h.		
Grand Rapids (Fed.).....	7.00-10.00 w.	.50 h.	.37½ h.	20.00 w.	
Grand Rapids (Sta.).....	8.00 w.		.35-.40 h.		2.25 d.
Jackson (Fed.).....	18.00 w.		.40 h.		
Jackson (Sta.).....	5.00-7.00 w.	.50-.55 h.	.40-.50 h.	18.00-25.00 w.	9.00 w.
Kalamazoo (Fed.).....		.50-.75 h.	.35-.40 h.		
Kalamazoo (Sta.).....	6.00-7.00 w.		3.00-3.50 d.	18.00 w.	14.00 w.
Lansing (Sta.).....	2 7.00 w.		.40 h.		
Marquette (Fed.).....			4.00 d.		
Muskegon (Fed.).....		.40 h.	4.50-6.00 d.		
Muskegon (Sta.).....			.50 h.		
Pontiac (Fed.).....	10.00 w.		.40 h.		
Fort Huron (Fed.).....	7.00 w.	.50-.70 h.	.40-.45 h.		.25 h.
Saginaw (Sta.).....			3.75 d.		
Traverse City (Fed.).....			3.00 d.		

1 And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$0. 68½ h.	\$0. 65½ h.		\$0. 75 h.	\$0. 75 h.	\$6. 00-9. 00 w.
. 68 h.		\$0. 60 h.	. 75 h.	. 62½ h.	10. 00 w.
. 75 h.		. 55 h.		. 87½ h.	
. 75 h.		. 75 h.	1. 00 h.	1. 00 h.	
. 75 h.	6. 60 d.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.		
. 50 h.	. 55 h.	. 55 h.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.	6. 00-15. 00 w.
. 75 h.	. 72 h.	. 53 h.	. 75 h.	. 62½ h.	26. 00 m.
				. 72½ h.	
. 68 h.		. 60 h.	. 70 h.	. 72 h.	
. 68 h.	. 58 h.	. 50 h.	. 70 h.	. 75 h.	
				. 75 h.	
. 68-. 75 h.	. 60 h.	. 45-. 50 h.	. 70 h.	. 72 h.	6. 00-10. 00 w.
					5. 00-10. 00 w.
. 72 h.				. 72 h.	
. 68 h.	. 60 h.	. 50 h.	. 70 h.	. 72 h.	5. 00-8. 00 w.
. 67½ h.		. 60 h.	. 60 h.	. 75 h.	
. 75 h.					
. 82½ h.		. 75 h.			
				1. 00 h.	15. 00 w.
. 72 h.	5. 50 d.	. 50 h.	. 50 h.	. 75 h.	10. 00 w.
. 75 h.	. 75 h.	. 75 h.	1. 00 h.	. 75 h.	10. 00 w.
. 68 h.	5. 00 d.	. 50 h.	. 60 h.	. 70 h.	10. 00-11. 00 w.
. 72½ h.		. 70 h.	. 70 h.	. 70 h.	
. 62½-. 72½ h.	. 72½ h.	. 60 h.	. 80 h.	. 70 h.	6. 00-10. 00
4. 00 d.					
21. 00 w.	5. 50 d.	. 50 h.	. 70 h.	. 65 h.	15. 00 w
. 50-. 72 h.	5. 00 d.	. 50-. 65 h.			
. 72-. 80 h.	. 60-. 72½ h.	. 60-. 74 h.	. 75 h.	. 80 h.	12. 00 w.
. 68 h.	. 65 h.	4. 50 d.	. 80 h.	. 80 h.	10. 00 w.
. 68½ h.	. 65 h.				10. 00 w.
. 50-. 65 h.	. 72½ h.	5. 50 d.	. 67 h.	6. 75 d.	8. 00-12. 00 w
. 45 h.	. 50 h.				
. 67 h.		24. 50 w.			
. 45-. 60 h.					15. 00 w.
4. 50 d.					
. 55 h.					
. 76 h.		. 65 h.			
. 50-. 88 h.					8. 50 w
. 60-. 70 h.	5. 00 d.	. 50 h.		30. 00 h.	12. 00 w.
		. 35 h.			12. 00 w.
. 40-. 60 h.	6. 00-8. 00 d.	. 75 h.	. 80 h.	. 81½ h.	
. 60-. 73½ h.	. 45-. 72 h.	. 45-. 50 h.		. 35-. 60 h.	
. 50 h.	. 57½ h.			. 81½ h.	
. 68 h.	. 60 h.	4. 50 d.	. 80 h.	. 65 h.	15. 00-21. 00 w.
. 47½-. 55 h.	. 70 h.			. 50 h.	
. 55 h.	4. 30 d.	. 55 h.	. 70 h.		7. 00 w.
	. 50-. 60 h.			5. 00 d.	2. 75-3. 00 d.
. 40 h.					
. 40-. 75 h.	. 45-. 75 h.	. 55 h.	. 50-. 60 h.	. 60-. 75 h.	6. 00-12. 00 w.
. 30-. 60 h.	5. 00 d.			. 81 h.	
					10. 00-12. 00 w.
. 55 h.	5. 60 d.	. 50 h.		. 50 h.	
4. 50-6. 00 d.	. 35-. 50 h.				
. 60 h.					
. 65 h.	. 60 h.	. 60 h.		. 80 h.	
. 65 h.	. 50 h.	. 45 h.	. 75 h.	. 50 h.	15. 00 w.

² And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
Kansas:					
Atchison (Fed.).....					\$12.50 w.
Emporia (Fed.).....	\$10.00 w.		\$10.00 w.		60.00 m.
Hays (Fed.).....					
Hutchinson (Fed.).....					
Independence (Fed.).....					
Kansas City (Fed.).....				\$125.00 m.	90.00 m.
Parsons (Fed.).....					
Salina (Fed.).....	10.00 w.			80.00-100.00 m.	75.00-90.00 m.
Topeka (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00-3.00 d.	\$6.00-20.00 w.		100.00 m.	75.00-125.00 m.
Wichita (Fed.).....					
Kentucky:					
Ashland (Fed.).....					
Covington (Fed.).....					
Henderson (Fed.).....					
Lexington (Fed.).....					
Louisville (Fed.).....	10.00-12.00 w.		8.00-12.00 w.	100.00-150.00 m.	50.00-125.00 m.
Louisville (Sta.).....					10.00-12.00 w.
Owensboro (Fed.).....					
Paducah (Fed.).....	5.00-8.00 w.		4.00-6.00 w.	40.00-60.00 m.	20.00-40.00 m.
Louisiana:					
Alexandria (Fed.).....				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Baton Rouge (Fed.).....					
Lake Charles (Fed.).....					
Monroe (Fed.).....				75.00 m.	25.00 w.
New Orleans (Fed.).....	3.50 d.	21.00 w.	1.50 d.	100.00 m.	80.00 m.
Shreveport (Fed., Mun.).....	6.00 w.		6.00 w.	100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Maine:					
Augusta (Fed.).....	10.00-11.00 w.		10.00-11.00 w.	15.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Bangor (Fed.).....					
Bath (Fed.).....	2.00 d.	.35-.42 h.	.15-.22 h.	20.00-30.00 w.	10.00-25.00 w.
Biddeford (Fed., Mun.).....					
Lewiston (Fed.).....	18.00 w.		18.00 w.	15.00 w.	15.00 w.
Portland (Fed.).....			7.50-18.00 w.		900.00 y.
Maryland:					
Baltimore (Fed.).....				90.00-125.00 m.	1,320.00 m.
Cumberland (Fed.).....	15.00 w.	25.00 w.	20.00 w.	90.00 m.	80.00 m.
Hagerstown (Fed.).....				80.00 m.	80.00 m.
Salisbury (Fed.).....					10.00 w.
Massachusetts:					
Boston (Fed., Sta.).....	10.00 w.		10.00-12.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.	9.00-18.00 w.
Greenfield (Fed.).....					
Lawrence (Fed.).....					
New Bedford (Fed.).....					15.00-17.00 w.
Newburyport (Fed.).....		.35 h.	.40 h.		
North Adams (Fed.).....					
Pittsfield (Fed.).....					
Salem (Fed.).....				12.00-24.00 w.	12.00-24.00 w.
Springfield (Fed., Sta.).....				24.00 w.	10.00-14.00 w.
Worcester (Fed., Sta.).....					
Michigan:					
Battle Creek (Fed.).....					60.00-80.00 m.
Bay City (Fed.).....					15.00 w.
Benton Harbor (Fed.).....		9.00 w.	9.00 w.		15.00 w.
Detroit (Fed., Sta.).....	2.50 d.		2.50 d.	65.00-95.00 m.	55.00 80.00 m.
Escanaba (Fed.).....					
Flint (Fed.).....					
Flint (Sta.).....					
Grand Rapids (Fed.).....	2.50 d.		12.00 w.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.
Grand Rapids (Sta.).....					
Jackson (Fed.).....					18.00 w.
Jackson (Sta.).....	8.00-15.00 w.		8.00-15.00 w.	8.00-20.00 w.	8.00-20.00 w.
Kalamazoo (Fed.).....			.20-.30 h.		15.00 18.00 w.
Kalamazoo (Sta.).....					15.00 w.
Lansing (Sta.).....					
Marquette (Fed.).....					* 65.00 m.
Muskegon (Fed.).....			2.50-3.00 d.		
Muskegon (Sta.).....					
Pontiac (Fed.).....				100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Port Huron (Fed.).....			.25 h.		15.00-25.00 w.
Saginaw (Sta.).....					
Traverse City (Fed.).....					

¹ And board.

And maintenance.

* Piecework.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1913—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
	\$7.50 w. 40.00 m.	\$10.00 w.	\$8.00 w.	\$0.30 h. .35 h.	\$0.25 h. .25 h.
			7.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
\$1.00 h. .80 h.	8.00 w.	12.00 w.	8.00 w.	.40 h. .30 h.	2.10 d.
.80 h.	6.00 w. 9.00-15.50 w.	12.00 w. 20.00 w.	6.00-8.00 w.	.35 h. .40 h.	.25 h. .35 h.
.70 h. .87½ h.		2.00 d.		.50 h.	
.75 h.	6.00-7.00 w.	75.00 m.	6.00-12.00 w.	2.50-3.50 d.	6.00-9.00 w.
.70 h.	3.00-6.00 w.	5.00-8.00 w.	4.00-6.00 w.	.20-.35 h.	.10-.20 h.
.85 h.		2.00 d.		.30 h.	
				3.00 d.	
.72 h. .75 h.	15.00 w. 7.00 w.	18.00 w. 17.00 w.	40.00 m. 16.00 w.	.40 h. .53 h.	1.50 d.
.72½ h. .72½ h.	8.00-14.00 w. 7.00-13.00 w.	10.00 w. 8.00-12.00 w.	5.00 w. 4.00-7.00 w.	.50 h. .30-.40 h.	.30 h. .25-.30 h.
	12.00 w.	12.00 w.	110.00 w. 9.00 w.	3.00 d. 3.50 d. .32-.40 h.	2.00 d.
.87½ h. .87½ h.	15.00 w. 10.00 w.	175.00 m. 7.00 w.	150.00 m. 15.00 w.		12.00 w.
.72 h.	12.00-15.00 w.	115.00 w. 10.00 w.	8.00-12.00 w.	.25 h. .40 h.	.25 h.
				19.00 w. 17.20 w. .35 h.	14.00 w.
				.45 h.	
.70 h.	30.00 m.		25.00 m. 15.00 w.	.35-.40 h. .40 h.	.25 h. .30 h.
1.00 h.		75.00-80.00 m.	7.00-8.00 w. 9.00 w.		.30 h. .35 h.
.80 h.		12.00 w.	10.00 w.	.45 h.	.30 h.
.75 h.	14.00 w.	12.00 w.	17.00 w. 19.00 w.	.40 h. .35 h. .40-.50 h.	.30 h. .25 h.
6.00-7.00 d.	8.00-10.00 w. 9.00 w.	9.00 w. 15.00-18.00 w.	7.00-8.00 w. 12.00 w. 110.00 w.	.40-.50 h. .40 h. .35 h. .40 h.	.30-.35 h. .25 h. .30 h.
				.40 h.	.35 h.
.50 h.				.40 h. .40 h.	.30 h. .30 h.
				.30 h.	

⁴ And board and room.

⁵ And car fare.

⁶ Inexperience 1.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
Minnesota:					
Albert Lea (Fed.).....				\$0.50 h.	
Bemidji (Fed.).....	\$100.00 m.		\$0.90 h.	.60 h.	\$0.35 h.
Duluth (Fed., Sta.).....	.80 h.	\$0.68 h.	.85 h.	.62 h.	.30 h.
Mankato (Fed., Mun.).....			.81 h.	.70 h.	
Minneapolis (Fed., Sta.).....					
Pipestone (Fed., Co.).....			.70 h.	.70 h.	
St. Paul (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.65 h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	.62 h.	40.00 m.
Mississippi:					
Greenville (Fed.).....				.55 h.	
Gulfport (Fed.).....	.50 h.				
Hattiesburg (Fed.).....				4.80 d.	
Holly Springs (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Jackson (Fed.).....	.50 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	
Meridian (Fed.).....	.60 h.	.75 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	20.00 m.
Natchez (Fed.).....				.60 h.	1.25 d.
Pascagoula (Fed.).....				.70 h.	
Vicksburg (Fed.).....			.80 h.	.55 h.	
West Point (Fed.).....			.70 h.	.55 h.	
Missouri:					
Cape Girardeau (Fed.).....				.55 h.	
Hannibal (Fed., Sta.).....	4.00 d.	6.00 d.	7.00 d.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Joplin (Fed.).....			.87½ h.	.60 h.	.65 h.
Sedalia (Fed.).....	.60-.75 h.		.87½ h.	.55-.70 h.	.70 h.
Springfield (Fed.).....	.50 h.	.68 h.	.87 h.	.75 h.	12.00 w.
Montana:					
Anaconda (Fed.).....	6.50 d.	6.50 d.	8.00 d.	6.50-8.00 d.	.35 h.
Billings (Fed.).....	6.09 d.			7.00 d.	
Bozeman (Fed.).....					
Butte (Mun.).....	.68 h.	.68 h.		6.60 d.	.35 h.
Glasgow (Fed.).....					.50 h.
Great Falls (Fed.).....	.75 h.	.75 h.	1.00 h.	.75 h.	.35 h.
Havre (Fed.).....	6.00 d.	.68 h.	8.00 d.	6.60 d.	.40-.50 h.
Helena (Fed.).....	6.00 d.	5.50 d.	8.00 d.	6.00 d.	3.00 d.
Kalispell (Fed., Sta.).....				6.00 d.	
Lewistown (Fed.).....	6.00 d.			6.50 d.	.35 h.
Livingston (Fed.).....	6.00 d.	.68½ h.	1.00 h.	6.00 d.	.35 h.
Miles City (Fed.).....				6.00 d.	
Missoula (Fed.).....				6.00 d.	3.00 d.
Roundup (Fed.).....	6.60 d.				
Nebraska:					
Hastings (Fed.).....					.30 h.
Lincoln (Fed., Sta.).....	.50 h.	.60 h.	.87½ h.	.70 h.	.40 h.
Omaha (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....	.68 h.	.70 h.	.87½ h.	.70 h.	.40 h.
Nevada:					
Elko (Fed.).....	4.50 d.	.57 h.	6.50 d.	5.50 d.	
Reno (Fed.).....				6.00 d.	.35 h.
New Hampshire:					
Berlin (Fed.).....				.54½ h.	
Dover (Fed.).....				.70 h.	
Franklin (Fed.).....	.72½ h.		.80 h.	.60 h.	
Keene (Fed.).....				3.50-6.50 d.	
Manchester (Fed.).....	4.00 d.		.75 h.	.60 h.	13.00 w.
Nashua (Fed.).....				.70 h.	
Plymouth (Fed.).....	3.50 d.			.70 h.	
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				.70 h.	2.00 d.
Camden (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.70-.80 h.	.70-.80 h.	.80 h.	.62½-.72½ h.	2.00 d.
Hoboken (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Jersey City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.45-.65 h.			.46-.70 h.	
Newark (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.45-.50 h.		.45-.50 h.	.61½-.70 h.	2.00 d.
Orange (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				5.50 d.	2.00 d.
Paterson (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	24.00 w.	.75 h.	.70 h.	.70 h.	2.10 d.
Perth Amboy (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.75 h.	.72½ h.	.75 h.	.79 h.	.30 h.
Trenton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.68 h.	.60 h.	.80 h.	.72 h.	2.10-2.80 d.

¹ On cook cars.

² And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$100.00 m. 110.00 m.	\$50.00 m. 50.00 m.	\$75.00 m. 60.00 m. 3.50 d.	\$4.00 d.	\$60.00 m. 60.00 m. 60.00 m. 50.00 m. 65.00-70.00 m. 40-50 h. 70.00 m.	\$5.00 d. .56 h.
18.00-25.00 w.	50.00 m.	4.00 d. .45 h. 4.00 d.	.38 h.		
6.00 w. 80.00 m. 50.00 m.	4.00 w. 2.50-5.00 w.	3.00 d.		30.00 m. 1.25 d.	.30 h. .45 h.
75.00 m. 25.00 w.		2.00-3.00 d.		2.00 d.	
80.00 m.		.35 h.		40.00 m.	.30 h. .45 h. .40 h. .40 h.
80.00 m.	60.00 m.	3.50 d.	.40 h.	2.00 d.	
35.00 w. 100.00 m. 18.00 d. 70.00-150.00 m. 22.00 w. 5.00 d. 90.00-100.00 m. 4.00 d.	27.00 w. 75.00 m. 30.00-40.00 m. 21.00 m. 65.00 m. 3.50 d. 60.00-75.00 m. 3.00 d.	4.50 d. 75.00 m. 5.00 d. 21.00 m. 85.00 m. 4.50 d. 4.00 d. 105.00 m.		3.50-4.00 d. 75.00 m. 75.00-85.00 m. 3.50 d. 60.00 m. 4.50 d. 50.00-65.00 m. 3.50 d. 50.00-60.00 m. 4.00 d. 75.00 m.	6.00 d. 5.00 d. 5.00 d. 5.00 d.
28.00 w. 25.00 w.	45.00 m.	65.00 m. 125.00 m.		4.00 d. 75.00 m.	5.50 d.
125.00 m.	60.00 m. 30.00 m.	90.00 m. 115.00 m.		65.00 m. 4.00 d.	
25.00 w.	12.00 w.	18.00 w. 18.00 w.		50.00 m. 60.00 m.	.50 h.
30.00 w.	20.00 w.	22.00 w.		65.00 m.	.50 h.
4.50 d. 85.00 m.	75.00 m. 50.00 m.	100.00 m. 4.50 d.		60.00 m. 3.00 d.	4.00 d.
	8.00 w. 65.00 m.	21.50 w. 3.50 d.		40.00 m.	
15.00 w.	12.00 w.	3.00 d. 3.00 d. 18.00 w.		50.00 m. 2.00 d.	5.00 d.
1.00 d.					
40.00-60.00 m.	10.00 w.	18.00 w.			
90.00 m.	8.00 w.	90.00 m.	.45 h. .65 h.	30.00-60.00 m.	.62½ h.
	10.00-14.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.	.42 h.		
16.00-25.00 w.	10.00-14.00 w.	18.00-22.00 w.			
20.00 w.	40.00 m.	21.00 w.		40.00 m.	
60.00 m.	40.00 m.	21.00 w.	.50 h.	45.00 m.	.65 h.
80.00 m.	40.00 m.	22.00 w.	.50 h.	40.00 m.	.50 h.
75.00-100.00 m.	40.00-80.00 m.	.40 h.	.50 h.	35.00-50.00 m.	.50 h.

* And board and room.

† \$1.00 h. overtime.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
Minnesota:					
Albert Lea (Fed.).....	\$6.00 w.		\$0.40 h.	\$20.00 w.	
Bemidji (Fed.).....	8.00 w.		55.00 m.		
Duluth (Fed., Sta.).....	30.00 m.		4.00 d.		\$9.00 w.
Mankato (Fed., Mun.).....		\$0.75 h.	.40-.45 h.		
Minneapolis (Fed., Sta.).....			.40-.45 h.		
Pipestone (Fed., Co.).....			.45 h.		
St. Paul (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	30.00 m.	.55 h.	.40 h.	16.00-25.00 w.	10.00 w.
Mississippi:					
Greenville (Fed.).....			2.50 d.		
Gulfport (Fed.).....					
Hattiesburg (Fed.).....					
Holly Springs (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Jackson (Fed.).....		.60 h.	2.50 d.	20.00 w.	
Meridian (Fed.).....	30.00 m.	.75 h.	.35 h.		9.00 w.
Natchez (Fed.).....	2.50-4.00 w.		.25-.35 h.		
Pascagoula (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Vicksburg (Fed.).....			2.00-3.85 d.		
West Point (Fed.).....			2.75 d.		
Missouri:					
Cape Girardeau (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Hannibal (Fed., Sta.).....		80.00 m.	.35 h.		
Joplin (Fed.).....		.70-.75 h.	.30-.45 h.		
Sedalia (Fed.).....			.35-.40 h.		
Springfield (Fed.).....	7.00 w.	.75 h.	.35 h.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.
Montana:					
Anaconda (Fed.).....	35.00-60.00 m.	6.50 d.	4.50 d.	25.00 w.	15.00 w.
Billings (Fed.).....	40.00 m.		.50 h.	3.50 d.	40.00 m.
Bozeman (Fed.).....			4.50 d.		
Butte (Mun.).....	35.00-40.00 m.		3.00-5.00 d.		
Glasgow (Fed.).....	30.00 m.		.50 h.		
Great Falls (Fed.).....	10.00 w.	.75 h.	4.50 d.	125.00 m.	80.00 m.
Havre (Fed.).....	25.00-35.00 m.	1.00 h.	.50 h.	22.00-35.00 w.	12.00-25.00 w.
Helena (Fed.).....	35.00-50.00 m.	5.25 d.	4.00 d.	24.00 w.	19.00 w.
Kalispell (Fed., Sta.).....	30.00 m.		3.50 d.		
Lewistown (Fed.).....	35.00 m.		.50 h.		
Livingston (Fed.).....	30.00 m.	8.00 d.	5.00 d.	30.00 w.	25.00 w.
Miles City (Fed.).....	30.00 m.		.50 h.		
Missoula (Fed.).....	40.00 m.		4.00 d.		
Roundup (Fed.).....	30.00 m.		5.00 d.		
Nebraska:					
Hastings (Fed.).....	6.00 w.				
Lincoln (Fed., Sta.).....	7.00 w.	.80 h.	.40 h.	18.00 w.	12.00 w.
Omaha (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....	10.00 w.	.80 h.	.45 w.	22.00 w.	15.00 w.
Nevada:					
Elko (Fed.).....	12.00 w.		3.50 d.		
Reno (Fed.).....	35.00 m.		3.50 d.		
New Hampshire:					
Berlin (Fed.).....			.42 h.		
Dover (Fed.).....	15.00 w.		.50 h.		
Franklin (Fed.).....	15.00 w.		.40 h.	21.00 w.	
Keene (Fed.).....			3.00-4.00 d.		
Manchester (Fed.).....	5.00 w.		4.25 d.	18.00 w.	16.00 w.
Nashua (Fed.).....			.40-.50 h.		2.50-3.00 d.
Plymouth (Fed.).....			.45 h.		
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	8.00 w.		.40 h.		7.00 w.
Camden (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....		.58-.75 h.	.40-.50 h.		2.00 d.
Hoboken (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Jersey City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			.40-.45 h.		
Newark (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			.40-.45 h.		
Orange (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	35.00 m.		.45 h.		16.00 w.
Paterson (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	35.00 m.	.65 h.	.42 h.	17.00 w.	15.00 w.
Perth Amboy (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	20.00-40.00 m.	.75 h.	.38-.55 h.		
Trenton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	2.00 d.	.75 h.	.50 h.	15.00-40.00 w.	6.00-18.00 w.

¹And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
	\$0.50 h.				
\$0.68 h.		\$0.70 h.	\$0.70 h.	\$0.80 h.	\$15.00 w.
				.75 h.	
		.60 h.			
.65 h.	.60 h.	.60 h.	.85 h.	.75 h.	10.00 w.
				.60 h.	
.75 h.	.70 h.	.50 h.	.75 h.	.80 h.	6.00-20.00 w.
.75 h.		.55 h.		.87½ h.	40.00 m.
		3.50 d.		.50	8.00-20.00 w.
.55 h.					
.60- .70 h.	7.00- 8.00 d.	.60 h.	.75 h.		
			.60 h.	.90 h.	10.00 w.
.60- .65 h.			.75 h.		
.68 h.	5.50 d.	.65 h.	.75 h.	.65- .80 h.	50.00 m.
			.75 h.	.75 h.	
c.50 d.	6.50- 7.00 d.	6.50- 7.00 d.	8.00 d.	8.00 d.	75.00 m.
.68 h.					
5.77½ d.	5.77½ d.			5.77½ d.	
				1.00 h.	75.00 m.
.75 h.	.75 h.	5.50 d.	1.00 h.	1.00 h.	75.00 m.
.68 h.		8.00 d.	8.00 d.	8.00 d.	65.00-125.00 m.
6.50 d.	7.00 d.	6.00 d.	6.00 d.	8.00 d.	60.00 m.
		6.00 d.			
.68 h.		5.50- 6.00 d.	1.00 h.	8.00 d.	12.00 w.
					50.00 m.
6.00 d.					
		.40 h.			8.00 w.
.60 h.	.55 h.	.70 h.	.87½ h.	1.00 h.	10.00 w.
.70 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.80 h.	.87½ h.	15.00 w.
.75 h.		5.20 d.	6.50 d.	5.00 d.	12.00 w.
		.60 h.		.60 h.	
6.00 d.					
.45 h.	5.00 d.	4.00 d.	.70 h.	.90 h.	8.00 w.
.60- .75 h.					
.72 h.		.60 h.			
			.70 h.	.75 h.	10.00 w.
.65- .72½ h.	.62½ .65 h.	.60 h.	.70 h.	.75 h.	10.00 w.
.45- .80 h.		.60- .65 h.		.50- .65 h.	
.35- .80 h.		.50- .65 h.		.50- .75 h.	6.00 w.
.70 h.				.75 h.	
.75 h.	.75 h.	.50 h.	.45 h.	.75 h.	12.00 w.
.65- .75 h.		.62½ h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	9.00-30.00 w.
.72- .90 h.	.75 h.	.55 h.	.80 h.	.75 h.	2.00- 3.00 d.

² And found.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
Minnesota:					
Albert Lea (Fed.).....					\$60.00 m.
Bemidji (Fed.).....				\$100.00 m.	80.00 m.
Duluth (Fed., Sta.).....					40.00-75.00 m.
Mankato (Fed., Mun.).....					
Minneapolis (Fed., Sta.).....					
Pipstone (Fed., Co.).....				125.00 m.	75.00 m.
St. Paul (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	\$12.00 w.	\$18.00-22.00 w.	\$12.00 w.	75.00-100.00 m.	65.00-95.00 m.
Mississippi:					
Greenville (Fed.).....					
Gulfport (Fed.).....					
Hattiesburg (Fed.).....					
Holly Springs (Fed.).....					
Jackson (Fed.).....	2.00 d.				60.00-80.00 m.
Meridian (Fed.).....				100.00-125.00 m.	40.00-100.00 m.
Natchez (Fed.).....	1.25-2.00 d.				10.00-20.00 w.
Pascagoula (Fed.).....					
Vicksburg (Fed.).....					60.00-105.00 m.
West Point (Fed.).....				75.00 m.	
Missouri:					
Cape Girardeau (Fed.).....					
Hannibal (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.				10.00-20.00 w.
Joplin (Fed.).....					
Sedalia (Fed.).....					
Springfield (Fed.).....				100.00 m.	85.00 m.
Montana:					
Anaconda (Fed.).....	2.00 d.			125.00-175.00 m.	90.00-150.00 m.
Billings (Fed.).....					100.00 m.
Bozeman (Fed.).....					
Butte (Mun.).....					125.00 m.
Glasgow (Fed.).....				125.00 m.	85.00 m.
Great Falls (Fed.).....	75.00 m.			125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Havre (Fed.).....	² 3.00 d.			100.00-125.00 m.	50.00-120.00 m.
Helena (Fed.).....	3.00 d.		3.00-3.50 d. ¹	125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Kalispell (Fed., Sta.).....					
Lewistown (Fed.).....					20.00 w.
Livingston (Fed.).....	2.50-3.00 d.			100.00-110.00 m.	75.00 m.
Miles City (Fed.).....					
Missoula (Fed.).....					85.00 m.
Roundup (Fed.).....				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Nebraska:					
Hastings (Fed.).....					15.00 w.
Lincoln (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.	8.00 w.	8.00 w.	85.00 m.	75.00 m.
Omaha (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.).....	12.00 w.	18.00 w.	12.00 w.	90.00 m.	75.00 m.
Nevada:					
Elko (Fed.).....	3.50 d.			100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Reno (Fed.).....				120.00 m.	
New Hampshire:					
Berlin (Fed.).....					
Dover (Fed.).....					13.00 w.
Franklin (Fed.).....					65.00 m.
Keene (Fed.).....					
Manchester (Fed.).....				15.00 w.	12.00 w.
Nashua (Fed.).....					
Plymouth (Fed.).....					
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				25.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.
Camden (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			10.00-18.00 w.		20.00 w.
Hoboken (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Jersey City (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				15.00-25.00 w.	40.00-125.00 m.
Newark (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				15.00-25.00 w.	40.00-90.00 m.
Orange (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				35.00 w.	18.00 w.
Paterson (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	16.00 w.	24.00 w.	19.00 w.	25.00 w.	20.00 w.
Perth Amboy (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			4.00-14.00 w.		75.00-110.00 m.
Trenton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	8.00 w.		9.00-35.00 w.	75.00-125.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.

¹ And board.² And meals.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
			\$7.00 w.	\$0.30 h. 55.00 m. .45 h.	
	\$9.00 w.	\$9.00 w.	9.00 w.		\$0.30 h.
				.45-.50 h. .35 h. .45 h.	.30-.35 h.
\$0.70 h.	10.00 w.	15.00-20.00 w.	10.00 w.		
				2.50 d.	1.50 d.
				3.00 d.	
			50.00 m. 10.00 w.	¹ 6.00 w. 2.50 d.	
			10.00 w.	10.00 w.	6.00 w.
			50.00 m.	20.00-40.00 m.	
.75 h. .80 h.	5.00-10.00 w.			.30 h. .53 h.	.30 h.
.80 h.	50.00 m.	10.00 w.	7.00 w.	.25 h.	1.00 d.
6.50-7.00 d.		21.00 w.	14.00 w. 40.00 m.	.50 h.	.25 h.
			16.00 w. 16.00 w. 16.50 w.	5.00 d. .50 h. .50 h.	.35 h. .50 h. .35 h.
1.00 h.	75.00 m. 65.00-75.00 m.	16.50 w. ² 3.00-4.00 d.	² 60.00 m. 3.00 d.	.50 h. 3.00 d.	.40 h. 2.00-3.00 d.
7.00 d.		4.00 d.		3.00 d.	2.00 d.
		21.00 w.	15.00 w.	.50 h.	.35 h.
	50.00-85.00 m.	10.00-15.00 w.	10.00-12.00 w.	4.50 d.	3.00 d.
		75.00 m.	50.00 m.	.50 h.	.35 h.
				4.00 d.	
.72½ h.	35.00 m.	10.00 w.	10.00 w.	.35 h. .40 h.	.35 h.
.75 h.	60.00 m.	15.00 w.	12.00 w.	.40 h.	.35 h.
	50.00 m.	3.00 d.	2.00 d. 35.00 m.	.50 h.	
			¹ 7.00 w.		
	² 5.00 w.			3.00 d. 3.00-3.50 d.	
	13.00 w.		6.00 w.	.26-.35 h. 3.00 d.	
	50.00 m.	40.00 m.	30.00-50.00 m.		
.80 h.			10.00 w.	4.00 d.	
					2.00 d.
.52-.58 h.		⁴ 14.00-30.00 m.	25.00-70.00 m.	.35-.40 h.	.25 h.
.60 h.			35.00 m.	.40 h.	.25 h.
.80 h.	18.00 w.	8.00 w.	7.00 w.	.35 h.	.25 h.
.80 h.	8.00-15.00 w.		50.00 m.	.40-.55 h.	.30 h.
.80 h.	9.00-15.00 w.	¹ 40.00-60.00 m.	¹ 36.00-50.00 m.	3.50-4.00 d.	2.12 d.

¹ While learning.

⁴ And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque (Fed.).....				\$0.60 h.	
Deming (Fed.).....				.60-.75 h.	
Raton (Fed.).....				.60-.75 h.	
Roswell (Fed.).....	\$0.75 h.	\$0.60 h.		.60 h.	\$0.35 h.
Santa Fe (Fed., Sta.).....	4.00 d.			6.00 d.	
New York:					
Amsterdam (Fed.).....					
Auburn (Fed.).....	.57 h.			.45 h.	
Binghamton (Fed.).....				.70 h.	.25 h.
Cortland (Fed.).....					
Elmira (Fed., Sta.).....				.70 h.	1.50-2.00 d.
Glens Falls (Fed.).....				.53 h.	
Gloversville (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Ithaca (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Jamestown (Fed.).....	.40 h.			.60 h.	2.00 d.
Kingston (Fed., Sta.).....					2.00 d.
Newburgh (Fed., Sta.).....		7.70 d.		.70 h.	.45 h.
Niagara Falls (Fed.).....				.45-.51 h.	.25-.30 h.
North Tonawanda (Fed.).....	.60 h.	.70 h.		.65 h.	2.00 d.
Olean (Fed.).....					
Oneonta (Fed.).....		.68 h.	\$0.87½ h.	.68 h.	2.00 d.
Oswego (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Poughkeepsie (Fed.).....			.75 h.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Rome (Fed.).....				.55-.65 h.	45.00 m.
Schenectady (Fed.).....	.68 h.	.65 h.	.87½ h.	.68 h.	.25 h.
Troy (Fed.).....	.65 h.	.57 h.	.75 h.	.70 h.	12.00 w.
Utica (Fed.).....	.45-.60 h.	.57½ h.	.75 h.	.65 h.	2.00 d.
Watertown (Fed.).....	.55 h.		.70 h.	.65 h.	1.50-2.00 d.
Yonkers (Fed.).....				.65 h.	.30 h.
North Carolina:					
Asheville (Fed.).....				.55 h.	
Charlotte (Fed.).....	.75 h.		.88½ h.	.60 h.	
Elizabeth City (Fed.).....	.75 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	.65 h.	
Newbern (Fed.).....				.55 h.	
Raleigh (Fed.).....	.60 h.	.73 h.	.65 h.	.60 h.	.30 h.
Wilmington (Fed.).....	.87½ h.	.70 h.		.65 h.	1.50 d.
Winston-Salem (Fed., Mun.).....				.60 h.	
North Dakota:					
Bismarck (Fed.).....				.75 h.	
Devils Lake (Fed.).....				.75 h.	
Dickinson (Fed.).....				.65 h.	
Fargo (Fed.).....				.75 h.	.30 h.
Grand Forks (Fed.).....				.60 h.	
Jamestown (Fed.).....				.75 h.	
Minot (Fed.).....	.45 h.	.68 h.	.60 h.	.53 h.	.40 h.
Oakes (Fed.).....				.75 h.	
Ohio:					
Air Nitrates (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.60 h.	.65 h.	.82½ h.	.68½ h.	.25 h.
Akron (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.60 h.	.65 h.	.87½ h.	.80 h.	.30 h.
Ancor (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.50 h.		.90 h.	.65 h.	
Barberton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	1.00 h.	.60 h.		.70 h.	
Canton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.55-.65 h.	.55 h.	.85 h.	.60-.75 h.	.25 h.
Chillicothe (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				.60 h.	
Cincinnati (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.62½ h.	.62½ h.	.90 h.	.65 h.	1.75 d.
Cleveland (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.55-.65 h.	.55-.65 h.	.90 h.	.60-.85 h.	2.35 d.
Columbus (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.50-.62½ h.		.87½-.90 h.	.65-.70 h.	1.75-2.00 d.
Coshocton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				.60 h.	
Dayton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.50 h.	.60 h.	.85 h.	.70 h.	2.10 d.
Findlay (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....		.55 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	1.75-2.00 d.
Hamilton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.45 h.			.65 h.	1.50 d.
Lima (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.68 h.	.60 h.	.80 h.	.55 h.	.30 h.
Lorain (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				.70 h.	
Mansfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.60 h.	.60 h.	.70 h.	.65 h.	1.50 d.
Marietta (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				.50 h.	

¹ And board and room.² And board.³ With house.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$100.00 m. 100.00 m.	\$75.00 m. 50.00 m.	\$60.00 m. 4.00 d.		\$2.00-3.00 d. 2.00 d. 3.00 d.	
25.00-75.00 m. 2.50 d.	25.00-60.00 m.			2.00-3.00 d. 1.75 d.	
	¹ 6.00-8.00 w. 60.00 m.	18.00 w. 3.00 d.		45.00 m. 3.00 d. 70.00 m.	
	7.00 w. 5.00-10.00 w.			² 50.00 m.	\$0.40 h.
	12.00 w. 25.00-60.00 m.	18.00 w.	\$3.50 d.	50.00 m. 30.00-50.00 m.	
	15.00 w.	21.00 w.			
¹ 30.00 m.	¹ 30.00 m.	18.00 w.		40.00 m. 40.00-50.00 m.	
75.00 m.	30.00 m.	.33 h.	.45 h.	35.00-60.00 m.	.45 h.
¹ 16.00 w.	10.00 w.	18.00-20.00 w.		35.00 m.	
	10.00 w.	.55 h.		³ 45.00 m.	.60 h.
100.00 m.	40.00-60.00 m.	.40 h.	.36-.43 h.	40.00-45.00 m.	.55 h.
50.00-70.00 m.	8.00-12.00 w.	18.00-22.00 w.		45.00-70.00 m.	.45 h.
	15.00-18.00 w.			30.00-60.00 m.	
		24.00 w.	.65-1.00 h.		
75.00 m. 15.00 w.	6.00 w. 4.00 w. 5.00 w.	3.00 d.	.35 h.		.40 h.
25.00 w.	4.00-5.00 w.	.30 h.	.40 h.	2.00 d. .30 h.	.30 h.
20.00 w.		.30 h.			
	50.00 m. 65.00 m.	3.50 d. 90.00 m.		.50 h. 80.00 m. 60.00 m.	
7.00 d.		3.50 d.		3.00 d. 75.00 m. 75.00 m.	
	50.00 m. 50.00 m.			50.00 m.	3.00 d.
55.00 m. 25.00 w. 75.00 m.	20.00 w.	20.00 w.		80.00 m.	
90.00 m. 20.00 w. 100.00 m.	15.00 w. 15.00 w.	20.00 w. 24.00 w. .40 h.	.45 h.	35.00-50.00 m. 45.00 m.	.50 h. .55 h. .65 h.
20.00 w. 4.00 d.	¹ 9.00 w. 10.00 w.	.37½ h. 24.00 w.	.37½ h.	40.00 m. 30.00-40.00 m.	.50 h. .50 h.
20.00 w.	12.00 w.	20.00 w.		¹ 40.00 m.	.55 h.
⁴ 12.00-18.00 w.	⁴ 12.00-15.00 w.	4.00-4.50 d.	.60 h.	¹ 45.00-60.00 m.	.55-.65 h.
100.00 m.	8.00 w.			35.00-40.00 m.	
25.00 w.	12.00 w.	3.75 d. 4.00 d.		40.00 m. 40.00-50.00 m.	
		85.00 m.		40.00 m.	
25.00 w.	12.00 w.	.35 h.	.40 h.	40.00 m.	.45 h.
20.00 w.		18.00 w.		2.50 d.	.45 h.
	8.00 w.	15.00 w.			

⁴ And meals.

⁵ Piece work.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque (Fed.)			\$0.25- .35 h.		
Deming (Fed.)	\$30.00 m.		60.00 m.		
Raton (Fed.)	30.00 m.		3.20 d.		
Roswell (Fed.)	25.00 m.	\$0.60 h.	.35- .40 h.		
Santa Fe (Fed., Sta.)			3.85 d.		
New York:					
Amsterdam (Fed.)			4.10 d.		
Auburn (Fed.)			.35 h.		\$8.00 w.
Binghamton (Fed.)	7.00 w.	.68½ h.	.36 h.		1.50 d.
Cortland (Fed.)	5.00 w.				
Elmira (Fed., Sta.)	7.00 w.		.40 h.		
Glens Falls (Fed.)	5.00-10.00 w.		.45 h.		\$6.00-10.00 w.
Gloversville (Fed.)			.40 h.	\$15.00 w.	
Ithaca (Fed.)					
Jamestown (Fed.)	10.00 w.		.45 h.		10.00 w.
Kingston (Fed., Sta.)	25.00-30.00 m.		2.50- 3.00 d.	18.00-20.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Newburgh (Fed., Sta.)	35.00 m.		.40 h.		12.00 w.
Niagara Falls (Fed.)	6.00-10.00 w.	.53 h.	.40 h.		
North Tonawanda (Fed.)			.50 h.		
Olean (Fed.)			3.20 d.		
Oneonta (Fed.)	5.00 w.		3.50-4.00 d.		
Oswego (Fed.)	5.00-7.00 w.		.35- .40 h.		
Poughkeepsie (Fed.)	25.00 m.	.50 h.	.33- .45 h.	.45 h.	.15 h.
Rome (Fed.)			1.35 h.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.
Schenectady (Fed.)	7.00 w.	.65 h.	.42 h.		8.00 w.
Troy (Fed.)	9.00-10.00 w.	.45 h.	.50 h.	14.00 w.	14.00 w.
Utica (Fed.)	5.50- 8.00 w.	.65 h.	.35- .45 h.	2.25- 2.50 d.	10.00-15.00 w.
Watertown (Fed.)	5.00- 8.00 w.		.45 h.	3.00 d.	
Yonkers (Fed.)	10.00 w.	.75 h.	.37½ h.		
North Carolina:					
Asheville (Fed.)			.30 h.		
Charlotte (Fed.)	3.50 w.	.65 h.	.30 h.		
Elizabeth City (Fed.)	4.00 w.		.35 h.		
Newbern (Fed.)			2.50-3.00 d.		
Raleigh (Fed.)	3.00 w.	.70 h.	.30 h.		
Wilmington (Fed.)	5.00 w.	.72½ h.	.35 h.		
Winston-Salem (Fed.-Mun.)			.30 h.		
North Dakota:					
Bismarck (Fed.)	35.00 m.		.40 h.		
Devils Lake (Fed.)	2.50 d.		.40 h.		
Dickinson (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Fargo (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Grand Forks (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Jamestown (Fed.)			.45 h.		
Minot (Fed.)	8.00 w.	.70 h.	.40 h.	90.00 m.	12.00 w.
Oakes (Fed.)	6.00 w.		.45 h.		
Ohio:					
Air Nitrates (Fed., Sta. Mun.)	7.00 w.	.65 h.	.40- .45 h.		10.00 w.
Akron (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	9.00 w.	.60 h.	.45 h.	20.00 w.	10.00 w.
Ancor (Fed., Sta., Mun.)		.68½ h.	.40 h.		
Barberton (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	6.50 w.		.40 h.		
Canton (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	6.50 w.	.50- .65 h.	.40- .45 h.	20.00 w.	12.00 w.
Chillicothe (Fed., Sta., Mun.)		.62½ h.	.40 h.		
Cincinnati (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	40.00 m.	.60 h.	.40 h.	18.00 w.	14.00 w.
Cleveland (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	8.00-10.00 w.	.65- .75 h.	.40- .60 h.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.
Columbus (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			.40 h.		
Cochocton (Fed., Sta., Mun.)		.72½ h.	.37½- .40 h.		6.00 w.
Findlay (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			3.50 d.		8.00 w.
Hamilton (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	4.00 w.		.33- .39 h.		
Lima (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	9.00 w.	.40 h.	.40 h.	20.00 w.	12.00 w.
Lorain (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			.42 h.		
Mansfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	7.00 w.	.50 h.	.40 h.	.35 h.	.25 h.
Marietta (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			.30- .40 h.		1.50 d.

¹ And 10 per cent bonus.

² Piece work.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$5. 77½ d. . 87½ h.				\$1. 00 h. . 87½ h.	\$15. 00 w.
. 75 h. 7. 00 d.	\$0. 70 h.			. 87 h. 7. 00 d.	15. 00 w.
. 55- . 60 h. . 55 h. 25. 00 w.		\$0. 65 h.		. 70 h.	9. 00 w.
. 50- . 75 h.		. 50 h.			
. 41- . 47 h.	5. 50 d.				7. 00- 8. 00 w. 9. 00 w.
. 41- . 60 h. . 55 h. . 60 h.	4. 50 d.				9. 00 w.
. 75 h. . 55 h. . 60 h. . 73 h.		. 60 h.		. 85 h.	10. 00-15. 00 w.
	. 65 h.	. 50 h.			
. 68 h.				. 68 h.	9. 00-12. 00 w.
. 38- . 50 h.	. 70 h.	. 56 h.	\$0. 75 h.	. 52 h.	. 19 h.
. 68- . 74 h.	. 85 h.			? . 52½ h.	10. 00-12. 00 w.
. 72- . 85 h.	. 79 h.	. 70 h.	. 85 h.		8. 00-10. 00 w.
. 53- . 90 h.	? 55. 00 w.	6. 00 d.	5. 00 d.	6. 00 d.	8. 00-12. 00 w.
. 50- . 65 h.	5. 25 d.	. 62½ h.	. 75 h.	30. 00 w	7. 00-12. 00 w.
. 37- . 65 h. . 63½ h.		. 40- . 60 h. . 62½ h.			9. 00 w. 9. 00 w.
. 50 h. . 65 h. . 75 h.		. 60 h. . 60 h. . 65 h.	. 62½ h.	. 75 h. . 75 h. . 75 h.	8. 00 w. 5. 00 w.
. 73 h. . 62½- . 72½ h.	. 53 h.	. 50 h. . 55 h.	. 55 h.	. 75 h.	
. 68 h.		. 60 h.	. 60 h.	. 60 h.	15. 00 w.
. 60- . 65 h. . 70 h.	? 7. 00 d. 5. 50 d.	. 62½ h. . 55 h. . 60 h.	. 75 h. . 60 h.	. 75 h. 5. 00 d. . 75 h.	10. 00 w. 10. 00 w.
. 65 h. . 50- . 75 h.	6. 50 d.	. 65 h. . 60 h.	. 75 h.	. 75 h. . 75 h.	8. 00 w.
					9. 00 w
. 45 h. . 60- . 85 h.	. 70 h. 5. 50 d.	. 55 h. . 60- . 80 h.	. 68½ h. . 65- . 70 h.	. 68½ h. . 80- 1. 00 h.	10. 00 w. 12. 00-20. 00 w.
. 68 h.	6. 17 d.	. 60 h.		. 75 h.	12. 00-15. 00 w.
. 40- . 80 h. . 65 h.	5. 50- 6. 50 d. . 50 h.	. 50 h.		. 80 h.	10. 00 w. 10. 00 w.
. 45- . 70 h. ? . 55 h. . 74 h.	5. 25 d. ? . 50 h.	. 40 h.	. 65 h.	. 68 h. . 75 h.	* 10. 00 w.
. 60 h.	. 60 h.	. 60 h.	. 60 h.	. 90 h.	18. 00 w
. 40- . 60 h.					

* And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque (Fed.).....				\$125.00 m.	\$75.00 m.
Deming (Fed.).....				150.00 m.	100.00 m.
Raton (Fed.).....					100.00 m.
Roswell (Fed.).....					20.00 w.
Santa Fe (Fed., Sta.).....					2.50 d.
New York:					
Amsterdam (Fed.).....		\$30.00 w.	\$2.50 d.		
Auburn (Fed.).....					10.00 w.
Binghamton (Fed.).....	\$20.00 m.	10.50 w.	10.50 w.		.25 h.
Cortland (Fed.).....					15.00 w.
Elmira (Fed., Sta.).....	2.00 d.		8.00 w.	15.00 w.	
Glens Falls (Fed.).....	2.00 d.		6.00-15.00 w.		8.00-15.00 w.
Gloversville (Fed.).....				11.00 w.	
Ithaca (Fed.).....					12.00 w.
Jamestown (Fed.).....			12.00 w.		12.00 w.
Kingston (Fed., Sta.).....	2.50-3.00 d.	2.50-3.00 d.		75.00-100.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.
Newburgh (Fed., Sta.).....			15.00-18.00 w.		18.00 w.
Niagara Falls (Fed.).....	.25 h.				55.00-85.00 m.
North Tonawanda (Fed.).....				12.00 w.	10.00 w.
Olean (Fed.).....					.42 h.
Oneonta (Fed.).....			15.00 w.	20.00 w.	12.00 w.
Oswego (Fed.).....					.24 h.
Poughkeepsie (Fed.).....	.25 h.		.28 h.		
Rome (Fed.).....			1.50-2.00 d.		
Schenectady (Fed.).....					12.00-15.00 w.
Troy (Fed.).....	2.00 d.	25.00 w.	15.00 w.	18.00-20.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Utica (Fed.).....	12.00-18.00 w.	25.00-40.00 w.	12.00-18.00 w.	18.00-25.00 w.	12.00-20.00 w.
Watertown (Fed.).....	8.00 w.				12.00-25.00 w.
Yonkers (Fed.).....			.26 h.		12.00 w.
North Carolina:					
Asheville (Fed.).....					25.00 w.
Charlotte (Fed.).....				75.00 m.	75.00 m.
Elizabeth City (Fed.).....					15.00-20.00 w.
Newbern (Fed.).....					75.00 m.
Raleigh (Fed.).....					75.00 m.
Wilmington (Fed.).....				100.00-125.00 m.	85.00-115.00 m.
Winston-Salem (Fed., Mun.).....					
North Dakota:					
Bismarck (Fed.).....					75.00 m.
Devils Lake (Fed.).....					
Dickinson (Fed.).....					100.00 m.
Fargo (Fed.).....					
Grand Forks (Fed.).....					
Jamestown (Fed.).....					
Minot (Fed.).....	15.00 w.	25.00 w.	15.00 w.	20.00 w.	20.00 w.
Oakes (Fed.).....					
Ohio:					
Air Nitrates (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			.25 h.	125.00 m.	90.00 m.
Akron (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	2.00 d.		9.00 w.	100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Ancor (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Barberton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			65.00 m.	90.00 m.	65.00 m.
Canton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	8.00 w.		10.00 w.	25.00 w.	60.00-100.00 m.
Chillicothe (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					12.00 w.
Cincinnati (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	14.00 w.	21.00 w.	16.00 w.	112.00 m.	75.00 m.
Cleveland (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	2.50 d.	20.00-22.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.	100-135.00 m.	50-100.00 m.
Columbus (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			9.00 w.		75.00 m.
Coshocton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Dayton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	10.00-12.00 w.		.25 h.	75.00-150.00 m.	15.00-20.00 w.
Findlay (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				15.00-20.00 w.	8.00-12.00 w.
Hamilton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					12.00 w.
Lima (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	2.00 d.		15.00 w.	100.00 m.	60.00 m.
Lorain (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Mansfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	2.00 d.		.25 h.	20.00 w.	18.00 w.
Marietta (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			1.50 d.		50.00 m.

¹And board.²And room and board.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
				\$0.40 h.	
.50-.75 h.			\$12.00 w. 1.50 d.	3.50 d.	
				17.00 w. .35 h.	\$0.25 h.
.70 h.		\$12.00 w.	6.00-8.00 w. 6.00 w.	2.50-3.00 d.	.25 h.
	\$5.00-18.00 w. 7.00 w.		8.00 w.	.40 h. 3.00 d. .25 h.	.28 h. 1.50-2.00 d.
				3.50 d. 3.00 d.	2.00 d.
		50.00 m.	¹ 30.00 m. 9.00 w.	18.00-22.00 w.	
					2.00 d. 2.00 d. .20 h.
.45 h.	.19 h.		18.00 m.	.25 h. .35 h.	.14 h. .25 h.
.75 h.	50.00 m.	30.00 m.	7.00 w. 30.00 m.	.35 h.	.35 h.
4.50 d. .70 h.	8.00-15.00 w.	10.00-12.00 w.	7.00-10.00 w. ² 6.00-8.00 w.	2.50-4.00 d.	2.00-2.50 d.
				.38 h.	
		10.00 w.	6.00 w. 8.00 w.	2.00 d. .30 h.	.15 h.
		3.00 d. 12.00 w.		.35 h.	
.70 h.		.30 h.			
			25.00 m.	.50 h. 3.25 d.	
			35.00 m.	.50 h.	10.00 w.
.70 h.	12.00 w.	15.00 w.	15.00 w. 10.00 w.	.45 h. 3.00 d.	1.50 d. 30.00 m.
.87½ h.	9.00 w.	75.00 m.	9.00 w.		.25 h.
.62½ h.	10.00 w.	18.00 w.	8.00 w.	.40 h.	.30 h.
.87½ h.		70.00 m.			
		15.00 w. 14.00 w.	9.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
.70 h.	8.00 w.		8.00 w.		.25 h.
.75 h.	65.00 m.	2.00 d.	1.00 d.	.35 h.	.25 h.
.90 h.	55.00-75.00 m.	³ 18.00-22.00 w.	³ 9.00-12.00 w.	.50 h.	2.35 d.
				.40 h.	1.75-2.00 d.
	10.00 w.		7.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
	9.00 w.		⁴ 6.00 w.	3.50 d.	1.75-2.00 d.
.87½ h.	26.00 m.			.40 h.	.20 h.
.50 h.	.19 h.	12.00 w.	7.00 w.	.40 h.	.30 h.
.70 h.	15.00 w.	12.00 w.	12.00 w.	.40 h.	2.00 d.
				.30 h.	.20 h.

¹And meals.

⁴Piecework.

[1773]

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
Ohio—Concluded.					
Marion (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	\$0.55 h.	\$0.55 h.	\$0.75 h.	\$0.55 h.	\$0.20 h.
Newark (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.55 h.		.80 h.	.60 h.	
Portsmouth (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.50 h.	.68 h.	.83 h.	.65 h.	.25 h.
Sandusky (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.)			.83½ h.	.68½ h.	.25 h.
Springfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.)				.60 h.	
Steubenville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.65 h.	.65 h.	.80 h.	.80 h.	2.00 d.
Tiffin (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.80 h.			.65 h.	
Toledo (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.50 h.	.70 h.	.82½ h.	.60 h.	.25 h.
Warren (Fed., Sta., Mun.)		7.00-8.00 d.		.80-81 h.	
Washington C. H. (Fed., Sta., Mun.)				.70 h.	1.00 d.
Youngstown (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.75 h.	.70 h.	.90 h.	.75 h.	2.60 d.
Zanesville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.50 h.	.50 h.	.70 h.	.65 h.	.20 h.
Oklahoma:					
Ardmore (Fed., Sta.)				.60 h.	
Bartlesville (Fed., Sta.)	.60 h.	.75 h.	1.00 h.	.82½ h.	60.00 m.
Chickasha (Fed., Sta.)				.70 h.	
Enid (Fed., Sta.)		.75 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	.35 h.
Lawton (Fed., Sta.)			.80 h.	.60 h.	
McAlester (Fed., Sta.)	5.80 d.	5.80 d.	8.00 d.	7.00 d.	1.50 d.
Muskogee (Fed., Sta.)				.60 h.	
Oklahoma City (Fed., Sta.)	3.50 d.	.75 h.	.87½ h.	.60 h.	
Pauls Valley (Fed., Sta.)				.60 h.	
Shawnee (Fed., Sta.)	.72 h.	.75 h.	.75 h.	.67½ h.	
Tulsa (Fed., Sta.)	.60 h.	.68 h.	.80 h.	.60 h.	
Oregon:					
Astoria (Fed.)	5.77½ d.			6.60 d.	3.57½ d.
Eugene (Fed.)	5.50 d.		8.00 d.	6.00 d.	
Medford (Fed.)	5.77 d.			6.60 d.	.30 h.
Pendleton (Fed.)					
Portland (Fed., Mun.)	5.77½ d.	5.77½ d.	8.00 d.	6.00 d.	.35 h.
Roseburg (Fed.)		5.77½ d.		.53 h.	
Salem (Fed.)				5.30 d.	
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown (Fed., Sta.)	.48 h.	.60 h.	.75 h.	.65 h.	
Braddock (Fed.)	.60 h.			.58 h.	
Butler (Fed.)	.77 h.		.80 h.	.75 h.	
Chester (Fed.)	.75 h.	.70 h.	.72½ h.	.70 h.	.30 h.
Connellsville (Fed.)				.62½ h.	
Easton (Fed.)	.65 h.	.65 h.		.60 h.	2.00 d.
Greensburg (Fed.)				5.60 d.	2.12 d.
Johnstown (Fed., Sta.)				.45 h.	
Lancaster (Fed.)				.80 h.	2.50 d.
McKeesport (Fed., Sta.)	.70 h.	.70 h.	.75 h.	.65-68 h.	
Meadville (Fed.)				.80 h.	2.50 d.
New Castle (Fed., Sta.)			1.00 h.	.80 h.	2.50 d.
New Kensington (Fed., Sta.)	.60-1.25 h.	.60-.75 h.	.80-1.00 h.	.65-.82 h.	3.00 d.
Oil City (Fed.)	.70 h.	.70 h.	.80 h.	.65 h.	2.50 d.
Philadelphia (Fed., Sta.)	.60-.85 h.	.60-.80 h.	.80-.85 h.	.70-.80 h.	
Pittsburgh (Fed., Sta.)	.55-.80 h.	.55-.70 h.	.60-.90 h.	.60-.80 h.	.33-40 h.
Pottstown (Fed.)	.39 h.				
Reading (Fed., Sta.)	.68 h.	.68 h.	.75 h.	.60 h.	2.00 d.
Scranton (Fed., Sta.)		.68 h.		.65 h.	
Sharon (Fed.)				.90 h.	
South Bethlehem (Fed.)	.50 h.	.50 h.	.65 h.	.70 h.	2.00-2.50 d.
Washington (Fed.)				.68½ h.	.20 h.
Wellsboro (Fed.)				.55 h.	2.00 d.
Williamsport (Fed., Sta.)	20.00 w.	.35 h.	.70 h.	.60 h.	.20 h.
York (Fed., Sta.)	.50 h.	.65 h.	.72½ h.		
Rhode Island:					
Newport (Fed.)	.70 h.		.75 h.	.70 h.	.25 h.
Pawtucket (Fed.)					
Providence (Fed.)	.55 h.	.72 h.	.80 h.	.43-.70 h.	
Providence (Sta.)	.60-.70 h.	.70 h.	.75 h.	.70 h.	2.00 d.
Woonsocket (Fed.)	.50 h.		.70 h.	.70 h.	.35 h.

¹ And board and room.² Married, \$1.50 d.³ And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
	\$50.00 m.	\$0.45 h.		\$50.00 m.	\$0.45 h.
				¹ 40.00 m.	
\$22.50 w.	12.00 w.	18.00 w.	\$0.40 h.	50.00 m.	.45 h.
	8.00 w.	22.00 w.		40.00 m.	
				35.00 m.	
90.00 m.	15.00 w.	4.00-5.00 d. .35 h.		40.00 m.	.57½ h.
90.00 m.	15.00 w.	.40 h.	.45 h.	45.00 m.	
		25.00 w.		40.00-45.00 m.	.45 h.
		.80 h.			
100.00 m.	70.00 m.	4.50 d.		² 2.00 d.	
.40 h.	.50 h.	18.00 w.		40.00 m.	.50 h.
				35.00-50.00 m.	
80.00 m.		4.00 d.		35.00 m.	.40 h.
12.00 w.				3.00 d.	4.80 d.
	15.00 w.	2.50 d.		50.00 m.	
		3.85 d.			.45 h.
15.00 w.	10.00 w.	15.00 w.		35.00 m.	6.00 d.
		2.75 d.			
	12.00 w.	3.50 d.		2.00 d.	
	15.00 w.	.50 h.		50.00 m.	
				40.00 m.	.50 h.
				40.00 m.	.40 h.
125.00 m.	75.00 m.	5.00 d.	4.50-6.00 d.		
		60.00 m.		3.00 d.	4.00 d.
80.00 m.		3.50 d.		3.50 d.	
		5.00 d.		75.00 m.	
50.00-150.00 m.	40.00-60.00 m.	4.00 d.		60.00 m.	5.00 d.
125.00 m.	125.00 m.	5.00 d.		50.00 m.	
75.00 m.	50.00 m.			50.00 m.	
		75.00 m.			
		4.50 d.			
25.00 w.	9.00 w.	30.00 w.	.50 h.		.50 h.
	12.00 w.	22.80 w.			
		7.00 d.			.40 h.
60.00 m.	50.00 m.	25.00 w.			.50 h.
50.00 m.	50.00 m.	4.50 d.		50.00 m.	
20.00-30.00 w.	10.00-25.00 w.	20.00-25.00 w.		30.00-50.00 m.	
15.00 w.	12.00 w.	20.00 w.		50.00 m.	.50 h.
⁴ 75.00-100.00 m.		20.00-23.00 w.	.70 h.	³ 40.00 m.	.80 h.
100.00-125.00 m.		18.00-24.00 w.		40.00-50.00 m.	40-60 h.
12.00 w.	8.00 w.	19.00 w.		² 2.50 d.	.45 h.
	18.00-25.00 m.	18.00 w.		³ 40.00 m.	
125.00 m.	50.00-60.00 m.	.35 h.			.60 h.
	8.00 w.				
		3.50 d.		³ 60.00 m.	
20.00 w.	15.00 w.	3.00 d.		40.00-50.00 m.	
25.00 w.	10.00 w.	18.00 w.		3.25 d.	.50 h.
20.00-25.00 w.					
		18.00 w.	.45 h.	30.00-40.00 m.	.48 h.
18.00 w.	12.00 w.	18.00 w.		40.00 m.	.50 h.
.40 h.	.25 h.	.40 h.			4.75 d.

⁴And found.

⁶Time and a half for overtime.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
Ohio—Concluded.					
Marion (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	\$6.00 w.	\$0.60 h.	\$0.40 h.		
Newark (Fed. Sta., Mun.)			.33- .40 h.		
Portsmouth (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	7.50 w.	.70 h.	.38 h.	\$18.00 w.	\$6.50 w.
Sandusky (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.)			.40 h.		
Springfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	5.00 w.		.35- .40 h.		
Stuebenville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	8.00 w.	.65 h.	.45 h.		12.00 w.
Tiffin (Fed. Sta., Mun.)		.70 h.	.50 h.		
Toledo (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	7.00 w.	.68½ h.	.40 h.	15.00 w.	9.00 w.
Warren (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			.40- .50 h.		
Washington C. H. (Fed., Sta., Mun.)		.65 h.	.40 h.		
Youngstown (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	8.00 w.	.75 h.	.45 h.	80.00 m.	10.00 w.
Zanesville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	10.00 w.	.60 h.	.40 h.	15.00 w.	10.00 w.
Oklahoma:					
Ardmore (Fed., Sta.)		.72 h.	.35 h.		
Bartlesville (Fed., Sta.)		.75 h.	4.00 d.		
Chickasha (Fed., Sta.)			.30 h.		
Enid (Fed., Sta.)	7.00 w.	.75 h.	.40 h.		
Lawton (Fed., Sta.)			.35 h.		
McAlester (Fed., Sta.)	7.50 w.	4.20 d.	.35 h.	2.00 d.	8.00 w.
Muskogee (Fed., Sta.)	4.00- 6.00 w.	.75 h.	.35 h.		
Oklahoma City (Fed., Sta.)			.35 h.		
Pauls Valley (Fed., Sta.)			.40 h.		
Shawnee (Fed., Sta.)	7.00 w.	.65 h.	.50 h.	15.00 w.	15.00 w.
Tulsa (Fed., Sta.)	7.00 w.	.72 h.	.40 h.		9.00 w.
Oregon:					
Astoria (Fed.)			5.00 d.		
Eugene (Fed.)	6.00 w.	7.00 d.	4.00 d.		18 h.
Medford (Fed.)	30.00 m.		4.00 d.		
Portland (Fed., Mun.)			4.00 d.		
Roseburg (Fed.)	5.00 w.		3.96 d.		
Salem (Fed.)			4.00 d.		
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown (Fed., Sta.)			.45 h.		
Beaver Falls (Fed.)					
Braddock (Fed.)			.42 h.		
Butler (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Chester (Fed.)	9.00 w.	.65 h.	.40 h.		
Connellsville (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Easton (Fed.)	8.00-10.00 w.		.40 h.		1.50 d.
Greensburg (Fed.)		.50 h.	.45 h.		2.12 d.
Johnstown (Fed., Sta.)					
Lancaster (Fed.)			.30- .35 h.		
McKeesport (Fed., Sta.)	10.00 w.	.62 h.	.45 h.	15.00 w.	8.00 w.
Meadville (Fed.)			.35- .45 h.		
New Castle (Fed., Sta.)	8.00 w.		.42 h.		
New Kensington (Fed., Sta.)	5.00-10.00 w.		.42- .60 h.		6.00-10.00 w.
Oil City (Fed.)	7.00 w.	.70 h.	.50 h.	22.00 w.	8.00 w.
Philadelphia (Fed., Sta.)		.65- .75 h.	.40- .46 h.		
Pittsburgh (Fed., Sta.)		.50- .80 h.	.42- .55 h.		
Pottstown (Fed.)			.40 h.		
Reading (Fed., Sta.)	7.00 w.	.50 h.	.36 h.		
Scranton (Fed., Sta.)	3.00- 5.00 w.		.38- .60 h.		
Sharon (Fed.)			.42- .50 h.		
South Bethlehem (Fed.)	40.00 m.	.65 h.	.40 h.		7.00-10.00 w.
Washington (Fed.)			.42½ h.		
Wellsboro (Fed.)	5.00 w.		.45 h.		
Williamsport (Fed., Sta.)	4.00 w.	.62½ h.	.30- .40 h.	20.00 w.	8.00 w.
York (Fed., Sta.)	8.00 w.	.50 h.	.40 h.	.25 h.	.20 h.
Rhode Island:					
Newport (Fed.)			.40- .50 h.	15.00-18.00 w.	
Pawtucket (Fed.)	8.00 w.				12.00 w.
Providence (Fed.)		.50- .55 h.	.35- .40 h.	18.00-20.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Providence (Sta.)	8.00 w.		.40 h.		9.00 w.
Woonsocket (Fed.)		.40 h.	.40- .50 h.		

¹ Piece work.² Inexperienced.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$0.50-.65 h. .60 h.	\$0.55 h.	\$0.45 h.		.75 h.	\$12.00 w
.68 h.	5.95 d.	.50 h.	\$0.65 h.	\$0.68 h.	10.00 w.
.55 h.	.55 h.				7.00 w.
.70 h. .65 h. .60 h.	.40 h. 5.50 d.	.75 h. .62½ h.	.80 h. .75 h.	.75 h. .70 h. .68¾ h.	9.00 w. 6.00 w. 9.00 w.
.70 h.		.50 h.			
.45 h.	5.00-10.00 d.	.69 h. .45 h.	.75 h. .40 h.	.75 h. .55 h.	10.00 w. .25 h.
.72 h. .75 h.				*.72 h. 7.00 d.	
.75 h.					² 10.00 w.
6.40 d.	8.00 d.	6.00 d.	1.00 h.	.87½ h. .75 h.	10.00 w.
.75 h.				.75 h.	
.68 h. .72 h.	.68 h. .72 h.	.62½ h.	.65 h.	.75 h.	20.00 w. 12.00 w.
6.60 d. 5.50 d. 5.77 d. 5.77½ d. 5.77½ d. 6.40 d.	5.77½ d. 5.77½ d.	5.50 d. 6.00 d. 6.40 d. 5.50 d.	7.00 d. 8.00 d.	6.60 d. .75 h. 7.20 d.	
.50-.60 h. .42 h. .65 h.	.50-.60 h.				
.65-.77 h. .72½ h. .68 h. .60 h. .62½ h.	.66 h. 82½ h. 5.25 d.	.65 h. .60 h.	.62½ h.	.72 h. .70 h.	12.00 w. 8.00-10.00 w.
.35-.40 h. .70 h.	.70 h.	.80 h.	.80 h.	.80 h.	12.00 w
.45-.65 h. .70 h.	.45-.50 h.	.50-.55 h.			
.60-.70 h. .70 h.	.72 h. .70 h.	.60 h.	.75 h.	.65-.75 h. .70 h.	10.00-22.00 w. 6.00-10.00 w.
.60-.90 h. ² .60-.80 h.	.60-.70 h. 6.00-8.00 d.	.60-.74 h. .55-.80 h.	.80-.85 h. .80 h.	.70-.80 h. .60-.80 h.	
.60 h. .55-.68 h. .72-.75 h. .50 h. .75 h. .50 h.	6.00 d. .68 h. .80 h. .60 h.	.55 h. .53 h. .60 h.		.75 h. .65 h.	8.00 w. 10.00 w.
.50-.65 h. .65 h.	4.50 d. .65 h.	.50 h. .40 h.	.70 h. .50 h.	.50 h. .62½ h. .50 h.	8.00 w. 10.00 w.
.75-.80 h.		.56½ h.		.75 h.	
.50 h. .45-.70 h. .40-.60 h.	6.00 d. 5.86 d.	.62½ h. .37½ h.	.80 h.	.80 h. 4.50 d.	

*Time and one-half after 8 hours. Double time for Sunday.

⁴ And board.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
Ohio—Concluded.					
Marion (Fed., Sta., Mun.)				\$100.00 m.	\$75.00 m.
Newark (Fed., Sta., Mun.)					
Portsmouth (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	\$15.00 w.	£20.00 w.	\$12.00 w.	125.00 m.	15.00 w.
Sandusky (Fed., Sta., Co., Mun.)					15.00 w.
Springfield (Fed., Sta., Mun.)					
Steubenville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)				125.00 m.	70.00 m.
Tiffin (Fed., Sta., Mun.)					
Toledo (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	.35 h.		10.00 w.	140.00 m.	75.00 m.
Warren (Fed., Sta., Mun.)					
Washington C. H. (Fed., Sta., Mun.)			9.00 w.		
Youngstown (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	7.50 d.			125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Zanesville (Fed., Sta., Mun.)	15.00 w.	20.00-30.00 w.	10.00-20.00 w.	20.00 w.	12.00 w.
Oklahoma:					
Ardmore (Fed., Sta.)					75.00 m.
Bartlesville (Fed., Sta.)				115.00 m.	80.00 m.
Chickasha (Fed., Sta.)					15.00 w.
Enid (Fed., Sta.)					
Lawton (Fed., Sta.)					15.00 w.
McAlester (Fed., Sta.)	1.40 d.			75.00 m.	60.00 m.
Muskogee (Fed., Sta.)	1.50 d.				80.00 m.
Oklahoma City (Fed., Sta.)				100.00 m.	
Pauls Valley (Fed., Sta.)					
Shawnee (Fed., Sta.)	18.00 w.			75.00 m.	75.00 m.
Tulsa (Fed., Sta.)			19.50 w.		100.00 m.
Oregon:					
Astoria (Fed.)					
Eugene (Fed.)					
Medford (Fed.)					
Pendleton (Fed.)					
Portland (Fed., Mun.)				100.00-175.00 m.	75.00-125.00 m.
Roseburg (Fed.)					
Salem (Fed.)					
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown (Fed., Sta.)					75.00 m.
Beaver Falls (Fed.)					
Bradnock (Fed.)					
Butler (Fed.)				150.00 m.	75.00 m.
Chester (Fed.)				25.00 w.	18.00 w.
Connellsville (Fed.)				75.00 m.	75.00 m.
Easton (Fed.)	19.00 w.		.35 h.	25.00 w.	20.00-25.00 w.
Greensburg (Fed.)					
Johnstown (Fed., Sta.)					
Lancaster (Fed.)					
McKeesport (Fed., Sta.)	18.00 w.			125.00 m.	75.00 m.
Meadville (Fed.)					
New Castle (Fed., Sta.)					
New Kensington (Fed., Sta.)					
Oil City (Fed.)	2.50 d.		5.00-9.00 w.	75.00-150.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.
Philadelphia (Fed., Sta.)				80.00-100.00 m.	75.00-90.00 m.
Pittsburgh (Fed., Sta.)				25.00-30.00 w.	
Pottstown (Fed.)				115.00-125.00 m.	
Reading (Fed., Sta.)			12.00 w.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.
Scranton (Fed., Sta.)				20.00-25.00 w.	12.00-15.00 w.
Sharon (Fed.)					
South Bethlehem (Fed.)				150.00 m.	80.00-100.00 m.
Washington (Fed.)					
Wellsville (Fed.)					
Williamsport (Fed., Sta.)	2.50 d.	22.00 w.	18.00 w.	20.00 w.	17.00 w.
York (Fed., Sta.)	15.00 w.		18.00 w.	18.00 w.	15.00 w.
Rhode Island:					
Newport (Fed.)					16.00-25.00 w.
Pawtucket (Fed.)					18.00 w.
Providence (Fed.)				20.00 w.	15.00 w.
Providence (Sta.)					
Woonsocket (Fed.)				16.00 w.	12.00-20.00 w.

¹ And meals.² And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
			\$25.00 m.	\$0.45 h.	\$0.25 h.
\$0.90 h.	\$40.00 m.	\$18.00 w.	9.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
				.50 h.	.25 h.
.87½ h.	8.00 w.	15.00 w.	8.00 w.	4.00 d.	2.50 d.
.80 h.	10.00 w.	60.00 m.	9.00 w.	.35 h.	.25 h.
				4.00-5.00 d.	2.50 d.
				.40 h.	1.00 d.
.90 h.	10.00 w.	50.00 m.	9.00 w.	.40 h.	.30 h.
	10.00 w.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.	.30 h.	.25 h.
		12.00 w.	7.00 w.		
.75 h.					
.75 h.			8.00 w.	.40 h.	.35 h.
	6.00 w.	10.00 w.	7.50 w.	.35 h.	.25 h.
			8.00-12.00 w.	.30 h.	
.87 h.				.40 h.	
	15.00 w.	18.00 w.	18.00 w.	.40 h.	
.72 h.			10.00 w.	27.25 w.	27.25 w.
				.35 h.	.35 h.
6.60 d.			90.00 m.		
		60.00 m.		.40 h.	.30 h.
				.50 h.	
7.00 d.				4.00-6.00 h.	.35-50 h.
			8.00 w.	4.50 d.	.30 h.
				4.00 d.	2.50 d.
	6.00 w.			.40 h.	.30-.35 h.
	9.00 w.		8.00 w.	.40 h.	.25 h.
		50.00 m.	7.00 w.	00.00 m.	00.00 m.
			30.00 m.	.50 h.	2.00 d.
.80 h.	10.00 w.	18.00 w.	10.00 w.	.60-80 h.	3.00 d.
			40.00 m.	.35-40 h.	
.75 h.	7.00 w.	10.00 w.	6.00 w.	.50 h.	
.65-.85 h.	50.00-90.00 m.				
.50-.87½ h.					
.75 h.	11.00 w.	10.00 w.	8.00 w.	.37 h.	10.00 w.
1.00 h.			35.00-40.00 m.		2.00 d.
				.30 h.	.20 h.
7.00 d.	9.00 w.	25.00 m.	5.00 w.	.35 h.	.20 h.
	10.00 w.	14.00 w.			
.72 h.	16.00 w.				
					12.00 w.
.55-.70 h.			7.00 w.		

3 Fruit pickers.

4 And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
South Carolina:					
Charleston (Fed.).....	\$0. 70 h.	\$0. 71 h.	\$0. 75 h.	\$.60 h.	\$01. 00 d.
Columbia (Fed.).....	. 60 h.		. 65 h.	. 55 h.	
Florence (Fed.).....					
Greenville (Fed.).....				. 45 h.	
Spartanburg (Fed.).....	. 60 h.		. 75 h.	. 55 h.	6. 00 w.
South Dakota:					
Aberdeen (Fed., Sta.).....		. 72 h.		. 70 h.	
Huron (Fed.).....					
Rapid City (Fed.).....				. 60 h.	
Sioux Falls (Fed.).....				. 62½ h.	. 30 h.
Tennessee:					
Bristol (Fed.).....	. 60 h.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.		
Chattanooga (Fed.).....	. 65 h.	. 60 h.		. 65 h.	1. 00 d.
Clarksville (Fed.).....	4. 00 d.		6. 00 d.	4. 00 d.	2. 00 d.
Columbia (Fed.).....	. 55 h.	. 72 h.		. 60 h.	
Jackson (Fed.).....	. 55 h.			. 65 h.	
Johnson City (Fed.).....	. 60 h.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.	. 60 h.	
Knoxville (Fed.).....	. 50 h.		. 65 h.	. 60 h.	
Memphis (Fed.).....	60-75 h.	. 68 h.	. 75 h.	. 65 h.	
Nashville (Fed.).....	. 55 h.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.	. 60 h.	5. 00 w.
Texas:					
Abilene (Fed.).....	5. 00 d.	7. 00 d.	7. 20 d.	6. 60 d.	9. 00 w.
Amarillo (Fed.).....		. 75 h.		. 60 h.	
Austin (Fed.).....				7. 00 d.	
Beaumont (Fed., Mun.).....	. 80 h.	. 80½ h.	1. 00 h.	. 80 h.	
Brownsville (Fed.).....					
Brownwood (Fed.).....			. 87½ h.	. 60 h.	
Bryan (Fed.).....	4. 00 d.		7. 00-8. 00 d.	. 70 h.	
Corpus Christi (Fed.).....	4. 00 d.	5. 00 d.	4. 00 d.	. 65 h.	1. 00 d.
Corsicana (Fed.).....				. 55 h.	
Del Rio (Fed.).....				. 72½ h.	
Eagle Pass (Fed.).....				. 35 h.	
El Paso (Fed., Mun.).....	6. 00 d.	6. 00 d.	8. 00 d.	7. 00 d.	2. 50 d.
Fort Worth (Fed.).....	. 68 h.	. 68 h.	. 87½ h.	. 75 h.	
Galveston (Fed.).....		. 72½ h.		. 75 h.	
Greenville (Fed.).....					
Houston (Fed.).....	4. 00-5. 00 d.	. 68-75 h.	1. 00 h.	. 50-75 h.	. 28 h.
Laredo (Fed.).....			. 82 h.	. 60 h.	
Marshall (Fed.).....	. 68 h.	. 70 h.	. 87½ h.	. 55 h.	
Orange (Fed.).....	. 70 h.	. 70 h.	1. 00 h.	7. 00 d.	
Palestine (Fed.).....	. 68 h.	. 68 h.	. 87½ h.	. 60 h.	
San Angelo (Fed.).....		. 75 h.		. 60 h.	
San Antonio (Fed., Sta.).....	. 68 h.	. 68 h.	1. 00 h.	. 75 h.	1. 00 d.
Temple (Fed.).....				. 62½ h.	
Tyler (Fed.).....				. 55 h.	
Waco (Fed., Sta.).....		. 70 h.	. 87½ h.	. 55 h.	
Wichita Falls (Fed.).....			1. 00 h.	. 75 h.	6. 00 w.
Yoakum (Fed.).....	5. 00 d.	. 58 h.	. 60 h.	. 65 h.	1. 50 d.
Utah:					
Ogden (Fed.).....				6. 00 d.	
Salt Lake City (Fed.).....	6. 00 d.	6. 00 d.	7. 00 d.	6. 00 d.	2. 50 d.
Vermont:					
Barre (Fed.).....					
Bellows Falls (Fed.).....					
Burlington (Fed.).....				6. 00 d.	2. 00 d.
Rutland (Fed.).....	. 48½ h.	. 48½ h.	75 h.	. 55 h.	. 18 h.
St. Johnsbury (Fed.).....					
Virginia:					
Alexandria (Fed.).....		. 72½ h.		. 75 h.	1. 75 d.
Lynchburg (Fed.).....	. 50 h.			. 70-75 h.	8. 00 w.
Newport News (Fed.).....	. 72½ h.	. 72½ h.	. 87½ h.	. 75 h.	
Norfolk (Fed.).....	. 72½ h.	. 72½ h.	. 87½ h.	. 75 h.	1. 50 d.
Richmond (Fed.).....	. 75 h.	. 75 h.	. 87½ h.	. 70 h.	1. 50 d.
Roanoke (Fed.).....	. 65 h.	. 70 h.	. 87½ h.	. 75 h.	
Washington:					
Aberdeen (Fed.).....	6. 60 d.	7. 00 d.	8. 00 d.	6. 60 d.	
Bellingham (Fed., Mun.).....				6. 00 d.	
Centralia (Fed.).....					
Everett (Fed.).....				6. 40 d.	
Seattle (Fed.).....	5. 77½ d.	7. 00 d.		6. 40 d.	. 40 h.
Seattle (Mun.).....	5. 50-6. 00 d.		1. 00 h.	6. 00-7. 50 d.	. 40-50 h.
Spokane (Fed.).....	5. 50 d.	6. 00 d.	7. 00 d.	6. 00 d.	. 40 h.
Tacoma (Fed., Mun.).....	5. 77½ d.	5. 77½ d.		6. 60 d.	
Walla Walla (Fed.).....				6. 00 d.	
Wenatchee (Fed.).....				6. 00 d.	
Yakima (Fed.).....					. 35 h.

¹ And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1913. (Continued.)

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$50.00-70.00 m. 80.00 m.	\$5.00-7.00 w. 3.00-6.00 w.	\$0.30 h. .30 h.	\$0.35-.40 h.	\$1.25 d.	.....
90.00 m.	.....	.....	.35 h.	2.00 d.	.....
70.00 m.	40.00 m.	.....	.....	70.00 m. 70.00 m. 65.00-75.00 m. 75.00 m.	.....
80.00 m.	80.00 m.	.65 h.	.....	2.00 d.	\$0.45 h.
¹ 60.00 m.	7.00 w. 4.00 w.	2.00-2.25 d. 2.25 d.	.....	45.00 m. 2.00-3.00 d. 1.25 d.	2.00 d.
¹ 80.00 m.	.....	3.50 d.	.....	.....	.40 h.
80.00 m.	.....	.....	.....	2.00 d.	.45 h.
50.00 m.	5.00 w.	.35 h.	.....	1.50 d.	.40 h.
¹ 20.00 w.	5.00-8.00 w.	15.00-18.00 w.	.....	40.00-50.00 m.	.40 h.
75.00 m.	6.00 w.	.33 h.	.....	1.00-2.50 d.	.40 h.
15.00 w.	10.00 w. 25.00 m.	15.00 w.	4.00 d.	2.50 d. 45.00 m.	4.00 d.
.....	9.00 w.	² 3.30 d. 3.00 d.	.....	3.00 d. 1.25 d.	.....
20.00 m.	15.00 m.	15.00 w.	.20 h.	¹ 1.00-1.50 d.	3.00 d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00 m.	.....
¹ 3.00 d. 103.00 m. 21.00 w.	¹ 25.00 m. 75.00 m.	2.00 d. 3.50 d. 18.00 w.	.....	¹ 1.00 d. 2.00 d.	2.50 d.
15.00-20.00 w.	5.00-10.00 w.	2.50-3.00 d. 2.50 d.	.....	1.75-3.00 d. .22 h.	.....
100.00 m. 2.00 d. 2.00 d. 18.00 w.	12.00 w. .75 d. 40.00 m.	.45 h. 2.50 d. .50 h.	.40 h.	3.00 d. 1.50 d. 1.00 d.	.50 h. ..... .25 h.
.....	.....	2.50 d.	.....	30.00 m.	.....
25.00 w.	15.00 w.	4.00 d. 20.00 w.	3.00 d.	¹ 35.00 m. 2.50 d.	3.00 d.
20.00 w. 100.00 m.	85.00 m.	4.50 d.	.....	² 3.00 d. 75.00 m.	.....
.....	.....	16.00 w.	.....	45.00 m.	.....
.....	.....	2.50 d. .40 h. 2.50 d.	.....	35.00 m. .42 h.	15.00 w. .35 h.
.....	5.00 w. 15.00 w.	20.00 w.	.....	.....	.....
20.00 w. 25.00 w. 25.00 w.	5.00-10.00 w. 7.00-10.00 w.	3.00-3.85 d. .40 h.	.60 h. .65 h.	.....	.50 h. .50 h.
100.00-125.00 m. 100.00 m.	5.00-7.00 w.	18.00 w.	.....	1.50 d. ¹ 40.00 m.	.....
75.00-150.00 m. 100.00-150.00 m.	50.00-100.00 m. 50.00-80.00 m.	4.50 d. 3.50 d.	.80 h. .65-.85 h.	60.00-70.00 m. 60.00-75.00 m. 65.00 m. 65.00 m.	6.00 d.
85.00-150.00 m. 85.00 m.	³ 50.00 m. 40.00-75.00 m. 45.00 m.	4.50-5.00 d. 110.00 m. 4.50 d. 4.00 d.	.65-.75 h. 4.50 d.	² 60.00-75.00 m. ³ 60.00-100.00 m. 70.00 m. ² 80.00 m. 4.00 d. 4.50 d. ¹ 70.00 m.	5.00-6.00 d. 4.50 d.
90.00 m. ¹ 125.00 m.	2.00 d. 75.00 m. ¹ 80.00 m.	4.00 d.	.....	.....	.....

¹ 10 hours.

² And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
South Carolina:					
Charleston (Fed.).....	\$3.00-5.00 w.	\$0.60-.75 h.	\$0.30 h.		
Columbia (Fed.).....	3.00-6.00 w.	.70 h.	.30 h.		\$12.00 h.
Florence (Fed.).....			2.50 d.		
Greenville (Fed.).....			.30 h.		
Spartanburg (Fed.).....	4.00 w.	.60 h.	.30 h.		
South Dakota:					
Aberdeen (Fed., Sta.)...	7.0 0 w.		.45 h.		
Huron (Fed.).....					
Rapid City (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Sioux Falls (Fed.).....	8.00 w.		.42½ h.		
Tennessee:					
Bristol (Fed.).....	.37 h.	.75 h.	.35 h.		
Chattanooga (Fed.).....			.30 h.	\$18.00 w.	
Clarksville (Fed.).....	2.00 w.	.75 h.	2.00 d.		
Columbia (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Jackson (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Johnson City (Fed.).....	3.50 w.	.75 h.	.35 h.		7.50 w.
Knoxville (Fed.).....		.55 h.	.25 h.		
Memphis (Fed.).....	7.00-10.00 w.	.50 h.	.25-.35 h.		5.00-10.00 w.
Nashville (Fed.).....	5.00 w.	.72 h.	.35 h.	15.00 w.	10.00 w.
Texas:					
Abiene (Fed.).....	9.00 w.	5.00 d.	3.85 d.	15.00 w.	10.00 w.
Amarillo (Fed.).....			.35-.50 h.		
Austin (Fed.).....			3.40 d.		
Beaumont (Fed., Mun.)...	5.00 w.	.80 h.	.40 h.		
Brownsville (Fed.).....			2.80 d.		
Brownwood (Fed.).....	4.00 w.		3.85 d.		
Bryan (Fed.).....	15.00-30.00 m.	4.00 d.	2.50 d.		
Corpus Christi (Fed.).....	15.00 m.	4.00 d.	1.75-3.00 d.	9.00-25.00 w.	5.00-11.00 w.
Corsicana (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Del Rio (Fed.).....					
Eagle Pass (Fed.).....			.20 h.		
El Paso (Fed., Mun.).....	4.00 w.	7.00 d.	1.50 d.	18.25 w.	6.00 w.
Fort Worth (Fed.).....	10.00 w.	.68 h.	3.30 d.	15.00 w.	2.00 w.
Galveston (Fed.).....					
Greenville (Fed.).....			3.00 d.		
Houston (Fed.).....			2.50-4.20 d.		
Laredo (Fed.).....			.20-.35 h.		
Marshall (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Orange (Fed.).....		.70 h.	.40 h.	20.00 w.	10.00 w.
Palestine (Fed.).....	.75 d.		2.75 d.		
San Angelo (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.35 h.		
San Antonio (Fed., Sta.)...	20.00 m.	.75 h.	.25 h.		1.75 d.
Temple (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Tyler (Fed.).....			.35 h.		
Waco (Fed., Sta.).....		.75 h.	.30 h.		
Wichita Falls (Fed.).....	6.00 w.		3.25 d.		6.00 d.
Yoakum (Fed.).....	10.00 w.	.60 h.	.30 h.	15.00 w.	10.00 w.
Utah:					
Ogden (Fed.).....			.45 h.		
Salt Lake City (Fed.).....	10.00 w.	6.00 d.	30.00 w.	4.00 d.	
Vermont:					
Barre (Fed.).....			.40-.45 h.		
Bellows Falls (Fed.).....	5.00 w.		.38 h.		
Burlington (Fed.).....	6.00 w.		14.00-20.00 w.	20.00 w.	
Rutland (Fed.).....	.20 h.		.35 h.	.32 h.	.28 h.
St. Johnsbury (Fed.).....			2.75-3.25 d.		
Virginia:					
Alexandria (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Lynchburg (Fed.).....	5.00 w.	.75 h.	.35-.40 h.		
Newport News (Fed.).....		.75 h.	.40 h.		
Norfolk (Fed.).....	7.00-10.00 w.	.75 h.	.40 h.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.
Richmond (Fed.).....	5.00-7.00 w.	.75 h.	.40 h.		
Roanoke (Fed.).....			.40 h.		
Washington:					
Aberdeen (Fed.).....	35.00-50.00 m.	6.00 d.	4.00-5.00 d.	20.00-30.00 w.	13.00-20.00 w.
Bellingham (Fed., Mun.)...			4.00 d.	3.50 d.	
Centralia (Fed.).....			.50 h.		
Everett (Fed.).....			4.00 d.		
Seattle (Fed.).....			5.00 d.		20.00 w.
Seattle (Mun.).....	25.00-60.00 m.		4.00-5.50 d.	21.00-25.00 w.	15.00 w.
Spokane (Fed.).....	35.00 m.	6.50 d.	4.00 d.	21.00 w.	13.00 w.
Tacoma (Fed., Mun.).....	40.00 m.	5.77½ d.	4.50 d.		
Walla Walla (Fed.).....	30.00 m.		.40 h.		
Wenatchee (Fed.).....			.50 h.		
Yakima (Fed.).....	40.00 m.		4.50 d.		

¹ Piece work.

² And commission.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
\$0.65 h. .62½ h.	\$0.71 h. .65 h.	\$0.60 h. .55 h.	\$0.65 h. .55 h.	\$0.75 h. .75 h.	\$8.00-12.00 w. 1.50 d.
.65 h.				.75 h. .75 h.	
.75 h. .65-.75 h. 4.00-5.00 d. .72 h.	.75 h. 5.00-6.50 d. 4.00 d. 4.00 d.	.55 h. .50 h. 5.00 d. .50 h. .50 h.	.70 h.	.87½ h. .87½ h. 10.00 d.	10.00 w. 30.00 m.
.75 h. .65 h. .68 h. .72 h.	4.95 d. .50-.65 h. .60 h.	.55 h. .40 h. .60 h. .55 h.	.87½ h. .55 h.	.87½ h. .65 h. 1.00 h. .87½ h.	6.00 w. 8.00 w.
7.00 d.	7.00 d.	5.00 d.	5.00 d.	6.00 d.	15.00 w.
.80 h.	.80 h.	.74 h.	3 11.00 d.	3 9.62 d.	
.68 h.		5.00 d. 4.00 d.		.87½ h. 1.00 h. 7.00 d.	15.00 w. 75.00 m.
6.00 d. .68 h. .75 h.	6.00 d. .68 h.	6.00 d. .60 h. .50 h.	8.00 d. .60 h. 1.00 h.	.87½ h. .87½ h. 1.00 h.	10.00 w. 15.00 w. 7.00 w.
.68-.72½ h.	.72½ h.	5.20 d.		.72 h.	9.00-15.00 w.
.68 h. .70 h. .68 h.	.72½ h. .70 h.	.60 h. 4.00 d.		.72½ h.	12.00 w. 1.00 d.
.68 h.	4.25 d.	.75 h.	1.00 h.	.87½ h. .87½ h.	10.00 w. 40.00 m.
.62½ h.		.60 h.	6.00 d.	.60 h.	15.00 w.
.68 h. 6.00 d.	6.00 d.	6.00 d.	8.00 d.	8.00 d.	10.00 w.
	4.50 d.				5.00 w. 18½ h.
.48½ h. .35 h.	.48½ h.	.52½ h.	.75 h.	.48½ h. .35 h.	
.72½ h. .75 h. .72½ h. .72½ h. .72 h. .67 h.	.72 h. .75 h. .67 h.	.65 h. .75 h. .75 h. .75 h. .60-.74 h. .75 h.	.75 h. .75 h. .75 h.	.75 h. .75 h. .75 h.	10.00 w. 12.00 w.
6.60 d. 6.00 d.	7.50 d.	6.04 d.	6.32-8.00 d.		
.68 h. 5.77½ d. .65-.87½ h. 6.00 d. 5.77½ d.	5.84 d. 6.00 d. 5.77½ d.	6.00 d. 5.50-6.00 d. 6.00 d. 5.50 d.	1.00 h. 7.00 d. 3.96 d.	6.32 d. 7.00 d. 5.77½ d.	12.00-20.00 w. 12.00 w.
				6.60 d.	

²10 hours.

⁴And board.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
South Carolina:					
Charleston (Fed.)	\$1.00 d.		\$2.00-3.07 d.	\$125.00-150.00m.	\$50.00-125.00m.
Columbia (Fed.)					50.00 m.
Florence (Fed.)					
Greenville (Fed.)					75.00 m.
Spartanburg (Fed.)					
South Dakota:					
Aberdeen (Fed., Sta.)					75.00 m.
Huron (Fed.)					
Rapid City (Fed.)					60.00 m.
Sioux Falls (Fed.)					
Tennessee:					
Bristol (Fed.)				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Chattanooga (Fed.)				60.00-100.00 m.	75.00-100.00 m.
Clarksville (Fed.)	1.50-2.00 d.			75.00-90.00 m.	40.00-50.00 m.
Columbia (Fed.)					
Jackson (Fed.)				100.00 m.	100.00 m.
Johnson City (Fed.)					65.00 m.
Knoxville (Fed.)			10.00-20.00 w.		10.00-20.00 w.
Memphis (Fed.)	1.50-3.00 d.		6.00-20.00 w.	125.00 m.	75.00 m.
Nashville (Fed.)	8.00-12.00 w.		12.00-18.00 w.	100.00 m.	
Texas:					
Abilene (Fed.)	15.00 w.	\$9.00 w.	9.00 w.	80.00 m.	75.00 m.
Amarillo (Fed.)					
Austin (Fed.)					80.00 m.
Beaumont (Fed., Mun.)					
Brownsville (Fed.)					60.00-75.00 m.
Brownwood (Fed.)					75.00 m.
Bryan (Fed.)					
Corpus Christi (Fed.)	1.50 d.		2.00 d.		
Corsicana (Fed.)					60.00 m.
Del Rio (Fed.)					100.00 m.
Eagle Pass (Fed.)					85.00 m.
El Paso (Fed., Mun.)	2.00 d.	17.50 w.	8.50 w.	100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Fort Worth (Fed.)	2.00 d.			100.00 m.	90.00 m.
Galveston (Fed.)	1.00 d.	1.00 d.	1.00 d.		90.00 m.
Greenville (Fed.)					
Houston (Fed.)	2.50 d.		9.00 w.	100.00 m.	25.00 w.
Laredo (Fed.)				100.00 m.	90.00 m.
Marshall (Fed.)					100.00 m.
Orange (Fed.)				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Palestine (Fed.)					
San Angelo (Fed.)					
San Antonio (Fed., Sta.)	1.50 d.		2.00 d.	100.00 m.	75.00 m.
Temple (Fed.)					
Tyler (Fed.)				50.00 m.	
Waco (Fed., Sta.)					
Wichita Falls (Fed.)					
Yoakum (Fed.)	12.50 w.			75.00 m.	75.00 m.
Utah:					
Ogden (Fed.)					
Salt Lake City (Fed.)	4.00 d.			125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Vermont:					
Barre (Fed.)					12.00-20.00 w.
Bellows Falls (Fed.)					
Burlington (Fed.)					14.00 w.
Rutland (Fed.)					.39 h.
St. Johnsbury (Fed.)			.29 h.	.39 h.	
Virginia:					
Alexandria					
Lynchburg (Fed.)					75.00-100.00 m.
Newport News (Fed.)				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Norfolk (Fed.)				125.00 m.	100.00 m.
Richmond (Fed.)	15.00 w.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.	125.00-150.00m.	60.00-100.00 m.
Roanoke (Fed.)	2.00 d.		10.00 w.		
Washington:					
Aberdeen (Fed.)					
Bellingham (Fed., Mun.)					
Centralia (Fed.)					
Everett (Fed.)					
Seattle (Fed.)					75.00 m.
Seattle (Mun.)					
Spokane (Fed.)	14.00 w.	21.00 w.	14.00 w.	125.00 m.	75.00 m.
Tacoma (Fed., Mun.)				100.00 m.	
Walla Walla (Fed.)					
Wenatchee (Fed.)					
Yakima (Fed.)					

¹ And board.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
\$0.75 h.	\$30.00-50.00 m. 7.00-15.00 w.	\$7.00 w. 40.00 m.	\$5.00-7.00 w. 7.00 w.	\$0.30 h.	\$3.00 w.
		70.00 m.	60.00 m.		
		10.00 w.	10.00 w.	.45 h.	3.00 d.
			7.00 w.	.30 h.	.30 h.
.80 h.		50.00 m. 12.00 w.	51.00 m. 7.00-8.00 w.	.27½ h. .25-.45 h.	2.00 d. 3.50 d.
.72 h.	10.00-15.00 w.	50.00 m.			
.72 h.		150.00 m.	140.00 m.	2.50 d.	
.80 h.		18.00 w.			
.75 h.	7.00-10.00 w.	15.00 w.	5.00-8.00 w.	.35 h.	1.50 d.
.72 h.	7.00-15.00 w.	50.00 m.	40.00 m.	35.00 m.	
.75 h.	50.00 m.	15.00 w.	9.00 w.	3.85 d.	45.00 m.
			8.00 w.		
	14.00 w. 30.00 m.	1.00 d.	.75 d.	2.50 d.	1.00 d.
				.25 h. .20 h.	
	4.50 w. 12.50 w. 40.00 m.	14.00 w. 18.00-20.00 w.	10.00 w. 15.00 w.	1.75 d. .30 h.	1.10 d. 1.00 d. 7.00 w.
.75 h.	10.00 w. 30.00 m.	12.00-15.00 w. 60.00 m.	8.00-10.00 w.	.30-.50 h.	1.50 d.
.70-.85 h.	9.00 w.	20.00 w. 10.00 w.	10.00 w. 7.00 w.	.45 h. 2.50 d.	1.00 d.
.75 h.	10.00 w.	18.00 w.	8.00 w.		
.80 h.	2 1.00 d.			2.00 d. .25 h.	
			12.00 w.	3.00 d.	5.00 w.
6.50 d.	60.00 m.	3.00 d.	4.00 d.	2.00 d.	.20 h. .35 h.
				3.00 d.	2.50 d.
.72 h.	.31 h.	.37 h.	.19 h.	2.50 d.	
		15.00 w.	10.00 w. 8.00 w.		1.75 d.
.80 h.	15.00 w.	18.00 w.	12.00 w.	20.00 w.	15.00 w.
.80 h.	75.00 m.	3.00 d. 70.00 m.	10.00 w.	.35 h.	.25 h.
	1.50-2.00 d.	13.50-18.00 w.	50.-60 h. 10.00-14.00 w.	.50-60 h.	.30-.35 h. .35 h.
			3.00 d.	.50 h.	.40 h.
		18.00-21.00 w.	12.00-17.50 w.	.50-60 h.	.40 h.
	13.00 w.	18.00 w.	13.00 w.	.45 h.	.40 h.
			3.00 d.	.50 h.	
			60.00 m.	.35 h.	
			15.00 w.	.50 h.	
		1 22.00 w.	18.00 w.	.50 h.	.35 h.

²Beginners.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Cleaners and scrubbers, female.
West Virginia:					
Bluefield (Fed.).....				\$0.70 h.	\$1.25 d.
Clarksburg (Fed.).....				.70 h.	
Huntington (Fed.).....	\$0.70 h.	\$0.68 h.	\$0.84½ h.	.60-80 h.	
Wheeling (Fed.).....	.62½ h.	.68 h.		.62½ h.	
Wisconsin:					
Appleton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Green Bay (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.50 h.	.70 h.		.65 h.	.20-35 h.
La Crosse (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....				67½-75 h.	.20-25 h.
Milwaukee (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	5.00 d.	.50 h.	.60-80 h.	.50-70 h.	.25-35 h.
Oshkosh (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	.62 h.				.25-30 h.
Racine (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	4.50 d.	.70 h.	.70 h.	.70 h.	.30 h.
Superior (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	6.00 d.	6.50 d.	7.00 d.	6.50 d.	3.75 d.
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne (Fed.).....				.60-70 h.	
Sheridan (Fed.).....				7.00 d.	

½ Piece work.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Cooks, male.	Cooks, female.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dock laborers.	Farm hands.	Hod carriers.
\$17.00 w.	\$6.00 w.			\$3.50 d.	
126.00 m.					
	5.00-10.00 w.	\$0.30-.35 h.		30.00-50.00 m.	
30.00-40.00 m.		3.40 d.			
60.00-100.00 m.		.40-.45 h.	\$0.45-.55 h.	40.00-50.00 m.	\$0.45 h.
50.00 m.	7.00 w.	2.50 d.		65.00 m.	
100.00 m.	² 45.00 m.	24.00 w.	1.00 h.	60.00 m.	
100.00 m.	75.00 m.	4.00 d.	5.50 d.	60.00 m.	4.50 d.
	35.00-40.00 m.	3.00-4.00 d.		50.00-75.00 m.	
	40.00 m.	3.50 d.		60.00-80.00 m.	.50 h.

² And board and room.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	House servants.	Inside wiremen.	Laborers.	Laundry operators, male.	Laundry operators, female.
West Virginia:					
Bluefield (Fed.).....	5.00 w.		.40 h.		
Clarksburg (Fed.).....			.40-.50 h.		
Huntington (Fed.).....			.40 h.		12.00 w.
Wheeling (Fed.).....			.42 h.		
Wisconsin:					
Appleton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			3.00 d.		
Green Bay (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	4.00-10.00 w.		.30-.40 h.		
La Crosse (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	4.00-7.00 w.	.75 h.	.30-.45 h.		
Milwaukee (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	3.00-12.00 w.	.50-.55 h.	.40 h.	.40 h.	
Oshkosh (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	7.00 w.		.40 h.		
Racine (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	6.00-7.00 w.		.45 h.		10.00-18.00 w.
Superior (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	6.00 w.	6.00 d.	4.50 d.	4.00 d.	2.75 d.
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne (Fed.).....	40.00-50.00 m.		.30-.50 h.		
Sheridan (Fed.).....	35.00 m.		.50 h.		

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

Machinists.	Molders.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Saleswomen.
		.62½ h.			
		.57½ h.		.75 h.	
.68 h.		.68 h.	.84½ h.	.75 h.	
.68 h.					
.65-.72½ h.	.50 h.	.65 h.		.72½ h.	6.00-9.00 w.
	.30 h.				
.45-.55 h.	.45-.50 h.	.40 h.	.60-.80 h.	.72½ h.	
.55 h.	.45 h.	.45 h.			
.65 h.	10.00 d.	.65 h.	.75 h.	.50 h.	10.00 w.
8.00 d.	7.50 d.	5.00 d.	7.00 d.	8.00 d.	15.00 w.

RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC

State, city, and kind of office.	Seamstresses.	Sewing machine operators, male.	Sewing machine operators, female.	Stenographers, male.	Stenographers, female.
West Virginia:					
Bluefield (Fed.).....				\$125.00 m.	\$80.00 m.
Clarksburg (Fed.).....					
Huntington (Fed.).....					
Wheeling (Fed.).....				108.00 m.	
Wisconsin:					
Appleton (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Green Bay (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	\$1.50- 5.00 d.				6.00- 15.00 w.
La Crosse (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					
Milwaukee (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....					9.00- 20.00 w.
Oshkosh (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	1.50 d.				10.00 w.
Racine (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....			\$9.00 w.	80.00 m.	60.00 m.
Superior (Fed., Sta., Mun.).....	20.00 w.	\$22.50 w.	15.00 w.	85.00 m.	65.00 m.
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne (Fed.).....					75.00-100.00m
Sheridan (Fed.).....					

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER, 1918—Concluded.

Structural iron workers.	Telephone operators (switchboard), female.	Waiters.	Waitresses.	Casual workers, male.	Casual workers, female.
		\$15.00 w.		\$0.40 h. .45 h.	
	\$6.00-8.00 w.		\$4.00-6.00 w.	.25-.40 h.	\$0.25-.30 h.
				.30-.35 h.	.20-.30 h.
\$0.50-.70 h.	8.00-10.00 w.	20.00 w.	7.00 w.	.40-.50 h.	.40 h.
				.35-.40 h.	.25-.30 h.
.70 h.	18.00 w.	20.00 w.	10.00 w. 15.00 w.	.50 h. .40 h.	.30 h. 2.00 d.
				.30-.50 h.	

MINIMUM AND OVERTIME RATES OF WAGES FIXED BY AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, at a meeting held on October 10 and 11, 1918, fixed minimum and overtime rates of wages for ordinary male workmen in certain counties, thus completing the establishment of minimum rates for adult males in every county of England and Wales and minimum rates for boys for every county except four; minimum and overtime rates were also fixed for female workers. The new rates for male workers are set forth in the following table compiled from tables appearing in the Wages Board Gazette (London) for October 15, 1918 (pp. 63-65):

MINIMUM WAGES AND OVERTIME RATES, AND NUMBER OF HOURS' SERVICE PER WEEK EXPECTED FOR MINIMUM WAGES FIXED BY AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age group.	Range of minimum weekly wage.	Number of hours per week for minimum wage.		Overtime rates per hour.	
		Summer.	Winter.	Week days.	Sundays.
Ordinary laborers of 21 years and over.....	\$7.54-\$8.88	54-57	48-57	<i>Cents.</i> 17.2-20.3	<i>Cents.</i> 17.2-24.3
Ordinary laborers of 18 years and less than 21.....	7.30- 8.76	54-57	48-57	17.2-20.3	18.3-24.3
Ordinary laborers of 18 years and over not included in above.....	7.30- 8.76	52-60	48-60	17.2-20.3	18.3-24.3
Ordinary laborers of less than 18 years:					
Under 14 years.....	2.43- 2.68	52-60	48-60	5.1- 8.1	
14 to 15 years.....	3.41- 3.89	52-60	48-60	7.1-11.2	
15 to 16 years.....	4.38- 5.11	52-60	48-60	9.1-13.2	
16 to 17 years.....	5.35- 6.33	52-60	48-60	12.2-17.2	
17 to 18 years.....	6.33- 7.54	52-60	48-60	14.2-20.3	

It is explained that mealtimes are not included in the hours of work for the purpose of calculating the wage payable under the board's orders, but any time during which a worker, by reason of weather conditions, is prevented by his employer from working, although he is present at the place of employment and is ready for work, is to be reckoned in the hours of work for the purpose of payment of the minimum wage. It also appears that the minimum rates and overtime rates for male workmen of under 18 years of age are subject to a deduction of 20 per cent during the first two months of the workers' employment in agriculture.

The board also fixed minimum and overtime rates for certain counties for special classes of male workers (such as horse-men, stockmen, shepherds, etc.) having the care of animals, who necessarily have longer and more uncertain hours than the ordinary farm laborer. These rates are in most cases weekly rates applicable to a seven-day week, consisting of hours of employment which have been "customary" in the area concerned in the case of these classes of workers,

with overtime rates to apply as and when the customary hours are exceeded. The rates fixed range from 25s. to 41s. (\$6.08 to \$9.98), depending largely upon the location. Overtime rates are generally $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d. (13.2 to 20.3 cents) on week days and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. (15.2 to 24.3 cents) on Sundays.

The Wages Board also fixed minimum and overtime rates for female workers for the whole of England and Wales. These orders provide for a uniform flat rate of 5d. (10.1 cents) an hour for women of 18 years and over and for scales of rates ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (5.1 cents) an hour for girls under 14, with yearly increments of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1 cent) an hour, to the full minimum for women in all the counties except four, in which cases the rates at each age group are 1d. (2 cents) an hour higher. In order to provide for the case of inexperience, provision has been made for a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1 cent) an hour on the rates specified during the first three months of a woman's or girl's employment in agriculture. These minimum rates went into effect on October 21, 1918.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH EXPERIENCE WITH WOMAN MUNITION WORKERS.¹

In March, 1918, for the first time in its history the British Institute of Mechanical Engineers listened to a paper written and read by a woman, Miss O. E. Monkhouse, who summed up the experience of three and a half years with women in the English munition factories, dealing specially with those in engineering work. This was followed by a paper on another aspect of the subject by Ben H. Morgan. These papers were read at London, Birmingham, and Manchester, and, taken in connection with the discussion they aroused at these meetings, they represent a very considerable body of experience in the employment of women.

TYPES OF WOMEN EMPLOYED.

At the outset the women are all unskilled, but according to their capacities they are divided into three groups—the educated type, the domestic type, and the ordinary factory type. The first may be regarded in a sense “as already half educated for the better class of engineering work.” They are easily trained to use instruments of precision, and in a very short time can be prepared for skilled occupations. The domestic type, who are mostly the daughters of small tradesmen, “generally have a good deal of sound common sense, are reliable, and enjoy, and so aim at securing, some position of authority. Such people train quite readily into good charge hands and forewomen.” The factory type are mainly concerned with making as much money as they can. Hence they seek piece-work, and object to learning more than one operation, as each change to a new occupation means a temporary setback in wages. They are largely employed on unskilled work of a repetition nature.

TRAINING OF WOMAN WORKERS.

The least successful way of inducting women is to put them into a shop along with men and let them learn their occupation there. This may work if the men favor the idea of employing women, but even so there is a good deal of waste time about it, while if the men are opposed to the presence of women it is easy for them to throw so many obstacles in their way that both women and employer are apt to conclude that the work in question is not a woman's job.

¹The employment of women in munition factories. Excerpt, minutes of proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. London, 1918.

Three other methods are in use: Government training schools, private training schools attached to large plants, and separate shops for women within a plant. The Government schools have done much in testing the availability of women for new kinds of work, carrying on experiments in this line which it would be difficult for a private firm to undertake. They supply a nucleus of trained women for shops wishing either to introduce women for the first time or to put them on some new class of work. Miss Monkhouse considers the private training school to be the ideal plan, as here women can be trained for the precise kind of work desired. More practicable, however, for the small employer is the plan of starting women to work apart from men under a sympathetic supervisor, and not mixing the sexes until the women have acquired some experience and some confidence in themselves.

QUESTIONS OF SHOP MANAGEMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

In both papers emphasis is laid on the importance of having women as supervisors where women are employed. Miss Monkhouse says:

There is no doubt that women do need special management, and it is folly to disregard the human element, as some do, by asserting that if women are to be employed on men's work, they must be treated the same as men. In one sense this is true. Discipline and strict adherence to work should be expected from women just as much as from men. As a rule men are either too lenient or too stern in their treatment of women, or too busy to study their peculiarities, and experience has shown that women should be controlled and organized by their own sex if the best results are to be obtained.

In the discussions which followed the papers in all three cities, agreement with this point was general. One employer in Birmingham stated that in his establishment "both classes of labor were now working side by side in the same shops and under the same foremen. It had not been found necessary to engage women foremen." With this exception everyone who mentioned the matter at all emphasized the advantages of putting women in charge of woman workers. As to whether women made better teachers of other women than men, there was difference of opinion. One employer maintained that experience showed that "the best teacher for higher grade women was a sympathetic man with the requisite manual skill, but the best teacher for the rank and file was a woman intensively trained for the particular branch of trade."

All the speakers agreed that the introduction of women meant considerable trouble and some expense for the management. Special arrangements had to be made, often hours of work had to be shortened, machines had to be safeguarded more carefully, sometimes processes had to be altered, or the height of the machines had to be changed, or the sanitary conditions of the whole factory had to be improved.

Usually it was necessary to introduce or enlarge welfare work. Often, perhaps usually, these changes paid for themselves in increased output, but they involved an initial outlay and a good deal of time and thought. The beneficial effect on output of shorter hours—which, in this case, means from eight to ten—and of welfare work, especially the introduction of canteens, was dwelt upon in the discussions, and several employers hazarded the opinion that it might pay to adopt such measures even where women were not employed.

QUESTIONS AS TO WOMEN'S CAPACITY FOR ENGINEERING WORK.

There was general agreement that in repetition work women very quickly excel men in output, but on nonrepetition work it was considered doubtful whether their output equaled the men's. There was wide disagreement as to the possibility of women becoming skilled all-round engineers, some maintaining that "although women would always be able to do the fringes of engineering work to advantage, such as duplicate work involving light, inexpensive machinery or handwork, they were entirely unsuited for engineering proper." The two authors dissented from this view. Miss Monkhouse pointed out that no proof had ever been offered that women were unsuited for engineering work, and that already many were doing highly skilled and independent work. Mr. Morgan answered at some length an employer who had expressed a doubt whether women would ever go much beyond mere repetition work:

He assured him that this was a very great misconception, though, he was bound to admit, a misconception which was very widely prevalent. The reason why female dilutees had been employed so far mainly, perhaps, in repetition work in engineering shops was that they could be most readily employed on those jobs—on work which was urgently required by the nation and which would give the biggest output in the shortest time. Mr. Nasmith might be surprised to know that a woman could be trained as an all-round skilled worker in less time than a man. It was a fact, and one which admitted of no explaining away, that a good many women to-day could be classed as skilled turners and fitters after only three years' training.

One employer of over 900 women maintained that if the employers "exercised patience and taught the women properly they could equally well be employed on general engineering work as in manufacturing." Others felt that the family claims upon women's time and their own lack of initiative made it impossible for them to become more than tool attendants.

AFTER-WAR EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

While there was considerable diversity of opinion, the majority of those who took part in the discussions felt that women were in the engineering trade to stay. The main argument was that after the war the need for production would be greater than ever before, and

that England could not afford to dispense with women's help. Also, for some classes of work women were more suitable than men; it would be folly to exclude them from these simply because they had not been employed in them before the war. The difficulty with the trades-unions would not prove insuperable. Several expressed an anxiety as to the effect on the welfare of the race of the present employment of women, and a desire that as soon as the war emergency ended they should return to their former pursuits or at least leave the newer occupations they had entered. As to this Miss Monkhouse urged some caution:

She sincerely hoped that employers and trade-unions would see that women were retained in those occupations for which they were particularly fitted, and that more encouragement would be given to them to take up skilled work. They must see to it that women did not degenerate industrially—that they did not become laundry slaves and sweated tailoresses employed largely by undesirable aliens. By encouragement she meant that they must be given a definite place in our industrial system, with the recognition of the unions, and provided with the educational facilities of our technical schools and universities such as would fit them to rise to the highest places in engineering, chemical, and allied industries.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

SAFETY MOVEMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Bulletin 234 of this bureau, entitled "Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917," which just has been issued, brings out forcibly the immense practical importance of the safety movement in one of the most important American industries. It shows that, measured in terms of human life and limb, the efforts at accident prevention during the past 10 years have reduced death and injury in that industry by no less than two-thirds. In 1907, out of every thousand men employed 242 were killed or injured; in 1917, the proportion had been reduced to 81 per thousand.

The reduction in the later years would no doubt have been more rapid had it not been for the advent of the world war, with its enormous dislocation to all orderly processes. Its first effect upon American industry generally was one of great depression. Employment in the iron and steel industry declined rapidly, reaching its ebb about the middle of 1915. Then began an upward movement in activity and employment which was entirely without precedent. The demand for labor led to the introduction of entirely new labor elements and to a movement of labor from place to place such as had never before occurred.

This placed an enormous strain upon accident-prevention efforts. On the whole, it may be said that the test was well met. But in some branches of the industry there was a condition bordering on demoralization. Accident rates went up rapidly, but in very few of the better organized plants did the new rates rise as high as they had been at the next preceding period of industrial activity, and by the middle or latter part of 1916 the situation almost everywhere was well in hand.

The safety movement in the iron and steel industry may thus be said to have passed with credit its most serious test. But there must be no resting on the oars. Accident rates are still too high. If necessary, the safety movement must revise its foundation principles in order to meet the new demand. This report, indeed, directly broaches the question, "Can serious industrial accidents be eliminated?" and seeks to prove that such a goal is possible of attainment.

The argument is briefly this: The statement that accidents can not be entirely prevented rests primarily upon the conviction that accident occurrence is due in the main to the human factor—to the "care-

lessness" of individuals. Since a perfect humanity is not yet in sight, it is urged that results which demand perfection can not be expected. A careful analysis of a large group of fatal and serious accidents indicates, however, that such accidents are due primarily to fundamental engineering or structural defects in which the workman has no part. Numerous illustrations are cited. A man in violation of orders walks under a swinging crane which breaks and he is killed. His "carelessness" is blamed, but the real cause was a faulty chain. An oiler is caught on a smooth shaft by some loose portion of his clothing. He is blamed because he had been forbidden to wear such clothing. But it is possible to equip all shafts with bearings which render approach while the machinery is in motion wholly unnecessary. In general, it is argued that structures so strong, so well designed, their material so well selected that they can not fail except so rarely that failure is negligible, are possible at a price. It is possible to conceive industry conducted under conditions so safe that the occurrence of severe injury will excite the same surprise as its absence now does.

The report analyzes a large body of accidents in the iron and steel industry with the purpose of finding just why and how accidents occur and how they may be prevented. Of particular interest and importance in this connection is the emphasis placed upon inexperience as a factor in accident occurrence. That "green" men are particularly subject to accidents has been recognized, and in a number of plants special effort has been made to train and caution them. But the full effect of this factor is rarely recognized. A table is presented in the report showing, for a large group of workers, the frequency of accidents according to the length of experience. For those who had been employed for six months or less the accident frequency rate was 111 per thousand workers. This dropped to 87 cases for those with from one to three years' experience, and to 8.5 cases per thousand workers for those with 10 to 15 years' experience.

This fact probably explains the high accident rates in times of business activity, such as occurred in the iron and steel industry as the result of the great demands of the war. Then it not only became necessary to employ large numbers of inexperienced men, but the shifting of men from plant to plant placed such men constantly in new surroundings with which they were not familiar and where, for a time at least, they were in somewhat the same position as the inexperienced man.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

A comparison of the workmen's compensation laws in effect in the United States January 1, 1918, has just been published as Bulletin 240 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Forty-one jurisdictions at that time had enacted compensation laws. These included 37 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the island possession of Porto Rico, and the Federal Government.

The report opens with a brief history of compensation legislation in the United States and shows the tendencies in this legislation. The scope of the acts and the partial disability schedules, for example, have undergone very little change since their initial enactment, whereas the waiting period and particularly the requirements as to medical service are continually becoming more liberal.

The bulletin then compares the principal features of the laws. The more important of these are the scope of the acts including the kind of industries and number of employees covered, the insurance provisions, compensation benefits, medical service, waiting period, and administrative systems.

No State compensation act, even when full use of the elective provisions is taken into account, covers all employees. The nearest approach to universal coverage is the New Jersey act, which covers about 99 per cent of the employees of the State, exempting only casual laborers and public officials. Only 69 per cent of the employees in the combined compensation States are covered by the compensation acts.

Of the 40 State and territorial laws, 14 cover only hazardous industries; 18 of the States exempt small employers from the operation of the acts; every State except 2 excludes agricultural laborers; and New Jersey is the only State which includes domestic service. The provisions as to public employees, casual labor, and nongainful employments are also given.

Of the 28,500,000 persons gainfully employed in the 40 States and Territories having compensation laws, 8,600,000, or 30.2 per cent, belong to the employer or independent class, while 13,700,000, or 48.1 per cent, represent employees covered by compensation acts, and 6,200,000, or 21.8 per cent, are employees not covered. Approximately 80 to 85 per cent of the employing class are farmers or home-farm laborers.

Of the 40 compensation laws, 12 are compulsory and 28 elective as to compensation provisions, and 35 are compulsory and 5 elective as to insurance requirements. Very considerable differences appear

in the methods provided by the laws of the 35 States in which insurance is obligatory. Thus the law may make provision for the carrying of such insurance by the State and require all employers coming under the act to avail themselves of such provision; or the State fund may simply offer one of the alternative methods. Again, the State may refrain entirely from such action but require insurance in private stock or mutual companies; and lastly, self-insurance may be permitted, i. e., the carrying of the risk by the individual, subject to such safeguards as the law may prescribe. In most States employers have the option of several kinds of insurance. Of the 35 compulsory insurance States, 5 have monopolistic State insurance systems, 11 have competitive State funds, 27 allow insurance in private companies, and 28 permit self-insurance.

No two of the 40 States have identical compensation benefits and few seem to have followed any definite theory in this respect. The amount of compensation is determined by the compensation scale, the length of time during which benefits are paid, and the maximum and minimum limits. The compensation scale is usually based upon the earnings of the injured employee, ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the employee's weekly wages. In 22 States the compensation scale is 50 per cent; Porto Rico is the only jurisdiction having a 75 per cent scale. In the other States the scales range from 55 to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

The period during which compensation is paid varies, the usual provision in case of death being 5 to 8 years, and in case of permanent total disability 300 to 500 weeks, and frequently during life. Practically all of the States place maximum limits upon the weekly compensation benefits, the usual limitations being \$10 and \$12. In case of permanent partial disabilities the usual practice is to pay a percentage of the employee's wages for fixed periods for certain enumerated injuries, and for all other injuries a percentage of the wage loss during disability. Seventeen of the 40 State laws provide compensation for disfigurement. A detailed comparison of the partial disability schedules is given in the bulletin.

Adequate medical and surgical treatment is absolutely essential to complete rehabilitation of the injured workmen, yet only four States, California, Connecticut, Idaho, and Porto Rico, require the employer to furnish unlimited medical service. Four States furnish no medical aid whatever. In the other States a limit is placed upon the length of time during which medical service must be provided, ranging from 2 weeks to 90 days. In addition to time limitations most of the States also limit the amount.

In most States an injury, to be compensable, must cause disability for a certain length of time, during which no compensation is paid. In Oregon and Porto Rico there is no waiting period, compensation

being paid for all injuries producing any disability. Eighteen States require a waiting period of 2 weeks; 15 require 1 week; 4 require 10 days; and 1 requires 3 weeks.

In order to insure to the injured workman his rights under the law and to see that his compensation payments are received immediately and regularly, a responsible administrative agency is necessary. Of the 40 State compensation laws, 30 provide for an administrative board or commission, consisting usually of 3 or 5 members, although in 5 States the law is administered by a single commissioner. The other 10 States may be called self-administrative. Under these laws the amount of compensation and other questions at issue are settled directly by the employer or insurer and the injured employee, and in cases of dispute referred to the courts for adjudication. In some of these States, however, there exists a certain amount of loose supervision by one or more State agencies.

The bulletin concludes with a summary comparison of the various laws considered as a whole. The more important features are brought together briefly in tabular form.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION EXPERIENCE IN MONTANA, 1917-18.

June 30, 1918, completed the third year of the operation of the Montana workmen's compensation act, the report of which has just been issued.¹ Under this act employers have the right of selection from three plans: (1) Self insurance, (2) insurance companies, and (3) State insurance. The report states that at the end of June, 1918, 1,994 employers were under the act, the number of employees reported being 49,682, which is admittedly low. The total number under the act is estimated at 74,000. Plan 1 is credited with 62 employers and 24,649 employees; plan 2, with 915 employers and 10,973 employees; plan 3, with 1,017 employers and 14,060 employees. Employers under plan 1, during the three years the act has been in operation, paid in compensation, including 152 lump-sum death settlements and \$31,090.90 burial expenses, the sum of \$1,049,005.80, which, added to an estimated amount of \$95,000 representing pending claims, makes a total compensation liability of \$1,144,005.80, of which \$512,189.13, including the \$95,000 for pending claims, was for the fiscal year covered by the report. It is estimated that the pay rolls for the year amounted to \$55,000,000, which gives an actual accident cost to employers under plan 1 of about three-fourths of 1 per cent, or 75 cents for each \$100 of pay roll.

Under the second plan it appears that the insurance companies, during the three years' operation of the act, collected in premiums

¹ State of Montana. Third annual report of the industrial accident board for the 12 months ending June 30, 1918. Helena, 1918. 343 pp. Illustrated.

an estimated total of \$889,052.88 and paid in compensation an estimated total of \$311,060.57, including \$30,000 estimated for pensions and pending claims. This is about 35 per cent of the premiums collected, leaving 65 cents in each dollar to the credit of the private account of the insurance companies. Based on a partial pay roll reported of \$30,000,000, the premiums collected show a premium charge of practically 3 per cent. The actual accident cost based on these figures was 1.04 per cent. "The figures submitted showing the actual accident cost under the plan, amounting to about 1 per cent, compared with the premium cost of approximately 3 per cent of the pay roll, would indicate that there is every reason why the insurance companies should make a substantial reduction in the rates now charged employers."

Under plan 3 the premiums paid by employers during 1917-18 amounted to \$132,277.58, collected from a reported pay roll of about \$11,500,000, representing a premium cost to employers of 1.2 per cent. The total compensation benefits paid by the State during the year was \$55,236.29, with pending claims aggregating about \$20,000, making a total liability of \$75,236.29. This compensation cost computed on the total pay roll indicates an accident cost of 0.65 per cent, "which is certainly a phenomenal record and indicates, even more forcibly than the accident history under the other two plans, the gratifyingly low accident occurrence that has prevailed under all plans for the year." The report emphasizes the comparatively low cost of the State plan.

The total number of accidents reported for the three years is given in the report as 20,947, of which 566 were fatal, 16 permanently totally disabled, 458 permanently partially disabled, and 19,907 temporarily disabled, of which latter number 4,773 received compensation and 15,134 returned to work before the expiration of the waiting period of two weeks.

The accident record for the 12 months ending June 30, 1918, indicates that of an estimated total of 74,000 workmen, 1,881, or 2.5 per cent, were injured sufficiently to draw compensation, including death benefits, and that the amount so paid aggregated \$622,024.87, or an average of \$330.69 each.

A table is given in the report showing that under all plans from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918, the time and wage loss to employees, excluding fatal and permanent disabilities, amounted, respectively, to 226,422 days and \$917,485.79, or an average daily wage loss of \$4.05.

The table following shows the number of accidents and the compensation and other benefits paid under each plan for the three-year period ending June 30, 1918.¹

¹ This table is a combination of two tables appearing in the report, and there is not therefore necessarily a relation between the number of accidents and the amount of benefits paid. In fact the report states that 15,134 injured persons returned to work before the expiration of the waiting period of two weeks.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND TOTAL BENEFITS PAID UNDER EACH PLAN, MONTANA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Plan.	Accidents.		Compensation.		Medical and hospital benefits.	Burial expenses.	Total benefits.
	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.			
First.....	13,028	443	\$364,812.81	\$639,796.70	\$13,305.39	\$31,090.90	\$1,049,005.80
Second.....	6,020	85	146,109.54	95,432.17	33,917.36	5,601.50	281,069.57
Third.....	1,333	38	51,474.05	29,738.06	12,299.70	2,615.00	96,126.81
Total.....	20,381	566	562,396.40	764,966.93	59,522.45	39,307.40	1,426,193.18

Classified by degree of disability the compensation payments under all plans for the three-year period were: Temporary total disability, \$358,683.66; permanent partial disability, \$156,009.16; permanent total disability, \$47,702.38; fatal, \$764,966.93.

The following is the financial statement of the State fund:

ASSETS.

Industrial accident fund.....	\$84,662.88	
Less unredeemed warrants.....	7,997.82	
		76,665.06
Industrial reserve fund.....	21,819.19	
Industrial investment fund.....	11,559.47	
Balance all accident funds.....		\$110,043.72
Administrative fund.....		37,937.18
Premiums due.....		1,922.08
Inspection fees due.....		227.20
Trustee account.....		41,399.00
Known disabilities.....		8,849.00
Expenditures authorized.....	\$107,600.00	
Less amount expended.....	72,520.09	
Balance unexpended.....		35,079.91
		235,458.09

LIABILITIES.

Premium income.....	\$206,602.36	
Less compensation paid.....	96,126.81	
Premium surplus.....		\$110,475.55
Administrative income.....		38,164.38
Interest received.....		1,478.05
Special deposits.....		12.20
Bonds and securities in trust.....		41,399.00
Liability for permanent disabilities.....		8,849.00
Appropriation.....	\$107,600.00	
Less warrants drawn.....	72,520.09	
Balance available.....		35,079.91
		235,458.09

STATEMENT OF THE OHIO STATE INSURANCE FUND AS OF MAY 15, 1918.

On July 1, 1918, a communication was addressed by the Industrial Commission to the subscribers to the Ohio State insurance fund, giving a detailed analysis of the State insurance plan, a table showing the net saving to employers under the Ohio rates as compared with the New York workmen's compensation insurance rates, and a statement concerning the great rehabilitation problem and industrial assimilation of our returned soldiers and sailors, and the industrial crippled, together with a rating revision calculated to contribute to an insurance solution of the same.

Considerable emphasis is laid upon this latter phase of the report. Under the Ohio workmen's compensation act, if a workman has but one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg, or one eye, and subsequently loses another of any one of the foregoing members, growing out of the course of his employment, this latter loss creates a permanent total disability claim, and the claimant is entitled to receive in bi-weekly payments an amount equal to two-thirds of his wages for the remainder of his life. To control the heavy potential individual liability presented by this situation, as applied to individual State insurance risks, the commission has adopted a ruling, operative July 1, 1918, to the effect that if any such risk has in his employment a workman possessing but one hand, eye, arm, leg, or foot, and such workman should subsequently lose an additional one of either of these members, growing out of the course of his employment, the individual account of such risk will be charged on the basis of the loss of the last member only, and will be merit rated on this basis. The remainder of the cost will be distributed over the fund as a whole.

For example, assume such risk has in his employment a workman possessing but one eye, who is earning \$18 per week, who subsequently loses the other eye through an industrial accident. In its schedule of benefits the law provides compensation equal to two-thirds of the employee's weekly wages for a period of 100 weeks for the loss of one eye. In consequence of the foregoing rating revision, the individual account of the above risk would be charged with \$1,200 plus medical and hospital costs.

This workman would receive compensation from the fund for the remainder of his life, but this additional cost, as previously stated, would be distributed over the fund as a whole.

The fundamental purpose of the foregoing is to pave the way to the insurance solution of the rehabilitation problem of our returned military crippled and our industrial disabled workmen. It is the intent of the commission that the foregoing rule be operative to July 1, 1919. Any modification of the same will be determined by developments to that date.

It is believed the foregoing rating revision will pave the way for the effective solution of this problem in so far as the same is applicable to State insurance risks. It is the purpose of the department to immediately turn its attention to the self-insurance risks of the State to the end of subsequently working out a similar solution from their point of view.

In making the comparison of Ohio and New York workmen's compensation insurance rates, New York was selected, it is explained, because the scale of benefits is substantially the same in point of cost as those of the Ohio act, which scale "is higher than that of any of the 39 States of this country having workmen's compensation laws." The table, which covers 129 classifications, shows that the Ohio insurance rates should be increased on an average of 20 per cent to make them directly comparable with the New York rates, due to the fact that the New York rates are loaded with a tax of 2.5 per cent and with the expense of administration, neither of which is required of the Ohio State insurance fund; moreover, there applies to the New York act a different type of merit rating system and a difference in rating of office pay roll. This 20 per cent differential loading of the Ohio rates, it is stated, is made up of the following items: State tax, 2.5 per cent; Ohio's cost of administration, 3.5 per cent; difference in merit rating system, 5 per cent; difference in rating of office pay roll, 9 per cent. The following summary of the data contained in the comparative table is included in the statement:

1. The grand total earned pay roll developed under the Ohio State insurance fund by the 129 classifications contained in the table to May 15, 1918, is.....	\$1, 525, 780, 608. 00
2. The total premium developed by applying the respective Ohio State insurance rates to the earned pay roll as developed under the Ohio State insurance fund by each of the 129 classifications as contained in the table is.....	22, 284, 638. 19
3. Increasing this \$22,284,638.19 by 20 per cent in order to place the Ohio State insurance rates on a directly comparable basis with the New York rates, increased the same to.....	26, 741, 565. 83
4. The total premium developed by applying the respective New York workmen's compensation insurance rates to the earned pay roll as developed under the Ohio State insurance fund by each of the 129 classifications contained in the table is....	45, 950, 323. 85
So, if the subscribers to the Ohio State insurance fund, falling under the foregoing 129 classifications, had been compelled to pay the New York workmen's compensation insurance rates instead of the Ohio State insurance rates, they would have paid into the Ohio State insurance fund \$45,950,323.85 instead of \$26,741,565.83, which would be an increase of.....	19, 208, 758. 02
This would be an increased cost of.....	71. 83%
For the year ended May 15, 1918, the subscribers of the Ohio State insurance plan paid into the Ohio State insurance fund an earned premium of.....	9, 442, 125. 28
Had these Ohio employers been compelled to pay their premium into the Ohio State insurance fund on the basis of the New York workmen's compensation insurance rates, they would have paid into the fund 171.83 per cent of \$9,442,125.28, or.....	16, 224, 403. 87
Thus, on the foregoing basis the Ohio State insurance plan has saved, for the single year ended May 15, 1918, the very significant sum of the difference between \$16,224,403.87 and \$9,442,125.28, which is.....	6, 782, 278. 59

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF OHIO STATE INSURANCE FUND.

The statement of the condition of the Ohio State insurance fund as of May 15, 1918, is as follows:

<i>Income.</i>		
Total premium.....	\$25,269,532.85	
Interest earnings.....	794,962.94	
		\$26,064,495.79
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Warrants cashed.....	13,791,522.77	
Refund vouchers to employers.....	219,937.48	
Accrued interest paid on bonds.....	66,528.31	
Excess of income over disbursements.....	11,986,507.23	
		26,064,495.79
<i>Assets.</i>		
Invested in bonds.....	\$7,337,524.66	
Inactive account.....	3,386,647.70	
Active account.....	466,623.39	
Cash balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the employers' fund...	11,190,795.75	
Premium in course of collection.....	795,711.48	
		11,986,507.23
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Reserves:		
1. Reserve set aside to bring all claims to full maturity.....	\$8,449,478.40	
2. Unearned premium reserve.....	1,540,662.00	
		9,990,140.40
The two surplus funds:		
3. Statutory surplus—reserve fund to guarantee the perpetual solvency of the fund.....	887,282.82	
4. Surplus of earned premium over all losses.....	1,109,084.01	
		1,996,366.83
		11,986,507.23

Stated briefly, the fund, within the last year, has passed through what is doubtless the most violent industrial stress period that has ever existed in this State, which abnormal period the fund has succeeded in holding under complete control.

As shown in the statement, the surplus fund of earned premium over all losses of the employers' fund amounts to \$1,109,084.01, and since this is considerably larger than the commission desires to exist, a refund of \$336,452.46 to the employers is announced.

STANDARDS OF SAFETY UNDER THE WASHINGTON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

The workmen's compensation law of Washington was amended by chapter 120, Acts of 1917, so as to direct the industrial insurance commission of the State to make corrections semiannually in the classification of industries for the purpose of premium ratings. These corrections are to be based on the standards of safety or accident pre-

vention maintained in the individual plants, and are intended to reflect the nature and extent of such provisions made.

The compensation law establishes no standards of safety, and the commission is given no authority to fix such standards or to require their observance if fixed. The factory inspection law of the State is of a comparatively limited scope, and its enforcement is in the hands of officials in no way connected with the administration of the compensation law. The industrial insurance commission has therefore been unable to carry out the system of merit rating in any satisfactory manner, and some complaints have arisen from its failure to take action.

To solve the existing difficulties, if possible, and to secure a fuller understanding of the whole subject, a conference of contributors to the State insurance fund was called to meet in Seattle on September 4, 1918.¹ The situation was explained by the members of the commission, who pointed out the need of fixing rates, not on the basis of accident experience, which might at any time, and even for a series of years, favor the negligent employer as against one who had installed all proper safety devices, but on the basis of the actual provisions made to attain a high standard of accident prevention. Discussion by those in attendance developed their acceptance of this view, but emphasized the necessity of the cooperation of the employee, whose absence from the conference was noted.

After various suggestions had been considered, a motion was adopted asking the commission to appoint a committee of 14 persons, equally representative of employers and employees, and charged with the duty of drafting legislation to provide for definite standards of accident prevention upon which to base merit rating for establishments in all classes of industry, the reports to be presented to the legislature for action, as in the case of the commission drafting the original act.

RECENT CHANGES IN BRITISH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW IN REGARD TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

Having stood practically without alteration since its enactment in 1906, the workmen's compensation law of Great Britain has been twice amended of late. In addition, noteworthy changes have been made in its schedule of occupational diseases; compensation is to be allowed the same as if the disease or suspension from work on account of the disease "were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of" the employment.

In the MONTHLY REVIEW for November, 1917 (pp. 164, 165), mention was made of an amendment of August 2, 1917, increasing by one-

¹ Washington. Industrial Insurance Commission. Standards of accident prevention and merit rating. Proceedings of a conference held at Seattle Sept. 4, 1918. Olympia, 1918. 46 pp.

fourth the amount of the statutory award for total disability, such increase to apply to existing as well as to subsequent awards, and to be effective during the period of the present war and for six months thereafter. A second amendment bearing date of May 16, 1918, authorizes arbitrators under the act to award compensation in accordance with its terms, if they think proper to do so, in cases in which the person injured was at the time of the injury working under an illegal contract of service or apprenticeship.

Various changes have been made at different times in regard to compensation for occupational diseases, discretionary powers with respect thereto being conferred upon the Secretary of State. The revised list as of February 26, 1918, is as follows:

SCHEDULE.

Description of disease or injury.	Description of process.
1. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Handling of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
2. Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.....	Handling of lead or its preparations or compounds.
3. (a) Poisoning by benzine and its homologues, or the sequelæ.	Handling benzine or any of its homologues, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
(b) Poisoning by nitro and amido derivatives of benzine and its homologues (trinitrotoluene, anilin, and others), or the sequelæ.	Handling any nitro or amido derivative of benzine or any of its homologues, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
4. Poisoning by dinitrophenol or its sequelæ.....	Handling dinitrophenol, or any process in the manufacture or involving the use thereof.
5. Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelæ.....	Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
6. Dope poisoning; that is, poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with, a solvent for acetate of cellulose, or its sequelæ.	Any process in the manufacture of air-craft.
7. Poisoning by tetrachlorethane or its sequelæ....	Any process in the manufacture or involving the use of tetrachlorethane.
8. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ....	Any process involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or compounds.
9. Poisoning by nickel carbonyl or its sequelæ.....	Any process in which nickel carbonyl gas is evolved.
10. Poisoning by Gonioma Kamassi (African boxwood) or its sequelæ.....	Any process in the manufacture of articles from Gonioma Kamassi (African boxwood).
11. (a) Dermatitis produced by dust or liquids.....	
(b) Ulceration of the skin produced by dust or liquids.	
(c) Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose or mouth produced by dust.	
12. (a) Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
(b) Ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of these substances.	Handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
13. Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ.....	Any process involving the use of chromic acid or bichromate of ammonium, potassium, or sodium, or their preparations.
14. Scrotal epithelioma (chimney sweep's cancer)....	Chimney sweeping.
15. Compressed air illness or its sequelæ.....	Any process carried on in compressed air.
16. Cataract in glassworkers.....	Processes in the manufacture of glass involving exposure to the glare of molten glass.
17. The disease known as miner's nystagmus, whether occurring in miners or others, and whether the symptom of oscillation of the eyeballs be present or not.	Mining.
18. Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand)...	Do.
19. Subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee).	Do.
20. Acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow).	Do.
21. Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.....	Do.
22. Glanders.....	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling the carcass of such animal.
23. Telegraphist's cramp.....	Use of telegraphic instruments.
24. Writer's cramp.....	

Compensation for disability under the heading numbered 11 will not be allowed if it is merely a disability to continue at work in the particular process in which the disease was contracted. Cataract in glassworkers gives rise to a claim for compensation not in excess of six months, and not more than four months unless an operation is had. Compensation for writers' cramp is limited to a period of 12 months.

LABOR LAWS.

COMPULSORY WORK LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Attention has been called from time to time, as the material became available, to laws requiring the employment at some lawful and useful occupation of the residents of the States affected. Besides the States heretofore noted in the publications of this bureau, it is now possible to summarize the provisions of the laws of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and South Dakota. In Montana, as noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1918, the matter is treated of in an order of the State Council of National Defense, while in the other States laws were enacted, though in some instances reference was made to the State council.

The following table presents in comparable form the principal provisions of these measures for all the States, 12 in number, in which they now exist:

PROVISIONS OF COMPULSORY WORK LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Persons covered.	Term of application of act.	Work time per week.	Officials may detail to—		Exemptions on account of—			Wages.
				Private work.	Public work.	Property.	Labor disputes.	School or trade training.	
Del.: Act of Apr. 8, 1918.	Males, 18-50.	War, plus 6 mos.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Reasonable. Current.
Ga.: Act of Aug. 8, 1918.	Males, 16-55.	War.....	5½ dys.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Ky.: Ch. 178, 1918...	Males, 16-60.	War, plus 6 mos.	36 hrs.	.....	(1)	No.	.....	.....	.....
La.: No. 139, 1918...	Males, 17-55.	War.....	48 hrs.	.....	.....	No.	Yes.	Yes.	.....
Md.: Ch. 33, 1917...	Males, 18-50.	War.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Current.
Mass.: Ch. 286, 1918.	Males, 18-50.	War.....	36 hrs.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Current.
Mont. ²	Every adult.	War.....	5 days.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J.: Ch. 55, 1918...	Males, 18-50.	War.....	36 hrs.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Current.
N. Y.: Ch. 625, 1918.	Males, 18-50.	War.....	36 hrs.	Yes.	.....	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Current.
R. I.: Ch. 1661, 1918.	Males, 18-50.	War.....	36 hrs.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Current.
S. Dak.: Ch. 62, 1918.	(3)	War.....	(4)	Yes.	Yes.	(3)	(3)	(3)	Current.
W. Va.: Ch. 12, 1917.	Males, 16-60	War, plus 6 mos.	36 hrs.	.....	(1)	No.	.....	(6)	.....

¹ Part of penalty for violations must be worked out on roads, streets, or public works.
² Order of State Council of National Defense, Apr. 22, 1918.
³ In the discretion of the State Council of National Defense.
⁴ Fixed by regulations of the State Council of National Defense.
⁵ Second extra session.
⁶ Bona fide students during school term.

While the foregoing laws and order are believed to be all, of State-wide scope, that are in existence at the present time, they do not cover entirely the field in which the principle is in operation. The bureau has no means of knowing the extent to which this is true, since there is no national clearing house for city and town ordinances, but it has secured a copy of an ordinance of the city of Beaumont, Tex., the first section of which declares that "All able-bodied citizens of the city of Beaumont shall be required to be engaged in some useful and essential occupation for the period of six days each week."

The terms "useful" and "essential" are to be construed to include such occupations as are not classed as nonessential by the community labor boards of the United States having local jurisdiction during the war with Germany.

It will be noted that no limit of age or sex is embodied in the order, nor are exemptions provided for on any ground. Conviction in the corporation court of a violation of the act subjects to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Other towns and cities of the South and perhaps elsewhere are reported as enforcing with special vigor the existing vagrancy laws and ordinances, without enacting special provisions of this emergency type.

URUGUAY LAW REQUIRING EMPLOYERS TO PROVIDE CHAIRS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES.¹

The Republic of Uruguay recently enacted a law, effective October 13, 1918, requiring the managers of all stores, shops, pharmacies, factories, workshops, and other establishments or places in which women are employed, to supply sufficient chairs for the use of female employees whenever their work permits. The enforcement of the law is intrusted to the labor inspectors, who are authorized to enter all classes of establishments above mentioned.

The law provides a penalty for the first offense of 5 to 10 pesos (\$5.17 to \$10.34) and for each subsequent offense of 50 pesos (\$51.70).

¹ *Diario Oficial de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay*, July 13, 1918.



330-1

HOUSING SCHEME FOR MUNITION WORKERS, STOKE HEATH, COVENTRY.

Narrow residential road with obstacle to deter through traffic.



330-2

HOUSING SCHEME FOR MUNITION WORKERS, LONDON ROAD, COVENTRY.
Group of cottage shells used for residential clubs for girls and convertible into family cottages.

HOUSING AND WELFARE WORK.

HOUSING SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, GREAT BRITAIN.¹

The housing problem of the Ministry of Munitions is an exceedingly complex one. It might almost be said that the housing section is in close touch with nearly every town and village in the country, the making of munitions of war in some form being so general throughout the country. It is also a problem which occupies an important place in the reconstruction program, since not only will Great Britain need a great deal of repair work after the war, in addition to the vast housing plans, but the country will have to share materials with France and Belgium to help repair the devastation in those two countries.

Representatives of the Federation of British Industries, of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, and of labor generally, met in London recently to consider the scheme outlined in the recent reports of the housing committee relating to the formation of Public Utility Societies² as a partial means of solution of the housing problem after the war. The federation delegates were said to represent 16,000 firms with a capital of about £4,000,000,000 (\$19,466,000,000), while the trade-union representatives represented a membership of a million and a half.

The scheme aims to use the federation organization to bring together all sections of the communities interested in the provision of houses and also to bring together members of the building and building-supply trades, and it also aims at securing the cooperation and support of organized labor. It was agreed to supplement municipal housing schemes rather than to compete with them.

To a deputation from the conference, which waited upon him to discuss the housing question in relation to financial aid for private enterprise, Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, said that the Government had agreed to provide 75 per cent of the capital required for the Public Utility Societies, and that the societies would be expected to find the other 25 per cent. It would depend, he said, upon the management of the societies whether a satisfactory dividend could be paid, but that with good management there was a prospect of 5 per cent being paid, and that the Government loan could run for 50 years.

¹ See MONTHLY REVIEW for June, 1918, pp. 201-210, and MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October, 1918, pp. 251-260.

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, pp. 272 to 275.

A bill recently introduced in Parliament provides that where county councils wish to borrow money for the purpose of providing dwellings for persons in the employment of the council, the maximum period of repayment shall be extended from 30 to 80 years. It authorizes the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make such loans to the county council, and for a period of 12 months after the termination of the war the county council may provide houses for the working classes if they are satisfied that the Local Government Board in any particular case have not taken adequate steps towards that end.

The following account by Mr. N. C. Adams, representative of the United States Department of Labor in Great Britain, of the Ministry of Munitions housing schemes is of interest, therefore, not only because of war needs but also because of the enormous effect the experience gained will have upon the housing plans for postwar times:

The Ministry of Munitions is obviously greatly concerned with the proper housing of the workers whenever new work on munition plants is to be begun, or an extension of an old plant is to be made, since whatever may bring about an increased output is of primary importance.

The Central Billeting Board must, if possible, provide billets for the workers; but, if this proves impossible or impracticable in the specific locality, the board notifies the housing section, which immediately takes the matter up with the local authority or the firm, as the case may be. The section's experts, in conjunction with the local people, must then decide upon the most expedient plan to be followed. Every phase of the subject must be studied with the utmost dispatch. Minutes are valuable. The type of building—hostel, temporary barracks, temporary huts, semipermanent or permanent houses, etc.—must be considered, together with the financial plan to be followed. The local authorities probably have deep-rooted ideas of their own and find it difficult to adapt them to war times. Also, they must bear in mind postwar times and the ultimate good of their community. Local conditions, such as proximity of certain materials and lack of others, and above all, labor, are huge factors when the work must be rushed to conclusion at top speed.

At all centers, a clearing hostel is provided for the care of workers on the night of their arrival in order that each may be thoroughly inspected and, in some cases, cleaned up before they can be assigned to permanent quarters.

THE COVENTRY SCHEME.

At the beginning of the war, Coventry had a population of a little over 100,000. It is estimated that about double that number are now living in the town and its outskirts. The various factories, motor and others, have been tremendously expanded. The housing question was serious in the beginning of 1914 and the gravity increased overwhelmingly in the early months of the war, drastic efforts being required to provide suitable accommodation for the swarming additional workers.

A splendid scheme of permanent housing was undertaken by the corporation in the early part of the war, with assistance from the Ministry of Munitions. This is located at Stoke Heath and is used almost entirely by the employees of the big ordnance works. Mr. G. L. Pepler, the architect, who is town planning inspector of the Local Government Board, also designed the beautiful "London Road Scheme," of permanent houses, for Messrs. Siddeley-Deasy, which adjoin their motor works.

These two schemes are not so pretentious or expensive as the Well Hall scheme at Woolwich, but are in their way equally successful. Homes were provided, with every comfort and convenience, for hundreds of workers and their families in a very short space of time and the fact has been clearly demonstrated that a utilitarian scheme of this kind, for which there is a superlative need on the instant, may also be one of permanent beauty. These houses are in blocks of four and six, and in some of the London Road six-house blocks the dividing partitions are omitted, and the blocks made into hostels for women. At any time, with a minimum of expenditure, they can be converted into separate houses. These hostels were furnished by H. M. Office of Works and the furnishings are comfortable and durable, and, at the same time, artistic to a degree that is amazing.

The Siddeley-Deasy houses occupy what was an open field, on rolling ground, and the lots are about 100 feet in depth, giving a parking on the front and a fine garden in the rear of each house.

TEMPORARY COTTAGE SETTLEMENT.

The largest schemes of the Ministry of Munitions are in connection with the works of Messrs. White and Poppe, including the National Filling Factory. About 150 acres are covered by the works and various houses and hostels.

The temporary cottage settlement has 466 cottages, which work out about 23 to the acre. In all probability the cottages will be required for many years after the war, and properly maintained the life of these cottages may safely be taken at 20 years. At some future time it may be that part of the cottages will be pulled down in order to provide more space for those which remain, giving gardens and forming environment which can be treated as a garden suburb and which might be turned over to a public utility society on generous terms by the Government. More than half are two-bedroom houses, the remainder having three bedrooms. Each has a good-sized living room, scullery, food larder, and water-closet. Each living room has a range (not built in) and a gas stove in at least one bedroom. Gas connections are being made now and gas cooking stoves are to be placed in each scullery. The rents are 8s. (\$1.94) (3 bedrooms) or 6s. 6d. (\$1.58) (2 bedrooms) per week. These figures include all rates and taxes and electric light (unlimited and consequently the privilege is abused). When the gas cooking stove is installed, each tenant will be charged 3d. (6 cents) per week extra to cover cost of piping, etc. Each tenant pays for gas consumed.

The houses are built in rows facing each other with a footpath between, fenced off, and each house having a fair-sized garden for grass and flowers leading to its entrance. The back garden (for vegetables) opens on the cart road. These houses and all the hostels, are coated with a wash made of the local red sand, which gives a particularly nice warm pink tint, contrasting charmingly with the black tarred roofs.

A very beautifully laid out and planted corporation park in the center of these housing and hostel schemes is supplemented by an 8-acre tract fitted out by the ministry as a recreation ground for factory workers.

HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.

The ministry has erected 33 hostels for girls on a site of about 32 acres. These hostels are connected by covered (open sides) ways, which lead to the canteen block, composed of two huge canteen rooms with the serving kitchen between. There are also a recreation and an administration block on the site. These hostels were designed to accommodate 2,800 girls, but only about 1,600 are actually in residence and some of the hostels are closed.

The scheme is under the guidance of joint wardens, Hon. Anne MacNaghten and Miss Beatrice Picton-Turberville, with a canteen superintendent. Each separate hostel block is run by a matron and three maids are resident. Each block has a

cheerful, well-lighted and heated common room, also ample bathing and lavatory accommodations. There are both single and double rooms (with lockers), warmed by a steam pipe running along the floor. The laundries are in separate blocks, and are completely fitted with tubs, drying and ironing rooms. The girls furnish their own soap and there is always plenty of hot water.

The lighting and ventilating of all the buildings has been exceedingly well done. The matrons, maids, and "lady assistants" in the canteen are now of a superior class. The munition girls employed here are chiefly from Ireland and Wales and were a rough, uncouth class. The hostels were rushed to a finish and no attempt made to clear up the grounds, all the building litter being left where it fell. The canteen helpers were of the same class as the girls, and altogether this place was a genuine A1 "rough house." The waitresses flung food before the girls and the girls flung food and china and table furnishings at the waitresses, at each other, and through the windows. The grounds were littered with everything and conditions grew worse daily.

Then the ministry appealed to Misses MacNaghten and Picton-Turberville, who had been wardens of the Woolwich (Arsenal) Hostels, to take over this Coventry scheme, and attempt to tame the wild Irish-Welsh inmates. (Miss MacNaghten tells me she is Irish and Miss Picton-Turberville is Welsh.) Result, the grounds were cleared, 70 tons of builders' refuse being made into a rockery for a park on the grounds to avoid carting. The ground was prepared for gardening and allotments. Every girl has had an allotment, prizes being offered for the best results. The wardens worked their allotments along with the girls. The grounds and covered ways are now well-kept and free from litter. Then "lady helpers" were tried, and there is no more "rough-house." In fact, one could hardly imagine a more orderly, well-kept colony of this kind than one sees here. But such results in so short a time could not be obtained except by women with very superior judgment and tact.

Each girl pays 15s. (\$3.65) per week, which covers room, use of bath, laundry, common room, etc., early breakfast (tea and bread) before 6; breakfast 8:30; dinner and supper. There is a shop at the canteen where the girls can buy sweets, toilet articles, etc., at very reasonable prices. The profits of the shop are used for the hostel welfare and amusement work and are considerable. Many girls also buy extra food outside, but they get sufficient to eat at the canteen.

Another group of 21 girls' hostels accommodates 2,000 girls under the supervision of a lady superintendent and a staff of matrons. There is a recreation hall larger and better than may be found in many good-sized towns. The canteen rooms have big, easily-opened windows on three sides, a high peaked roof, and big skylights. Air and light, heat, and speed in serving were all well worked out.

The gardens between the blocks not only supply all the canteens, but produce large quantities for sale to persons living outside. The flower gardens—and they are most attractive and numerous—are worked actually at a profit from sales made to the canteen and individuals inside and outside. The gardening staff the first year numbered about 70, but this year, owing to the heavy initial work having been done, it was reduced satisfactorily by one-half.

The whole supply of vegetables for all canteens was raised on the sites this year and from the pigs and bees kept the total supply of bacon and honey obtained is available for the canteens. The gardening scheme not only has provided fresh vegetables at market prices, but also has improved the general environment of the hostel residence and exerted a considerable moral influence, while the health statistics are better than formerly and with no other obvious explanation; in fact, one might have anticipated a fall in the curve rather than an improvement under present conditions, but for the fact that the gardens between the hostels have, to a large extent, precluded the throwing of rubbish from hostel windows and considerably improved the environment.

At Barras Heath in connection with the Coventry Ordnance Works the ministry has erected a small scheme for 500 girls, with canteen, administration block, recreation room, and five hostels, connected by covered ways, as are the larger groups. The management is the same as described for the other schemes, but with 500 girls instead of 3,000 it is possible to create an atmosphere totally different from that of the larger schemes. It seems to be generally admitted that a number of small schemes are better than one or two large ones, since in dealing with large numbers of young girls, many of them leaving comfortable homes for the first time, and others coming from the worst slums of the cities and seaport towns, it is possible by closer supervision to lessen the risk of bad moral influences, which part of the girls might exert.

HOSTELS FOR MEN.

There are seven hostels for men under the direction of a superintendent, with two stewards, which accommodate 680 men and the staff. The men pay 4s. (\$0.97) per week for their rooms and take their meals at the works canteen. Some sort of social life is necessary, and at the men's hostels there is a social club open to residents only, on payment of 6d. (12 cents) entrance fee and 1d. (2 cents) per week subscription. The club is entirely self-governed. The ministry provided the rooms and furnished the club, but the members have purchased a piano and provide games from their own funds, the proceeds of entrance fees and subscriptions, and profits of the bar. Only light refreshments are obtainable at the bar—tea, coffee, cakes, etc., and such food as is possible under the system of food control now in force.

The whole of the schemes are provided with systems of hydrants, with special water supply, and are also well supplied with fire extinguishers and hand grenades. The factory fire brigade and trained girls living in hostels are a further protection.

WOMEN'S REQUIREMENTS IN WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND.¹

Even before the war the provision for more housing was an urgent need in England, and when reconstruction plans came up for consideration it was evident that this problem must be among the first to receive attention. At once there rose a demand that women should have some part in whatever plans might be made, on the ground that houses designed by men alone were apt to be arranged with so little regard for the housewife's convenience that they materially increased the difficulties of keeping house on a workingman's income. To meet this demand, the women's housing subcommittee of the Ministry of Reconstruction was appointed, and in May, 1918, handed in an interim report on urban housing, which was published by the ministry in September. The duties of the committee, as expressed in the terms of their appointment, were:

(a) To visit specimen houses which have been erected by the Ministry of Munitions or other houses selected after consultation with Branch F., in order to make suggestions with special reference to the convenience of the housewife.

(b) To advise on the plans received from the architects' committee, with special reference to the convenience of the housewife.

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Advisory Council. *Women's Housing Subcommittee. First interim report.* London, 1918. Cd. 9166.

The committee make it clear from the outset that they consider any houses now built should be planned with reference to a higher standard of living than that which prevailed when many of the housing schemes were carried through. Their recommendations under this head are mainly for the provision for more space, both by having a wider frontage and by planning for an additional room. Each cottage should contain a minimum of six rooms, a living room, parlor, and scullery on the ground floor and three bedrooms above. In addition, a bathroom and a larder are considered necessary. The demand for a parlor is put forward rather apologetically:

An extra room is required in which the children can do their lessons, visitors be entertained, and books and other possessions be kept out of harm's way. Where a member of the family is an official of some organization, the room may often be wanted for the purpose of an interview or a meeting. Moreover, an emergency may arise which makes the extra room a necessity rather than a luxury. Where a parlor is lacking we note a tendency to use the scullery as a living room. Our attention has been called to a case where a large number of newly built houses had to be remodeled at considerable expense to meet the demand for additional room.

The provision of extra space must involve extra expense, but a number of other suggestions are made for increasing the comfort of the house at little or no expense. For instance, it is urged that the living room should have the most favorable aspect the house permits, that the outside door should open into a lobby instead of directly into the living room, that there should be no steps between the scullery and living room, that the stairway should not be narrow and steep, that a staircase window should take the place of the prevalent skylights and trap ventilators, which are unsatisfactory "on account of their tendency to get out of order and the difficulty of reaching them," that more closet room should be provided, that the coal bin should not be so placed that the coal must be carried in through the living room, that windows in the living rooms should not be so high that a person sitting down could not see out of them, and so on through a long list of matters, little in themselves, but meaning in the aggregate a large amount of avoidable discomfort and inconvenience.

On two points besides that of additional space, involving extra expense, the committee is emphatic in its recommendations: The necessity for a bathroom and for a hot-water supply. As to the first, it appears that baths are more common than bathrooms. When the bath is placed upstairs it is usually in a bathroom, though sometimes it is in one of the bedrooms, but when it is downstairs the need for privacy is apt to be ignored.

Where the bath is downstairs, even on modern estates, it is frequently placed in the scullery; no partition is provided, although the scullery itself may serve as a passageway. In many cases hot water is not laid on, but has to be carried by hand

from the copper or range; in some instances no waste or supply pipe is fitted, making the filling and emptying of the bath so laborious that it is seldom used.

The provision of a regular supply of hot water, while important in connection with the use of the bath, is even more important for the regular work of the house.

The extra time, trouble, and expense involved when water must be heated in kettles and carried to the bath, wash tub, or sink is a serious addition to the housewife's burden. A great part of the everyday work of the house, as well as the laundry work, is doubled by the lack of a proper supply of hot water. The extra strain on the woman's strength, coupled with the waste of time, leaves her without either the opportunity or the energy to attend to other household tasks or to secure any form of recreation for herself.

The advantage of a central hot-water system for a whole street or block of houses is dwelt on, and also the possibility that the development of cheap electric power on a large scale, which is put forward as probable after the war, may revolutionize the whole situation. It is urged that this possibility be kept in mind in all future planning.

There is nothing startling in any of these proposals. Most of them would not even add to the cost of the building. But the fact that it is necessary to call attention to such obvious matters as the desirability of placing windows low enough for the household to see out of them, or avoiding unnecessary steps for the housewife to go up and down in the course of her work, seems to show that there is a real need for the women's committee.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER, 1918.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in October, 1918, from representative manufacturing establishments in 13 industries. The figures for October of this year as compared with those from identical establishments for October, 1917, show that there was an increase of 1.3 per cent in the number of people employed in two industries—car building and repairing, and leather manufacturing—and a decrease in eleven. The greatest percentage decreases—12.9, 12.7 and 12.4—were shown in cigar manufacturing, men's ready-made clothing, and cotton manufacturing, respectively.

The reports from all the industries show an increase in the total amount of the pay roll for October, 1918, when compared with October, 1917. Car building and repairing and iron and steel show the greatest respective increases of 58.1 and 33.8 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1917, AND OCTOBER, 1918.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing for October, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll in—		Per cent of increase (+) or de- crease (-).	Amount of pay roll in—		Per cent of in- crease (+) or de- crease (-).
			October, 1917.	October, 1918.		October, 1917.	October, 1918.	
Automobile manufacturing..	52	1 week..	133, 589	135, 313	- 0.9	\$3, 241, 109	\$3, 776, 737	+16. 5
Boots and shoes.....	70	..do....	47, 946	46, 002	- 4.1	693, 926	870, 461	+25. 4
Car building and repairing..	33	½ month.	38, 575	39, 078	+ 1.3	1, 474, 658	2, 331, 681	+58. 1
Cigar manufacturing.....	60	1 week..	20, 889	18, 203	-12.9	270, 197	273, 355	+ 1. 2
Men's ready-made clothing..	35	..do....	19, 946	17, 414	-12.7	318, 723	349, 598	+ 9. 7
Cotton finishing.....	17	..do....	14, 291	13, 253	- 6. 7	214, 490	251, 154	+17. 1
Cotton manufacturing.....	57	..do....	54, 912	48, 101	-12.4	640, 052	745, 164	+16. 4
Hosiery and underwear.....	60	..do....	31, 857	29, 198	- 8. 3	370, 419	426, 388	+15. 1
Iron and steel.....	100	½ month.	133, 787	180, 000	+ 2. 1	9, 368, 945	13, 199, 112	+33. 8
Leather manufacturing.....	34	1 week..	16, 455	16, 666	+ 1.3	282, 564	354, 782	+25. 6
Paper making.....	50	..do....	23, 332	22, 247	- 4. 7	378, 759	481, 480	+27. 1
Silk.....	37	2 weeks..	12, 586	11, 289	-10.3	302, 308	360, 911	+19. 4
Woolen.....	51	1 week..	50, 202	44, 716	-10.9	783, 028	815, 604	+ 4. 2

The table following shows the number of persons actually working on the last full day of the reported pay period in October, 1917, and October, 1918. The number of establishments reporting on this question is small, and this fact should be taken into consideration when studying these figures.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS ON LAST FULL DAY'S OPERATION IN OCTOBER, 1917, AND OCTOBER, 1918.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for October, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number actually working on last full day of reported pay period in October—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
			1917	1918	
Automobile manufacturing.....	33	1 week.....	96,522	90,925	- 5.8
Boots and shoes.....	22	do.....	8,660	7,011	-19.0
Car building and repairing.....	32	½ month..	33,537	33,428	- .3
Cigar manufacturing.....	21	1 week.....	5,495	4,478	-18.5
Men's ready-made clothing.....	6	do.....	6,898	5,585	-19.0
Cotton finishing.....	11	do.....	6,538	5,946	- 9.1
Cotton manufacturing.....	35	do.....	26,374	20,589	-21.9
Hosiery and underwear.....	19	do.....	12,428	10,595	-14.7
Iron and steel.....	78	½ month..	141,937	138,833	- 2.2
Leather manufacturing.....	16	1 week.....	10,500	11,427	+ 8.8
Paper making.....	16	do.....	5,737	6,159	+ 7.4
Silk.....	23	2 weeks..	8,209	6,848	-16.6
Woolen.....	41	1 week.....	39,159	32,760	-16.3

In comparing the reports of the same industries for October, 1918, with those for September, 1918, four show an increase in the number of persons on the pay roll and nine a decrease. The decreases are largely due to the epidemic of influenza during this period. The largest increase, 5.3 per cent, appears in car building and repairing. The most important decreases—9.8, 8.6, and 8.5 per cent—were shown in hosiery and underwear, cotton manufacturing, and men's ready-made clothing.

There were four increases shown in the total amount of pay roll in October, 1918, as compared with September, 1918, the largest, 13.4 per cent, appearing in iron and steel. Nine decreases were shown, the greatest of which were 15.6 per cent and 14.9 per cent in cotton manufacturing and woolen, respectively.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1918, AND OCTOBER, 1918.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for September and October.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll in—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Amount of pay roll in—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
			September, 1918.	October, 1918.		September, 1918.	October, 1918.	
Automobile manufacturing.....	48	1 week..	122,611	124,373	+1.4	\$3,285,180	\$3,461,252	+ 5.4
Boots and shoes.....	69	do.....	47,910	44,818	-6.5	906,970	847,960	- 6.5
Car building and repairing..	35	½ month.	37,407	39,372	+5.3	2,102,699	2,354,620	+12.0
Cigar manufacturing.....	56	1 week.....	18,750	17,474	-6.8	280,241	259,074	- 7.6
Men's ready-made clothing.....	37	do.....	19,363	17,717	-8.5	374,770	355,597	- 5.1
Cotton finishing.....	17	do.....	13,887	13,253	-4.6	272,280	251,154	- 7.8
Cotton manufacturing.....	57	do.....	52,197	47,701	-8.6	878,594	741,405	-15.6
Hosiery and underwear.....	56	do.....	28,106	25,362	-9.8	428,798	380,489	-11.3
Iron and steel.....	96	½ month.	177,341	177,843	+ .3	11,516,834	13,059,132	+13.4
Leather manufacturing.....	35	1 week.....	15,273	14,640	-4.1	322,345	304,710	- 5.5
Paper making.....	50	do.....	24,201	22,592	-6.6	512,899	490,008	- 4.5
Silk.....	38	2 weeks..	11,561	11,589	+ .2	367,531	369,587	+ .6
Woolen.....	50	1 week.....	48,416	44,580	-7.9	955,924	813,463	-14.9

A comparatively small number of establishments reported as to the number of persons working on the last full day of the reported pay periods. The following table gives in comparable form the figures for September and October, 1918. The small number of establishments represented should be noted when using these figures.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS ON LAST FULL DAY'S OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1918, AND OCTOBER, 1918.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for September and October.	Period of pay roll.	Number actually working on last full day of reported pay period in—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—).
			September, 1918.	October, 1918.	
Automobile manufacturing.....	31	1 week....	87,216	88,857	+ 1.9
Boots and shoes.....	19	..do.....	8,775	8,142	- 7.2
Car building and repairing.....	35	½ month....	32,319	32,989	+ 2.1
Cigar manufacturing.....	19	1 week....	4,405	3,985	- 9.5
Men's ready-made clothing.....	6	..do.....	5,930	5,590	- 5.7
Cotton finishing.....	14	..do.....	9,962	9,012	- 9.5
Cotton manufacturing.....	36	..do.....	25,545	20,867	-18.3
Hosiery and underwear.....	23	..do.....	10,657	9,513	-10.7
Iron and steel.....	89	½ month....	146,584	144,248	- 1.6
Leather manufacturing.....	20	1 week....	11,473	10,646	- 7.2
Paper making.....	19	..do.....	8,827	8,646	- 2.1
Silk.....	25	2 weeks....	8,349	7,823	- 6.3
Woolen.....	41	1 week....	37,358	33,176	-11.2

CHANGES IN WAGE RATES.

In 12 of the 13 industries there were certain establishments reporting wage-rate increases and in one—boots and shoes—decreases during the period, September 15, 1918, to October 15, 1918. A number of firms did not answer the inquiry relating to wage-rate changes.

Automobile manufacturing: One plant reported an increase of 30 per cent, but gave no data as to the number receiving the increase; one establishment granted a 20 per cent increase, affecting 80 per cent of the force, while another establishment gave an increase of about 20 per cent, but failed to state the number affected. An average increase of about 14 per cent and an increase of about 10 per cent were given in two establishments, no data was given as to the percentage receiving the increase. A 10 per cent increase was given to all of the employees in one factory. The productive average hourly rate in one plant was increased 0.0135 cents. A slight increase to 3 per cent of the employees was reported by one factory.

Boots and shoes: One establishment gave an increase of 20 per cent to 75 per cent of the force. An increase of 15 per cent was reported by two plants, affecting about 3 per cent of the employees in one plant, but no information was given as to the number affected in the other. About 7 per cent of the employees in one factory received an increase of from 11 to 13 per cent. Six establishments

granted a 10 per cent increase, which affected the entire factory in one, 90 per cent of the employees in one, about 85 per cent in one, approximately 50 per cent in another, all of the union employees in one plant, and the sixth plant failed to report the number affected. A 10 per cent bonus to all employees was granted by another concern. Ninety per cent of the employees in one establishment received an increase of 9 per cent, and the entire force in another establishment was given an increase of 5 per cent. All of the employees in two plants received increases of 2 per cent and 3 per cent. One firm reported an increase but failed to give any further information. Two establishments reported a decrease—one of 3 per cent and the other of 1 per cent—which affected the entire force in each plant.

Car building and repairing: Four car and foundry shops reported increases of from 3 to 20 per cent, affecting about 13 per cent of the employees in two plants, about 1 per cent in one, and about 2 per cent in the fourth plant, respectively.

Cigar manufacturing: An increase of 20 per cent was reported by one concern, giving no data as to the number of employees advanced. About 75 per cent of the force in one factory received an increase of about 14 per cent and practically all of the employees in another factory were given an average increase of 13 per cent. An increase of 10 per cent was reported by two plants and an average 10 per cent increase by another plant, but all failed to state the number of persons receiving the increase. An increase of about 8 per cent was granted to about 70 per cent of the employees in one establishment, and an increase of about 7 per cent was reported by another firm which failed to give any further information.

Men's ready-made clothing: Increases of 20 per cent and 10 per cent to 25 per cent and 75 per cent of the employees, respectively, were reported by one establishment. Three establishments granted a 10 per cent increase affecting approximately 10 per cent of the force in the first, while no mention was made as to the number affected in the other two. About half of the force in one establishment received an increase, and an increase was reported by another, but no further data were received.

Cotton finishing: Two plants reported a 10 per cent increase which affected all of the employees in one; no statement was made as to the number receiving the increase in the second plant.

Cotton manufacturing: All of the employees except the office force in one plant received an increase of about 25 per cent. The 20 per cent bonus given to about 92 per cent of the employees in one establishment was changed to a straight 20 per cent increase. An increase of 12½ per cent throughout the mill was granted by one establish-

ment. Four plants reported an increase of 10 per cent, affecting all of the employees in one plant, all but the office force in one, 10 to 15 per cent of the force in another, and the fourth plant failed to report as to the number receiving the increase. All of the employees in one mill received an increase of about 9 per cent, and all but the overseers in another mill were granted an increase of 4 per cent.

Hosiery and underwear: An increase of approximately 40 per cent to the entire force was reported by one firm. Two plants granted an increase of 15 per cent to 60 per cent of the employees in each mill, and an increase of 10 to 15 per cent to about 67 per cent was reported by another plant. The entire force in two mills received an increase of 10 per cent. One establishment granted a bonus of 10 per cent to all employees working full time, and another establishment gave about 90 per cent of the employees a bonus of 5 per cent. About 8½ per cent of the employees in one plant received an increase of one per cent, and the entire force in another received an increase, but no data were given as to the per cent of the increase.

Iron and steel: Two plants reported an increase of 16 per cent, which affected 60 per cent of the employees in one, but the other failed to give any further data. About a 15 per cent increase was given to 85 per cent of the force in one plant. An increase of slightly more than 13 per cent was granted by one concern, affecting the entire force. Two plants reported an increase of 10 per cent, affecting about 77 per cent of the employees in one and 70 per cent in the other. The laborers in one factory received an increase of 5 per cent, while the machinists and tool makers in another plant were given an increase of 5 to 18 cents per hour. An increase of approximately 3 per cent was given by one concern, which failed to state the number of the employees receiving the increase. Fifty per cent of the force in one plant received an increase of 1½ per cent, and approximately all of the employees in two establishments were granted an increase, but no data were received as to the per cent of increase. A large number of establishments reported the adoption of the basic eight-hour day, thereby increasing the weekly earnings because of overtime.

Leather manufacturing: Two plants made an increase of 10 per cent, this affecting the entire force in one, while the other failed to state the percentage of the employees affected. In one establishment 8 per cent of the women received an increase of 9 per cent and 60 per cent of the force in another establishment was given an increase of 7 per cent. One concern made a general increase of \$1 to \$4 per week, and an increase of 25 cents per day to all of the employees was granted by one plant.

Paper manufacturing: An increase of 16 per cent was given to 6½ per cent of the employees in one mill. The entire force in one establishment, all but the salaried employees in another, and approxi-

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY ROLL, JANUARY, 1915, TO OCTOBER, 1918.

[January, 1915=100.]

Month and year.	Boots and shoes.		Cotton finishing.		Cotton manufacturing.		Hosiery and underwear.		Iron and steel.		Silk.		Woolen manufacturing.	
	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.
1915.														
January.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
February.....	99	96	111	112	100	104	105	106	96	106	102	108	101	99
March.....	95	88	108	110	101	107	105	111	104	116	102	110	104	104
April.....	89	76	110	113	101	105	108	112	108	122	99	102	107	108
May.....	91	82	110	115	102	106	110	118	111	120	99	105	107	107
June.....	92	89	102	107	101	101	112	122	115	132	98	102	102	97
July.....	93	91	109	105	101	101	110	118	117	121	97	103	105	98
August.....	94	95	106	109	100	102	108	118	121	135	100	104	103	96
September.....	94	95	106	107	99	103	113	117	125	140	101	104	113	111
October.....	103	111	111	114	100	96	114	129	130	147	103	113	113	102
November.....	107	120	122	116	101	101	116	132	131	159	106	121	117	117
December.....	125	129	115	124	101	100	119	138	130	164	108	121	117	121
1916.														
January.....	114	125	118	124	99	102	115	132	135	162	109	120	114	124
February.....	115	123	119	129	100	110	116	138	138	184	107	126	117	133
March.....	115	125	121	132	100	111	118	142	141	186	109	131	117	134
April.....	113	120	115	127	100	113	120	142	141	186	110	130	119	136
May.....	111	123	112	136	100	118	121	146	146	204	109	130	120	145
June.....	113	127	113	137	100	117	120	144	147	207	110	133	117	139
July.....	114	125	113	133	100	114	119	135	149	181	110	120	116	136
August.....	113	123	114	132	98	114	117	134	152	203	109	124	111	129
September.....	112	122	113	134	98	116	119	142	155	211	109	125	115	138
October.....	112	123	113	136	98	111	121	147	155	219	109	131	117	134
November.....	117	141	116	141	99	117	123	156	158	224	107	129	117	144
December.....	122	156	119	156	101	125	124	164	160	234	109	135	119	158
1917.														
January.....	123	157	117	152	100	123	123	160	164	246	109	134	122	163
February.....	123	159	116	151	100	125	124	158	165	242	108	137	122	161
March.....	122	156	116	153	100	127	125	164	168	257	107	142	123	162
April.....	119	145	113	150	99	124	122	154	167	241	105	138	120	154
May.....	118	152	115	163	99	129	124	166	172	286	104	141	120	173
June.....	120	165	116	166	99	137	123	169	173	286	102	136	119	172
July.....	117	153	111	153	99	137	121	166	175	267	102	128	119	173
August.....	110	153	111	152	97	131	118	161	180	296	100	128	116	168
September.....	105	150	113	155	97	135	120	165	179	290	98	128	119	176
October.....	107	151	112	158	97	137	121	176	182	343	96	134	122	192
November.....	115	171	116	174	99	155	122	189	183	347	97	134	125	208
December.....	115	202	118	180	100	163	124	195	183	335	96	133	128	216
1918.														
January.....	116	201	113	164	99	156	120	176	181	298	94	122	122	197
February.....	117	197	113	159	94	142	123	178	181	307	96	125	119	172
March.....	117	214	115	175	98	165	124	209	184	334	97	143	125	213
April.....	113	206	110	181	96	171	124	213	184	335	96	148	124	230
May.....	111	207	109	185	94	176	123	219	187	383	95	152	121	222
June.....	110	216	110	195	94	182	123	217	188	380	95	149	121	222
July.....	112	219	115	209	95	195	124	230	185	356	93	146	120	228
August.....	110	216	112	200	96	192	123	225	186	397	91	148	119	246
September.....	108	228	109	204	94	196	120	230	185	404	86	153	118	236
October.....	101	213	104	188	86	165	108	204	185	458	86	154	109	201

mately 25 per cent of the force in a third plant received an increase of 10 per cent; and about 16 per cent of the employees in one mill received an average increase of 9 per cent. One plant reported an increase of 5 per cent, but failed to state the number receiving the increase. The entire force in two establishments was given an increase of approximately \$1.50 per week; all of the employees in one plant were advanced 3 cents per hour; general increases of 20 and 25 cents per day were granted by two plants; and a slight increase was reported by one mill, which failed to give the number affected.

Silk: In two plants an increase of 25 per cent was made, which affected the entire force in one, while the other plant failed to give any further data. The entire force in one establishment was granted a 22 per cent increase, and in another establishment a 20 per cent increase. Increases of 15 per cent to 60 per cent of the employees and approximately 15 per cent to the entire force were given in two other mills, and one establishment reported increases of 8 and 15 per cent, affecting 50 and 7 per cent of the employees, respectively.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY ROLL, JANUARY, 1915, TO OCTOBER, 1918.

Index numbers showing relatively the variation in the number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in 13 industries by months from January, 1915, to October, 1918, are here presented in two tables. These index numbers are based on the figures for "Employment in selected industries," appearing in this and preceding issues of the REVIEW. The seven industries shown in the first table are the only ones for which the bureau has comparable data as far back as January, 1915; hence, in the first table January, 1915, is taken as the basis of comparison and in the second January, 1916.

The number of persons whose names appeared on the pay roll for the base month is represented by 100, and the amount of money carried on the pay rolls is likewise represented by 100. To illustrate, if the number of persons employed in the iron and steel industry in January, 1915, is taken as 100, then the number employed in that industry in October, 1918, was 185; in other words, it had increased 85 per cent; and if the money pay roll in January, 1915, be taken as 100, the pay roll in October, 1918, represented 458, or, in other words, the amount paid in wages was more than four and a half times as much in October, 1918, as in January, 1915.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY ROLL, FEBRUARY, MARCH, OR NOVEMBER, 1915, TO OCTOBER, 1918.

[January, 1916=100.]

Month and year.	Automobile manufacturing.		Car building and repairing.		Cigar manufacturing.		Men's ready-made clothing.		Leather manufacturing.		Paper manufacturing.	
	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.	Amt. of pay roll.
1915.												
February.....			71	71			98	98				
March.....			80	87	106	91	92	86				
April.....			67	71	90	88	80	70				
May.....			86	91	98	92	94	86				
June.....			87	97	94	94	95	95				
July.....			92	104	96	99	97	107				
August.....			89	92	92	94	83	86				
September.....			95	97	97	93	80	83				
October.....			99	108	106	109	84	95				
November.....	99	108	104	113	108	88	107	97	91	84	92	
December.....	100	100	108	133	106	111	81	93	101	103	96	99
1916.												
January.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
February.....	112	111	104	121	95	94	98	105	112	111	105	109
March.....	114	117	109	132	99	97	100	106	111	105	103	106
April.....	112	114	110	132	93	96	97	106	110	108	104	107
May.....	113	119	109	133	90	96	102	105	106	109	106	112
June.....	109	115	111	134	91	98	105	116	104	112	108	118
July.....	116	105	108	126	91	99	105	122	106	113	107	117
August.....	117	119	109	125	90	97	97	118	110	118	109	122
September.....	123	132	113	128	93	105	93	112	101	111	102	113
October.....	132	148	111	132	97	112	95	116	111	129	103	122
November.....	129	155	117	145	93	110	101	126	113	131	101	124
December.....	125	135	116	154	96	117	92	117	116	141	114	138
1917.												
January.....	133	137	111	136	97	111	107	117	124	141	118	135
February.....	134	149	112	134	98	113	107	123	121	145	117	135
March.....	135	158	109	142	100	117	110	132	119	142	117	136
April.....	133	153	104	130	92	106	110	123	114	133	116	135
May.....	130	156	105	144	92	113	113	135	109	133	113	141
June.....	125	146	104	144	94	118	118	144	106	129	115	144
July.....	118	141	108	134	94	117	113	151	105	126	111	139
August.....	120	136	107	146	87	107	108	141	104	130	103	138
September.....	125	153	96	129	91	114	103	136	104	136	109	143
October.....	126	160	103	153	98	127	101	139	104	144	110	148
November.....	122	165	108	166	103	137	104	154	111	157	111	161
December.....	121	156	113	170	103	136	107	162	114	172	114	160
1918.												
January.....	119	137	113	151	103	129	102	147	111	163	112	146
February.....	119	142	112	154	101	131	105	155	108	154	109	147
March.....	123	158	111	167	104	141	101	159	106	165	113	168
April.....	124	161	108	166	103	142	101	154	102	161	112	171
May.....	124	172	109	177	88	121	101	168	101	175	113	174
June.....	126	175	102	163	94	138	101	170	104	192	113	181
July.....	122	170	110	196	96	139	102	172	106	192	114	191
August.....	118	177	116	240	92	121	98	163	105	194	114	204
September.....	120	182	119	242	93	135	94	154	102	188	114	203
October.....	121	192	125	271	87	125	86	146	98	177	106	194

POST-BELLUM PROGRAM OF GERMAN TRADE-UNIONS AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Correspondenzblatt, the organ of the executive committee of the German Social-Democratic Trade-Unions, in continuation of a series of articles on questions of reconstruction which will closely

affect the wage-earning classes after the war, publishes in its issue of June 8 the following article recommending concerted action in various directions to relieve the anticipated serious unemployment.¹

As will be generally remembered, the transition from peace to war resulted in an enormous amount of unemployment owing to the cutting off of Germany from the sources of its supplies of raw materials and from its overseas markets, to the collapse of credit, and to the calling up of men for military service. This extensive unemployment imposed quite extraordinary expenditures upon the trade-unions and public-welfare organizations. The situation owed its very gradual relief to additional conscriptions for military service and to the influence exercised by awards of large contracts for war materials. In July, 1914, the percentage of unemployment in the trade-unions covered by the unemployment statistics of the Imperial Statistical Office was 2.7; in August, 1914, it rose to 22.7, and declined gradually by December, 1914, to 7.2. During this period the trade-unions disbursed almost 16,000,000 marks (\$3,808,000) for unemployment relief. Up to the end of the first year of the war this expenditure had reached the sum of 21,578,506 marks (\$5,135,684.43), and up to the end of 1917 not less than 25,187,215 marks (\$5,994,557.17). It is also due to the efforts of the unions that the communes, Federal States, State insurance institutes, and finally also the Imperial Government have granted public funds for unemployment relief. The trade-unions in combination with the employers' associations also created joint working arrangements, and through this means endeavored to secure employment in public works and awards of Government contracts to combat the distress among the unemployed. Finally, the extension of public employment exchanges is essentially attributable to the trade-union memorandum to the Reichstag and Federal Council of March, 1915, which was favorably acted upon by the Reichstag in its sitting of March 20, 1915.

In spite of every effort, public unemployment relief has made no progress during the war, not having advanced beyond the stage of improvisation. It lacks permanent organization which could be utilized during the period of transition from war to peace, seeing that statutory enactments with post-bellum validity have not been secured in any instance. Recourse has been had again and again to temporary solutions by means of decrees of the Federal Council, but these are limited to the duration of the war and leave gaps, which in the most favorable circumstances are filled by new decrees. As the problem of unemployment after the war is, however, not thus got rid of, but on the contrary will assume unknown dimensions, there is the pressing fear that the heaviest burdens will again rest on the trade-unions, which feel neither equal to the extraordinary sacrifices required nor bound to make them.

The transition from a war to a peace régime undoubtedly threatens Germany's internal economic life with a new catastrophe, which can only be averted by systematic organization. The demobilization of armies of millions will deluge the labor market with floods of workers, to all of whom situations or employment can not be immediately assigned, especially as many branches of industry, as a result of the lack of raw materials and of the changes necessary to suit peace conditions and the recovery of markets, will require a considerable time before they will be in full swing. Moreover, one industry will be dependent on the resumption of work by others, and one branch of industry will be awaiting its working materials which the other is to deliver. The economic peace régime can therefore be restored only gradually, and probably a much longer period will be required for this than was necessary to place things on a war footing. For after the war there will be lacking the great regulating force of war orders which brought about the transformation of industries regardless of cost, and, as it

Correspondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. Der gewerkschaftliche Wiederaufbau nach dem Kriege. 10. Die Arbeitslosen-Fürsorge. Vol. 23, No. 23. Berlin, June 8, 1918.

were, created at a word new and giant industrial establishments. The old operating machinery and equipment have been almost completely worn out during the war and can not be very quickly replaced.

The whole problem of unemployment relief is bound up in the most intimate way with that of transition economics. But although it is certainly possible to close down whole branches of industry and individual establishments for a considerable period, it is not possible to leave the salaried employees and wageworkers so long without the means of existence. Energetic unemployment relief is an absolute necessity. The placing of labor must be brought as speedily as possible to the pitch of highest efficiency in order to supply working forces to those establishments which are in a position to give them employment and on whose productivity the reconstruction of economic life depends.

In place of the war contracts industry must be given other public contracts and work, and the unemployed must, as in the war, be supported by public assistance, in order that they may not have to be assisted from the poor funds or sink into pauperism. This task of providing for the unemployed requires the most thorough cooperation of the trade-unions—a cooperation which must not be limited to participation in the public measures and the organizations to be created to give effect to them but must also be accompanied by efforts directed to the same end on the part of the trade-unions and by the efforts with identical aims made by the organization of employers, salaried employees, and wageworkers to overcome the crisis in the labor market as quickly as possible.

In the first place the system of employment exchanges must be perfected by the establishment of a complete network of public employment exchanges. No city, no district or rural communes ought to be without a public employment exchange. But the public employment exchange satisfies only the most primitive needs; it requires organization on a trade basis so as to procure skilled workers for our highly developed industrial system. For this reason equipartisan (*paritätische*) employment exchanges should be established for the most important trades, either as joint institutions of trade-unions and employers' associations or as adjuncts to the public employment exchanges. Where the establishment of equipartisan trade employment exchanges is not feasible, owing to the opposition of the employers, the creation of trade-union employment exchanges, which are to be brought into suitable connection with the public exchanges, is to be recommended. The struggle to secure equipartisan regulation of employment exchanges, which must certainly be resumed after the war with renewed strength, offers undoubtedly greater prospects of success if the trade-unions themselves have a definite footing in the sphere of the placing of labor. Such a footing will also be most likely to protect them from the bureaucratization of the public exchanges. It is moreover to be expected that employers' associations will prefer to make arrangements with efficient trade employment exchanges of the trade-unions rather than with public employment exchanges.

Cooperation between employment exchanges is indispensable in the interests of the placing of the unemployed. The central information bureaus created during the war must therefore be maintained after the war. They ought to embrace all the groups of employment exchanges in their district and exclude no type of exchange or favor it at the expense of others. The central information bureaus should therefore be established independently of existing employment exchanges and should be managed by a president elected by the cooperating groups of employment exchanges themselves. The advisory board which is to be appointed for each central information bureau, as representative of the groups of exchanges, should also be elected by these exchanges. The central information bureaus should not concern themselves with the actual placing of labor, but should confine their activity to adjusting labor excess or deficiency as between the exchanges. A national information bureau of all employment exchanges ought then, as the central office of the district bureaus,

to act as clearing house for the whole Empire. A speedy statutory regulation of the placing of labor on the lines of the trade-union memorandum of March, 1915, would be certainly preferable. But so long as a regulation of this kind can not be effected care must in any case be taken that what has been established during the war should not be lost, for the finding of employment for the demobilized soldiers will make superhuman claims on the placing of labor, which can only be adequately met by a well-concerted system of employment exchanges.

As regards the actual placing of men in employment, schemes have been prepared by the war ministries in the individual States for their sphere of administration respecting the cooperation between the different military authorities and the employment exchanges, which will be published in due time, and which will be of great interest to the trade-unions. They are still confidential, and therefore can not be published or discussed. But it is to be recommended that after their publication they should be made accessible to all trade-union officers for their information. Trade-union circles must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all these practical questions both in the interests of the placing of labor and of the promotion of trade-union organization.

The machinery for the placing of labor during the transition period will naturally not be able to meet all the wishes of those in search of employment, for many an industry or trade will have to shut down for a shorter or longer period. The resumption of their operation will in some cases depend on whether certain industries engaged in the production of raw materials are enabled to attain as quickly as possible a high degree of productivity. The home production of foodstuffs will require many workers. The employment exchanges, especially the public ones, will use every endeavor to meet these requirements, and the trade-unions also can not be backward in meeting the pressing needs of the economic régime of the transition period. They will doubtless insist that no man should be compelled to accept employment in a trade other than his own, and that no pressure should be brought to bear on him to enter a trade new to him by the refusal of aid from the public unemployment funds. But it is possible they may have to suggest to the unemployed, in certain cases, that they should accept work needing to be done in the public interest provided that the working conditions are approved by them. So far as this necessitates a fresh training of the workers, it is desirable that this training should be left to the care of joint committees or public training workshops, which could be affiliated to the trade schools.

The placing of labor must also have as its complement the creation of employment. In former periods of unemployment emergency works were provided for this purpose. At the beginning of the war army contracts served the same purpose. Public contracts and works must take their place during the period of reconstruction in order to hasten again the process of production.

Public contracts and works of this kind might include the following:

I. The requirements of the Imperial, State, Provincial, district, and communal administrations:

(1) Public works: Construction of buildings, roads, railroads, canals, harbors, and waterways; prevention of coast erosion.

(2) Production of building materials and coal.

(3) Production of motive power.

(4) Improvement of the land: Irrigation, drainage, irrigated farms, cultivation of heaths and marshes, afforestation, etc.

(5) Railroad requisites: Locomotives, cars, rails, other equipment, coal, oils, fats, illumination.

(6) Postal, telegraph, and telephone requisites: Wagons, cars, leather equipment, apparatus, wires, cables, etc.

(7) Navigation requisites: Ships, engines, equipment, coal, oils, fats, provisioning.

(8) Military and naval requisites: Fortifications, barracks, ships, airships, ordnance small arms, equipment, clothing, and provisioning.

(9) Street railroad requisites: Buildings, cars, rails, conductor apparatus, equipment, and uniforms.

(10) School requisites: Buildings, equipment, maps, books, and appliances for teaching.

(11) Requisites of hospitals and charitable institutions: Building, equipment, apparatus, medicines, clothing, shirts, underclothes, etc., provisions.

(12) Requisites of the administration of justice and penal institutions: Equipment, clothing, provisions.

(13) General requirements of the administration in the matter of uniforms, office supplies, etc.

II. The public authorities enumerated above can and are therefore bound to temporarily centralize the requirement of the general public as regards certain groups of commodities and to act as agent for placing orders therefor with industrial establishments. For such a promotion of private economics come in question:

(1) The construction of dwellings, through public welfare organizations and establishment of homesteads and farming colonies.

(2) The provision of furniture and household utensils for newly married couples.

(3) The provision of clothing and shoes for needy persons.

(4) The provision of foodstuffs.

III. The Empire, States, Provinces, districts, and local bodies can aid in providing employment by wise extension of communal enterprise, for instance, in sea and inland navigation, in traffic on land, in the home production of raw materials, in the provision of power, light, foodstuffs, and dwellings, in cultivation of the land, as well as by expediting the supply of raw materials from abroad, facilitating transport and lessening its cost, and by the organization of credit.

IV. Public-welfare corporations (sick funds, trade accident insurance associations, invalidity and old-age insurance institutes, churches, foundations, chambers of commerce and agriculture, etc.) can place with producers their orders as regards construction work, repairs, equipment, office supplies, etc., for their use.

Although a centralization of the largest possible number of public contracts is necessarily most desirable in the interests of the prevention of unemployment, yet at the same time it is evident that these contracts must be grouped according to the possibility of their quick or slow execution. The deficiency in raw materials necessitates that preference be given to the most pressing work and that less urgent work be postponed. First, and foremost, should come work not requiring raw materials, e, g., the production in Germany of raw materials themselves, digging, clearing of the soil, amelioration of the land, and production of power. In so far as works of this kind require no very long technical preparations, they can be begun immediately after the close of the war, and the necessary supply of labor can be placed at their disposal by the employment exchanges. This applies especially to work which can be done at any season of the year or in any kind of weather, such as repairs and interior work on public buildings, reconstructive work on railroads and street railroads, the reorganization of factories and workshops, rebuilding and repairs of power and working machinery, as well as the retransport of army supplies for their use in economic reconstruction work. If the work is such as to be dependent on suitable weather, preparation should be made for its resumption in such a way that it can be immediately resumed as soon as more favorable weather sets in. The production of domestic raw materials (lumber, stone, lime, gravel, slate, common and potters' clay, coal) should be accelerated as far as possible by the early release from military service of managers, officials, and skilled workers, and the steps taken in this connection by the military authorities should be supported by the trade-unions.

Work which is not dependent on raw materials, but which requires protracted technical preparation, such as railroad construction, canalization, irrigation, drainage, and the cultivation of marshes and heaths, ought to be planned as soon as possible, and the schemes submitted for general discussion and approval. If labor required for this purpose must first be set free from military service, appropriate steps should be taken without delay.

As regards works which require domestic raw materials, care should be taken that the necessary raw materials are delivered in sufficient quantities as soon as possible. In so far as these raw materials have been seized during the war, and there are still supplies of them in the custody of the military authorities, every effort should be made to secure their transfer to the public economic control offices and their delivery to consumers with the least possible delay and without the interference of any middlemen.

All domestic sources of raw materials, such as quarries, coal, ore, and salt mines, common clay and potters' clay, and kaolin pits, clearings, etc., ought to be utilized to their full capacity and be furnished the requisite labor.

The distribution of raw materials to the consumers must, of course, be regulated by the imperial economic department so that, apart from considerations of the public interest in reconstruction as a whole, there shall be no preference accorded within the individual industrial groups, but establishments shall be provided with the raw materials ordered by them in proportion to their efficiency and requirements.

As regards public contracts and works requiring domestic raw materials, which can not be undertaken without lengthy technical preliminary work, an effort must be made to observe the following principles:

As regards building construction work, the preliminary preparations should be made in such good time that work can be started at the shortest notice. This applies particularly to the drafting of preliminary schemes and estimates of cost for general consideration and approval, specifications and details of cost, the preparations of plans and drawings, the selection and examination of the building sites, the estimate of the requirements of building materials, the acquisition of the building site, the drafting of the conditions for bids, the raising of the required funds, and the provision of housing and welfare institutions for the workers. So far as the interior equipment of public buildings is concerned, especially the acquisition and supplementation of operating equipment, details as to the requisite work and supplies should be compiled at once and be submitted with preliminary proposals and estimates of outlay for general consideration and approval, and then the final proposals and estimates of cost with all the other particulars required for the calling for bids, should be prepared as quickly as possible and the requisite funds provided.

As regards the provision of materials for operation and administration as well as of clothing and foodstuffs, it is advisable that estimates of the annual requirements of the industry branches to be considered in possible deliveries should be made by groups, and that awards for the furnishing of these materials be made at an early date. In the award of contracts an effort should be made to insure that small establishments can also participate in them. A one-sided preference of large establishments or the exclusion of the handicrafts is not in the interests of the trade-unions.

Public works and contracts for the execution of which foreign raw materials, especially from overseas, are required, should be so classified that their requirements of such raw materials can be ascertained. In awarding such works and contracts the most pressing work should be first considered, and all public works and contracts not indispensable should be postponed until there is a sufficient supply of raw materials. The assignment of these raw materials will also be settled by the imperial economic department with the assistance of central control offices. Care should be taken that as far as possible all middlemen likely to increase the cost of the materials shall be

excluded. It should be understood, of course, that entrepreneurs responsible for the execution of awards shall be obligated that the raw materials supplied to them shall be used exclusively in the execution of public works and contracts, and they shall be controlled in this respect.

When public contracts are awarded the trade-unions interested must see to it that the conditions imposed in the contracts in no way injure trade-union interests. Cost estimates must be based on the wage rates fixed in existing collective agreements plus the high cost of living bonuses in force at the time. Prospective bidders for public works and contracts should have their attention called in the specifications to the wage rates fixed by collective agreements, and in case they obtain an award should be contractually obligated to strict observation of the wage and working conditions collectively agreed upon by employers and workmen. In order to remove any temptation to depress wages, the authorities which award contracts should not be bound by the conditions of tender to accept the lowest bid. On the contrary they must be allowed to award the contract to the bidder whose bid approximates the official cost estimate with due observance of the prescribed conditions. The insertion of a strike clause guaranteeing to the contractor an extension of time in case of a strike or lockout ought in all circumstances to be rejected. The contractor should be bound in case of possible labor disputes to submit to the decision of an equipartisan arbitration board which shall be named in the contract.

PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF GERMAN LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Dr. C. Hager, president of the Hamburg Harbor Association, in an article published in *Soziale Praxis*,¹ offers detailed criticism from the employer's point of view of the system hitherto used by the Imperial Statistical Office in the compilation of labor market and employment statistics and at the same time outlines a new system. A translation of the article is given here:

The labor market will require after the war, even more than now, methodical guidance for two reasons. On the one hand, during the transition from war to peace conditions it must have at its disposal the requisite number of suitable workers, and on the other hand it must be able, as quickly as possible, to put workers waiting for employment in touch with existing opportunities of getting work and avoid the payment of unemployment benefits. It is quite clear that a control of the labor market answering these requirements can only be reached on the basis of comprehensive and trustworthy statistics of supply and demand, and it has been proposed to institute a useful survey of the labor market, such as does not at present exist. But in these proposals the labor market of the employment exchanges is regularly regarded as identical with the national labor market. It is not realized that the movement in the employment exchanges is merely a tributary of the great stream of the labor market. For the chief carrier of the labor market is the newspaper advertisement.

According to the Statistical Yearbook of the German Empire the whole of the employment exchanges of all kinds in Germany in the last year before the war (1913) filled 2,827,567 positions. In a single Berlin paper, the *Morgenpost*, about 300,000 positions per annum were advertised before the war. In the last year for which complete employment statistics exist (1916) all German employment exchanges combined filled 2,667,567 positions. In the month of September, 1915, three specific Berlin

¹ *Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt. Neue Wege für die Arbeitsmarkt- und Beschäftigungstatistik*, by Dr. C. Hager. Vol. 27, No. 40. Berlin, July 4, 1918. pp. 617-619.

papers contained together 46,540 advertisements of vacant situations. As there are no comprehensive statistics of advertisements of vacant situations, and it is not known how many of the situations advertised are filled in other ways, or are inserted several times, it must be left to imagination to estimate how many situations are filled by the thousands of newspapers and trade journals, and how trifling on the other hand the few million placements by employment exchanges appear if compared with those effected through advertisements. That the advertisement is the ruling factor is proved by the facts that the attempt to do away with advertisements for situations and help wanted or to turn them over to the employment exchanges have only led to the proposal that special advertisement sheets should be published by the employment exchanges.

The preponderance of the advertisement over the employment exchange has good inherent reasons, which will prevail in a higher degree after the war. In the same way as the employment offices maintained by employers, the advertisement enables the employer to make a selection among the workers who offer their services and to choose the most competent. This selection, however, is one of the foundations of German industrial efficiency, especially in all those industries which have to produce work requiring a high grade of skill. The employment exchanges (apart from those maintained by employers) are not guided by a desire to select the most suitable workmen but by the wish to provide employment. They are and must be first of all social instruments. The employers' employment office and the advertising of vacant situations in the newspapers are industrial expedients. In the hard times after the war in which Germany will have to surmount the burden of debts incurred during the war, to reconstruct industry and to reconquer foreign markets, it will be a question of developing all her productivity and utilizing to the full time, material, and labor. It would be a danger to the whole nation, if there were a desire to render the selection of labor difficult for industry. For this reason, in spite of the progressive development of the employment exchange system, employment exchanges even in the future will not be the real focus of the labor market; and all labor market statistics based solely on the work done by the employment exchanges in placing labor, will be incomplete and useless.

How much time, material, and money is spent twelve times in the year in drawing up tables and statistics of the labor market in the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the Imperial Labor Gazette published monthly by Imperial Statistical Office), which are almost worthless for practical purposes! On the one side of the table we find arrayed the army of those in search of employment who register at the employment exchanges, but who at the same time keep their eye upon the advertisements in the press and all other opportunities for getting employment. This army is apparently swelled by the fact that the majority register at several employment exchanges; and it is further artificially increased by the long periods for which names once registered are retained on the books (and therefore repeatedly counted either as applications from employers or from working people). On the other side of the tables are shown the number of persons placed in employment which appears to be inconsiderable owing to the compilation of advertisements, private employment agencies, and direct engagements—none of them being recorded in official statistics; and finally the picture is distorted by the showing in the tables of an enormous number of vacant situations which have long been filled without the help of the exchanges. In spite of this, the text of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt straightway proceeds to infer from these figures, which are based solely on the returns of the employment exchanges, about movements in the labor market whose relationship to the facts can not be tested, because there are no means of getting at the real state of affairs in the labor market as a whole. But if these figures are tested for a small local district, where conditions can be surveyed easily, they will be found as a rule to contain very considerable divergencies from actual conditions.

The case is still worse when the statisticians draw conclusions regarding the degree of employment in a locality, district, or industry from returns of the placing of labor based on the figures of the employment exchanges; for statistics of the placing of labor can never be regarded as statistics of employment even if the whole movement of the labor market went through the employment exchanges. Where there is the most intense employment, we find, under certain conditions, only a trifling amount of labor placing, because the workers remain in their situations, and intensive activity in the placing of labor is not always a sign of increased industrial activity. But if the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states: "The reports of the employment exchanges for the month of _____ permit of no change being recognized or compared" it is, in view of the fact that the exchanges have no knowledge at all of the actual state of employment and are only drawing conclusions in regard to the total state of employment from their own operations which touch only a fraction of the total number of situations filled, a double or triple mistake, which is bound to have serious consequences should these reports ever be used as a basis for economic or social measures.

Labor market and employment statistics are two different things, and they ought to be compiled separately. The former can be based on the figures of employment exchanges, because the majority of those in search of employment apply to the exchanges, and this is gradually becoming more customary with them; but statistics relating to applicants for work can have nothing to do with the activities of the exchanges in finding employment; for such statistics have to be based on merely local data. Employment statistics on the other hand, should be based only on returns from industrial establishments, for even the statistics of the membership of sickness insurance funds, which appear in the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, are all the less suitable for use as statistics of employment, because they include only about a fourth of the existing funds.

Statisticians of the labor market must adopt the only method which is at their disposal—a local census. On a fixed week day, at a fixed time, during working hours (not during a rest period) at all the labor exchanges, all persons in search of employment, who are present, should be classified in groups according to their occupation and counted. In this way the repeated registrations of the same person, which are now a weak point in the statistics, will be avoided, and furthermore the risk of an employed workman taking part in the census will be obviated. With respect to employment exchanges which follow the practice of registering applicants for protective vacancies it should be provided that the names of applicants who do not put in an appearance at the time of the census be canceled in the register.

The second part of the labor market statistics, the keeping of which is incumbent on employers, is furnished through the periodical returns with respect to the state of employment. The whole activity of the employment exchanges stands independently outside the compilation of the proposed census of employment.

The statistics of employment must, as has already been said, be based on the undertakings themselves. Every employer must make a statistical return on printed schedules on the day fixed for the census showing the number of persons employed in the various departments of his establishment or grouped separately by occupations. On the same schedule there should be for purposes of labor market statistics, a question as to the situations vacant in the establishment on the day of the census. The results of the census should be transmitted in the quickest way to the Imperial Statistical Office, there to be worked up and immediately published, arranged according to branches of industry or occupational groups.

Of course, it will be some time before the workmen will get accustomed to the census and the employers to the returns. In the case of the workmen the trade-unions could give valuable aid. As to the employers, they have already to make so many communications, reports, returns, and the like that one more task would not materially

overburden them. As long as the national auxiliary service offices (*Kriegsamtsstellen*) exist, these suggestions can be easily carried out.

A defect in labor market statistics would persist in the small towns without an employment exchange and in rural districts; but this can be overcome by inducing the communal authorities to cooperate. Their cooperation would be indispensable for the compilation of statistics on the state of employment. The value of the statistics would not be essentially lessened if the census were only taken every two weeks.

If this arrangement is adopted and in good working order, every succeeding publication of statistics will permit instructive comparisons and useful conclusions relative to the rise and fall of industrial activity. These statistics would be useful to legislators and administrative officials in their measures, to business men in making their arrangements, and they would be a valuable aid to science and even to members of the stock exchanges. They would render superfluous a host of periodic and special reports and statistics. The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* could be cut down to half its size, and its usefulness multiplied. What are now offered as labor market and employment statistics are so unsatisfactory that the decision must be taken to throw them overboard and proceed in a new direction.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.¹

The thirty-fourth annual conference of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in the city of Quebec, September 16 to 21, inclusive. It was attended by 440 properly accredited delegates, the largest number in the history of the Congress, and there were fraternal delegates from the British Trades-Union Congress, the American Federation of Labor, and the Women's Trade-Union League. The executive council's report referred to an increased trade-union membership in Canada, and to disbursements that had been made by international organizations on account of benefits to members, and other general matters of interest. Particular attention was called to its indorsement of Government ownership of railways and aircraft and its recommendation that, since there seemed to be no indication that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would be repealed, as had been demanded by organized labor, the executive council should be empowered to press for such amendment as may be deemed necessary to make the act more useful. The council also recommended that the Government should be urged to grant financial assistance to provincial governments in order that they might extend the system of industrial training and technical education considered necessary in view of the new industries being established and the prospect of many more at the close of the war.

Several special committees were appointed, one of which considered four resolutions dealing with vocational training of returned soldiers, as follows: (1) A resolution against giving employers the services of the returned soldiers free of charge; (2) a resolution providing that employment be selected for returned men in other trades than where a recognized term of apprenticeship is required; (3) a resolution in favor of the appointment of a board of award to protect the economic interests of the returned men; and (4) a resolution in favor of a labor representative being appointed on the Invalid Soldiers' Commission. This special committee recommended concurrence in the resolutions and further recommended that a member of the executive council be immediately appointed to act as chairman of a standing congress Dominion-wide committee on vocational training of returned soldiers, whose duty it will be to receive reports and suggestions from trade-

¹ Data taken from *The Labour Gazette*, Ottawa, for October, 1918 (pp. 830 to 850).

unionists, to scrutinize legislation and administration dealing with vocational training, and to make representation to Government officials charged with such work. It was proposed that the personnel of said committee should be located in the different industrial centers of the Dominion.

The work of the conference is best indicated by the resolutions adopted, of which there was a large number. Several resolutions dealing with after the war conditions were referred to the executive council. These include one asking the assurance of the Federal and provincial governments that three months after the close of the war a 6-hour day shall apply to all underground mine workers and an 8-hour day to all surface workers in all mining properties in the Dominion; one declaring for a 6-hour day and a 5-day week for all labor; one asking for the complete control by Canada of her immigration policy, with a Dominion board of immigration that shall work in cooperation with proposed labor exchanges and provincial labor bureaus and also with the Imperial Government, the discontinuance of bonuses to immigration agents, literary tests for immigrants, prohibition of immigration until the returned soldiers have been provided with employment, registration of immigrants, and legislation against the entry of Asiatics.

Some of the more important resolutions adopted by the conference are as follows:

Minimum wage.—Whereas the need of a national minimum wage is being advocated on all sides by organized labor; and, whereas, the Federal Government has also seen fit to recommend its adoption; be it resolved, that this thirty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada indorse the principle of a minimum wage based on local conditions, and instruct its executive to at once take up the matter with the Federal Government, and to have the said minimum wage established on a weekly basis with further adjustments to the said minimum every four months should the increase in the cost of living warrant it.

Control of prices.—Whereas, the fundamental source of the discontent and unrest that agitate the public mind and are constantly provocative of dislocation of trade and industries, as well as being a menace to the peace and prosperity of the people of Canada is the disproportion that exists between the incomes, revenues, salaries or wages, and the exorbitant and constantly rising prices of foodstuffs and necessities of life; therefore, be it resolved, that it is expedient that the Government of Canada should immediately assume full and effective control of all prices of essential foodstuffs cereals, meats, etc. That such fixed prices be not more than those now existing in each case, thereby preventing further increases in the cost of these essential articles to the consumer, assuming that present prevailing prices are ample to stimulate production. That such control be exercised effectively, uncompromisingly, and with penalties attached to the violation of such regulations as, from time to time, are established by the Government.

Fuel department.—Whereas, the miners of the Dominion of Canada, after four years of war, have not been able to secure equal representation on the various departments created by our Government for the successful prosecution of the war (especially the miners); and, whereas, the United States of America, in less than one year of war,

has given the labor movement representation on every commission; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, demand that the Dominion Government create a fuel department similar to United States of America.

Government ownership of railways.—Whereas, owing to the great necessity of finances of our Dominion of Canada, and fully realizing that the greater portion of our earnings are being paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other railway companies and building up individuals as millionaires owing to the great access that they have to our lands and homes, for which our boys are giving their lives; and, whereas, what we find for our returned soldiers, is taxation in abundance; therefore be it resolved, that the Government take over all railways and lands connected therewith and collect all profits.

The conference approved many other resolutions, among which the following may be noted briefly:

In favor of coal miners' output being paid for at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the ton instead of 2,240, and that the same be set by statute.

In favor of a compulsory insurance law.

In favor of the more careful handling of lead.

In favor of protection of painters by the proper inspection of ropes, tackles, etc., and for more accommodation in paint shops.

In favor of legislation demanding the denaturing of wood alcohol used by painters.

In favor of efficient blower systems in factories where metal polishers are employed and the appointment of practical metal polishers as inspectors.

Against the use of spraying machines used in painting on work required by the Dominion Government or the Imperial Munitions Board.

In favor of the better protection of moving-picture machine operators.

In favor of all steam and operating engineers being certificated.

In favor of the Government being asked to adopt an old-age pension scheme

In favor of its being made compulsory that all children attend school until they reach 16 years of age.

In favor of abolishing the practice of clothing being made in the homes of wage earners.

In favor of a substantial tax on land values.

In favor of the establishment of a department of health.

In favor of the appointment of a commission to report workmen's compensation for the Province of Quebec.

In favor of the abolition of all private employment agencies.

In favor of the Provinces enacting legislation providing for a minimum wage of at least \$12 per week for women workers.

In favor of all workers being brought under the provisions of workmen's compensation.

In favor of securing some remedy to prevent private employment agencies from supplying strike breakers.

In favor of the Government providing for the insurance of the men in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

In favor of the separation allowance to soldiers' wives being increased to \$100 per month

In favor of pensions to soldiers being paid in proportion to the disabilities incurred without regard to rank.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President.—Thomas Moore, organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Vice presidents.—Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, Quebec; Robert Baxter, vice president, Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; David Rees, member United Mine Workers, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Secretary-treasurer.—P. M. Draper, member International Typographical Union, Ottawa, Ontario.

Hamilton, Ontario, was chosen as the convention city for 1919.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The number of strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States during the first nine months of the year 1918, according to data compiled from various sources by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 2,371. Inasmuch as many reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strikes occur, the number occurring during the nine months was somewhat larger than the above figure would indicate. Complete data relative to these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible as yet to verify what have been received. The figures in the following tables should not, therefore, be accepted as final:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO
SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1916 AND 1918.

Kind of dispute.	Janu- ary.	Feb- ruary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug- ust.	Sep- tem- ber.	Month not stated.	Total.
Strikes:											
1918.....	182	213	298	394	309	292	250	190	135	37	2,300
1916.....	148	156	226	334	517	286	255	274	216	127	2,539
Lockouts:											
1918.....	8	7	8	11	8	7	5	7	6	4	71
1916.....	8	3	5	15	13	14	3	8	5	18	92
Total:											
1918.....	190	220	306	405	317	299	255	197	141	41	2,371
1916.....	156	159	231	349	530	300	258	282	221	145	2,631

In this table the figures on strikes during the first nine months of the year 1918 are compared with similar figures for the year 1916, the last calendar year of peace in this country. It will be noted that the number of strikes for the first nine months for the year 1918 was less than it was during the first nine months of the year 1916 and considerably less than it was during the first nine months following the entrance of the United States into the war, April 6, 1917, when it was reported to be about 3,500.

In general, it may be said that the strikes of the quarter, though sufficiently numerous and irritating considering the efforts made to prevent them by Government officials as well as by the labor leaders, have been relatively short and unimportant. Several strikes in which comparatively small numbers of men have been engaged for several months were brought to a close during the period. Early

in July several large strikes attracted considerable attention, notably those in the cotton mills in Rhode Island, Lowell, and Manchester, N. H., in which 35,000 operatives were concerned, of the paper makers in northern New York and New England, the shoe strikes in New England and New York, the machinist strikes in northern New Jersey and in the vicinity of Boston, in which about 20,000 persons were engaged, clothing strikes in Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Toledo, and the strike in the shipyards of San Francisco. In August, occurred the strike of shoe workers and raincoat makers in New York City, and in September of the machinists in Bridgeport, Conn., while numerous strikes in the coal mines of Pennsylvania followed one another in rapid succession during the quarter.

The data in the following tables relate to the 612 strikes and 22 lockouts reported to have occurred in the three months under consideration. A few strikes that occurred during the quarter but in which the exact month was not stated appear in a group by themselves.

STATES IN WHICH 10 OR MORE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1918.

State.	July.		August.		September.		Month not stated.		Total.		Grand total.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	
New York.....	52	1	35	1	38	1	9	.....	134	3	137
Massachusetts.....	35	.....	13	.....	4	1	4	.....	56	1	57
Ohio.....	20	.....	17	3	11	.....	1	.....	49	3	52
Pennsylvania.....	16	2	17	.....	13	.....	3	.....	49	2	51
Illinois.....	17	2	17	.....	12	1	.....	.....	46	3	49
California.....	11	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	22	.....	22
Wisconsin.....	3	.....	10	.....	6	1	1	.....	20	1	21
Washington.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	20	.....	20
New Jersey.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	.....	19	.....	19
Missouri.....	10	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	18	.....	18
Indiana.....	8	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	13	2	15
Maryland.....	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Texas.....	5	.....	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	13	1	14
Rhode Island.....	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
West Virginia.....	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	12	.....	12
Kansas.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
31 other States and Territories.....	39	.....	36	3	22	.....	7	3	104	6	110
Total.....	250	5	190	7	135	6	37	4	612	22	634

Of these disputes 443 strikes and 15 lockouts occurred east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers; 127 strikes and 2 lockouts west of the Mississippi; and the remaining 42 strikes and 5 lockouts south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

As to cities, New York City had the largest number of disturbances—109 strikes and 2 lockouts. Other cities in which there were 8 or more were Chicago, with 19 strikes and 2 lockouts; Boston, with

14 strikes: St. Louis, with 8 strikes; Cleveland, with 12 strikes and 1 lockout; Toledo, with 11 strikes and 1 lockout; and Bloomington, Ill., with 11 strikes.

As to sex, the distribution was as follows: Males, 459 strikes and 12 lockouts; females, 37 strikes; both sexes, 29 strikes; not reported, 87 strikes and 10 lockouts.

In 384 strikes and 7 lockouts the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 21 strikes they were not so connected; in 4 strikes they were not connected with unions at the time of striking, but were before the strike was finished; and in 203 strikes and 15 lockouts the question of union affiliation was not mentioned.

The industries in which 10 or more strikes and lockouts were reported were as follows:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1918.

Industry or occupation.	July.		August.		September.		Month not stated.		Total.		Grand total.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	
Clothing.....	38	2	31	1	32	.....	3	.....	104	3	107
Metal.....	31	.....	26	3	17	1	6	1	80	5	85
Building trades.....	33	.....	21	1	9	.....	10	.....	73	1	74
Miners.....	14	.....	15	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Textiles.....	21	.....	9	.....	6	.....	1	.....	37	.....	37
Street railways.....	4	.....	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Iron and steel industry.....	8	1	6	.....	2	.....	1	1	17	2	19
Shipbuilding.....	5	.....	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Teamsters.....	12	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	18	1	19
Railroads.....	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	18	.....	18
City employees.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Meat cutters.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	11
Telegraph and telephone.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	.....	11
Miscellaneous.....	61	2	40	2	28	4	12	2	141	10	151
Total.....	250	5	190	7	135	6	37	4	612	22	634

Included in the above are 14 strikes of plumbers, 37 strikes of machinists, 10 of boiler makers, and 18 of molders; 64 strikes were in industries directly connected with the war.

In 331 strikes the number of persons was reported to be 213,873, an average of 646 per strike. In 46 strikes, in each of which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 162,047, thus leaving 51,826 involved in the remaining 285 strikes, or an average of 182 each. By months, the figures are as follows: In July, 119,794 strikers in 140 strikes, average 856; of whom 23,644 were in 116 strikes of less than 1,000 persons each, averaging 204 per strike. In August, 37,129 strikers in 93 strikes, averaging 399 each; of whom 14,929 were in 80 strikes of less than 1,000 each, averaging 187 per strike. In September, 52,546 strikers in 69 strikes, averaging 762

each; of whom 10,446 were in 61 strikes of less than 1,000 each, averaging 171 per strike. In 10 lockouts the number reported to have been involved was 1,284, an average of 128 each.

In 432 strikes and 20 lockouts only 1 employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 18 strikes, 2 employers; in 8 strikes, 3 employers; in 4 strikes, 4 employers; in 5 strikes, 4 employers; in 82 strikes, over 5 employers; in 64 strikes and 2 lockouts, the number was not reported.

The following table shows the causes of the strikes and lockouts in so far as reported. In about 82 per cent of the disturbances the question of wages or hours was prominent; in about 11 per cent the question of the recognition of the union in some way was involved.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1918.

Cause.	July.		August.		September.		Month not reported.		Total.		Grand total.
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Strikes.	Lockouts.	
For increase in wages.....	98		56	1	36		6	1	196	2	198
Because of decrease in wages.....	3		2						5		5
Nonpayment of wages.....							1		1		1
Back pay wanted.....	7		2		7				16		16
Increase of hours.....					1		1		2		2
For decrease of hours.....	2		8		2				12		12
For increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	23		8		7		2		40		40
General conditions.....	2		2		3		1		8		8
Conditions and wages.....	6		5		1				12		12
Conditions and hours.....	1		2		1				4		4
Conditions, wages, and hours.....	1		3		2				7		7
Recognition.....	6	1	4	1	4	1		1	19	4	14
Recognition and wages.....	1		4		4				9		9
Recognition and hours.....	1				1				2		2
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	11		4		3				18		18
Employees discharged.....	1		4		2				7		7
Discharge of objectionable persons demanded.....	1		2		1				4		4
Because of objectionable employees.....	3		3		1				7		7
Nonunion men.....	5		2		2				9		9
Relative to agreement.....	3		2		1		1		2		2
For a new agreement.....	3		2						5		5
Sympathy.....	5		2						7		7
Jurisdictional.....	2		1						3		3
Miscellaneous.....	11		7		5	1			23	1	24
Not reported.....	56	4	67	5	55	4	25	2	203	15	218
Total.....	250	5	190	7	135	6	37	4	612	22	634

It is frequently difficult to state exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The following figures relate to such strikes and lockouts as the bureau has been advised actually terminated during the quarter, 414 in number: 154 strikes and 4 lockouts in July, 135 strikes and 4 lockouts in August, 113 strikes and 3 lockouts in September. Disputes terminating in favor of the employees numbered 80, all

strikes: 50 in July, 15 in August, and 15 in September. Disputes terminating in favor of the employers numbered 37, all strikes: 18 in July, 10 in August, and 9 in September. Disputes compromised numbered 151 strikes and 8 lockouts: 44 strikes and 2 lockouts in July, 50 strikes and 3 lockouts in August, and 57 strikes and 3 lockouts in September. In 57 strikes and 1 lockout the employees returned to work under agreement to arbitrate the matter in dispute: 23 strikes and 1 lockout in July, 15 strikes in August, and 19 strikes in September. In the remaining 89 strikes and 2 lockouts the result was not reported. In 14 strikes the union officials repudiated the action of the men in striking and ordered them back to work; 34 strikes and 2 lockouts were referred to the War Labor Board; 93 strikes and 4 lockouts were settled by the Federal conciliators, and 18 strikes were settled by other arbitration boards.

The duration of 248 strikes and 2 lockouts was given as follows:

DURATION OF STRIKES REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1918.

Period.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
1 day or less.....	12	8	7	27
2 days.....	13	9	6	28
3 days.....	16	8	2	26
4 days.....	5	3	3	11
5 to 7 days.....	23	13	9	45
1 to 2 weeks.....	12	12	9	33
2 to 3 weeks.....	9	9	2	20
3 weeks to 1 month.....	5	5	5	15
1 to 2 months.....	6	8	9	23
2 to 3 months.....	6	5	1	12
Over 3 months.....	4	1	3	8
Total.....	111	81	56	248

Each of the two lockouts was reported as lasting a week.

The number of days lost in strikes ending during the quarter was 4,923. The average duration of these strikes was about 20 days. The average duration of strikes lasting less than 90 days was 15. By months the record was as follows: July, days lost, 1,422, average 13; August, days lost, 2,104, average 26; September, days lost, 1,397, average 25. In the case of strikes lasting less than 90 days, the average duration was 13 in July, 17 in August, and 15 in September. In the 2 lockouts 14 days were lost.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

Under the organic act of the department, which gives the Secretary of Labor the authority to mediate in labor disputes through the appointment, in his discretion, of commissioners of conciliation, the Secretary exercised his good offices between October 16, 1918, and November 15, 1918, in 259 labor disputes. The companies involved, the number of employees affected, and the results secured, so far as information is available, were as follows:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION,
OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Strike, painters, McDougall, Duluth Co., Duluth, Minn.	75	250	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, stockyard employees, St. Louis National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill.	550	.....	Do.
Strike, carpenters and joiners, Des Moines City Ry. & Interurban Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	22	500	Strike not authorized by union; commissioner withdrew from case.
Controversy, express drivers, American Ry. Express Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	40	.....	Manager informed committee he would take request for increased wages to head of committee, which was all he could do. As to men discharged, company claimed it had ample reasons for so doing. Discharged men now employed elsewhere.
Controversy, mine workers, Carbon County, Salt Lake, Utah.	6,000	.....	Pending.
Strike, shoe workers, Haverhill, Mass.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, Dressel Ry. Lamp Co., N. Y.	.....	.....	Do.
Strike, drivers, Ward Baking Co., N. Y.	200	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, machinists, J. N. Lapointe Co., New London, Conn.	3	.....	Do.
Threatened strike, female employees, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.	120	6,780	Do.
Threatened strike, Cleveland & Erie Traction Co., Erie, Pa.	120	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, Star-Peerless Mills, Joliet, Ill.	150	250	Referred to War Industries Board.
Threatened strike, machinists, Union Wrapping Machine Co., Joliet, Ill.	35	25	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, woodworkers, Crocker Chair Co., Antigo, Wis.	90	110	Do.
Threatened strike, fire fighters, Cleveland, Ohio.	524	90	Do.
Threatened strike, American Hide & Leather Co., Ballston Spa, N. Y.	217	400	Do.
Controversy, Roundtree Trunk & Bag Co., Richmond, Va.	100	50	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, iron molders, Bellwood Foundry Co., Bellwood, Pa.	38	80	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, Spang & Co. and Standard Steel Car Co., Butler, Pa.	1,126	7,000	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, bakers, Chicago.	55	125	Adjusted.
Strike, garment workers, Cleveland, Ohio:			
A. B. Rheinheimer	15	30	Do.
Francis J. Long	18	12	Do.
Rose & Rose	12	5	Do.
Euclid Style Shop	7	10	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Continued.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Controversy, Steel & Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio.			Pending.
Threatened strike, electrical workers, Eastern Pa. Ry. Co., Pottsville, Pa.			Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, Laclede Steel Co., East St. Louis, Aiton, and Madison, Ill.	1,600		Adjusted.
Controversy, molders, Balke & Co., Louisville, Ky.	8		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, molders, American Machine Co., Louisville, Ky.	16		Do.
Strike, miners, Fernwood mine, Janesville Coa. Co., Janesville, Pa.	15	20	Adjusted.
Lockout, painters employed on freight sheds, by Ogden Art Glass Co., Salt Lake, Utah.	3	20	Do.
Controversy, molders, several shops, Northwestern Iron & Steel Co., Minneapolis, Minn.			Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, foundrymen, Barlow foundry and others, Newark, N. J.			Do.
Controversy, miners, Leadville, Colo.			Pending.
Strike, Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.	115	275	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, machinists, Joseph Lamb Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.	90		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, sheet metal workers, Dupont Powder Co., Nashville, Tenn.	2	125	Pending.
Threatened strike, Sebring Pottery Co., Sebring, Ohio.	28	700	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Walkout, St. Louis Bridge Works, East St. Louis, Ill.			Pending.
Controversy, machinists, DuBois Machine & Tool Co., Albany, N. Y.			Do.
Controversy, molders, Erie, Pa.			Do.
Controversy, molders, Holt Mfg. Co., Stockton, Cal.			Do.
Controversy, Hydraulic Power Co. and Cliff Electrical Distributing Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7		Business agent agreed with commissioner there was nothing to do.
Strike, L. F. Dow Co., St. Paul, Minn.			Pending.
Controversy, patternmakers, B. F. Sturtevant Blower Co., Hyde Park, Mass.			Do.
Strike, garment workers, Leo F. Sturm Co., New York.	38		Referred to Navy Department.
Strike, Corrugated Paper Co., Hartford City, Ind.	200		Adjusted.
Strike, Gulf Oil Refinery Co., Fort Worth, Tex.	40	20	Do.
Strike, Yakima Fruit Workers, Yakima, Wash.	1,000		Do.
Controversy, Filer & Stowell Co., Milwaukee, Wis.			Pending.
Controversy, Globe Foundry Co., Milwaukee, Wis.			Do.
Controversy, Norberg Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.			Do.
Controversy, Cohen, Goldman & Co., New York.	1,284		Adjusted.
Strike, American Clay & Machine Co., Wiloughby, Ohio.	170	30	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, Bonair Coal & Iron Co., Allens Creek, Tenn.	200		Adjusted.
Controversy, Haynes Automobile Co., machinists, Kokomo, Ind.	400	1,100	Do.
Controversy, E. Horton Son & Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.	167		Do.
Strike, Worthington Pump & Machine Corp., Harrison (Newark), N. J.	2,271		Men struck, but returned to work pending decision of Maj. Mitchell. His decision was appealed to National War Labor Board, and matter is still unsettled.
Controversy, American-British Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	829		Adjusted.
Controversy, Richard Evans & Sons, Johnston, N. Y.			Do.
Controversy, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. (Inc.), Winston-Salem, N. C.	800		Do.
Strike, Ohio Electric Co., Zanesville & Springfield, Ohio.	500	1,300	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, molders, Parsons Foundry, Newton, Iowa.	12	135	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Continued.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Threatened strike, building trades employees and maintenance men, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.	250	175	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Threatened strike, brick clay workers, Farber Co., Farber, Mo.	60	.....	Pending.
Strike, Greenbush Mfg. Co., Greenbush, Va.	2	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, Aetna Explosive Co., Newton-Hamilton, Pa.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, Hayes Wheel Co., Anderson, Ind.	50	300	Adjusted.
Controversy, housing engineers, Jacob Roth Construction Co., Erie, Pa.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, metal polishers, 14 firms, Hartford, Conn.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, upholsterers, Waltham, Mass.	18	.....	Do.
Strike, Sullivan-Spreckels Sugar Co., Western Refinery, San Francisco, Cal.	400	.....	Adjusted.
Lockout, Selz Schwab Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, Akin Erskine Flour Mills, Evansville, Ind.	130	.....	Do.
Controversy, Mississippi Box Co., Cairo, Ill.	125	.....	Do.
Controversy, Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Cairo, Ill.	300	.....	Do.
Controversy, Peterson-Miller Box Co., Cairo, Ill.	200	.....	Do.
Controversy, Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Cairo, Ill.	65	.....	Do.
Strike, American Can Co., Joliet, Ill.	200	.....	Do.
Controversy, Standard Parts Co., machinists, Connersville, Ind.	70	150	Do.
Threatened strike, Findlay Clay Pot Co., Findlay, Ohio.	56	.....	As company is far ahead with its orders, it decided to close plant indefinitely.
Threatened strike, Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Co., boiler makers, Akron, Ohio.	150	36	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, molders, Love Bros., Aurora, Ill.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, butchers, Passaic, N. J.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, Wharton Steel Co., Wharton, N. J.	400	500	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, molders and core makers, 18 firms, Syracuse, N. Y.	425	840	Do.
Threatened strike, common laborers, Kokomo Brass Works, Kokomo, Ind.	150	300	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, billet chippers and helpers, Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind.	50	200	Do.
Controversy, John & Ollier Engraving Co., Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, American Die Casting Co., machinists and toolmakers, Indianapolis, Ind.	15	100	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, carpenters, McDougal-Duluth Shipbuilding Co., Duluth, Minn.	100	250	Do.
Controversy, Rice Lake Excelsior Co., Rice Lake, Wis.	60	75	Do.
Threatened strike, paper mills, Rhinelander, Wis.	.....	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, saw mills, Rhinelander, Wis.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, painters, Barker Bros., Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	.....	Pending.
Walkout, journeymen bakers, Bradford Baking Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	16	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, electrical workers, Telephone Co., Electric Light Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Street Car Co., and all traction lines, Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, molders, Dayton, Ohio.	500	.....	Commissioner reported that matter was referred to Ordnance Department of Cincinnati.
Controversy, machinists, Dayton, Ohio.	13,500	.....	When commissioner arrived, men were working on 8-hour basis and seemed content. Unless change is made, there will be no trouble.
Controversy, electrical workers, Camp Dodge, Iowa.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, F. Kuhlke Bread Co., bakers, Akron, Ohio.	25	.....	Adjusted.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Continued.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Controversy, bakers, Summit Baking Co., Akron, Ohio.			Commissioner reported that paid by this company are higher than men ask; found no discrimination. Men work in 12-hour shifts. Average day, 7 hours.
Threatened strike, Eastern Production Co., Detroit, Mich.			Pending.
Controversy, Goddard Tool Co., Detroit, Mich.			Do.
Strike, press feeders, New York	4,000	15,000	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, Tri-city bricklayers, Rock Island, Ill.	25	35	Do.
Controversy, Caldwell-Wingate, Government Housing, Bridgeport, Conn.			Pending.
Controversy, molders and core makers, Lovell & Co., Arlington, N. J.			Referred to National War Labor Board.
Threatened strike, teamsters, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., New York.	150		Adjusted.
Controversy, molders, Atlanta, Ga.	165		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, James B. Clov & Sons, Coshocton, Ohio.	196		Adjusted.
Controversy, blacksmiths, Tulsa, Okla.	8	4,492	Plant is operating at full capacity. Company positively states it will not recognize a labor union.
Controversy, foundrymen, Corry, Pa.			Pending.
Threatened strike, metal polishers, Springfield, Mass.			Do.
Controversy, metal polishers, Martin-Rockwell Corporation, New York.			Do.
Controversy, molders, Standard Parts Co., Connersville, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, Cairo Electric & Traction Co., Cairo, Ill.	28	45	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, Chicago Egg Inspectors' Union v. British Minister of Food, Chicago, Ill.			Adjusted.
Threatened strike, boiler makers, Lancaster Iron Works, Lancaster, Pa.	80	200	Do.
Walkout, all trades, Bristol, Pa.	317		Pending.
Strike, metal polishers, Rutenber Electric Co., Marion, Ind.	7		Adjusted.
Controversy, metal polishers, Elmira, N. Y., at—			
American La France Fire Engine Co.	24	800	All 5 cases referred to National War Labor Board.
Eclipse Machine Co.	8	660	
Aluminum Wire Manufacturing Co.	17	100	
Willys-Morris Co.	1	5,500	
Kennedy Valve Co.	1	225	
Controversy, machinists, Publishers' Association of Machinists, New York.			Pending.
Controversy, bakers, Jewish breadstuffs, Philadelphia, Pa.	250		Parties adjusted matters themselves.
Lockout, Chicago Brush Co., Chicago, Ill.	125		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, Iglehart Bros. Milling Co., Evansville, Ind.	50		Adjusted.
Threatened strike, Beaker Milling Machine Co., Hyde Park, Mass.			Pending.
Strike, American Research Co., Philadelphia, Pa.			Do.
Controversy, Gray & Davis Co., Amesburg, Mass.	9	37	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, riggers and ironworkers, Vulcan Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.	18	400	Do.
Threatened strike, International Braid Co., Providence, R. I.	100	1,200	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Strike, molders, Barstow Stove Co., Providence, R. I.			Pending.
Threatened strike, molders, New England Butt Co., Providence, R. I.			Do.
Threatened strike, carpenters and joiners, Williamsport Planing Mill Co., Williamsport, Pa.	130		Adjusted.
Controversy, molders, Duplex Foundry Elyria, Ohio	26	10	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 13, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Continued.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Controversy, Singer Manufacturing Co., Cairo, Ill.	300	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, machinists Benjamin Iron & Steel Co., Hazleton, Pa.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, machinists, Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Akron, Ohio.	6	1,700	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Lockout, pressmen, New York	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, smelter workers, Empire Zinc Co., Canon City, Colo.	.....	.....	Do.
Controversy, Kansas Flour Mills Co. (The Bulte & White Swan Mills), Kansas City, Mo.	12	100	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, molders, Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Akron, Ohio.	7	450	Commissioner reported he found no evidence of discrimination. Men unable to furnish any proof whatever.
Controversy, Akron Baking Co., Akron, Ohio	6	90	Not a single case of discrimination was reported. Wages and conditions are practically what local asks.
Controversy, Bryden Horse Shoe Co., Catsaqua, Pa.	100	275	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, D. W. Britton Cooperage Co., Green Bay, Wis.	133	160	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, Vim Motor Co., Sandusky, Ohio.	160	50	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, Pfau Manufacturing Co., Norwood, Ohio.	.....	.....	Pending.
Strike, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.	100	1,000	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, Omaha building trades, College of Medicine, University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebr.	45	.....	Do.
Controversy, carpenters, Wilson Willard Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, sheet-metal workers, housing commission of Standard Steel Car Co., Hammond, Ind.	.....	.....	Adjusted before commissioner's arrival.
Controversy, telephone operators, Mountain States Telephone Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	5	200	In hands of Telephone Administration.
Controversy, Tubbs Cordage Co., San Francisco, Cal.	150	.....	Pending.
Threatened strike, Cape Ann Anchorage Forge Co., Gloucester, Mass.	80	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, bakers, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, bakers, New York	.....	.....	Do.
Strike, molders' helpers, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.	400	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, boilermakers, Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind.	.....	.....	Pending.
Strike, street railway, Savannah, Ga.	180	.....	Adjusted before commissioner's arrival.
Controversy, Sizer Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	.....	Pending.
Controversy, Chamberlain Machine Works, Waterloo, Iowa.	330	.....	Do.
Strike, cooks in plant, Indian Packing Co., Green Bay, Wis.	8	219	Adjusted.
Controversy, molders, Clarage Fan Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	.....	.....	Pending.
Threatened strike, calkers, International Shipbuilding Co., Orange, Tex.	50	630	Adjusted.
Strike, building cleaners and janitors, New York	1,200	.....	Pending.
Threatened strike, milk drivers, Borden Milk Co. et al, New York and Brooklyn.	5,000	.....	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, Pollock Steel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	.....	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, fire fighters, Troy, N. Y.	.....	.....	Adjusted.
Strike, trainmen and shopmen, St. Louis & Hannibal Co., St. Louis, Mo.	.....	.....	Do.
Strike, J. F. Jell Co., Chicago, Ill.	500	.....	Do.
Threatened strike, retail clerks, Worcester, Mass.	.....	.....	Pending.
Threatened strike, Quaker City Cab Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	160	.....	Adjusted.
Controversy, Guenther Hosiery Co., Dover, N. J.	.....	.....	Referred to National War Labor Board.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Continued.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Strike, metal spinners, Universal Metal Spring Co., New York.			Pending.
Controversy, Rubay Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	200		Do.
Threatened strike, chauffeurs and teamsters, trucking business, New York.	12,000		Adjusted.
Threatened strike, street railway men, Indianapolis, Ind.	325	275	Pending.
Controversy, Hamilton Machine Tool Co., Hamilton, Ohio.			Adjusted.
Controversy, Joplin & Pittsburg Ry., Pittsburg, Kans.			Pending.
Controversy, Eagle Pitcher Lead Co., Joplin, Mo.			Do.
Threatened strike, machinists, 6 shops, Williamsport, Pa.	300		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, nailers and sawyers, H. G. Bergman Bros. Box Factory, St. Joseph, Mo.	6		Adjusted.
Strike, American Car Co., Terre Haute, Ind.			Pending.
Walkout, carpenters, 12 mills, Navy and Ordnance Department, Rochester, N. Y.	400	300	Do.
Controversy, engineers, Rochester, N. Y.			Do.
Controversy, electricians, Midvale Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.			Do.
Strike, textile workers, Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.	1,200		Do.
Threatened strike, Electro Surgical Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y.			Adjusted.
Strike, plasterers, J. R. Van Sant Construction Co., Kansas City, Mo.			Pending.
Threatened strike, carpenters, Buick Plant, Flint, Mich.			Do.
Strike, housing project, Rock Island and Moline, Ill.			Do.
Controversy, electrical workers, American Smelting & Refining Co., Omaha, Nebr.			Do.
Strike, restaurant workers, New York City.			Do.
Controversy, Hughes & Patterson Iron & Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.			Do.
Controversy, Willeys-Morrow Co., Elmira, N. Y.			Do.
Controversy, National Steel Casting Co., Montpelier, Ind.	60		Adjusted.
Controversy, pattern makers, Fort Wayne, Ind.			Pending.
Controversy, machinists, International Time Recorder Co., Endicott, N. Y.			Do.
Lockout, Jewel Tea Co., Evansville, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, furniture factories, Evansville, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, Guiterman Bros., tailors, St. Paul, Minn.			Do.
Controversy, foundrymen, 50 shops, Detroit, Mich.	5,000		Do.
Controversy, foundrymen, 8 foundries, Muncie, Ind.	159		Do.
Controversy, foundrymen, 4 shops, Kokomo, Ind.	224		Adjusted.
Controversy, foundrymen, 5 shops, Lawrence, Mass.	100		Pending.
Threatened strike, Merchants Distillery, Terre Haute, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, American Hominy Co., Terre Haute, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, foundry employees, Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.			Do.
Controversy, National Dairy Machine Co., Goshen, Ind.			Do.
Strike, Bi-products Coke Co., Duluth, Minn.			Do.
Strike, Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn.			Do.
Strike, electrical workers, coal docks, Duluth, Minn.			Do.
Controversy, Blake Knowles Pump Works, Cambridge, Mass.			Do.
Controversy, housing project, Davenport, Iowa.			Do.
Controversy, calkers, National Shipbuilding Co., Orange, Tex.			Adjusted.
Controversy, calkers, Southern Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Orange, Tex.	60	1,300	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THROUGH ITS COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION, OCT. 16, 1918, TO NOV. 15, 1918—Concluded.

Name.	Workmen affected.		Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
Controversy, steam shovel men, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.			Adjusted.
Controversy, machinists, 20 shops, Lynn, Mass.	300		Pending.
Controversy, Car Dept., Southwestern Mechanical Co., Fort Worth, Tex.			Do.
Controversy, street railway employees, Holyoke, Mass.			Do.
Controversy, molders, Troy, Ohio			Do.
Controversy, molders, 3 shops, Columbus, Ind.	106		Do.
Controversy, depot attendants, Red Caps, Denver, Colo.			Referred to United States Railroad Administration.
Controversy, molders, Portland, Me.			Pending.
Controversy, molders, 5 shops, Duluth, Minn.	101		Do.
Controversy, molders, Simpson Foundry Co., Newark, Ohio.	25	30	Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, molders, Mansfield, Ohio.	32	120	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co., carpenters and iron workers, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Building, Glenwood, Pittsburgh, Pa.	480	5,000	Pending.
Threatened strike, butchers in retail stores and markets, New York.			Do.
Controversy, molders, 11 shops, Toledo, Ohio.			Do.
Controversy, molders, Ellwood City and Anderson, Ind.			Do.
Controversy, Gray Davis Lamp Co., Northampton, Mass.			Do.
Controversy, molders, LaCrosse, Wis.			Do.
Controversy, molders, 5 foundries, Butler, Pa.			Do.
Controversy, street railway employees, St. Joseph, Mo.			Do.
Controversy, molders, 36 shops, Providence, R. I.	800		Do.
Controversy, Baltimore & Ohio Railway docks, Loraine, Ohio.			Do.
Controversy, Woodhouse Chain Works, Trenton, N. J.			Do.
Controversy, Listman Flour Mill Co. La Crosse, Wis.			Do.
Threatened strike, building trades, Montana State School of Mines, Butte, Mont.	10	90	Adjusted.
Threatened strike, machinists, Naval Gun Plant, Rochester, N. Y.			Pending.
Controversy, molders, Taunton, Mass.			Do.
Strike, printing pressmen, Evansville, Ind.	21		Adjusted.
Walkout, building trades, Athletic Club Building (Orchard & Wilhelm contractors), Omaha, Nebr.	13		13 union men walked out; there are now 30 nonunion men on job; matter to be adjusted by parties at interest.
Strike, machinists, 4 shops, Sandusky, Ohio.			Pending.
Controversy, American Chain Co., St. Marys, Ohio.			Do.
Controversy, machinists, helpers, laborers, Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa.	150		Referred to National War Labor Board.
Controversy, Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa.	150		Do.
Strike, Boucher Manufacturing Co. metal workers, New York.	25		Adjusted.
Strike, drivers and teamsters, employed by hay and grain dealers, New York.	400		Do.
Threatened strike, machinists, Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.	500		Pending.
Strike, Columbia Metal Box Co., tinsmiths and metal workers, New York.	40		Adjusted.
Controversy, electrical workers, Courtland Engineering Co., Hopewell, Va.			Pending.
Controversy, Bay State Tap & Die Co., Mansfield, Mass.			Do.
Controversy, Wheel & Spokes Works, St. Marys, Ohio.			Do.
Strike, Marinette & Menominee Paper Co., Marinette, Wis.			Do.

The following cases noted as pending in the October statement have been disposed of:

- Threatened strike, carpenters, Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y.
- Controversy, American Steel & Wire Co., Trenton, N. J.
- Threatened strike, electrical workers, Utah Power & Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Controversy, metal polishers, Jamestown, N. Y.
- Controversy, molders, Producers Supply Co., Franklin, Pa.
- Controversy, carpenters, Metz Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.
- Controversy, boiler makers, Tippet & Wood, Philipsburg, N. J.
- Controversy, Boise, Payette Lumber Co., Boise, Idaho.
- Threatened strike, enginemen, trainmen, carmen and machinists, Sumpter Valley Railroad, Baker, Oreg.
- Controversy, chain makers, White Hill Chain Works, Fieldsboro, N. J.
- Controversy, Indian Packing Co., Greenbay, Wis.
- Controversy, Jordan L. Mott Plumbing Supply Co., Trenton, N. J.
- Threatened strike, bakers, Akron, Ohio.
- Controversy, Hanson Ward Veneer Works, Bay City, Mich.
- Controversy, Atlas Powder Works, Pittsburg, Kans.
- Threatened strike, stationary firemen, State institutions, Chicago, Ill.
- Controversy, Fort Smith & Western Railroad Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
- Controversy, Ingersol Rand Co., Athens, Pa.
- Controversy, Bucyrus Plant, Evansville, Ind.

ARBITRATION IN SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE IN AUSTRALIA.¹

A case recently came before the Federal arbitration court in Melbourne, Victoria, which, from the scanty reports which so far have been received in this country, seems to be of special interest as manifesting the determination of the unions not to give up, in spite of the war emergency, what they consider their protective standards. The Commonwealth had decided, in view of the shortage of shipping, to go into the shipbuilding industry, and as a preliminary the Prime Minister invited to a conference representatives from the various unions concerned. At this conference he outlined the proposed plan, laying special stress "on the need for continuity of operations, expeditious work, abundance of labor, and, therefore, 'dilution' of skilled workers by use of unskilled or less skilled persons." Practically all the unions consented to continuity of work, but on the other points there was much disagreement, the greatest objection being made to the proposal that piecework should be employed. The Commonwealth wished to have all the workers under agreement on these points, and as some of the unions objected to agreements made with the individual workers, a collective agreement, to be signed by the unions for their members, was prepared. About 31 out of 48 signed this collective agreement, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers being among those who did not sign.

¹ Christian Science Monitor, Vol. X, No. 278, Oct. 19, 1918, p. 7; No. 279, Oct. 21, 1918, p. 9.

Notwithstanding the lack of complete agreement with the unions the Prime Minister began the work. At the naval dockyard in Sydney a notice was posted, stating that where unions had not signed the collective agreement, individual workers would be eligible for employment on signing the individual agreements, signing being a condition precedent to further employment. At a Victoria naval dockyard five days later a notice was posted that all members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers who had not signed the individual agreement would be dismissed, except men on repair work and returned soldiers. In both yards those who refused to sign were dismissed. Under these circumstances, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers put in a complaint, and the president of the Federal arbitration court, Mr. Justice Higgins, summoned a conference.

An unwillingness to accept piecework seems to have been the engineers' strongest reason against signing. They were willing to accept dilution, provided the terms were worked out or sanctioned by the arbitration court, instead of by the new tribunals which the Prime Minister proposed to set up. On its side the Commonwealth brought in a claim that the union should be prohibited from forbidding members to accept work at piece rates, and that two or more members in combination should be prohibited from refusing to work at these rates.

The decision of the court was on the whole favorable to the union. The award provided for boards of reference, one for New South Wales and one for Victoria, which should lay down the conditions of dilution, subject to the power of the court to review their decision. The union was forbidden to make dilution, under the terms thus arranged, a ground for keeping its members from taking work, and individual members of the union were forbidden to combine in refusing work for this reason. The Commonwealth was forbidden to refuse employment to members of the union on the ground of a failure or refusal to sign the agreement. The claim of the respondent that the union should be forbidden to prevent its members from accepting work at piece rates was answered in the negative, "but without prejudice to any claim that might hereafter be made by respondent on new materials and in appropriate proceedings."

The award occasioned wide comment, little of which has as yet reached this country. As a direct result, the acting Prime Minister has announced that a bill will be introduced in the forthcoming session to give effect to the Commonwealth shipbuilding agreement with the unions. Whether this will be done, in view of the probable end of the war, is doubtful.

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1918.

In January, 1918, the number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States decreased 9 per cent as compared with the number admitted in December, 1917. February showed an increase over January of 16.2 per cent, while March as compared with February showed a decrease of 11.9 per cent. April as compared with March showed an increase of 46.7 per cent, May as compared with April an increase of 59.5 per cent, while June as compared with May decreased 6.4 per cent. July as compared with June showed a decrease of 45.4 per cent. In August there was an increase of 1.1 per cent over the number reported for July and the number in September showed an increase of 27.2 per cent over the number for August.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN SPECIFIED MONTHS,
1913 TO 1918.

Month.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
						Number.	Per cent increase over preceding month.
January.....	46,441	44,708	15,481	17,293	24,745	6,356	19.0
February.....	59,156	46,873	13,873	24,740	19,238	7,388	16.2
March.....	96,958	92,621	19,263	27,586	15,512	6,510	111.9
April.....	136,371	119,885	24,532	30,560	20,523	9,541	46.7
May.....	137,262	107,796	26,069	31,021	10,487	15,217	59.5
June.....	176,261	71,728	22,598	30,764	11,095	14,247	16.4
July.....	138,244	60,377	21,504	25,035	9,367	7,780	145.4
August.....	126,180	37,706	21,949	29,975	10,047	7,862	1.1
September.....	136,247	29,143	24,513	36,398	9,228	6,997	27.2
October.....	134,440	30,416	25,450	37,056	9,284	.....	.....
November.....	104,671	26,298	24,545	34,437	6,446	.....	.....
December.....	95,387	20,944	18,901	30,602	6,987	.....	.....

¹ Decrease.

Classified by nationality the number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States during specified periods and in September, 1918, was as follows:

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1918, BY NATIONALITY.¹

Nationality.	Year ending June 30—				September, 1918.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	
African (black).....	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	553
Armenian.....	932	964	1,221	221	15
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,651	642	327	74	6
Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin.....	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	6
Chinese.....	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	310
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,942	791	305	33	1
Cuban.....	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	148
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	305	114	94	15	4
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	146
East Indian.....	82	80	69	61	4
English.....	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	1,702
Finnish.....	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	54
French.....	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	1,033
German.....	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	129
Greek.....	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	43
Hebrew.....	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	125
Irish.....	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	541
Italian (north).....	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	46
Italian (south).....	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	62
Japanese.....	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	493
Korean.....	146	154	194	149	5
Lithuanian.....	2,638	599	479	135	3
Magyar.....	3,604	981	434	32	11
Mexican.....	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	2,262
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	10	17	.....
Polish.....	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	25
Portuguese.....	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	112
Roumanian.....	1,200	953	522	155	4
Russian.....	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	68
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	2
Scandinavian.....	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	563
Scotch.....	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	687
Slovak.....	2,069	577	244	35	6
Spanish.....	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	282
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	349
Syrian.....	1,767	676	976	210	12
Turkish.....	273	216	454	24	2
Welsh.....	1,390	983	793	278	27
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	948	1,369	732	139
Other peoples.....	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	21
Total.....	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	9,997

¹ The total number of departures of emigrant aliens in September was 5,453.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS, COMPENSATION COMMISSIONS, MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS, FACTORY INSPECTION BUREAUS, AND ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BOARDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary.

Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—

Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner.

Address: 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—

Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general.

Address: 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION—

Richard K. Campbell, commissioner.

Address: 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief.

Address: 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD—

Felix Frankfurter, assistant to the Secretary of Labor, **chairman.**

Address: 1607 H Street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD—

Hon. William Howard Taft, and Basil M. Manly, joint **chairmen.**

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INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE—

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Address: 1706 G Street, Washington, D. C.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT SERVICE—

Hugh L. Kerwin, director.

Address: 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES TRAINING SERVICE—

Charles T. Clayton, director.

Address: 618 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.

WORKING CONDITIONS SERVICE—

Grant Hamilton, director.

Address: Ouray Building, Eighth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

INVESTIGATION AND INSPECTION SERVICE—

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WOMAN IN INDUSTRY SERVICE—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Concluded.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION—

Otto M. Eidlitz, president.

Address: 613 G Street, Washington, D. C.

NEGRO ECONOMICS DIVISION—

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UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION:

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, chairman.

John J. Keegan, member.

Charles H. Verrill, member.

S. R. Golibart, jr., secretary.

John W. Trask, medical director.

Address of commission: Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION:

Martin A. Knapp, chairman.

William L. Chambers, commissioner.

G. W. W. Hanger, assistant commissioner.

William H. Smith, secretary.

Address of board: 920-926 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PRISON INSPECTION (UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH):

Glenn Andrews, M. D., State inspector, Montgomery.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD LABOR INSPECTION (UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH):

Glenn Andrews, M. D., State inspector, Montgomery.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

George B. Tarrant, Federal director for State, 516 Empire Building, Birmingham.

ALASKA.

(No special labor officials except mine inspector.)

ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Thomas J. Croaff, Federal director for State, 34 South Central Avenue, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS:

B. D. Brickhouse, commissioner, Markham & Ridgeway, Little Rock.

Free employment bureau—

E. I. McKinley, manager, 814 W. Fifth Street, Little Rock.

Minimum wage commission—

Miss Lula Scruggs, 202 West Ninth Street, Argenta.

Miss Mary Honora McCabe, 2115 Arch Street, Little Rock.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

R. B. Keating, Federal director for State, 803 A. O. U. W. Building, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

John P. McLaughlin, commissioner, 948 Market Street, San Francisco.

Public employment offices—

C. B. Sexton, superintendent of bureaus, 933 Mission Street, San Francisco.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

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San Francisco.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION:

A. J. Pillsbury, chairman, Piedmont.

Will J. French, San Francisco.

Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles.

H. L. White, secretary, San Anselmo.

John R. Brownell, superintendent of safety.

Dr. M. R. Gibbons, medical director, San Francisco.

Address of commission, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San
Francisco.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION:

Hon. Frank J. Murasky, judge of superior court, chairman.

Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, executive officer.

A. B. C. Dohrmann.

Alexander Goldstein.

Walter G. Mathewson.

Address of commission, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING:

Simon J. Lubin, president.

Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D. D., vice president.

Mrs. Frank A. Gibson.

J. H. McBride, M. D.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary.

George L. Bell, attorney and executive officer.

Address of commission, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San
Francisco.

COLORADO.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

W. L. Morrissey, deputy labor commissioner and chief factory inspector,
Denver.

Public employment offices—

W. L. Morrissey, deputy labor commissioner, etc., Denver.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Roady Kenehan, Federal director for State, Barclay Block, Eighteenth and
Larimer Streets, Denver.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

Hiram E. Hilts, chairman.

George W. Densmore.

Joseph C. Bell.

W. E. Schwed, secretary.

William F. Mowry, chief of claim department.

George N. Quigley, manager, State compensation insurance fund.

Address of commission, State capitol, Denver.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION:

(According to an act passed by the 1917 legislature and effective July 20, 1917,
The State Industrial Commission performs the duties of the Minimum Wage
Commission.)

CONNECTICUT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

William S. Hyde, commissioner, Hartford.

Free employment offices—

William S. Hyde, commissioner, Hartford.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Charles E. Julin, Federal director for State, State capitol, Hartford.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION:

Frederic M. Williams, chairman, 20 Kendrick Avenue, Waterbury.

George E. Beers, 42 Church Street, New Haven.

Edward T. Buckingham, 1024 Main Street, Bridgeport.

George B. Chandler, 209 Pearl Street, Hartford.

Dr. James J. Donohue, Central Building, Norwich.

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION:

William S. Hyde, commissioner.

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION:

Edward W. Broder, Hartford.

George L. Fox, New Haven.

Patrick F. O'Mara, New Haven.

DELAWARE.

LABOR COMMISSION:

Charles Warner, chairman, I. O. F. Building, Wilmington.

John H. Hickey, 1225 West Fourth Street, Wilmington.

Thomas C. Frame, jr., Dover.

George A. Hill, Bridgeville.

Miss Helen S. Garrett, secretary, 1505 Broome Street, Wilmington.

Address of commission: Wilmington.

Child-labor division—

Charles A. Hagner, chief, 491 du Pont Building, Wilmington.

Women's labor division—

Miss M. Edna Palmer, assistant, 491 du Pont Building, Wilmington.

Inspector of canneries—

Dr. William R. Messick, Lewes.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

A. G. Benkhart, Federal director for State, Old Federal Building, Wilmington.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

Sylvester D. Townsend, jr., president, Wilmington.

Harry Mayer, Dover.

Volley M. Murray, Shelbyville.

Charles H. Grantland, secretary.

Address of board: Dover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

E. M. Kline, Federal director for the District, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD:

Jesse C. Adkins, chairman.

Joseph A. Berberich.

Miss Ethel M. Smith.

Miss Clara E. Mortenson, secretary.

Address of board: District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF STATE LABOR INSPECTOR:

J. C. Privett, State labor inspector, Room 6, Baldwin Building, Jacksonville.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Gideon B. Travis, Federal director for State, 130 Hogan Street, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR:

H. M. Stanley, commissioner, Atlanta.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

H. M. Stanley, Federal director for State, 318 State capitol, Atlanta.

HAWAII.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, LABOR, AND STATISTICS:

E. H. Wodehouse, president, Honolulu.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS:

County of Hawaii—

H. B. Elliott, chairman, Hilo.

City and county of Honolulu (Oahu)—

F. E. Steere, chairman, Honolulu.

County of Kauai—

J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Kauai.

County of Maui—

William A. McKay, chairman, Wailuku, Maui.

IDAHO.

LABOR COMMISSION (FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES):

W. J. McVety, chairman and acting labor commissioner, Boise.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

M. J. Kerr, Federal director for State, St. Anthony.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

George H. Fisher, chairman.

W. H. Casady.

E. F. Caton.

Address of board: Boise.

ILLINOIS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Barney Cohen, director.

Burt C. Bean, assistant director.

Address of department: Capitol building, Springfield.

Division of labor statistics—

W. C. Lewman, State superintendent of free employment offices, Capitol Building, Springfield.

Division of private employment agencies—

John J. McKenna, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Industrial commission—

Charles S. Andrus, chairman.

Peter J. Angsten, } representing the employer.

Omer N. Custer, }

Robert Eadie, } representing the employee.

James A. Culp, }

J. A. Kelley, secretary,

Dr. P. B. Magnuson, medical director.

Address of board: 303-18 City Hall Square Building, Chicago.

Division of factory inspection—

Robert S. Jones, chief inspector, 1543 Transportation Building, Chicago.

(Department of labor created by consolidation bill of Gov. Lowden, effective July 1, 1917, which consolidates the bureau of labor statistics, the free employment offices, supervision of private employment agencies, department of factory inspection, the industrial board, and the board of arbitration.)

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Mark L. Crawford, Federal director for State, 116 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

INDIANA.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD:

Samuel R. Artman, chairman.

Edgar A. Perkins.

Charles R. Hughes.

Howe S. Landers, secretary.

Address of board: Rooms 31-34, State capitol, Indianapolis.

Department of factories, buildings, and workshops—

John J. Walsh, chief inspector, Indianapolis.

Boiler department—

J. J. Ryan, chief inspector.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Louis C. Huesmann, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

A. L. Urick, commissioner, Des Moines.

Alfred Shepherd, deputy commissioner.

Free employment bureau—

George B. Albert, chief clerk, Des Moines.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

A. L. Urick, Federal director for State, 835 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SERVICE:

A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.

Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.

Ray M. Spangler, secretary.

Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel, Equitable Building, Des Moines.

Address: Statehouse, Des Moines.

KANSAS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:

P. J. McBride, commissioner, Statehouse, Topeka.

Free employment office—

P. J. McBride, director, Statehouse, Topeka.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

J. Will Kelly, Federal director for State, Topeka.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION:

P. J. McBride, chairman.

Charles Hamlin, 600 Esplanade, Leavenworth.

Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, 823 Mississippi Street, Lawrence.

Miss Linna E. Bresette, secretary, Topeka.

Address of commission: State capitol, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND STATISTICS:

Mat S. Cohen, commissioner of agriculture and labor, Frankfort.

Jack Nelson, State labor inspector, Paducah.

Mrs. Charles Hamilton Musgrove, woman State labor inspector, Room 605,
Republic Building, Louisville.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

W. Pratt Dale, Federal director for State, Lincoln Bank Building, Louisville.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

S. W. Hager, chairman, Walker Building, Louisville.
 R. C. P. Thomas, Neale Building, Bowling Green.
 H. J. Allington, 331 W. Eleventh Street, Newport.
 Alexander Gilmour, secretary, Frankfort.
 Dr. T. R. Welch, medical director, Nicholasville.
 Address of board, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.**BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS:**

Frank E. Wood, commissioner, suite 626 Audubon Building, New Orleans.

OFFICE FACTORIES INSPECTOR OF ORLEANS PARISH:

Mrs. Martha D. Gould, inspector, room 11, City Hall, New Orleans.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Hans A. M. Jacobsen, Federal director for State, 341 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

MAINE.**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:**

Roscoe A. Eddy, commissioner of labor, Statehouse, Augusta.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Charles S. Hichborn, Federal director for State, Blaine Mansion, Augusta.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION:

Eben F. Littlefield, chairman.
 G. Waldron Smith (ex officio), insurance commissioner.
 Roscoe A. Eddy (ex officio), labor commissioner.
 H. H. Thurlough, secretary.
 Address of commission, Augusta.

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

Alton C. Wheeler, chairman, South Paris.
 Reginald Ingalls, Bar Harbor.
 James A. O'Neil, secretary, 91 Summer Street, South Portland.

MARYLAND.**STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS:**

Charles J. Fox, chairman, Orangeville, Baltimore County.
 Dr. Samuel A. Keene, 914 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore.
 Harry C. Willis, Worton.
 Address of commission, 300 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

John K. Shaw, Federal director for State, 26 Commerce Street, Baltimore.

STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION:

Charles D. Wagaman, chairman.
 Robert E. Lee.
 Joseph B. Harrington.
 Worthington P. Wachter, secretary.
 J. Lloyd Harshman, chief of claim department.
 William P. Gundry, superintendent of State accident fund.
 Dr. Robert P. Bay, chief medical examiner, The Walbert, Baltimore.
 Address of commission, 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.**BUREAU OF STATISTICS:**

Charles F. Gettemy, director, State House, Boston.

Public employment offices—

Charles F. Gettemy, director, Boston.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Everett W. Lord, Federal director for State, 18 Fremont Street, Boston.

STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES:

Alfred W. Donovan, chairman.

John T. Crowley.

Mrs. Davis R. Dewey.

Alfred H. Quessy, M.D.

Samuel Ross.

Edwin Mulready, commissioner of labor and executive officer of board.

Address of board, New Albion Building, 1 Beacon Street, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

William W. Kennard, chairman.

Frank J. Donahue.

David T. Dickinson.

Joseph A. Parks,

Thomas F. Boyle.

Chester E. Gleason.

John H. Cogswell.

Robert E. Grandfield, secretary.

Francis D. Donoghue, M. D., medical adviser.

Otis Robertson, director vocational training division.

Address of board, State House, Boston.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION:

Charles F. Dutch, chairman.

Miss Mabel Gillespie.

Arthur C. Comins.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, secretary.

Address of commission, Room 911, New Albion Building, 1 Beacon Street, Boston.

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

Willard Howland, chairman, Chelsea.

Charles G. Wood, Concord.

J. Walter Mullen, Boston.

Bernard F. Supple, secretary, Boston.

Address of board, Room 134, State House, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

R. H. Fletcher, commissioner, Lansing.

Free employment bureaus—

R. H. Fletcher, commissioner, Lansing.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

James V. Cunningham, Federal director for State, 101 Fort Street West, Detroit.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

William M. Smith, chairman, St. Johns.

Thomas B. Gloster, Detroit.

James A. Kennedy, Lansing.

Fred S. Johnson, secretary, Wyandotte.

Address of board, Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES:

John P. Gardiner, commissioner, St. Paul.

Bureau of women and children—

Miss Louise Schutz, acting superintendent, St. Paul.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Hugo V. Koch, Federal director for State, 1620 Pioneer Building, St. Paul.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION:

John P. Gardiner, chairman.

Charles W. Gordon.

Miss Eliza P. Evans, secretary.

Address of commission, State capitol, St. Paul.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

Robert F. Pack, president, 15 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis.

Raymond F. Schroeder, secretary, 47 Courthouse, St. Paul.

(One vacancy.)

Address of board, State capitol, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

H. H. Weir, Federal director for State, Mazza & Woods Building, Meridian.

MISSOURI.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

William H. Lewis, commissioner, Jefferson City.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

W. W. Brown, Federal director for State, 1021 Grand Avenue, Kansas City.

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION:

Lee Dunlap, chief inspector, 326 Sheidley Building, Kansas City.

MONTANA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:

W. J. Swindlehurst, commissioner, Helena.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Scott Leavitt, Federal director for State, Great Falls.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

A. E. Spriggs, chairman.

Rufus G. Poland (ex officio), State auditor

W. J. Swindlehurst (ex officio).

G. G. Watt, secretary.

Address of board, Helena.

NEBRASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

George E. Norman, deputy commissioner of labor and deputy compensation commissioner.

Address of department, State Capitol Building, Lincoln.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

George J. Kleffner, Federal director for State, Douglas County Courthouse, Omaha.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION:

George E. Norman, Lincoln.

Anna L. Hawes, Lincoln.

CHILD LABOR COMMISSION:

Gould Dietz, Omaha.

Miss Myrtle Fitzroberts, Omaha.

Miss Gladys Champ, Omaha.

Dr. Margaret Koenig, Lincoln.

H. H. Harmon, Lincoln.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND INVESTIGATION:

Robert Cowell, chairman, Omaha.

T. P. Reynolds, Omaha.

A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln.

George E. Norman, secretary.

Address of board, Lincoln.

NEVADA.

LABOR COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Robert F. Cole, labor commissioner, Carson City.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

J. C. Coniff, Federal director for State, 182 Fourth Street, Reno.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

George D. Smith, chairman, Carson City.

H. A. Lemmon, Reno.

Robert F. Cole, Carson City.

Dr. Donald Maclean, chief medical adviser, Carson City.

Address of commission, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

John S. B. Davie, labor commissioner, Concord.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

E. K. Sawyer, Federal director for State, 442 Central Street, Franklin.

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

John H. Neal, chairman, Portsmouth.

George A. Tenney (employers' representative), Claremont.

Michael F. Connelly (representative of labor), Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Lewis T. Bryant, commissioner.

Address of department: Trenton.

Employment bureau—

Joseph Spitz, director, Trenton.

Bureau of electrical equipment—

Rowland H. Leveridge, chief.

Bureau of hygiene and sanitation—

John Roach, chief.

Inspection bureau—

John I. Holt, assistant commissioner, Trenton.

Bureau of structural inspection—

Charles H. Weeks, chief, Trenton.

Boiler inspection bureau—

Lewis T. Bryant, chief.

Workmen's compensation bureau—

William E. Stubbs, secretary, Trenton.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Lewis T. Bryant, Federal director for State, State capitol, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

D. A. McPherson, Federal director for State, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

John Mitchell, chairman, Mount Vernon.
 Louis Wiard, Batavia.
 Henry D. Sayer, Richmond Hill.
 Edward P. Lyon, Brooklyn.
 James M. Lynch, Syracuse.
 William S. Coffey, secretary.

Address of commission, General offices, State capitol, Albany; executive offices, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Industrial council—

Henry D. Sayer, chairman, Richmond Hill.
 Theron S. Atwater, New York.
 Carleton A. Chase, Syracuse.
 Richard H. Curran, Rochester.
 Ralph A. Day, New York City.
 G. E. Emmons, Schenectady.
 James P. Holland, New York City.
 Richard C. Stofer, Norwich.
 Thomas M. Gafney, Syracuse.
 Melinda Scott, New York City.
 M. H. Christopherson, Yonkers.
 William S. Coffey, secretary.

Bureau of employment—

Charles B. Barnes, director, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bureau of statistics and information—

Leonard W. Hatch, chief statistician, State capitol, Albany.

Bureau of industries and immigration—

Marian K. Clark, chief investigator, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bureau of inspection—

James L. Gernon, first deputy commissioner, State capitol, Albany; 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bureau of workmen's compensation—

William C. Archer, second deputy commissioner.

Dr. Raphael Lewy, chief medical examiner, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bureau of mediation and arbitration—

Frank B. Thorn, third deputy commissioner, State capitol, Albany.

Bureau of industrial code—

Richard J. Cullen and T. C. Eipper, deputy commissioners.

Bureau of women in industry—

Miss Nelle Swartz, chief, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

George W. Kirchwey, assistant Federal director for State, 469 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING:

M. L. Shipman, commissioner, Raleigh.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

George J. Ramsey, Federal director for State, 319 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR:

J. N. Hagan, commissioner, Bismarck.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Lindley H. Patten, Federal director for State, 3 Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

T. J. Duffy, chairman.

J. D. Clark.

Herbert L. Eliot.

Robert S. Hayes, secretary.

Address of commission, Columbus.

Division of workshops and factories—

Thomas P. Kearns, chief deputy.

Victor T. Noonan, director of safety.

Division of statistics and mediation—

George F. Miles, chief.

Public employment offices—

C. H. Mayhugh, director, Columbus.

Workmen's compensation—

H. H. Hamm, director of claims.

E. E. Watson, chief actuary.

Dr. T. R. Fletcher, acting medical examiner.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Fred C. Croxton, Federal director for State, 74 East Gay Street, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

C. E. Connally, commissioner, Oklahoma City.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

C. E. Connally, Federal director for State, Oklahoma City.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

E. L. Mitchell, chairman.

W. C. Jackson.

M. J. Williams.

F. L. Roblin, acting secretary.

Dr. LeRoy Long, medical adviser, 608 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City.

Address of commission: State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

C. H. Gram, commissioner and factory inspector, Salem.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Wilfred F. Smith, Federal director for State, 247 Davis Street, Portland.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF CHILD LABOR:

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary, Courthouse, Portland.

STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION:

Harvey Beckwith, chairman.

William A. Marshall.

Wilford Allen.

Address of commission: Salem.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION:

E. B. MacNaughton, chairman.

Miss Margaret E. Howatson.

Amedee M. Smith.

C. H. Gram (ex officio), secretary.

Address of commission: 646-648 Courthouse, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:

Maj. John Price Jackson, commissioner. (On leave of absence.)

Walter McNichols, acting commissioner.

Address of department: Harrisburg.

Bureau of employment—

Jacob Lightner, director, Third and North Streets, Harrisburg.

Industrial board—

Walter McNichols, acting chairman.

Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Samuel Semple, Titusville.

A. L. Garver, M. D., Roaring Springs.

Richard V. Farley, Philadelphia.

William Lauder, secretary, Riddlesburg.

Address of board: Masonic Temple, Harrisburg.

Bureau of statistics and information—

J. Lloyd Hartman, chief.

Wilson I. Fleming, assistant chief.

Address of bureau: State capitol, Harrisburg.

Division of hygiene and engineering—

F. D. Patterson, M. D., chief.

Bureau of inspection—

John H. Walker, acting chief.

Bureau of workmen's compensation—

Harry A. Mackey, chairman, Philadelphia.

James W. Leech, Ebensburg.

John A. Scott, Indiana.

Walter McNichols, acting commissioner.

Lee Solomon, secretary, Philadelphia.

Address of bureau: Masonic Temple, Harrisburg.

Division of woman and child labor—

Dr. Elizabeth Bricker, director, Harrisburg.

Bureau of mediation and arbitration—

James A. Steese, chief, State capitol, Harrisburg.

William Young, mediator.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

E. C. Felton, Federal director for State, Finance Building, Philadelphia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

Faustino Aguilar, acting director.

Address of bureau: Manila.

PORTO RICO.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

Manuel Camuñas, commissioner, San Juan.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION:

Manuel Camuñas, chairman (ex officio), commissioner of labor.

Dr. J. Reguero Feliú.

José A. Canals.

José E. Benedicto (ex officio), treasurer of Porto Rico.

Abraham Peña, secretary.

Address of commission: San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS:

George H. Webb, commissioner, Providence.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Edwin A. Burlingame, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Providence.

OFFICE OF FACTORY INSPECTORS:

J. Ellery Hudson, chief inspector, Statehouse, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES:

A. C. Summers, commissioner, Columbia.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

John L. Davis, Federal director for State, 502 Loan and Exchange Bank Building, Columbia.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

John L. Davis, secretary, Columbia.

I. H. Hunt, Newberry.

(One vacancy.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER:

Charles McCaffree, industrial commissioner, Pierre.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Charles McCaffree, Federal director for State, State capitol, Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKSHOP AND FACTORY INSPECTION:

Louis L. Allen, department chief, 322 Seventh Avenue N., Nashville.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Joseph T. Ware, Federal director for State, 732 Stahlman Building, Nashville.

TEXAS.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

T. C. Jennings, commissioner, Austin.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

H. W. Lewis, Federal director for State, 220 Bedell Building, San Antonio.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD:

D. W. Odell, chairman.

J. H. Fowler.

J. E. Proctor.

Hortense Ward, secretary.

Address of board: Austin.

UTAH.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

P. A. Thatcher, chairman.

Harrison E. Jenkins.

William M. Knerr.

Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.

Address of commission: State capitol, Salt Lake City.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

P. J. Moran, Federal director for State, 307 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES:

Robert W. Simonds, Montpelier.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Robert W. Simonds, Federal director for State, State capitol, Montpelier.

STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

Henry C. Brislin, Rutland.

George O. Gridley, Windsor.

Levi H. Porter, Wilmington.

VIRGINIA.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS:

John Hirschberg, commissioner, Richmond.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

James B. Botts, Federal director for State, Virginia Passenger & Power Co.
Building, Seventh and Franklin Streets, Richmond.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

R. H. Tucker, chairman (representing State at large).

C. G. Kizer (representing employees).

C. A. McHugh (representing employers).

Address, Box 1794, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

C. H. Younger, commissioner, Olympia.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Lawrence Wood, Federal director for State, 110 Cherry Street, Seattle.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:

H. L. Hughes, chairman.

J. W. Brislaw.

Donald A. McDonald.

Percy Gilbert, secretary.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, chief medical adviser, Olympia.

Address of department, Olympia.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION:

C. H. Younger, chairman, commissioner of labor and ex officio member of the
commission, Olympia.

M. H. Marvin, 6310 Fourteenth Avenue NE., Seattle.

Mrs. W. H. Udall, 817 South L Street, Tacoma.

(Two vacancies existing.)

Mrs. Frances K. Headlee, secretary.

Address of commission, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

Samuel B. Montgomery, commissioner, Charleston.

OFFICE OF STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER:

Lee Ott, commissioner.

F. J. McAndrews, secretary.

M. V. Godby, chief medical examiner.

Address, Charleston.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Lemuel B. Spaun, Federal director for State, 811½ Kanawha Street, Charle-
ton.

WISCONSIN.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

George P. Hambrecht, chairman.

Thomas F. Konop.

Fred M. Wilcox.

E. E. Witte, secretary.

Address of commission, Madison.

Safety and sanitation department—

R. McA. Keown, engineer.

Workmen's compensation department—

L. A. Tarrell, chief examiner.

Employment department—

Taylor Frye, director.

Apprenticeship department—

Stewart Scrimshaw, director.

Woman and child labor department—

Miss Tracy Copp, director.

Statistical department—

Maud Swett, director.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

George P. Hambrecht, Federal director for State, State Industrial Commission, Madison.

WYOMING.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS:

L. H. Buehner, commissioner of labor and statistics, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Ed. P. Taylor, Federal director for State, Annex Block, Seventeenth street and Capitol Avenue, Cheyenne.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT (UNDER TREASURER'S OFFICE):

Herman B. Gates, State treasurer.

Charles B. Morgan, deputy.

Miss Eunice G. Anderson, chief clerk.

Address of department, Cheyenne.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, minister.

F. A. Acland, deputy minister.

Bryce M. Stewart, chief statistician and editor of Labor Gazette.

Address, Ottawa.

(Administers the conciliation and labor act, the industrial disputes investigation act, 1907, the employment offices coordination act, the combines investigation act; fixes fair wage schedules to be inserted in Government contracts; collects and classifies statistical and other information relating to conditions of labor, and publishes monthly The Labor Gazette and periodically special bulletins on labor conditions, prices, labor legislation, etc.)

THE PROVINCES.

ALBERTA.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

(Under the auspices of the department of agriculture, Edmonton.)

FACTORY INSPECTION:

J. N. McLeod.

Mrs. Margaret Lewis.

Address, Calgary.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

(Personnel not yet announced.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, minister.

J. D. McNiven, deputy minister, Victoria.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES:

Robert J. Stewart.

Address, Victoria.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS:

J. Peck, chief inspector.

Address, Courthouse, Vancouver.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

E. S. H. Winn, chairman.

Parker Williams.

Hugh B. Gilmour.

Address, Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD:

J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, chairman.

Mrs. Helen G. McGill.

Thomas Matthews.

Address, Vancouver.

MANITOBA.

BUREAU OF LABOR:

E. McGrath, secretary, Winnipeg.

Factory inspection—

Robert A. Stewart, acting chief inspector, 301 Boyd Block, Winnipeg.

FAIR WAGE BOARD:

S. G. Oxtton, chairman, deputy minister of public works.

W. J. Davidson.

J. W. Morley.

George Armstrong.

Walter Owens.

Address, Winnipeg.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

H. G. Wilson, commissioner.

William Neill, secretary.

Address, Winnipeg.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD:

Dr. J. W. Macmillan, chairman.

Mrs. Edna Nash.

Edward Parnell.

Miss Lynn Flett.

James Winning.

E. McGrath, secretary.

Address, Winnipeg.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FACTORY COMMISSION:

Kilgour Shives, Campbellton.
 Emma S. Fiske, St. John.
 Michael Kelly, St. John.
 Charles McDonald, St. John.
 James Stevens, jr., St. John.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND HOTELS:

James Kenny, St. John.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

(Personnel not yet announced.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

FACTORY AND MINES INSPECTION (UNDER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS):

H. Donkin, C. E., deputy minister, Halifax.
 Phillip Ring, factory inspector, department of public works, Halifax.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

V. J. Paton, K. C., chairman.
 Fred W. Armstrong.
 John T. Joy.
 Address, Halifax.

ONTARIO.

TRADES AND LABOR BRANCH (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS):

Walter A. Riddell, superintendent.

Inspectors—

Harold C. Hudson, inspector of labor agencies.
 D. M. Medcalf, chief boiler inspector.
 James T. Burke, chief factory, shop, and office inspector.
 Address, Toronto.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

Samuel Price, chairman.
 A. W. Wright, vice chairman.
 George A. Kingston, commissioner.
 J. M. McCutcheon, secretary.
 Address, Toronto.

QUEBEC.

INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS (UNDER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOR, HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU, MINISTER):

Louis Guyon, chief inspector, 9 St. James Street, Montreal.
 Joseph Ainey, general superintendent of provincial employment offices, 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION:

Felix Marois, department of public works, Quebec.

SASKATCHEWAN.

BUREAU OF LABOR (UNDER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE):

Thomas Molloy, secretary, Regina.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

OFFICIAL—UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.—*Industrial Accident Commission. Safety rules for gold dredges, effective January 1, 1919. Sacramento, 1918. 40 pp.*

CONNECTICUT.—*State Board of Education. Proposals for vocational education in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act. Bulletin 45, series 1917-18. Hartford [1918]. 20 pp.*

These proposals for cooperation between the State board of education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act include outlines of plans for industrial education, agricultural education, and home economics, and the training of teachers in these courses.

ILLINOIS (CHICAGO).—*Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Annual report, 1917. Chicago, August, 1918. 328 pp. Illustrated.*

About one-third of the book is devoted to a housing survey, by Robert Todd, which is an exhaustive study of the results of an investigation in which 22 blocks, containing 1,100 houses, 3,800 apartments, 15,100 rooms, with a population of 15,500 were examined. In 14 of the blocks all the open spaces were measured, they being the sources of light for 10,100 rooms. The floor space was measured in 5,000 bedrooms, which were 63 per cent of all the bedrooms. The report is similar in many respects to the usual reports on the subject, but to the usual points studied are added comparative studies of types of houses in relation to the known cases of tuberculosis; and comparative studies of housing conditions in blocks having high tuberculosis rates. No constant and definite relations between tuberculosis and housing are proved to exist, although the author makes it clear that he does not accept his failure to establish such relations as evidence that they do not exist, but thinks that the subject must be studied upon far broader lines and with greater knowledge of all conditions related to the life of the house and the individuals occupying it than have yet been possible. Dr. John Dill Robertson, in a foreword to the survey, names three fundamental factors to be studied in relation to the house, as a scientific base upon which to build such a survey: A clear and complete house history, Social and medical history of all families who have ever occupied the house, and The complete disease history of individuals occupying the house. The present attempt to reach a solution is offered in the hope that it may appeal to some as being "at least a step in the right direction."

KANSAS.—*State Department of Labor and Industry. Labor laws and laws especially affecting the employment of labor (annotated). Compiled by Richard E. McIntosh. Topeka, 1918. 258 pp.*

An effort to include in a small and conveniently arranged volume all the laws relating to the employment of labor and to the relationship between employer and employee in the State of Kansas, arranged and indexed so as to make them readily accessible. There is a digest at the head of each section, a digest of sections at the beginning of each chapter or article, and an alphabetical index covering the whole book. The sections which have been construed by the Supreme Court of Kansas up to January 1, 1918, are followed by a note showing the construction placed upon them and citing the pertinent cases, and reference is made to cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States affecting the construction or constitutionality of acts printed in the volume.

LOUISIANA.—*Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration. Eighteenth biennial report, for the years 1916 and 1917. Baton Rouge, 1918. 60 pp.*

Contains the annual reports of the bureau of marketing, season 1917-1918; and the agricultural and industrial statistics and crop report for the years 1916 and 1917.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Bureau of Statistics. Eighth annual report on union scale of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts, 1917. Labor Bulletin No. 124 (being Part II of the annual report on the statistics of labor for 1918). Boston, June 1, 1918. 148 pp.*

The data presented in this report, it is stated, were obtained principally as of the date July 1, 1917. The statistics cover time rates of wages, that is, "wages agreed upon in return for services for a specified period * * * and should not be confounded with actual earnings since the earnings of employees depend both upon the rates of wages paid them and upon the continuity of their employment." The "union scale," it is explained, establishes merely a minimum rate less than which members are not supposed to accept, and a maximum number of hours in excess of which they may not work at the regular rate of pay, and in most cases members are liable to definite penalties for violations of such union rules. Except where noted, the report has reference only to minimum rates of wages and maximum number of hours which have become effective in the various organized trades. The data was derived in most cases from information furnished by organizations of employees. Of the 1,578 local unions known to be in existence in the State on July 1, 1917, 896, having an aggregate membership of 129,641, are directly represented in these returns, and in addition to this number of organized workmen directly represented, large numbers of employees in steam and electric railway service, and telephone, telegraph, and Federal service, including both organized and unorganized employees, are represented by data furnished by their employers. The rates of wages and hours of labor in this report are grouped by occupations and municipalities. Except for a three-page introduction, practically the entire report is statistical.

- *Secretary of the Commonwealth. Seventy-fifth annual report on births, marriages, and deaths, returns of libels for divorce and returns of deaths investigated by the medical examiners for the year 1916. Public document No. 1. Boston, 1918. vii, 273 pp.*
- *State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1917. Public Document No. 40. Boston, 1918. 213 pp.*

This, the thirty-second annual report, records that 185 joint applications for arbitration have been received, 12 of which were pending at the time of the report. The board induced agreements between the petitioners in 35 cases and by grouping others determined 130 disputes in 101 decisions. It is stated that there were 18 cases of resolute resistance to peaceful overtures. "These were investigated at hearings given publicly in the places of the difficulties, and the board's unsought advice was with more or less grace accepted." The report is largely devoted to a detailed history of the cases handled.

MISSOURI.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth annual reports, for the two fiscal years commencing November 5, 1915, and ending November 5, 1917, distributed in 1918. Jefferson City [1917]. xvi, 569 pp. Illustrated.*

This report covers the five general heads under which the work of the bureau is grouped: (1) Statistical information and publicity; (2) free employment service in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor; (3) mediation and arbitration efforts; (4) supervision of private labor agencies; (5) enforcement of the labor laws and the protection of wage earners. Among the specific subjects treated are: Missouri State free employment bureau, 1917 and 1916; Federal and State child labor acts; women wage earners of Missouri, 1917; organized labor, 1917; industrial workers of the world, 1917; United States Supreme Court on national and State labor laws; State and municipal welfare work; immigration and emigration, Missouri, 1916 and 1917; Missouri and high cost of living.

MONTANA.—*Industrial Accident Board. Third annual report for the twelve months ending June 30, 1918. Workmen's compensation act. Helena, 1918. 343 pp. Illustrated.*

This report is noted more fully on pages 318 to 320 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEVADA.—*Industrial Commission. Nevada Industrial Insurance Act. Chapter 111, Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 190, Statutes of 1915, and chapter 233, Statutes of 1917. Carson City, 1917. 24 pp.*

Contains text of the amended act which became effective July 1, 1917.

NEW JERSEY.—*Prison Inquiry Commission. Report, January 1, 1918. Volume I. Trenton, 1917. 168 pp. Tables.*

Among the reports of the results of investigation the subjects of State correctional institutions, the labor problem in correctional institutions, prison labor, and the State use system are of special interest.

— — — *Volume II. A history of the penal, reformatory, and correctional institutions of the State of New Jersey, analytical and documentary. By Harry E. Barnes. Trenton, 1917. 654 pp*

Prison industry is treated in the chapter devoted to documents relating to New Jersey's experience with the Auburn system of prison administration from 1860 to 1885.

OHIO (CLEVELAND).—*Mayor's Advisory War Committee. Cleveland Americanization Committee. The Slovaks of Cleveland. With some general information on the race. By Eleanor E. Ledbetter. Cleveland, 1918. 32 pp.*

The first of a series of articles planned to take up individually the various races prominently represented in Cleveland, with the view of bringing the foreign-born residents into close touch with the language, customs, and ideals of America, and of giving to the native-born Americans an understanding of the racial and political sympathies of the foreign born.

— (LIMA).—*Lima night school. First term, 1918. Lima, 1918. 20 pp.*

Statement of the purpose and work of the night school which was opened as part of the city system in January, 1918, including a list of vocational and nonvocational courses offered, the cost of instruction in the former being met by funds provided under the Smith-Hughes Act; outlines of the courses, and names and specific occupation (when occupied) of pupils in each course. During the first session the school served 712 students and offered 26 subjects. Among the courses offered are blue-print reading for building and mechanical trades; cabinet making; cooking; dressmaking; electricity; gas-engine practice; heat treatment of iron and steel; machine-shop practice; mechanical drawing; pattern making; advertising; telegraphy; bookkeeping; shop mathematics; stenography; typewriting; besides elementary and grammar school subjects.

TENNESSEE.—*Department of Workshop and Factory Inspection. Labor laws. Nashville, January 1, 1918. 53 pp.*

A collection of all the State labor laws with the administration of which the State factory inspection department is concerned and others which the department is not empowered to administer, but which are closely allied to its work. The book is published especially for the use of the industrial interests of the State—employers and employees—and for the information of the general public.

WASHINGTON.—*Industrial Insurance Commission. Standards of accident prevention and merit rating. Proceedings of a conference held at Seattle, September 4, 1918. Olympia, 1918. 48 pp.*

This report is noted on pages 323 and 324 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WISCONSIN.—*Industrial Commission. General orders on safety building construction. Revised, 1918. Madison, 1918. 30 pp. Illustrated.*

— *State Board of Vocational Education. Bulletin No. 1. Laws of Wisconsin relating to vocational education. Madison, 1917. 18 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—*Congress. House. Committee on Education. To create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor and prescribing the duties thereof. Hearing before the Committee on Education, House of Representatives, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, on H. R. 244, February 13, 1918. Washington, 1918. 15 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—*Council of National Defense. Advisory Commission. Committee on Women in Industry. Making the uniforms for our navy. Women in war industries series, No. 2, Washington, September, 1918. 48 pp.*

Includes recommendations, an introductory chapter, chapters on the home work system of production during the first and the second years of the war, and a summary containing conclusions regarding the making of the naval uniforms under the different systems of production.

— — — *Commercial economy board. Economy in retail service. Experience of stores in which readjustments to war conditions have been made. Washington, 1918. 44 pp.*

Although devoted principally to a study of the operation and advantages of the one-delivery-a-day and the cooperative delivery systems, this pamphlet shows how simpler delivery service has fulfilled the purposes for which it was undertaken, namely: (1) To conserve labor and (2) to make it unnecessary for merchants who lost delivery men through the draft and other war causes to replace them out of the supplies of workmen available for shipbuilding, farming, railway transportation, and other war work.

— — — *Women's committee. News department. Women in the war: A bibliography. Prepared by Marion R. Nims. Washington, 1918. 77 pp.*

Prepared, as stated in the foreword, "in order to make available for the work of the committee the growing mass of periodical and book publications on the conditions, the activities, and the needs of American women in the war." For comparative purposes there have been included publications concerning women in other countries and a few relating to women's activities in other wars.

— — — *Department of Agriculture. Women on the farm. An address before the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, May 13, 1918. Washington, D. C. Delivered by Clarence Ousley. Washington, 1918. 12 pp.*

— — — *Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Mortality statistics, 1916. Seventeenth annual report. Washington, 1918. 543 pp.*

— — — *Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Economic reconstruction. Analysis of main tendencies in the principal belligerent countries of Europe with statistics of production, consumption, and trade in important foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. Miscellaneous series No. 73. Washington, 1918. 74 pp.*

— — — *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1917. Technical paper 206. Compiled by Albert H. Fay, Washington, 1918. 19 pp.*

According to reports from the operators of coke ovens, there were 76 men killed in 1917, compared with 45 in 1916, and 32,417 men employed in 1917, as compared with 31,603 in 1916. The fatality rate in 1917 (based on the number of 300-day workers) was 2.14 per 1,000; in 1916 it was 1.32. The injury rate in 1917 was 188.59 per 1,000 men employed, and in 1916, 153.49.

— — — *Efficiency in the use of oil fuel. A handbook for boiler-plant and locomotive engineers. By J. M. Wadsworth. Washington, 1918. 86 pp. Illustrated.*

— — — *General information and rulings for the enforcement of the law regulating the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, or possession of explosives and their ingredients (Public No. 68, 65th Congress, H. R. 3932), by F. S. Peabody, assistant to the director in charge of explosives. Washington, 1918. 44 pp.*

— — — *Gold dredging in the United States. Bulletin No. 127. Washington, 1918. 226 pp.*

A chapter on accident prevention on gold dredges offers numerous general suggestions for the prevention of accidents, and the general safety orders of the Industrial Accident Commission of California relating to this industry are also presented.

On the subject of labor costs, the report states that "the greater efficiency and larger capacity of the modern, as compared with the earlier, dredges have steadily decreased

labor costs per cubic yard in spite of shorter working hours and higher wages for the men." It is noted that while wage scales vary somewhat in different localities they are approximately the same in different areas in the same State.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Employment Service. Report of proceedings of the National War Labor Conference, Washington, June 13-15, 1918. Washington, 1918. 91 pp.*

Contains a reprint of each address made before the conference, together with the text of President Wilson's statement approving the centralization of war-labor recruiting and distributing in the United States Employment Service, Secretary Wilson's letter to the President urging the military necessity of the centralizing program adopted by the War Labor Policies Board, and the resolution adopted by the War Labor Policies Board placing labor recruiting with the United States Employment Service.

— *Federal Board for Vocational Education. Emergency war training for airplane mechanics: Engine repairmen, woodworkers, riggers, and sheet-metal workers. Bulletin No. 12. Washington, April, 1918. 59 pp.*

The courses outlined in this bulletin are intended to prepare men to repair airplanes in the field and to keep them in the best condition for flight.

— *Evening industrial schools. Bulletin No. 18. Trade and industrial series, No. 2. Washington, 1918. 55 pp.*

Describes possibilities in evening industrial school work under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act, and gives suggestive courses which have been prepared and carried out.

— *To the disabled soldier and sailor in the hospital. Monograph 1, Vocational rehabilitation series No. 1. Washington, November, 1918. 16 pp.*

The object of this pamphlet is to inform all those interested as to what the board can do for those disabled in the War. Under the heading "How the disabled man can go over the top into civil life," the problems likely to confront disabled men about to re-enter civil life are treated separately in the form of concise questions and practical answers embodying the assistance which may be expected from the work of the Vocational board. The pamphlet concludes with "A message to every disabled soldier" by Surg. Gen. Gorgas.

— *Panama Canal Service. Manual of Information concerning employments for the Panama Canal Service. Revised Aug. 15, 1918. Mt. Hope, C. Z., 1918. 31 pp.*

Accompanying this manual of information is a supplementary circular giving rates of pay for certain occupations, effective July 1, 1918.

— *Shipping Board. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Industrial relations group. Industrial service section. Employment management branch. Handbook on employment management in the shipyard, dealing with modern methods and practices of employment management. Bulletin 1, Organizing the employment department. Philadelphia, 1918. 17 pp.*

The first of a series of bulletins on problems of employee relations. It considers the organization of the employment department under the headings of Necessity for employment department, Functions of employment department, Steps in organizing the department, Company's policy, The employment manager, Employment department's relationship, and The employment department organization.

— *Tariff Commission. Tariff Information Series No. 6. Census of dyes and coal-tar chemicals, 1917. Washington, 1918. 73 pp.*

That portion of this pamphlet relating to number of employees and rates of pay in the manufacture of coal-tar chemicals is noted on pages 212 and 213 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OFFICIAL—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRALIA.—*Australian Town Planning Conference and Exhibition. Official Volume of Proceedings of the First Australian Town Planning and Housing Conference and Exhibition. Adelaide (South Australia), October 17 to 24, 1917. Adelaide, 1918. 162 pp. Illustrated.*

A "foreword" explains the inception and growth of the organization, the development of the city planning idea, and the objects of the conference and exhibition, which are "To assemble delegates from various States of the Commonwealth of Australia representing: (a) Government departments, (b) Municipal bodies, (c) Professional societies or other bodies or individuals interested in the welfare of Australian cities and towns; discussion by the conference of a series of papers (illustrated by lantern slides where possible) compiled by delegates from different States, and relating to the principles of town planning and housing and their application to Australian conditions (including housing of the returned soldier); publication of an illustrated official volume of proceedings recording the papers and discussions, considering the possibility of holding further conferences periodically, and the means to be taken for securing the permanent organization of town planning education in the various States, together with any necessary legislation; marshaling and arranging for exhibition plans, photos, diagrams, or other illustrated material relating to: (a) Town planning activities in Great Britain, United States, Canada, India, and other countries. (b) Existing conditions in Australian cities, including their qualities as well as their defects; promotion of general education and public understanding of the science of town planning and garden city housing and principles." The volume includes the official list of delegates, opening-day ceremonies, papers and discussions, and other matter.

— *Bureau of Census and Statistics. Commonwealth demography, 1917, and previous years. Population and vital statistics. Bulletin No. 35. Melbourne, 1918. 285 pp. Price 5s.*

— *Summary of Commonwealth production statistics for the years 1906-7 to 1916-17. Production bulletin No. 11. Melbourne, 1918. 168 pp.*

This report contains sections on the following subjects: Land settlement, agriculture, pastoral pursuits, farmyard and dairy products, minerals, forestry, fisheries, manufacturing, value of production, bounties, and the world's gold production.

— (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Department of Mines. Annual report for the year 1917. Sydney, 1918. 192 pp. 11 plans. Price 5s.*

Gives reports of the under secretary, the general superintendent of the State coal mine, chief inspectors of metalliferous mines and of coal and shale mines, Government geologist, Miners' Accident Relief Board, and other detailed information concerning different classes of mines and mining. It is estimated that 32,817 persons were employed in and about the mines of the State during 1917, an increase of 1,513 over 1916. Of these 15,479 were employed in metalliferous mining, and 17,338 in coal and shale mining in 1917, as compared with 14,412 and 16,892, respectively, in 1916. There were, in 1917, 37 persons killed and 185 seriously injured in all mines of the State, or 1.127 and 5.637, respectively, per 1,000 persons employed, as against 214 killed and 578 seriously injured, or 1.252 killed and 3.382 seriously injured per 1,000 persons employed during the five years 1913 to 1917.

— *Legislative Assembly. Department of Labor and Industry. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, during the year 1917. Sydney, 1918. 52 pp. Price 1s. 10d.*

Contains report of the chief inspector of factories on Administration, Records, The year's statistics by districts, and other information, including Horse-power of machinery, Employment of children, Certificates of fitness and permits to work, Particulars of special permits during the year, Accidents, Overtime, Prosecutions, Fencing and guarding of machinery, Welfare work, New industries, Fire escapes in factories, and Boiler regulations; report of the departmental engineer; reports of inspectors of fac-

ories, and appendixes giving details for each district on the number and sex of persons employed, class of factory in which they are employed, horsepower of machinery used, increase or decrease in number of factories and of persons employed, etc. On December 1, 1917, at which date the statistics for 1917 were collected, there were throughout the State 8,099 factories, employing 95,251 persons, of whom 66,066, or 69 per cent, were males and 29,185, or 31 per cent, were females, compared with 8,065 factories at the end of 1916 employing 92,652 persons, of whom 63,895, or 69 per cent, were males and 28,757, or 31 per cent females. Thus there was an increase over 1916 of 34 factories and 2,599 persons, of whom 2,171 were males and 428 females. In 1917 there were 395 accidents reported in the Metropolitan district, of which 4 were fatal; 91 in the Newcastle district, of which none was fatal; and 34 nonfatal accidents in the rest of the State.

AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA).—*Industrial department. Third annual report, for 1917-18, on factories, wages boards, shops, etc. No. 12. Hobart, 1918. 22 pp.*

The report states that 975 factories were registered up to June 30, 1918, an increase of 52 over the previous year. A total of 8,095 persons, 6,553 males and 1,542 females, were employed in factories. The minimum wage clause in the Factories Act was amended during the year so as to fix a special rate of remuneration to workers in laundries. Recognizing the benefits that have accrued both to the occupiers of factories and the persons employed therein by the improved conditions resulting from the enforcement of the act, it is now proposed that the act "be further amended in the direction of defining a factory as any place where one or more persons are employed in any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing any article for trade or sale, in lieu of four persons as at present. If healthy conditions of employment and the prescribing of a minimum wage are essential in respect of four persons, why should not the same measure of protection be given to three persons, two persons, or even one person, following similar employment?" Various regulations tending to promote the health and comfort of employees were put into operation during the year. It is noted, however, that "many employers and employees regard the nonobservance of industrial laws as a very light matter."

It is stated that "few workers are out of employment" and that "the effects of the war have not been felt to any really serious extent, and the outlook is encouraging." The wages boards report a number of determinations amended during the year, the general trend being in the direction of an increase of wages and a reduction of hours of work.

CANADA (MANITOBA).—*Public Works Department. Annual report for 1917. Winnipeg, 1918. 80 pp.*

Among the reports from 15 subservices, branches, and institutions included in this volume is the year's report of the Bureau of Labor covering "The Manitoba Factories Act," "The Shops Regulation Act," Child labor, Welfare work, Overtime permits, Prosecutions, Industrial accidents, "The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act," Steam boiler inspection, Boilers, Steam engineers, "The Building Trades Protection Act," "The Public Buildings Act," Fire escapes, Strikes and labor difficulties, General complaints, Publications, Unemployment, Trade-unions, and Minimum wage. The report notes especially that during the year a satisfactory standard of conditions has been maintained and pronounced improvement shown in connection with the enforcement of "The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act," and "The Steam Boiler Act."

DENMARK.—*Arbejderforsikrings-raadet. Beretning fra Arbejderforsikrings-raadet for aaret 1917. Copenhagen, 1918. 247 pp.*

This report of the Workmen's Insurance Commission for Denmark for the year 1917 deals partly with operations under the acts of 1898, 1900, 1905, and 1908, covering, respectively, industrial employments, fishing, seafaring, and agriculture, and the

recently enacted law of July 6, 1916, which became effective April 1, 1917. This last-named law is a consolidation and revision of all former laws upon the subject of accident compensation for workmen in Denmark. The following summary table of the operations of the Danish workmen's insurance system has been compiled from various detail tables shown in the report:

OPERATIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM OF DENMARK, 1910 TO 1917.

COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS.¹

Year.	Acci- dents re- ported.	Industry.		Agriculture.		Seafaring.		Fishing.	
		Death.	Invali- dity.	Death.	Invali- dity.	Death.	Invali- dity.	Death.	Invali- dity.
1910.....	5,650	43	657	74	409	80	72	42	28
1911.....	5,985	46	665	96	641	77	62	14	25
1912.....	6,193	46	671	66	654	76	56	31	37
1913.....	6,631	61	678	60	607	69	53	20	21
1914.....	6,570	57	640	85	587	75	46	33	36
1915.....	6,681	54	731	80	584	107	44	29	21
1916.....	7,064	65	755	67	588	61	38	12	18
1917.....	2,696	33	710	47	577	173	48	25	24

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION AWARDED.

Year.	Death.	Invalidity.	Supplementary.	Total.
	<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>
1910.....	340,670 (\$91,300)	947,537 (\$253,940)	46,581 (\$12,484)	1,334,788 (\$357,723)
1911.....	312,590 (\$83,774)	1,064,279 (\$285,227)	40,837 (\$10,944)	1,417,706 (\$379,945)
1912.....	271,800 (\$72,842)	1,047,480 (\$280,725)	50,816 (\$13,619)	1,370,096 (\$367,186)
1913.....	262,486 (\$70,346)	1,001,912 (\$268,512)	50,482 (\$13,529)	1,314,880 (\$352,388)
1914.....	303,110 (\$81,233)	904,690 (\$242,457)	51,215 (\$13,726)	1,259,015 (\$337,416)
1915.....	340,500 (\$91,254)	992,414 (\$265,967)	61,210 (\$16,404)	1,394,124 (\$373,825)
1916.....	287,600 (\$77,077)	999,686 (\$267,916)	65,639 (\$17,591)	1,352,925 (\$362,584)
1917.....	310,200 (\$83,134)	1,005,851 (\$269,568)	69,123 (\$18,525)	1,385,174 (\$371,227)

¹ Includes also a few cases in which compensation has not yet been paid.

— *Statens statistiske bureau. Danmarks statistik. Statistiske meddelelser. 4 Række, 54. Bind, 4 Raekke, 55. Bind. Udgivet af det statistiske departement. Copenhagen, 1918. 2 vols. 421 and 370 pp.*

Two volumes of the fourth series of the Statistical Communications published by the Department of Statistics of Denmark. Volume 54 gives statistics for the years 1911-12 to 1915-16 of agricultural schools; of strikes in Denmark, 1911 to 1915; communal elections in 1917; and household statistics of workmen's families in 1916. Volume 55 gives figures of savings banks from 1906-7 to 1915-16; of cattle production and harvests in Denmark in July, 1917; of industrial production in 1916; and of crops in Denmark in 1917.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Board of Trade. Department of overseas trade. Report on the trade of South Africa for the year 1917. London, 1918. [Cd. 9155.] 52 pp. Price, 3d. net.*

The report contains a section on the cost of living and labor, and states that because this is becoming a more and more burning question there is a great deal of labor unrest.

With reference to native labor in the mining industry the report states that "while December, 1916, showed a drop of 15,000 from a total of over 210,000 employed in December, 1915, the position at the end of the year under review shows a further drop of 25,000 to the level of January, 1915." A shortage of skilled white labor is also reported, but this is said to be only temporary.

GREAT BRITAIN.—[India Office] *East India (Progress and condition). Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1916-17. Fifty-third number.* [Cd. 9162.] London, 1918. 87 pp. Price, 9d. net.

This report which is issued by the British Government has been and will in future be, it is announced, prepared by the Government of India. It contains a general introductory chapter, and chapters on finance, legislation, and on the different States, in the latter of which the subjects of agriculture, industries, cooperative societies, education, public health and medicine, and other matters bearing more or less directly upon labor questions are considered.

— *Interalled conference on the aftercare of disabled men, held in London, May 20 to 25 (inclusive), 1918. Supplement to volume of reports.* London, 1918. 192 pp. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

This supplement contains verbatim reports of the discussions of papers included in the reports as well as some papers presented to the conference, but not included in the volume of reports. Attention is directed to Section II, in which are frank and instructive discussions of papers relating to the training of disabled men in the various allied countries, including Greece.

— *Local Government Board. List of sanatoria and other residential institutions approved by the Local Government Board under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and resident in England (excluding Monmouthshire), with the names of the administrative counties and county boroughs in which the institutions are situated and the date on which the approval expires in each case.* London, May 6, 1918. 12 pp. Price, 1d. net.

— *London County Council. Housing after the war. Reports of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, being extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the council on 23d July and 15th October, 1918. The County Hall, October, 1918. No. 1937.* London, 1918. 474 pp. Map. Price, 1s. or post free, 1s. 2d.

London, extra-London, and the London area generally are considered separately in this report of housing conditions based upon the returns of the census of 1911, and the changes which have taken place in the seven years that have elapsed since that was taken. Appendixes give a summary of replies to the Local Government Board circular of July 28, 1917; tables showing the population of the districts in Greater London in 1911 and the changes in the two decennial periods 1891-1901 and 1901-1911; tables showing the number of rooms provided in working-class dwellings, the number demolished, and the net increase or decrease in working-class accommodation in London in the years 1911 to 1916; a table showing the working-class accommodation provided and demolished in Greater London during the years 1902-1916; and locomotion facilities. An extract from the minutes of proceedings at a meeting of the council on July 23, 1918, includes the reports dated July 17, 1918, of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee and of the Finance Committee, the former of which recommends, among other measures, that "the policy of the council as regards housing during the period of seven years following the conclusion of peace be as follows: To accelerate the development of estates already in the council's possession and other estates available and ripe for immediate development by the erection of new dwellings under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. To arrange for the closing and demolition of insanitary houses. To accelerate the clearance of insanitary areas * * * and the erection of new dwellings on the cleared areas and elsewhere. To spend upon capital account for purposes arising out of this resolution a sum at the rate of about 500,000 pounds [\$2,433,250] a year for the seven years following the declaration of peace, or a total in that period not exceeding 3,500,000 pounds [\$17,032,750]."

— *Manuals of emergency legislation. Food-control manual. Revised to April 30, 1918, comprising the food controller's powers and orders under the Defense of the Realm Regulations and orders of other departments ancillary thereto. Being a revised and enlarged edition of Parts I, II, and III of the food (supply and production) manual, with introduction (comprising outline of constitution and powers of the*

Food Ministry and of food-control committees); chronological table and classified list of orders; and index. London, 1918. 615 pp. Price, 5s. net.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ministry of Munitions. Labor Supply Department. Catalogue of the exhibition of samples of women's work and official photographs illustrating the various types of work upon which women are employed in engineering and other industries on munitions of war. Technical section. 6 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1. 1918. 131 pp. Price, 2s. 6d.*

— *Mr. Justice McCardie's Committee of Inquiry. Interim report on labor embargoes. London, 1918. 12 pp.*

This report was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November (pp. 292-294)

— *Ministry of National Service. List of certified occupations. R. 136 (revised). Sept. 26, 1918. London, 1918. 35 pp. Price, 1d. net.*

This list, which comes into force on the above date, supersedes all previous lists of certified occupations and deals with questions of exemption coming before tribunals: Part I. General reservations; Part II. Reservations in particular trades; Recommendations to tribunals.

— *Ministry of Pensions. Instructions on the treatment of disabled men. London, 1918. 28 pp. Price, 2d. net.*

— *Ministry of Reconstruction. Advisory Council. Women's Housing Subcommittee. First interim report. [Cd. 9166.] London, 1918. 7 pp. Price, 1d. net.*

This report is reviewed on pp. 333 to 335 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Committee on relations between employers and employed. Final report. London, 1918. [Cd. 9153.] 4 pp. Price, 1d. net.*

This report is published in full on pages 31 to 34 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *The statutes relating to national health insurance and regulations affecting the administration of approved societies. Provisional issue. London, June, 1918. 306 pp. Price, 2s. 6d. net.*

Contains, among other acts, the text of the National Insurance Act, 1911, providing for insurance against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for insurance against unemployment, with amendments to 1918. About half of the volume is devoted to regulations for societies through which the insurance is administered, and tables are given showing reserve and transfer values for different classes of members and at various ages, so that the whole forms a handbook of administration as well as of the laws themselves.

— [*War Office*] *Army medical service. Injuries and diseases of war. A manual based on experience of the present campaign in France. 40 Misc. 2051. London, January, 1918. 239 pp. Price, 9d. net.*

A brief summary of the present position of medical and surgical work, intended to make easily known to all officers of the corps the methods of treatment which have become generally adopted, including those based upon the experience of the Army medical service in France since the writing of the "Memorandum on the treatment of injuries in war" in 1915.

— (CITY OF BIRMINGHAM).—*Housing and town planning committee. Memorandum on the housing problem in Birmingham and acquisition of land by the chairman of the housing and town planning committee. Birmingham [1918]. 34 pp.*

A statement by the chairman of the committee as to Birmingham's housing needs after the war and of methods of meeting the existing shortage.

HUNGARY.—*A Magyar Kir. Központi statisztikai Hivatal. A Magyar Szent Korona Országainak 1914 Évi Külkereskedelmi Forgalma. (Magyar statisztikai Közlemények. New series, vol. 57.) Budapest, 1917. 62*, 788 pp.*

A publication of the Hungarian Statistical Office giving detailed statistics as to the foreign trade of Hungary in 1914. The volume is published in Hungarian but prefaced by a general report in German.

ICELAND.—*Hagstofa. Búnadarskýrslur Arid 1916. Statistique de l'agriculture en 1916. Gefid út af Hagstofu Islands. Publié par le Bureau de statistique de l'Islande. Reykjavik, 1918. 16*, 43 pp.*

According to this statistical report on agriculture in Iceland the number of farm owners, occupiers, and tenants of various kinds in 1916 was 11,443, which is a larger number than in any of the previous four years.

For each 100 of population in the years 1912 to 1916 the number of sheep, cattle, and horses has been as follows:

Item.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Sheep.....	665	727	664	625	651
Cattle.....	30	31	29	28	29
Horses.....	52	54	53	52	55

Practically all the farms are given over to hay raising. Thus the acreage in hay in 1916 was 20,145 hectares (49,778.3 acres); and the acreage in planted land was only 374 hectares (924.2 acres).

INDIA.—*Annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in the Punjab, for the year 1917. Lahore, 1918. 5, xvi pp.*

During 1917, 191 factories, employing about 32,000 operatives, were subject to control under the act. This is an increase of 7 over 1916. Seventy-two factories were inspected, as compared with 149 in 1916, the decrease being due to the transfer of the factory inspector to military duty just at the time the seasonal factories began operating, in November. Prosecutions decreased from 31 to 21. There were 211 accidents during 1917, an increase of 21 over 1916. Of these 8 were fatal and 38 serious, the increase in the number of the latter from 13 in 1916 being due to improperly guarded machinery in new factories and to greater regularity in reporting accidents.

It is stated that there has been a general rise in the average rate of wages, the increase being more marked in the case of unskilled than of skilled labor.

Although continued efforts to improve housing conditions for factory employees have been made, it is stated that "it is, however, a matter for regret that so little progress is made in the direction of providing cheap, sanitary accommodation," and that "factory owners throughout the Punjab would be well advised to consider the effect on the efficiency of labor of the provision of healthy and well-ventilated residential quarters." The report states that the hours of employment prescribed by law for women and children are not generally strictly observed in private factories.

— *Department of Statistics. Prices and wages in India. 33d issue. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. Calcutta, 1918. ix, 278 pp. No. 597. Price 2s or 3s.*

This report is divided into three parts: Wholesale prices, retail prices, and wages. The wholesale prices of certain food grains and other staples are given for the years 1873 and 1892 to 1917. A summary table showing the retail prices of food grains and salt in 1916 as compared with 1913 and 1915, with index numbers, and a table showing the average price of food grains and salt in 1873 and from 1892 to 1916 are in the retail price section. The wage statistics include tables showing rates of wages prevailing in the central Provinces and Berar during the years 1909-10 to 1915-16, the rates of wages in certain State and railway establishments, and the rates of wages paid in certain private establishments. These latter include a brewery, paper mill, collieries, an engineering workshop, an army boot factory, a cotton mill, a woolen mill, a jute mill, a rice mill and other establishments. All these tables cover the period 1892 to 1917.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Government Statistician. Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1917. In four volumes. Volume 1: Blue book. Population and vital statistics. Law and crime. Wellington, 1918. 288 pp.*

SPAIN.—*Estadística de la Migración Española Transoceánica en el Primer Trimestre de 1918. Madrid, 1918. 91 pp.*

This report, published under the authority of the Superior Council of Emigration, contains statistics covering migration of Spanish subjects to and from transatlantic countries. During the first quarter of 1917 there were 13,837 emigrating from Spain, while in the corresponding period of 1918 but 6,866 persons are so recorded. Only 119 persons left Spain for United States ports in the first three months of 1918, or 1,614 less than for the same period of 1917.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Department of Mines and Industries. Annual report of the Government mining engineer for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1917. Pretoria, 1918. 110 pp. Chart, 11 plates, 35 tables. Price 10s. 6d.*

Contains sections devoted to Labor, Wages and stores, Output and development, Accidents and prosecutions, Administration of the Mines and Works Act and regulations, Technical examinations, Machinery and mechanical laboratory, besides a section devoted to general subjects, statistical tables, and other matter. The total number of accidents reported for 1917 was 2,780, resulting in 698 deaths and 2,395 injuries, compared with a total of 2,930 accidents in 1916, resulting in 833 deaths and 2,564 injuries. The compensation paid by or on behalf of mines in respect of deaths and injuries from accidents amounted to 139,870 pounds (\$680,677.36), of which 57,541 pounds (\$280,023.28) was for 571 death claims and 82,329 pounds (\$400,654.08) for 4,138 claims for injuries.

UNOFFICIAL.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION. *The American Labor Legislation Review. Review of labor legislation of 1918. 131 East 23d Street, New York, September, 1918. Pp. 233-277.*

This is the regular quarterly publication of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The labor legislation of 1918 is here grouped under the following subjects: Miscellaneous legislation; Individual bargaining; Collective bargaining; Minimum wage; Hours; Employment; Safety and health; Social insurance; and Administration of labor laws. There is a topical index by States.

ATKINSON, J. W. C. *The housing problem. With special reference to Mr. E. J. Smith's Bradford scheme. London, Percy Lund, Humphries & Co. (Ltd.), 1918. 48 pp. Price 1s.*

BOSTON LEGAL AID SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. *Seventeenth annual report, 1916-17. Boston [1918]. 32 pp.*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON. *Classified list of publications. Washington, September 1, 1918. 166 pp.*

CASUALTY ACTUARIAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. *Proceedings, Vol. IV, Part II, No. 10. May 20 and 21, 1918. 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, 1918. Pp. 249-466.*

Aside from the address of the president on "Economic problems of the world war," this volume contains special papers presented at the meeting on May 20 and 21, 1918, on the following subjects: A new criterion of adequacy of exposure, by Albert H. Mowbray; The theory of experience rating, by Albert W. Whitney; The practice of experience rating, by G. F. Michelbacher; The industrial compensation rating schedule, 1918, by E. H. Downey. A section is devoted to a discussion of the papers presented at a previous meeting, and there is miscellaneous data pertaining to the society, its officers, committees, membership, constitution, examination requirements, etc. There is a suggestion for an educational program giving outline of subjects of study for the examinations of the society.

CLARKE, IDA CLYDE. *The little democracy. A textbook on community organization. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1918. 253 pp.*

COLLIER, D. J. *The girl in industry.* London, G. Bell & Sons (Ltd.), 1918. 56 pp. Price 9d. net.

The inquiry on which this report is based was undertaken in the hope of obtaining some light on the effect of industrial employment upon the physical welfare of adolescent girls, and upon their health in after life. The methods used were personal visits to mills and factories, interviews with employers, managers and foremen, social workers, doctors, welfare supervisors, and trade-union officials. "The greater part of the evidence considered in this report," says the author, "was based on opinions derived from personal observations with very little scientific and no statistical groundwork." As a result, no conclusions are reached as to the particular effect of conditions of labor upon health. In general, it is considered that long hours—girls of 13 may be employed legally from 10 to 10½ hours a day, exclusive of mealtimes—enforced standing, heavy and unsuitable work, and insanitary conditions must be more harmful to a girl at the adolescent period than to an adult woman. The heavy work given to young girls is a matter of serious criticism. Thus in the cotton industry in 1917 an agreement was signed between one of the unions and the employers under which "girls are allowed to break off laps from openers and scutchers provided they do not exceed 45 pounds in weight, and also to fetch these from the blowing-room on lap-trams and put them on the cards." In districts where the trade-unions are weak it is stated that girls were employed at this work much earlier, "and the laps are seldom moved on lap-trams but are carried on the girl's shoulder."

The report emphasized the great need for a careful and scientific investigation into the relation of conditions of early employment and health in adult life. It is pointed out that already in their sickness returns the industrial insurance societies must have accumulated a vast mass of evidence as to the particular ailments and diseases to which employed girls are especially liable, and that, pending the prolonged and careful investigation which is needed, extremely valuable results might be obtained from an examination and tabulation of these records.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF CINCINNATI. *Women workers in factories. A study of working conditions in 275 industrial establishments in Cincinnati and adjoining towns.* By Annette Mann, assisted by Aletheia Pattison and Frances Higgins, Cincinnati, 1918. 45 pp.

Gives the results of a study extending from April, 1917, to May, 1918, made to ascertain working conditions in factories and workshops employing women and girls. The investigation covered 275 establishments in 28 industries, employing 16,924 women and girls. A discussion of the general conditions prevailing in workshops and factories is followed by a consideration of welfare work, and a brief report for ten industries on the nature of the processes in which women are employed, the health hazards involved, and the condition of the work places. Some space is given to war-time work for women, and an interesting comparison is presented of the difference between the initial wages for women in industry generally and in the new occupations opened to them by the war. In 239 plants the initial minimum wage for day or time workers averaged \$6.24 per week, the range being from \$4 per week in 7 establishments to \$11 per week in one establishment. In 63.6 per cent (152) of these establishments the initial weekly wage was \$6 or less, and in 198, or 82.8 per cent, it was \$7 or less. Twenty-two of these plants were employing women as a war emergency, and in these 22 the initial minimum wage averaged \$8.24 weekly. Only one paid as little as \$6 a week, and the proportion paying \$7 or less was 22.7 per cent, against the 82.8 per cent of the whole group. One section of the report is devoted to home work in the clothing industry. Recommendations are made concerning both legislation and welfare work.

COOK, C. W. *Steel ship builders' handbook. An encyclopedia of the names of parts, tools, operations, trades, abbreviations, etc., used in the building of steel ships.* New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1918. 123 pp. 4 plates.

This handbook, containing definitions of about 1,600 names and illustrations of about 300 parts, is designed to help the shipyard workmen to understand the names of parts,

tools, etc., used in the building of steel ships, "thus helping in a large measure to speed up the program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board and finally to help win the war."

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. *A system of accounts for a small consumers' cooperative.* By Earl R. Browder. New York, 2 West 13th Street. 8 pp. Price, 5 cents.

Gives model forms, with brief explanations, for a system of keeping accounts.

— *Book of rules or by-laws for a consumers' cooperative society.* New York, 2 West 13th Street. 16 pp. Price, 5 cents.

The object of the society, the pamphlet states, "shall be to render food, fuel, clothing, housing, and the other necessities of life available to the members of the society as economically as possible by means of the united funds and united efforts of these members through the method of purchasing, distributing, and producing in common."

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. *Department of immigrant aid. Study in literary Americanization program.* [New York] 1918. 12 pp.

Discusses, particularly with reference to the trades employing girls and women, the value and need of factory schools in effectively overcoming illiteracy and inducing good citizenship among the alien population.

FRIEDMAN, ELISHA M., EDITOR. *American problems of reconstruction. A national symposium on the economic and financial aspects.* New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1918. 471 pp

A collection of papers by 27 contributors on economic and financial problems which must be dealt with after the war. In some cases definite suggestions are made as to how these may be dealt with, in others the problems are merely outlined and opposing policies in regard to them stated. The papers are grouped under four headings: Part I, A perspective of the problem, gives a general view of the scope of reconstruction in the United States, and of the different methods European countries have adopted for the study and handling of the process. Part II, Efficiency in production, takes up such questions as the need for technical research, scientific management, and the readjustment of industry. Under the heading of Capital, labor, and the State, Louis B. Wehle, discusses the change in the relative positions of capital and labor owing to the increased functions of the State, the conservative attitude of organized labor in the United States, and the possibility of industrial stabilization. Part III, Adjustments in trade and finance, and Part IV, Programs, monetary and fiscal, deal in the main with somewhat technical aspects of the reconstruction problems. The papers which make up the book differ widely in value, but in general they are clear, readable, and helpful synopses of problems which the average citizen is inclined to leave for the consideration of the expert. A prime purpose of the book is to stimulate thought on the subjects treated, in order that public opinion may exercise an intelligent control over the measure which reconstruction will demand, and may thereby diminish the danger of establishing a bureaucracy. The great aim of reconstruction is to build up a broader democracy, "in which men will learn more perfectly to work together, not for the making of a great state, but, on the contrary, for the making of more self-owned and growing individuals." Throughout the discussions this aim seems to have been kept in view.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS [Great Britain]. *Report of the nineteenth annual general council meeting held in Leicester, July 4 and 5, 1918.* London, 1918. 47 pp

GRANT, PERCY STICKNEY *Fair play for the workers. Some sides of their maladjustment and the cause.* New York, Moffat, Yard & Co., 1918. 368 pp. Bibliography.

A plea for social justice for the working classes. The author reviews the present status of labor and calls attention "to some of the consequences of our blindness to the world's deeper democratic activities and to the dawn of proletarian control." He states that the significance of labor's unrest is far-reaching. "It does not mean merely

that labor believes itself entitled to a larger share of production and to better sanitary hop and home conditions, labor's unrest means that modern industrial life was organized without taking into account what the worker had to say about it and that in consequence we have a broken-winged industrial machine and a deceptive political order.' The author refers to the enlarged influence of the working classes as a result of the war, "an influence that after the war seems likely to increase." He pleads for freedom and justice for all classes and adds: "We are only completely gainers, by the special enfranchisements of our time, when all classes work together for discovery, for increase of wealth, for the spread of material benefits, and for the highest individual and social development."

GUILLET, LÉON. *L'Enseignement technique supérieur a l'après-guerre*. Paris, Payot et Cie, 1918. 294 pp. *Bibliothèque politique & économique*.

The object of this book is to disseminate widely certain ideas upon which it seems necessary to the author to build the work of advanced technical instruction after the war. The methods of technical instruction at present in use in the educational system of France are studied and conclusions follow for the improvement of these methods and the measures necessary to accomplish the desired results.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. *Excerpt of minutes of proceedings, March 15 and May 3, 9, and 10, 1918. The employment of women in munition factories, by Miss O. E. Monkhouse, and The efficient utilization of labor in engineering factories (with special reference to women's work), by Ben H. Morgan*. London, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1918. pp. 213-324.

This report is reviewed on pp. 310 to 313 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE (ROME). *Bureau of Statistics. International crop report and agricultural statistics (monthly bulletin of agricultural and commercial statistics)*. Published monthly on the Saturday nearest to the 20th of the month and printed in four languages: English, French, Italian, and Spanish. (English copies.) Seven numbers: 8th year, No. 12, December, 1917, pp. 927-998; 9th year, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1918, pp. 1-342; including Documentary leaflets; 2d year, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1918, pp. 1-96. Rome, 1917, 1918.

Contains statistical information concerning areas cultivated, crop conditions, yield and other matters relating to agriculture in various parts of the world.

JEWISH COMMUNAL REGISTER OF NEW YORK CITY, 1917-1918. *Edited and published by the Kehillah (Jewish Community) of New York City*. 1597 pp.

This volume was compiled to help the enormous New York Jewish Community "to know itself as it is at present" as a preliminary step to future Jewish communal development. The book is not merely a presentation of facts, it is an attempt to interpret them. There are nine sections to the publication, one of which is entitled "Economic Agencies." Dr. Paul Abelson contributes two articles to this section, in one of which he points out the need for coordination and constructive work in the trades where chaotic conditions exist due in part to the industrial problems of the Jew. In another paper, speaking of the employers' organizations in the Jewish trades, Dr. Abelson says, "as the associations represent allied trades and as they all deal with the same jobbers and retailers throughout the country, a uniformity of terms, conditions, methods, and standards is sure to be brought about. There is also a possibility of collective inter-association effort to deal with the labor problem."

In a monograph on Jewish free loan societies, it is suggested that it would be of great advantage to merge all the free loan societies of New York into one with branches in every Jewish section of the city.

Jewish labor organizations, noncommercial bureaus, and vocational schools are the other subjects treated of under the section on "Economic agencies."

JONES, FRANKLIN D., AND HAMMOND, EDWARD K. *Shop management and systems. A treatise on the organization of machine-building plants and the systematic method that are essential to efficient administration.* New York, The Industrial Press, 1918. 307 pp. Illustrated.

The purpose of this volume is to give to works managers, shop superintendents, and other executives in industrial plants definite information on various systems that have been adopted, particularly in machine-building plants, for the administration of the manufacturing, designing, and purchasing departments. This information is conveyed by giving concrete examples of different systems rather than general theories.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT. *Reclaiming the maimed. A handbook of physical therapy.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1918. 128 pp. Illustrated.

An endeavor to "put in small compass a description of the means that have been potent in putting back into active military service nearly half of these men wounded or otherwise disabled in action, who had climbed with decreasing speed the uphill road to recovery that too often halts at permanent invalidism." Chapters describe, with illustrations, specific kinds of treatment, including electricity, hydrotherapy, gymnastics, and athletic games. One chapter is devoted to the subject of reeducation and gives a description of 20 appliances for the reeducation of the weakened muscles and stiff joints, as designed for and adopted by the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, this being the first description of them published. Another chapter deals with treatment by occupation and the placing of men in civil life after recovery.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL. *Safe practices. No. 17.* Chicago. [1918.] 16 pages. Illustrated.

The seventeenth of a series of monographs dealing with accident hazards. This bulletin is devoted to the subject of yards. Bulletins 1 to 16 of this series have been noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, as follows: 1 to 10 in the September, 1918, issue; 11 to 14 in the October, 1918, issue; and 15 and 16 in the November, 1918, issue.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION. *Eleventh annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1917.* [Philadelphia, 1918.] 30 pp.

Contains an outline of the plan of the association, secretary's and treasurer's reports, membership, disability and death records, etc., and addenda covering detailed analysis of all personal injury accidents to employees of the Philadelphia Electric Company occurring during the years 1914 to 1917.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Bureau of accident prevention and insurance. The study of accidents for the year 1917.* Offices at Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, and 13 other cities. September, 1918. 28 pp.

This is the fifth annual study of accidents made by this association as a result of reports from the various member companies' plants. A comparison of accident figures for the five years, based on millions of barrels of cement produced, gives the following:

COMPARISON OF ACCIDENT DATA FOR YEARS 1913 TO 1917 IN PLANTS OF THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Item.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Number of accidents reported.....	62.7	74.8	64.8	87.2	105.1
Days lost due to accidents.....	444.5	552.0	492.9	653.5	805.3
No-time-lost accidents.....	21.6	29.3	27.5	39.9	53.8
Less than 15-days-lost accidents.....	26.0	31.8	25.8	33.2	37.1
More than 14-days-lost accidents.....	8.6	10.9	9.4	11.5	13.5
Permanent disabilities.....	1.04	.7	.6	.7	.6
Fatalities.....	.8	1.1	.6	.7	.7

In explanation of the fact that from the above figures there appears to be no reduction of accidents from year to year, it is stated that not until 1916 and 1917 was it possible to secure from the various plants of the association complete reports of all accidents, so that the larger number in the latter years does not necessarily mean a large increase in the actual number of accidents, but is due to better reporting.

In 1917 there were 22,923 employees, or an increase of 17.2 per cent over 1916, and the number of accidents, including fatalities, was 7,320, or an increase of 18.4 per cent over 1916. These figures give an accident frequency rate of 319.3 per 1,000 employees in 1917, as compared with 316.2 in 1916. In 1917 there were 50 fatalities, or 2 less than in 1916. Most of the fatalities (24 per cent) were due to men being caught by machinery, gears, belts, etc. As to all accidents, by departments, the largest number, 1,483, or 20.3 per cent, occurred in quarries, the days lost amounting to 16,030, or 28.8 per cent of the total days lost. It should be noted that of the 7,320 accidents 3,474 are recorded as involving a loss of time amounting to 55,571 days, or an average of 16 days for each accident. Of the 7,270 nonfatal accidents 932, or 12.8 per cent, caused a time loss of 15 days and over, the waiting period in most of the States in which the association has plants being 14 days. A statement of the cost of accidents during 1917 shows the following:

COST OF ACCIDENTS IN 1917 IN PLANTS OF THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Item.	Number.	Amount.	Average per case.
Fatalities.....	50	\$102,184.00	\$2,043.68
Permanent partial disabilities.....	41	30,374.00	740.83
Injuries of more than 14 days' duration, 28,402 days lost, compensated at \$1.27 (50 per cent of average daily wage).....	932	36,070.54	38.70
Days medical attention, at \$1.50.....	35,000	52,500.00	.....
Days hospital treatment, at \$2.50.....	7,500	18,750.00	.....
Total.....		239,878.54	.....

PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. *Private commercial schools, Manhattan and the Bronx. Report of the committee to investigate private commercial schools. New York, 1918. 144 pp.*

This study is based upon specific information, secured through the aid of officials and teachers connected with public and private education in Manhattan and the Bronx, employers, employment agencies, and representatives of the stenographers' union, concerning 1,682 young people under 21 years of age who have gone out from private commercial schools of these boroughs since 1913. The investigation disclosed 67 private commercial schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, not including those maintained by charitable or religious interests. All of the larger of these schools are included in a group of 40, of which the day registration in the course of a year approximates 7,000, and the night 6,000, 85 per cent of the day registrants and 60 per cent of the registrants being girls. Most students are 15 and 16 years of age and are graduates of elementary schools. Of these 67 schools 31 were selected for special investigation and studied in relation to the teaching force, courses of study, period and cost of instruction, equipment, finding positions for pupils, and other points; while an intensive case study was made of the product of one school which was selected as being fairly representative of a large number of ordinary schools. The purpose of the study was to discover the causes which produce, in New York City, a large number of unemployable stenographers and to make recommendations of a fundamental sort. A summary of recommendations based upon the conclusions reached include the issuing of a State license without which it should be illegal to open or maintain any sort of private educational institution; annual registration of all such institutions with the State

department of education; State censorship of advertising material; official standardization of courses of study, entrance requirements, equipment, and preparation of teachers; regular official inspection and supervision, with power to revoke licenses; and a published official list of schools legally entitled to exist; also further recommendation of provisions to prevent unfit pupils from entering private commercial schools; and, with the view of raising the standard of commercial education, the formulation by some recognized organization, such as the chamber of commerce, the State Association of Commercial Schools, or the League of Business Opportunities for Women, of a higher standard than the legal one and the publication of a list of schools which conform to it.

RED CROSS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND. [*Baltimore, 1918.*] 16 pp. *Illustrated.*

This pamphlet outlines work to be done by the Red Cross Institute in its effort "to supply the necessary economic and social supervision of blinded marines, sailors, and soldiers after their discharge from military service."

REUTER, EDWARD BRYON. *The mulatto in the United States. Including a study of the rôle of mixed-blood races throughout the world.* Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1918. 417 pp.

Chiefly a biological and psychological study. Contains a chapter on The Negro and the mulatto in business and industry, which reaches the conclusion that the Negro race in America has not produced as many superior individuals of pure Negro blood as of mixed blood, but that the 20 per cent of mixed bloods among the American Negroes have produced 85 per cent or upward of the race's superior men.

ROUTZAHN, EVART G., AND MARY SWAIN. *The A B C of exhibit planning. Survey and exhibit series.* Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1918. 234 pp.

In this treatise the authors "set down on behalf of people who may wish to use exhibits for promoting social welfare, what we believe to be the chief consideration involved in any exhibit plan."

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. *Charity Organization Department. Social case workers and better industrial conditions, by Shelby M. Harrison. Paper read before the division on the family of the National Conference of Social Work, May, 1918.* New York, 130 East Twenty-second Street, 1918. 23 pp.

An argument for a thorough study of industrial conditions concerning the individual case in social case work.

SMITH, ERNEST A. *The zinc industry.* London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1918. 223 pp. 4 plates and diagrams. *Monographs on industrial chemistry, edited by Sir Edward Thorpe.*

An endeavor to give a general survey of the development of the zinc industry, and its present and possible future position in relation to the various metal industries of Great Britain.

SMITH, E. J. *Housing: The present opportunity.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1918. 98 pp. Price, 1s.

Eight addresses on Housing reform delivered during 1917 and 1918, an address on Maternity and child welfare, and a "Reply to a criticism," the latter being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "The housing problem, with special reference to Mr. E. J. Smith's Bradford scheme," by J. W. C. Atkinson, which was circulated after the nine addresses of Mr. Smith were delivered. In his addresses on Housing reform the author studies the various problems involved in their relation to the general public welfare, and in his "Reply to a criticism" he states that "the authors of the pamphlet and myself approach the subject from totally different points of view, they to make the new houses subservient to private interests and private profit, and I to turn them into the medium through which the whole of the dwellings in the city shall ultimately become something more nearly approximating to homes."

SMITH, G. CARLTON. *TNT. Trinitrotoluenes and mono and dinitro toluenes, their manufacture and properties.* New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1918. 133, 17 pp.

This volume will be summarized in a future issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

STEIN, LEON. *Buying brains.* New York, Authors Press, 1918. 229 pp.

According to the author, the purpose of this book is "to establish more friendly relations between the employer and the employee." To accomplish this, the conducting of business on a scientific basis is recommended; the impossibility of succeeding permanently without rendering intelligent and profitable service is pointed out; the importance of a wise selection and of a careful training of employees is emphasized. A plea is made for fair wages, good working conditions, the elimination of waste, opportunity for the development of individual workmen, and cooperation between the employer and employed as means of producing contented and efficient organizations.

STOCKETT, J. NOBLE. *The arbitral determination of railway wages. Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essay.* Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1918. 198 pp.

A study of the principles of wage determination and of wage increase advanced by the employees and the employers in the course of the arbitration of 67 railway disputes—13 conducted under the provisions of the Erdman Act, 7 under the Newlands Act, 45 under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, and 2 others, the Eastern Engineers' arbitration of 1912, and the Western Engineers' and Firemen's arbitration of 1915. From the conclusions reached, the author suggests some principles which may govern the determination of wages, in the hope that their application will make the findings of boards partake less of the nature of a compromise and be more in accord with the underlying principle of arbitration. There are five chapters, as follows: I. Standardization; II. The living wage; III. The increased cost of living; IV. Increased productive efficiency; V. Principles governing the arbitral determination of wages.

SWIFT & Co. *Statement issued August 19, 1918, on summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on Meat Packing Industry of July 3, 1918.* [Chicago, 1918.] 29 pp.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. *School of Architecture. Department of Civic Design. The town planning review. Quarterly. Edited by Patrick Abercrombie in collaboration with C. H. Reilly and S. D. Adshead. Volume VII, Numbers 3 and 4. Liverpool, the University Press, April, 1918, 290, V, pp. Price 2s. 6d. quarterly, net; double number, price 5s.*

Contains articles on A citizen soldier: His education for war and peace; The basis of reconstruction: The need for a regional survey of national resources; The town planning of Greater London after the War; Housing after the War: A summary of salient aspects; The regrouping of rural population; A French garden hamlet; Town planning in Scotland, with special reference to the Clyde Valley; The progress of the town planning act: Rochdale, North Bremsgreve, and Chesterfield schemes; Wigan: A tentative scheme for its future; and other subjects.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. *The profession of industrial service. Courses offered during the academic year 1918-19 in cooperation with the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Bulletin. Serial No. 953; General Series No. 738. Madison [1918]. 7 pp.*

UNSAIN, ALEJANDRO M. *Accidentes del Trabajo. Exposición y comentarios a la Ley No. 9688 y a sus Decretos Reglamentarios.* Buenos Aires, Gotelli y Peralta, 1917. 289 pp.

A critical analysis of the accident compensation law of Argentina, and its characteristics as compared with other Latin-American, European, and several State laws enacted on this subject in the United States. A summary of the provisions of this law is given in Bulletin 203 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Workmen's compensation laws of the United States and foreign countries, p. 307.

VAN DOREN, DURAND HALSEY. *Workmen's compensation and insurance. Williams College, David A. Wells prize essays, No. 5. New York, Moffat, Yard & Co., 1918. 332 pp. Bibliography.*

A study, in essay form, of the history and principles of workmen's compensation. The subject is considered in its legal, social, and economic aspects. Chapters are included on Underlying principles, The rise of workmen's compensation, Questions of constitutionality, Compensation legislation in the United States, Insurance features, How it works in New Jersey, The attitude of labor, The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act, and Requisites of the ideal law.

WESTERN EFFICIENCY SOCIETY AND SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS. *Proceedings of the national conference on labor problems under war conditions. Held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, March 27, 28, 29, 1918. 222 pp.*

A recital of the topics discussed at this conference will give an adequate idea of the scope of the labor problems under war conditions to which these two societies are giving their attention. The titles include: Labor during and after the war; Some things that women have done and are doing to help win the war; Conclusions of 1,000 questionnaires on women in industry; Some things women should do to help win the war; Labor and price stabilization by voluntary agreement after the war; Mechanical aids to man; Standardization in machine-shop practice and the training of operators; The relation of the coal conservation movement to the engineer; Maximum production from undrafted labor; Scientific management a necessity of modern organization; Industrial stimulation through war finance; Reeducation of crippled and disabled men; Business after the war; Mending fragments from France in Canada; The shifting of new man power to emergency production; Team spirit in industry, Pennsylvania plan for meeting afterwar conditions.

WOODSON, CARTER GODWIN. *A century of Negro migration. Washington, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1918. 221 pp.*

Contains chapters on Finding a place of refuge, A transplantation to the North, Fighting it out on free soil, Colonization as a remedy for migration, The successful migrant, Confusing movements, The exodus to the West, The migration of the talented tenth, and The exodus during the World War.

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