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IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. E. H. Downey, workmen's compensation rating expert for the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, died July 9, 1922. For five or six years Mr. Downey was chairman of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and in this position was responsible largely for the valuable reports on the standards of accident statistics and compensation insurance costs which this committee produced.

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Immigration Under the Per Centum Limit Act.¹

By W. W. HUSBAND, COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

FOR somewhat more than a quarter of a century consideration of the immigration question has very largely taken the form of discussions of restriction against antirestriction. During all or most of this time the weight of public sentiment, as reflected in the press and otherwise, seemed to be with the restrictionists. Congress was usually of the same mind, although at times both Houses were not in accord, but until the present administration every Executive having to pass upon the question took a more or less emphatic stand against restriction. In 1892 a joint committee of Congress, charged with investigating the operation of our immigration laws, considered the advisability of restricting immigration, and a majority of the committee proposed the adoption of a literacy test for arriving aliens as a means to that end. The proposal was not adopted and, indeed, it does not appear that Congress gave it any very serious consideration, but from that time on the exclusion of illiterates was the chief plank in the platform of the restrictionists.

In the closing days of his second administration, President Cleveland vetoed an immigration bill because it provided for the literacy test, and later President Taft took similar action, although the adoption of this bill had been recommended by the United States Immigration Commission which had just spent three years in an exhaustive study of the problem. President Wilson vetoed two similar measures, but in 1917 Congress, exercising a little-used prerogative, passed such a bill, Executive disapproval to the contrary notwithstanding, and thus, after an almost continuous struggle of 25 years, illiterate aliens, with some exceptions, were barred from admission to the United States.

It is very doubtful whether the literacy provision solely as a quality test for immigrants would have developed any considerable volume of support either in or out of Congress, but the fact that it gave a theoretical promise to check immigration from southern and eastern Europe, without unduly interfering with a normal movement from northern and western Europe, seems to have been the chief basis of its great popularity. Statistics showed that somewhat more than one-third of all who came from the first-named sections were unable to read, but that the percentage of illiteracy among immigrants from the northern and western countries was very small. Accordingly it was believed that the application of the reading test would, in a considerable measure at least, bring about the desired results.

¹ The maps published with this article were prepared under the direction of Col. Lawrence Martin, Geographer, State Department, by Miss Ruby P. Johnston, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Had it not been for the World War it is quite probable that the adoption of the literacy test would have removed immigration from the category of immediate problems, but the war created a situation which brought it to the forefront as perhaps the most pressing question of the time. We had built up elaborate and effective barriers to keep out mental, moral, and physical undesirables of all classes, and we also had the literacy test as a partial safeguard against numbers, but there was nothing with which to stem the expected unprecedented tide of war-stricken peoples who could meet the tests of the law. Almost overnight mere opposition to immigration changed to alarm; strong advocates of a liberal immigration policy became ardent restrictionists, and seemingly the sentiment of the country was overwhelmingly in favor of total exclusion.

In December, 1920, the House of Representatives passed a bill which provided for suspending practically all immigration for a period of 14 months, only 40 votes being recorded against it. The Senate, however, was more conservative and after extended hearings adopted in a modified form the Dillingham per centum limit plan as a substitute for total suspension, and eventually this prevailed. This per centum limit plan was first proposed by Senator Dillingham in 1913 in a bill which provided that the number of aliens of any nationality who might be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year should be limited to 10 per cent of the number of persons of such nationality who were resident in the United States, according to the census of 1910. At the time it was presented this bill represented a rather extreme attitude of restriction, but how materially sentiment changed during and after the war is reflected in the fact that when the idea was finally incorporated into law the limit was fixed at 3 instead of 10 per cent as originally proposed.

The Senate bill prevailed, almost unanimously, but Executive approval was withheld, resulting in a "pocket veto," which obviously reflected President Wilson's opposition to immigration restriction quite as clearly as did his two previous vetoes of the literacy test bill. The measure was again introduced in the special session which followed President Harding's inauguration, passed both Houses almost without opposition, and became a law on May 19, 1921.

The principal provisions of the per centum limit act are as follows:

1. The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted into the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as shown by the census of 1910; and not more than 20 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality may be admitted in any month.

2. Nationality is determined by country of birth, provision being made for population and quota adjustments in the case of new countries and countries the boundaries of which were changed subsequent to 1910; such adjustments to be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

3. In effect the law is applicable only to immigration from Europe, Persia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the territory formerly comprising Asiatic Turkey, and certain islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Immigration from countries of the New World and the major part of Asia is, generally speaking, not within the scope of the act.

4. The law does not apply to aliens of the following classes: Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees; aliens in transit through the United States, or from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; tourists or temporary visitors for business or pleasure; aliens under the age of 18 who are children of citizens of the United States.

5. The following classes of aliens are counted against a quota so long as the quota exists, but may be admitted after such quota is exhausted: Aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, or aliens employed as domestic servants.

6. Preference shall be given as far as possible to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancées (1) of citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship, or (3) of persons eligible for United States citizenship who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and who have been separated from such forces under honorable conditions.

7. The Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall prescribe rules to carry the provisions of the act into effect, and shall publish each month a statement showing the status of the quotas of the various nationalities, which statement shall be issued weekly after 75 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality is exhausted.

8. The provisions of the act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

The act of May 19, 1921, expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, but under a joint resolution approved May 11, 1922, its operation was extended to June 30, 1924. The joint resolution further amended the law by imposing on transportation companies a fine of \$200 for each alien brought to the United States in violation of the act and, as an additional penalty, it is required that the offending company shall refund the passage money of each alien unlawfully brought in excess of the quota. The original act imposed no penalty for its violation and it is certain that a considerable part of the difficulties which have arisen during the past year would have been avoided had violations of the law resulted in monetary loss to the carriers concerned. Under the original act aliens were exempt from the quota provision after one year's residence in a country of the New World, but as amended a five years' residence is now required. This amendment was prompted by the fact that several thousand Europeans, who because of quota limitations and other obstacles could not come to the United States, emigrated to Cuba, Mexico, and South America with the obvious intention of coming here at the expiration of one year. The law, however, does not prohibit the entrance of such aliens within five years but only that they shall be subject to the quota law if they apply for admission within that period.

The operation of the quota law has necessitated the introduction of a new, although fortunately limited, series of immigration statis-

tics, which are not comparable with existing statistics. This is due to two principal causes:

1. In the quota law figures country of birth rules, whereas country of last permanent residence is regarded as country of origin in our ordinary immigration tables.

2. Both immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens may appear in quota-law statistics, or, by reason of exemptions already referred to, arriving aliens of both classes may not be considered in such statistics at all.

The statistical record of operations under the quota law, however, is a very simple one, the story of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, being shown in a single table as follows:

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PERCENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921-22.

Country or place of birth.	Total admissible during fiscal year 1921-22. ¹	Number admitted and charged to quota during the fiscal year 1921-22. ²	Per cent of quota admitted.
Albania.....	288	280	97
Austria.....	7,451	4,797	64.4
Belgium.....	1,563	1,581	101.2
Bulgaria.....	302	301	99.6
Czechoslovakia.....	14,282	14,248	99.8
Danish.....	801	85	28.2
Denmark.....	5,694	3,284	57.6
Finland.....	3,921	3,038	77.5
France.....	71	18	25.3
Germany.....	5,729	4,343	75.9
Greece.....	68,059	19,053	28
Hungary.....	3,294	3,447	104.7
Italy.....	5,638	6,035	107.2
Luxemburg.....	42,057	42,149	100.2
Netherlands.....	92	93	101.1
Norway.....	3,607	2,408	66.8
Poland (including eastern Galicia).....	12,202	5,941	48.7
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	25,827	26,129	101.1
Rumania.....	2,520	2,486	98.6
Russia (including Siberia).....	7,419	7,429	100.1
Spain.....	34,284	28,908	84.4
Sweden.....	912	888	97.4
Switzerland.....	20,042	8,766	43.8
United Kingdom.....	3,752	3,723	99.2
Yugoslavia.....	77,342	42,670	55.2
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Memel, Monaco, San Marino, and Iceland).....	6,426	6,644	103.5
Armenia.....	86	144	167.4
Palestine.....	1,589	1,574	99
Syria.....	56	214	382.1
Turkey (Europe and Asia, including Smyrna District).....	906	1,008	111.2
Other Asia (including Persia, Rhodes, Cyprus, and territory other than Siberia, which is not included in the Asiatic barred zone. Persons born in Siberia are included in the Russia quota).....	656	1,096	166.9
Africa.....	81	528	651.9
Australia.....	122	195	159.8
New Zealand.....	279	279	100
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	54	75	138.9
Pacific islands (other than New Zealand and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	65	83	127.7
Total.....	26	13	50
Total.....	356,995	243,953	68.3

¹ The quotas here given differ in some instances from the figures as originally published, the differences being due to the inclusion of the foreign-born population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in a revision of the basic population.

² Subject to possible slight revision due to pending cases in which additional admissions chargeable to the quotas of the fiscal year 1921-22 may occur.

The admissions in excess of quotas shown in the above table, the total number being 2,508, represent a theoretically temporary disposition of cases in which absolute and immediate rejection would have inflicted great hardship on innocent immigrants. Reference to the sources of the principal excesses—Other Asia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia—is probably sufficient to explain and also to justify the action of the Secretary of Labor in exercising leniency in these cases. Nearly all of the excess admissions occurred during the first six months of the fiscal year, before the seriousness of the law had been fully realized, and the arrival of these aliens after their respective quotas were exhausted represents in part the eagerness of the aliens themselves to get in before the gates were closed, and in part the efforts of competing steamship lines to carry as much as possible of the limited immigrant business of the year. The latter seems to have been by far the more important factor. The last group admission in these excess cases occurred under a departmental order of December 23, known as the Christmas order, which saved upward of one thousand immigrants from immediate deportation. Following this a more rigid application of the law was inaugurated, and a considerable number of aliens were rejected and deported, with the result that comparatively few excess-quota cases arose during the latter months of the fiscal year.

The administration of the quota law during its initial year developed many problems, and, especially during the first six months of its operation, greatly overtaxed the machinery of the service and particularly the facilities at Ellis Island; but now that it is possible to review its accomplishments, unaffected by its discouragements, I do not hesitate to say that the per centum limit law has accomplished the purpose for which it was obviously enacted with a degree of success which few anticipated.

A glance at the foregoing table will clearly show that while the countries of southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and the new nations created out of Turkish territory since the World War, have in the main exhausted, and in several instances exceeded, the quotas allotted to them, the opposite is true of nearly all of the countries of northern and western Europe, which, for the purpose of this discussion, include the British Islands, Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and France. The status of these two areas, as well as that of all other countries which are within the scope of the quota law are interestingly shown in the table which follows:

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921-22, BY SPECIFIED AREAS.

Area.	Total number admissible during fiscal year 1921-22. ¹	Number admitted and charged to quota during the fiscal year 1921-22. ²	Per cent of quota admitted.
Northern and western Europe.....	198,082	91,862	46.4
Southern and eastern Europe and Asiatic Turkish territory.....	158,200	150,774	95.3
Other.....	713	1,317	184.7

¹ See note 1, Table 1.

² See note 2, Table 1.

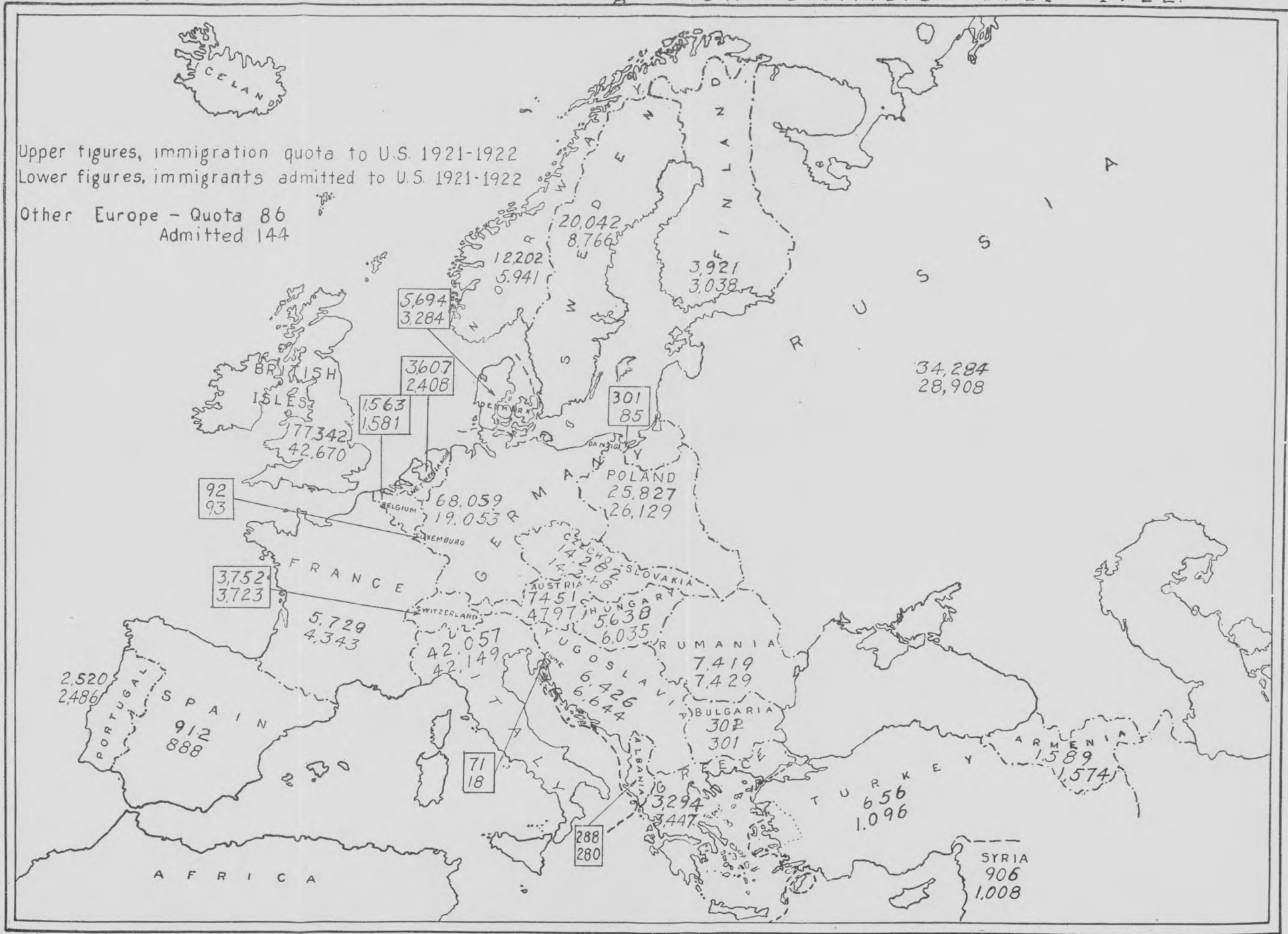
This table needs little comment, but it is interesting to note that the older sources of immigration, in northern and western Europe, have exhausted less than one-half of their quotas during the fiscal year, while on the other hand Russia is the only country of southern and eastern Europe for which any considerable part of a quota remained on June 30. In other words, the movement of the year from the older sources is apparently a perfectly normal one, although considerably smaller than it was prior to the World War, but it is impossible to say how many aliens would have come from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey had it not been for the limitation afforded by the per centum limit act. Reference to Table 1 will show that the large percentage of the excess admissions coming from "Other sources" is in the main due to the influx from "Other Asia," 528 being admitted from this source temporarily and otherwise, whereas the total quota for the year was only 81. It may be explained that the excess in this instance is for the most part attributable to the coming of groups of so-called Assyrian refugees, who were forced to take refuge in Mesopotamia after fleeing from their homes in Persia during the war and who later applied for admission at various Atlantic and Pacific ports.

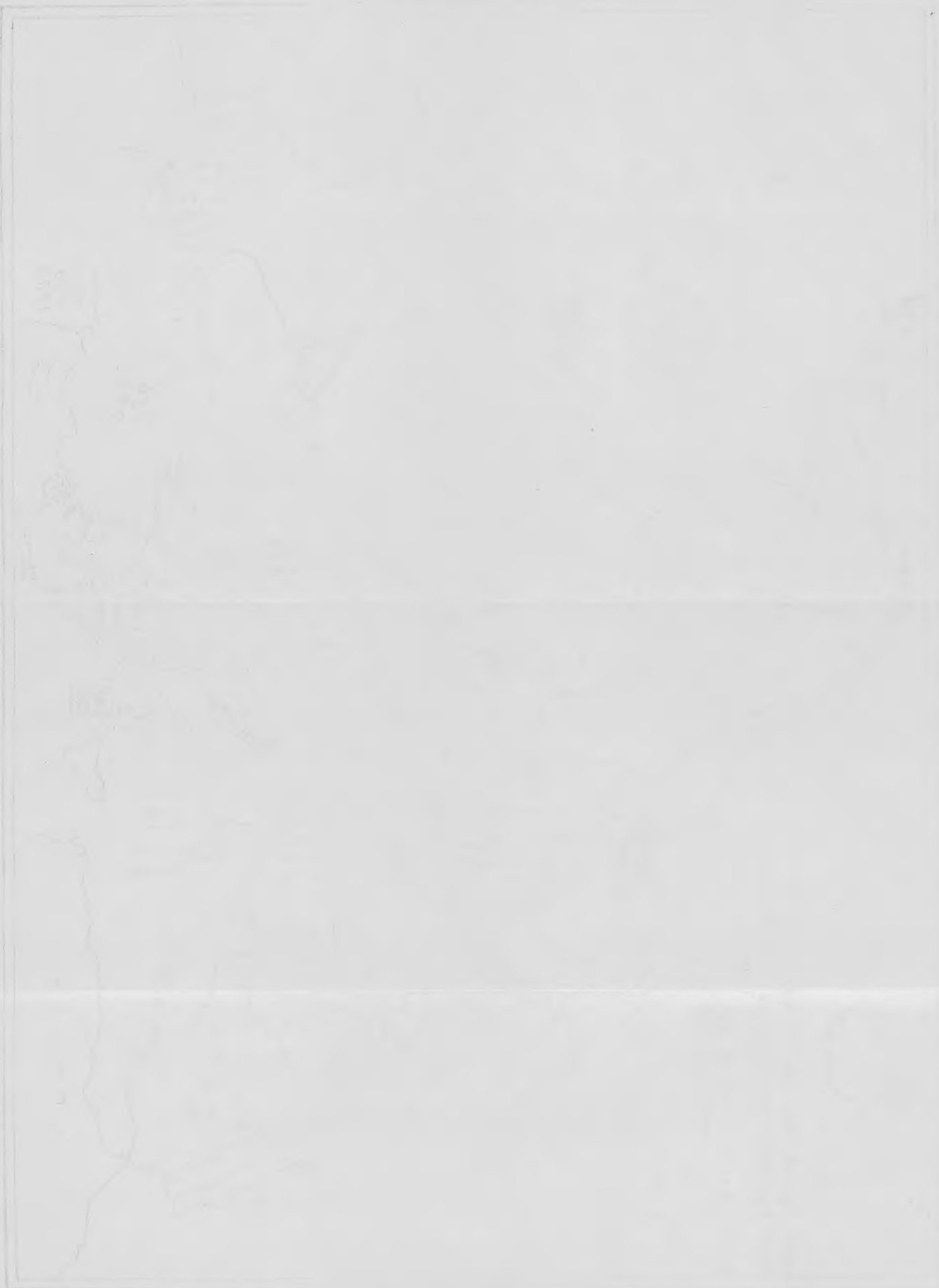
As already explained, the per centum law directed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor to allot quotas to countries concerned on a population base established by the United States census of 1910, and in so doing to take into account countries that were created and boundaries that were changed subsequent to that year. To assist in this task an advisory board was created, consisting of the following officials of the three departments concerned: Representing the Secretary of State, Harry A. McBride and Col. Lawrence Martin; representing the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, and William C. Hunt, chief statistician; representing the Secretary of Labor, W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, and Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The difficulties attending this task will be appreciated when it is considered that among the countries and areas in Europe and Asiatic Turkey to which quotas were allotted only 8 had emerged from the war period with the same boundaries, while 9 had been newly created and the boundaries of 13 others changed. The problem, of course, was to redistribute the European-born population of the United States as shown by the census of 1910 to the credit of the various countries and areas of Europe as they existed in 1921. For example, it was necessary to transfer parts of the German-born population to France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, the free city of Danzig, and Memel region, while a basic population for newly created Poland was drawn from resident natives of Austria and Russia, as well as from Germany.

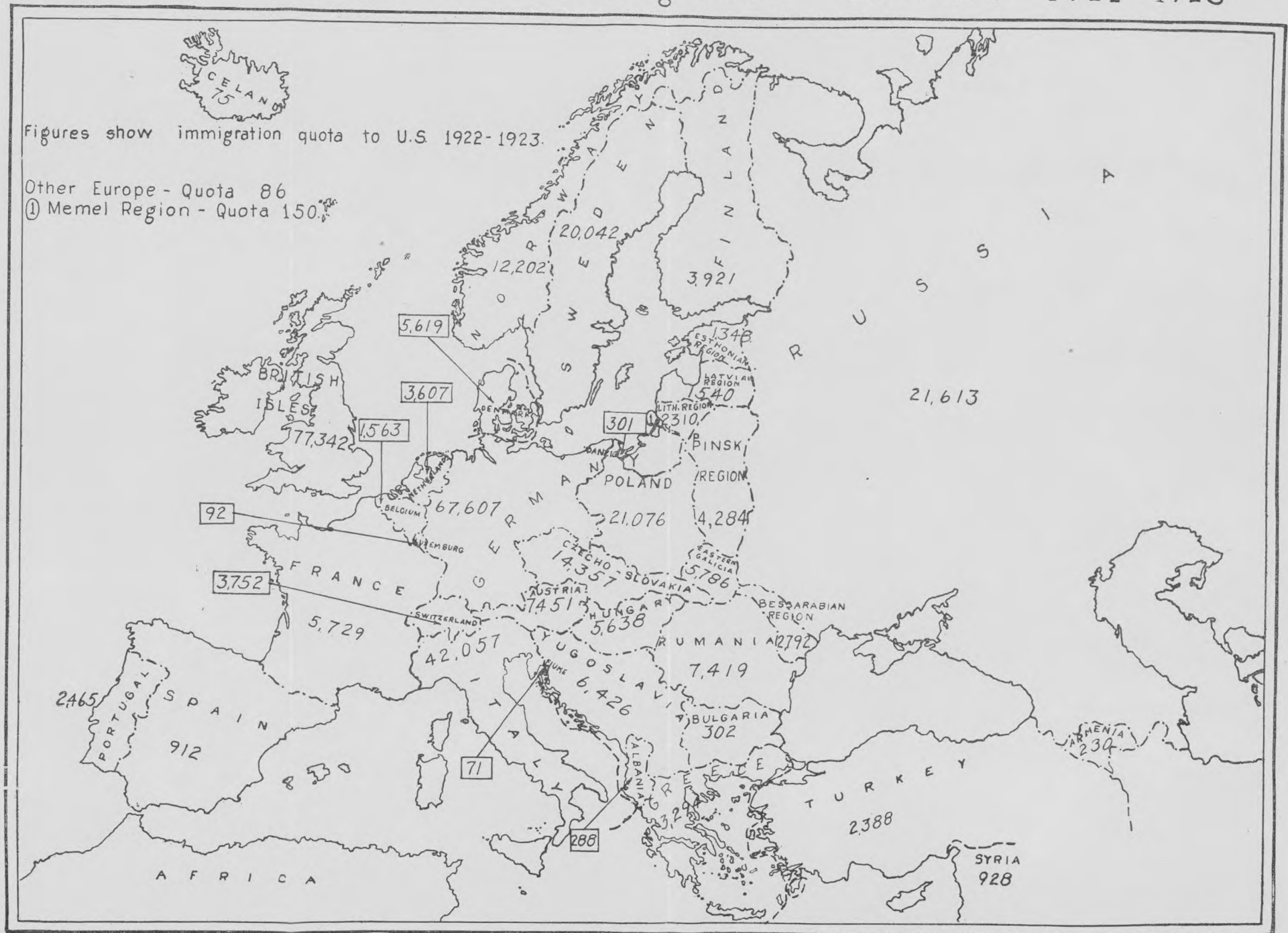
The partition of the Turkish-born population in the United States among the various countries which participated in that Empire's dismemberment was the most complex of the many problems undertaken, and the task of establishing a basic population for such countries as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was also a very difficult one. Fortunately Congress provided for estimates only in such cases, and while every effort was made to insure a fair and equitable distribu-

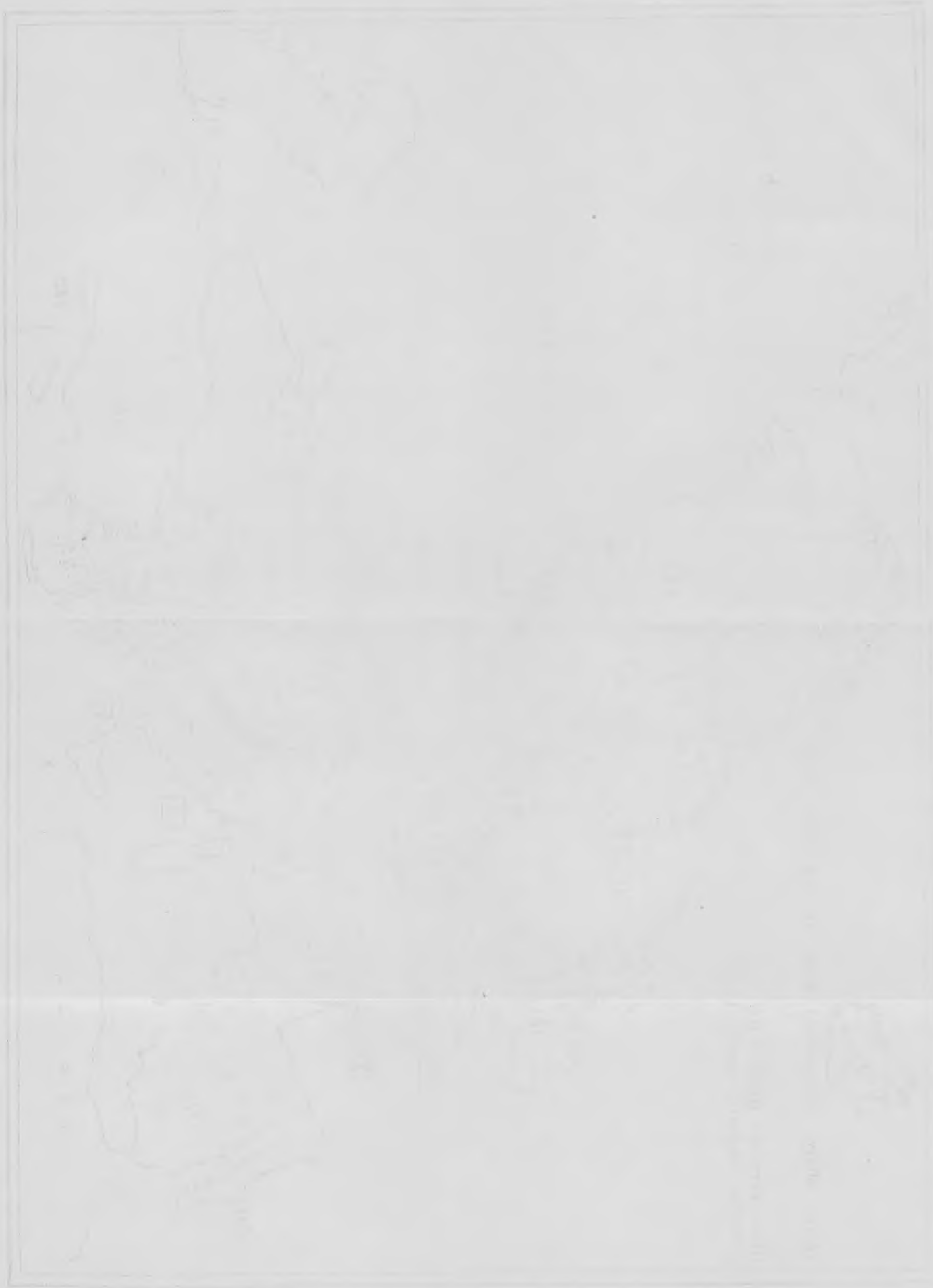
A. MAP OF EUROPE showing Political Divisions and Immigration Districts 1921-1922.





MAP OF EUROPE showing Political Divisions and Immigration Districts 1922-1923





1857

1858

1859

tion of the available quotas, it is realized that in many cases the results could be nothing but estimates.

The accompanying map A, which is based on Table 1, shows the quotas allotted to various countries of Europe and Asiatic Turkey for the fiscal year 1921-22, and the number of immigrants admitted and charged against such quotas.

Revised Quotas for 1922-23.

WHEN the quota law, which as before stated expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, was extended for two years, certain changes which had occurred during the year necessitated some revision of the basic population of various countries. Germany's quota was somewhat reduced and Poland's correspondingly increased through the partition of Upper Silesia. Separate quotas were established for areas known as Pinsk, Esthonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Bessarabian regions, all of which territory was included with Russia in the quota allotment of 1921-22. A separate quota was given to Russian Armenia, and Turkish Armenia and the Smyrna region were merged with Turkey. Iceland and the Memel region, which were included with "Other Europe" last year, now have separate quota allotments. The quotas of New Zealand and Pacific Islands were merged, and other minor changes made. The following table and map B show revised quotas and also the number admissible per month, under the provision that not to exceed 20 per cent of the annual quota of any country may enter in any month:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF ALIENS ADMISSIBLE UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO LIMIT THE IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES," AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922.

Country or region of birth. ¹	Number admissible annually.	Highest number admissible in any month.
Albania.....	288	58
Armenia (Russian).....	230	46
Austria.....	7,451	1,490
Belgium.....	1,563	313
Bulgaria.....	302	61
Czechoslovakia.....	14,357	2,871
Danzig, Free City of.....	301	60
Denmark.....	5,619	1,124
Finland.....	3,921	784
Fiume, Free State of ²	71	14
France.....	5,729	1,146
Germany.....	67,607	13,521
Greece.....	3,294	659
Hungary.....	5,638	1,128
Iceland.....	75	15
Italy.....	42,057	8,411
Luxemburg.....	92	19
Memel region ³	150	30
Netherlands.....	3,607	721
Norway.....	12,202	2,440

¹ The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and regions listed below should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new Governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory, except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

² Given up by Hungary and by Austria, and therefore can not be included in the quota of either of these countries.

³ Given up by Germany, but not yet allotted to any other country.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF ALIENS ADMISSIBLE UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO LIMIT THE IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES," AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS APPROVED MAY 11, 1922—Concluded.

Country or region of birth.	Number admissible annually.	Highest number admissible in any month.
Poland.....	21, 076	4, 215
Eastern Galicia ⁴	5, 786	1, 157
Pinsk region ⁵	4, 284	857
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	2, 465	493
Rumania.....	7, 419	1, 484
Bessarabian region ⁶	2, 792	558
Russia (European and Asiatic) ⁷	21, 613	4, 323
Esthonian region ⁸	1, 348	308
Latvian region ⁹	1, 540	270
Lithuanian region ¹⁰	2, 310	462
Spain (including Canary Islands).....	912	182
Sweden.....	20, 042	4, 008
Switzerland.....	3, 752	750
United Kingdom.....	77, 342	15, 468
Yugoslavia.....	6, 426	1, 285
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino).....	86	17
Palestine.....	57	12
Syria.....	928	186
Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region and Turkish-Armenian region).....	2, 388	478
Other Asia (including Cyprus, Hedjaz, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Persia, Rhodes, and any other Asiatic territory not included in the barred zone. Persons born in Asiatic Russia are included in the Russia quota).....	81	16
Africa.....	122	25
Atlantic Islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	121	24
Australia.....	279	56
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....	80	16
Total.....	357, 808	71, 561

⁴ Given up by Austria, but not yet allotted to any other country.

⁵ The area bounded by the so-called (a) Curzon line, (b) treaty of Riga line, (c) Polish-Lithuanian neutral zone northwest of Vilna, and (d) eastern Galicia.

⁶ The land area bounded by (a) the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and the eastern boundary of Bukovina. ⁷ Excluding the barred zone; and without the Bessarabian, Esthonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Pinsk regions, which are special immigration areas.

⁸ The land area, with adjacent islands, bounded by the so-called (a) Russian-Esthonian boundary, and (b) Esthonian-Latvian boundary.

⁹ The land area bounded by the so-called (a) Esthonian-Latvian boundary, (b) Russian-Latvian boundary, and (c) Latvian-Lithuanian boundary.

¹⁰ The land area bounded by the so-called (a) Latvian-Lithuanian boundary, (b) Polish-Lithuanian neutral zone northwest of Vilna, (c) German frontier, and (d) boundary of Memel region.

The somewhat curious patchwork of legislation under which immigration to the United States is now regulated is graphically illustrated by the accompanying map of the world (map C) which shows the areas included under the operation of the quota limit law; the Chinese exclusion act; the immigration agreement with Japan; and the so-called Asiatic barred zone provision of the general immigration law.

The first Chinese exclusion law was enacted in 1882 and although reenacted and amended at various times its provisions have been substantially the same from the beginning. Although difficult of rigid enforcement from the beginning, as any restrictive immigration law must necessarily be, nevertheless the census records testify to its effectiveness, as the following figures giving the number of natives of China in the population at various census periods will show:

1890.....	106, 701
1900.....	81, 534
1910.....	56, 756
1920.....	43, 560

The only class of Chinese aliens who are admissible to the country under the present law are teachers, students, merchants, and their lawful wives and minor children, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, persons returning from a temporary visit abroad, officials of the Chinese Government and their body and household servants.

The general immigration law of 1907 contains the following provision:

Whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any other country than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

On authority of this provision President Roosevelt on March 14, 1907, issued a proclamation excluding from continental United States "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom." In the same year an agreement known as the "gentleman's agreement" was entered into between the United States and Japan. While it is understood that the terms of this agreement have never been made public, the following extract from the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1908 quite fully explains its terms and purpose:

* * * an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued and should, by cooperation of the Governments, be made as effective as possible. This understanding contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists."

While the agreement relates only to immigration to continental United States its provisions were voluntarily extended to immigration to Hawaii so that all immigration of Japanese labor is subject to its terms. Commenting on the effect of the agreement of immigration from Japan the Commissioner General in his report for 1919 makes the following statement:

During the 10 years prior to the agreement, or during 1899-1908, a total of 142,656 Japanese immigrants were admitted to the United States and Hawaii, compared with 80,532 admitted in the 11 years 1909-1919, and while there has been a considerable numerical reduction in the influx under the agreement, there is still a considerable immigration from Japan. On the other hand, it is only possible to conjecture what the extent of such immigration might have been had it not been for the restraining effects of the agreement. Japanese immigration reached the high-water mark in 1907, when 30,824 of that race were admitted, and it is altogether probable that in the absence of some restrictive measure it would have continued and very likely increased, particularly during the years when the influx from Europe was so greatly reduced by the war.

In 1909, the first full year under the agreement, only 1,596 Japanese were admitted to continental United States, but the number increased quite regularly, year by year, until it reached 7,671 in 1919. Immigration to Hawaii has fluctuated considerably during the period since the agreement, 1,679 being admitted in 1909, 4,062 in 1914, and 2,385 in 1919. The influx as a whole, that is, to Hawaii and the mainland combined,

increased from 3,275 in 1909 to 10,056 in 1919, or more than threefold. Considering the two periods of time in another manner, it is pointed out that the annual average Japanese immigration to continental United States during the 10 years prior to the agreement was 7,261, compared to an annual average of 4,670 in the 11 years following. The average annual admissions to Hawaii during the same periods were 10,006 and 2,651, respectively, and to the United States and Hawaii together, 17,267 and 7,321, respectively.

It will be noted from the foregoing that the agreement with Japan, which concerns only laborers, generally speaking, restricts rather than excludes immigration from that country.

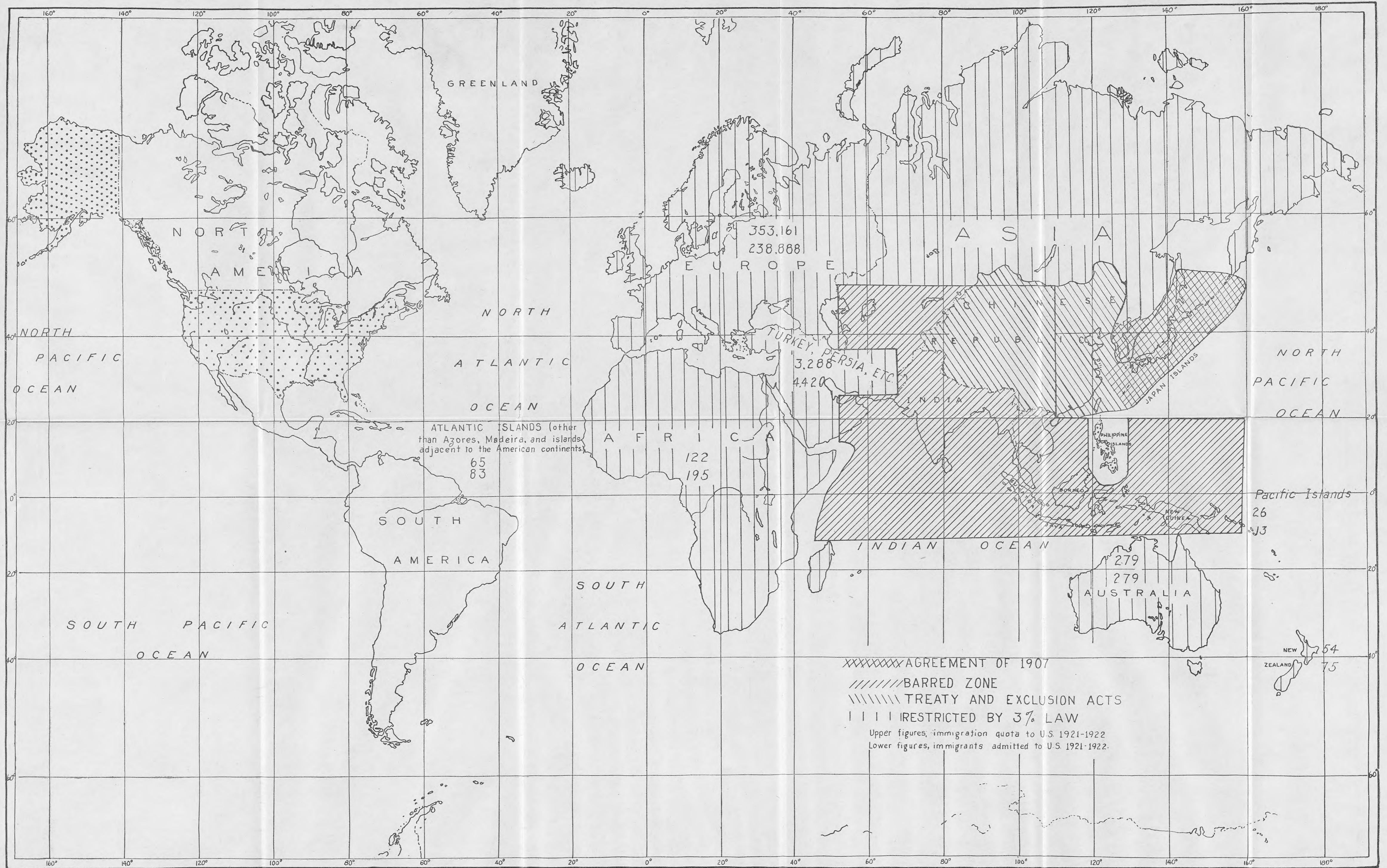
While measures to control and limit immigration from China and Japan were not taken until the movement from those countries had reached considerable proportions, steps were taken to thwart the threatened influx from India and other Asiatic countries while the immigration movement from them was still relatively unimportant. This was accomplished through the creation of the so-called Asiatic barred zone, the boundaries of which are clearly shown on map C. The history of this legislation is also given in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year 1919, as follows:

The Pacific Coast States were for a time face to face with an influx of East Indian laborers which, if it had not been checked, would have created another serious problem. Nine immigrants of this race were admitted in the year 1900, but the number increased until in 1910 it had reached 1,782. This was not a large number as immigration goes, but the coast States had seen other oriental immigration begin in a small way and develop to large proportions. Insistent demands for exclusion were made, and the Immigration Service utilized the then existing law to the fullest extent in an effort to check the incipient movement until some means of stopping it altogether could be found. These efforts met with some measure of success, for the number admitted in 1911 was only 517, compared with 1,782 in the previous year, while in the next six years (1912-1917) a total of only 756 came. During this period Canada also restricted the immigration of East Indians to a very small number annually, and the attitude of the Dominion helped materially to reduce the number coming to the United States, for it undoubtedly served to discourage the promoters of the movement from India to the western world.

Various laws were proposed as a barrier against possible future immigration from India, and this was finally accomplished through the so-called "barred zone" provisions in section 3 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917. This provision excludes from the United States natives of the territory included within such zone not belonging to the exempted classes specified. The zone includes India, Siam, Indo-China, parts of Siberia, Afghanistan, and Arabia, the islands of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Borneo, New Guinea, Celebes, and various lesser groups with an estimated population of 500,000,000. The exempt classes consist of Government officials, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, and persons of certain specified professional classes, so that in effect laborers only are prohibited. The actual boundaries of the barred zone include a portion of China, but the act provides that where immigration regulation, or rather exclusion, is "provided for by existing treaties" the geographical exclusion is not applicable; hence, China is not within its scope.

From the foregoing explanation and map C it will be observed that immigration restriction in one form or another now applies to all foreign territory except countries of the American continents and islands adjacent thereto, which are practically, although not specifically, exempt from the operation of the Dillingham quota law.

C MAP OF WORLD showing Immigration restricted areas 1921-1922.



XXXXXXXX AGREEMENT OF 1907
 ////////////// BARRED ZONE
 \\\\\\\\\\\ TREATY AND EXCLUSION ACTS
 ||||| RESTRICTED BY 3% LAW
 Upper figures, immigration quota to U.S. 1921-1922
 Lower figures, immigrants admitted to U.S. 1921-1922.

“1913=100.”

By ETHELBERG STEWART, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

DOES the fact that the Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the average of the year 1913 as the base in its computations of percentages of price or wage changes in subsequent years mean that the bureau considers the year 1913 as the norm toward which, commercially and industrially, we should strive?

The above inquiry, stated in various ways, is the burden of a large number of letters received by the bureau, and in addition personal protests have come from a number of persons who assume from the mere fact of the bureau basing its data on 1913 that the bureau does stand for 1913 as the norm toward which our efforts should be directed. To answer this criticism, once and for all, is the purpose of this article. The Bureau of Labor Statistics stands for nothing of the sort, and the Commissioner has frequently, in public addresses and otherwise, so stated.

Originally the “base line” adopted by the bureau was the average for the 10-year period from 1890 to 1899 and this was used for a number of years. The reasons for changing this base line were that the figures for the earlier part of the decade 1890 to 1899 were not sufficiently comprehensive, that the more recent figures were much more satisfactory from every point of view, and that under ordinary conditions the base line should be a reasonably recent period, the old base line, 1890 to 1899, being looked upon as being too far in the past.

When this 10-year period base line was dropped, a plan was adopted of taking the average of the last completed year as the base line. The difficulty with this is that such an index does not give one a comparison over any desired stretch of time. It is desirable to have some standard not affected by present and intervening disturbing conditions when we want to know how this price or that wage rate compares with the price or the rate before the war, and the bureau has and will continue to compute its percentages and establish its indexes upon such a basis. From the beginning of the war, August, 1914, to the present time there has been no period uninfluenced by unusual conditions and which could be accepted as a base line. The year 1913 as a base gives only a sufficient backward look to cover all the essential requirements of an index. It gives one as the desired starting point the last full year free from unusual disturbances, but this must not be confused with our ideas or ideals of normal. In an address before the eighth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, I said:

The sooner we realize that the World War has made necessary a new world norm the sooner we will be able to arrive at a basis upon which economic conditions can be stabilized and a normal condition attained to that basis may be reached. I am of the opinion that the phrase, “getting back to normal,” is an unhappy and an unfortunate one, if by getting back to normal is meant the conditions in 1913. Personally I do not believe it is possible. * * * I am as desirous as anyone of reaching a normal, but I would reach forward and not backward for it. Before we can readjust to a new normal we must know what we mean by normal.

On several other occasions, both in public and in correspondence of the bureau, I have taken occasion to reiterate this position; and the fact that the bureau continues and probably will continue to use 1913 as equaling 100 does not mean that it considers 1913 as equaling normal. It is a false deduction to assume, because the statistician must have a definite base for his percentages and his index numbers, that therefore he considers that base as either fixed, normal, or relatively good. Wages were not fixed in 1913. They were going up and had been going up. Taken over a long stretch of years the increase in wages in the United States had been about 2 per cent a year up to 1913; and no statistician by taking the average for 1913 as his base line would think for a minute that he was thereby fixing a wage level. The same is true of prices. They have been going up for half a century, taking price levels as a whole.

The Secretary of Labor, in a series of articles in the Chicago Daily Tribune, made it perfectly plain that the Department of Labor does not recognize the conditions of 1913 as being applicable to the present time nor as being a condition toward which we should strive. President Harding at an annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce on May 18, 1922, said:

There never will be a time when you can go back completely to the old order of American industry and exchanges in trade. I say this because at the very moment we are on the threshold of a new era. Undoubtedly there is more than a mere business revival in sight. Our country is finding itself again.

Again on June 9, 1922, in an informal address at Trenton, N. J., he said:

There must be a readjustment, but it must be fair readjustment. We must say to capital that wages must not go back, and ought not to go back, entirely to pre-war level.

It is in the very nature of an index number that where the base is known, it can be shifted and a new index number formed on any other year as a base by the simplest mathematical process; and for this reason and because it gives the situation from year to year over a considerable period and reaches back to a time before the present world disturbances began, this base line will be retained.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Constitutional Government in American Industries.

THE bureau is in receipt of a constructive paper by W. M. Leiserson, calling attention to the importance and significance of trade agreements as a field for labor research very promising for political economy as well as for the other social sciences.¹ A study of these agreements "promises us new knowledge not only on the most outstanding problem of industrial relations, but also on problems of distribution of wealth, government, social psychology, and social evolution and revolutions."

The writer draws a significant analogy between constitutional forms of government created by trade agreements and the constitutional government in the State. He sees in trade agreements a constitutional government in industry and in their development a tendency to repeat the history of constitutional government in the State.

The analogy begins with the struggle within the individual shop. Here the worker finds the employer has absolute right to make and change and enforce rules which govern conditions of work, just as the absolute monarch could arbitrarily force obedience to his laws. The worker finds that before these conditions can be changed the right of absolute authority must be contested. This can be done only by maintaining a continuously functioning organization, which knows the conditions and the rules of the industry, and which is strong enough to make the employer talk about those rules, discuss their reasonableness, and compromise when he finds the wage earners may veto his acts by going out on strike. "Thus government by discussion enters into industry (as it did in the State) when the ruler can no longer arbitrarily force obedience to his laws and must get the consent of those who are to obey regulations."

The next step is the joint conference—the parliament—"a talking place, if you please, in the form of periodical conferences or conventions of the employers and the wage earners."

The employers come to these meetings in their own right, as the lords of the industry, the wage earners come by their representatives; so that a parliamentary form of government is organized with the employers acting as a sort of house of lords and the union representatives as a house of commons.

Every trade-union, whether conservative or radical, business or revolutionary, whether organized on a craft or on an industrial basis, when it becomes strong enough to contest the power of the employers in the industry in which it operates, enters into joint conferences or conventions with them. Ordinarily it is the employers who refuse to meet the union representatives and they have to be forced to confer by means of a strike. Sometimes, however, when a union grows suddenly strong, it attempts to substitute its dictation for that of the employers. In such cases the latter usually

¹ Leiserson, W. M.: Constitutional Government in American Industries, reprinted from the American Economic Review, Supplement, Vol. XII, No. 1, March, 1922.

shut down their plants, and thus the revolutionary unions are forced by the employers to hold conferences and jointly determine conditions of employment.

The condition that always brings these conferences about is the equalizing of bargaining power between the wage earners and the employers. Each may veto the act of the other. And the result of these conferences is always the same, an agreement of some kind, verbal or written, which, because of the mutual power to veto, must necessarily be a compromise. The agreement lays down the conditions of employment, fixes wages and hours, stipulates rules of discipline and workmanship, provides for settlement of complaints and disputes, and for some form of judicial interpretation of the agreement.

We have, then, in these trade agreements nothing less than constitutions for the industries which they cover; constitutions which set up organs of government, define and limit them, provide agencies for making, executing, and interpreting laws for the industry, and means for their enforcement.

There are hundreds of these agreements now operating in this country. They may be found in all the stages of constitutional development that political scientists have found in the evolution of political constitutions.

The author outlines the nature of the field available for study, indicates the methods of approach that are most promising, and calls attention to some of the problems which present themselves.

Such approach as has been made to the study of agreements has been from the historical and descriptive point of view. This method the author feels is not most conducive to significant results. "What they are, what they really do, what they mean, and what they portend for industry and for society can be ascertained only by studying the kind and nature of the laws that they make for industry, by tracing the development of the organs of government that make and enforce the laws, and by following the growth and the shifting of power and sovereignty among the various groups and interests that make up the body politic of the industrial states which the trade agreements have set up."

Trade Agreements as Industrial Constitutions.

MANY trade agreements contain clauses to the effect that the right of initiative in management remains with the employer and he may make any changes in methods of work and in the use of machinery for manufacturing that he sees fit. But there is usually provision also for the protection of workers against loss in wages, or demotion, or other injury which may result from such acts of management. "Here we have the establishment or recognition of the executive branch of industrial government, defining its power and describing its limitations."

The absolute right of the executive to discharge has been limited in some agreements by the statement that the power to discharge remains with the management, but it must be exercised with justice, with due regard for the rights of the workers, and without discrimination. In some contracts provision is made for judicial review of discharges. A few agreements provide for a trial before the employer may be authorized to discharge. Another limitation commonly made is that the employer must hire all of his help through the union employment office.

Although the legislative authority is rarely defined or described in trade agreements, it is plain that legislative power lies in the joint conferences which frame the agreements and "the limitation on the

power is that both employers and union must agree on the legislation, which is in effect that the law must pass a legislature of two houses." The joint meetings of employers and union representatives are like the English Parliament, being both constitutional conventions and statute-making legislatures. They meet annually or biennially and enact the fundamental constitutional law. New questions and new problems frequently arise during the life of the agreements. In the State these are settled by statutes enacted by the legislature. Under trade-union agreements they are usually settled by the joint grievance or arbitration committees which the "agreements set up, and any rules adopted by such joint committees are really industrial statute law as distinguished from the constitutional law of the agreement."

It is in the lack of a properly developed judicial department that the writer feels the constitutional government established by trade-union agreements shows its greatest weakness. "When the question is not one of new legislation but merely a matter of interpreting the law already in existence, and applying it to particular cases, then compromise and conciliation may prove dangerous. In all cases which involve merely judicial interpretation of the agreement or the rules made under it arbitration by a third party is not only a sound policy, it is well-nigh inevitable. Most of the early agreements provided no judicial machinery for interpreting the agreements other than the joint grievance or arbitration committee consisting of employers and union representatives. Appeal to the presidents of the two national organizations which entered into the agreement was usually provided for. In most cases they reached a deadlock sooner or later, and the majority of agreements now provide for arbitrators to be called in when the parties to the agreement can not adjust their difficulties. Arbitration thus provided for in the trade agreement is absolutely essential, in the author's opinion, to the proper working out of all such agreements, for without impartial interpretation each party itself becomes interpreter of the law. "And because the parties interpret the same agreement differently, without any means of resolving the differences, disruption often follows when one side or the other attempts to enforce its interpretation."

Experience with outside arbitrators, however, has been quite unfortunate, the writer thinks.

They usually are not familiar with the questions they have to decide, and quite often their own decisions are unsatisfactory, tending in a direction opposite to the development of the joint agreements. This has caused employers as well as unions to distrust arbitration more than ever and to avoid it whenever possible.

The arbitrators, like the employers and the unions, rarely distinguish between arbitration which is based merely on the arbitrator's opinion of what is fair and just, and arbitration which consists of judicial interpretation, by a third party, of the law made by the employers and the unions themselves. If the arbitrator or judge has only his own sense of justice to guide him, this kind of arbitration may well be distrusted and condemned, for it is government by men and not by law. Even though the man is an impartial arbitrator instead of an employer, his rule may be just as arbitrary. If, however, the judge or arbitrator is bound by the trade agreement or the law made by the workers and employers themselves, then, if he is an ordinarily honest and competent person, his decisions will represent not his own personal ideas of what is fair and just, but the sense of justice of the management and the workers in the industry, as embodied in the laws which they have jointly enacted. And such decisions may often represent more completely the will of the parties to the agreement when they made it than their own decision would be when they have the grievance of a particular case before them.

Judicial machinery as a permanent feature of the trade agreement was first added by the clothing unions through the appointment of a so-called impartial chairman to interpret and apply to all particular cases the constitution and laws of the industry.

A constitutional government established by trade agreement with executive, legislative, and judicial departments is not necessarily a democracy, warns the author. "It must be remembered that only those wage earners are given rights of citizenship in industrial government who are organized and articulate through their union representatives." It may be an aristocratic government if only a small portion of the wage earners in the industry are organized.

In fact this has usually been the case, the skilled mechanics only being covered by the agreement, with the majority, the unskilled and semiskilled, left out. A strong employer has sometimes used these unorganized people against those who have achieved citizenship to destroy the industrial government and set up his absolute rule again. This happened in the steel industry when the agreements with the skilled mechanics were broken and unskilled, unorganized workers under guidance of foremen were used to do the skilled work. And in this we have but repetition of the Tudor kings of England using the common people against the nobles to reestablish absolute monarchy.

Such reversals, however, are only temporary. Soon the movement for a parliament and a constitution is resumed again, with the lower grades of workers included in the movement, as it was in the recent attempts in the steel and packing-house industries. And sooner or later constitutional government with a wider basis of citizenship in the industry is established. At first the tendency even under such a more democratic constitution is to give the skilled wage earners, and those in strategic positions, more rights and greater privileges than the masses enjoy, but gradually the pressure of the numbers of unskilled establish equal rights before the law, and then the movement continues, all the wage earners together as the commons in industry getting more and more rights and power at the expense of the lord of the industry. This, however, is a very slow process analogous to the years and years it has taken to extend political suffrage until every adult may have a voice in the State.

Development of Constitutional Law in Industry.

FOR an illustration of the nature of the laws which constitutional government in American industries is developing, the experience in the men's clothing industry of Chicago is drawn upon. Here again "it is not conclusions of research that we offer, but merely examples of the kind of material that may be found and the light they throw on the problems of labor and industrial management." The interpretations and decisions which the judicial authorities, set up by the agreement in this market, have handed down relative to such questions as scope of the government, the jurisdiction of the impartial boards, the rights of the workers, of management, etc., are discussed. "Just as the power of the Federal Government of the United States over certain activities of citizens of States was questioned in our early history, so the power of the government set up by the agreements in Chicago over certain individuals was questioned early in its history."

Upon the question of the scope of the industrial government the trade board rendered an "opinion that the agreement sets out only those matters presented to the conference by one side or the other and agreed upon, and that in general other conditions and rights were to continue as before." On the question of jurisdiction the tendency is for the board to assume jurisdiction over all cases and controversies.

Questions of discipline and discharge have frequently been before the board for interpretation.

While the ordinary employee may be disciplined by summary action of the employer, the trade agreement gives him also certain constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of which he may not be deprived without due process of law. This is best illustrated in the clauses which most agreements contain limiting the employer's right to discharge. Discharge from an industrial establishment is equivalent to expulsion from a political community. As long as a person may arbitrarily be exiled or deported from the community of which he is a part, he is subject to an autocracy or czarism. In industry workers achieve citizenship when they are protected against such arbitrary action. Most agreements provide, therefore, that discharge shall be for cause only. The employer may suspend a worker, but if the latter feels he has been unjustly dismissed he may petition for a trial and the arbitration board or joint grievance committee may reinstate him with pay for all time lost when the employer can not show just cause.

In unorganized industries it is common to use the periods when work is slack to eliminate the less efficient workers. These are laid off or discharged and the best or the fastest workers are kept to do whatever work is available. When a trade agreement sets up a government in industry, obviously the constitution must protect the rights of all the workers who come within its jurisdiction, regardless of the speed at which they work or the efficiency of their performance. So most agreements provide that in the slack periods work shall be divided as equally as possible among all employees. Of course a worker who is proved incompetent may be discharged, but the employer is not the sole judge of competence. The wage earner may have the question of his competence reviewed by a joint committee or by the judicial board.

Such a board, however, rules almost universally that when an employer has had a two or three weeks' period during which to try out the worker, and he has chosen to keep him after this trial period, then it must be assumed that the employer has decided the worker is competent, and he can not thereafter be discharged merely because he happens to be less speedy or less efficient than other workers. However, if the employee should become careless and do bad work after he has received fair warning, then his discharge is upheld.

The wage earner's job is protected not only against discharge but against transfer to other work with loss of earnings. The employer must have freedom of management, says the Chicago trade board, but it limits this to cases where no injury results to the worker. Thus when a man was transferred from one kind of work to another, at reduced wages, though this was the legal pay for the new work, restoration of former wages was ordered with back pay for lost earnings. But when a worker was transferred to another shop at a higher wage and later returned to his original place at his old wage, the board ruled he might elect which of the two jobs he preferred.²

In every industry where trade agreements are in effect decisions are constantly being made and precedents established which do not differ essentially from those above cited. Although these decisions are more commonly made by the joint grievance committee or by the presidents of the national union and the national employers' association, instead of by an impartial arbitrator, they none the less define the powers of the management and the wage earners in the industry, limiting the freedom of the executives and enlarging the rights of the workers.

* * * The title to the industry remains in the hands of the stockholders, but the power to govern the human beings who make up the labor force of the enterprise is being taken out of the hands of the owners and managers.

This shifting of sovereignty in the industrial organization and the developing of industrial law which accompanies it deserves first attention from students of labor

² "The question is raised: 'Can shop discipline be maintained when the employer's power to discharge is thus restricted, reviewed, and oftentimes reversed?' This question is essentially the same as whether order can be maintained in a community not ruled by arbitrary police authority. The wage-earner under trade-union agreements is not immune from discipline, the only difference between him and those workers in unorganized industries is that the employer and his foremen and managers as well as the wage earners are bound by disciplinary laws that the employers and the union have jointly agreed are just and fair. It sometimes happens that a union grows so strong that it refuses to make any joint agreement with employers, and dictates to the employer when discharges shall be made, just as the employer dictates when he can prevent his employees from maintaining a union. In such cases shop discipline is of course most difficult to maintain, just as it is in a nonunion shop when jobs are plentiful."—LIESERSON.

questions. For in spite of the present temporary loss in membership and prestige by the trade-unions, due to the industrial depression, there can be no doubt of their growing influence in the country. And, as we have tried to show, whatever their ostensible aims, all trade-unions, when they gain power, tend normally to create a constitutional form of government in their industries, and present a legal development such as we have described.

The conclusions arrived at by the author follow in full:

Assuming that further researches in this field verify the observations here recorded and establish beyond dispute that trade agreements do create constitutional forms of government, then what conclusions may be drawn from such a development of constitutional law?

In the first place, industrial disputes and strikes appear in a new aspect when viewed from this angle. They appear not so much as interruptions of industry, but more as incidents in a long struggle for representation of labor in the government of industrial enterprises. And the settlement of such disputes becomes not so much a matter of establishing or maintaining peace in industry, but more a problem of dealing with what Mr. G. D. H. Cole has aptly characterized as the wage earners' "encroaching control."³

What impresses the student of government in industry as well as in the State is the constant insistence on the part of the subjects of absolute monarchs that the laws of the ruler be written down. Whether carved on stone by an ancient monarch or written in a Magna Charta by a King John, or embodied in collective agreement between a union and employer, the intent is the same, to subject the ruler to definite laws to which subjects or citizens may hold him when he attempts to exercise arbitrary power. And as groups of the populace organize and gain power in the community they keep on encroaching on the prerogatives of the monarch until every adult becomes a sovereign citizen.

We have already pointed out that the mere establishment of a constitutional government does not necessarily mean that it is a democratic government. It may be aristocratic, as when a comparatively small number of skilled mechanics are included under the agreement, and the unskilled majority are left without. Or it may establish an oligarchy when corrupt employers unite with corrupt union officials to exploit consumers and wage earners alike. The latter are the exceptional cases, but the general tendency of constitutional development in American industries is apparently to repeat the history of constitutional government in the State. At first the number with a voice in the government is small, and gradually this is increased to include all adults.

While trade agreements do not necessarily establish democratic government in industry, but merely tend in that direction and make it possible, it appears also that some form of constitutional government similar to that created by trade agreements will be necessary under any system of industry that may be substituted for private capitalism. Government ownership, cooperative industry, socialism, syndicalism, or bolshevism must all meet the same difficulties that bring trade agreements into existence. For, however the form of ownership may change, there will ever⁴ be, if not wage earners, at least workers who must obey orders, and directors or managers with authority to issue orders. These occupational groupings develop different points of view among the people in the different groups; and those in the managerial group become psychologically unified into a social class with divergent views from those of the other who likewise achieve a consciousness of kind. Unless the two classes jointly embody their ideas of the rights and privileges of individuals in constitutions and laws, those who have the power to command will act arbitrarily or autocratically. But this is just the absolutism against which workers rebel whether the ruler is Burleson in a Government post office, Gary in a capitalistic trust, or union officials acting as directors of a workers' cooperative enterprise. Even in bolshevistic Russia we are informed by an observer recently returned that the trade-unions exist side by side with the soviets, and these unions complain that the Soviet Government does not consult them enough about its industrial management policies, just as unions in this country do against the capitalistic managers of privately owned industries.

But the mere fact that trade agreements establish constitutional government in industry and tend toward industrial democracy, will not make such arrangements

³ Cole, G. D. H.: *Chaos and Order in Industry*, Ch. VII.

⁴ "Ever" is a long time, and it is conceivable that a time will come when none will order and none will obey, but all will freely cooperate and all decisions be unanimous. By 'ever' we mean only until this happy state of affairs arrives."

survive if in competition with other forms of labor management and control they prove less efficient. It has been pointed out that an industrial establishment which has a national union to deal with is an imperfect form of industrial organization because the loyalty of the wage earner is in the first instance to⁵ his national union rather than to the industrial enterprise of which he is a part. As long as the trade-union remains an outside body there can be no question that industries which have to deal with it are in an imperfect form of organization. But whether they sign agreements or not, few employers are free from the influences of trade-unions. If, however, the union and its entire membership are established by the trade agreement as one of the organs of constitutional government in the industry, then have we not here the promise of a more unified and more perfect form of industrial organization than has hitherto obtained?

In recent years there has been a widespread movement among open-shop employers to establish employee representation plans, variously known as shop committees, industrial councils, or company unions; and the defect of divided loyalty between union and employer has been most frequently urged in defense of these plans. Whether company unions will prove a more efficient form of industrial government than trade agreements time alone can tell. It is obvious, however, that if these employee representation plans are mere frauds and give no real voice to the wage earners in industrial government they can not survive.

It is true that these company unions are formed to avoid recognition of the regular trade-unions in the industry. But the fact that open-shop employers find it necessary to develop substitutes for unionism, itself shows that the idea of a constitution for industry is permeating their nonunion employees. They merely attempt to control the movement by promulgating constitutions of their own. Some economists have scoffed at this movement in much the same way that trade-unionists do on the ground that democracy can not be handed down from the top. They have charged that the employees are often indifferent to the employers' industrial democracy plans, and that the representatives have to be hand picked. But were not the early parliaments in England similarly handed down to the people, and were not the burgher representatives from the towns hand picked? On this point Edward Jenks writes:

"Only by the most stringent pressure of the Crown were parliaments maintained during the first century of their existence; and the best proof of this assertion lies in the fact, that in those countries in which the Crown was weak, parliament utterly ceased to assemble. The notion that parliaments were the result of a spontaneous democratic movement can be held by no one who has studied, ever so slightly, the facts of history."⁶

May not the constitutions of these employee representation plans and the decisions under them develop democratic governments and democratic lawmaking in much the same way that European parliamentary government has developed? History will not permit us to assume that there is but one road to democracy. The employers promulgate their own constitutions in the form of employee representation plans because there is insistent demand for representation in industry. If these plans fail to establish real constitutional government they will not survive in competition with an effective trade-unionism. If they do survive it will be because these plans, although promulgated in the first instance by employers, also develop into a real constitution for industry similar to trade agreements. It is therefore important to study the rules and decisions made under the employee representation plans, along the same lines that we have here sketched for the study of union agreements, to see if here too sovereignty is shifting, and democratic constitutional government is being established.

The movement for more control by wage earners over the conditions of their employment, over wages, hours, and shop rules has been going on for so long a time, and in so many industries and widely-separated countries, that it can not be put down as a mere momentary claim of labor during a period of industrial unrest. In the words of Professor Cheyney:

"Such a continuous movement as this, so analogous to the movement for political democracy, so wide in its extent, can not be expected to stop short of some great epoch-making change. It obviously has all the characteristics of evolution in human society. It is part of the organic growth of the community."⁷

⁵ MacGregor, D. H.: *The Evolution of Industry*, p. 120. "The loyalty of the employee of a firm (if he is a union member) is due in the first instance not to his firm but to his labor organization, and this prior claim stands out at once when, on the occasion of a dispute between employer and employee, a third party steps in—the trade-union organization—and takes upon himself the settlement of a question which has arisen within an organization of which the trade-union secretary is in no way a member."

⁶ *History of Politics*, p. 133.

⁷ *Annals of the American Academy*, July, 1920, p. 9. "The Trend Toward Industrial Democracy," by E. P. Cheyney.

Working Conditions of Agricultural Wage Earners: A Survey.¹

THE discussion of the 8-hour day and other conditions affecting workers in the agricultural industry at the International Labor Conference which convened in Geneva in October, 1921, was preceded, on the part of the International Labor Office, by a technical survey of the agricultural labor questions coming up for consideration at the conference. The purpose of the office in making the survey was to collect such information of this character from various countries as would throw light upon the agricultural questions announced in the agenda, and, furthermore, would be of assistance to the delegates in reaching decisions regarding them.

The material presented is both official and unofficial, is based upon investigation and research, and is practically world-wide in its application. The subjects treated fall into two principal groups. The first group, dealing with the adaptation of the decisions of the Washington conference to agricultural labor, includes regulation of hours of labor, the prevention of unemployment, and the protection of woman and child workers. In the second group are special measures for the protection of agricultural workers, among which are technical agricultural education, living-in conditions (housing), guaranty of the rights of association and combination, and protection against accident, sickness, invalidity, and old age.

The universal importance of questions dealing with agricultural labor is shown in the fact that 51.4 per cent of all occupied men and boys, and 48.7 per cent of all employed women and girls, or 50.6 per cent of all workers in the principal countries of the world, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. And the large agricultural populations of Russia, China, Serbia, Hungary, Argentina, and Brazil are not included in these remarkable percentages.

Regulation of the hours of labor in agriculture, a question which occasioned a spirited debate at the beginning of the International Labor Conference and settlement of which was consequently deferred to a future conference, has, the survey shows, been effected in various ways in different countries, and the different means employed fall generally into five principal classes: (1) Direct regulation by the State, as seen in Ecuador, Esthonia, and Spain; (2) regulation by collective agreement enforced by law or in accordance with a standard laid down by the State, as in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Poland; (3) regulation by collective agreement only, as in Denmark, Italy, Scotland, Sweden; (4) regulation by wages boards consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and of employed together with some official members, as in England during the war;² (5) regulation by custom, as in Chile and Japan.

It was noted that in only a few instances had rigid limits been placed on the number of hours worked, liberal overtime usually being allowed where a basic day was fixed by law or agreement. A few countries, however, had passed protective legislation or had adopted methods of some sort to protect agricultural workers against excessive hours.

¹ International Labor Office. Technical survey of agricultural questions. Geneva, 1921. 623 pp.

² These boards, however, were abolished by the repeal of the corn production act and conciliation committees have taken their place, for a fuller explanation of which see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1922, p. 75.

The placement of agricultural wage earners and the stabilization of their employment have been questions of special interest in recent years. Because of the great fluctuations in agricultural work and of its irregularity and multiplicity as well, because of the necessity for greater mobility of agricultural labor, and the poverty prevailing among large numbers of agricultural workers, associations of employing land owners and chambers of agriculture advise the extension of national systems of employment exchanges to agriculture as a means of securing a more satisfactory distribution of workers. In the development of such systems, however, regard should be had also to the special needs of agriculture, which follow:

- (1) National labor should be as mobile as possible, so that workers may be transferred quickly and successfully from one district to another.
- (2) There eventually should be transport facilities for foreign seasonal workers, and information should be supplied to them.
- (3) Recruiting of the workers required for busy seasons should be facilitated.
- (4) Measures should be taken to check the rural exodus as far as possible and to induce agricultural workers to remain on the land.
- (5) Agricultural workers who do occasional spells of other work should be induced to return to agriculture.

Details of the most interesting experiments in the distribution of agricultural labor through public employment agencies are given for a few countries. Schemes for stabilizing employment undertaken by the various countries reporting include soldier settlement, the passing of acts for closer settlement, Government loans to those desiring to take up land, small holdings acts, cooperative holding of land by agricultural workers, the adoption of an intensified and a diversified type of agriculture requiring more labor, and the provision of supplementary employment for farm workers.

The questions of the employment and the protection of women and children in agriculture is covered in the survey in some detail. Existing legislation, both direct and indirect, relating to these two classes of agricultural workers is given to show what progress has already been made in different countries and their subdivisions for their protection. Eight countries have at present legislation relating to maternity protection and benefits. The employment of children, it was found, is governed more commonly through the operation of compulsory school attendance laws than through legislation bearing directly upon employment.

A detailed outline of the present facilities for agricultural education shows what is being done throughout the world to promote a very practical knowledge of a very practical subject. Included in the outline are agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and State and other agricultural services. Emphasis is laid upon what may be termed the extension movement in agricultural education, which has for its object the placing "within the reach of the men and women and boys and girls who actually live and work on the land, facilities for instruction and training in agriculture which shall include, in addition to agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and agricultural high schools, such extension courses and practical demonstrations in agricultural and home economics as shall tend to encourage and to assist the agricultural workers to better living, to more helpful education, and to more profitable methods of work."

This extension work is being carried on through the media of special agricultural high schools; the introduction of agriculture into the curricula of the secondary schools; winter schools; special short courses at convenient places; the employment of local agricultural experts, such as county agents, county organizers, directors of agricultural services, etc.; the organization of chambers of agriculture, farm bureaus, women's institutes, boys' and girls' clubs; and in other ways which constitute a more or less direct contact between the farm worker and the means of obtaining knowledge about his work.

In the United States and Canada the problem of taking technical agricultural education to the farm has been solved through the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 in the United States and the agricultural instruction act of 1913 in Canada. A report of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1919 reviews the progress made in extension work since 1914. Cooperative extension work had at that time been introduced into 2,400 counties, and 2,874 men were employed as county agents and assistants in agricultural work, and 1,705 women in the demonstration of home economics. There were also 500 men and women employed as leaders of boys' and girls' clubs, and 1,500 extension specialists, who supplemented the work of the county agents and assisted them in various ways, were maintained by the colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. Upon the county agent much of the success of this special phase of agricultural education depends. He is at once an employee of the Government and of the local farm bureau and is depended upon both by the department and by the farmers' organizations to lead educational undertakings relating to farm work and management.

In the United States the county organization for extension work in 1918 included [in addition to the work done among men and boys] 6,391 clubs for rural women with a regular membership of 325,229; 9,028 clubs for girls, with a membership of 146,102; 1,563 clubs for rural negro women, with a membership of 37,913; and 1,962 clubs for negro girls, with a membership of 50,995. The work is organized on much the same basis in all the States, and there is a woman in charge of the work in each. Home demonstration agents provide the same service for women and girls on the farm that the county agent performs for the men and boys.

In Canada about two-thirds of the annual Dominion grant of \$1,100,000 to supplement the provincial appropriations is devoted to "agricultural extension." The agricultural representatives are leaders of the movement there as the county agents are in the United States, and 45 per cent of the total amount spent on agricultural extension goes for the maintenance of these men as scientifically trained leaders in farming communities.

As an example of the enthusiasm with which the movement has met, the Province of Ontario has a resident agricultural representative in practically every county and district, some 48 in all. Each representative has a well-equipped office in a centrally located town. Around these offices center most of the local activities of the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture in relation to animal and field husbandry. Here the farmers come to secure the latest bulletins on agriculture or to hold their association and club meetings. The agricultural representative is the leading spirit in organizing and directing boys' and girls' clubs, women's institutes, etc. The office is also linked with the provincial employment service, and in this way is able to cooperate in securing labor for the farms.

Women's institutes, which originated in Canada about 25 years ago and thence spread to the United States and Great Britain, are

worthy of mention. Their aim is to develop community spirit and to raise the standard of rural life and intelligence. They are largely supported by grants from the provincial governments. The activities promoted by these groups of women have a widely extended and highly beneficial influence.

The agricultural extension movement is by no means confined to the United States and Canada. Work of this character is done in other countries, but it is too varied to admit of more than mere mention in a brief review.

Living-in conditions of agricultural workers, discussed in Part II, Chapter II of the survey, deal largely with housing accommodations of one kind and another provided by the employer, though reference is made in several instances to rural housing in general. The chapter contains, in addition, information regarding the classification of workers in different countries and the various kinds of wage contracts and wage payments. Housing accommodations furnished agricultural workers vary considerably, but generally speaking they are inadequate, inconvenient, uncomfortable, insanitary, and in consequence in many instances demoralizing. They constitute one very important reason for the exodus of the laboring class from many rural districts.

The report states, however, that there is a movement for the improvement of rural lodging. The Chilean Government has a bill pending dealing with the improvement of workers' dwellings in agriculture, while a Danish law provides for dry, clean, warm lodgings. They must also be sufficient in number. Labor organizations in a number of countries are demanding changes in this respect.

Protective measures against accident, sickness, invalidity, and old age do not as commonly apply to agricultural workers as to industrial workers, because, the report suggests, organization has not taken as firm a hold among farm workers as among workers in other fields of industry. The many-sided wage question does not appear in the survey, probably for the reason that it did not have a place on the agenda of the conference. Taken as a whole, the results of the survey constitute a valuable contribution of information, in a compact form, regarding an important subject about which there is a very limited amount of literature.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.¹

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on June 15, 1921, and on May 15 and June 15, 1922, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example the price of rice was 8.8 cents per pound on June 15, 1921; 9.5 cents per pound on May 15, 1922, and 9.6 cents per pound on June 15, 1922. These figures show an increase of 9 per cent in the year and 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food,² combined, showed a decrease of 2 per cent in June, 1922, as compared with June, 1921, but an increase of 1 per cent in June, 1922, as compared with May, 1922.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1922, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1921, AND MAY 15, 1922.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) June 15, 1922, compared with—	
		June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	40.0	37.7	38.4	- 4	+ 2
Round steak.....	do.....	35.6	32.5	33.5	- 6	+ 3
Rib roast.....	do.....	29.8	27.9	28.2	- 5	+ 1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.6	19.8	20.1	- 7	+ 2
Plate beef.....	do.....	14.1	13.0	12.9	- 9	- 1
Pork chops.....	do.....	34.1	34.4	33.9	- 1	- 1
Bacon.....	do.....	42.9	39.8	40.4	- 6	+ 2
Ham.....	do.....	48.9	51.3	52.0	+ 6	+ 1
Lamb.....	do.....	35.0	39.2	38.0	+ 9	- 3
Hens.....	do.....	38.6	37.7	36.9	- 4	- 2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	37.5	32.3	32.2	- 14	- 0.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	14.2	12.5	12.5	- 12	0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	13.8	11.0	10.9	- 21	- 1
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.2	44.9	44.9	+ 12	0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.9	27.5	27.5	- 8	0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	26.8	26.7	26.7	- 0.4	0
Cheese.....	do.....	29.5	30.8	31.1	+ 5	+ 1
Lard.....	do.....	16.2	17.0	17.2	+ 6	+ 1
Crisco.....	do.....	21.2	22.2	22.4	+ 6	+ 1
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	35.0	33.5	34.1	- 3	+ 2
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.8	8.8	8.8	- 10	0

¹ In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and dry goods from each of 51 cities and for electricity from 32 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the Monthly Labor Review.

² The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month, beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1922, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1921, AND MAY 15, 1922—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) June 15, 1922, compared with—	
		June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.
Flour.....	Pound.....	<i>Cents.</i> 5.9	<i>Cents.</i> 5.3	<i>Cents.</i> 5.3	- 10	0
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.5	3.8	3.9	- 13	+ 3
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.9	8.7	8.7	- 12	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. package.	12.3	10.0	9.9	- 20	- 1
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. package.	29.8	25.8	25.8	- 13	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.7	20.1	20.0	- 3	- 0.4
Rice.....	do.....	8.8	9.5	9.6	+ 9	+ 1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	7.9	9.7	10.6	+ 34	+ 9
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.7	3.0	3.6	+ 33	+ 20
Onions.....	do.....	5.7	9.8	8.0	+ 40	- 13
Cabbage.....	do.....	6.0	5.7	5.1	- 15	- 11
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.4	13.1	13.2	- 8	+ 1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.9	15.5	15.5	- 3	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.6	17.8	17.7	+ 1	- 1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.3	13.7	13.9	+ 23	+ 1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.8	6.6	7.1	- 9	+ 3
Tea.....	do.....	68.3	67.9	67.9	- 1	0
Coffee.....	do.....	35.7	35.9	36.1	+ 1	+ 1
Prunes.....	do.....	18.5	20.4	20.6	+ 11	+ 1
Raisins.....	do.....	30.9	24.2	24.1	- 22	- 0.4
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	41.6	36.2	36.3	- 13	+ 0.3
Oranges.....	do.....	49.9	62.0	63.6	+ 27	+ 3
All articles combined ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	- 2	+ 1

¹ See note 2, p. 24.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on June 15, 1913 and 1914, and on June 15 of each year from 1917 to 1922, together with the percentage changes in June of each of these specified years compared with June, 1913. For example, the price of corn meal per pound was 2.9 cents in June, 1913; 3.1 cents in June, 1914; 5.5 cents in June, 1917; 6.7 cents in June, 1918; 6.3 cents in June, 1919; 6.9 cents in June, 1920; 4.5 cents in June, 1921; and in June, 1922, 3.9 cents. As compared with the average price in June, 1913, these figures show the following percentage increases: 7 per cent in June, 1914; 90 per cent in June, 1917; 131 per cent in June, 1918; 117 per cent in June, 1919; 138 per cent in June, 1920; 55 per cent in June, 1921; and 34 per cent in June, 1922.

The cost of the various articles of food, combined, showed an increase of 44 per cent in June, 1922, as compared with June, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1913.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price June 15—									Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) June 15 of each specified year compared with June 15, 1913.					
		1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	25.9	26.3	32.8	42.6	43.1	46.1	40.0	38.4	+2	+27	+64	+66	+78	+54	+48
Round steak.....	do.	22.6	23.7	30.2	40.6	40.4	42.6	35.5	33.5	+5	+34	+80	+79	+88	+58	+48
Rib roast.....	do.	20.1	20.5	26.1	33.5	33.8	34.8	29.8	28.2	+2	+30	+67	+68	+73	+48	+40
Chuck roast.....	do.	16.3	16.7	21.9	29.5	28.1	27.8	21.6	20.1	+2	+34	+81	+72	+71	+33	+23
Plate beef.....	do.	12.2	12.5	16.6	22.7	21.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	+2	+36	+86	+72	+56	+16	+6
Pork chops.....	do.	20.8	21.6	31.0	37.2	42.4	40.8	34.1	33.9	+4	+49	+79	+104	+96	+64	+63
Bacon.....	do.	27.3	27.0	42.6	51.5	57.2	53.9	42.9	40.4	-1	+56	+89	+110	+97	+57	+48
Ham.....	do.	27.3	27.0	39.1	46.5	55.2	57.7	48.9	52.0	-1	+43	+70	+102	+111	+79	+80
Lamb.....	do.	19.4	20.0	30.4	37.4	38.4	41.5	35.5	33.8	+3	+57	+93	+98	+114	+80	+96
Hens.....	do.	21.9	22.0	28.9	37.6	42.6	46.0	38.8	36.9	+0.4	+32	+72	+95	+110	+76	+68
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.	.....	.....	1 26.3	1 29.6	1 32.0	1 38.0	1 37.5	32.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	8.8	8.9	10.6	13.0	14.9	16.2	14.2	12.5	+1	+20	+48	+69	+84	+61	+42
Milk, evaporated.....	(2).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	Pound.	35.2	33.5	47.1	51.1	63.3	67.2	40.0	24.9	-5	+34	+45	+80	+91	+14	+28
Oleomargarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	do.	21.8	22.7	33.8	33.2	42.4	41.8	29.5	31.1	+4	+55	+52	+94	+92	+35	+43
Lard.....	do.	15.8	15.4	28.0	32.6	40.2	29.3	16.2	17.2	-3	+77	+106	+154	+85	+3	+9
Crisco.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.	27.9	28.2	41.1	42.5	53.5	53.6	35.0	34.1	+1	+47	+52	+92	+92	+25	+22
Bread.....	Pound.	5.6	6.2	9.6	10.0	9.9	11.8	9.8	8.8	+11	+71	+79	+77	+111	+75	+57
Flour.....	do.	3.3	3.3	8.1	6.7	7.5	8.8	5.9	5.3	0	+145	+103	+127	+167	+79	+61
Corn meal.....	do.	2.9	3.1	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.9	4.5	3.9	+7	+90	+131	+117	+138	+55	+34
Rolled oats.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes.....	(3).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream of Wheat.....	(4).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	do.	8.6	8.7	10.9	12.5	13.8	18.7	8.9	9.6	+1	+27	+45	+60	+117	+2	+12
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	19.5	17.5	12.1	11.8	7.9	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.	1.8	2.2	6.2	2.9	3.8	10.3	2.7	3.6	+22	+244	+61	+111	+472	+50	100
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	7.0	4.8	11.2	8.1	5.7	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.8	7.4	6.0	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked.....	(5).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.3	16.8	14.4	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned.....	(6).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.1	18.7	15.9	15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned.....	(7).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.0	19.3	17.6	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	(8).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.9	15.2	11.3	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.	5.3	5.1	9.4	9.1	10.6	26.7	7.8	7.1	-4	+77	+72	+100	+404	+47	+34
Tea.....	do.	54.4	54.7	56.7	64.8	70.1	74.1	68.3	67.9	+1	+4	+19	+29	+36	+26	+25
Coffee.....	do.	29.8	29.7	30.1	30.2	42.6	49.2	35.5	36.1	-0.3	+1	+1	+43	+65	+20	+21
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	15.7	16.6	25.4	28.2	18.5	20.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.	.....	.....	14.6	15.1	16.8	27.7	30.9	24.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.2	46.3	41.6	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.4	63.9	49.9	63.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles com- bined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+2	+55	+66	+88	+124	+48	+44

¹ Pink.

² 15-16 ounce can.

³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 28-ounce package.

⁵ No. 2 can.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail price of each of 22 articles of food³ as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1921, and in June, 1922.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1921, AND IN JUNE, 1922.

Year.	Sirloin steak.		Round steak.		Rib roast.		Chuck roast.		Plate beef.		Pork chops.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915.....	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922: June.....	.384	2.6	.335	3.0	.282	3.5	.201	5.0	.129	7.8	.339	2.9
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per dz.</i>	<i>Dozs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922: June.....	.404	2.5	.520	1.9	.172	5.8	.369	2.7	.341	2.9	.449	2.2
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922: June.....	.311	3.2	.125	8.0	.088	11.4	.053	18.9	.039	25.6	.096	10.4
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921.....	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922: June.....	.036	27.8	.071	14.0	.361	2.8	.679	1.5				

³ Although monthly prices of 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices of only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,⁴ by years from 1907 to 1921, and by months for 1921, and for January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1922.⁵ These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1920 was 168, which means that the average money price for the year 1920 was 68 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of bacon for the year 1919 was 205 and for the year 1920 194, which figures show a drop of 11 points but a decrease of only 5 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.⁴ For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 30 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the family market basket and the trend in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The retail cost of the food articles included in the index has decreased since July, 1920, until the curve is brought down in June, 1922, to approximately where it was in April, 1917. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,⁶ because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

⁴ See note 2, p. 24.

⁵ For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21.

⁶ For a discussion of the logarithmic chart, see article on "Comparison of arithmetic and ratio charts" by Lucian W. Chaney, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1919, pp. 20-34. Also, "The 'ratio' charts," by Prof. Irving Fisher, reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June, 1917, 24 pp.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS 1907 TO 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921 AND A PART OF 1922.

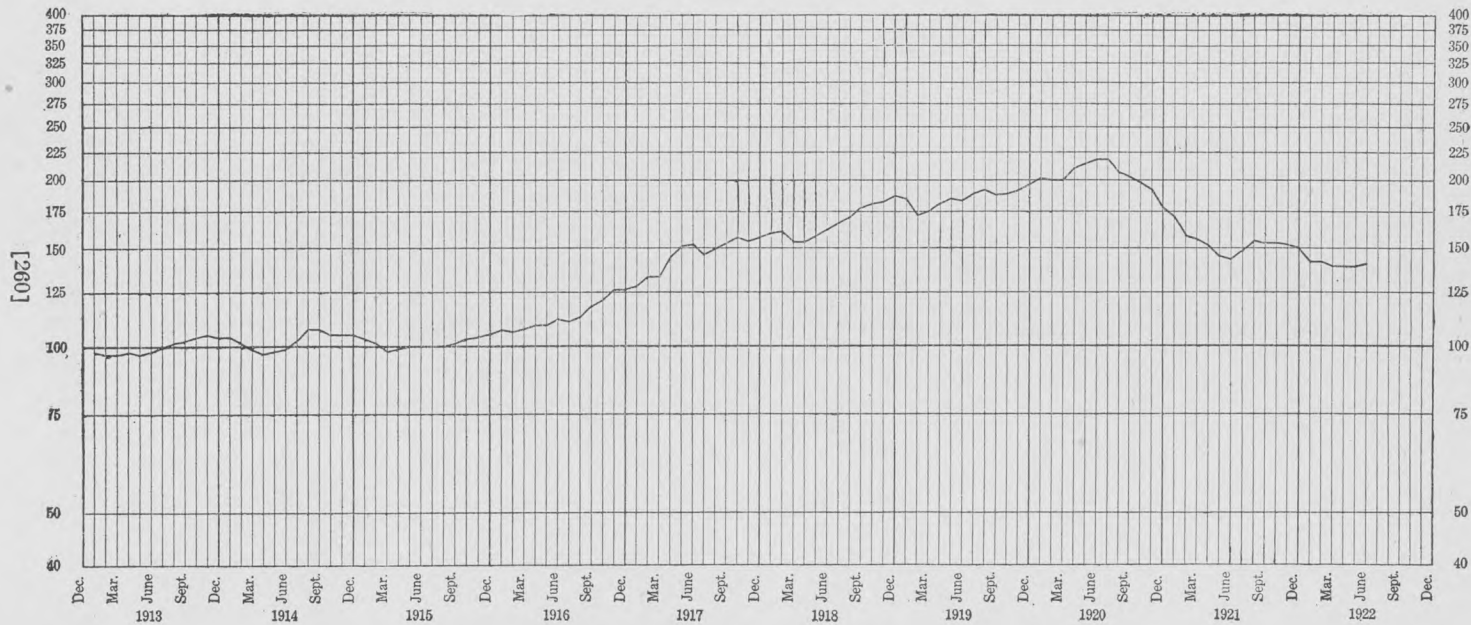
[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	All articles combined.	
1907.....	71	68	76	.....	.....	74	74	76	81	81	84	85	.....	87	.....	96	88	.....	105	105	.....	.....	82
1908.....	73	71	78	.....	.....	76	77	78	80	83	86	86	.....	90	.....	102	92	.....	111	108	.....	.....	84
1909.....	77	74	81	.....	.....	83	83	82	90	89	93	90	.....	91	.....	109	94	.....	112	107	.....	.....	89
1910.....	80	78	85	.....	.....	92	95	91	104	94	98	94	.....	95	.....	108	95	.....	101	109	.....	.....	93
1911.....	81	79	85	.....	.....	85	91	88	91	94	94	88	.....	96	.....	102	94	.....	130	117	.....	.....	92
1912.....	91	89	94	.....	.....	91	91	91	94	93	99	98	.....	97	.....	105	102	.....	135	115	.....	.....	98
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	113	104	105	101	108	108	100	100	100	102
1915.....	101	103	101	101	100	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	125	126	108	104	89	120	101	100	101	
1916.....	108	110	107	107	106	108	106	109	111	111	109	103	117	102	130	135	113	105	159	146	100	107	146	
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	114	
1918.....	153	165	155	166	170	186	196	178	211	177	165	151	162	156	175	203	227	148	188	176	102	119	168	
1919.....	164	174	164	169	167	201	205	199	234	193	182	177	193	174	179	218	213	174	224	205	145	129	186	
1920.....	172	177	168	164	151	201	194	206	187	210	197	183	188	188	205	245	217	200	371	353	158	135	203	
1921: Av. for year.....	153	154	147	133	118	168	158	181	114	188	148	135	154	164	177	176	150	109	182	145	122	128	153	
January.....	159	163	157	148	140	171	171	180	141	200	229	159	175	183	193	203	173	176	176	176	129	133	172	
February.....	151	153	148	138	129	156	166	179	131	201	139	148	174	173	189	197	167	121	153	162	126	131	158	
March.....	154	157	152	141	130	168	155	181	124	203	121	150	176	171	188	194	160	113	147	176	125	131	156	
April.....	157	160	154	140	127	177	164	183	116	202	99	145	169	167	184	179	153	106	135	176	123	129	152	
May.....	158	160	153	138	124	167	161	181	106	194	97	111	143	162	177	173	150	101	129	153	121	129	145	
June.....	157	160	151	135	117	162	159	182	103	181	101	105	133	160	175	179	150	101	159	142	120	126	144	
July.....	158	161	148	129	109	163	160	190	106	182	122	122	133	157	173	176	147	100	200	129	120	127	148	
August.....	157	160	147	130	112	181	162	197	115	183	138	134	148	161	173	173	150	101	247	136	119	127	155	
September.....	153	154	144	123	110	179	159	191	113	179	146	132	148	158	171	170	147	103	235	133	119	127	153	
October.....	147	148	139	124	109	171	153	180	109	175	171	139	149	160	170	164	143	107	206	125	119	127	153	
November.....	141	139	135	120	106	152	147	170	105	168	201	139	151	161	166	155	140	108	188	122	119	127	152	
December.....	139	138	135	120	106	145	143	165	101	168	204	136	149	158	163	152	137	107	182	118	119	124	150	
1922:																								
January.....	139	136	135	119	106	137	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	120	125	142	
February.....	139	135	134	118	106	140	140	173	101	173	140	120	149	148	154	155	130	107	194	116	119	125	142	
March.....	141	138	136	121	107	149	144	185	109	177	92	120	149	146	155	161	130	107	182	118	119	124	139	
April.....	143	141	138	122	107	157	147	188	107	177	92	118	145	143	155	161	130	108	171	122	120	124	139	
May.....	148	146	141	124	107	164	147	191	108	177	97	117	139	140	157	161	127	109	176	120	120	125	139	
June.....	151	150	142	126	107	161	150	193	109	173	99	117	141	140	157	161	130	110	212	129	121	125	141	

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINE 1, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1922.

[Average cost for 1913=100.]



[280]

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates.

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for June 15, 1913, for May 15, 1922, and for June 15, 1922, and June 15, 1921. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the exception of June, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.]

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		June 15—		May	June	June 15—		May	June	June 15—		May	June
		1913	1921	15, 1922.	15, 1922.	1913	1921	1922.	15, 1922.	1913	1921	15, 1922.	15, 1922.
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	24.0	36.5	35.7	35.4	23.3	39.0	36.0	36.8	26.8	39.3	34.8	34.8
Round steak.....	do.....	21.4	34.5	32.1	32.5	22.0	35.8	32.9	33.2	22.5	35.0	30.5	30.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.6	27.7	28.1	27.5	18.7	30.3	29.0	28.9	19.9	28.9	25.3	25.5
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	20.5	19.2	19.7	15.2	18.9	19.1	16.8	16.8	22.6	20.0	19.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	10.4	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.8	15.0	12.5	10.5	14.3	13.0	13.0	12.7
Pork chops.....	do.....	22.5	33.3	33.1	33.4	18.7	31.4	34.0	33.2	19.5	30.8	32.0	32.3
Bacon.....	do.....	32.0	42.8	38.8	39.3	23.7	35.7	33.5	34.0	33.8	47.9	42.0	42.2
Ham.....	do.....	29.0	46.3	49.7	51.1	31.0	53.2	54.9	55.6	30.0	50.5	50.4	51.7
Lamb.....	do.....	20.0	37.1	40.5	36.3	18.5	36.2	39.2	38.5	21.7	37.3	39.0	37.0
Hens.....	do.....	20.5	33.0	30.6	30.1	22.4	41.5	38.7	38.6	18.7	33.9	30.9	30.5
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	.....	30.6	30.6	.....	32.6	27.1	26.6	.....	39.0	30.9	31.2
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	20.0	15.7	15.7	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	15.2	13.4	13.2	.....	13.2	10.4	10.3	.....	15.1	12.3	12.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	37.9	42.0	47.5	46.6	38.3	43.9	50.2	49.1	40.0	40.6	47.1	44.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	34.3	28.9	29.5	.....	27.9	24.9	25.3	.....	33.7	31.8	32.6
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	28.0	25.8	26.0	.....	25.9	25.7	25.6	.....	29.7	27.5	28.1
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	27.1	29.6	30.7	22.0	23.2	30.7	30.9	21.8	27.7	29.0	29.5
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	16.9	18.1	18.3	14.1	14.7	15.8	16.4	15.4	16.5	17.2	17.7
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	19.7	22.1	22.2	.....	18.7	20.3	20.4	.....	26.1	21.6	21.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.2	30.7	32.0	30.7	24.7	32.7	31.0	31.4	27.0	31.4	30.6	30.0
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	11.1	10.0	10.0	5.4	9.2	8.6	8.6	5.3	9.6	9.2	9.2
Flour.....	do.....	3.8	6.2	5.8	5.5	3.2	5.9	5.1	5.1	3.8	6.6	5.9	5.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	11.3	9.8	9.8	.....	9.5	8.4	8.0	.....	11.4	9.6	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	13.5	9.7	9.6	.....	11.1	9.2	9.0	.....	13.6	9.8	10.1
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	31.9	27.2	27.0	.....	27.6	24.6	24.9	.....	31.8	26.8	27.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	22.0	21.9	21.9	.....	21.0	18.7	17.9	.....	22.3	18.6	19.3
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	7.5	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	.....	7.8	9.2	10.1	.....	9.0	10.3	10.8
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.9	3.9	4.4	4.7	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.8	2.3	4.5	4.2	4.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	6.5	10.4	9.5	.....	6.0	10.0	7.6	.....	7.2	10.9	9.7
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	2.9	4.4	3.3	.....	4.5	4.7	3.9	.....	4.1	5.1	4.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	14.0	13.3	13.5	.....	13.0	11.7	12.1	.....	15.9	15.0	15.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.8	16.2	16.2	.....	15.5	14.3	14.4	.....	16.9	16.6	16.6
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	17.8	17.4	17.2	.....	16.2	16.4	16.3	.....	21.2	20.5	20.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	10.1	14.1	13.9	.....	9.8	11.4	11.3	.....	10.1	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.4	7.9	7.2	7.4	4.5	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.2	7.9	6.7	7.2
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	91.1	88.2	88.4	56.0	65.9	66.1	66.1	61.3	85.8	79.7	79.7
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	33.0	35.8	35.9	25.2	31.3	31.0	31.3	28.8	36.9	36.4	36.5
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	18.9	21.1	21.6	.....	18.1	18.6	18.3	.....	20.8	22.0	22.7
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	35.0	25.3	25.3	.....	28.9	22.6	22.8	.....	32.0	25.1	25.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	30.9	27.0	26.6	.....	30.5	24.5	24.5	.....	42.9	33.8	34.5
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	50.0	59.5	66.4	.....	55.4	65.4	70.9	.....	50.3	57.3	62.7

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	
1913	1921						1913	1921						1913	1921			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
137.0	159.9	158.3	158.8	44.7	41.9	43.1	22.8	38.1	35.5	36.8	32.1	32.0	33.0	22.3	33.8	36.8	37.9	
34.0	53.5	47.6	49.2	40.9	35.9	37.1	19.8	32.8	29.6	30.9	27.2	27.6	28.5	21.0	37.8	35.4	36.3	
25.0	35.8	34.1	34.8	33.8	32.7	33.4	17.5	23.7	26.6	27.6	24.9	25.7	26.3	21.3	31.4	30.0	30.8	
18.0	24.4	23.0	23.0	23.9	22.1	23.3	15.5	21.0	19.2	19.5	18.7	17.9	18.3	15.0	24.2	22.5	24.2	
.....	16.1	14.6	14.8	10.7	9.9	10.1	11.8	12.8	11.7	11.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	11.9	17.1	15.5	15.4	
24.0	38.4	38.4	36.8	34.3	35.8	35.1	20.3	35.6	37.0	36.3	34.2	34.8	34.6	22.5	38.4	33.8	34.5	
25.4	38.5	36.2	36.6	47.4	44.3	43.7	23.3	33.3	32.7	34.2	51.9	50.0	50.0	25.8	42.9	36.0	35.5	
31.8	56.0	59.8	59.3	56.2	62.9	63.5	26.3	48.3	50.2	50.6	54.1	57.1	58.3	28.3	47.9	50.7	48.9	
23.0	40.2	41.9	41.6	39.0	41.1	40.4	18.7	29.7	34.9	34.6	30.1	32.7	33.6	21.2	38.3	45.5	43.9	
26.2	46.3	41.9	41.4	43.6	40.6	41.0	21.7	38.3	38.5	36.9	39.2	37.4	35.0	21.4	42.9	38.2	39.4	
.....	36.2	30.9	31.2	39.3	32.8	33.3	.....	34.2	27.5	27.7	42.3	36.1	36.5	.....	34.1	28.0	28.0
.....	15.3	12.9	12.5	14.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	14.3	14.0	13.7	11.7	20.7	18.7	18.7	
.....	14.4	11.5	11.4	14.0	10.9	10.6	.....	12.6	10.1	10.1	13.5	11.5	11.3	.....	12.9	10.7	10.5
.....	35.3	40.0	46.3	39.6	45.7	45.6	32.9	38.5	44.1	44.0	37.9	44.3	44.2	35.2	39.1	45.1	45.1	
.....	30.9	29.6	29.6	29.2	25.5	25.5	.....	29.3	27.1	26.5	32.5	30.0	30.0	.....	30.4	26.6	26.7
.....	27.3	26.7	26.7	28.1	24.0	24.0	.....	26.1	26.1	26.1	29.7	30.0	29.8	.....	29.0	28.0	28.0
.....	21.4	32.0	33.9	33.1	32.1	32.6	19.0	27.9	29.4	30.3	35.7	34.9	33.8	20.0	24.9	27.3	28.2	
.....	16.0	16.2	17.5	18.0	15.1	16.1	14.2	14.3	15.5	15.9	21.4	20.9	20.9	15.0	18.8	18.3	18.4	
.....	21.0	22.3	22.8	20.0	21.1	21.3	.....	19.2	19.6	19.9	25.6	25.1	25.8	.....	20.4	22.0	22.3
.....	34.4	53.4	44.6	47.8	46.6	43.2	25.8	35.1	33.8	34.4	40.8	34.4	35.5	25.3	31.5	32.5	32.6	
.....	5.9	9.9	8.5	8.5	10.8	8.3	5.5	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	5.9	11.3	9.5	9.5	
.....	3.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	6.5	5.8	3.7	6.7	6.1	6.1	
.....	3.6	5.9	4.4	4.8	8.2	7.1	6.8	2.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	
.....	8.8	8.2	8.3	10.2	8.3	8.3	.....	8.2	7.4	7.7	8.7	6.9	6.5	.....	11.1	9.8	9.8
.....	12.3	10.4	10.2	11.4	9.5	9.5	.....	10.9	9.3	9.5	14.3	12.1	11.9	.....	12.9	10.5	10.5
.....	29.4	26.0	25.9	28.9	25.3	25.4	.....	27.9	24.9	24.9	34.2	29.3	29.2	.....	30.3	25.0	25.0
.....	24.4	23.9	23.9	25.0	24.5	24.5	.....	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.1	22.6	23.2	.....	20.3	19.8	19.8
.....	9.2	10.4	10.3	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.8	
.....	7.8	9.3	10.2	8.9	10.1	10.4	.....	7.5	8.9	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	.....	10.2	10.1	10.3
.....	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.6	1.8	1.2	2.4	3.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.3	
.....	7.4	10.2	8.5	5.4	8.9	7.7	.....	5.5	9.4	8.0	3.1	12.9	8.2	.....	5.1	9.3	8.5
.....	7.0	7.2	6.0	6.1	6.6	5.5	.....	5.7	5.6	5.1	6.8	6.3	6.3	.....	2.6	3.2	3.2
.....	16.5	14.5	14.4	13.2	11.5	11.7	.....	11.5	10.8	10.9	20.5	19.3	19.1	.....	12.0	11.3	11.3
.....	19.5	18.6	18.7	20.1	18.4	18.3	.....	15.5	14.5	14.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	.....	14.3	14.7	14.7
.....	20.4	21.4	21.4	20.6	19.9	19.5	.....	15.7	16.7	16.9	17.2	16.8	16.9	.....	19.0	20.0	20.0
.....	11.9	14.0	14.5	11.6	13.4	13.4	.....	11.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	16.4	16.5	.....	10.0	12.0	12.0
.....	5.1	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.5	6.1	5.2	7.4	6.3	6.7	9.6	8.6	8.9	5.0	7.0	6.0	6.6	
.....	58.6	66.5	67.3	67.6	58.1	56.4	45.0	63.4	58.4	58.4	76.2	78.8	78.6	50.0	75.2	74.6	74.6	
.....	33.0	41.4	41.0	42.7	34.9	34.6	29.3	33.1	33.8	34.1	47.9	45.2	45.6	26.3	32.4	32.3	32.9	
.....	18.5	20.4	20.6	18.1	20.0	20.4	.....	18.1	19.4	19.6	18.8	20.7	21.0	.....	17.4	20.0	20.7
.....	30.7	21.6	21.9	31.2	24.2	23.9	.....	29.9	20.9	20.2	32.3	27.7	27.5	.....	31.0	24.9	24.8
.....	50.4	45.3	44.5	39.4	35.9	37.3	.....	48.3	43.1	42.8	15.6	14.8	15.0	.....	43.3	33.0	33.0
.....	54.9	69.8	69.6	63.4	64.9	66.5	.....	54.7	66.6	63.1	41.9	57.9	53.5	.....	48.8	58.8	70.0

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
		1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 23.4	Cts. 37.6	Cts. 36.7	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 23.9	Cts. 36.4	Cts. 33.6	Cts. 34.9	Cts. 25.2	Cts. 38.5	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.7
Round steak.....	do.....	20.3	31.3	28.4	29.5	21.3	33.2	30.1	31.8	22.0	32.9	28.9	29.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	30.0	29.0	28.9	19.4	30.0	27.7	27.9	20.0	27.6	24.7	24.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	20.1	19.0	19.3	15.8	20.0	17.9	18.5	17.2	21.3	19.1	19.2
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.2	13.3	11.6	11.7	12.5	15.9	13.4	13.3	12.5	12.9	11.4	10.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	18.8	29.8	32.4	29.8	19.6	31.3	35.2	32.4	20.7	32.9	34.6	33.8
Bacon.....	do.....	32.0	51.6	46.4	46.4	26.4	36.6	32.3	34.3	28.6	43.3	38.5	39.1
Ham.....	do.....	32.4	51.3	50.9	51.7	29.2	51.5	53.7	54.3	36.0	52.5	51.0	52.4
Lamb.....	do.....	20.2	35.1	39.1	36.8	16.5	34.7	38.8	37.0	19.2	33.3	36.4	35.0
Hens.....	do.....	20.3	34.6	35.2	33.9	24.9	39.6	38.1	37.0	22.3	37.1	37.7	3.95
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	36.8	32.7	32.2	.....	35.7	28.1	28.0	.....	36.7	30.7	30.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	13.1	10.0	9.9	.....	13.6	10.3	10.2	.....	13.2	10.4	10.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	32.7	37.2	41.1	41.3	35.1	39.0	42.0	41.1	36.2	41.7	46.0	45.8
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	24.9	23.1	23.3	.....	28.4	28.1	28.0	.....	29.0	27.8	27.6
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	23.5	22.5	22.9	.....	25.8	26.5	27.2	.....	27.3	25.9	26.1
Cheese.....	do.....	.....	34.5	32.9	33.3	21.0	32.8	31.7	31.4	23.0	26.9	29.4	29.4
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	15.4	16.3	16.2	14.2	13.4	14.7	15.0	16.5	16.8	17.4	17.5
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	20.7	21.9	22.1	.....	19.8	20.8	21.2	.....	20.7	21.6	21.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.3	33.4	34.0	34.5	21.3	29.0	29.8	28.6	27.6	34.3	33.7	33.4
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	4.8	9.8	8.4	8.4	5.5	9.1	7.9	7.9
Flour.....	do.....	2.8	5.4	4.9	4.8	3.3	6.0	5.3	5.3	3.2	6.0	5.3	5.3
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	6.0	5.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	4.7	3.4	3.5
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	9.1	8.0	7.9	.....	10.2	8.3	8.4	.....	9.8	8.7	8.4
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	11.3	9.5	9.5	.....	11.6	9.6	9.6	.....	12.7	10.6	10.4
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	28.2	24.7	24.9	.....	29.6	24.6	24.6	.....	28.3	25.6	25.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	19.2	18.3	18.2	.....	18.9	17.0	16.9	.....	21.0	20.5	20.1
Rice.....	do.....	8.7	9.0	9.9	10.1	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.9	9.1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	7.6	9.4	10.5	.....	6.4	9.0	11.3	.....	6.8	9.4	11.1
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.3	4.3	3.6	4.6	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.4
Onions.....	do.....	.....	5.5	8.5	7.3	.....	6.1	8.9	8.0	.....	5.5	9.7	7.2
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	6.7	5.4	5.0	.....	6.3	5.3	5.0	.....	6.4	6.0	5.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	14.6	12.6	12.4	.....	13.1	11.2	11.6	.....	13.4	11.9	12.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.7	14.3	14.7	.....	15.2	14.6	14.2	.....	17.8	15.8	15.9
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.9	15.6	15.7	.....	17.2	17.0	17.1	.....	17.8	17.8	17.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	11.7	14.1	14.3	.....	10.9	13.8	14.1	.....	12.3	13.9	14.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	4.9	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.0	7.7	6.6	7.0	5.0	7.7	6.7	7.1
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	65.4	62.0	63.1	60.0	71.0	69.1	69.1	50.0	68.0	65.2	65.2
Coffee.....	do.....	30.7	32.9	34.2	34.1	25.6	31.2	31.2	31.5	26.5	36.1	35.8	36.0
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	19.5	20.8	21.3	.....	22.0	20.1	20.1	.....	17.1	19.5	19.3
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	30.8	24.7	24.5	.....	30.9	22.1	21.9	.....	29.2	22.3	22.7
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	39.4	35.3	35.2	.....	42.4	37.0	37.5	.....	49.7	43.7	45.2
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	46.4	58.6	63.5	.....	48.9	64.2	58.6	.....	51.4	61.2	60.3

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "sirloin" steak.

² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	
			1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
36.5	33.9	34.1	22.5	36.6	37.2	37.2	24.2	32.8	30.5	32.1	24.2	38.9	35.4	36.9	34.5	56.2	53.5	55.6	41.8
31.8	29.1	29.7	20.8	34.3	34.6	35.0	22.1	29.0	25.7	27.7	19.4	32.2	27.5	29.4	27.5	44.1	40.8	41.8	26.8
29.4	26.3	26.9	19.2	29.9	28.9	29.3	17.8	24.2	23.7	24.2	19.4	29.0	26.6	27.4	23.5	28.8	27.5	26.8	20.2
23.6	19.9	20.6	16.3	23.9	22.3	22.7	15.8	18.2	17.3	17.8	15.0	21.2	18.0	19.2	19.0	22.3	20.6	20.2	12.4
14.5	12.4	13.6	12.8	31.8	28.3	17.9	9.4	11.3	10.2	9.8	11.5	13.3	11.5	11.5	.....	15.0	11.9	12.0	.....
29.7	32.1	31.8	21.7	34.5	35.8	35.2	20.3	31.3	32.1	32.5	19.2	33.1	35.1	33.9	22.0	33.3	33.7	33.5	.....
39.5	36.9	37.2	38.0	48.2	45.9	47.0	28.0	46.4	43.2	44.8	24.0	40.3	39.5	40.9	25.8	39.9	38.5	39.4	.....
49.6	51.5	51.7	31.3	52.3	55.4	55.4	30.0	53.5	56.4	56.1	25.5	54.5	56.2	56.1	32.7	50.3	54.0	54.4	.....
38.0	35.8	38.8	22.0	39.0	44.2	42.0	17.8	32.4	36.2	35.9	17.4	35.0	40.4	40.6	21.0	37.5	40.8	40.9	.....
35.2	34.8	34.8	18.3	31.8	32.3	31.5	21.2	37.0	33.8	32.9	21.6	38.2	38.1	36.9	24.5	48.7	44.4	44.8	.....
37.4	31.9	32.1	.....	37.5	31.9	32.0	.....	38.9	36.0	35.6	.....	37.5	30.2	29.8	.....	37.3	30.9	31.5	.....
12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	8.4	10.8	9.8	9.8	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	.....
14.7	10.0	10.0	.....	15.4	12.6	12.7	.....	12.7	10.6	10.4	.....	13.7	10.5	10.5	.....	15.1	12.4	12.1	.....
39.3	42.3	42.5	36.0	41.1	44.4	43.2	34.3	37.0	39.8	40.0	34.0	38.8	43.3	44.2	35.4	39.7	45.1	45.1	.....
27.5	24.6	24.7	.....	28.5	28.0	27.0	.....	31.9	29.0	28.8	.....	29.1	25.6	25.9	.....	31.8	28.5	28.5	.....
25.3	24.2	24.4	.....	29.0	29.4	29.4	.....	27.5	28.0	28.2	.....	26.8	25.2	25.1	.....	30.0	31.8	30.7	.....
24.9	27.5	28.7	20.0	30.7	30.7	31.1	26.1	30.9	32.7	33.3	20.3	28.1	28.8	29.5	23.4	31.6	33.5	33.1	.....
12.6	14.1	14.8	17.5	21.2	20.4	20.7	16.3	17.9	18.7	18.8	16.1	15.1	16.4	16.9	15.0	14.9	16.1	16.5	.....
21.5	22.0	22.2	.....	19.2	21.2	21.4	.....	21.9	23.4	24.5	.....	20.5	21.7	21.7	.....	21.5	21.8	22.0	.....
25.8	27.8	26.7	22.0	28.4	29.5	30.5	25.0	31.0	31.9	32.1	26.0	36.3	33.7	37.1	33.6	51.9	43.8	45.8	.....
10.4	8.0	8.1	5.4	10.2	9.1	9.1	5.4	10.3	8.2	8.2	5.6	9.4	8.6	8.6	6.2	10.7	9.5	9.3	.....
5.6	4.9	4.9	3.3	5.6	5.0	4.9	2.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.1	5.8	5.0	5.0	3.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	.....
3.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	5.1	4.1	4.2	3.4	6.7	5.9	6.1	.....
10.5	9.0	8.9	.....	11.7	10.6	10.6	.....	9.6	9.4	9.2	.....	10.4	9.5	9.5	.....	11.1	9.7	9.6	.....
12.2	9.6	9.6	.....	13.4	11.7	11.4	.....	12.7	10.4	10.2	.....	11.5	9.3	9.1	.....	13.7	11.0	10.5	.....
30.4	25.8	25.6	.....	31.7	26.0	25.7	.....	29.5	25.5	25.5	.....	29.9	25.1	25.1	.....	29.9	27.7	27.7	.....
20.5	20.0	19.9	.....	21.6	21.0	21.2	.....	20.0	21.2	21.3	.....	19.7	18.9	18.9	.....	25.4	24.0	24.0	.....
10.1	11.0	10.8	9.3	8.9	10.3	10.9	8.6	8.8	10.0	9.9	8.4	8.2	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.1	.....
7.0	9.7	11.9	.....	9.2	10.5	10.7	.....	8.8	9.9	10.0	.....	6.4	9.3	10.9	.....	7.5	9.4	10.1	.....
1.8	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.8	3.8	4.5	1.4	3.1	2.7	3.6	1.5	1.3	2.5	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.8	.....
7.5	10.3	9.6	.....	6.3	9.9	7.9	.....	4.9	10.6	8.3	.....	5.7	8.9	7.5	.....	6.7	10.3	9.0	.....
7.8	6.3	5.9	.....	5.4	5.7	6.4	.....	7.3	6.9	6.5	.....	7.1	5.6	5.1	.....	6.9	7.3	5.9	.....
14.2	12.8	13.1	.....	16.3	15.6	15.5	.....	16.6	14.2	14.4	.....	12.7	11.5	11.8	.....	14.5	13.3	13.3	.....
13.4	12.9	13.2	.....	18.0	17.8	17.7	.....	15.3	14.8	14.9	.....	15.3	14.7	14.8	.....	16.8	16.1	16.0	.....
15.5	15.4	14.9	.....	22.2	22.1	21.8	.....	17.9	17.1	17.1	.....	17.1	16.6	16.5	.....	18.3	17.8	17.8	.....
11.0	14.7	13.8	.....	12.7	14.5	14.5	.....	11.9	13.3	13.3	.....	11.1	13.4	13.4	.....	12.2	13.4	13.4	.....
7.6	6.8	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.3	7.4	5.4	8.5	7.4	7.9	5.0	7.4	6.5	6.8	5.3	7.8	6.7	6.9	.....
84.2	78.1	77.7	66.7	86.8	90.6	90.6	52.8	71.0	69.6	68.8	43.3	63.2	61.3	60.9	44.2	56.3	54.0	54.7	.....
34.8	34.4	34.7	36.7	38.2	41.1	41.3	29.4	36.0	35.8	35.7	29.3	34.7	35.5	35.7	33.0	40.5	38.2	37.9	.....
17.9	19.6	21.1	.....	21.7	23.5	23.5	.....	19.1	21.1	21.6	.....	19.2	20.9	20.8	.....	17.4	18.5	18.5	.....
30.7	23.4	23.0	.....	33.7	26.5	26.2	.....	32.8	24.9	25.3	.....	28.7	23.3	23.4	.....	29.3	24.4	24.0	.....
42.7	37.3	38.5	.....	35.0	35.6	35.6	.....	2 13.9	2 11.7	2 12.6	.....	37.1	33.9	33.9	.....	2 11.6	2 10.4	10.4	.....
47.9	60.2	63.5	.....	48.5	64.4	69.3	.....	48.5	59.2	59.8	.....	48.4	59.2	60.6	.....	51.4	62.4	59.3	.....

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
					1913	1921			1913	1921		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	33.1	32.5	32.9	24.7	37.2	35.0	36.6	26.0	36.3	36.7	35.0
Round steak.....	do.....	32.7	31.6	32.0	23.3	35.8	33.2	34.3	20.3	31.5	31.3	30.5
Rib roast.....	do.....	26.9	26.1	25.2	17.8	27.1	26.1	26.6	25.3	27.3	27.3	26.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	22.5	21.6	20.8	16.4	22.1	21.0	21.6	14.0	18.8	18.5	17.9
Plate beef.....	do.....	18.0	16.7	16.2	12.5	14.3	14.0	14.1	10.3	11.3	10.2	10.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	33.3	29.4	30.9	21.3	31.7	33.2	32.5	21.3	33.7	34.2	34.1
Bacon.....	do.....	52.1	50.2	49.4	29.0	41.4	38.5	39.1	26.3	41.8	36.0	36.7
Ham.....	do.....	51.5	51.4	52.0	31.2	52.4	55.4	56.4	28.3	48.6	50.0	50.0
Lamb.....	do.....	36.3	37.5	38.8	21.7	35.7	41.4	40.8	19.3	32.5	39.2	37.5
Hens.....	do.....	30.0	31.1	30.0	20.8	34.9	35.4	34.6	22.0	36.1	34.6	34.0
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	37.5	31.8	31.5	.....	18.7	39.3	38.5	.....	38.3	31.0	30.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	16.0	14.8	15.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	20.0	17.7	14.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	14.1	11.5	11.4	.....	13.8	10.1	10.0	.....	13.8	11.4	11.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	39.0	43.8	43.8	34.7	38.2	42.1	40.9	39.2	40.0	46.1	45.7
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	33.0	31.6	31.3	.....	28.2	27.1	26.8	.....	28.6	26.8	27.7
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.3	28.6	28.6	.....	26.2	26.2	26.6	.....	29.8	27.0	26.7
Cheese.....	do.....	25.3	27.7	28.6	20.5	29.6	30.9	30.8	22.5	25.9	27.8	28.8
Lard.....	do.....	18.0	18.1	17.9	15.2	13.0	14.5	14.5	15.5	20.0	17.3	18.0
Crisco.....	do.....	21.2	24.4	24.0	.....	21.2	21.7	21.9	.....	20.6	22.5	22.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	28.3	28.1	29.2	22.5	25.8	28.5	27.3	30.0	34.3	33.7	34.6
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.7	7.0	6.8	5.1	8.6	8.1	8.1	6.5	10.4	10.7	10.7
Flour.....	do.....	6.1	5.4	5.3	3.2	5.7	5.0	4.8	3.8	6.6	6.1	6.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.4	8.7	8.7	.....	9.5	7.9	7.8	.....	10.9	9.7	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	12.9	10.1	9.8	.....	12.0	9.6	9.2	.....	12.9	10.0	9.8
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	29.7	24.8	24.8	.....	31.8	26.3	25.9	.....	30.6	27.4	27.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.4	20.3	20.1	.....	20.4	19.1	18.8	.....	20.6	19.1	18.6
Rice.....	do.....	6.6	8.1	8.1	9.2	9.0	10.0	9.9	6.6	7.3	8.9	9.2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.7	9.8	9.9	.....	6.9	10.3	11.9	.....	9.2	10.5	11.2
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.8	4.4	3.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	4.0	2.6	3.6	4.0	4.4
Onions.....	do.....	4.9	8.7	7.1	.....	6.6	9.4	9.1	.....	4.6	9.9	8.8
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.2	4.4	4.9	.....	7.0	5.7	5.1	.....	4.1	3.9	4.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.2	13.7	14.0	.....	14.2	13.0	13.0	.....	13.3	11.7	11.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....	13.1	14.0	14.3	.....	13.7	14.3	14.3	.....	16.6	15.5	15.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.6	19.0	18.8	.....	14.6	15.3	15.4	.....	19.1	17.8	17.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	10.5	13.9	13.9	.....	11.6	14.7	15.1	.....	10.0	12.8	13.3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.2	6.5	6.9	5.6	8.2	7.0	7.5	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.3
Tea.....	do.....	70.5	73.9	73.9	60.0	81.1	74.2	74.2	60.0	86.7	86.5	86.5
Coffee.....	do.....	29.7	30.8	31.3	30.5	38.8	36.6	36.6	34.5	37.2	38.2	38.2
Prunes.....	do.....	18.1	23.5	23.4	.....	20.2	21.2	20.8	.....	16.0	20.3	21.5
Raisins.....	do.....	32.6	24.3	24.4	.....	33.8	25.8	25.9	.....	33.6	24.7	25.6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	34.7	29.6	30.0	.....	33.0	30.3	31.0	.....	34.3	26.5	29.4
Oranges.....	do.....	46.1	56.4	52.7	.....	48.2	60.2	61.9	.....	51.3	54.0	60.3

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.						Los Angeles, Calif.						Louisville, Ky.						Manchester, N. H.					
June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.			
1913	1921		1913	1921			1913	1921				1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921					
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			
24.7	37.3	35.6	37.4	26.3	36.3	33.2	34.1	24.0	35.0	35.0	34.4	23.6	33.5	31.3	32.3	135.8	155.2	151.9	152.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0			
21.6	33.4	31.2	32.5	19.9	33.8	30.7	31.8	20.8	30.4	28.7	28.5	20.0	31.5	28.6	29.4	28.8	47.1	42.5	44.1	26.2	26.2	26.9	26.9			
18.2	26.9	25.1	25.2	19.4	29.8	26.6	27.0	20.0	29.6	28.2	28.2	18.3	26.4	23.8	23.8	20.7	28.1	26.2	26.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2			
15.0	17.9	17.4	17.9	16.3	22.9	20.9	20.1	15.8	19.5	18.3	17.9	15.6	21.2	17.9	18.2	16.8	23.9	21.4	21.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7			
11.7	11.7	11.0	11.1	13.5	16.0	15.0	15.0	12.1	15.1	12.7	12.6	12.8	16.2	13.3	13.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	15.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0			
18.7	30.6	30.9	30.6	21.3	35.0	33.4	33.3	25.4	38.9	38.0	38.3	19.6	31.1	30.8	30.8	20.2	35.9	35.2	33.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6			
28.8	50.0	45.2	46.1	37.0	49.6	42.9	42.2	33.8	54.2	52.4	52.0	29.1	37.4	35.1	35.5	23.7	36.6	32.8	33.9	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8			
27.8	51.2	54.3	55.0	31.3	52.7	52.9	54.4	35.8	59.5	62.7	62.7	29.4	47.3	45.9	47.5	28.8	45.8	48.4	49.5	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8			
19.2	31.8	34.0	34.3	21.3	36.6	44.3	39.3	19.2	30.8	32.9	32.6	18.1	34.0	38.8	36.0	21.5	36.7	39.9	37.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0			
18.0	30.7	32.0	31.8	20.0	30.3	30.4	29.8	25.6	41.1	42.5	41.3	23.2	31.4	34.0	32.4	25.3	50.1	44.6	45.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0			
....	34.3	31.8	31.6	....	41.2	31.7	31.5	....	45.6	40.7	40.9	....	32.2	30.4	30.0	....	35.6	31.2	31.7	....	....	....	....
8.7	14.3	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	8.8	11.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	....	....	....	....
....	14.4	11.2	10.8	....	15.0	12.0	11.7	....	11.9	10.1	9.9	....	14.3	11.0	10.9	....	15.6	13.0	12.9	....	....	....	....
34.8	38.7	43.6	44.0	37.9	43.3	47.5	46.0	34.5	43.8	45.5	51.2	35.4	40.3	44.3	44.8	37.2	44.0	49.9	49.6	....	....	....	....
....	27.8	27.6	28.1	....	33.0	33.3	31.9	....	31.9	30.0	29.7	....	28.5	26.8	26.9	....	29.8	27.6	28.3	....	....	....	....
....	27.0	27.6	27.5	....	28.5	29.1	27.8	....	25.7	27.7	27.5	....	26.8	26.0	26.5	....	23.3	24.0	23.6	....	....	....	....
21.8	29.1	32.5	33.2	21.7	29.3	31.5	31.6	19.5	33.4	34.1	34.8	20.8	25.3	27.2	27.7	21.5	32.0	32.3	32.1	....	....	....	....
16.2	17.0	17.6	17.7	15.8	19.3	19.7	20.0	18.0	16.8	18.7	18.4	15.3	12.7	14.6	14.9	16.0	15.6	19.9	17.2	17.3	....	....	....
....	22.9	24.0	24.3	....	20.5	23.1	23.1	....	21.2	23.1	23.4	....	21.3	22.0	22.1	....	23.7	22.5	22.6	....	....	....	....
22.2	28.5	29.1	29.4	27.5	29.2	28.8	31.9	30.5	36.0	34.5	35.8	20.8	25.2	26.0	25.7	30.0	46.4	40.9	41.1	....	....	....	....
6.1	9.8	7.7	7.7	6.0	9.5	8.4	8.4	6.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	5.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.1	8.6	8.0	8.0	....	....	....	....
3.0	5.6	4.9	4.9	3.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	3.6	5.8	5.0	5.1	3.7	6.1	5.5	5.4	3.4	6.3	5.7	5.7	....	....	....	....
2.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.3	....	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.6	4.7	4.6	....	....	....	....
....	10.0	8.4	8.1	....	11.5	10.2	10.1	....	10.7	9.9	9.9	....	10.2	8.0	8.2	....	9.8	8.8	9.0	....	....	....	....
....	13.1	9.9	9.9	....	12.5	9.8	9.8	....	12.7	10.2	9.9	2.4	12.1	9.7	9.6	....	13.2	9.8	10.0	....	....	....	....
....	30.5	26.7	26.4	....	31.8	26.8	26.5	....	29.0	24.7	24.8	....	29.8	24.6	25.1	....	29.0	26.4	26.4	....	....	....	....
....	22.4	21.7	22.1	....	21.8	22.0	22.3	....	17.5	16.5	16.6	....	20.1	17.9	17.9	....	25.4	25.2	25.0	....	....	....	....
8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.6	7.7	9.7	9.4	9.6	8.1	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.4	9.1	9.2	....	....	....	....
....	8.2	10.7	11.7	....	8.4	11.5	11.4	....	8.0	9.0	9.5	....	6.2	8.9	10.5	....	7.7	9.5	11.1	....	....	....	....
1.5	2.4	3.0	3.6	1.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	1.6	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	....	....	....	....
....	6.3	9.9	8.3	....	6.3	10.8	9.7	....	4.0	10.1	6.0	....	4.9	9.9	6.1	....	6.8	9.4	7.5	....	....	....	....
....	6.1	5.7	4.6	....	5.6	6.1	5.0	....	3.6	4.1	4.1	....	4.7	5.2	4.4	....	7.5	7.3	5.9	....	....	....	....
....	15.1	13.9	14.2	....	14.1	13.7	13.5	....	16.3	13.7	13.8	....	12.7	11.9	11.9	....	15.9	15.4	14.9	....	....	....	....
....	12.8	13.8	13.3	....	15.4	15.5	15.0	....	17.1	16.9	17.1	....	15.6	15.0	15.2	....	18.9	18.2	18.4	....	....	....	....
....	14.9	15.4	15.3	....	18.2	19.9	19.5	....	18.2	19.8	19.6	....	17.0	16.9	16.4	....	21.5	21.9	22.1	....	....	....	....
....	10.6	14.3	14.3	....	11.8	14.6	14.7	....	² 13.2	² 16.0	² 16.1	....	11.2	13.3	13.6	....	³ 18.5	³ 14.3	³ 14.3	....	....	....	....
5.5	8.3	7.0	7.4	5.5	8.9	7.5	7.8	5.3	7.5	6.8	7.3	5.1	7.9	6.7	7.1	5.1	7.9	6.7	7.4	....	....	....	....
54.0	79.0	76.8	78.1	50.0	91.5	91.5	92.5	54.5	68.9	70.3	72.3	62.5	77.8	76.5	75.5	46.3	60.4	56.8	56.6	....	....	....	....
27.8	37.1	36.6	37.1	30.8	38.5	40.1	39.8	36.3	37.2	37.8	38.2	27.5	34.5	34.9	34.2	32.0	38.2	38.3	38.6	....	....	....	....
....	17.7	21.5	21.6	....	21.3	21.3	21.5	....	17.4	20.0	20.0	....	22.6	20.1	19.5	....	18.6	19.7	19.9	....	....	....	....
....	34.1	27.4	27.2	....	34.0	25.0	24.6	....	30.0	24.1	24.2	....	30.0	23.7	24.3	....	31.7	22.4	22.2	....	....	....	....
....	⁴ 13.7	⁴ 12.0	⁴ 11.8	....	⁴ 12.3	⁴ 9.6	⁴ 9.7	....	⁴ 13.6	⁴ 11.0	⁴ 10.8	....	39.0	36.8	36.5	....	⁴ 12.3	⁴ 9.8	⁴ 10.1	....	....	....	....
....	50.2	60.6	59.9	....	54.4	61.3	67.8	....	29.0	39.6	40.0	....	46.4	54.1	46.3	....	49.9	69.5	67.4	....	....	....	....

² No. 2½ can.

³ No. 3 can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		June 15—		May	June	June 15—		May	June	June 15—		May	June
		1913	1921	15, 1922.	1922.	1913	1921	15, 1922.	15, 1922.	1913	1921	15, 1922.	1922.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.5	33.2	31.7	31.7	22.5	37.7	36.0	37.5	23.5	33.1	31.3	33.1
Round steak.....	do.....	19.4	30.2	27.9	28.0	21.0	33.7	31.7	33.2	21.0	29.4	27.6	30.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.4	26.3	23.0	24.1	18.5	29.1	26.7	27.0	20.5	25.9	24.3	25.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.5	18.9	16.6	16.8	16.5	23.6	20.8	21.3	16.5	19.7	18.8	19.2
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	13.8	12.2	12.2	11.5	13.5	12.1	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.1
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.0	29.5	30.5	28.9	19.5	32.8	33.8	32.4	18.3	30.6	33.1	33.2
Bacon.....	do.....	30.0	42.6	38.0	38.1	27.3	45.1	42.5	42.8	26.7	44.5	42.7	43.9
Ham.....	do.....	30.0	47.9	51.0	51.7	27.8	47.5	49.8	49.1	28.3	49.2	52.7	52.8
Lamb.....	do.....	20.8	35.8	38.6	36.8	19.5	38.1	41.0	39.3	17.0	32.4	36.7	33.8
Hens.....	do.....	19.7	31.3	31.1	31.5	21.5	34.9	36.6	33.5	18.2	29.6	33.7	30.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	39.1	38.4	36.3	.....	44.8	32.1	32.1	.....	43.1	38.9	38.6
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	17.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	15.1	12.0	11.8	.....	14.5	10.5	10.4	.....	14.5	11.5	11.4
Butter.....	Pound.....	37.1	39.1	41.6	41.9	32.8	36.6	41.5	40.9	31.8	35.0	40.3	40.7
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	29.2	30.6	30.6	.....	25.7	24.4	24.4	.....	29.0	26.1	26.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	26.6	28.0	28.8	.....	25.2	23.9	23.7	.....	25.1	24.5	24.6
Cheese.....	do.....	21.3	25.3	26.5	28.6	21.3	24.8	27.5	28.0	20.0	27.2	29.3	29.4
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	14.8	16.2	16.1	15.4	16.9	17.2	17.4	15.4	15.0	16.4	16.7
Crisco.....	do.....	.....	19.2	22.2	22.3	.....	22.2	21.7	21.8	.....	21.7	23.1	23.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.3	30.3	30.0	28.9	22.2	27.9	29.3	30.0	22.0	29.1	28.7	29.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	10.3	9.2	9.2	5.6	9.4	9.1	9.3	5.6	9.6	8.9	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	6.3	5.6	5.5	3.1	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.9	5.3	5.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	4.9	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.4	3.9	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	10.7	9.5	9.4	.....	7.0	6.9	7.2	.....	8.0	7.7	8.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	12.8	10.1	9.8	.....	11.8	9.4	9.3	.....	12.7	10.2	10.2
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	29.2	26.7	26.4	.....	29.6	25.0	25.3	.....	29.9	25.6	25.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	17.4	17.3	17.3	.....	19.1	17.1	17.4	.....	17.1	17.5	18.0
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	6.5	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.1	8.5	9.3	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	7.5	10.6	11.0	.....	7.2	9.6	10.6	.....	8.3	9.6	9.9
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	3.6	3.5	4.0	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.9	.....	1.5	2.6	3.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	4.9	8.1	6.8	.....	6.2	9.4	7.8	.....	7.0	11.1	8.6
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	5.1	4.3	4.0	.....	7.5	5.8	5.4	.....	6.8	5.8	5.7
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	14.3	13.3	13.6	.....	12.9	11.1	11.3	.....	16.6	14.0	14.7
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.2	14.6	14.7	.....	14.9	14.6	14.7	.....	13.9	13.3	13.6
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.9	18.7	18.9	.....	15.4	15.5	15.6	.....	14.8	15.6	15.6
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	10.8	13.7	13.7	.....	12.7	14.7	14.7	.....	14.3	14.9	15.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.2	7.8	6.8	7.0	5.3	7.5	6.4	6.8	5.6	8.0	6.8	7.3
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	89.5	87.1	86.2	50.0	68.7	69.1	69.0	45.0	65.3	62.9	62.7
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	35.8	37.7	37.6	27.5	31.9	32.4	32.8	30.8	38.6	40.1	40.5
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	21.3	20.9	21.2	.....	19.1	20.9	21.4	.....	18.4	21.5	22.1
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	34.9	26.4	26.3	.....	29.8	24.7	24.5	.....	30.4	25.1	25.0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	40.5	34.4	33.6	.....	¹ 12.0	² 9.6	³ 9.8	.....	³ 12.7	³ 10.6	³ 10.7
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	51.9	63.2	70.6	.....	48.6	63.0	57.9	.....	52.9	64.7	67.3

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.				
June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	
			1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921			1913	1921			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
33.0	30.8	31.2	27.2	43.4	40.2	41.2	32.4	48.6	45.8	46.8	22.5	32.1	32.8	32.6	26.3	42.7	40.3	42.0	
33.0	29.8	30.4	26.8	42.0	38.9	39.6	29.6	41.5	37.9	38.5	19.5	29.3	29.0	30.3	25.3	42.0	39.4	40.2	
27.0	25.8	26.1	21.6	34.3	33.1	32.8	24.2	35.7	33.0	34.1	19.4	28.3	28.4	27.7	22.5	36.7	35.5	35.8	
21.7	20.2	21.2	18.0	23.1	19.2	19.7	19.2	26.4	22.8	23.8	14.5	20.4	20.5	19.7	16.4	23.2	20.8	21.3	
17.0	16.2	16.6	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.4	.....	16.5	13.7	14.0	10.9	16.2	15.8	15.4	15.3	19.0	18.2	17.8
34.6	34.2	33.8	21.8	36.7	34.7	34.9	23.2	34.6	34.5	34.4	21.9	34.4	37.2	36.0	21.5	37.8	36.4	36.6	
45.9	39.8	40.3	24.4	37.2	36.1	37.1	28.8	45.8	40.7	41.1	29.7	43.6	41.1	42.2	26.0	40.3	37.5	37.8	
47.3	46.7	49.2	120.8	32.4	35.1	35.0	33.4	54.2	58.2	59.1	26.8	48.2	52.1	51.5	29.5	52.5	56.7	57.7	
34.4	33.1	34.3	21.2	37.8	41.2	38.1	20.8	37.6	42.2	41.4	21.3	36.4	42.8	39.9	17.2	33.1	37.6	35.0	
38.0	37.3	34.7	23.8	43.8	40.6	40.1	23.7	46.2	42.2	42.5	20.0	37.2	38.9	37.8	22.1	41.9	39.1	39.1	
37.0	31.7	31.1	.....	35.5	28.4	28.4	.....	39.3	35.0	35.1	.....	41.0	36.1	35.3	.....	39.3	29.6	29.5
18.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	14.3	14.3	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	16.5	14.7	14.0	9.0	14.3	13.0	13.0	
13.8	11.5	11.4	.....	12.5	10.2	10.2	.....	13.5	11.1	11.0	.....	13.2	10.7	10.5	.....	12.6	10.0	10.0
39.5	50.1	47.9	33.4	41.1	44.9	44.3	34.2	38.2	44.7	44.4	35.0	39.8	45.9	45.4	34.5	39.9	44.6	44.4	
30.6	30.2	29.7	.....	29.2	28.4	28.4	.....	28.5	28.3	28.3	.....	28.0	27.5	27.4	.....	29.8	27.4	27.6
27.9	27.4	26.9	.....	26.6	25.4	25.4	.....	26.8	26.4	26.2	.....	26.8	26.2	26.4	.....	26.3	25.2	25.5
25.8	29.4	30.5	24.2	34.6	33.3	33.3	22.0	32.2	32.2	32.1	22.0	27.9	31.0	30.9	19.4	32.2	32.4	32.9	
16.0	16.9	16.9	15.8	14.7	16.1	16.6	15.7	14.9	16.2	16.4	14.9	15.7	16.3	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.2	17.6	
19.3	21.8	22.6	.....	19.0	21.0	21.2	.....	19.8	20.2	20.6	.....	21.7	23.2	23.7	.....	19.9	21.1	21.2
32.0	32.3	31.6	34.6	44.7	42.3	43.8	35.0	48.9	40.4	43.6	25.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	32.8	44.6	41.5	42.6	
9.5	8.2	8.2	5.6	9.3	8.6	8.6	6.0	9.5	8.1	8.1	5.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	6.2	10.0	8.9	9.7	
5.9	5.5	5.4	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	3.2	6.1	5.3	5.3	3.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	3.3	6.0	5.4	5.5	
3.1	3.0	3.2	3.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	3.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	6.4	5.3	5.4	
10.2	9.6	9.2	.....	8.4	7.3	7.4	.....	10.0	9.0	9.1	.....	9.2	8.7	8.9	.....	8.3	7.8	8.0
12.4	9.7	9.6	.....	10.5	8.9	8.9	.....	10.7	9.5	9.6	.....	10.9	9.6	9.7	.....	10.6	8.9	8.9
29.2	25.4	24.9	.....	28.5	25.2	25.3	.....	28.9	24.8	24.8	.....	29.5	24.8	24.7	.....	28.8	24.9	25.0
19.6	20.2	20.2	.....	21.9	21.5	21.4	.....	21.8	22.2	22.0	.....	9.8	10.0	9.8	.....	22.0	20.8	21.0
7.5	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.1	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.8	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.7	9.1	9.1	
8.5	10.4	10.9	.....	7.6	9.3	10.3	.....	7.4	9.5	10.7	.....	7.1	9.7	10.5	.....	8.5	9.6	10.7
3.0	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.2	4.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.9	3.7	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	
4.9	9.8	7.4	.....	7.8	9.3	8.1	.....	6.6	9.4	8.4	.....	3.6	4.9	4.7	.....	6.3	8.5	7.4
5.3	3.2	3.9	.....	5.9	5.8	5.3	.....	6.4	6.4	5.2	.....	4.8	5.3	3.2	.....	5.9	6.6	5.1
13.6	13.5	13.5	.....	12.1	11.0	11.1	.....	14.4	11.9	12.3	.....	14.0	12.7	12.7	.....	13.1	11.7	11.7
14.9	16.1	16.1	.....	16.1	15.3	15.4	.....	19.5	18.2	18.2	.....	13.6	13.3	13.4	.....	15.2	13.8	13.6
17.6	17.2	16.5	.....	17.5	18.2	17.8	.....	22.0	21.5	21.3	.....	18.5	16.5	16.9	.....	16.3	16.6	16.2
10.4	13.6	13.7	.....	9.9	12.9	13.1	.....	22.2	22.5	21.8	.....	11.2	13.4	13.6	.....	10.3	12.5	12.4
7.9	7.2	7.5	5.1	6.8	5.8	6.3	5.1	7.5	6.4	6.7	5.1	7.0	6.2	6.7	4.8	6.9	5.8	6.3	
74.0	73.4	73.4	53.8	48.6	48.3	48.6	55.0	54.5	56.7	56.3	62.1	71.9	72.5	72.0	43.3	53.3	49.3	49.5	
32.3	34.7	34.1	29.3	31.1	32.6	32.8	33.8	37.5	37.5	37.9	26.7	30.2	30.4	30.7	27.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	
16.8	22.7	22.7	.....	16.9	18.4	18.6	.....	17.9	18.6	19.0	.....	17.4	21.3	21.8	.....	18.8	19.7	19.7
29.7	23.5	25.5	.....	29.6	21.6	21.3	.....	29.2	22.5	22.7	.....	30.6	25.5	25.3	.....	30.4	22.1	21.8
27.5	23.3	26.3	.....	47.1	38.9	40.6	.....	38.5	35.4	35.4	.....	24.0	25.0	22.0	.....	43.1	40.4	41.8
51.3	63.0	69.0	.....	57.5	71.9	72.5	.....	49.6	66.8	68.9	.....	49.0	62.5	62.9	.....	58.4	68.8	74.6

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
					1913	1921					
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	42.5	38.1	38.1	25.1	36.5	33.0	35.8	34.9	33.0	34.3
Round steak.....	do.....	37.0	31.3	32.0	22.0	33.3	30.5	33.1	33.3	32.0	32.8
Rib roast.....	do.....	34.8	30.5	30.1	18.1	26.8	24.6	24.9	25.6	24.0	24.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	22.0	18.5	18.5	16.1	20.6	18.8	19.1	21.9	20.2	20.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	16.1	13.3	12.9	10.4	11.5	10.5	10.5	14.4	12.5	12.1
Pork chops.....	do.....	33.5	31.8	32.3	18.7	31.9	31.8	31.0	30.5	31.2	30.1
Bacon.....	do.....	41.0	35.1	36.3	27.5	52.4	46.3	46.3	46.0	42.0	42.7
Ham.....	do.....	44.3	43.7	43.0	29.0	52.6	55.0	55.4	50.7	51.7	52.0
Lamb.....	do.....	40.0	40.6	40.9	17.8	32.9	40.0	40.8	35.6	36.5	35.0
Hens.....	do.....	41.4	37.1	38.0	17.6	32.9	31.6	31.3	33.4	34.2	33.1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	33.5	29.8	29.4	.....	37.6	33.2	33.8	35.4	33.1	33.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	20.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.9	11.0	11.0	12.5	10.4	10.2
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	14.0	10.3	10.3	.....	14.4	10.8	10.7	14.9	11.0	10.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.9	47.8	46.4	34.0	37.5	40.3	42.2	37.9	41.6	41.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	25.0	27.0	27.0	.....	29.6	29.8	28.8	29.1	27.4	27.6
Nut margarine.....	do.....	25.0	27.5	27.8	.....	26.9	27.9	28.2	27.3	27.0	26.5
Cheese.....	do.....	27.1	26.8	28.2	22.3	29.7	29.9	30.0	29.7	30.2	30.6
Lard.....	do.....	16.8	16.7	17.0	17.3	18.2	19.6	19.4	16.7	16.6	17.3
Crisco.....	do.....	19.6	21.3	21.0	.....	22.0	24.3	24.6	23.1	22.7	23.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	33.1	32.9	34.1	22.8	25.8	28.6	29.2	26.1	28.5	28.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.7	7.9	7.9	5.2	11.1	9.8	9.8	10.5	8.9	8.6
Flour.....	do.....	6.1	5.2	5.1	2.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.2
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.3	4.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.7
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.1	7.9	8.0	.....	11.2	10.1	10.4	11.1	8.8	8.8
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	12.0	9.4	9.5	.....	14.1	10.6	10.8	13.8	10.0	10.0
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	28.8	24.8	25.7	.....	31.0	26.1	26.3	30.6	27.3	27.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.8	19.8	20.0	.....	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.0	20.0
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	9.8	9.8	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.8	10.0	10.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.2	9.8	10.1	.....	7.6	10.2	11.2	7.2	10.0	13.0
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.7
Onions.....	do.....	6.6	10.2	8.6	.....	6.7	9.8	8.4	6.0	10.9	8.6
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.9	4.1	2.9	.....	6.6	5.5	5.3	6.8	7.0	6.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	11.8	10.3	10.5	.....	17.1	14.9	15.9	14.9	13.1	13.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.1	14.5	14.7	.....	14.3	15.7	16.4	14.8	14.5	14.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	21.1	19.7	19.2	.....	14.8	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.2	12.9	12.9	.....	11.5	14.7	14.8	11.9	15.3	15.5
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.7	8.1	7.0	7.3	8.3	7.2	7.6
Tea.....	do.....	82.8	73.8	74.6	56.0	74.6	70.6	72.1	64.6	61.7	61.7
Coffee.....	do.....	40.2	36.8	35.9	30.0	37.8	38.5	40.0	34.3	34.3	34.4
Prunes.....	do.....	17.5	19.5	19.6	.....	19.9	20.8	20.8	23.8	22.4	22.9
Raisins.....	do.....	32.0	23.6	23.3	.....	33.7	27.4	27.5	32.0	26.5	26.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	38.6	34.1	33.6	.....	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.2
Oranges.....	do.....	49.4	61.2	60.9	.....	46.0	56.1	60.8	47.9	61.1	55.0

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
1913	1921			1913	1921						1913	1921			1913	1921		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
30.0	50.0	46.7	47.5	27.2	44.2	40.8	57.6	55.0	55.2	23.5	31.0	29.6	30.1	39.6	65.3	61.9	63.0	63.0
25.4	41.3	37.5	39.0	23.7	37.6	33.0	45.7	43.4	44.6	21.2	28.6	26.4	27.2	31.0	49.6	44.5	45.3	45.3
22.3	34.9	31.2	31.9	22.0	33.0	30.1	30.0	27.9	28.0	19.5	26.3	25.3	25.6	23.8	37.2	34.1	34.2	34.2
17.6	20.8	19.4	19.9	17.0	22.5	20.0	20.7	19.4	18.6	16.9	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.8	28.9	24.4	24.7	24.7
12.3	11.9	10.2	10.3	11.5	11.4	10.6	10.2	16.0	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.5	.....	19.1	16.3	16.3	16.3
20.8	36.4	36.7	37.1	22.0	34.6	33.7	33.8	36.5	37.3	35.0	21.6	34.4	31.0	31.8	21.8	39.6	39.6	36.4
27.1	38.5	37.7	37.8	29.0	45.5	40.5	40.9	40.3	36.9	36.8	30.6	46.3	45.6	45.9	23.4	37.6	35.7	35.5
31.6	54.5	57.7	58.1	29.6	54.5	56.1	56.7	49.4	57.0	57.6	30.8	48.3	49.7	31.1	32.3	57.0	57.3	57.6
21.4	39.8	42.3	42.1	21.4	37.7	41.6	39.8	36.9	39.9	40.1	18.1	26.7	34.6	33.8	20.0	41.7	44.9	43.2
23.2	44.4	42.0	42.0	24.8	43.6	42.7	42.2	48.9	45.0	43.8	20.0	33.0	36.7	34.5	24.8	47.6	43.7	42.4
.....	31.4	28.2	28.6	.....	36.8	29.4	29.2	35.5	28.7	28.8	.....	42.0	41.8	41.8	.....	39.9	32.2	31.7
8.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.6	14.0	12.0	12.0	15.5	13.0	13.0	9.3	13.0	11.8	11.8	9.0	15.0	13.0	13.0
.....	13.9	11.0	11.0	.....	13.5	10.2	10.1	14.7	12.1	11.9	.....	12.9	11.6	11.5	.....	14.2	11.6	11.6
39.7	46.5	51.0	50.2	36.7	42.2	45.2	45.5	45.8	49.4	49.5	35.0	38.2	42.9	45.5	36.2	41.3	46.2	45.5
.....	29.0	28.3	28.0	.....	27.9	24.9	25.0	34.7	30.8	30.5	.....	28.3	29.5	29.0	.....	32.3	30.0	29.8
.....	27.3	26.5	26.0	.....	24.5	25.3	25.3	27.8	27.8	27.9	.....	27.4	27.9	27.7	.....	27.5	27.6	27.5
25.0	34.6	33.9	34.8	24.5	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.7	33.7	31.7	20.5	27.7	33.3	33.1	21.7	29.9	31.8	30.7
15.3	14.5	15.5	15.9	15.5	13.5	15.0	15.2	15.4	17.2	17.4	18.2	21.6	19.8	20.0	15.2	15.5	16.5	16.6
.....	19.6	20.5	20.6	.....	20.1	20.6	20.8	22.1	22.5	22.6	.....	24.2	25.0	24.8	.....	21.7	22.5	22.6
27.7	36.5	35.4	35.6	25.5	34.7	33.1	34.8	44.5	39.0	39.8	26.3	30.5	26.4	27.6	32.8	48.9	42.5	42.7
4.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	5.4	9.4	8.1	8.2	10.0	9.1	9.4	5.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	5.9	10.6	8.9	8.9
3.2	5.9	5.3	5.4	3.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.5	2.9	5.1	4.8	4.8	3.5	6.4	5.9	5.8
2.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.8	3.8
.....	9.2	7.8	8.0	.....	10.8	9.1	8.9	7.7	7.0	6.8	.....	9.4	9.3	10.0	.....	10.4	9.4	9.4
.....	11.0	9.3	9.5	.....	11.6	9.5	9.5	12.5	9.9	9.8	.....	13.7	11.3	11.6	.....	12.2	9.8	9.8
.....	28.4	24.9	24.9	.....	29.6	25.4	25.5	29.8	26.5	25.9	.....	32.0	28.7	28.6	.....	30.0	26.4	26.3
.....	21.8	21.2	21.0	.....	22.6	21.1	20.9	23.8	24.0	23.9	.....	17.8	17.5	17.4	.....	23.0	22.5	22.5
9.8	9.5	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	8.6	9.4	10.3	10.2	9.3	10.1	9.6	9.5
.....	8.0	9.0	9.8	.....	7.2	9.6	10.9	7.6	9.7	10.5	.....	6.9	9.0	9.2	.....	8.1	9.9	10.4
2.5	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.7	3.3	2.7	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.9	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.7
.....	5.1	8.2	6.5	.....	6.3	9.1	8.0	6.3	9.9	8.0	.....	3.2	11.3	6.9	.....	5.7	9.3	8.8
.....	5.1	5.3	4.5	.....	7.0	5.8	4.9	6.3	6.1	5.1	.....	5.3	6.2	6.0	.....	6.0	5.9	4.8
.....	12.7	11.6	11.8	.....	14.2	12.5	12.8	15.9	15.3	15.4	.....	18.9	17.5	17.3	.....	13.9	12.5	12.8
.....	15.2	14.7	15.0	.....	15.1	14.6	14.2	17.0	16.0	15.8	.....	18.9	17.7	17.7	.....	18.1	17.4	17.3
.....	15.9	16.7	16.7	.....	16.2	15.4	15.5	19.0	20.5	20.8	.....	17.8	18.3	18.4	.....	19.9	20.1	20.4
.....	10.6	13.0	13.0	.....	11.1	13.6	13.4	² 19.3	² 23.1	² 22.4	.....	³ 13.8	³ 15.5	³ 15.5	.....	13.1	14.2	14.4
4.9	7.2	5.8	6.4	5.5	7.7	6.5	6.9	7.8	6.6	7.1	6.2	8.6	7.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	6.4	6.8
54.0	61.6	59.8	60.3	58.0	77.0	76.3	76.3	58.1	57.0	56.8	55.0	64.7	62.2	61.9	48.3	60.3	60.1	60.1
25.0	29.9	30.7	31.0	30.0	35.8	36.2	36.2	39.1	38.8	39.8	35.0	38.0	36.9	37.2	30.0	39.4	39.5	40.1
.....	17.4	17.3	17.9	.....	20.4	21.2	20.7	17.0	19.4	19.3	.....	9.1	18.3	19.0	.....	19.4	20.0	19.9
.....	28.8	23.0	22.4	.....	28.5	24.8	24.3	29.5	22.5	21.9	.....	30.0	24.6	24.6	.....	29.9	22.8	22.9
.....	38.8	32.7	32.9	.....	47.0	41.8	42.5	43.0	40.2	40.5	.....	41.4	43.6	43.7	.....	42.5	36.4	36.3
.....	55.3	66.9	69.8	.....	53.9	62.1	62.7	54.8	69.8	75.6	.....	50.3	59.7	56.7	.....	59.5	75.1	76.3

² No. 3 can.

³ No. 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
		1913	1921						1913	1921		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 21.8	Cts. 41.3	Cts. 39.2	Cts. 39.2	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 35.9	Cts. 37.6	Cts. 23.7	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 33.0	Cts. 33.5
Round steak.....	do.....	19.6	37.2	34.0	34.4	34.8	30.9	33.0	22.2	35.0	30.2	30.6
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.9	32.2	30.3	30.0	30.2	26.6	27.8	18.3	30.0	26.5	26.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	24.8	23.3	23.0	23.8	21.4	22.1	14.3	19.1	18.9	18.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.3	19.1	17.2	17.2	12.6	11.6	11.4	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.8	35.2	34.4	34.5	36.6	36.7	36.6	18.2	30.5	30.5	29.0
Bacon.....	do.....	25.0	37.2	35.0	35.7	34.9	31.5	33.9	26.0	40.1	39.6	39.8
Ham.....	do.....	25.7	43.2	44.8	47.2	48.8	50.4	51.4	27.3	48.9	49.4	50.8
Lamb.....	do.....	19.3	42.5	47.9	44.3	36.2	39.2	38.4	18.0	32.9	38.8	35.0
Hens.....	do.....	21.3	40.4	36.6	37.1	44.2	42.1	40.8	18.5	35.2	33.7	32.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	16.9	14.5	14.2	36.7	29.9	28.9	.....	36.4	32.8	32.8	32.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	13.0	10.0	10.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	14.7	12.2	12.3	14.3	11.3	11.1	.....	12.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.6	46.6	52.9	52.4	38.4	45.6	44.4	34.4	40.2	45.2	45.3
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	31.3	30.1	30.2	29.4	28.5	28.1	.....	28.4	26.2	26.1	26.1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.6	27.9	28.0	25.8	26.5	26.2	.....	25.8	25.2	24.9	24.9
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	30.0	31.0	30.8	29.5	32.4	31.3	19.3	26.5	26.7	27.7
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	17.2	17.7	18.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	13.6	12.1	13.1	13.5
Crisco.....	do.....	21.6	21.7	21.7	18.9	21.0	20.8	.....	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	25.0	33.5	33.7	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.4	21.4	30.0	29.4	29.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.4	10.7	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	5.5	10.6	9.4	9.3
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.3	3.0	5.3	4.8	4.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.0
Roll'd oats.....	do.....	11.0	10.1	10.1	8.0	7.0	7.0	.....	9.6	8.0	8.2	8.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	12.6	10.0	10.0	12.2	9.8	9.6	.....	10.9	9.3	9.2	9.2
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	30.8	27.1	27.1	29.2	25.0	25.0	.....	30.0	24.9	24.6	24.6
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	23.2	21.7	21.3	20.4	19.0	19.4	.....	20.9	20.8	20.5	20.5
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	11.8	11.9	8.6	9.5	9.6	8.3	8.0	8.9	9.1	9.1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.8	10.1	10.3	7.9	9.5	10.8	.....	6.8	9.6	11.1	11.1
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.9	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.7	3.8	3.2	4.4
Onions.....	do.....	6.8	11.7	9.2	6.8	10.3	8.6	.....	4.8	7.8	7.0	7.0
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.1	5.7	2.2	6.5	6.1	5.1	.....	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	11.5	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.3	.....	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.4
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.3	15.5	.....	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.5	19.6	19.6	18.7	18.8	18.2	.....	15.9	16.6	16.3	16.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.6	12.8	12.8	11.5	13.4	13.5	.....	10.4	13.9	14.1	14.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.0	7.9	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	7.5	6.5	6.9
Tea.....	do.....	84.6	80.7	81.5	59.1	60.3	60.9	55.0	69.7	68.1	67.5	67.5
Coffee.....	do.....	26.8	36.7	36.0	35.9	33.9	32.9	33.3	24.3	32.5	34.5	34.8
Prunes.....	do.....	21.2	22.1	22.2	20.5	19.7	20.1	.....	19.0	20.9	21.2	21.2
Raisins.....	do.....	31.4	23.6	22.9	30.2	24.7	23.6	.....	30.8	24.9	26.0	26.0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	45.3	37.1	37.1	44.9	42.3	41.0	.....	37.4	31.7	32.0	32.0
Oranges.....	do.....	47.2	64.2	66.3	48.0	57.5	57.9	.....	47.2	56.8	56.5	56.5

¹ Pink.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.				Scranton, Pa.			
June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	
1913	1921		1913	1921			1913	1921							1913	1921			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
25.9	36.7	34.8	35.5	22.9	31.2	28.5	29.4	20.7	29.9	30.9	30.7	34.2	30.9	30.7	25.8	49.8	47.3	47.4	
23.0	31.0	28.8	30.5	20.0	28.1	24.8	26.3	19.0	27.8	28.0	27.7	30.0	27.1	27.9	21.5	40.2	37.3	36.8	
21.0	29.1	27.3	28.6	19.9	25.5	21.7	22.6	21.0	27.7	28.5	28.2	26.1	25.0	25.3	23.5	35.6	34.9	35.1	
17.1	21.5	20.9	20.9	15.7	19.8	17.4	17.9	14.6	18.1	19.1	18.6	19.0	18.0	17.7	17.5	26.2	24.7	25.2	
10.8	11.0	10.7	10.1	12.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	13.3	14.1	14.4	13.5	16.7	15.4	15.8	12.1	12.7	10.9	10.8	
18.9	30.2	33.8	33.4	23.1	34.4	32.3	33.8	23.7	37.9	38.7	38.8	33.8	31.1	31.7	27.0	38.1	37.5	38.2	
26.7	44.2	41.1	42.2	31.7	45.8	39.7	40.0	33.9	55.0	52.5	54.3	41.1	35.5	35.6	20.5	41.4	43.1	43.5	
28.3	47.8	50.6	51.7	30.7	46.5	49.7	49.7	30.0	53.3	56.2	57.9	42.5	41.8	43.5	31.0	53.0	57.3	57.7	
19.1	32.5	37.7	36.6	18.8	29.8	33.9	33.6	16.7	29.9	34.7	35.4	40.8	40.8	39.0	20.0	44.0	44.8	45.7	
20.3	31.0	32.9	30.3	24.3	37.0	35.8	34.1	23.4	41.3	40.5	39.5	34.3	33.1	33.5	24.2	48.4	46.5	45.1	
39.6	36.8	36.2	36.2	38.1	35.0	33.9	33.9	32.9	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.8	42.0	36.6	36.3	41.5	37.6	36.9	
6.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.7	12.5	9.0	9.0	10.0	14.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	8.4	12.5	12.0	12.0	
14.2	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	12.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	13.4	10.2	10.2	13.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	
32.9	34.6	40.0	40.6	34.4	38.8	40.7	43.7	34.6	46.6	45.1	48.8	41.2	45.9	45.7	35.3	39.3	39.3	44.2	
29.1	26.8	28.7	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	24.6	26.7	26.3	34.2	30.9	30.2	29.3	29.3	25.8	26.0	26.0	
26.9	26.2	27.3	27.3	26.3	28.9	28.8	28.8	25.6	27.2	27.4	28.5	28.5	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.4	26.5	21.0	
21.0	28.2	30.0	29.6	23.3	26.6	27.3	19.0	26.5	33.8	33.7	28.7	27.9	27.9	28.5	18.3	28.9	30.6	30.0	
15.0	16.1	16.8	17.4	19.2	18.5	19.0	18.8	18.4	19.3	19.3	19.2	15.6	17.8	17.7	15.6	16.6	17.7	17.8	
23.8	24.3	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.1	25.3	25.3	21.8	24.0	24.1	19.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	21.4	22.0	22.3	22.3	
22.5	28.2	29.5	30.2	24.4	30.3	28.1	28.1	29.6	33.4	30.5	32.6	34.9	33.1	33.0	26.5	37.2	34.5	35.1	
5.9	9.5	9.3	9.3	5.9	9.8	9.4	9.5	5.9	9.6	8.5	8.5	10.6	8.7	8.7	5.6	10.2	9.4	9.2	
3.1	5.8	5.5	5.4	2.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.6	3.5	6.7	5.8	5.8	
2.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	5.2	4.6	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	7.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	
9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.5	9.6	9.5	11.1	8.6	8.1	8.1	11.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	
13.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	10.5	10.7	11.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	12.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	
29.8	26.2	26.2	26.2	32.7	26.3	26.6	26.6	28.9	24.9	24.9	29.7	25.5	25.1	25.1	29.6	26.9	27.1	27.1	
19.2	18.5	18.6	18.6	21.8	21.3	21.2	21.2	14.3	12.8	12.9	20.1	18.6	18.7	18.7	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	
10.0	8.8	9.4	9.6	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	
8.6	9.7	10.3	10.3	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	6.8	8.3	8.8	9.6	10.4	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.3	10.8	10.8	
0.9	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.8	
4.8	11.9	10.2	10.2	4.6	11.0	8.2	8.2	1.9	9.4	4.8	6.6	10.4	9.0	9.0	5.7	9.4	8.5	8.5	
6.5	5.8	5.2	5.2	7.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	17.0	15.0	14.8	13.6	12.3	12.3	12.3	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	
17.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.7	15.3	14.1	14.5	16.3	16.9	16.6	16.6	
16.6	15.0	14.5	14.5	16.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	17.9	16.6	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.2	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	
16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.9	18.9	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	
13.5	14.0	14.8	14.8	10.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	11.3	13.8	13.5	10.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	
5.4	8.4	6.9	7.5	5.9	8.8	7.8	8.1	5.3	8.0	6.5	6.9	7.4	6.2	6.8	5.3	7.9	6.8	6.9	
45.0	71.5	63.5	65.0	65.7	82.5	80.9	78.1	50.0	58.8	56.7	56.7	69.7	66.5	66.5	52.5	62.4	59.7	59.7	
30.0	40.8	40.0	39.6	35.8	46.2	44.1	44.1	32.0	34.9	34.9	35.2	31.2	31.3	31.9	31.3	39.3	37.5	37.7	
19.5	21.8	22.3	22.3	15.8	19.7	20.4	20.4	15.6	18.6	19.1	18.3	18.9	19.1	19.1	17.2	18.5	18.6	18.6	
32.5	27.0	26.7	26.7	30.2	25.2	25.3	25.3	29.4	22.2	22.4	31.0	22.8	22.9	22.9	30.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	
13.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	17.8	16.1	17.5	17.5	42.9	39.3	37.9	44.5	27.9	31.4	31.4	37.6	35.3	35.6	35.6	
53.5	66.9	67.7	67.7	46.5	51.3	54.8	54.8	47.8	60.0	60.4	58.1	69.0	86.0	86.0	49.1	64.1	66.1	66.1	

* No. 2½ can.

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1921.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	June 15—		May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
		1913	1921						1913	1921		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	23.8	32.3	31.4	31.5	38.3	33.9	33.9	27.5	47.0	42.1	42.2
Round steak.....	do	21.5	29.1	27.8	27.6	36.8	33.2	33.5	23.9	41.2	35.3	36.9
Rib roast.....	do	20.0	26.4	24.7	25.4	25.1	22.7	23.2	21.6	36.1	34.2	33.5
Chuck roast.....	do	16.8	18.1	17.7	17.2	21.0	19.6	20.6	17.9	24.9	22.4	23.1
Plate beef.....	do	13.0	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.9	13.2	13.4	12.1	14.7	12.9	13.3
Pork chops.....	do	24.2	35.8	34.5	34.4	32.8	31.6	31.2	20.9	37.9	37.7	37.9
Bacon.....	do	31.7	53.1	50.7	51.3	40.3	38.3	39.0	26.8	40.8	37.4	37.2
Ham.....	do	30.8	52.6	53.8	53.9	48.9	51.1	52.1	30.0	55.3	57.2	58.3
Lamb.....	do	20.8	29.3	35.0	34.3	35.0	40.7	40.6	20.9	42.7	46.8	43.9
Hens.....	do	24.3	33.9	36.4	34.9	36.0	34.3	34.3	22.6	44.4	41.6	41.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do	34.8	30.9	31.0	40.7	26.9	27.4	27.1	.....	37.5	29.7	30.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	8.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	8.0	13.7	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can	.....	12.2	10.3	10.3	15.2	11.6	11.4	.....	14.3	10.9	11.1
Butter.....	Pound	35.0	38.7	43.5	44.9	40.9	43.9	44.3	37.4	42.6	49.0	48.5
Oleomargarine.....	do	.....	25.7	27.5	27.5	29.2	28.3	27.8	.....	28.8	26.9	26.4
Nut margarine.....	do	.....	25.7	28.3	28.1	26.9	27.1	27.1	.....	28.2	26.7	26.2
Cheese.....	do	21.7	29.3	32.0	31.3	30.1	32.7	32.5	22.8	31.5	32.6	33.2
Lard.....	do	17.7	19.9	18.6	18.6	15.9	16.8	17.0	14.8	17.5	16.7	16.9
Crisco.....	do	.....	23.1	25.1	25.3	22.2	22.4	22.3	.....	20.9	21.7	21.8
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen	28.5	31.8	30.8	31.2	27.8	29.8	29.3	25.6	35.4	35.7	35.7
Bread.....	Pound	5.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.6	5.7	10.2	8.6	8.7
Flour.....	do	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.5	3.8	6.3	5.6	5.5
Corn meal.....	do	3.1	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Rolled oats.....	do	.....	9.0	8.5	8.6	11.1	10.2	10.4	.....	11.4	9.4	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg	.....	13.7	11.8	11.5	14.3	10.1	10.1	.....	11.9	9.9	9.6
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.	.....	30.7	26.9	27.0	30.5	27.4	27.6	.....	29.1	25.4	25.7
Macaroni.....	Pound	.....	18.5	18.8	18.9	22.4	20.2	20.3	.....	22.4	22.2	21.8
Rice.....	do	7.7	9.6	10.6	11.0	9.4	10.1	10.3	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.1
Beans, navy.....	do	.....	7.0	9.2	9.6	7.5	10.7	12.8	.....	7.9	9.7	10.8
Potatoes.....	do	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.9	1.9	3.3	4.2	4.4
Onions.....	do	.....	3.4	11.9	8.0	6.8	12.1	10.8	.....	7.1	10.7	8.8
Cabbage.....	do	.....	6.6	6.5	6.5	8.4	7.1	6.4	.....	5.5	5.2	4.2
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can	.....	17.4	16.1	16.0	15.0	13.3	13.4	.....	12.5	11.2	11.7
Corn, canned.....	do	.....	16.9	17.5	17.4	14.7	14.6	14.6	.....	14.0	14.6	14.2
Peas, canned.....	do	.....	17.2	18.6	18.7	16.7	17.0	17.3	.....	15.5	17.0	16.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do	12.4	15.4	15.4	12.0	15.5	15.4	.....	11.3	12.9	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound	5.9	8.7	7.1	7.5	8.4	7.3	7.8	4.9	7.6	6.5	6.8
Tea.....	do	50.0	64.5	63.8	64.2	77.5	73.0	72.5	57.5	74.0	72.2	72.2
Coffee.....	do	28.0	37.4	39.2	39.0	36.5	36.5	35.5	28.8	33.6	32.9	33.3
Prunes.....	do	.....	16.4	21.3	21.4	20.9	20.7	20.9	.....	20.8	21.5	21.2
Raisins.....	do	.....	30.3	24.5	24.5	33.7	24.8	25.6	.....	30.1	24.3	24.3
Bananas.....	Dozen	16.9	15.0	15.0	11.9	9.8	9.8	.....	44.7	37.2	36.5	36.5
Oranges.....	do	41.7	59.0	60.6	50.7	56.0	64.2	.....	51.7	68.2	65.6	65.6

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food⁷ in June, 1922, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1921, and in May, 1922. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁸

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 24.⁸ The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of June 99.2 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 42 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, and Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in June:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	99.2	100	100	99.7	96	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	42	14	8	13	2	5

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JUNE, 1922, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MAY, 1922, JUNE, 1921, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

City.	Percent- age in- crease, June, 1922, compared with year 1913.	Percent- age de- crease, June, 1922, compared with June, 1921.	Percent- age in- crease, June, 1922, compared with May, 1922.	City.	Percent- age in- crease, June, 1922, compared with year 1913.	Percent- age de- crease, June, 1922, compared with June, 1921.	Percent- age in- crease, June, 1922, compared with May, 1922.
Atlanta.....	41	1	0	Milwaukee.....	43	2	2
Baltimore.....	45	1	1	Minneapolis.....	44	2	2
Birmingham.....	43	4	10.2	Mobile.....	2	2	1
Boston.....	39	6	10.4	Newark.....	37	2	3
Bridgeport.....	5	2	2	New Haven.....	37	2	1
Buffalo.....	43	2	2	New Orleans.....	40	0.2	1
Butte.....	1	1	1	New York.....	46	1	3
Charleston.....	47	3	1	Norfolk.....	8	8	10.4
Chicago.....	45	2	2	Omaha.....	42	1	2
Cincinnati.....	44	4	2	Peoria.....	2	2	1
Cleveland.....	38	2	3	Philadelphia.....	44	1	1
Columbus.....	1	3	3	Pittsburgh.....	39	5	3
Dallas.....	41	3	1	Portland, Me.....	4	4	0.2
Denver.....	31	3	2	Portland, Oreg.....	28	0.2	0.2
Detroit.....	48	2	4	Providence.....	41	6	10.4
Fall River.....	40	2	1	Richmond.....	55	0.3	1
Houston.....	3	1	1	Rochester.....	2	2	2
Indianapolis.....	38	1	3	St. Louis.....	42	5	3
Jacksonville.....	36	1	1	St. Paul.....	2	2	1
Kansas City.....	38	3	2	Salt Lake City.....	22	5	2
Little Rock.....	36	4	10.1	San Francisco.....	37	2	2
Los Angeles.....	33	2	2	Savannah.....	4	4	2
Louisville.....	31	1	0.4	Scranton.....	47	1	1
Manchester.....	38	5	10.2	Seattle.....	35	2	2
Memphis.....	35	3	0.3	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1	1
				Washington, D. C.....	50	3	0.4

¹ Decrease.

² Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.¹

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on June 15, 1921, and on May 15, and June 15, 1922, for the United States and for each of the cities included in the total for the United States. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1921, AND ON MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922.

City, and kind of coal.	1921	1922	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$14.766	\$14.844	\$14.878
Chestnut.....	14.834	14.901	14.921
Bituminous.....	10.385	9.504	9.486
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous.....	8.813	7.058	8.135
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	a 14.500	a 15.000	a 15.000
Chestnut.....	a 14.500	a 14.750	a 14.750
Bituminous.....	8.125	7.750	7.950
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	8.625	5.802	6.048
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Chestnut.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	13.000	13.750
Chestnut.....	14.000	13.000	13.750
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.820	12.813	12.813
Chestnut.....	12.820	12.813	12.813
Bituminous.....	12.003	11.458	11.490
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	a 17.000	a 17.000	a 17.000
Chestnut.....	a 17.100	a 17.100	a 17.100
Bituminous.....	12.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.990	15.390	15.538
Chestnut.....	15.140	15.360	15.450
Bituminous.....	8.634	8.683	8.854
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.333	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	15.750	15.333	15.667
Bituminous.....	6.786	6.577	6.769

¹ Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.
 a Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1921, AND ON MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922.

City, and kind of coal.	1921	1922	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$14.125	\$14.375	\$14.375
Chestnut.....	14.138	14.438	14.438
Bituminous.....	8.517	7.956	8.014
Columbus, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut.....	15.000	14.750	14.750
Bituminous.....	7.567	6.645	6.750
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	17.084	18.125	16.300
Bituminous.....	14.000	15.154	14.692
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	16.100	15.917	15.750
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	16.100	15.917	15.750
Bituminous.....	10.882	10.243	10.211
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.450	14.563	14.563
Chestnut.....	14.550	14.563	14.563
Bituminous.....	10.067	8.688	8.844
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.250	15.250	15.250
Chestnut.....	15.083	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	11.500	9.000	9.000
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous.....	12.800	10.667	10.333
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.250	15.625	15.625
Chestnut.....	15.417	15.667	15.667
Bituminous.....	8.638	6.989	7.182
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	17.500	17.500
Chestnut.....	16.000	17.500	17.500
Bituminous.....	12.250	13.000	13.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	16.714	16.286	16.429
Stove, or No. 4.....	17.438	17.063	17.063
Bituminous.....	9.633	8.766	8.734
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	16.000	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	11.808	12.067	11.688
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	18.000	18.000	14.000
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous.....	7.808	6.620	7.315
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.500	16.000	16.000
Chestnut.....	16.500	16.000	16.000
Bituminous.....	11.333	10.500	10.500
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Bituminous.....	8.071	7.786	7.786
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.900	15.980	15.990
Chestnut.....	15.900	15.950	15.950
Bituminous.....	10.644	9.739	9.620
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.580	17.750	17.750
Chestnut.....	17.600	17.750	17.750
Bituminous.....	12.303	11.950	11.948
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	10.875	8.719	8.813
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.500	12.750	12.750
Chestnut.....	12.500	12.750	12.750

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1921, AND ON MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1921	1922	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$13.792	\$14.000	\$14.000
Chestnut.....	13.792	14.000	14.000
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.500	16.750	17.000
Chestnut.....	16.500	16.833	17.000
Bituminous.....	10.250	8.786	8.357
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.242	13.142	13.142
Chestnut.....	13.242	13.142	13.142
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	14.000	14.000
Chestnut.....	14.000	14.000	14.000
Bituminous.....	11.464	9.429	9.619
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	22.000	22.000	22.000
Chestnut.....	22.000	22.000	22.000
Bituminous.....	12.281	11.857	11.857
Peoria, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.375	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	15.250	15.500	15.500
Bituminous.....	6.438	6.625	6.696
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 13.938	¹ 14.094	¹ 14.094
Chestnut.....	¹ 13.938	¹ 14.094	¹ 14.094
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.750	¹ 15.750	¹ 15.750
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.950	¹ 15.687	¹ 15.687
Bituminous.....	7.250	6.750	6.750
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.120	15.843	15.843
Chestnut.....	15.120	15.843	15.843
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous.....	13.194	13.194	13.100
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 15.000	² 15.000	² 15.000
Chestnut.....	² 15.000	² 15.000	² 15.000
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.750	14.250	14.250
Chestnut.....	13.750	14.250	14.250
Bituminous.....	10.447	8.692	8.692
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.183	13.450	13.450
Chestnut.....	13.183	13.450	13.450
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	16.063	15.938
Chestnut.....	16.188	16.250	16.125
Bituminous.....	6.816	6.855	6.868
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.533	17.750	17.750
Chestnut.....	17.567	17.750	17.750
Bituminous.....	13.053	12.384	12.374
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	19.300	19.125	19.125
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	20.000	20.000	20.000
Bituminous.....	9.250	8.580	8.567

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for binning. Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1921, AND ON MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1921		1922	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.	June 15.
San Francisco, Calif.:				
New Mexico anthracite—				
Cerrojos egg.....	\$26.500	\$27.250		\$27.250
Colorado anthracite—				
Egg.....	26.000	26.250		26.250
Bituminous.....	18.455	18.038		18.038
Savannah, Ga.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	1 17.100	1 16.100		1 16.100
Chestnut.....	1 17.100	1 16.100		1 16.100
Bituminous.....	1 12.767	1 10.100		1 10.100
Scranton, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	9.517	9.700		10.183
Chestnut.....	9.517	9.700		10.183
Seattle, Wash.:				
Bituminous.....	² 11.597	² 10.080		² 10.043
Springfield, Ill.:				
Bituminous.....	4.425	4.675		4.725
Washington, D. C.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	³ 14.414	³ 14.679		³ 14.629
Chestnut.....	³ 14.286	³ 14.607		³ 14.607
Bituminous.....	³ 10.068	³ 8.871		³ 8.854

¹ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

² Prices in zone A. The cartage charges in Seattle range from \$1.75 to \$3.15, according to distance.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.¹

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922, BY CITIES.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.90	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65
Baltimore, Md.....	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.92	.92
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88
Boston, Mass.....	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.32
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Butte, Mont.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston, S. C.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago, Ill.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.755	.94	.90	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.20	1.20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Denver, Colo.....	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit, Mich.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.85	.85	.79	.79
Fall River, Mass.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston, Tex.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.20

¹ Retail prices of gas have heretofore been secured in April of each year and published in the June issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. For 1921, prices on gas were secured in May, September, and December and were published in the July and November, 1921, issues and in the February, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

^a Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922, BY CITIES—Concluded.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.65
Manchester, N. H.	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	² 1.50	² 1.50	² 1.50	² 1.40	² 1.40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.20
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.11	1.11	1.02	1.02
Mobile, Ala.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark, N. J.	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.25
New Haven, Conn. ....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	¹ 1.10	¹ 1.10	1.10	1.45
New Orleans, La.	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New York, N. Y. ....	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	³ 1.36	³ 1.28	³ 1.28	³ 1.28	³ 1.27
Norfolk, Va.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.35
Peoria, Ill. ....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Portland, Me.	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.75	1.65
Portland, Oreg. ....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Providence, R. I. ....	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	¹ 1.25	¹ 1.25	¹ 1.25	¹ 1.25	¹ 1.25
Richmond, Va. ....	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester, N. Y. ....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	⁵ 1.05	⁵ 1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10
St. Louis, Mo. ....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
St. Paul, Minn. ....	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	² 1.30	² 1.52	² 1.52	² 1.52	² 1.52	² 1.52
San Francisco, Calif. ....	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.02
Savannah, Ga.								1.25	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.45
Scranton, Pa. ....	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60
Seattle, Wash.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50
Springfield, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Washington, D. C. ....	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	1.05

Natural Gas.

Buffalo, N. Y.	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.42
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	.50	.50
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.45	.40	.40
Columbus, Ohio. ....					.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dallas, Tex. ....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.67½	.67½	.67½	.67½	.67½
Kansas City, Mo. ....	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Little Rock, Ark. ....	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Louisville, Ky. ....	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.45	.50	.50	.50

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed.

Los Angeles, Calif.			\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.76	\$0.76	\$0.76	\$0.73
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¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

² Plus 25 cents per month service charge.

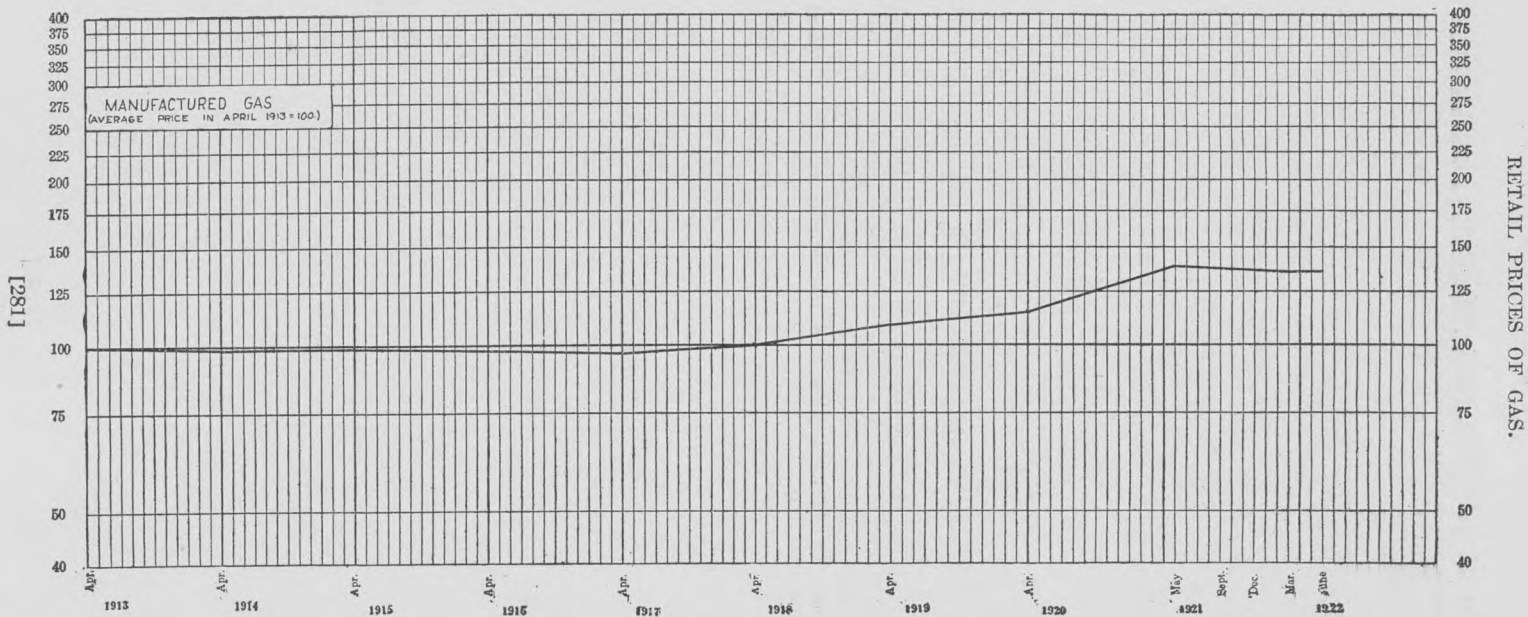
³ The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

⁴ Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.

⁵ Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas in 43 cities average prices have been computed for the 43 cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920 and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, March 15, and June 15, 1922. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

TREND IN RETAIL PRICE OF GAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1913, TO JUNE, 1922.



RETAIL PRICES OF GAS.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in June, 1922, showed an increase of 36 per cent since April, 1913. There has been no change since March, 1922.

AVERAGE¹ AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15, 1921, AND MAR. 15, AND JUNE 15, 1922, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED.

[Average prices in April, 1913=100.]

Date.	Average price.	Relative price.	Date.	Average price.	Relative price.
April 15, 1913.....	\$0.95	100	April 15, 1920.....	\$1.09	115
April 15, 1914.....	.94	99	May 15, 1921.....	1.32	139
April 15, 1915.....	.93	98	September 15, 1921.....	1.31	138
April 15, 1916.....	.92	97	December 15, 1921.....	1.30	137
April 15, 1917.....	.92	97	March 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
April 15, 1918.....	.95	100	June 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
April 15, 1919.....	1.04	109			

¹ Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States.

THE following table shows for 32 cities the net price per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes. Rates for these cities are shown for certain specified months; for 19 cities from December, 1914, to June, 1922, and for 13 cities from December, 1917, to June, 1922.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1914 TO 1922, FOR 32 CITIES.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	Decem- ber, 1914.	Decem- ber, 1915.	Decem- ber, 1916.	Decem- ber, 1917.	1918		1919		1920		1921			1922	
						June.	Decem- ber.	June.	Decem- ber.	June.	Decem- ber.	May.	Septem- ber.	Decem- ber.	March.	June.
Atlanta.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Birmingham.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				8.1	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																
Company A.....	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	¹ 11.2	¹ 11.5	¹ 11.4	¹ 11.8	¹ 11.8	¹ 11.3	¹ 11.2	¹ 11.0	10.0	10.0
Company B.....	do.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	¹ 11.5	¹ 11.5	¹ 11.4	¹ 11.8	¹ 11.8	¹ 11.3	¹ 11.3	¹ 11.0	10.0	10.0
Buffalo.....	First 60 hours' use of demand..	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand..	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Chicago.....	First 30 hours' use of demand..	10.0	10.0	4.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand..	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Over 60 hours' use of demand..	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati.....	First 30 hours' use of demand..				8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand..				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Over 60 hours' use of demand..				3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																
Company A.....	First 36 hours' use of demand..	10.0	10.0	10.0	² 10.0	² 10.0	² 10.0	² 10.0	² 10.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0	³ 5.0
	Excess.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0							
Company B.....	All current.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Denver.....	do.....				8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit.....	First 2 kilowatt hours per active room.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	⁴ 12.6	⁴ 12.6	⁴ 12.6	⁴ 12.6	⁴ 12.6	⁴ 12.6
	Excess.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Houston.....	First 30 hours' use of demand..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2
	Excess.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																
Company A.....	First 15 kilowatt hours.....				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0
	Over 15 kilowatt hours.....				5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5
Company B.....	First 15 kilowatt hours.....				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0
	Over 15 kilowatt hours.....				5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5
Jacksonville.....	All current.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	⁵ 7.0
Kansas City.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per room (minimum, 3 rooms).				7.6	7.6	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Over 3 kilowatt hours per room.....				4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4

¹ Price includes a surcharge of 5 per cent and a coal charge.

² First 1,000 kilowatt hours.

³ All current.

⁴ First 3 kilowatt hours per active room.

⁵ First 35 kilowatt hours.

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RETAIL PRICES OF ELECTRICITY.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1914 TO 1922, FOR 32 CITIES—Concluded.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	December, 1914.	December, 1915.	December, 1916.	December, 1917.	1918		1919		1920		1921			1922	
						June.	December.	June.	December.	June.	December.	May.	September.	December.	March.	June.
Los Angeles:		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Company A.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6
Company B.....	do.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6
Memphis.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Minneapolis.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room.....				7.6	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room.....				5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.11.7	8.11.7	8.10.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
New Orleans ⁹	First 20 kilowatt hours.....				7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt hours.....				6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
New York:																
Company A.....	First 250 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.8.0	2.8.0	2.7.0	2.7.0	2.7.0	2.7.0	2.7.0	2.7.0	11.7.9	11.7.7	11.7.7	11.7.5	11.7.4	10.0
Company B ¹²	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C.....	First 60 hours' use of demand.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	18.9.0	18.8.8	18.8.8	18.8.7	18.8.4	18.8.4
	Next 60 hours' use of demand.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	18.7.0	18.6.8	18.6.8	18.6.7	18.6.4	18.6.4
Norfolk.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Philadelphia:																
Company A.....	All current.....	10.0	10.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.9.0	14.8.0
	do.....			15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0	15.7.0
Company B.....	First 500 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Pittsburgh.....	All current.....				8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0	16.8.0
	do.....								17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0	17.6.0
Portland, Me.....	do.....	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																
Company A.....	First 9 kilowatt hours.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next 70 kilowatt hours.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Company B.....	First 13 kilowatt hours.....				7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next 7 kilowatt hours.....				6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....				2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Richmond, Va.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
St. Louis:																
Company A.....	First 16 kilowatt hours.....				8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5								
	Next 12 kilowatt hours.....				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5								
	First 20 kilowatt hours.....								7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next 16 kilowatt hours.....								5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

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Company B....	First 20 kilowatt hours.....				7.6	7.6	7.6										
	Next 15 kilowatt hours.....				5.7	5.7	5.7										
	First 12 kilowatt hours.....							7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next 9 kilowatt hours.....							5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Over 21 kilowatt hours.....							2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
San Francisco:																	
Company A....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	18 8.0	18 8.0	18 8.0	18 9.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Company B....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	18 8.0	18 8.0	18 8.0	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Savannah:																	
Company A....	First 10 kilowatt hours.....	10.8	10.8	10.8	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0	19 9.0
	Over 10 kilowatt hours.....	5.4	5.4	5.4													
Company B....	All current.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	19 7.2	19 7.2	19 7.2	19 7.2	19 7.2	19 7.2	19 9.0	20 9.0	20 9.0	20 9.0	20 9.0	20 9.0	20 9.0
Scranton.....	First 150 kilowatt hours.....				8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:																	
Company A....	First 60 kilowatt hours.....	6.0	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 5.5	21 6.0	21 6.0	21 6.0	21 6.0	21 6.0	21 6.0	21 6.0
Company B....	First 45 kilowatt hours.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Washington, D. C..	First 120 hours' use.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

² First 1,000 kilowatt hours.

⁶ Plus an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year there is a refund of any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour.

⁷ Price includes a 10 per cent surcharge.

⁸ First 100 kilowatt hours.

⁹ There is an additional service charge of 25 cents per month in New Orleans.

¹⁰ First 900 kilowatt hours.

¹¹ First 1,000 kilowatt hours. Price includes a coal charge.

¹² This company allows a discount of 5 per cent on all bills over \$2 when payment is made within 10 days.

¹³ Price includes a coal charge.

¹⁴ First 12 kilowatt hours.

¹⁵ Next 75 kilowatt hours.

¹⁶ First 30 hours' use of demand.

¹⁷ Next 60 hours' use of demand.

¹⁸ First 30 kilowatt hours.

¹⁹ First 50 kilowatt hours.

²⁰ First 100 kilowatt hours.

²¹ First 45 kilowatt hours.

Retail Prices of Dry Goods in the United States.¹

THE following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods on the 15th of February, May, August, and October, 1921, and on the 15th of March and June, 1922, by cities. The averages given are based on the retail prices of standard brands only.

¹ Retail prices of dry goods are published in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON FEBRUARY 15, MAY 15, AUGUST 15, AND OCTOBER 15, 1921, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922.

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Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.						Baltimore, Md.						Birmingham, Ala.						
		1921				1922		1921				1922		1921				1922		
		Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...					\$0.150														
Percale.....	do....	\$0.275	\$0.250	\$0.251	\$0.257	.263	\$0.243	\$0.238	.238	.238	\$0.200	\$0.217	\$0.217	\$0.244	\$0.258	\$0.250	\$0.125	\$0.093	\$0.100	\$0.100
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do....	.161	.158	.183	.181	.171	.178	.161	.161	.147	.149	.158	.156	.175	.148	.140	.154	.161	.170	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do....	.238	.245	.246	.254	.254	.253	.234	.238	.241	.241	.243	.236	.251	.249	.242	.243	.246	.257	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do....	.464	.483	.453	.471	.459	.471	.349	.368	.365	.375	.376	.361	.413	.419	.454	.503	.490	.463	
Muslin, bleached.....	do....	.222	.214	.187	.211	.204	.212	.211	.216	.208	.225	.226	.212	.194	.175	.166	.185	.177	.177	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do....	.662	.668	.647	.693	.735	.728	.673	.673	.649	.748	.739	.695	.604	.591	.558	.629	.639	.648	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	1.599	1.591	1.583	1.594	1.646	1.652	1.754	1.736	1.707	1.762	1.718	1.655	1.517	1.469	1.395	1.550	1.469	1.482	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.265	.248	.212	.221	.218	.210	.252	.223	.219	.223	.223	.216	.245	.205	.210	.207	.202	.205	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do....	1.250	1.117	1.000	.950	.950		1.077	1.080	1.140	1.008	1.000	.952	1.096	.974	.980	.930	.868	.923	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	3.240	4.740	3.937	3.868	3.913	3.868	6.113	5.894	4.711	4.479	4.131	4.479	4.804	4.154	4.066	4.143	4.183	4.183	
		Boston, Mass.						Bridgeport, Conn.						Buffalo, N. Y.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.142	\$0.142							\$0.113	\$0.119	\$0.106	\$0.110	\$0.106	\$0.113	
Percale.....	do....	.266	.246	.241	.252	.257	.261	\$0.278	\$0.255	\$0.245	\$0.248	\$0.245	\$0.245	.285	.259	.262	.257	.263	.263	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do....	.178	.206	.162	.172	.173	.170	.185	.182	.170	.166	.170	.174	.196	.160	.158	.163	.181	.179	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do....	.240	.248	.245	.245	.239	.238	.253	.237	.230	.242	.260	.227	.242	.257	.280	.267	.266	.261	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do....	.504	.499	.521	.559	.490	.462	.488	.488	.474	.488	.496	.450	.491	.522	.506	.522	.533	.482	
Muslin, bleached.....	do....	.262	.233	.244	.253	.249	.252	.241	.208	.200	.221	.223	.227	.258	.226	.216	.221	.229	.216	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do....	.666	.659	.661	.680	.681	.669	.660	.677	.677	.673	.709	.678	.681	.689	.676	.705	.708	.674	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	1.663	1.698	1.619	1.664	1.659	1.685	1.865	1.855	1.741	1.774	1.786	1.773	1.789	1.718	1.702	1.668	1.739	1.674	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.251	.259	.249	.240	.211	.212	.300	.252	.225	.225	.238	.274	.297	.231	.228	.226	.212	.240	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do....	.998	.891	.891	.927	.880	.880	1.250		.700	.700	.750	.670	.865		.850	.865	.865	.865	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.735	4.368	4.483	4.588	4.000	3.995	6.050	5.850	5.000	5.063	5.042	5.150	5.530	5.416	5.384	5.210	4.796	4.474	

RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON FEBRUARY 15, MAY 15, AUGUST 15, AND OCTOBER 15, 1921, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922—Continued.

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Article.	Unit.	Butte, Mont.						Charleston, S. C.						Chicago, Ill.					
		1921			1922			1921			1922			1921			1922		
		Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.131	\$0.113	\$0.113	\$0.119	\$0.119	\$0.132	\$0.126	\$0.129	\$0.137	\$0.117	\$0.119	
Percale.....	do.....	.334	.310	.258	.260	.263	.335	.285	.244	.239	.233	.238	.241	.284	.279	.250	.246	.231	.226
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.214	.188	.180	.154	.170	.178	.164	.153	.153	.158	.153	.163	.159	.142	.143	.157	.157	.154
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.300	.270	.248	.248	.261	.237	.232	.217	.218	.222	.247	.236	.255	.245	.245	.241	.236	.226
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.478	.471	.478	.438	.438	.430	.420	.373	.376	.410	.415	.403	.579	.559	.592	.565	.537	.503
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.244	.244	.228	.244	.241	.239	.223	.194	.193	.201	.203	.199	.228	.208	.214	.226	.203	.205
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.842	.788	.767	.797	.803	.823	.614	.602	.588	.590	.664	.614	.637	.641	.649	.711	.672	.666
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	2.113	1.992	1.933	2.044	2.044	1.991	1.553	1.539	1.511	1.544	1.685	1.579	1.530	1.569	1.566	1.654	1.643	1.574
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.308	.286	.272	.266	.264	.266	.262	.218	.197	.198	.208	.207	.236	.200	.209	.198	.189	.198
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.950	1.013	1.013	.932	.890	.964	1.073	.713	.725	.758	.760	.818	1.100	.950	.892	.896	1.420	1.400
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.875	5.190	5.270	5.270	5.130	5.260	4.060	4.135	3.655	3.572	3.880	.....	5.098	4.986	4.628	4.607	4.772	4.688
		Cincinnati, Ohio.						Cleveland, Ohio.						Columbus, Ohio.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.173	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.129	\$0.132	.....	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.131	\$0.133	\$0.158	\$0.145	\$0.141	\$0.132	\$0.146	\$0.148	\$0.141
Percale.....	do.....	.276	.268	.245	.254	.246	.244	\$0.276	.249	.263	.259	.259	.250	.267	.251	.250	.244	.246	.253
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.165	.145	.139	.144	.149	.155	.175	.174	.140	.157	.167	.168	.163	.176	.164	.170	.169	.167
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.244	.242	.252	.237	.237	.240	.238	.229	.243	.247	.242	.243	.275	.279	.280	.276	.281	.280
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.574	.561	.549	.525	.511	.490	.528	.508	.516	.538	.553	.473	.593	.584	.570	.583	.581	.556
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.213	.208	.195	.201	.198	.196	.252	.238	.229	.244	.239	.230	.222	.209	.190	.210	.215	.210
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.643	.639	.629	.654	.625	.629	.676	.696	.666	.676	.682	.642	.763	.709	.699	.639	.750	.736
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	1.604	1.617	1.550	1.695	1.667	1.650	1.558	1.523	1.525	1.613	1.675	1.625	1.743	1.777	1.709	1.715	1.785	1.763
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.237	.215	.209	.206	.202	.200	.234	.204	.205	.203	.229	.215	.290	.250	.218	.228	.234	.238
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.250	.983	.873	.910	.926	.926	1.250	1.000	1.000	1.117	.983	1.017	.....	.....	.....	1.250	1.250	1.250
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.920	4.771	4.211	3.979	3.903	3.976	5.420	4.779	4.529	4.756	4.550	4.441	4.749	4.711	4.564	4.747	4.089	4.205

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		Dallas, Tex.						Denver, Colo.						Detroit, Mich.					
		\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.175	\$0.145	\$0.134	\$0.140	\$0.167	\$0.195	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.129	\$0.121
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.175	\$0.145	\$0.134	\$0.140	\$0.167	\$0.195	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.136	\$0.129	\$0.121
Percaline.....	do.....	.270	.246	.233	.219	.219	.246	.348	.321	.304	.293	.298	.298	.282	.282	.262	.270	.264	.258
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.174	.143	.143	.152	.162	.162	.179	.170	.160	.165	.168	.178	.190	.181	.172	.174	.172	.178
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.247	.225	.225	.228	.237	.245	.264	.242	.249	.246	.258	.263	.225	.219	.220	.216	.223	.220
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.516	.542	.513	.495	.497	.457	.626	.565	.571	.571	.535	.507	.574	.520	.489	.501	.510	.494
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.209	.187	.195	.207	.206	.204	.245	.239	.234	.228	.221	.231	.225	.220	.209	.217	.223	.228
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.593	.570	.559	.634	.627	.625	.716	.754	.740	.767	.768	.779	.715	.693	.698	.731	.733	.718
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.529	1.514	1.443	1.483	1.561	1.486	1.823	1.922	1.892	1.871	1.754	1.704	1.727	1.770	1.765	1.862	1.751	1.733
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.194	.184	.196	.187	.188	.187	.271	.218	.212	.215	.218	.237	.263	.247	.229	.221	.220	.218
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.....	.650	.850	.....	.750	.....	1.425	1.050	1.125	.979	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.317
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.156	4.350	4.706	4.583	4.522	4.500	5.396	5.646	5.542	5.458	4.854	4.725	5.013	4.708	4.623	4.498	4.270	4.144
		Fall River, Mass.						Houston, Tex.						Indianapolis, Ind.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.238	\$0.246	\$0.246	\$0.246	\$0.258	\$0.258	\$0.125	\$0.123	\$0.123	\$0.130	\$0.122	\$0.126	\$0.140	\$0.128	\$0.123	\$0.132	\$0.126	\$0.125
Percaline.....	do.....	.167	.145	.143	.151	.158	.155	.280	.282	.262	.280	.268	.242	.295	.285	.275	.275	.277	.272
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.240	.238	.243	.270	.283	.283	.220	.204	.199	.208	.210	.205	.249	.242	.263	.263	.260	.257
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.390	.402	.460	.450	.443	.433	.497	.523	.515	.507	.505	.486	.410	.381	.456	.445	.532	.512
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.230	.203	.221	.226	.223	.227	.209	.173	.176	.181	.188	.184	.238	.220	.215	.224	.208	.213
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.783	.688	.697	.708	.720	.705	.588	.518	.565	.580	.579	.574	.698	.671	.683	.694	.693	.683
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	1.610	1.690	1.680	1.683	1.710	1.717	1.654	1.528	1.507	1.510	1.613	1.518	1.527	1.571	1.523	1.620	1.611	1.593
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	.258	.254	.236	.228	.228	.203	.208	.188	.170	.183	.182	.173	.254	.226	.198	.205	.200	.206
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.....	.....	.690	.625	.....	.923	.804	.723	.723	.723	.762	.773	.997	.997	.997	1.047	1.023	1.050
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.750	.750	.750	.920	.920	.850	.725	.911	.771	.886	.875	.894	.887
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.320	3.555	4.944	4.788	4.406	4.384	5.932	4.983	3.943	4.270	4.270	.....	4.905	4.503	4.808	4.941	4.628	4.439
		Jacksonville, Fla.						Kansas City, Mo.						Little Rock, Ark.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.138	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.161	\$0.149	\$0.138	\$0.153	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.200	\$0.133	\$0.140	\$0.153	\$0.113	\$0.114
Percaline.....	do.....	.300	.270	.290	.290	.270	.270	.284	.260	.251	.273	.270	.258	.276	.261	.230	.237	.235	.255
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.160	.170	.170	.170	.164	.164	.190	.181	.189	.183	.206	.210	.188	.156	.163	.163	.150	.150
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.233	.243	.243	.234	.240	.232	.270	.267	.273	.270	.270	.282	.215	.208	.236	.235	.231	.229
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.438	.446	.540	.521	.465	.439	.555	.534	.522	.487	.487	.490	.409	.399	.433	.427	.451	.427
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.229	.216	.204	.216	.215	.217	.241	.204	.225	.232	.229	.223	.221	.200	.198	.199	.183	.184
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.688	.642	.608	.588	.670	.710	.705	.699	.660	.715	.743	.718	.664	.583	.567	.610	.687	.611
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.615	1.482	1.444	1.512	1.498	1.460	1.712	1.675	1.519	1.644	1.612	1.646	1.700	1.543	1.484	1.522	1.646	1.581
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.270	.210	.206	.218	.220	.195	.243	.223	.203	.221	.222	.220	.238	.197	.206	.203	.178	.187
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.850	.850	.850	.850	.....	.750	.750	.750	.920	.920	.850	.725	.911	.771	.886	.875	.894	.887
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	5.317	4.250	4.186	4.186	4.250	5.431	4.969	4.810	4.994	4.997	5.176	4.175	3.875	3.895	4.095	3.676	3.886

RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

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		Mobile, Ala.					Newark, N. J.					New Haven, Conn.								
		\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.148	\$0.146	\$0.125	\$0.100	\$0.104	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.102	\$0.102	\$0.144	\$0.136	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.148	\$0.146	\$0.125	\$0.100	\$0.104	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.102	\$0.102	\$0.144	\$0.136	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125
Percale.....	do.....	.244	.256	.239	.244	.239	.239	.303	.277	.283	.277	.277	.293	.255	.236	.239	.245	.248	.254	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.158	.150	.145	.150	.150	.150	.183	.163	.150	.150	.150	.158	.177	.168	.154	.157	.159	.159	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.221	.220	.209	.209	.212	.212	.243	.236	.234	.248	.241	.236	.263	.240	.235	.239	.239	.233	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.398	.476	.415	.410	.421	.397	.508	.504	.500	.494	.554	.502	.459	.439	.499	.476	.498	.454	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.219	.213	.197	.199	.198	.202	.219	.218	.203	.209	.231	.234	.221	.210	.211	.219	.222	.220	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.590	.620	.620	.595	.568	.593	.670	.670	.665	.665	.745	.745	.675	.647	.634	.646	.671	.648	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.570	1.570	1.461	1.504	1.517	1.493	1.809	1.769	1.769	1.786	1.824	1.841	1.552	1.512	1.518	1.525	1.608	1.563	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.226	.225	.193	.193	.188	.188	.245	.228	.218	.221	.222	.225	.263	.213	.211	.212	.219	.218	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.590	.763	.857	.897	.890	.785	1.140	1.068	1.053	1.053	1.020	1.062	.810	.838	.800	.875	.857	.857	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.979	4.858	4.841	5.000	4.428	4.464	4.760	4.521	4.558	4.849	5.125	4.536	4.634	4.496	4.365	4.366	4.457	4.643	
		New Orleans, La.					New York, N. Y.					Norfolk, Va.								
		\$0.150	\$0.131	\$0.131	\$0.120	\$0.117	\$0.134	\$0.173	\$0.125	\$0.132	\$0.129	\$0.140	\$0.144	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.139	\$0.144		
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	.226	.226	.215	.225	.213	.200	.284	.254	.253	.257	.261	.265	.273	\$0.258	.240	.240	.246	.256	
Percale.....	do.....	.180	.170	.150	.174	.150	.150	.181	.152	.155	.155	.166	.176	.183	.175	.175	.179	.182	.178	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.220	.224	.216	.222	.215	.215	.262	.262	.249	.260	.257	.242	.243	.244	.241	.242	.242	.243	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.637	.598	.499	.503	.466	.437	.628	.588	.541	.515	.515	.492	.455	.455	.461	.457	.485	.461	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.192	.178	1.74	.191	.170	.172	.230	.213	.210	.225	.220	.216	.245	.216	.205	.218	.216	.218	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.557	.508	.482	.522	.513	.523	.682	.644	.650	.674	.697	.685	.701	.677	.664	.675	.691	.676	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	1.695	1.407	1.319	1.440	1.434	1.409	1.626	1.593	1.611	1.629	1.711	1.715	1.699	1.685	1.647	1.697	1.686	1.603	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	.184	.184	.182	.182	.179	.179	.263	.223	.227	.223	.218	.204	.249	.231	.190	.199	.196	.196	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.....	.....	.750	.750	.750	.750	.979	.991	1.008	1.030	.930	.915	1.035	1.035	1.035	1.058	1.058	1.078
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	5.130	.....	4.415	4.270	.....	.....	5.462	4.517	4.483	4.650	4.130	4.146	5.143	.....	3.317	3.500	3.500	.....
		Omaha, Nebr.					Peoria, Ill.					Philadelphia, Pa.								
		\$0.142	\$0.127	\$0.141	\$0.141	\$0.149	\$0.151	\$0.250	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.108	\$0.113	\$0.176	\$0.119	\$0.119	\$0.121	\$0.121	\$0.119	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	.286	.276	.259	.290	.290	.283	\$0.250	.240	.292	.271	.251	.245	.253	.251	.251	.252	.263	.257	
Percale.....	do.....	.185	.182	.173	.188	.189	.183	.167	.156	.164	.174	.176	.176	.169	.161	.164	.159	.168	.168	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.268	.252	.259	.260	.263	.259	.241	.249	.262	.257	.250	.246	.216	.221	.236	.236	.243	.237	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.581	.529	.509	.488	.533	.485	.565	.522	.544	.570	.548	.473	.499	.526	.581	.512	.530	.455	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.232	.204	.212	.232	.219	.226	.221	.213	.203	.223	.225	.227	.238	.231	.226	.237	.232	.231	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.741	.720	.722	.725	.744	.726	.630	.687	.680	.678	.734	.762	.676	.657	.654	.650	.714	.682	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	1.725	1.696	1.713	1.784	1.864	1.747	1.673	1.619	1.658	1.697	1.741	1.837	1.623	1.581	1.555	1.564	1.625	1.583	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	.256	.215	.207	.210	.218	.220	.246	.226	.240	.220	.213	.217	.223	.203	.193	.208	.216	.214	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.250	1.210	1.070	1.088	1.130	1.214	.....	.950	.950	1.250	.....	.....	1.101	1.068	1.020	1.027	1.052	1.028
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.707	4.382	4.663	4.544	4.705	4.264	5.313	4.626	4.152	4.478	4.353	4.292	4.664	3.737	4.174	4.369	4.328	4.271	

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON FEBRUARY 15, MAY 15, AUGUST 15, AND OCTOBER 15, 1921, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1922—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Pittsburgh, Pa.						Portland, Me.						Portland, Oreg.						
		1921				1922		1921				1922		1921				1922		
		Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	Aug. 15.	Oct. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	
		1921						1921						1921						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.156	\$0.144	\$0.148	\$0.134	\$0.133	\$0.135	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.138	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.135
Percalé.....	do....	.279	.265	.255	.245	.251	.233	\$0.235	\$0.250	\$0.258237	.246	\$0.242	.336	.329	.293	.286	.286	.283
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do....	.178	.172	.149	.149	.162	.166	.190	.190	.190	.190	.190	.190	.190	.183	.178	.178	.167	.161	.167
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do....	.239	.229	.236	.243	.238	.240	.245	.250	.250	.250	.253	.243	.245	.243	.247	.238	.247	.238	.239
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do....	.551	.563	.528	.547	.498	.447	.493	.521	.507	.501	.494	.446	.527	.561	.567	.555	.558	.553	
Muslin, bleached.....	do....	.219	.201	.203	.223	.221	.205	.224	.206	.218	.226	.218	.212	.238	.239	.228	.233	.235	.238	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do....	.674	.640	.632	.641	.664	.670	.651	.674	.639	.647	.680	.651	.646	.633	.650	.652	.652	.669	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	1.692	1.703	1.623	1.618	1.623	1.538	1.602	1.649	1.671	1.664	1.688	1.594	1.760	1.753	1.769	1.765	1.756	1.821	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.257	.205	.193	.191	.194	.208	.270	.247	.239	.222	.217	.212	.244	.222	.207	.212	.218	.215	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do....	1.000	.813	.865	.865	.772	.791	1.445	.935	.865	.990	.985	.985	1.133	1.217	1.133	1.100	1.100	.925	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	3.450	4.350	3.897	3.963	3.600	.....	4.347	4.058	4.060	4.643	4.273	3.886	5.144	4.748	4.748	4.524	4.495	4.271
		Providence, R. I.						Richmond, Va.						Rochester, N. Y.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard...	\$0.135	\$0.125	\$0.129	\$0.137	\$0.143	.....	\$0.145	\$0.162	\$0.159	\$0.141	\$0.127	\$0.133	\$0.138	\$0.125	\$0.143	\$0.143	\$0.143	\$0.134
Percalé.....	do....	.250	.241	.229	.244	.232	\$0.245	.257	.252	.234	.239	.243	.246	.280	.260	.246	.248	.257	.258	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do....	.178	.160	.194	.171	.174	.173	.156	.157	.150	.160	.178	.175	.164	.156	.154	.167	.163	.163	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do....	.252	.217	.228	.235	.240	.235	.244	.236	.230	.234	.239	.243	.251	.242	.234	.238	.230	.221	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do....	.456	.457	.474	.461	.453	.408	.409	.468	.469	.468	.482	.447	.562	.589	.579	.563	.531	.514	
Muslin, bleached.....	do....	.193	.200	.204	.213	.212	.217	.225	.222	.228	.226	.210	.210	.214	.201	.198	.212	.209	.205	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do....	.633	.613	.607	.640	.666	.643	.652	.647	.639	.688	.703	.663	.621	.637	.634	.639	.647	.631	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each...	1.528	1.593	1.621	1.614	1.717	1.537	1.615	1.594	1.528	1.601	1.675	1.625	1.773	1.748	1.795	1.839	1.815	1.659	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard...	.245	.241	.236	.235	.235	.233	.251	.219	.200	.201	.200	.201	.253	.233	.221	.213	.203	.205	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do....	.980	.940	.893	.888	.888	.980	.913	.906	.897	.911	.876	.864	1.173	1.125	1.115	1.115	1.115	1.016	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.550	4.613	4.519	4.934	4.717	4.516	5.229	5.274	4.264	4.468	4.398	3.788	5.920	4.566	5.050	4.340	4.432	4.450	

[1921]

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for June, 1922, the results of which are shown in the following tables. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and fuel and light in each city are furnished the Bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents, and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained), on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 350 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, and March, 1922, respectively, to June, 1922, in 32 cities, and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, AND FROM MARCH, 1922, TO JUNE, 1922.

City.	Per cent of decrease June, 1920, to June, 1922.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) March, 1922, to June, 1922.	City.	Per cent of decrease June, 1920, to June, 1922.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) March, 1922, to June, 1922.
Atlanta, Ga.....	22.5	-0.1	New Orleans, La.....	16.2	-0.8
Baltimore, Md.....	21.8	- .2	New York, N. Y.....	22.1	+ .5
Birmingham, Ala.....	22.0	- .3	Norfolk, Va.....	23.7	-1.1
Boston, Mass.....	24.3	-1.0	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21.2	(¹)
Buffalo, N. Y.....	23.9	- .8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21.0	+ .3
Chicago, Ill.....	23.1	- .1	Portland, Me.....	23.1	- .9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	23.4	+ .8	Portland, Oreg.....	24.1	- .1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	23.2	+ .2	Richmond, Va.....	21.3	+ .3
Denver, Colo.....	21.0	+ .3	St. Louis, Mo.....	22.8	+ .3
Detroit, Mich.....	25.7	+ .4	San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.....	20.0	- .4
Houston, Tex.....	21.8	- .8	Savannah, Ga.....	25.1	- .1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	22.5	+1.0	Seranton, Pa.....	20.2	+ .4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	23.5	-1.4	Seattle, Wash.....	20.7	- .2
Kansas City, Mo.....	23.8	- .3	Washington, D. C.....	21.7	+ .5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	14.5	+ .1	United States.....	23.0	- .2
Memphis, Tenn.....	19.3	- .8			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	18.2	+ .3			
Mobile, Ala.....	25.0	- .3			

¹ No change.

Table 2 shows the changes from December, 1914, to June, 1922, by specified periods, in 19 cities.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June to December, 1920, however, there was an appreciable drop in the figures representing the combined expenditures. While rents and fuel and light continued to advance considerably and miscellaneous items to a less extent, the large decrease in food and clothing and the somewhat smaller decrease in furniture and house furnishings had the effect of reducing the totals for December by from 2.5 to 10 per cent in the several cities below the price for June. The figures for the period from December, 1920, to May, 1921, show a larger decrease than the previous six-month period, ranging from 7.2 to 11.9 per cent. The small decrease in furniture and furnishings and the increase in fuel and light shown in the period from June to December, 1920, were changed to decided decreases in the period from December, 1920, to May, 1921, while the rapid decrease in food and clothing shown in the former period continued. However, housing made an appreciable advance while miscellaneous items increased only slightly.

In the period from May to September, 1921, the downward movement was not so rapid as during the two previous periods, the decreases ranging from nothing to 3.8 per cent, while the average for the United States was 1.7 per cent.

The decrease from September to December, 1921, was also slight, ranging from nothing to 3 per cent, the average for the United States again being 1.7 per cent.

The decrease from December, 1921, to March, 1922, was more decided, ranging from 2.3 per cent to 5.9 per cent, the average for the United States being 4.2.

The changes from March to June, 1922, were very small, ranging from a decrease of 1.4 per cent to an increase of 1.0 per cent, the average based upon the figures for the 32 cities being a decrease of 0.2 per cent. In nearly all of the cities there was a small increase in the cost of food and a slight decrease in clothing, fuel and light, furniture, and miscellaneous. Housing shows a small increase in several cities and a decrease in others.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1922.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—												
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	14.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9
Clothing.....	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9
Housing.....	1.2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4
Fuel and light.....	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4
Total.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Boston, Mass.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—												
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	10.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	53.4	34.3	32.5
Clothing.....	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7
Housing.....	1.1	.1	1.1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4
Fuel and light.....	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	95.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5
Total.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food.....	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5
Clothing.....	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6
Housing.....	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7
Fuel and light.....	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9
Total.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6

Chicago, Ill.

Food.....	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6
Clothing.....	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0
Housing.....	1.1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4
Fuel and light.....	1.9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9
Total.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0

Cleveland, Ohio.

Food.....	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6
Clothing.....	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4
Housing.....	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6
Fuel and light.....	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	59.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	112.3	129.1	121.3	86.8	67.9	60.5	50.5	50.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7
Total.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	95.1	116.8	104.0	84.7	79.9	76.4	66.2	66.6

Detroit, Mich.

Food.....	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1
Clothing.....	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4
Housing.....	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9
Fuel and light.....	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	106.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3
Total.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1912—Continued.

Houston, Tex.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—												
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	¹ 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9
Clothing.....	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4
Housing.....	¹ 2.3	¹ 7.3	¹ 7.7	¹ 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5
Fuel and light.....	1.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0
Total.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food.....	¹ 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6
Clothing.....	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	139.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9
Housing.....	¹ 6.9	¹ 8.2	¹ 8.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3
Fuel and light.....	(²)	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5
Total.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food.....	¹ 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6
Clothing.....	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3
Housing.....	¹ 2.7	¹ 2.5	¹ 6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	95.0	95.6
Fuel and light.....	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8
Total.....	¹ 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5

Mobile, Ala.

Food.....	¹ 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2
Clothing.....	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7
Housing.....	¹ 1.9	¹ 4.3	¹ 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7
Fuel and light.....	(²)	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.3	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5
Total.....	¹ 1.4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3

New York, N. Y.

Food.....	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0
Clothing.....	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0
Housing.....	¹ 1.1	¹ 1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3
Miscellaneous.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8
Total.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Norfolk, Va.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—												
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5
Clothing.....	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6
Housing.....	1	1.7	1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1
Fuel and light.....	(2)	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4
Miscellaneous.....	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8
Total.....	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food.....	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	63.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1
Clothing.....	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5
Housing.....	1.3	1.7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6
Fuel and light.....	1.8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3
Total.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2

Portland, Me.

Food.....	12.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9
Clothing.....	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7
Housing.....	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8
Fuel and light.....	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2
Total.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7

Portland, Oreg.

Food.....	13.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5
Clothing.....	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2
Housing.....	10.9	19.6	22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	38.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3
Fuel and light.....	11.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9
Miscellaneous.....	13.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5
Total.....	13.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food.....	14.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1
Clothing.....	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7
Housing.....	1.7	12.5	14.0	13.9	13.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4
Fuel and light.....	1.1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4
Miscellaneous.....	11.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7
Total.....	11.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1922—Concluded.

Savannah, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—												
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	¹ 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7
Clothing.....	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7
Housing.....	¹ 1.4	¹ 3.0	14.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.3	¹ 1.7	¹ 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 2.2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1
Total.....	¹ 2.2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8

Seattle, Wash.

Food.....	¹ 2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0
Clothing.....	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0
Housing.....	¹ 2.4	¹ 5.4	1.6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7
Fuel and light.....	1.2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	66.8	64.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6
Total.....	¹ 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0

Washington, D. C.

Food.....	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	(⁴) 84.6	(⁵) 93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3
Clothing.....	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5
Housing.....	¹ 1.5	¹ 3.7	13.4	¹ 1.5	11.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4
Fuel and light.....	(²)	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1
Miscellaneous.....	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7
Total.....	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to June, 1922, in 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period, and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1922.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—										
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	
Food.....	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	¹ 8.9	¹ 5.8	¹ 7.2	¹ 11.9	¹ 10.5	
Clothing.....	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	
Housing.....	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	
Fuel and light.....	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	
Furniture and furnishings.....	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	
Total.....	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	

¹ Decrease.
² No change.

⁴ Figures in this column are for April, 1919.
⁵ Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Birmingham, Ala.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—									
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	19.1	16.2	18.5	14.0	13.1
Clothing.....	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	3.4	5.2	16.1
Housing.....	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	70.9	67.5	67.0
Fuel and light.....	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3
Miscellaneous.....	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4
Total.....	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Food.....	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	17.4	12.2	18.3	12.4	18.9
Clothing.....	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9
Housing.....	2.2	8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0
Fuel and light.....	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8
Miscellaneous.....	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0
Total.....	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7

Denver, Colo.

Food.....	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	113.1	17.8	18.8	17.6	14.2
Clothing.....	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3
Housing.....	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8
Fuel and light.....	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1
Total.....	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	23.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food.....	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	110.1	12.1	18.4	13.4	19.9
Clothing.....	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9
Housing.....	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3
Fuel and light.....	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7
Miscellaneous.....	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4
Total.....	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4

Kansas City, Mo.

Food.....	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	18.3	14.3	16.6	15.7	13.5
Clothing.....	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9
Housing.....	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4
Fuel and light.....	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6
Miscellaneous.....	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3
Total.....	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Memphis, Tenn.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—									
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	114.2	19.2	111.2	116.1	115.1
Clothing.....	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3
Housing.....	(?)	8.2	23.1	35.9	68.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8
Fuel and light.....	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8
Miscellaneous.....	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8
Total.....	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2

Minneapolis, Minn.

Food.....	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	17.9	13.5	14.9	110.0	16.0
Clothing.....	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9
Housing.....	1.1	12.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6
Fuel and light.....	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4
Miscellaneous.....	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6
Total.....	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3

New Orleans, La.

Food.....	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	110.7	16.4	19.3	112.0	112.8
Clothing.....	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6
Housing.....	(?)	1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5
Fuel and light.....	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9
Miscellaneous.....	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6
Total.....	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food.....	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	18.8	13.0	15.6	114.4	112.2
Clothing.....	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3
Housing.....	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7
Fuel and light.....	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1
Miscellaneous.....	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4
Total.....	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8

Richmond, Va.

Food.....	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	17.4	11.0	12.9	110.2	17.8
Clothing.....	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9
Housing.....	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5
Fuel and light.....	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6
Miscellaneous.....	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7
Total.....	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

St. Louis, Mo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—									
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	¹ 10.1	14.5	¹ 11.6	¹ 14.0	¹ 12.1
Clothing.....	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9
Housing.....	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7
Fuel and light.....	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	31.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8
Miscellaneous.....	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2
Total.....	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.0

Scranton, Pa.

Food.....	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	14.0	2.8	4.1	¹ 6.8	¹ 6.7
Clothing.....	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2
Housing.....	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8
Fuel and light.....	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2
Miscellaneous.....	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9
Total.....	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9

¹ Decrease.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1922. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE 1922.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—													
	Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.
Food.....	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	41.0
Clothing.....	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3
Housing.....	(¹)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9
Fuel and light.....	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.5	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5
Total.....	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	119.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6

¹ No change.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities, April to June, 1922.

IN CONTINUATION of information published in the Monthly Labor Review for May, 1922, there are presented herewith the average prices in April, May, and June of the commodities included in the revised series of index numbers of wholesale prices constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the statement of absolute money prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Farm products.</i>						
(a) Grains:						
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago.....	\$0.640	\$0.679	\$0.608	102.3	108.6	97.2
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades.....	.588	.618	.609	94.1	98.9	97.5
No. 3 mixed.....	.576	.609	.601	93.6	99.0	97.7
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago.....	.393	.403	.372	104.4	107.1	99.0
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago.....	1.043	1.056	.886	163.9	166.0	139.2
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago.....	1.386	1.446	1.249	151.8	158.3	136.7
No. 2, red winter, Chicago.....	1.391	1.356	1.160	141.1	137.5	117.6
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.360	1.367	1.240	155.1	155.9	141.4
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.....	1.563	1.589	1.419	178.9	181.9	162.5
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.....	1.630	1.624	1.448	175.5	174.8	155.8
(b) Live stock and poultry:						
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime.....	8.906	8.985	9.456	99.8	100.6	105.9
Good to choice.....	8.406	8.615	8.863	98.8	101.3	104.2
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy.....	10.206	10.425	10.228	122.0	124.6	122.3
Light.....	10.500	10.660	10.600	124.2	126.1	125.4
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades.....	6.969	5.900	4.688	148.7	125.9	100.0
Lambs, western, good to choice.....	13.219	12.475	11.438	169.6	160.1	146.7
Wethers, fed, good to choice.....	9.063	7.625	5.719	169.5	142.6	107.0
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.260	.258	.225	168.7	167.4	146.0
New York.....	.291	.289	.273	174.0	172.5	163.1
(c) Other farm products:						
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York.....	7.238	8.080	10.125	181.4	202.5	253.8
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	22.000	21.920	19.380	133.2	132.7	117.3
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans.....	.168	.194	.217	132.4	152.5	170.6
New York.....	.181	.208	.221	141.5	162.9	172.7
Cotton seed, per ton, average price at gin.....	40.790	40.210	37.710	187.2	184.5	173.1
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston.....	.264	.270	.249	105.1	107.4	98.9
Firsts, Chicago.....	.233	.240	.223	103.1	106.4	98.7
Extra firsts, Cincinnati.....	.234	.233	.222	104.5	103.0	99.2
Candled, New Orleans.....	.260	.255	.225	111.0	108.8	96.0
Firsts, New York.....	.265	.267	.248	106.4	107.2	99.6
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia.....	.269	.275	.272	102.0	104.3	103.2
Extra pullets, San Francisco.....	.249	.240	.244	92.9	89.6	91.1
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis.....	2.646	2.797	2.469	196.2	207.3	183.1
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	22.750	22.750	16.625	160.4	160.4	117.2
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati.....	20.313	20.300	17.188	130.3	130.3	110.3
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	26.500	26.300	22.875	165.3	164.1	142.7
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago.....	.131	.134	.152	69.2	71.0	80.5
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York.....	.861	.705	.699	121.1	99.1	98.3
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago.....	.083	.089	.107	54.7	58.6	70.8
Hides, packers, heavy, native steers, Chicago.....	.134	.146	.168	72.8	79.4	91.4
Hides, packers, heavy, Texas steers, Chicago.....	.127	.137	.155	70.1	75.7	85.5
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York.....	.241	.235	.231	90.6	88.2	86.9
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg.....	.190	.179	.130	110.5	104.0	75.6
Milk, fresh, per quart—						
Chicago (vicinity).....	.032	.037	.036	85.7	97.1	94.4
New York (vicinity).....	.056	.044	.044	158.1	124.6	124.6
San Francisco (vicinity).....	.061	.061	.061	155.4	155.4	155.4
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	5.859	3.177	2.219	372.7	202.1	141.1
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.....	.039	.039	.036	109.3	109.3	100.3
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	1.606	2.250	2.994	156.9	219.8	292.4
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighth bushel, Philadelphia.....	1.244	1.250	(¹)	257.7	259.0	.....
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean.....	.047	.048	.048	(²)	(²)	(²)
Honduras, head, clean.....	.062	.062	.062	122.1	122.1	122.1
Tobacco, Burley, good leaf, dark red, per 100 pounds, Louisville, Ky.....	27.500	27.500	27.500	208.3	208.3	208.3
Wool, Ohio, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing, scoured.....	1.135	1.162	1.162	183.9	188.2	188.2
Fine delaine, scoured.....	1.191	1.191	1.191	1216.6	216.6	216.6
Half blood, scoured.....	.978	.978	.978	96.8	196.8	196.8
One-fourth and three-eighth grades, scoured.....	.727	.727	.746	151.9	151.9	155.8

¹ No quotation

² No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Foods.</i>						
(a) Meats:						
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good native steers, Chicago.....	\$0.145	\$0.145	\$0.145	112.0	112.0	112.0
Sides, native, New York.....	.129	.141	.141	102.9	112.6	112.6
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	14.000	14.000	14.000	74.0	74.0	74.0
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago.....	.309	.313	.313	185.8	188.3	188.4
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago.....	.286	.295	.276	192.5	198.4	185.6
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York.....	.138	.133	.096	134.1	129.8	94.0
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago.....	.236	.238	.200	159.0	159.8	134.6
Loins, western, New York.....	.255	.255	.245	167.4	167.4	160.9
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York....	26.250	27.000	29.375	116.8	120.2	130.7
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago.....	.134	.143	.153	108.7	115.5	124.1
Sides, short clear, per pound, Chicago.....	.142	.149	.157	111.4	117.0	123.2
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago.....	.269	.266	.240	185.9	184.0	166.0
Fowls, 48-56 pounds to dozen, New York.....	.295	.306	.288	161.7	167.9	157.9
Veal, dressed, good to prime, per pound, New York..	.300	.300	.300	165.9	165.9	165.9
(b) Butter, cheese, and milk:						
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston.....	.379	.366	.369	119.4	115.4	116.3
Chicago.....	.363	.348	.360	116.8	112.0	115.9
Cincinnati.....	.408	.382	.383	117.4	110.1	110.2
New Orleans.....	.430	.405	.404	127.9	120.5	120.1
New York.....	.378	.369	.369	117.1	114.5	114.4
Philadelphia.....	.386	.374	.374	118.5	114.7	114.8
St. Louis.....	.378	.346	.356	122.1	112.0	115.2
San Francisco.....	.349	.374	.408	110.0	117.9	128.7
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American twins, Chicago.....	.164	.169	.181	115.7	119.0	127.9
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York....	.177	.169	.191	114.8	109.5	124.1
California flats, fancy, San Francisco.....	.223	.193	.191	139.6	120.8	119.8
Milk, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York..	5.900	4.875	4.875	106.4	103.7	103.7
Milk, evaporated, case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York..	3.850	3.820	3.850	108.9	108.1	108.9
(c) Other foods:						
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.076	.076	.076	177.0	177.0	177.0
Cincinnati.....	.062	.062	.062	174.7	174.7	174.7
New Orleans.....	.066	.066	.058	216.1	216.1	190.8
New York.....	.069	.069	.074	162.5	162.5	174.1
San Francisco.....	.061	.061	.061	151.3	151.3	151.3
Cocoa, beans, Arriba, per pound, New York.....	.110	.118	.118	72.0	76.7	77.3
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York.....	.108	.110	.110	97.3	98.7	99.0
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York.....	.046	.046	.046	44.1	44.0	44.0
Eggs, fresh, dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.....	6.500	6.750	6.750	96.9	100.6	100.6
Herring, large, split, per barrel (180-190 pounds), New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.500	113.2	113.2	113.2
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston.....	16.335	15.840	13.860	147.2	142.8	124.9
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory.....	2.400	2.370	2.363	164.3	162.3	161.8
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis.....	6.013	6.130	5.313	192.5	196.3	170.1
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City.....	7.555	7.500	7.113	188.3	187.0	177.3
Winter straights, Kansas City.....	6.785	6.675	6.406	176.4	173.5	166.5
Standard patents, Minneapolis.....	8.144	8.060	7.500	177.7	175.8	163.6
Second patents, Minneapolis.....	7.750	7.675	7.181	175.3	173.6	162.4
Patents, Portland, Oreg.....	8.557	8.557	8.126	190.4	190.4	180.8
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	6.970	7.044	6.575	152.6	154.3	144.0
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	6.275	6.451	5.763	147.5	151.2	135.5
Patents, Toledo.....	6.640	6.513	5.938	140.5	137.8	125.6
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s.....	1.950	1.960	1.975	128.5	129.2	130.2
Pineapple, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s.....	3.100	3.220	3.750	151.0	156.8	182.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice.....	.185	.184	.179	257.7	256.3	249.0
Currants, uncleaned, barrels.....	.130	.130	.130	190.1	190.1	190.1
Prunes, California, 60-70s.....	.121	.125	.124	183.8	190.6	188.7
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk.....	.148	.128	.116	203.2	176.3	160.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Foods—Concluded.</i>						
(c) Other foods—Concluded.						
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwins, per barrel, Chicago.....	\$7.750	\$8.050	\$8.500	244.2	253.7	267.8
Bananas, Jamaica 9s, per bunch, New York.....	2.500	2.500	2.710	162.5	162.5	176.2
Lemons, California (300-360 count), per box, Chicago.....	5.406	6.250	6.531	93.6	108.3	113.1
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago.....	7.313	8.250	9.188	165.5	186.7	207.9
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.570	2.650	2.795	120.2	124.0	130.8
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.....	1.336	1.350	1.250	80.9	81.8	75.7
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York.....	.112	.119	.121	101.6	108.0	109.5
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. Decatur, Ill.....	1.286	1.300	1.208	80.3	81.2	75.4
Yellow, Philadelphia.....	1.750	1.675	1.650	122.1	116.9	115.0
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York.....	.410	.410	.410	107.6	107.6	107.6
Oatmeal, car lots, in barrels (180 pounds), per hundredweight, New York.....	2.906	2.869	3.066	117.4	115.9	123.9
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago.....	.175	.175	.175	107.7	107.7	107.7
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago.....	.095	.096	.100	82.3	83.4	86.9
Pepper, black, Singapore, per pound, New York.....	.106	.103	.099	98.0	95.2	91.4
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago.....	2.440	2.440	2.440	239.2	239.2	239.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels.....	.052	.053	.059	121.5	123.4	137.2
Raw, 96° centrifugal.....	.040	.041	.046	114.3	115.7	130.9
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago.....	.072	.073	.077	90.3	91.1	97.1
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York.....	.300	.300	.300	120.8	120.8	120.8
Vegetables, canned—						
Corn, Maryland-Maine style, per dozen, New York Peas, State and western, No. 5, per dozen, New York.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	157.6	157.6	157.6
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3, per dozen, New York.....	1.425	1.425	1.425	164.4	164.4	164.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)	1.650	1.600	1.500	126.9	123.1	115.4
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, Pacific coast.....	.085	.085	.085	70.9	70.9	70.9
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.113	.113	.112	186.2	186.3	184.2
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York.....	.115	.117	.112	158.1	161.7	154.3
Olive, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	1.800	1.800	1.800	106.6	106.6	106.6
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.100	.100	.100	(²)	(²)	(²)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.113	.113	(¹)	183.8	183.8	.....
Vinegar, cider, 40 grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	.300	.300	.280	268.8	268.8	250.8
<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>						
(a) Boots and shoes, per pair, factory:						
Children's—						
Little boys', gun metal, blucher.....	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut.....	1.568	1.568	1.568	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut.....	1.853	1.853	1.853	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher.....	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher.....	6.500	6.500	6.500	208.8	208.8	208.8
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.....	4.500	4.500	4.500	142.1	142.1	142.1
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	2.900	2.900	2.900	129.6	129.6	129.6
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher.....	4.500	4.500	4.500	230.2	230.2	230.2
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal.....	3.350	3.350	3.350	207.7	207.7	207.7
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf.....	4.600	4.600	4.600	145.3	145.3	145.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.250	3.250	3.250	145.3	145.3	145.3
Tan, grain, blucher.....	1.645	1.645	1.645	122.2	122.2	122.2
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt.....	5.750	5.750	5.750	200.6	200.6	200.6
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace.....	4.190	4.150	4.150	139.7	138.3	138.3
Kid, Goodyear welt, 9-inch lace.....	5.000	5.000	5.000	202.7	202.7	202.7
Kid, McKay sewed, 8½-inch lace.....	3.250	3.250	3.250	230.0	230.0	230.0
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8

¹ No quotation.² No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Cloths and clothing—Concluded.</i>						
(b) Cotton goods:						
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	\$0.191	\$0.191	\$0.196	148.7	148.7	152.3
Drillings, brown, per yard, New York—						
Massachusetts D standard, 30-inch.....	.125	.126	.128	151.2	151.8	154.7
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.125	.129	.130	151.9	156.4	158.0
Flannels, per yard, New York—						
Colored, 2.75 yards to the pound.....	.163	.163	.163	160.4	160.4	160.4
Unbleached, 3.80 yards to the pound.....	.128	.128	.128	173.0	173.0	173.0
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound, New York.....	.126	.126	.126	193.9	193.9	193.9
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound, Boston.....	.135	.135	.135	218.4	218.4	218.4
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn, New York.....	1.600	1.611	1.650	198.8	200.3	205.1
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam, New York.....	2.707	2.600	2.648	153.0	146.9	149.6
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce, New York.....	1.650	1.667	1.725	171.0	172.8	178.8
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom, New York.....	.166	.166	.166	195.0	195.0	195.0
Lonsdale, factory.....	.137	.137	.137	169.8	169.8	169.8
Rough Rider, New York.....	.131	.136	.136	163.3	169.3	169.3
Wamsutta, factory.....	.288	.265	.265	257.4	236.9	236.9
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard, Boston.....	.060	.064	.065	173.3	184.9	188.4
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound, Boston....	.115	.115	.120	136.6	136.6	142.5
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound, New York....	.113	.115	.120	153.5	157.2	162.7
Ware Shoals, 4 yards to the pound, New York....	.091	.093	.100	147.7	150.8	162.2
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coates, per spool, New York...	.058	.058	.058	148.7	148.7	148.7
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.500	176.5	176.5	176.5
Women's union suits, combed yarn, per dozen, New York.....	14.000	14.000	14.000	169.7	169.7	169.7
Yarn, pound, Boston—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1 cones....	.314	.331	.360	141.7	149.7	162.8
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1 cones....	.350	.370	.400	141.3	149.4	161.4
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 20/2.....	.298	.326	.359	128.1	140.1	154.4
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 40/2.....	.473	.514	.556	123.3	134.1	145.2
(c) Woolen goods:						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory.....	.900	.927	.950	194.2	200.1	205.0
Overcoating, soft faced, black, per yard, Boston.....	1.710	1.774	2.105	124.6	129.2	153.3
Suitings, per yard—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 12-ounce, factory.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce, factory.....	2.498	2.498	2.783	180.7	180.7	201.4
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce, New York.	2.835	3.060	3.060	183.5	198.1	198.1
Serge, 11-ounce, factory.....	2.115	2.115	2.300	187.1	187.1	203.5
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½ ounce, per yard, New York.....	1.600	1.600	1.600	141.4	141.4	141.4
Underwear—						
Merino, shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, factory.....	30.500	30.500	30.500	155.8	155.8	155.8
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen, New York.....	26.460	26.460	26.460	269.6	269.6	269.6
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch, New York.....	1.880	1.860	1.860	141.4	141.4	141.4
French serge, 35-inch, factory.....	.650	.650	.650	197.0	197.0	197.0
Poplar cloth, cotton warp, factory.....	.325	.325	.325	171.1	171.1	171.1
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch, New York....	.515	.515	.515	159.2	159.2	159.2
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch, factory.....	.815	.815	.815	144.9	144.9	144.9
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s, per pound, Boston.....	1.300	1.350	1.427	167.4	173.8	183.7
Half blood, 2/40s, per pound, Philadelphia.....	2.000	2.100	2.100	179.1	188.2	188.2
Fine domestic, 2/50s, per pound, Philadelphia.....	2.250	2.300	2.300	213.4	218.2	218.2
(d) Silk, etc.:						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York.....	2.077	2.077	2.077	232.6	232.6	232.6
Silk, raw, pound—						
China, Canton flature, extra extra A, New York.	6.272	7.330	7.507	179.3	209.5	214.5
Japan, Kansai, No. 1, New York.....	6.517	7.203	7.301	179.1	197.9	200.6
Japan, special extra extra, New York.....	6.909	7.546	7.840	169.6	185.2	192.4
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1.....	4.230	4.312	4.312	145.0	147.8	147.8
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1.....	5.179	5.292	5.292	149.4	152.7	152.7

¹ No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>						
(a) Anthracite coal, per gross ton, New York, tidewater:						
Broken.....	\$10.266	\$10.143	(¹)	230.9	223.2	.....
Chestnut.....	10.664	(¹)	(¹)	200.7	.....	.....
Egg.....	10.342	10.360	(¹)	204.2	204.6	.....
Stove.....	10.694	10.610	(¹)	211.3	209.6	.....
(b) Bituminous coal:						
Mine run, per net ton, Chicago.....	5.326	(¹)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Chicago.....	5.645	6.358	(¹)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Screenings, per net ton, Chicago.....	3.938	(¹)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Mine run, Kanawha, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	3.600	4.700	\$5.100	163.6	213.6	231.8
Mine run, smokeless, New River, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	3.950	4.200	5.200	163.7	174.1	215.5
Mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton, Norfolk, Va.....	4.750	5.800	6.160	158.3	193.3	205.3
Prepared sizes, Pittsburgh, per net ton.....	4.500	4.650	4.750	(²)	(²)	(²)
(c) Other fuel and lighting:						
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, at ovens, per net ton.....	4.475	6.000	6.750	183.4	245.9	276.7
Gasoline, motor, per gallon, New York.....	.248	.268	.270	147.4	158.9	160.4
Matches, average of several brands, per gross, New York.....	1.540	1.540	1.540	189.7	189.7	189.7
Crude petroleum, at wells, per barrel—						
California, 20°.....	1.160	1.160	1.160	331.4	331.4	331.4
Kansas-Oklahoma.....	2.250	2.250	2.250	240.8	240.8	240.8
Pennsylvania.....	3.250	3.250	3.500	132.7	132.7	142.9
Refined petroleum, per gallon, New York—						
Standard white, 110° fire test.....	.118	.119	.120	136.7	137.7	139.0
Water white, 150° fire test.....	.202	.199	.200	163.8	161.2	162.2
<i>Metals and metal products.</i>						
(a) Iron and steel:						
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent.....	6.200	6.200	5.825	149.4	149.4	140.4
Non-Bessemer, 5½ per cent.....	5.550	5.550	5.175	163.2	163.2	152.2
Pig iron, gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace.....	20.000	24.600	25.000	136.0	167.3	170.0
Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	22.585	26.390	26.960	131.8	153.9	157.4
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh.....	22.710	25.760	25.960	141.9	160.9	162.2
Foundry, No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.....	15.875	17.600	18.375	135.8	150.5	157.2
Ferromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard.....	63.750	65.000	67.500	109.4	111.5	115.8
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace.....	30.250	35.000	35.625	121.0	140.0	142.5
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia.....	.023	.024	.024	124.5	129.8	129.3
Common, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.021	.021	.022	124.2	126.7	130.3
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.500	1.600	1.600	109.0	116.3	116.3
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.500	2.500	2.500	137.5	137.5	137.5
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York.....	48.800	49.600	50.800	208.8	212.2	217.4
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.475	1.600	1.700	106.1	115.1	122.3
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer.....	29.500	34.000	35.000	114.4	131.8	135.7
Open hearth.....	29.500	34.000	35.000	113.0	130.3	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.500	1.580	1.700	96.9	102.0	109.8
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh.....	.015	.016	.016	100.0	105.4	110.1
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard.....	40.000	40.000	40.000	142.9	142.9	142.9
Open hearth, standard.....	40.000	40.000	40.000	133.3	133.3	133.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.031	.031	.031	140.6	141.6	142.5
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.500	1.600	1.600	99.3	105.9	105.9
Terneplate, 8 pounds I. C., per base box (200 pounds), Pittsburgh.....	9.600	9.606	9.600	138.4	138.4	138.4
Tin plate, domestic, coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	4.750	4.750	4.750	133.5	133.5	133.5
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago.....	3.436	3.430	3.430	148.5	148.5	148.5
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh.....	2.250	2.250	2.250	148.8	148.8	148.8
(b) Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum, New York, per pound.....	.178	.179	.180	75.1	75.5	76.1
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery.....	.123	.132	.136	80.3	83.6	85.6
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York.....	.193	.189	.195	90.9	89.0	92.0
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill.....	.148	.150	.158	88.2	89.9	94.1
Lead, pig, per pound, New York.....	.051	.055	.058	116.1	125.5	132.7
Lead, pipe, per 100 pounds, New York.....	6.072	6.581	7.052	119.5	129.5	138.8
Quicksilver, per pound, New York.....	.688	.733	.733	121.8	129.8	129.8
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York.....	.671	.716	.716	109.5	116.9	116.9
Tin, pig, per pound, New York.....	.305	.309	.315	68.0	68.9	70.1
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory.....	6.900	6.900	6.900	95.2	95.2	95.2
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York.....	.052	.055	.057	89.9	93.7	97.8

¹ No quotation.

² No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Building materials.</i>						
(a) Lumber:						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1 common.....	\$11.500	\$13.500	\$13.500	124.9	146.6	146.6
No. 2 and better.....	31.000	36.000	36.000	178.8	207.7	207.7
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis.	42.000	44.300	45.125	203.0	214.1	218.1
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	33.000	33.900	35.000	156.5	160.7	165.9
Maple, hard, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	48.500	48.500	48.500	160.9	160.9	160.9
Oak, white, plain, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.....	62.500	66.200	75.000	168.9	179.0	202.7
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	62.000	62.000	62.000	212.1	212.1	212.1
Pine, yellow, southern, mill, per 1,000 feet—						
Flooring, B and better.....	41.350	42.480	45.630	179.5	184.4	198.1
Timbers, square edge and sound.....	20.480	20.790	23.970	139.9	142.1	163.8
Poplar, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.	62.500	57.500	62.500	189.3	174.2	189.3
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston.....	30.500	30.700	32.500	140.7	141.6	149.9
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, f. o. b. mill.....	4.350	4.510	5.070	143.1	148.3	166.8
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	5.750	5.000	5.000	162.4	141.2	141.2
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	3.050	3.240	3.130	155.1	164.7	159.2
(b) Brick, common building, per 1,000:						
Simple average of 82 yard prices.....	13.526	13.514	13.569	199.1	198.9	199.7
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago.....	8.520	8.730	8.780	172.5	176.8	177.8
(c) Structural steel. (See Metal and metal products.)						
(d) Other building materials:						
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pa., Ind., Minn., Tex., and Calif.....	1.708	1.731	1.792	164.5	166.7	172.5
Buffington, Ind. (representative of eastern prices).	1.500	1.503	1.600	148.4	148.7	158.3
Crushed stone, 1 1/2", per cubic yard, New York.....	1.650	1.650	1.650	183.3	183.3	183.3
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 22 plant prices.	.897	.896	.865	181.5	181.1	175.0
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago.....	.082	.082	.071	128.3	128.3	110.5
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, average of 15 plant prices.....	8.675	8.663	8.671	210.2	210.0	210.2
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 26 plant prices.....	.607	.608	.597	159.2	159.6	156.7
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry.....	9.500	9.500	9.500	205.4	205.4	205.4
Glass, plate—						
3 to 5 square feet, per square foot, New York.....	.400	.400	.400	169.0	169.0	169.0
5 to 10 square feet, per square foot, New York.....	.500	.500	.500	157.1	157.1	157.1
Glass, window, American, f. o. b. works—						
Single, A, per 50 square feet.....	3.900	3.900	3.900	171.5	171.5	171.5
Single, B, per 50 square feet.....	3.420	3.420	3.420	154.0	154.0	154.0
Linseed oil, raw, per gallon, New York.....	.830	.893	.835	179.6	193.1	180.7
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York.....	.048	.048	.048	179.2	179.2	179.2
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York.....	5.213	5.300	5.350	108.2	110.0	111.1
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York.....	.866	.944	1.110	202.3	220.6	259.4
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York.....	.123	.123	.125	181.2	181.2	184.9
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York.....	.073	.073	.073	134.8	134.8	134.8
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>						
(i) Chemicals:						
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent.....	.025	.023	.023	127.3	118.6	116.0
Muriatic, 20°.....	.011	.011	.011	87.7	84.6	84.6
Nitric, 42°.....	.065	.065	.065	133.2	133.2	133.2
Stearic, triple pressed.....	.100	.103	.105	75.5	77.7	79.2
Sulphuric, 66°.....	.008	.008	.008	84.0	80.0	80.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof.....	.292	.280	.303	79.8	76.5	82.7
Wood, refined, 95 per cent.....	.520	.520	.520	108.7	108.7	108.7
Alum, lump, per pound, New York.....	.035	.034	.033	200.0	196.6	185.7
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York.....	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York.....	1.590	1.600	1.600	134.7	135.5	135.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York.....	.055	.055	.055	146.7	146.7	146.7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>Chemicals and drugs—Concluded.</i>						
(a) Chemicals—Concluded.						
Copper, sulphate, 99 per cent, crystals, per pound, New York.....	\$0.055	\$0.058	\$0.062	104.8	110.9	118.8
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.).....						
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York.....	.090	.088	.083	106.7	103.6	97.8
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernels, crude, per pound, New York.....	.088	.087	.089	86.6	85.7	88.2
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, per pound, New York.....	.059	.060	.058	164.9	167.0	162.7
Salsoda, per 100 pounds, New York.....	1.320	1.200	1.200	220.0	200.0	200.0
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.000	2.000	2.000	342.9	342.9	342.9
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works.....	.018	.018	.018	184.0	180.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York.....	.036	.039	.038	249.3	264.4	262.3
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York.....	.850	.850	.813	133.8	133.8	127.9
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York.....	14.000	14.000	14.000	63.6	63.6	63.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago.....	.069	.067	.066	97.3	94.6	93.8
(b) Fertilizer materials:						
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York.....	8.500	8.500	8.563	110.4	110.4	111.4
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York.....	3.590	3.375	3.250	114.9	108.1	104.0
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago.....	23.800	22.000	23.250	118.3	109.4	115.6
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York.....	33.600	32.400	32.000	88.4	85.2	84.4
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines.....	3.250	3.250	3.250	95.4	95.4	95.4
Soda nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.850	2.700	2.588	115.4	109.4	104.8
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32.600	26.075	26.413	139.6	111.6	113.1
(c) Drugs and pharmaceuticals:						
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York.....	.450	.450	.450	103.5	103.5	103.5
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York.....	.300	.300	.300	98.3	98.3	98.3
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York.....	4.700	4.700	4.700	188.1	188.1	188.1
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York.....	.265	.265	.265	111.2	111.2	111.2
Epsomsalts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerine, refined, per pound, New York.....	.152	.150	.148	77.1	76.1	74.8
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York.....	5.750	6.000	6.000	95.6	99.7	99.7
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.625	187.5	187.5	190.6
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York.....	.119	.120	.120	108.1	109.4	109.4
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York.....	.600	.600	.525	273.2	273.2	239.1
<i>House-furnishing goods.</i>						
(a) Furniture:						
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory.....	37.250	37.250	37.250	165.6	165.6	165.6
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory.....	5.250	5.250	5.250	233.3	233.3	233.3
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory.....	44.000	44.000	44.000	135.4	135.4	135.4
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory.....	54.000	54.000	54.000	150.0	150.0	150.0
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago.....	4.410	4.410	4.410	215.3	215.3	215.3
Set, 3 pieces, per set, Chicago.....	35.819	35.819	35.819	188.7	188.7	188.7
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory.....	56.000	56.000	56.000	130.2	130.2	130.2
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per 6, factory.....	31.500	31.500	31.500	210.0	210.0	210.0
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory.....	33.500	33.500	33.500	181.1	181.1	181.1
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory.....	61.500	61.500	61.500	178.3	178.3	178.3
Table, library, combination, per table, factory.....	34.000	34.000	34.000	170.0	170.0	170.0
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago.....	14.700	14.700	14.700	230.8	230.8	230.8
Refrigerator, lift top type, each, factory.....	16.200	16.200	16.200	156.8	156.8	156.8
Table, with drawer, per table Chicago.....	3.626	3.626	3.626	255.2	255.2	255.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1922—Concluded.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers. (1913=100.)		
	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
<i>House-furnishing goods—Concluded.</i>						
(b) Furnishings:						
Blankets—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair, New York.....	\$1.235	\$1.235	\$1.235	204.1	204.1	204.1
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound, factory.....	1.103	1.176	1.176	144.1	153.8	153.8
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow.....	2.784	2.880	2.880	207.9	215.0	215.0
Brussels, Bigelow.....	2.736	2.736	2.736	211.8	211.8	211.8
Wilton, Bigelow.....	4.608	4.608	4.608	191.4	191.4	191.4
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory.....	1.200	1.200	1.200	160.0	160.0	160.0
Knives and forks, per gross, factory.....	12.000	12.000	12.000	208.7	208.7	208.7
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory.....	19.000	19.968	20.000	129.5	136.2	136.4
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4—						
Pepperell, per yard, New York.....	.428	.428	.424	178.7	178.7	177.3
Wamsutta, per yard, factory.....	.888	.888	.888	272.7	272.7	272.7
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory.....	.250	.250	.250	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glass pitchers, 3-gallon, per dozen, factory.....	1.820	1.820	1.820	227.5	227.5	227.5
Glass tumblers, 3-pint, per dozen, factory.....	.200	.200	.200	166.7	166.7	166.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory.....	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Tea cups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory.....	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	.250	.250	.250	185.7	185.7	185.7
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory.....	5.500	5.742	5.750	133.9	139.8	140.0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
(a) Cattle feed:						
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis.....	22.063	20.550	15.406	120.1	111.9	83.9
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York.....	50.750	55.750	54.250	160.6	176.4	171.6
Linseed meal, per ton, New York.....	50.000	46.750	49.000	176.0	164.5	172.4
Mill-feed middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis.....	23.063	20.900	17.219	118.6	107.4	88.5
(b) Leather:						
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.415	.415	.425	153.9	153.9	157.6
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, Cal oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago.....	.402	.421	.421	100.1	105.0	105.0
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.260	.225	.225	101.6	88.0	88.0
Sole, per pound, Boston—						
Hemlock, middle, No. 1.....	.350	.350	.360	124.1	124.1	127.6
Oak, scoured backs, heavy.....	.500	.500	.515	111.4	111.4	114.8
Union, middle weight.....	.480	.450	.450	119.6	112.1	112.1
(c) Paper and pulp:						
Paper—						
Newsprint, rolls, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.035	.036	.036	169.2	171.6	175.5
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York.....	.088	.088	.088	179.3	179.3	179.3
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.525	2.525	2.525	113.5	113.5	113.5
(d) Other miscellaneous:						
Hemp, manila, fair current, shipment, per pound, New York.....	.071	.069	.070	76.8	73.8	75.1
Jute, raw, medium grades, per pound, New York.....	.055	.065	.075	82.2	97.2	112.1
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 90° gravity, per gallon, New York.....	.230	.230	.230	161.4	161.4	161.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York.....	.188	.188	.188	127.8	127.8	127.8
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York.....	.171	.176	.169	21.2	21.7	20.9
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	.071	.068	.063	165.0	158.1	146.1
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati.....	3.960	3.960	3.960	128.4	128.4	128.4
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia.....	4.900	4.900	4.900	138.9	138.9	138.9
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York.....	.051	.051	.051	140.5	140.5	140.5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York.....	.701	.701	.701	180.2	180.2	180.2
Smoking, per gross 1-ounce bags, New York.....	9.920	9.920	9.920	175.9	175.9	175.9

³ Estimated.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in June, 1922.

A FURTHER increase in the general level of wholesale prices for June, as compared with the preceding month, is shown by information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics in representative markets of the country. According to the Bureau's revised index numbers this increase measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in comparison there was an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from April to May.

The largest price gains were reported for fuel and building materials, in each of which groups the June level was over 4 per cent higher than that of May. Food articles averaged nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher and cloths and clothing over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent higher than in the month before. Metals showed an advance of three-fourths of 1 per cent, while no change in the price level was shown for chemicals and drugs and house-furnishing goods. Farm products, on the contrary, due to declines in grains, hay, and eggs, decreased three-fourths of 1 per cent in average price from May to June, while the group of miscellaneous commodities, due largely to the drop in cattle-feed prices, decreased $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Of 404 commodities, or price series, for which comparable data for May and June were obtained, increases were found to have occurred for 132 commodities and decreases for 106 commodities. In the case of 166 commodities no change in average prices was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.
[1913=100.]

Commodity group.	June, 1921.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.
Farm products.....	114	132	131
Foods.....	137	138	140
Cloths and clothing.....	172	175	179
Fuel and lighting.....	191	216	225
Metals and metal products.....	133	119	120
Building materials.....	163	160	167
Chemicals and drugs.....	133	122	122
House-furnishing goods.....	196	176	176
Miscellaneous.....	125	116	114
All commodities.....	142	148	150

Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, the general level has increased over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The greatest increase is shown for fuel and lighting materials, in which prices have risen nearly 18 per cent. Farm products show a gain of 15 per cent over June, 1921, prices. Food items have increased 2 per cent, building materials $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and clothing 4 per cent in the year. On the other hand, chemicals and drugs, metals and metal products, and house-furnishing goods all show substantial decreases compared with prices of a year ago.

Problem of Distribution and Suggestions for Its Solution.¹

AS A result of the agricultural crisis produced by the decline in the prices of agricultural products which began in October, 1919, and which reached its greatest point about June, 1920, Congress created the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. The commission was authorized to determine the causes of the condition of agriculture, the comparative condition of other industries, the causes of the spread between the producer's and consumer's prices, and the adequacy of the credit machinery, the transportation facilities, and the marketing and distributing machinery of the country.

The commission found no fundamental data of a governmental or public character with respect to marketing and distribution, and it was, therefore, necessary to secure the facts from original sources. Committees were formed representative of each trade or industry, and these bodies assisted in preparing the 15,000 questionnaires that were sent out and returned. By these means the commission ascertained the range of actual costs, prices, and margins in the period 1913 to 1921, inclusive, for the representative products of those trades and industries. The results will be embodied in a report soon to be made to Congress.

The following table shows the amount of operating cost and of profit per dollar of sales in the wholesaling, retailing, and manufacture of certain commodities in 1919 and 1921, as ascertained by the commission.

OPERATING COST AND PROFIT, PER DOLLAR OF SALES, ON SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IN 1919 AND 1921.

Item.	1919		1921	
	Cost of operation.	Profit.	Cost of operation.	Profit.
Retail:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Groceries.....	14.20	4.80	16.80	2.50
Clothing.....	24.00	7.90	24.03	1.13
Hardware.....	18.40	5.84	24.90	1.82
Shoes.....	23.78	9.36	26.88	1.52
Wholesale: Groceries.....	8.42	.86	10.16	1.48
Manufacture: 8 trade-marked food articles.....	31.79	8.45	38.37	8.62

¹ Loss.

It is pointed out that both the cost of operation and the profit of the manufacturer of the 8 trade-marked articles is more than those of wholesaler and retailer together.

It is fair to say, however, that the ratio of the manufacturer's investment to stock turnover is generally very much higher than the similar ratio for either the wholesaler or retailer and that much of the manufacturer's cost of selling and distribution presumably is reflected through the creation of market demand to the benefit of the wholesaler and the retailer.

¹ The data on which this article is based are from press releases of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, dated June 6, 8, and 14, 1922, and address delivered by Sydney Anderson, chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry at the convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, at Chicago, June 8, 1922.

Our report will show that clothing retailers took their largest profit from the consumer's dollar in 1913. From 1916 through 1921 the margin steadily decreased, except in 1919 when heavy sales temporarily reduced the ratio of expense to sales, resulting in a lower cost of operation for each dollar's worth of merchandise sold and a consequent increase in profit. In 1921 the industry showed a trade profit of 1.13 cents per dollar of sales. The report will show that the average profit of clothing retailers during the entire period, 1913 to 1921, was 6.10 cents per dollar of sales.

The hardware profits for the same period averaged 5.35, with 8.3 cents per dollar of sales as the peak in 1916.

In the retail shoe trade average profits for the entire period 1913 to 1921 were 6.17 cents per consumer's dollar. The high profit mark was reached in 1919 when the average profit was 9.36 cents.

Retail dry goods profits averaged 5.3 cents over the same period and were highest in 1916 when they averaged 7.3 cents per dollar.

The retail sales prices and the gross margin on certain commodities in 1913, 1920, and 1921 are shown below:

RETAIL PRICES AND GROSS MARGINS ON SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, 1913, 1920, AND 1921.

Item.	1913			1920			1921		
	Retail price.	Gross margin.		Retail price.	Gross margin.		Retail price.	Gross margin.	
		Amount.	Per cent of retail price.		Amount.	Per cent of retail price.		Amount.	Per cent of retail price.
Men's and boys' suits and overcoats—10 articles.....	\$177.76	\$59.74	33.6	\$400.00	\$120.88	30.2	\$290.00	\$86.03	29.7
Hardware—35 articles..	135.08	35.36	26.2	270.01	64.72	24.0	258.55	62.38	24.1
Dry goods—37 articles..	81.22	27.51	33.9	181.28	58.79	32.4	146.17	48.57	33.2
Groceries—37 articles...	5.13	1.09	21.2	9.45	1.61	17.0	7.62	1.47	19.3

One of the outstanding defects shown by tables of distribution is the retailer's failure to purchase stock in a manner that will provide a steady, even flow of merchandise to the consumer without accumulation of surplus stock, which ties up capital and credit and adds to his cost of operation. One of the factors of waste in distribution is in idle merchandise stock on the shelves of the retailers and the warehouses of the wholesalers. When this burden is permitted to develop, it must be passed along to the consumer if the retailer remains in business.

In particular, overstocking by retailers represents overstimulation and overselling by manufacturers and wholesalers. It also represents in part the dealer's desire to secure quantity discount in the belief that he can more successfully meet competition by underselling competitors. In order to do this, however, he must dispose of merchandise in reasonable time or lose the earning value his capital would have if it were more rapidly turned.

We came to the conclusion that the increasing cost of distribution is partly due to the more complex character of modern living conditions, partly to the variety of the consumer's requirements, customs, and habits and partly to unorganized and unstandardized farm production, which increases the risk of the middleman; partly to overplant capacity which increases capital cost and induces seasonal unemployment; partly to production in excess of effective demand, which congests the channels of distribution and adds to the charges for interest, storage, and obsolescence; partly to overcompetition, which brings about duplication of agencies and adds expensive services for accommodation, conveniences, luxury to the cost of distribution; partly to the ever-widening radius of distribution of many commodities, which adds to the cost of selling; partly to the increased cost of transportation and partly to the fact that the agencies of distribution are not coordinated so as to make possible an even flow of merchandise from the producer to the consumer.

We found that the problem must be attacked all along the line, not by Congress but by the people that do the business. We found that no one knows anything about distribution, that the facts of distribution are still to be collected and organized and

that our investigation, extensive as it was, did no more than to put the first curlicue on the letter "A" of the alphabet of distribution. The first step, therefore, in reducing the cost of distribution is to get the facts of distribution and to put those facts beyond dispute. The second step is to organize the knowledge obtained and to make it available to those who can use it as a basis of sound business decisions.

The report of the commission will make certain suggestions by which the commission believes "improvements and economies can be made in our distributive system."

The report will suggest that through cooperative associations new economies can be effected through greater uniformity of production in centralized areas of production, uniform grades, and standardized containers. Similarly, better methods can be established for handling by agencies in local, primary, and terminal markets, tending to create greater certainty on the part of the receiver and of the producer as to the character and condition of products, and services involved in their distribution.

Economies can be effected and wastes can be eliminated through the establishment of qualified and authorized agencies to arbitrate disagreements between shippers and receivers as to value, condition, kind, grade, and quantity of commodities. Such agencies may be established either through agreement between shippers and receivers to set up disinterested boards of arbitration whose findings can be accepted as final, or through the establishment of State or Federal agencies of arbitration authorized by legislation.

Adequate, organized and correlated terminal markets, together with a reduction of unnecessary movement of commodities from terminal to terminal or from terminal to central market should materially reduce the expense involved in unnecessary equipment and the employment of an unnecessarily large number of men.

Much can be accomplished in the direction of economic distribution by a more systematic utilization of warehouses to absorb temporary surplus and distribute more evenly in response to consuming demand. There is a tendency toward better distribution as warehouses come to function as reservoirs to facilitate economic distribution and adopt methods which diminish opportunity for speculation in stored commodities.

The joint commission's report will recommend that retailers cooperate more closely with community organizations whose purpose it is to improve social, civic, commercial and industrial conditions.

In agricultural communities the retailers should maintain contact with farm-bureau demonstrators, agricultural colleges, and workers, with a view to assisting in activities that tend to improve production, marketing, transportation, and social conditions on the farm. In cooperating with such organizations he is constructively creating greater opportunity for his own success.

The report will emphasize the commission's belief that the more consumers concentrate purchases in their community, the lower will be the operating expense of local dealers, and that the consumers will be benefited thereby through the lower prices made possible by lower selling expense.

Wasteful and uneconomic practices in distribution can be eliminated only by more accurate information about the public's true consuming needs on the part of manufacturers and distributors and by cooperation of purchaser, manufacturer, converter, distributor, and consumer. Trade associations and governmental agencies, producers, and labor organizations must cooperate to find out the facts and then to apply them in producing a more economic and efficient relationship between all elements in the cycle of production, manufacture, and distribution.

The distributive situation will be better appreciated when consumers realize that out of 41,614,248 people engaged in gainful occupations, 29,570,867 are engaged in manufacture, transportation, distribution, and allied activities. There is hardly a commodity in daily use that does not reflect the joint services of several million people. All of us need to realize more clearly that not only must the producer receive proper compensation for the raw materials, but that out of the charge for service along the way to the consumer the men who operate railroad trains, the men who drive trucks, the men who operate machines, the men who nail boxes, the men who wrap packages, and the men who make deliveries must be enabled to purchase their share of the finished commodity for their families.

Purchasing Power of Wages in Germany in 1914 and 1922.

A MEMORANDUM of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund entitled "Reconstruction of world economy," presented to the Genoa conference by this organization representing German workmen contains (p. 12) the following table showing the purchasing power of the German mark in 1922 as compared with its value in 1914. The comparison is based on the wages of a Berlin carpenter which amounted to 0.85 mark in 1914 and to 15 marks in 1922.

PURCHASING POWER OF A BERLIN CARPENTER'S WAGES IN 1914 AND 1922.

Commodity.	Amount purchasable with hourly wages in—		Prices per 100 kilograms in—		Index numbers of prices in 1922 (1914=100). ¹
	1914 (hourly wage=0.85 marks).	1922 (hourly wage=15 marks).	1914	1922	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Coal.....	47.00	25.86	1.90	58.00	3,050
Leather.....	.25	.09	3.50	153.00	4,370
Wool.....	.14	.05	6.00	280.00	4,660
Rice.....	1.70	1.07	.50	14.00	2,800
Sugar.....	1.77	1.10	.48	13.60	2,870
Beef.....	.57	.34	1.50	44.00	2,930
Pork.....	.61	.33	1.40	48.00	3,430
Butter.....	.30	.14	2.80	106.00	3,780
American lard.....	.70	.30	1.20	50.00	4,160
Cocoa.....	.35	.23	2.40	64.00	2,660
Coffee.....	.24	.11	3.60	136.00	3,770
Tea.....	.21	.12	4.00	125.00	3,125
Lentils.....	1.70	.86	.50	17.50	3,500
Bread.....	3.70	2.17	.23	6.90	3,000
Eggs.....	8.50	2.70	.10	5.50	5,500
Milk.....	² 3.90	² 2.40	³ 2.22	6.20	2,820
Petrol.....	² 3.50	² 1.53	³ 3.24	9.80	4,080
Rides to town.....	{ 8 4 }	7½	{ 4.10 4.20 }	42.00	{ 2,000 1,000 }

¹ Index number of average hourly wages in 1922 on basis of 1914 as 100=1,764.

² Liters.

³ Per liter.

⁴ Per ride.

In 1914 the purchase of a pair of boots costing 12.50 marks required 14.7 hours' work, while in 1922 a pair of boots cost 375 marks and was equivalent to the value of 25 hours' work. In 1914 a suit of working clothes cost 50 marks and could be purchased with the proceeds of 58.8 hours' work, while in 1922 the price of a similar suit was 1,500 marks, and 100 hours' work was necessary for its purchase.

Average Retail Prices of Certain Foodstuffs in Manila, P. I., 1918 to 1921.

THE figures in the following table are taken from Statistical Bulletin No. 4 of the Philippine Islands, 1921, published by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Commerce and Communications.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN MANILA, 1918 TO 1921.

[1 peso at par=50 cents; 1 liter=0.908 dry quart, 1.0567 liquid quarts; 1 ganta=2.71 quarts; 1 kilo=2.2046 pounds.]

Article.	Unit.	1918	1919	1920	1921
		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cereals and grains:					
Coffee	Liter	0.56	0.75	1.04	0.84
Corn (in ears)	100	1.32	2.67	3.31	1.89
Corn (in grains)	Ganta	.33	.35	.33	.25
Rice	Ganta	.41	.60	.65	.37
Fish and other sea products:					
Cod	Kilo	.91	.96	1.24	.76
Crabs	1	.42	.25	.31	.31
Sardines	100	1.59	1.46	1.84	1.97
Shrimps	100	2.53	2.19	2.86	2.77
Fowls:					
Chickens	1	.51	.60	.72	.63
Gobblers	1	4.98	5.89	7.00	6.17
Hens	1	1.23	1.54	1.60	1.48
Hen turkeys	1	2.82	2.79	5.22	5.33
Roosters	1	1.04	1.35	1.49	1.36
Fruits:					
Bananas—plantains	100	1.15	1.21	1.61	1.66
Coconuts	1	.07	.08	.12	.08
Lemons	100	1.71	3.04	4.02	2.82
Native oranges	1	.21	.10	.16	.19
Meat:					
Bacon	Kilo	.98	.78	1.56	1.26
Beef, fresh	Kilo	1.18	1.35	1.50	1.37
Beef, frozen	Kilo	1.03	1.19	1.28	1.09
Chinese ham	Kilo	1.47	1.99	2.57	1.93
Pork	Kilo	1.04	1.15	1.36	1.21
Vegetables:					
Beans, French	Liter	.25	.42	.47	.33
Cabbages	1	.41	.43	.47	.68
Eggplants	100	1.97	2.14	2.20	2.28
Onions, Bombay	Kilo	.27	.31	.38	.33
Peas	Liter	.22	.20	.50	.39
Peppers, red	100	2.24	1.91	1.76	1.10
Potatoes	Kilo	.22	.19	.25	.20
Red squash	1	.31	.30	.32	.31
Sweet potatoes	Sack	1.17	1.87	2.32	1.74
Tomatoes	100	1.49	2.16	2.14	1.78
White squash	1	.27	.34	.31	.33
Miscellaneous foodstuffs:					
Condensed milk	Can	.50	.52	.54	.51
Eggs—					
Chinese	100	3.67	5.16	6.19	4.90
Duck	100	4.67	6.42	7.51	6.02
Native	100	5.33	6.58	8.15	6.86
Flour	Liter	.15	.14	.14	.10
Sugar—					
Brown	Kilo	.23	.42	.74	.37
Refined	Kilo	.35	.35	.82	.43
Vinegar	Liter	.03	.04	.05	.03
White salt	Liter	.06	.04	.04	.03

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Petroleum Industry.

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued a report (Bulletin 297) covering wages, hours, and earnings in 1920 in the petroleum industry in the United States. The report is based on a study of representative plants in the principal petroleum centers.

At the wells 26 per cent of the employees worked six days per week and 74 per cent seven days. On the pipe lines 66 per cent worked six days and 34 per cent seven days, while at the refineries 77 per cent worked six and 23 per cent seven days.

The customary hours of work at the wells and on the pipe lines ranged from 8 to 12 per day and at the refineries from 8 to 13. Forty-five per cent of the employees at wells, 43 per cent on pipe lines, and 65 per cent at refineries worked not more than 8 hours per day; 76 per cent at wells, 77 per cent on pipe lines, and 96 per cent at refineries worked not more than 9 hours; while 85 per cent at wells, 99 per cent on pipe lines, and 99 per cent at refineries worked not more than 10 hours.

The table below shows the average full-time hours per week and average earnings per hour in the leading occupations:

Occupation.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.
<i>Wells.</i>		
Drillers.....	73.6	\$1.140
Drillers' helpers and clean out helpers.....	59.7	.683
Firemen.....	57.7	.651
Laborers, roustabouts, and connection men.....	57.7	.589
Pumpers and engineers.....	62.5	.582
Tool dressers.....	78.6	.934
<i>Pipe lines.</i>		
Engineers and pumpers.....	57.2	.749
Firemen.....	55.7	.701
Gaugers, delivery men, and oil receivers.....	58.9	.775
Laborers, roustabouts, etc.....	54.7	.528
Line walkers.....	62.5	.584
Telegraph operators.....	56.0	.676
<i>Refineries.</i>		
Engineers and chillermen.....	55.3	.811
Firemen and assistant engineers.....	53.6	.756
Pumpmen.....	53.6	.789
Still men.....	54.2	.905
Still men's assistants, chargers, and headers-up.....	53.6	.799
Boiler makers.....	48.1	.991
Boiler makers' helpers.....	47.6	.741
Laborers.....	49.7	.575
Machinists.....	48.5	.905
Pipe fitters.....	49.4	.855
Pipe fitters' helpers.....	48.8	.685

The report also contains interesting descriptive matter regarding the drilling and operation of wells, the laying and operation of the vast network of pipe lines, and the processes employed in the manufacture of refined petroleum.

Regular Weekly Hours of Work in Manufacturing Industries of the United States, 1909, 1914, and 1919.

The following table taken from census reports shows the average number and per cent of wage earners working each specified number of hours per week in the manufacturing industries of the United States in the years 1909, 1914, and 1919, together with the cumulative per cent of employees working each specified number of hours per week or less.

The number of employees reported is the average for the year, and was obtained by taking the actual number of wage earners at the close of one pay-roll period for each month in the year and dividing the sum of these wage earners by 12.

All of these employees of each establishment were classified as working the regular hours of the plant as a whole, although some of the employees may have worked different hours. It is believed that there would be no material difference in the number shown in each classification were the hours of each individual reported instead of taking the hours of the plant as a whole.

As regards the number of employees working each specified number of hours per week in 1919, it will be seen that 4,418,693, or 48.6 per cent of the total of 9,096,372 employees, worked 48 hours per week or less. Of this number, the census report shows that 1,111,107, or 12.2 per cent of the total employees, worked 44 hours per week or less, and 346,179, or 3.8 per cent, worked over 44 and under 48 hours per week, while 2,961,407, or 32.6 per cent, worked 48 hours per week. In comparing the percentages of employees working 48 hours per week and under in the three years, it will be observed that the percentage of such workers was over four times as great in 1919 as in 1914, and over six times as great in 1919 as in 1909.

In 1909 the largest percentage of employees, 30.5, fell in the classification of 60 hours per week, in 1914 the largest percentage, 25.8, fell in the classification of 54 hours per week, while in 1919 the largest percentage, 48.6, fell in the classification of 48 hours and under.

The cumulative per cent shows the per cent of employees working the specified hours or less. Care must be exercised not to confuse these percentages with the percentages given for the same year and relating only to the hourly group. Thus, while 9.1 per cent of all employees in 1919 worked 54 hours per week, 16.4 per cent plus 48.6 per cent plus 9.1 per cent, or 74.1 per cent in all, worked 54 hours or less per week. The other lines of the table are read in like manner.

When the cumulative percentages for the years 1909, 1914, and 1919 are compared it will be noted that in 1919, 74.1 per cent of all employees worked 54 hours per week or less, as compared with 51.0 per cent in 1914, and 30.6 per cent in 1909.

REGULAR HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1909, 1914, AND 1919.¹

Regular hours of work per week.	Wage earners working each specified number of hours.						Cumulative per cent of wage earners working each specified number of hours and under.		
	Average number.			Per cent.					
	1909	1914	1919	1909	1914	1919	1909	1914	1919
48 and under.....	523, 652	833, 330	4, 418, 693	7.9	11.8	48.6	7.9	11.8	48.6
Over 48 and under 54.....	481, 157	945, 735	1, 496, 177	7.3	13.4	16.4	15.2	25.2	65.0
54.....	1, 019, 438	1, 818, 330	1, 828, 353	15.4	25.8	9.1	30.6	51.0	74.1
Over 54 and under 60.....	1, 999, 307	1, 543, 018	1, 248, 854	30.2	21.9	13.7	60.8	72.9	87.8
60.....	2, 017, 280	1, 487, 801	827, 745	30.5	21.1	9.1	91.3	94.0	95.9
Over 60.....	574, 212	407, 973	276, 550	8.7	5.8	3.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total.....	6, 615, 045	7, 033, 247	9, 096, 372	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....

¹ A similar table for the years 1914 and 1919 was given on page 76 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1922, but through a clerical error employees working over 48 and under 54 hours, and those working over 54 and under 60 hours were classified as "48 and under 54" and "54 and under 60." The table in revised form is repeated in this issue of the REVIEW for the purpose of correcting the error and of furnishing the added figures for 1909.

Average Weekly Earnings of New York State Factory Workers in May, 1922.

ACCORDING to a statement issued by the New York State Department of Labor, the earnings of factory workers in New York State appear to have reached a condition of relative stability after declining steadily for more than a year. The average weekly earnings in May amounted to \$24.59, a slight increase over the April average, but practically the same as the March average. Since last October the fluctuations in the average weekly earnings of all workers covered by reports to the department "have been of no great importance, as they have not been cumulative. A reduction one month has usually been followed by an increase the next, so that the average earning in May was almost identical with that of last October."

Reductions in wage rates during the intervening months appear to have been offset by less part-time operation of factories, and the number of cuts in wage rates has been growing smaller. In May for the first time in many months, the number of increases reported was nearly equal to the number of reductions. Consequently, present indications do not lead to the expectation of any considerable further reduction in factory workers' earnings within the near future. Earnings are now about 15 per cent below the peak.

Important increases in average weekly earnings were reported in the fur, tobacco products, and cement and plaster industries. The earnings of workers also increased in the meat packing, flour and cereal products, candy, bakery products, beverage, brick and pottery, leather tanning, miscellaneous leather goods, rubber goods, sawmill and planing-mill products, piano, wool products, cotton goods, structural iron, iron and steel, shipbuilding, automobile, railway equipment and repair, heating apparatus, sheet-metal work, and oil and chemical products industries. All the industries included in the printing and paper-goods group showed increased earnings from April to May. The most substantial gain was in the miscellaneous paper-

goods industries. Smaller increases were reported in the printing and bookmaking, and the paper-box industries. Average earnings in the paper-making industry were also a little greater than in April.

The clothing group of industries reported a slight loss in average earnings as the result of seasonal reductions of \$2.13 in the millinery industry and \$1.12 in the women's clothing industry. Despite the fact that the 15 per cent reduction in wage rates went into effect in most of the Rochester men's clothing factories on May 1, this industry showed a gain in employees' earnings due to increased working time. The miscellaneous sewing and the women's furnishings industries also reported increased earnings.

Some of the increases in weekly earnings in May as compared with April are as follows:

	Increase.
Fur.....	\$3.24
Cement and plaster.....	2.27
Tobacco products.....	2.24
Brick and pottery.....	1.82
Structural iron.....	1.78
Iron and steel.....	1.28
Shipbuilding.....	1.12
Meat packing.....	1.10

Decreases in average weekly earnings were reported in the canning, miscellaneous stone and mineral products, and glass industries.

Average Hourly Wages of Metal Workers in Various European Countries in 1921.

THE following table taken from the *Revue de l'Industrie Minérale*, Paris, May 15, 1922 (p. 165), shows the average hourly wages in 1921 of skilled and unskilled adult workers in the metal trades in six European countries:

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF METAL TRADES WORKERS IN EUROPE DURING 1921.

[At par 1 mark = 23.82 cents; 1 krone = 20.26 cents; 1 lira = 19.3 cents; 1 franc (Belgian and French) = 19.3 cents; 1 shilling = 24.33 cents; 1 penny = 2.03 cents.]

Country.	Average hourly wages.		
	Skilled workers (over 20 years of age).	Unskilled workers (over 20 years of age).	Average, skilled and unskilled.
Austria.....	36 kr.....	28-32 kr.....	35 kr.
Belgium.....	2.50 fr.....	2.20 fr.....	2.30 fr.
England.....	2s.....	1s. 6d.....	1s. 9d.
France.....	3 fr.....	2.15 fr.....	2.80 fr.
Germany.....	6.8 m.....	5.6 m.....	6.30 m.
Italy.....	2.85 lire.....	2.40 lire.....	2.50 lire

Relation of Wages to Selling Prices in the Belgian Coal Industry.

IN THE following table, taken from the *Labor Gazette* (London), June, 1922, p. 249, and based upon information furnished by the Belgian Bureau of Mines, the relation of wages to the selling price of coal is shown for the various coal districts during April, 1920, and January, 1922.

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE AND AMOUNT SPENT IN WAGES, PER TON OF COAL,
APRIL, 1920, AND JANUARY, 1922, BY DISTRICTS.

[1 franc at par = 19.3 cents.]

District.	April, 1920.		January, 1922.	
	Average selling price.	Amount spent in wages.	Average selling price.	Amount spent in wages.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Mons basin.....	90.50	47.22	78.33	48.29
Center.....	86.25	44.16	84.32	44.25
Charleroi.....	84.99	41.94	80.81	41.75
Namur.....	81.69	40.52	69.66	43.27
Liege.....	90.75	47.85	93.56	49.95
Herve.....	85.22	36.35	84.57	43.58
Southern basin.....	86.50	44.37	82.95	45.27
Average, all districts..	86.56	43.20	82.03	45.19

The averages for all districts indicate a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the selling price of coal per ton and an increase of 4.6 per cent in wages per ton during the period shown. The national joint committee for the mining industry therefore at its meetings held in March and April, 1922, decided to make two cuts in wages, one of 5 per cent on March 12, and another of 8 per cent to take effect May 1, 1922.

Cotton-Mill Wages in Cartagena, Colombia.

A CONSULAR report of June 2, 1922, gives the wages of workers in a few of the occupations in cotton mills in Cartagena, Colombia. The hours are 15 per day with an 84-hour week. Female spinners, knitters, and winders receive 6 cents per hour and female weavers are paid 8 cents per hour, while male laborers, lifting and carrying, are paid 10 cents per hour. Cost of living for foreigners remains at about the 1920 level, but the native laboring class, it is stated, lives comparatively cheaply because of low living standards.

Application of the Eight-Hour Day in French Industry.

AN INQUIRY conducted by the General Confederation of Labor among its affiliated organizations upon the extent of the application of the 8-hour day in various industries of France is summarized in *La Voix du Peuple*, April, 1922 (pp. 235-240).

Transportation.—The 8-hour day or the 48-hour week is not yet wholly applied on account of the differences in the means of transport. In general in the tramways of small towns the average 8-hour day is in effect either on the basis of 48 hours a week or 96 in the fortnight. In some cities and districts the hours are averaged for each 3 months or even for 6 months, but in general they do not exceed 8 hours, and if they should a period of compensatory rest is allowed.

Some street-railway companies have added an hour to the day as the administrative decrees for transport have not yet been issued.

Overtime rates are paid for the additional work. The spread of hours for employees engaged in delivering merchandise by motor or horse-drawn vehicles, is from 11 to 12 hours, including time for meals.

Glass industry.—The 8-hour day is generally in effect and there is no movement on the part of employers toward extending the hours.

Wood-working industries.—The 8-hour day was fixed by an administrative decree, March, 1921. It has been generally complied with as the 120 hours additional allowed each year are sufficient for the necessary extra work. Opposition to the act has developed, however, among both employers and workers. It has been proved in the piano industry that the present output is greater than in the 10 hours worked before the war and this without changes in working methods or machinery. No decree has been issued for sawmills and toy making.

Printing.—The basic 8-hour day has been in effect since 1919.

Commercial employees.—The 8-hour day is fairly general in wholesale and retail establishments of the large cities but in the smaller towns the working-day varies between 8 and 9 hours. The administrative decree for wholesale trade is carried out and a decree is to be issued for retail establishments other than food in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Mining.—For workers aboveground the day of 8 hours is general, while for underground workers the 8 hours is reckoned from the time the first worker enters the mine until the last worker leaves it and includes 30 minutes intermission underground. The law has been respected by the greater number of companies but an attempt to amend it so that the hours will be counted from the time the last miner goes into the mine until the first one ascends will be met by the organized resistance of the miners. In order to make this resistance effective it is considered necessary by the workers that foreign coal should not be allowed in France and that international action should be taken by the miners.

Hide and leather workers.—The 8-hour day is generally in effect although in all industries except tanneries the 48 hours are spread over 5½ days to allow the Saturday half-holiday. Attempts at overtime on the part of employers have not been general.

Gardeners.—The 8-hour day is not in effect in most of the horticultural occupations, except for workers in cemeteries, the length of the working day varying, among market gardeners particularly, according to the season, the workers generally receiving board and lodging.

Clothing.—The day of 8 hours is in effect for factory workers but is not applied at all to home workers. Infringements are consented to or requested by workers in custom-made tailoring for men and women, but in making underclothing the longer hours are the exception. No general attempt has been made to modify the decree, but partial attempts have been made through the working of overtime, to which the employees offer little resistance, as unemployment has been serious. If the trade returns to normal, while 8 hours will continue in theory it will in reality no longer exist.

Public services.—The working-day in general does not exceed 8 hours except in the collection of certain kinds of taxes.

Hatters.—Out of 12,000 employed at this trade, 5,000 workers benefit by the 8-hour day. In localities in which the workers are unorganized the 9-hour day is in effect.

Wages in Selected Industries in Great Britain, 1914 to 1921.

THE trend of wages, prices, and profits in Great Britain from pre-war times up to June, 1921, is shown in a report¹ recently issued by the Labor Research Department. The Labor Research Department is an independent organization composed of affiliated trade-unions, trade councils, local labor parties, etc., established for the purpose of conducting "research and inquiries into all social and industrial questions affecting labor, from a labor standpoint." The material presented in its present report is compiled from the British Labor Gazette, the Economist, wage reports of the Ministry of Labor and of commissions of inquiry in various industries, Board of Trade reports, and official abstracts of labor statistics, supplemented by information from trade-union annual reports, trade journals, and figures supplied directly by the trade-unions.

According to the preface, written by Mr. Sidney Webb, the book "aims at no more than a presentation of facts relating to wages, prices, and profits in Great Britain during the past seven years, so far as they can be ascertained."

In the public interest it is becoming increasingly important that the secrecy in which so much business enterprise is still shrouded should, so far as statistical tables are concerned, be brought to an end. The conclusion is inevitable that the nation ought to be provided with more complete and more authoritative statistics of the profits, salaries and wages in all business enterprises for each year, as soon as it is ended.

It was found that there was everywhere in Great Britain "comparatively little advance of wages in the earlier period of the war. At the end of 1915, the increase did not generally amount to more than 10 per cent." The advance was slow until 1917, at the end of which year wages had risen over 30 per cent in most industries and to between 80 and 90 per cent in some cases. Increases followed more rapidly, "especially for backward groups of workers," until the summer of 1920. Wages reached their highest point in the iron and steel and in one or two other industries in June, 1920, and almost everywhere before the end of the year. Between December, 1920, and June, 1921, wages in general remained unchanged or began to decrease.

In the table below are shown, for certain selected occupations, the rates of wages in effect in December of each year, 1914 to 1920, and in June, 1921, and the per cent of maximum increase over 1914. These occupations were chosen from the many given in the report, as being the most representative and important ones as well as those for which the most definite data were given.

¹ Labor Research Department. Wages, prices, and profits. London, 1922.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN IN DECEMBER, 1914 TO 1920, AND IN JUNE, 1921. IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

[1 shilling at par=24.3 cents; 1 penny=2.03 cents.]

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Industry, locality, and occupation.	December—								June, 1921.	Maximum rate of increase over December, 1914. ¹
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920			
Bakery trades:										
London—	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Forehands.....	38 0-42 0	41 0-45 0	42 0-46 0	49 0-53 0	68 0-72 0	73 0-77 0	88 0-92 0	78 0	119-132	
Single and second hands.....	32 0-36 0	35 0-39 0	36 0-40 0	43 0-47 0	62 0-66 0	67 0-71 0	82 0-86 0	72 0-74 0	139-156	
Table hands.....	30 0	33 0	34 0	41 0	60 0	65 0	80 0	70 0	167	
Manchester—										
Forehands.....	38 0					70 0	91 0	91 0	139	
Single and second hands.....	35 0					67 0	88 0	88 0	151	
Table hands.....	33 0					65 0	86 0	86 0	161	
Birmingham—										
Forehands.....	34 0					70 0-74 0	81 0-84 0	81 0-84 0	138-147	
Single and second hands.....	30 0					68 0-71 0	78 0-81 0	78 0-81 0	160-170	
Table hands.....	26 0-28 0					65 0	75 0	75 0	167-188	
Glasgow—Adult males.....	26 0					90 0	97 0	90 0	171	
Boot and shoe industry (England and Wales):										
Males—										
Clicking and other skilled departments.....	30 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	55 0	56 0	68 0	68 0	126	
Heel building, stock and show rooms.....	27 0	29 0	30 0	37 0	52 0	53 0	65 0	65 0	141	
Females—										
First-class operations.....	18 0				26 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	122	
Second-class operations.....	17 0				25 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	137	
Building trades:										
London—										
Bricklayers.....	4 0 11½	4 0 11½	4 1 0½	4 1 3¼	5 1 5	4 1 11½	4 2 4	4 2 2	143	
Laborers.....	4 0 7½	4 0 7½	4 0 9	4 0 11¾	5 1 4½	4 1 8	4 2 1	4 1 11	233	
Manchester (Grade A)—										
Bricklayers.....	4 0 10½	4 0 11	4 0 11	4 1 2	4 1 6	4 1 10	4 2 4	4 2 2	167	
Laborers.....	4 0 6½	4 0 7½	4 0 7½	4 0 10	4 1 2	4 1 6½	4 2 1	4 1 11	284	
Exeter (Grade C)—										
Bricklayers.....	4 0 8½	4 0 8½	4 0 8½	4 0 10	4 1 0	4 1 5	4 2 0	4 1 10	182	
Laborers.....	4 0 5½	4 0 5½	4 0 6	4 0 7½	4 0 10	4 1 3	4 1 9	4 1 7	282	
Glasgow—										
Bricklayers.....	4 0 10½	4 0 11	4 0 11½	4 1 1	5 1 4½	5 1 5½	4 2 4	4 2 2	167	
Laborers.....			4 0 8½	4 0 10	5 1 0½	5 1 1½	4 1 11½	4 1 9½	173	

Clothing trades (England and Wales):										
Measure cutters.....	40 9½	40 9½	40 9½	70 9½	80 9½	91 5	91 9	92 0	153	
Knifemen and pressers-off.....	40 8½	40 8½	40 8½	70 8½	80 8½	91 5	91 7	91 10	151	
Stock cutters, fitters, tailors, and passers.	40 8½	40 8½	40 8½	70 8½	80 8½	91 5	91 7	91 10	167	
Metal trades:										
London—										
Fitters and turners.....	343 0	47 0	50 0	70 10	80 6	86 0	93 10	93 8½	134	
Pattern makers.....	48 9	52 9	55 9	81 0	85 6	91 1	109 8	109 8	.....
Machinists.....	35 0	39 0	42 0	63 0	74 9	80 5	87 0	87 0	149	
Laborers.....	23 0						74 9	74 9	.....
	28 0									
Tyne—										
Fitters and turners.....	37 0	41 0	44 0	66 2	75 11	81 6	88 3	88 3	135	
Pattern makers.....	40 0	44 0	47 0	69 9	84 11		92 9	92 9	132	
Machinists.....	32 6	36 6	39 6	64 1			84 4	84 4	.....
Glasgow—										
Fitters and turners.....	38 3	42 6	46 1	66 6	76 3	81 8	88 3	88 3	132	
Pattern makers.....	40 6	44 6	48 4	74 8	78 6	81 8	90 6	90 6	122	
Laborers.....	23 4						70 1	70 1	.....
	27 0						74 5	74 5	.....
Mining industry:										
South Wales—										
Coal getters.....	10 9 4	12 4	15 8	17 2	18 8	20 8	25 9	23 9	176	
Laborers.....	5 8	6 10	8 10	10 4	11 10	13 10	17 10	15 10	215	
Durham—										
Coal getters.....	8 2		12 6	14 0	15 6	17 6	22 0	20 0	169	
Laborers.....	5 11		7 2	8 8	10 2	12 2	16 2	14 2	173	
South Yorkshire—										
Coal getters.....	10 2		15 1	16 7	18 1	20 1	25 1	23 1	147	
Laborers.....	6 7		9 2	10 8	12 2	14 2	18 2	16 2	176	
Lancashire and Yorkshire—										
Coal getters.....	8 6		12 5	13 11	15 5	17 5	21 11	19 11	158	
Laborers.....	5 9		7 11	9 5	10 11	12 11	16 11	14 11	193	
Scotland—										
Coal getters.....	8 3		13 9	15 3	16 9	18 9	23 6	21 6	185	
Laborers.....	6 6		9 6	11 0	12 6	14 6	18 6	16 6	184	
Printing trades:										
London—										
Compositors.....	39 0	42 0	45 0	53 0	72 6	85 0	100 0	100 0	156	
Linotype and monotype operators.....	44 0					90 0	105 0	105 0	139	
Lithographers.....	40 0					85 0	100 0	100 0	150	

¹ Does not include increases of wages which took place between December, 1920, and June, 1921, but were followed immediately by compensating or more than compensating decreases.

² Union standard rate.

³ Union minimum rate.

⁴ Union rate per hour.

⁵ Union rate per hour; plus 12½ per cent.

⁶ Union rate per hour; plus 1s. per week.

⁷ Union rate per hour; plus committee-on-production award of 1½d.

⁸ Union rate per hour; plus committee-on-production award of 3d.

⁹ Trade board general minimum rate. Pieceworkers are entitled to a minimum basic time rate, fixed at 1½d. per hour above general minimum time rate.

¹⁰ Average piecework earnings.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN IN DECEMBER, 1914 TO 1920, AND IN JUNE, 1921, IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

[1 shilling at par=24.3 cents; 1 penny=2.03 cents.]

Industry, locality, and occupation.	December—							June, 1921.	Maximum rate of increase over December, 1914.	
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920			
Printing trades—Continued.										
Grade I towns—	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Compositors.....	38 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0	81 0	97 6	97 6	156
Linotype and monotype operators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 6	106 0	106 0	.....
Lithographers.....	36 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0	95 0	95 0	160
Grade VI towns—										
Compositors.....	25 0	.....	.....	.....	58 0	66 0	82 6	82 6	230
Linotype and monotype operators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0	88 6	88 6	.....
Transportation:										
Railroads—										
Locomotive engineers.....	¹¹ 30 0-48 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 0-106 0	85 0-103 0	121-193
Firemen.....	¹¹ 18 0-30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 0-88 0	67 0-83 0	193-289
Street railways—										
London—										
Motormen.....	40 0	43 0	48 0	55 0	70 0	75 0	80 0	.....	100
Conductors.....	33 0	36 0	41 0	48 0	63 0	68 0	73 0	.....	121
Large towns—										
Motormen.....	37 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0	77 0	.....	108
Conductors.....	30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 0	70 0	.....	133
Small towns—										
Motormen.....	26 0-30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 0	70 0	.....	133-169
Conductors.....	20 0-24 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 0	64 0	.....	167-220
Water transportation—										
Dockers—										
Port of London.....	12 5 3	5 9	6 3	8 3	9 8	11 8	13 16 0	16 0	205
Oceans and short sea ship work.....	¹² 7 4-8 4	12 8-14 0	¹⁴ 17 6-20 6	14 17 6-20 6	139-146
Large ports.....	4 6-5 0	11 8-12 2	16 0	16 0	220-256

¹¹ Not including mileage allowance.

¹² Standard rate per day

¹³ National minimum wage.

¹⁴ Special rate for timberwork.

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The absence of any extravagant rise of wages among the better paid and more highly organized section of the workers was not due to accidental causes, but may be traced, at least to some extent, to the deliberate action of the Government. Under the munitions or war act, 1915, which covered the greater part of the engineering and shipbuilding trades and large numbers of workers in other industries, not merely strikes were made illegal, but a workman could be prevented by his employer who refused to grant a discharge certificate from taking up fresh employment. The latter provision was repealed during 1917, but thousands of munition workers had already been checked in moving from one firm to another in search of better conditions. While "the play of natural forces" flung fantastic fortunes into the laps of army contractors and shipowners, wages were subject to artificial regulation. Disputes were referred to arbitration, and settled with due respect to public economy.

Toward the end of the war a movement was started for the automatic regulation of wages by cost-of-living sliding scales. The method originated in the textile dyeing and bleaching trades, and, according to the report, nearly a million and a half workers were covered by such agreements at the end of 1920. Under these agreements wages were to rise or fall correspondingly with the rise or fall in the cost of living as shown by the index number published by the Ministry of Labor.

The investigators are of the opinion that this index number did not give an accurate picture of the rise in the cost of living but understated the case, the "cost of living" as defined by the Ministry of Labor being not the "rise in the cost of maintaining the same standard of life" as before the war, but "the increase in the actual expenditure by the worker's family in 1918 as compared with 1914. Thus it is not surprising that they found the 'rise in cost of living' to be much less than was commonly asserted. After all you can not spend money you have not got."

Also the investigators feel that the weighting of the different articles entering into the workers' budget was faulty.

The official calculation of weights is based on the family budget inquiry of 1904—nearly 20 years ago. It is pretty certain that clothing accounts for more than the 12 per cent allowed, and, in view of this and all the other changes in working-class expenditure during the last 20 years, it is obvious that a new allocation is necessary to-day.

With a new weighting of the items which the investigators think is more representative of their actual relative importance in the budget the average increase in the cost of living is much greater than that shown by the Ministry of Labor figures.

The report points out also that the rates established on the basis of this index number did not enable the workers to obtain an income fully abreast of prices, "but the advance always followed behind and never went before the rise in the cost of living. In some cases, indeed, one rate lagged so far behind the other that an advance of wages took place when the cost of living had for several months begun to decline."

The policy of focusing attention on the rise in cost of living, which affected all workers alike, had the indirect effect of promoting a policy of national awards and settlements. Attention was especially "directed to the needs of lower-paid workers upon whom the cost of living pressed with the utmost severity. There was a corresponding movement to establish minimum rates of wages in hitherto unregulated trades."

The workers had in nearly all cases to suffer a severe decline in their standard of life, and even by the end of 1920 two-thirds of the industries had not reached their pre-war standard of real wages.

Wage Reductions and Employment in the British Coal Industry.

THE rapid reduction in the wages of British miners since the settlement after the long lockout in 1921 is set forth in a recent article ¹ by Frank Hodges in which the following data regarding wages and their relation to cost of living, and the effect of unemployment or partial employment in the industry are shown.

¹ Labor Magazine, June, 1922. "The British coal mining industry," by Frank Hodges, pp. 53-55.

DAILY WAGES OF BRITISH MINERS, MARCH, 1921, MARCH, 1922, AND MAY, 1922, AND THE RELATION OF PRESENT WAGES TO COST OF LIVING.

Coal area.	Wage per shift.												Wage position of day workers in relation to cost of living, May, 1922.	
	Day wage colliers.				Underground laborers.				Surface laborers.				Per cent of increase in wages since 1914.	Per cent of increase in cost of living since 1914.
	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	May, 1922.	Reduction since March, 1921.	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	May, 1922.	Reduction since March, 1921.	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	May, 1922.	Reduction since March, 1921.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
1. Scotland.....	17 0	8 5	8 5	8 7	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20	1 81
2. Northumberland.....	18 11	9 4	9 9	9 2	13 11	6 10	6 9½	7 1½	13 11	6 10	6 9½	7 1½	22	81
3. Durham.....	16 6	8 7	8 8	7 10	13 8	6 10	6 8½	6 11½	13 8	6 10	6 8½	6 11½	20	81
4. South Wales.....	17 10	8 10	8 10	9 0	14 9	6 5	6 5	8 4	14 9	6 5	6 5	8 4	20	81
5. Yorkshire ²	17 11	13 10	13 0	4 11	14 8	10 6	9 10	4 10	14 8	10 2	9 7	5 1	50	81
Nottinghamshire.....	19 0	15 9	14 10	4 2	14 6	12 5	9 4	5 2	14 6	9 4	9 4	5 2	50	81
Derbyshire.....	18 3	15 3	14 5	3 10	15 0	10 6	9 11	5 1	14 3	9 7	9 0	5 3	50	81
Leicestershire.....	17 2	13 7	12 10	4 4	14 5	9 8	9 2	5 3	12 5	7 3	6 9	5 8	50	81
Cannock Chase.....	16 6	13 7	12 10	3 8	13 11	10 2	9 7	4 4	13 11	8 0	7 6	6 5	50	81
Warwickshire.....	17 3	13 5	12 7	4 8	14 8	10 0	9 5	5 3	12 4	7 10	7 4	5 0	50	81
6. Lancashire ³	16 5	11 9	10 8	5 9	14 7	8 3	7 6	7 1	13 0	6 6	5 11	7 1	26	81
North Staffordshire.....	17 2	10 2	9 3	7 11	14 3	7 10	7 1	7 2	12 7	6 1	5 6	7 1	26	81
Cheshire.....	16 5	11 9	10 8	5 9	14 7	8 3	7 6	7 1	13 0	6 6	5 11	7 1	26	81
7. North Wales.....	16 4	8 5	8 5	7 11	14 2	6 6	6 6	7 8	13 0	5 6	5 6	7 6	20	81
8. South Staffordshire and Salop.....		9 0	9 0										20	81
9. Cumberland.....	16 0	8 3	8 3	7 9	15 8	7 10	7 10	7 10	14 3	6 6	6 6	7 9	20	81
10. Bristol.....	14 11	7 2	7 2	7 9	14 5	6 3	6 3	8 2	12 4	5 3	5 3	7 1	20	81
11. Forest of Dean.....	15 3	7 5	7 9	7 10	13 5	5 11	5 11	7 6	12 10	5 4	5 4	7 6	20	81
12. Somerset.....	14 7	8 11	8 5	6 2	13 6	7 8	7 4	6 2	12 6	6 6	6 1	6 5	44	81
13. Kent.....	18 8	10 5	10 5	8 3	15 8	7 11	7 11	7 9	13 10	6 3	6 3	7 7	20	81

¹ June, 1922, 80 per cent.

² This position is in some areas slightly improved over and above the percentage figure of wage increase shown, by local agreements, for increases in the basic wages.

³ Pieceworkers received an advance in 1919 in consequence of loss of earning power by the reduction of the hours of labor from 8 to 7 hours per day. Such advances vary from 12 to 14 per cent according to area, and still exist under the present agreement. The areas with wage increases of only 20 per cent are those at the minimum under the agreement.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Employment.

ACCORDING to the article, the subsistence level of the miners has been affected by unemployment and partial employment. The following statement shows the average number of shifts per week worked by the mines:

	Year ending April, 1921.	Year ending April, 1922.
May.....	5.75	(¹)
June.....	5.70	(¹)
July.....	5.64	5.59
August.....	5.69	4.77
September.....	5.74	4.58
October.....	(¹)	4.67
November.....	5.78	4.97
December.....	5.74	5.18
January.....	5.26	5.16
February.....	4.79	5.35
March.....	4.71	5.17
April.....	(¹)	5.30

¹ Stoppage of work.

The average number of shifts worked by the mines in previous years is shown below:

1912.....	5.49
1913.....	5.58
1914.....	5.23
1915.....	5.58
1916.....	5.68
1917.....	5.48
1918.....	5.62

The past year has shown a large decrease in the number of persons employed, but it is pointed out that as trade improves employment tends in an upward direction, as the following table shows:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED DURING YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1921 AND 1922, BY QUARTERS.

Period.	Average number of workers employed, year ending—		Decrease.
	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	
First quarter.....	1,178,614	(¹)	.....
Second quarter.....	1,168,946	1,058,770	110,176
Third quarter.....	1,216,215	1,062,400	143,815
Fourth quarter.....	1,213,204	1,072,200	141,004

¹ Stoppage of work.

The numbers employed in previous years are shown below:

1910.....	1,039,986
1911.....	1,057,699
1912.....	1,079,926
1913.....	1,118,453
1914.....	1,124,301
1915.....	953,642
1916.....	998,063
1917.....	1,021,340
1918.....	1,008,867
1919.....	1,191,313
1920.....	1,248,224

The number in receipt of unemployment benefit from the State is as follows:

December, 1921.....	126, 348
January, 1922.....	118, 143
February, 1922.....	107, 327
March, 1922.....	94, 781
April, 1922.....	92, 170

Wage Rates of Italian Marine Labor and of Port Labor in Naples.

UNDER dates of April 15 and 18, 1922, the American consul at Naples in collaboration with the Naples representative of the United States Shipping Board prepared two reports, of which the first deals with wage rates of Italian marine labor and the second with rates of port labor in Naples. The two reports are reproduced below.

Italian Marine Labor.

RATES of wages paid to Italian marine labor are settled by agreements made between the National Federation of Seamen (*Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori del Mare*) and the representatives of the Government Merchant Fleet and private owners. Practically every other condition of marine labor, except wages, is covered by the maritime laws.

Assuming a rate of exchange of 20 lire to the dollar, the following table makes a comparison of the wages paid at present on cargo vessels of any tonnage under the Italian and American flags:

MONTHLY WAGES OF AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARINE LABOR.

Position.	Monthly rate of wages.	
	American.	Italian.
Masters.....	\$250.00	\$75.00
Chief engineers.....	230.00	75.00
First officers.....	160.00	57.50
First assistant engineers.....	160.00	57.50
Second officers.....	140.00	47.50
Second assistant engineers.....	140.00	47.50
Third officers.....	125.00	41.25
Third assistant engineers.....	125.00	41.25
Cadets.....		37.50
Wireless operators.....	90.00	47.50
Stewards.....	105.00	31.25
First cooks.....	90.00	27.25
Second cooks.....	70.00	25.75
Mess boys.....	35.00	12.50
Boatswains.....	65.00	31.25
Able seamen.....	55.00	25.00
Ordinary seamen.....	40.00	19.25
Oilers.....	65.00	30.50
Firemen.....	57.50	26.50
Wipers.....	50.00	24.25

In an American cargo vessel of 4,500 gross tons or over the personnel required at present is 35 men, including the master. An Italian vessel of corresponding tonnage is required to carry 30 to 33 men. Overtime is paid to all members of the crew except the master,

chief engineer, purser, doctor, and chief steward when working at sea on order of the master outside of ordinary hours, or eight hours per day in four-hour watches. The following overtime rates prevail:

	Lire.
Officers, per hour.....	3. 00
Junior officers, per hour.....	2. 00
Seamen, per hour.....	1. 50
Boys, per hour.....	1. 00

Port Labor in Naples.

THE port labor of Naples is organized into a number of small unions and one important union, the National Federation of Port Workers (*Federazione Nazionale Lavatori dei Porti*), which has branches in most Italian ports. The smaller unions consist of grain workers, coal stevedores, and other restricted groups handling certain kinds of cargo.

Until the beginning of the coal stevedores' strike, about two months ago, the unions were very strong, practically every worker in the port belonging to some one of the various unions. After the coal workers' strike had dragged on for some time the Fascisti took a hand and demanded that the vacant jobs be given to unemployed war veterans belonging to its organization. Numbers of Fascisti began discharging coal cargoes and coaling ships, working under guard of the Guardia Regia, or Royal Italian Constabulary, and the result has been that the Fascisti have practically replaced the coal-handlers' union and have a strong representation in many other port workers' organizations. The extent of their activity is shown by the fact that when the National Federation called a general port-workers' strike throughout Italy in sympathy with the coal-handlers' strike in Naples, this port was scarcely affected, and ships were loaded and discharged without delay.

Union wage agreements, which stand until new negotiations are permitted by the port authorities on appeal from either side, provide at present for wages as follows:

Wage rates of port labor in Naples.

[1 lira at par=19.3 cents.]

	Lire.
Week days:	
7 a. m. to 6 p. m. (less lunch hour).....	38. 00
For work during lunch hour.....	5. 00
For one-half day.....	22. 50
Per hour from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.....	10. 00
From 8 p. m. to midnight.....	30. 00
From 8 p. m. to 6 a. m.....	62. 00
From 6 a. m. to 7 a. m.....	10. 00
Sundays and holidays:	
From 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. (less lunch hour).....	43. 00
From 3 p. m. to 6 p. m., per hour.....	6. 50
From 6 p. m. to midnight, per hour.....	13. 00
From 6 a. m. to 7 a. m., per hour.....	13. 00

The regular holidays observed are as follows: January 6 (Epiphany); May 25 (Ascension Day); August 15 (Assumption Day); September 20 (Garibaldi Day); November 1 (All Saints' Day); November 4 (Armistice Day).

tice Day); and December 25 (Christmas Day). In addition there are several local feast and saints' days which are observed as holidays in this port.

Ten per cent over the regular wage scale is paid for handling frozen meat cargoes, but no differentials are paid for handling any other commodities.

The unions pay no unemployment bonuses to their members, but employers are compelled to pay accident insurance premiums which vary according to the character of cargo handled.

Wages in Specified Industries in Japan, 1911 to 1920.

THE following tables taken from the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1921, Tokyo (pp. 71-73), show the average daily wages in agriculture and various other industries, from 1911 to the first half of 1920, inclusive. The index numbers of these wages are based on the average wages paid in 1900 taken as 100.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN JAPAN, 1911 TO 1920.

[1 yen at par=49.85 cents.]

Kind of employment.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 ¹
<i>Agriculture, etc.</i>										
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Farm laborer, male ²	49.81	53.84	51.86	53.89	53.70	52.04	59.40	79.42	124.86	141.15
Farm laborer, female ²	29.94	31.51	31.07	32.18	32.53	30.52	34.93	46.98	74.46	86.67
Farm laborer, male ³.....	.42	.44	.46	.47	.46	.48	.56	.75	1.19	1.44
Farm laborer, female ³.....	.25	.27	.29	.30	.29	.30	.34	.47	.74	.92
Sericultural laborer, male ³.....	.45	.44	.50	.50	.46	.47	.52	.72	1.21	1.33
Sericultural laborer, female ³.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.27	.28	.34	.46	.76	.96
Silk spinner, female ³.....	.30	.31	.33	.35	.33	.31	.36	.43	.64	.73
Gardener.....	.83	.85	.85	.83	.83	.85	.96	1.28	1.83	2.31
Fisherman ³.....	.59	.62	.59	.60	.59	.57	.61	.77	.93	1.06
<i>Clothing, etc.</i>										
Weaver, male ³.....	.43	.43	.45	.46	.46	.49	.57	.79	1.23	1.75
Weaver, female ³.....	.25	.27	.28	.29	.30	.32	.35	.50	.68	.95
Dyer ³.....	.54	.50	.50	.51	.52	.53	.58	.76	1.05	1.36
Cotton whipper.....	.54	.56	.57	.54	.47	.52	.62	.93	1.27	1.56
Tailor (for Japanese dress).....	.58	.60	.64	.63	.69	.69	.79	.97	1.32	1.57
Tailor (for European dress).....	.85	.89	.88	.84	.84	.87	.97	1.21	1.57	2.05
Pouch maker.....	.68	.65	.66	.64	.63	.69	.86	1.10	1.57	2.14
Clog (wooden-shoe) maker.....	.58	.59	.60	.60	.59	.61	.71	.98	1.46	1.94
Shoemaker.....	.65	.69	.71	.72	.73	.75	.90	1.14	1.57	2.08
<i>Food, beverages, etc.</i>										
Soy maker ⁴	9.94	10.09	10.93	10.85	11.55	12.18	13.62	17.35	24.77	31.05
Brewery hand ⁴	17.01	16.26	17.24	17.33	18.14	18.12	18.96	25.25	35.09	40.85
Confectioner ³.....	.45	.44	.44	.46	.47	.48	.53	.68	.97	1.26
Tobacco cutter.....	.62	.64	.66	.70	.69	.68	.75	.91	1.23	1.49
Rice pounder ³.....	.39	.39	.39	.41	.41	.47	.55	.61	1.14	1.10
<i>Building, etc.</i>										
Carpenter.....	.83	.87	.88	.86	.84	.85	.96	1.30	1.84	2.52
Plasterer.....	.86	.89	.93	.89	.85	.88	.97	1.33	1.91	2.61
Stonecutter.....	.94	1.00	1.01	1.01	.98	1.00	1.11	1.49	2.17	2.97
Sawyer.....	.78	.85	.85	.84	.83	.84	.99	1.37	1.90	2.60
Shingle roofer.....	.86	.90	.89	.87	.86	.87	.97	1.35	1.89	2.69
Tile roofer.....	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.13	1.58	2.08	2.81
Bricklayer.....	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.22	1.61	2.27	3.04
Brickmaker.....	.73	.74	.76	.75	.74	.75	.84	1.11	1.62	2.06
Shipwright.....	.86	.91	.93	.92	.96	.96	1.19	1.68	2.19	2.72
Floor-mat maker.....	.77	.80	.80	.78	.79	.79	.88	1.12	1.59	2.20
Screen and door maker.....	.78	.81	.83	.82	.77	.78	.88	1.24	1.76	2.31
Paper hanger.....	.75	.77	.79	.76	.79	.80	.92	1.16	1.62	2.14

¹ The first half of the year.

² Rate per year, with rations.

³ With rations.

⁴ Rate per month, with rations.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN JAPAN, 1911 TO 1920—Concluded.

Kind of employment.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<i>Instruments, etc.</i>										
Cabinetmaker.....	Yen. 0.79	Yen. 0.83	Yen. 0.84	Yen. 0.80	Yen. 0.77	Yen. 0.80	Yen. 0.88	Yen. 1.22	Yen. 1.80	Yen. 2.32
Cooper.....	.65	.67	.69	.68	.69	.69	.76	1.02	1.47	1.98
Cartwright.....	.69	.73	.77	.73	.71	.71	.94	1.13	1.61	2.12
Harness maker.....	.70	.70	.75	.75	.72	.76	.88	1.12	1.56	2.05
Lacquerer.....	.68	.70	.72	.71	.69	.71	.85	1.14	1.59	2.05
Jeweler.....	.66	.67	.67	.65	.64	.69	.83	1.15	1.60	2.06
Founder.....	.71	.71	.73	.74	.70	.75	.86	1.16	1.69	2.15
Blacksmith.....	.70	.71	.73	.74	.69	.75	.91	1.17	1.67	2.07
Potter.....	.63	.63	.68	.64	.66	.68	.74	.90	1.39	1.87
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Lacquered-juice extractor.....	.53									
Oil presser.....	.58	.60	.60	.61	.59	.62	.73	.94	1.45	1.83
Paper maker.....	.44	.46	.48	.45	.45	.48	.55	.72	1.06	1.24
Compositor.....	.54	.57	.58	.60	.61	.63	.68	.82	1.27	1.87
Printer.....	.56	.52	.53	.55	.55	.56	.61	.76	1.18	1.74
Day laborer.....	.56	.58	.59	.56	.55	.57	.70	.96	1.43	1.92
Male servant ⁴	4.65	4.73	4.68	4.60	4.97	5.14	6.01	7.25	9.67	12.66
Female servant ⁴	3.12	3.06	2.99	2.95	3.13	3.17	3.70	4.72	6.56	8.46

⁴ Rate per month, with rations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES IN JAPAN, 1911 TO 1920.

[1900=100.]

Kind of employment.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 ¹
<i>Agriculture, etc.</i>										
Farm laborer, male, yearly contract.....	155.1	167.6	161.5	167.8	167.2	162.0	184.9	247.3	388.7	439.4
Farm laborer, female, yearly contract.....	175.5	184.7	182.1	188.6	190.7	178.9	204.7	275.4	436.5	508.0
Farm laborer, male.....	140.0	146.7	153.3	156.7	153.3	160.0	186.7	250.0	396.7	480.0
Farm laborer, female.....	131.6	142.1	152.6	157.9	152.6	157.9	178.9	247.4	389.5	484.2
Sericultural laborer, male.....	145.2	141.9	161.3	161.3	148.4	151.6	167.7	232.3	390.3	429.0
Sericultural laborer, female.....	147.4	147.3	147.4	147.4	142.1	147.4	178.9	242.1	400.0	505.3
Silk spinner, female.....	150.0	155.0	165.0	175.0	165.0	155.0	180.0	215.0	320.0	365.0
Gardener.....	162.7	166.7	166.7	162.7	162.7	166.7	188.2	251.0	358.8	452.9
Fisherman.....	151.3	159.0	151.2	153.8	151.2	146.2	156.4	197.4	238.4	271.8
<i>Clothing, etc.</i>										
Weaver, male.....	130.3	130.3	136.4	139.4	139.4	148.5	175.8	239.4	372.7	530.3
Weaver, female.....	125.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	150.0	160.0	175.0	250.0	340.0	475.0
Dyer.....	175.9	172.4	172.4	175.9	179.3	182.8	200.0	262.1	362.1	468.9
Cotton whipper.....	145.9	151.4	154.1	145.9	127.0	140.5	167.6	251.4	343.7	421.6
Tailor (for Japanese dress).....	148.7	153.8	164.1	161.5	176.9	176.9	202.6	248.7	338.5	402.6
Tailor (for European dress).....	144.1	150.8	149.2	142.4	142.4	147.5	164.4	205.1	266.1	347.5
Pouch maker.....	154.5	147.7	150.0	145.5	143.2	156.8	195.4	250.0	356.8	486.3
Clog maker.....	145.0	147.5	150.0	150.0	147.5	152.5	177.5	245.0	365.0	485.0
Shoemaker.....	138.3	146.8	151.1	153.2	155.3	159.6	191.5	242.6	334.0	442.6
<i>Food, beverages, etc.</i>										
Soy maker.....	159.8	162.2	175.7	174.5	185.7	195.8	219.0	278.9	398.2	499.2
Brewery hand.....	155.9	149.0	158.0	158.8	166.3	166.1	173.8	231.4	321.6	374.4
Confectioner.....	150.0	146.7	146.7	153.3	156.7	160.0	176.7	226.7	323.3	420.0
Tobacco cutter.....	144.2	148.8	153.5	162.7	160.5	158.1	174.4	211.6	286.0	346.5
Rice pounder.....	130.0	130.0	130.0	136.6	136.6	156.7	183.3	203.3	380.0	366.7
<i>Building, etc.</i>										
Carpenter.....	153.7	161.1	163.0	159.3	155.6	157.4	177.8	240.7	340.7	466.7
Plasterer.....	159.3	164.8	172.2	164.8	157.4	163.0	179.6	246.3	353.7	483.3
Stonecutter.....	154.1	163.9	165.6	165.6	160.7	163.9	192.0	244.3	355.7	486.9
Sawyer.....	147.2	160.4	160.4	158.5	156.6	158.5	186.8	258.5	358.5	490.6
Shingle roofer.....	168.6	176.5	174.5	170.6	168.6	170.6	190.2	264.7	370.6	527.5
Tile roofer.....	169.5	174.6	178.0	176.3	171.2	172.9	191.5	267.8	351.9	476.3
Bricklayer.....	168.3	168.3	173.0	166.7	166.7	169.8	193.6	255.6	360.3	482.5
Brickmaker.....	162.2	164.4	168.9	166.7	164.4	166.7	186.7	246.7	360.0	457.8
Shipbuilder.....	153.6	162.5	166.1	164.3	153.6	171.4	212.5	300.0	391.1	485.8
Floor-mat maker.....	163.8	170.2	170.2	166.0	168.1	168.1	187.2	238.3	338.3	468.1
Screen and door maker.....	152.9	158.8	162.7	160.8	151.0	152.9	172.5	234.1	345.1	452.9
Paper hanger.....	150.0	154.0	158.0	152.0	158.0	160.0	184.0	232.0	324.0	429.0

¹ The first half of the year.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES IN JAPAN, 1911 TO 1920—Concluded.

[1900=100.]

Kind of employment.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<i>Instruments, etc.</i>										
Cabinetmaker.....	158.0	166.0	168.0	160.0	154.0	160.0	176.0	244.0	360.0	464.0
Cooper.....	151.2	155.8	160.5	160.5	158.1	160.5	176.7	237.2	341.8	460.5
Cartwright.....	146.8	155.3	163.8	155.3	151.1	151.1	200.0	240.4	342.6	451.1
Harness maker.....	148.9	148.9	159.6	159.6	153.2	161.7	187.2	238.3	331.9	436.2
Lacquerer.....	144.7	148.9	153.2	151.1	146.8	151.1	180.8	242.6	338.3	436.2
Jeweler.....	157.1	159.5	159.5	154.7	152.4	164.3	197.6	273.8	381.0	490.5
Founder.....	151.1	151.1	155.3	157.4	148.9	159.6	183.0	246.8	359.6	457.4
Blacksmith.....	145.8	147.9	152.1	154.2	143.8	156.3	189.6	243.8	347.9	431.3
Potter.....	165.8	165.8	178.9	168.4	173.7	178.9	194.7	236.8	365.8	492.1
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Lacquer-juice extractor.....	147.2									
Oil presser.....	161.1	166.7	166.7	169.4	163.9	172.2	202.8	261.1	402.8	508.3
Paper maker.....	137.5	143.7	150.0	140.6	140.6	150.0	171.9	225.0	331.3	387.5
Compositor.....	154.3	162.9	165.7	171.4	174.3	180.0	194.3	234.3	362.9	534.3
Printer.....	147.1	152.9	155.9	161.8	161.8	164.7	179.4	223.5	347.1	511.8
Day laborer.....	151.4	156.8	159.5	151.4	148.6	154.1	189.2	259.5	386.5	518.9
Male servant.....	172.0	175.2	175.9	170.4	184.1	190.4	222.6	268.5	358.1	465.4
Female servant.....	200.0	196.2	191.7	189.1	200.6	203.2	237.2	302.6	420.5	542.3

Wages in Specified Industries in Latvia.

A SUMMARY of wage statistics for 1921, published by the Bureau de Tarifs et du Travail of the Republic of Latvia, is reprinted in Industrial and Labor Information, International Labor Office, June 16, 1922 (pp. 40, 41). The data for the city of Riga, furnished by employers, gives the average daily wage rates of ordinary labor in different industries during 1921. The data for various districts in Latvia showing the average daily rates of skilled and ordinary labor are based on reports by the municipal authorities of the chief town in each district. The average wage rates of joiners, carpenters, turners (wood), bricklayers, locksmiths, potters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shoemakers, bakers, millers, tailors, etc., are combined in the calculation of the rates of skilled workers.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN RIGA AND IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF LATVIA, 1921.

Riga.

Industry or district and kind of worker.	March.	June.	Septem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Average for year.
Textiles:	<i>Rubles.¹</i>	<i>Rubles.¹</i>	<i>Rubles.¹</i>	<i>Rubles.¹</i>	<i>Rubles.¹</i>
Ordinary labor, male.....	55	75	116	105	77
Ordinary labor, female.....	40	60	75	85	60
Metal trades:					
Blacksmith.....	80	110	122	160	109
Ordinary labor, male.....	60	80	91	123	82
Printing:					
Ordinary labor, male.....	75	118	146	130	115
Ordinary labor, female.....	70	83	124	110	93
Paper:					
Ordinary labor, male.....	70	115	120	90	93
Ordinary labor, female.....	50	50	81	74	66
Chemicals:					
Ordinary labor, male.....	60	85	100	97	80
Ordinary labor, female.....	45	60	60	70	58
Building:					
Ordinary labor, male.....	65	90	110	108	90

¹ The exchange value of the Latvian ruble on Apr. 12, 1922, was 1,127 to 1,147=£1 (\$4.8665).

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN RIGA AND IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF LATVIA, 1921—Concluded.

Latvia.

Industry or district and kind of worker.	March.	June.	Septem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Average for year.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Skilled workers:					
Riga.....	96.00	150.00	160.00	152.00	133.58
Livonia (without Riga).....	101.11	176.67	178.56	167.44	149.05
Courland.....	118.38	186.27	189.73	169.00	160.20
Letgale.....	121.75	150.25	164.60	172.25	143.20
Latvia ²	113.14	172.42	181.88	168.52	153.63
Ordinary labor, male:					
Riga.....	60.50	105.00	115.00	103.00	93.88
Livonia (without Riga).....	65.50	125.50	122.00	107.00	99.07
Courland.....	81.28	127.33	121.25	108.37	115.17
Letgale.....	98.75	92.50	92.50	85.00	87.70
Latvia.....	79.10	121.01	117.06	104.46	103.15
Ordinary labor, female:					
Riga.....	47.50	72.50	82.50	76.00	67.13
Livonia.....	45.75	89.44	86.25	71.50	68.53
Courland.....	51.61	72.68	83.33	60.18	64.82
Letgale.....	46.25	56.00	60.00	50.00	56.26
Latvia ²	48.98	75.15	80.74	62.48	64.71

² Average, whole country.

General Wage Reduction in New Zealand.

BY A recent order¹ (effective on and after May 8, 1922) of the arbitration court of New Zealand all time rates of remuneration whether payable as basic wages only or as basic wages with bonus or bonuses, with the exception of those excluded by the court, were reduced as follows:

AMOUNT OF WAGE REDUCTION.

[£1 at par=\$4.87; 1s.=24.3 cents; 1d.=2.03 cents.]

Class.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per hour.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Adult male workers.....	1 1 6	5 0	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Adult female workers.....	0 10 10	2 6	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
Juniors.....	0 6 6	1 6	3	$\frac{1}{2}$

The Maoriland Worker (May 17, 1922, p. 3), commenting upon this wage reduction, publishes the following data which it states represent the present wage condition of workers as compared with that in 1914:

HOURLY WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1913-14 AND 1922, WITH PER CENT OF WAGE INCREASE AS COMPARED WITH PRICES.

[1s. at par=24.3 cents; 1d.=2.03 cents.]

Class.	Hourly wages.			Per cent of in-crease in prices.
	1913-14	Court's new decision.	Per cent of in-crease.	
	s. d.	s. d.		
Unskilled.....	1 2	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Semiskilled.....	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	67
Do.....	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Skilled.....	1 5	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	67
Do.....	1 6	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	67
Average, all workers.....			50	67

¹ New Zealand Employers' Federation Industrial Bulletin, May 6, 1922, p. 38.

Wages in Manila, P. I., 1919 and 1920.

THE following table, from Statistical Bulletin No. 4 of the Philippine Islands, 1921, published by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, shows the wages of workers employed in factories and industrial establishments in the city of Manila in 1919 and 1920:

AVERAGE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM WAGES OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, 1919 AND 1920.

[1 peso at par= 50 cents.]

Factories and industries.	1919				1920			
	Daily.		Monthly.		Daily.		Monthly.	
	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	1.90	2.50	19.00	37.00			18.17	64.50
Box factories.....	1.25	1.60	33.00	40.00				
Candy factories.....	1.00	2.50	30.00	120.00	1.20	1.58	20.00	60.00
Caramel factories.....			1 30.00	1 54.00			15.00	80.00
Carpentry shops.....	2.25	3.00			1.35	6.00		
Chocolate factories.....	.80	1.80			1.00	1.52	18.00	60.00
Cigar and cigarette factories.....	2 3.00	2 15.00			.55	3.75	30.00	160.00
Furniture shops.....	1.60	2.30	37.00	53.00				
Hat factories.....	1.40	2.00	37.00	77.00	2 6.00	2 15.50	35.00	65.00
Laundries.....	1.00	1.60	25.00	35.00	2 4.67	2 13.00		
Machinery shops.....	1.50	4.50			.85	4.81		
Oil factories.....	1.60	2.00	23.00	112.00	1.30	3.08	54.38	93.75
Printing and binding.....	2.00	4.00	36.00	76.00	1.75	4.56		
Saddlery.....	1.20	2.00	24.00	30.00			2 14.13	2 24.75
Sawmills.....	1.30	3.25	24.00	55.00	.60	6.00	20.00	128.50
Shoemaker shops.....	1.50	2.20	(³)	(³)			2 12.00	2 27.50
Slipper factories.....	2 8.00	2 12.00			2 4.67	2 18.00	40.00	50.00
Soap factories.....			32.00	49.50	1.30	3.60	40.00	103.22
Tailor shops.....	2 7.00	2 15.00			.70	4.00	60.00	300.00
Tinsmith shops.....	1.50	2.20	38.00	48.00	1.00	3.00	30.00	60.00

¹ With subsistence.² Weekly.³ Flat rate, \$50.

Agricultural Wages in Switzerland.

A RECENT report of the Swiss Union of Peasants¹ (pp. 183, 184) gives the average wages of farm workers at different periods from 1870 to 1921. The following table shows the wages of Swiss farm workers who also receive board and lodging:

AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1870 TO 1920.

[1 franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	1870 to 1879	1880 to 1889	1890 to 1899	1906	Before the war.	1920
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cowherds.....	6.48	7.70	9.02	10.60	13.90	25.88
Stablemen.....	6.45	7.55	8.61	10.20	13.28	24.90
Field workers.....	5.20	6.14	7.14	8.65	10.88	21.20
Farm servants (female).....	3.40	4.02	4.68	5.70	6.85	13.00

¹ L'Union suisse des paysans 1897-1922. Secrétariat des paysans suisse. Brugg, 1922. 212 pp. Publication No. 69.

The average daily wages of day workers for the different periods are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF SWISS AGRICULTURAL DAY LABORERS, 1870 TO 1920.

[1 franc at par = 19.3 cents.]

Period.	1870 to 1879	1880 to 1889	1890 to 1899	1906	Before the war.	1920
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Summer.....	1.68	2.03	2.43	2.80	3.50	7.25
Winter.....	1.13	1.31	1.56	1.75	2.25	4.80

The average wages paid by the farms which submit their accounts to the central office of the Peasants' Union, for different periods from 1911 to 1921, are given in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF FARM LABORERS FIXED BY THE PEASANTS' UNION
1911 TO 1921.

[1 franc at par = 19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	1911 to 1913	1914 to 1919	1918	1919	1920	1921
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cowherds.....	12.50	15.80	16.85	18.20	22.90	22.60
Stablemen.....	10.55	13.75	15.70	17.45	20.40	20.70
Field workers.....	8.40	11.30	12.45	14.85	15.50	16.30
Farm servants (female).....	5.70	7.20	7.40	8.50	10.40	11.20
Day laborers (with board):						
During harvest.....	3.95	4.65	5.60	6.20	7.30	6.95
Remainder of year.....	2.80	3.50	4.20	4.95	5.30	4.95

As would be expected, in proportion as the conditions of the farmers have improved the wages of the workers have increased. The increase in wages in the years preceding the war was more evident than the increase in the prices of farm products, as the scarcity of labor caused by industrial competition in the labor market often obliged farmers to pay their workers wages out of proportion to the return on agricultural investments.

The average increase in wages from 1906 to 1920 amounted to 120.8 per cent and from 1914 to 1920 to 74.7 per cent.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR.

Labor Efficiency and Production.

FOR a number of years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has incidentally collected information on the productivity of labor or the output per man hour expressed in terms of the unit of the industry. This was taken up as a side line in the investigation into wages and hours and conditions of labor in the boot and shoe industry, and also in the lumber, logging, and sawmills industry. Data from which such information could be deduced have been secured from time to time in the iron and steel industry and more recently in bituminous and anthracite coal mining. The bureau, however, has never heretofore made output per man per hour the subject of special investigations.

Since the beginning of the activities of the bureau, wages per hour in the occupations in the various industries has been very much specialized. What a man receives per hour for his labor is after all but one phase of the problem. There are two others, one the question, ever present, in the mind of the workman, as to how much he can get for his wages in those commodities which are necessary to his living. Upon this phase of his problem the bureau has also spent much time and money and is the recognized authority to-day on what the dollar will buy in matters of food, clothing, etc. Another phase of the problem is what the employer gets for his dollar or what the laborer gives for his wages in human energy as measured by the unit of the industry in which he is employed. To ascertain the average day's work for the day's wage under a given set of working conditions is the field which the Bureau of Labor Statistics contemplates entering during the present fiscal year.

By an arrangement between the Department of Labor and Babson's Statistical Organization the following committee was formed:

Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, chairman.
George E. Macflwain, Wellesley Hills, Mass., secretary.
Charles T. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.
Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, Mass.
John F. Coleman, New Orleans, La.
Paul H. Norcross, Atlanta, Ga.
Theodore F. Laist, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of this committee was to prepare a series of schedules which could be used by the special agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and which would develop a fair basis for determining efficiency in production.

The committee met in the office of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics on May 31 and June 1 and 2. Though the ultimate intention of the bureau is to extend this study to such other industries as admit of the application of such schedules, it was decided to take up the building industry first. Schedules were prepared covering

the main occupations in this industry: Bricklaying, carpentry, plastering, painting, and plumbing. The construction of new dwellings and apartment houses is the type of work that will be principally considered. The schedules deal primarily with the efficiency of the workman on the job but do not by any means ignore the extent to which this efficiency is affected, either adversely or favorably, by other factors, such as whether the bricklayer must get his brick from a scaffolding level with his feet or whether he gets his brick from a platform breast high and within easy reach, etc.

This is not intended in any sense to be a speed-up test. So far as the Bureau of Labor Statistics is concerned there is no thought of establishing any limits or any standards, but simply to ascertain what the standards and averages in various localities throughout the country really are. In collecting wage rates per hour in the various industries in various parts of the country the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not and does not pretend to set wage rates or establish standards of wages, but simply determines the present actual rates paid. In the labor efficiency and production investigations which it now proposes the bureau's attitude will be precisely the same. There will be no question of what a man can do or what he ought to do. It is proposed simply to record what he does, as a matter of statistics. The work in the building trades will be taken up in the following cities, probably in the order in which they are named:

1. Boston, Mass.
2. Birmingham, Ala.
3. New Orleans, La.
4. Atlanta, Ga.
5. Chicago, Ill.

Other cities will be added as the funds of the bureau which can be devoted to this work will permit.

Production and Output in Belgian Coal Mines.

STATISTICS concerning the operation and output of Belgian coal mines are given in the *Revue du Travail*, Brussels, May, 1922 (pp. 697-698). The following table shows the production, number of employees, the average number of days worked, and the average daily output of miners in 1921 and January to April, 1922.

PRODUCTION, DAYS OF OPERATION, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT PER WORKER IN BELGIAN COAL MINES, 1921 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1922.

[Production and output per worker have been converted to tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Date and locality.	Total production (tons).	Average number of days of operation.	Number of days worked.	Average number of workers (underground and surface).	Output (tons) per worker per day.		
					At the seam.	Underground (including workers at the seam).	Underground and surface.
April, 1922:							
Couchant de Mons.....	387,084	22	808,480	34,756	2.97	0.69	0.48
Centre.....	320,571	24	613,044	25,898	3.43	.74	.52
Charleroi.....	651,040	24	1,196,426	49,180	3.97	.86	.54
Namur.....	53,880	24	103,700	4,223	3.92	.76	.52
Liège.....	457,642	24	970,420	40,268	3.58	.70	.47
Limbourg.....	32,727	24	78,120	3,255	6.01	.65	.42
Total.....	1,902,945	24	3,770,190	157,580	3.55	.74	.50
March, 1922.....	2,168,863	26	4,262,480	159,503	3.63	.75	.51
February, 1922.....	1,939,684	23	3,779,670	160,094	3.64	.75	.51
January, 1922.....	2,063,098	25	4,007,720	156,052	3.65	.75	.51
Monthly average, 1921.....	2,001,296	24	3,942,692	162,840	3.60	.74	.51

Operation of Japanese Coal Mines, 1910 to 1919.

THE Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1921, Tokyo, contains statistical information (pp. 61-65) relating to the operation of the coal mines of the country. The following table showing the number of employees, days worked, production and consumption, average output per worker, the amount of exports and the excess production has been compiled from these tables. In computing the excess of production over consumption the imports have been disregarded because of the small amounts of coal brought into the country. The total production for the year 1920 was 32,237,187 tons, a reduction of 2,232,939 tons from the output of the previous year. The production in 1919 was the largest of any year in the period studied, being approximately double the amount produced in 1910.

NUMBER OF WORKERS, NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION PER MAN PER DAY, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND EXCESS PRODUCTION IN JAPANESE COAL MINES, 1910 TO 1919.

Year.	Number of employees.	Number of days worked.	Average number of days per man.	Tons of 2,000 pounds.				
				Production.	Average production per man per day.	Consumption.	Exports.	Excess. ¹
1910.....	137,467	33,711,976	245	17,285,523	0.52	11,676,461	3,104,129	2,504,933
1911.....	145,412	36,106,127	248	19,436,536	.54	13,305,756	3,379,297	2,751,483
1912.....	152,429	38,682,092	254	21,648,902	.56	14,867,720	3,822,633	2,958,549
1913.....	172,446	40,356,959	234	23,496,585	.58	16,451,207	4,266,562	2,778,816
1914.....	182,637	44,106,992	242	24,574,036	.56	17,878,796	3,853,736	2,741,504
1915.....	193,142	42,386,897	219	22,586,950	.53	17,923,374	3,223,227	1,440,349
1916.....	197,907	47,238,338	239	25,244,412	.53	20,479,771	3,325,581	1,439,060
1917.....	250,144	57,679,769	231	29,058,193	.51	22,825,824	3,101,279	3,131,090
1918.....	287,159	69,193,103	241	30,896,835	.45	25,381,343	2,421,794	3,093,698
1919.....	348,240	83,860,075	241	34,470,126	.41	27,338,107	(²)	(³)

¹ Does not take into consideration imports, which were small.

² The figures reported are "2,00,697" tons, the correct figures are not known.

³ Not computed because of error in report of exports for 1919.

Coal Industry in New Zealand During 1920.

ACCORDING to a recent official report ¹ from New Zealand there were, in 1920, 143 coal mines in operation employing 1,152 persons above ground and 2,926 persons below ground, or a total of 4,078. The output during the year reached 1,843,705 tons classified as to kind as follows: Bituminous and semibituminous, 923,575 tons; brown, 715,709 tons; lignite, 204,421 tons. The average output per person employed below ground was 630 tons; above and below ground, 452 tons. Only 1 life was lost, making a fatality rate of 0.54 per million tons of coal mined and of 0.24 per thousand persons employed.

Output in South African Coal Mines.

THE French Revue de L'Industrie Minérale, June 1, 1922, gives (p. 175) the following information as to the personnel and the output of coal mines in South Africa taken from the South African Mining and Engineering Journal, April 1, 1922.

In 1914 there were 13,002 workers, 674 of whom were white, employed in the coal mines of Transvaal and Orange Free State and the average yearly output per worker was 443 tons. In 1921 the total personnel employed in the mines was 21,305, 1,257 of whom were white. The average annual output per worker during that year, however, was only 367 tons.

¹ New Zealand. Census and Statistics Office. Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1920. Vol. III. Production. Finance. Postal and telegraph. Wellington, 1921, pp. 70 and 71.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Mercantile Wages in the District of Columbia.

By ELIZABETH BRANDEIS, Secretary, Minimum Wage Board, District of Columbia.

THERE is apparently to be no reduction for the present in the highest minimum wage rate in operation in the United States—the \$16.50 rate in the mercantile industry in the District of Columbia. The reconvened conference called by the Minimum Wage Board of the District to reconsider the subject of the minimum wage in the mercantile industry voted on June 29 against any reduction in the present wage. After hearing all the evidence presented by employers and employees as to changes in the cost of living since 1919 when the \$16.50 rate was adopted, the three members of the conference representing the public voted with the employees against any reduction in the minimum wage. This means that in all probability, the \$16.50 rate will stand. The conference has not yet reported to the board and it is of course possible that the board may not accept the report.

The conference was called by the board as a result of a request from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of the District for a reconsideration of the minimum wage in the mercantile industry. Before deciding whether to reopen the question the board requested the United States Department of Labor to make a study of the present cost of living for a self-supporting woman in the District. This study was made by the Women's Bureau during the month of April, 1922. The investigation covered only room and board and clothing. It showed minimum prices for room and board slightly higher and the minimum prices for clothing slightly lower than those in the budget adopted by the mercantile conference in 1919. By a majority vote the board decided to reconvene the original conference to reconsider the minimum wage in the mercantile industry. Miss Ethel Smith, the member of the board representing the employees, voted against reopening the question.

Only three members of the original conference were able to serve on the reconvened conference. The six vacancies were filled by appointment by the board. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association submitted the names of four nominees from whom two were selected, and the employees were called together in a mass meeting to elect four of their number from whom the board appointed two.

The first meeting of the conference was held on June 14. The representatives of the employers presented a statement requesting a reduction of the minimum wage to \$15.25, and an extension of the adult learning period from 7 to 12 months. As a basis for a wage of \$15.25 they presented a budget of \$9.40 for room and board including lunch; \$3 for clothing; \$2.70 for sundries. The budget on which the

\$16.50 wage had been based was \$9.30 for room and board including lunch; \$4 for clothing; \$3.20 for sundries. The chief reduction alleged in the cost of living was thus a 25 per cent drop in clothing prices.

Since the employers did not claim any reduction in the price of room and board the conference began its work with a consideration of clothing prices. The employers presented a detailed clothing budget accepting the items and quantities agreed on by the original mercantile conference, but giving substantially lower prices in very many instances. The employees took their stand on the clothing prices contained in the report of the Women's Bureau—which prices were only slightly lower than those agreed on in 1919. The employers were asked to produce samples of the various articles of clothing at the prices they quoted. Buyers from the various stores exhibited goods and testified as to their wearing quality, etc. The representative of the Women's Bureau who had made the cost of living study testified as to the methods used in their investigation and the standards by which they determined the minimum prices of the various articles of clothing.

An extended discussion of the sundry items followed the consideration of the clothing prices. The representatives of the employers had accepted the items agreed upon by the previous mercantile conference with the exception of savings and organizations. They contended that neither of these belonged in a minimum budget. The employees were strongly opposed to eliminating any of the items contained in the 1919 budget. They contended that some slight amount of savings were necessary to give a little security against contingencies. As for organization dues, they pointed out that in the large stores the girls were required to join the employees' organizations and pay dues thereto, and that girls in the smaller stores should be able to belong to some outside organization from which they could derive similar benefits.

Some discussion took place on the question of laundry. The employers asked for a reduction in the allowance for the item from 75 to 50 cents. They admitted that the lower rate was based on the supposition that a girl should do part of her own laundry. The employees protested vigorously against such a supposition, contending that a girl working eight hours a day should not be expected to do even part of her own laundry. On a vote taken on this question, 75 cents for laundry was retained.

On the question of the standards necessary for healthful living the conference heard testimony from Dr. Rachel Yarros, of the United States Public Health Service.

After four meetings devoted to a thorough discussion the conference proceeded to vote. With the employers in opposition, a motion was carried that there should be no reduction in the \$16.50 minimum wage. The question of extending the learning period will be considered when the conference holds its next meeting in October.

Saskatchewan Order Relating to Employees in Hotels, Restaurants,
and Refreshment Rooms.

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has issued four orders, one relating to mercantile employees, one to employment in laundries and factories, and a third to mail-order houses. The fourth order, relating to female employees in hotels, restaurants, and refreshment rooms, was issued somewhat later than the others, suggesting a greater degree of difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. Whether or not that was the cause of the delay, there is a suggestion of difficulties developing in experience in the fact that a third revision of this order has recently been made. The original order, effective May 1, 1920, established a standard rate of \$14 per week for experienced workers, learners to receive \$12, experience being presumed after 3 months employment. Effective July 15, 1920, was an amended order retaining the same rates, but establishing a week of 48 hours with pay for overtime at the rate of time and a half. The original order restricted employment to 48 hours, but contained no reference to overtime work or rates.

The current revision, effective June 30, 1922, fixes the hours of work at 10 per day and 50 per week as a maximum in establishments open to the public only 6 days per week, and 56 hours per week for those open 7 days. The rate of \$14 is retained for the 6-day workers, \$16.50 being the minimum for a week of 7 days. However, kitchen employees have different rates, \$12 and \$14.50, respectively. No learning period at a lower rate is allowed for kitchen employees, but others may be employed at \$12 for a week of 6 days or \$14.50 for a week of 7 days for the first 3 months of the employment.

The allowance for board and lodging has remained unchanged throughout, meals being deductible at the rate of \$5.25 per week for a full week's board of 21 meals; lodging may be deducted at a rate of \$2.50 per week of 7 days.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Decision of Railroad Labor Board Re Wages of Clerical and Station Employees and Others.

DECISION No. 1074 (Docket 1300) of the Railroad Labor Board, effective July 1, relates to the wage readjustment of the following classes of employees on the principal railroads of the country:

- Group I. Clerical and station forces.
- Group II. Stationary engine (steam) and boiler-room employees.
- Group III. Signal department employees.
- Group IV. Floating equipment employees.
- Group V. Train dispatchers.
- Group VI. Dining car and restaurant employees.
- Group VII. Miscellaneous employees.

Rates of pay for the train dispatchers, dining-car stewards, employees represented by the Marine Culinary Workers Association of California, and the supervisory forces of the signal department employees remain unchanged. In the case of the floating equipment employees, disputes were before the board from only four carriers, and the board remanded these disputes to the carriers and employees in question for further negotiation and agreement if possible. A minimum wage of \$85 a month is fixed for switchboard operators with the understanding that wages higher than this minimum shall not be reduced.

The reductions made for clerical employees are lighter than for some other classes, because this class suffered considerable loss as a result of certain changes in their rules and because they have never been highly paid compared with other classes. It will be noted that a greater reduction has been fixed by the board for clerks with experience of one year and less than two than for clerks with experience of two years or more. The reason for this is that the majority of junior clerks are beginners and apprentices and have not as yet assumed family responsibilities, and many of them are still living with their parents.

Common labor in and around stations, storehouses, and warehouses was reduced 1 cent less than similar labor in the maintenance of way department because a much greater percentage of this class live in large towns and cities, and consequently incur a higher cost of living. Moreover, many of the common laborers in the maintenance of way department are furnished living quarters by the carriers free of charge or at a low rate.

In deciding upon the reductions of employees of the signal department, other than the supervisory forces, due consideration was given to the similarity of these employees and the shop crafts, but a smaller reduction was considered advisable in the case of signal department employees because in their case the rule as to the payment of punitive overtime is much less favorable than that of the shop employees.

The board calls attention in this decision to the complexity of the problems before this tribunal, accentuated as they have been by the artificial conditions of the war period and the post-war era of readjustment.

Surrounded by such abnormal conditions, the labor board has not been permitted to deal with the question of what constitutes just and reasonable wages and working conditions in the same undisturbed and uncomplicated manner as would have been possible in normal times. And, yet, the wisdom and justice of settling these questions by adjudication rather than by industrial war have been demonstrated, both from the standpoint of the parties and the public. While it can not be said that no mistakes have been made in the awards handed down by the labor board, a substantial degree of social and economic justice has been attained and that without the enormous loss and suffering to the carriers, the employees, and the people at large necessarily resultant from settlements by force.

In 1920, by Decision No. 2, the labor board increased the wages of railway labor by an average of approximately 22 per cent. This was just and overdue, for the railroad labor had not profited during the war, as a portion of the public has been misled to believe.

In 1921, the board rendered Decision No. 147 decreasing wages an approximate average of 12 per cent. If nothing but the diminished cost of living had been considered, that decrease could reasonably have been made greater.

In 1922 by a series of decisions, the present among the number, the board has reduced the wages of certain classes of employees, has left others unmolested, and in one minor instance has made an adjustment equivalent to an increase.

The labor board can not venture too far into the realms of economic prophecy, but it is generally conceded to be fairly plain and certain that our country has entered upon an era of gradually increasing business prosperity which will be liberally shared by the carriers. That the carriers shall have a fair opportunity to profit by the revival of business in order that they may expand their facilities is absolutely indispensable to their efficient service to the American public. Their unpreparedness now to cope with any greatly increased traffic is notorious. Every facility of railway transportation has been skimped for the last several years, and, as to mileage, there has been an actual decrease instead of an increase.

This statement, in the connection used, must not be misconstrued to mean that the employees should be called upon to bear the cost of railway rehabilitation, improved service and reduced rates. It simply means that it is only patriotic common sense and justice that every citizen, including the railway employee, should cooperate in a cordial spirit, should bear and forbear, until the carriers are back on their feet.

When this accomplishment is safely under way, it will then be possible for the Railroad Labor Board to give increased consideration to all the intricate details incident to the scientific adjustment of the living and saving wage, with enlarged freedom from the complications of the "relevant circumstances" of the abnormal period which is now approaching its end.

In this connection it should be said that the labor board has never adopted the theory that human labor is a commodity to be bought and sold upon the market, and, consequently, to be reduced to starvation wages during periods of depression and unemployment. On the other hand, it is idle to contend that labor can be completely freed from the economic laws which likewise affect the earnings of capital.

That the board has never fixed wages upon a commodity basis has been amply demonstrated during the past year by the ease with which the carriers have obtained labor under the contract system for less than the wage established by Decision No. 147.

In this connection it must be remembered that the carriers are at liberty to pay to any class of employees a higher wage than that fixed by this board whenever the so-called labor market compels, provided, as the act states, that such wage does not result in increased rates to the public.

The average hourly earnings and their purchasing power as applied to certain classes of employees covered by this decision, are shown in the table following.

COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS,
UNDER RAILROAD LABOR BOARD DECISIONS.¹

Occupation and date.	Average hourly rate.		Per cent of increase in cost of living over December, 1917.	Per cent of increase in purchasing power of earnings over December, 1917.	Present decision compared with May, 1920.	
	Amount.	Per cent of increase over December, 1917.			Decrease in hourly rate.	Increase in purchasing power of earnings.
Clerks (Group I, secs. 1 and 2a):	<i>Cents.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
December, 1917.....	34.5					
January, 1920.....	54.5	58.0	40.0	12.9		
May, 1920.....	67.5	95.7	52.0	28.8		
July, 1921.....	61.5	78.3	26.7	40.7		
Under present decision.....	58.5	69.6	² 17.2	44.7	9.0	12.3
Common laborers, station stores (Group I, sec. 9):						
December, 1917.....	22.3					
January, 1920.....	43.6	95.5	40.0	39.6		
May, 1920.....	52.1	133.6	52.0	53.7		
July, 1921.....	43.6	95.5	26.7	54.3		
Under present decision.....	39.6	77.6	² 17.2	51.5	12.5	³ 1.4
Signalmen, maintainers, and assistants (Group III, sec. 3):						
December, 1917.....	32.8					
January, 1920.....	64.3	96.0	40.0	40.0		
May, 1920.....	77.3	135.7	52.0	55.1		
July, 1921.....	69.3	111.3	26.7	66.8		
Under present decision.....	64.3	96.0	² 17.2	67.2	13.0	7.8
Stationary firemen and engine-room oilers (Group II, sec. 2):						
December, 1917.....	21.8					
January, 1920.....	46.6	113.8	40.0	52.7		
May, 1920.....	59.6	173.4	52.0	79.9		
July, 1921.....	51.6	136.7	26.7	86.8		
Under present decision.....	49.6	127.5	² 17.2	94.1	10.0	7.9

¹ Owing to the manner in which the carriers were required to render their reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission during December, 1917, in which wage data covering heterogeneous classes of employees were grouped rather than separated in accordance with their duties, responsibilities, experience, etc., it is impossible to obtain actual figures from which average hourly rates for the above classes could be computed. The figures shown above for December, 1917, are therefore approximations, although assumed to be very close approximations. For this same reason it is impossible to separate the average rates of clerks between those in section 1 and section 2 (a), and the rates shown above are the averages for all clerks in these two classes.

The average rate for common labor for December, 1917, is perhaps a little high due to the fact that the carriers reported all station service employees in one group, and the rate shown herein for December, 1917, is the average for the group.

² March, 1922; latest figure available at time of decision.

³ Decrease.

These figures show that applying the wages fixed by this decision to the present cost of living, the purchasing power of the hourly wage of the respective classes here named has increased over the purchasing power of the hourly wage of December, 1917 (prior to Federal control) as follows:

	Per cent.
Clerks.....	44.7
Common labor around stations, etc.....	51.5
Signalmen (maintainers and assistants).....	67.2
Stationary firemen and engine-room oilers.....	94.1

The table also shows that with one slight exception the purchasing power of the hourly wage of each class of these employees is greater under the present decision than it was under Decision No. 2 [May, 1920], which granted the 22 per cent increase.

The labor board has given careful consideration to the testimony bearing upon family budgets and standards of living. That existing standards will not be lowered by this decision is shown with substantial satisfaction by the above statistics.

This matter of living standards constitutes an interesting and important study, but much that is said on the subject is highly theoretical and of but little value.

When the Railway Employees' Department presents figures to show that the sum of \$2,636.97 is necessary for the minimum comfort budget of the average family, it has propounded an economic impossibility.

It is stated upon authority that the total income of the people of the United States is now but little more than \$40,000,000,000. If the 25,000,000 families of this country were expending for living costs the sum of \$2,600 each, it would total \$65,000,000,000 which would be \$25,000,000,000 in excess of the country's total income.

Of course, living costs can not be standardized any more than men can be standardized. One man will consume his income and find himself continually in debt while another man with the same income and under identical conditions will live in equal comfort and accumulate savings.

In the settlement of these questions, it is the profound desire of the labor board to do justice to the parties directly concerned, placing the human and social consideration above the purely economic, and, finally, to establish wages and conditions that will largely meet the hopes and aspirations of the employees, that will prove satisfactory to the carriers, and that will impose no unnecessary burdens on the public. This is not a Utopian conception in America.

DECISION.

The labor board decides:

1. That each of the carriers party to this dispute shall make deductions from the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board for the specific classes of its employees named or referred to in Article II in amounts hereinafter specified for such classes in Article I.

2. That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article II, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

3. That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be effective as of July 1, 1922, and shall be made in accordance with the following articles which establish the schedule of decreases, designate the carriers and employees affected, and prescribe the method of general application.

ARTICLE I.—SCHEDULE OF DECREASES.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, the following schedule of decreases per hour became effective July 1:

Group I.—Clerical and station forces.

SECTION 1. Storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, subforemen, and other clerical supervisory forces, 3 cents.

SEC. 2. (a) Clerks with an experience of two or more years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than two years, 3 cents.

(b) Clerks with an experience of one year and less than two years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than one year, 4 cents.

SEC. 3. (a) Clerks whose experience as above defined is less than one year, 4 cents.

(b) Clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service will be paid a monthly salary at the rate of \$60 per month for the first six months, and \$70 per month for the second six months.

SEC. 4. Train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gatemen, and baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks), 3 cents.

SEC. 5. Janitors, elevator operators, office, station and warehouse watchmen, and employees engaged in assorting way bills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, numbering claims and other papers, gathering and distributing mail, adjusting dictaphone cylinders, and other similar work, 4 cents.

SEC. 6. Office boys, messengers, chore boys, and other employees under 18 years of age filling similar positions, and station attendants, 4 cents.

SEC. 7. Station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, storeroom, stockroom, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and others similarly employed, 4 cents.

SEC. 8. The following differentials shall be maintained between truckers and the classes named below:

(a) Sealers, scalers, and fruit and perishable inspectors, 1 cent per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

(b) Stowers or stevedores, callers or loaders, locators and coopers, 2 cents per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

The above shall not operate to decrease any existing higher differentials.

SEC. 9. All common laborers in and around stations, storehouses and warehouses not otherwise provided for, 4 cents.

SEC. 10. Telephone switchboard operators will be paid at the rate of not less than \$85 per month, with no reduction in higher existing rates.

Group II—Stationary engine (steam) and boiler-room employees.

SECTION 1. Stationary engineers (steam), 2 cents.

SEC. 2. Stationary firemen and engine-room oilers, 2 cents.

SEC. 3. Boiler-room water tenders and coal passers, 2 cents.

Group III.—Signal department employees.

SECTION 1. Signal foremen, assistant signal foremen, and signal inspectors, no decreases.

SEC. 2. Leading maintainers, gang foremen and leading signalmen, 5 cents.

SEC. 3. Signalmen, assistant signalmen, signal maintainers, and assistant signal maintainers, 5 cents.

SEC. 4. Helpers, 6 cents.

Group IV.—Floating equipment employees.

Such disputes as are before the board under this article are remanded to the parties for further conference and attempt to make an agreement.

Group V.—Train dispatchers.

SECTION 1. Train dispatchers, no decrease.

Group VI.—Dining-car and restaurant employees

SECTION 1. Dining-car stewards, no decrease.

SEC. 2. Culinary workers on ferry boats in San Francisco Harbor, no decrease.

Group VII.—Miscellaneous employees.

SECTION 1. For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employees, not specifically listed under any section of the various groups, who are properly before the labor board and named in Article II in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, deduct an amount equal to the decreases specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

ARTICLE II.—CARRIERS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

The group and section numbers used in connection with a carrier refer to the corresponding group and section numbers in the schedule of decreases, and in determining the classes of employees affected on each carrier, the following rules shall govern:

(a) When section numbers are used in connection with a carrier without naming the classes, all classes of employees named in the corresponding section numbers of the schedule of decreases are affected.

(b) When section numbers are used in connection with a carrier and specific classes of employees are named, only the same classes of employees named in the corresponding section numbers of the schedule of decreases are affected.

(c) Where section numbers are omitted in connection with a carrier, the classes of employees named in the corresponding section numbers of the schedule of decreases are not affected.

The names of the carriers and the classes of employees affected on each road are here omitted.

The labor members of the Railroad Labor Board dissented from this decision and handed down a minority opinion, to which the majority replied in a "supporting opinion of the majority."

Electrotypers—New York City.

WAGES of molders and journeymen electrotypers of New York City remain unchanged by the decision of May 17, 1922, handed down by Judge George H. Lambert, chairman of the arbitration board in the case of the Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association versus the Electrotypers' Union No. 100 of New York City.

The issues in this case were somewhat the same as those in the case of the association and the electrotype finishers, members of the New York Stereotypers' Union No. 100, decided by Judge Laurence T. Hinch, and reviewed in the July issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, and the conclusions of the chairman are similar.

The employers contended that the scale of wages of electrotypers should be reduced from \$59 per week to \$52 per week from October 1, 1921, to October 1, 1922, and that the findings should be retroactive to October 1, 1921. The union contended that the contract was not retroactive and that the scale of wages of electrotypers should remain at \$59 per week from October 1, 1921, to the present time and should be increased to \$64 per week from the present time to October 1, 1922.

As the result of a request by the employers, joint conferences between representatives of employers and union were held on August 30, 1921. This resulted in an offer by the employers of a new wage scale of \$48.50 per week, which was rejected by the union. A further attempt to settle the dispute by conciliation was made and the employers offered \$53.75 weekly, to take effect October 1, 1921. This offer was also rejected. A third offer of \$59 per week, to continue until December 31, 1921, and thereafter \$55 per week to October 1, 1922, was made by the employers but was withdrawn before any action could be taken by the union.

Before rendering the decision of the arbitrators, the chairman of the arbitration board made a personal inspection of three plants which "furnished a practical demonstration of the conditions and character of the work performed by the foundrymen."

* * * The work and conditions under which the finishers were employed were more favorable than the work and conditions required in the employment of the foundrymen. The foundrymen were subjected to greater heat, fumes, gases, particles of black lead, etc., than were the finishers, and it appeared to your chairman that the conditions under which foundrymen worked were injurious to health.

It is evident that the work performed by the foundrymen as well as the finishers require a high degree of skill and that the foundrymen may be termed skilled laborers of a high degree. The wage of an electrotyper is higher in New York City than elsewhere in this country. Wages in other industries have decreased because of the depression of business of such industries. The printing industry seems to have suffered no such depression. The printing industry in matters of circulation and advertising largely increased from 1914 to 1920. In 1921 the printing industry decreased but remained above normal, and it is fair to assume that the income from such industries was greatly increased prior to 1921.

The evidence shows many failures in other industries but no failures in the electrotyping business. The demand for labor continues as great as ever, and all electrotypers are still steadily employed, notwithstanding the falling off of the business since 1920.

The living cost has decreased to a considerable extent; in some particulars, however, such as rent, fuel, etc., there is little or no decrease.

Wages of electrotypers did not materially increase for some years after 1914, while the cost of living during the same time was rapidly increasing. The increase of wages

did not correspond with or approximate the cost of living until in 1920. The electrotyping business was abnormal in 1920, and while there has been a depression since that time the business is still at or above normal.

For a long time the wages of the finisher and foundrymen have been identical, and the chairman feels that as the scale of wages of the finisher has by arbitration been fixed at \$59 per week, that at this time to allow a decrease in the wages of foundrymen would cause much dissatisfaction and discontent between employees working side by side in the same line of business and would also prove detrimental to the employers.

The chairman believes that owing to the notice given by the employers in July, 1921, of their desire to arbitrate, that in case of the scale of wages were changed the same under the contract should be retroactive to October 1, 1921.

The chairman also believes that there would be no justification for an increase in the wages of the foundrymen of \$5 weekly over the present scale.

After having considered all of the briefs and evidence produced and endeavoring to reach a fair and just conclusion as between the employer and union, your chairman feels that there should be no decrease in the scale of wages of the foundrymen and apprentices at the present time and decides that the wages shall remain unchanged.

Hat and Cap Industry—New Haven.

THE decision of the arbitrator, Prof. E. S. Furniss, rendered March 25, left the wages of cloth hat and cap makers of New Haven unchanged. The decision was retroactive to January 9, and remained in effect until June, 1922.

The question submitted for arbitration, in addition to the request of the Cap Manufacturers' Association for a wage cut of 20 per cent, was a reduction of holidays from 8 to 4 per year. The request relative to the number of holidays was granted and the wages for work done on such days were reduced from two and one-half times the regular scale to one and one-half times that scale. The arbitrator urged the adoption by mutual consent of a standard of production, the standard to be adopted in New York to be taken as a basis. The facts established in these arbitration proceedings and the opinion of the chairman on the issues involved are here reproduced in full:

From information submitted by both parties to the dispute, the following facts were established:

(a) The present wage scale averages approximately \$40 per week. Employment for the past two years, however, has been so variable that actual earnings per week have fallen far short of this average, \$30 per week being apparently a fair estimate of actual earnings.

(b) The wage scale in New Haven is lower than the average weekly wages paid in other producing markets by manufacturers of caps of all grades, and, apparently, at least as low as the average wages paid by shops producing solely low-grade caps, with which alone the manufacturers of New Haven contend their conditions are comparable.

(c) All producing centers of the country with the exception of New Haven have agreed that there shall be no reduction of wages before June of this year. This was the decision of an arbitrator in New York on February 17; all other producing centers have agreed to be bound by this decision.

(d) Eight holidays on pay are at present allowed in New Haven. When work is done on holidays, wages are paid at the rate of two and a half times the normal scale.

The manufacturers contend that it is impossible for them to continue operations in the present condition of the market with wages as high as they now are. The price of caps has fallen 50 per cent and the cost of raw material 35 per cent, while wages have declined only 15 per cent from the high levels prevailing two years ago. They assert that the prevailing high labor cost makes it impossible for them to market their product and that a reduction of wages will create greater employment and react to the benefit of the workers.

It is the contention of the workers, on the other hand, that the bad market which they admit exists is caused by a general business depression, and can not be improved

by a reduction of wages. That their earnings at the present wage rate are so low as barely to equal the cost of living. That the New Haven manufacturers are at present under no handicap as regards labor cost when compared with their competitors in other centers, and that the agreement not to reduce wages in these competing centers should guide the policy here.

It is the conviction of the arbitrator that, compared with wages received by men of equal skill in other lines of occupation, the wages of the cap makers in New Haven and elsewhere are too high. Furthermore, he finds it impossible to agree with the workers in their contention that a reduction of labor cost will not improve business. On the contrary, it is his conviction that if the present depression persists, the wages of this group of workers will inevitably fall until they are brought into adjustment with the wages of other groups of equal skill, and that this reduction of wages will increase employment and help to stabilize the industry. Nevertheless, he has been led to decide against a reduction of wages in New Haven at the present time for the following reasons:

(a) The retroactive feature of the wage cut seems to him impossible to apply. To obtain from the workers an actual refund of wages paid in the past is manifestly impossible. To apply the retroactive feature in the form of a cumulative reduction of wages between now and June would result in a cut far too drastic.

(b) Removal of the retroactive feature from the case leaves it a question of a reduction of wages to apply to the New Haven market between the present date and June. In all other cities it is agreed that there shall be no wage cut during that time. A local wage reduction of such short duration, though it might temporarily increase the competing power of New Haven manufacturers as compared with that of manufacturers of other cities, would not improve the condition of the market as a whole.

(c) If business conditions do not improve, it is the conviction of the arbitrator that a wage readjustment will be made on a national scale in June. It appears to him desirable that the question should be thus settled on a national scale. He believes that the manufacturers of New Haven, in view of the brief period of time which remains, may fairly be asked to fall in line with the policy of all other manufacturers in the country and continue the present scale of wages until June. It is his hope that a settlement satisfactory to both sides can be made at that time by negotiation between themselves. If this is not done, the present board is willing to entertain a request to reconsider the question.

Since labor cost is materially affected by the efficiency of the worker and since the question of the productivity of the New Haven cap makers has been drawn into this dispute, the arbitrator believes it desirable that a standard of production be adopted for the New Haven market to the end that labor cost may be reduced and stabilized. It is urged that the two parties to the dispute agree to accept as a basis for a standard of production in New Haven the appropriate standard adopted in New York as the outcome of negotiations now under way in that market.

It is the decision of the arbitrator that holidays on pay should be reduced from eight to six, and that work done on such holidays should be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular scale.

Shoe Industry—Lynn, Mass.

THE controversy of several months' duration over wages of shoe workers of Lynn, Mass., was settled by the decision of the arbitration board handed down on May 19. The former agreement between the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the shoe workers expired on April 30. Negotiations for the renewal of the contract began several weeks prior to its expiration. The manufacturers asked a 20 per cent decrease in wages. The unions refused to take more than 10 per cent. After prolonged negotiations no agreement could be reached, and the factories ceased operation.

Early in April Mayor McPhetres of Lynn called a conference of representatives of the two parties and suggested the following plan for adjusting their differences:

1. That the matters of difference between the parties pertaining to the formation of an agreement to supersede the present agreement expiring April 30, 1922, be left

to a committee of three with power to decide the same. The committee of three to be chosen as follows: One person to be chosen by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, one to be chosen by vote of the joint council and the third to be selected by the two so chosen within two days after the last appointment is made or in case of failure of the two members to choose the third party within two days, then the appointment of the third party to be made by the mayor of the city of Lynn.

2. That in order to facilitate the consideration of prices and conditions, it is suggested the Manufacturers' Association divide its membership into groups of manufacturers making the same grade of shoes; and negotiations be carried on with committees of three representing each group of manufacturers and with committees of three representing each local; and that prices and conditions be concluded by these committees as far as possible, all matters of difference between them to be decided by the committee of three of my first recommendation.

3. That all settlements made shall date from May 1, 1922, and the parties shall proceed from day to day until all matters have been determined.

Both the manufacturers' association and the United Shoe Workers accepted this plan and each appointed an arbitrator. The two board members thus chosen were unable to decide upon a third arbitrator who was therefore appointed by Mayor McPhetres. This board handed down its decision on May 19, providing for a temporary wage reduction of 15 per cent to become effective at once, and to remain in force until such time as the final plan has been worked out and permanent prices established. All crafts were affected except employees working by the hour in the stitching room and female help in the packing room, who commonly work on an hourly rate.

This decision affected approximately 15,000 workers affiliated, for the most part, with the United Shoe Workers of America, and about 65 shoe factories of Lynn. The organization known as Allied Shoe Workers was not included in this award.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in June, 1922.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics here presents reports concerning the volume of employment in June, 1922, from representative establishments in 12 manufacturing industries. Comparing the figures of June, 1922, with those for identical establishments for June, 1921, it appears that in 8 of the 12 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed, while in 4 there were decreases. The largest increases were 32.1 per cent in iron and steel, 30.5 per cent in car building and repairing, and 21.2 per cent in automobiles. Cotton manufacturing shows a decrease of 25.1 per cent and silk a decrease of 19.3 per cent.

Six of the 12 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll for June, 1922, as compared with June, 1921. The remaining 6 industries show decreases in the amount of pay roll. The most important increase, 40.7 per cent, appears in iron and steel. Automobiles and hosiery and underwear show respective increases of 24.7 per cent and 15.2 per cent. The largest decreases were 34 per cent in cotton manufacturing, 33.8 per cent in silk, and 22.6 per cent in cotton finishing.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1921 AND 1922.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing for June, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of in- crease (+) or de- crease (-).	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of in- crease (+) or de- crease (-).
			June, 1921.	June, 1922.		June, 1921.	June, 1922.	
Iron and steel.....	110	½ month..	110,572	146,087	+32.1	\$4,907,968	\$6,906,566	+40.7
Automobile manufacturing..	44	1 week..	94,729	114,836	+21.2	3,062,563	3,817,773	+24.7
Car building and repairing..	61	½ month..	44,462	58,025	+30.5	3,057,619	3,481,629	+13.9
Cotton manufacturing.....	60	1 week..	60,318	45,173	-25.1	1,052,707	694,969	-34.0
Cotton finishing.....	17	...do.....	12,652	10,778	-14.8	283,398	219,395	-22.6
Hosiery and underwear.....	63	...do.....	26,654	31,122	+16.8	438,490	505,261	+15.2
Silk.....	45	2 weeks..	16,983	13,697	-19.3	761,743	504,605	-33.8
Men's ready-made clothing..	43	1 week..	26,880	27,362	+1.8	804,699	716,652	-10.9
Leather manufacturing.....	32	...do.....	10,109	11,577	+14.5	226,824	259,410	+14.4
Boots and shoes.....	80	...do.....	59,319	59,922	+1.0	1,415,462	1,307,252	-7.6
Paper making.....	58	...do.....	20,011	23,827	+19.1	499,660	559,626	+12.0
Cigar manufacturing.....	54	...do.....	16,741	15,395	-8.0	321,110	287,367	-10.5

Comparative data for June, 1922, and May, 1922, appear in the following table. The figures show that in 10 industries there were increases in the number of persons on the pay roll in June as compared with May, and in 2 decreases. Respective percentage increases of 8.4, 7.2, and 6.9 are shown in men's ready-made clothing, automobiles, and car building and repairing. The two decreases are 2.2 per cent in silk and 0.5 per cent in hosiery and underwear.

When comparing June, 1922, with May, 1922, all but 1 industry show increases in the amount of money paid to employees. The most important increases are 20.1 per cent in men's ready-made clothing, 10.6 per cent in car building and repairing, and 7.7 per cent in automobiles. The 1 industry reporting a decrease in the amount of money paid to employees was hosiery and underwear, which shows a decrease of 1.6 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE, 1922.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments report-ing for May and June.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).
			May, 1922.	June, 1922.		May, 1922.	June, 1922.	
Iron and steel.....	106	½ month..	137, 170	144, 426	+5.3	\$6, 415, 178	\$6, 847, 174	+6.7
Automobile manufacturing..	44	1 week...	100, 800	108, 012	+7.2	3, 349, 569	3, 608, 569	+7.7
Car building and repairing..	61	½ month..	54, 258	58, 025	+6.9	3, 147, 377	3, 481, 629	+10.6
Cotton manufacturing.....	55	1 week...	44, 811	45, 173	+0.8	685, 602	694, 969	+1.4
Cotton finishing.....	17	..do.....	10, 641	10, 778	+1.3	214, 418	219, 395	+2.3
Hosiery and underwear.....	63	..do.....	30, 199	30, 050	-0.5	494, 665	486, 760	-1.6
Silk.....	45	2 weeks..	14, 007	13, 697	-2.2	501, 863	504, 605	+0.5
Men's ready-made clothing..	45	1 week...	25, 688	27, 845	+8.4	616, 544	740, 704	+20.1
Leather manufacturing.....	31	..do.....	9, 656	9, 758	+1.1	200, 419	212, 007	+5.8
Boots and shoes.....	81	..do.....	60, 220	60, 611	+0.6	1, 288, 664	1, 319, 576	+2.4
Paper making.....	58	..do.....	23, 401	23, 827	+1.8	551, 548	559, 626	+1.5
Cigar manufacturing.....	56	..do.....	15, 542	15, 709	+1.1	277, 362	292, 508	+5.5

In addition to the data presented in the above tables as to the number of employees on the pay roll, 81 establishments in the iron and steel industry reported 114,409 employees as actually working on the last full day of the pay period in June, 1922, as against 80,981 employees for the reported pay-roll period in June, 1921—an increase of 41.3 per cent. Figures given by 87 establishments show that 107,661 employees were actually working on the last full day of the pay period for June, 1922, as against 101,761 for the period in May, 1922—an increase of 5.8 per cent.

Changes in Wage Rates and Per Capita Earnings.

DURING the period May 15 to June 15, 1922, there were wage changes made by some of the reporting establishments in 9 of the 12 industries.

Iron and steel.—An increase of 13 per cent was granted to 57 per cent of the men in one plant. An increase of 11 per cent was received by all of the force in one plant, and by 89 per cent of the force in another plant. Four establishments reported a wage increase of 10 per cent affecting all of the employees in three establishments and 60 per cent of the employees in the remaining establishment. An increase of 8.7 per cent was received by 30 per cent of the force in one plant. In one mill an increase of 7.6 per cent was granted to 90 per cent of the force. A 5 per cent wage increase was reported by two mills, affecting 25 per cent of the men in one mill and 11 per cent in the second mill. A wage cut of 10 per cent, affecting 26 per cent of the force, was reported by one establishment. Another establishment reduced the wages of 16 per cent of the employees approximately 5 per cent. Production was increased during the period

reported and the per capita earnings for June were 1.4 per cent higher than for May.

Automobiles.—A wage increase of 20 per cent was granted to 5 per cent of the employees in one factory. Two establishments reported a 10 per cent increase affecting 75 per cent of the force in one plant and 10 per cent in the other plant. A 4 per cent increase was reported by one factory, but the number of employees affected by this increase was not stated. The per capita earnings show an increase of 0.5 per cent, when comparing May and June figures.

Car building and repairing.—An increase of 10 per cent, affecting 22 per cent of the employees, was reported by one establishment. An increase of 3.4 per cent was shown for per capita earnings when May and June pay rolls were compared.

Cotton manufacturing.—Wages of 25 per cent of the employees in one establishment were increased 2 per cent. A slight increase, 0.5 per cent, was shown for per capita earnings when May and June pay rolls were compared.

Cotton finishing.—There were no wage-rate changes reported for this industry during the period in June. The per capita earnings show an increase of 1 per cent when comparing May and June figures.

Hosiery and underwear.—A decrease of 1.1 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when the May and June pay rolls were compared.

Silk.—Ten per cent of the men in one mill were reduced 10 per cent in wages. The entire force of another mill received a wage cut of 9 per cent. Due to increased operation and more time worked an increase of 2.8 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when figures for May and June were compared.

Men's clothing.—In one establishment 50 per cent of the employees received a $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent increase. A 10 per cent wage increase was reported by one establishment, affecting 25 per cent of the men. A decrease of 10 per cent in wages was reported by one establishment affecting 86 per cent of the force. However, an increase of 10.8 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when figures for May and June were compared.

Leather.—When per capita earnings for June were compared with those for May an increase of 4.7 per cent was noted.

Boots and shoes.—One firm reported a wage decrease of 25 per cent affecting 19 per cent of the employees. A 15 per cent cut affecting about 45 per cent of the force was reported by another firm. In three factories, a 10 per cent reduction was reported affecting 6 per cent of the force in the first plant, 5 per cent of the force in the second plant, but the per cent of the force affected in the third plant was not stated. Per capita earnings for June increased 1.7 per cent over those for May.

Paper making.—One mill gave an increase of approximately 14 per cent to 23 per cent of the employees. A wage decrease of 12 per cent, affecting 60 per cent of the employees, was reported by another establishment. A decrease of 10 per cent to 96 per cent of the force was reported by one plant. When per capita earnings for June were compared with those for May, a decrease of 0.3 per cent was noted.

Cigar manufacturing.—A decrease of 10 per cent in wage rates was made to 79 per cent of the employees in one factory. However, there was an increase in per capita earnings for June over May of 4.3 per cent.

Enlarging the Scope of Statistics on Volume of Employment.

THE monthly survey of volume of employment which has been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for a number of years is to be extended to include 43 manufacturing industries instead of the 13 which have heretofore been covered and practically 3,000 establishments instead of the approximately 750 establishments heretofore covered. This expansion will of course take in a proportionately larger number of employees. Figures showing the total amount of the pay roll are to be continued, covering this greatly increased number of establishments and industries.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made arrangements to cooperate with a number of States collecting this character of information. Such arrangements were already in existence with the States of New York and Wisconsin, and it is only necessary to expand the list of reports received from these States through the State collecting agencies. Similar arrangements have just been completed with the State of Illinois and like arrangements are contemplated with other States. Immediately after the first of July agents of the bureau were sent into the field to form contracts and to arrange, in so far as it is practicable, for States and State bureaus and organizations to do this work upon a State basis, furnishing the Federal bureau with the records of such establishments as may be selected. Statistics of employment in railroad operation will be secured through the Interstate Commerce Commission and carried as a separate section in the Bureau of Labor Statistics tables. The Geological Survey will furnish data covering the pay roll nearest the middle of the month from such bituminous and anthracite coal mines as may be selected and probably this will also be handled separately from manufacturing industries. From the data so compiled the Bureau of Labor Statistics will prepare monthly an industrial employment index by industries and an employment index for all the industries combined.

While this information will continue to be made public through the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW as heretofore, advance mimeographed statements of the totals and of the indexes will be issued as early as practicable each month, covering the pay-roll period as of the 15th of the preceding month. Below is a list of manufacturing industries to be included by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its monthly report on employment in selected industries, and the number of establishments which it is intended to cover.

Industry.	Establishments.	Industry.	Establishments.
Agricultural implements.....	30	Cotton manufacturing.....	150
Automobiles, including firms making only bodies and parts.....	100	Cotton finishing.....	20
Boxes, paper.....	50	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	75
Boots and shoes.....	100	Fertilizers.....	20
Bread and other bakery products..	100	Flour.....	20
Brick.....	100	Foundry and machine shops.....	200
Carpets.....	25	Furniture.....	100
Cars, steam railroad, not including railroad operation.....	25	Glass.....	75
Carriages and wagons.....	25	Hardware.....	20
Chemicals.....	25	Hosiery and knit goods.....	100
Clothing, men's.....	100	Iron and steel (blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills).....	125
Clothing, women's.....	100	Leather.....	75

Industry.	Establishments.	Industry.	Establishments.
Lumber (sawmills).....	200	Shirts, collars, and cuffs.....	100
Lumber (planing-mill products)..	100	Silk.....	100
Millinery.....	20	Slaughtering and meat packing...	50
Musical instruments (pianos).....	10	Stamped ware.....	10
Paper and pulp.....	75	Stoves.....	20
Petroleum refining.....	10	Tobacco (cigars and cigarettes)....	100
Pottery.....	10	Tobacco (chewing, smoking, and snuff).....	10
Printing (book and job).....	100	Woolen and worsted.....	100
Printing (newspaper).....	100		
Rubber (automobile tires).....	50	Total.....	2, 945
Shipbuilding (iron and steel).....	20		

Changes in Employment Reported by United States Employment Service.

THE United States Employment Service reports that employment throughout the country increased 3.2 per cent in June as compared with May. Approximately 179,328 people were returned to work, and it is estimated that not more than 20,000 employees were furloughed, most of this being seasonal. Of the 65 leading cities, 52 reported increases and 13 decreases in employment, and all industries except stone, clay, and glass products reported increases. The manufacture of vehicles for land transportation showed the highest increase, 6.5 per cent, followed by food and kindred products, 5.5 per cent, and iron and steel and their products, 4.04 per cent. The decrease in employment in the stone, clay, and glass products industry was 0.85 per cent. Building activities are reported as increasing to such an extent that a shortage of skilled building craftsmen is becoming apparent in many localities.

Recent Statistics of Employment.

California.

BULLETIN No. 5 (mimeographed) of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics contains the results of a survey as of May 31, 1922, made by that bureau in cooperation with the United States Employment Service. Questionnaires were sent to 800 large manufacturing establishments of the State, of which 546 responded. The tabulated returns from this inquiry are here given.

NUMBER EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND LOCALITIES AT THE END OF MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, AND PER CENT OF CHANGE IN MAY, 1922.

Industry or locality.	Number of establishments reporting.	Number at work at end of—			Per cent of change, May, 1922, from—	
		March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.
<i>The State.</i>						
Canning, drying and preserving.....	75	6,233	7,794	6,109	-2.0	-25.6
Bakery products.....	18	2,468	2,397	2,391	-3.1	- .3
Confectionery.....	13	1,013	972	960	-5.2	-1.2
Flour and grist mills.....	8	535	529	618	+15.5	+16.8
Sugar.....	8	2,685	2,844	2,990	+11.4	+5.1
Slaughtering and packing.....	14	3,372	3,314	3,295	-2.3	- .6
Other kindred food products.....	4	119	116	116	-2.5	.....
Wearing apparel.....	29	4,596	4,499	4,361	-3.2	-3.0
Tents, awnings and jute products.....	4	403	421	428	+6.2	+1.8
Agricultural implements, including tractors.....	5	355	419	477	+34.4	+13.8
Gas engines, pumps, boilers.....	16	1,539	1,511	1,481	-3.8	-2.0
Structural and ornamental steel.....	4	1,012	1,089	1,307	+29.2	+20.0
Iron and steel forgings.....	8	1,733	1,760	1,873	+8.1	+6.4
Shipbuilding, including naval repairs.....	9	7,155	7,277	7,209	+8	- .9
Foundry and machine shops, not elsewhere specified.....	44	3,409	3,414	3,612	+6.0	+5.8
Tin can.....	7	2,166	2,167	2,211	+2.0	+2.0
Other sheet metal products.....	6	361	386	439	+21.6	+13.7
Copper and other metal products.....	8	981	991	950	-3.2	-4.1
Sawmills and logging camps.....	25	10,635	12,326	13,889	+30.6	+12.7
Planing mills, box factories, etc.....	23	5,325	5,269	5,432	+2.0	+3.1
Other lumber products.....	16	1,429	1,529	1,483	+3.8	-3.0
Tanning and wool scouring.....	10	1,036	1,005	992	-4.2	-1.3
Finished leather products.....	3	193	194	201	+4.2	+3.6
Paper bags, boxes, etc.....	11	943	1,025	1,027	+9.0	.....
Printing and publishing.....	7	860	842	885	+2.9	+5.1
Other paper products.....	4	414	470	493	+19.1	+4.9
Liquor, beverages, and ice.....	10	597	634	675	+13.1	+6.5
Explosives.....	4	482	507	568	+17.8	+12.0
Mineral oil refining.....	10	7,389	7,516	8,285	+12.1	+10.2
Other chemical products.....	27	2,800	2,949	2,872	+2.6	-2.6
Cement.....	5	1,568	1,571	1,666	+6.3	+6.1
Glass, including bottles.....	4	915	770	850	-7.1	+10.4
Brick, stone, and clay products.....	15	2,288	2,299	2,333	+2.0	+1.5
Tobacco products.....	7	1,486	1,541	1,189	-20.0	-22.8
Wagons and automobiles, including bodies.....	6	1,643	1,957	2,114	+28.7	+8.0
Railroad repair shops.....	38	17,406	17,784	17,858	+2.6	+ .4
Laundries.....	27	3,146	3,141	3,185	+1.2	+1.4
Miscellaneous industries.....	14	3,627	3,651	3,527	-2.8	-3.4
Total.....	546	104,227	108,880	110,351	+5.9	+1.4
<i>Localities.</i>						
San Francisco.....	136	19,658	20,164	19,948	+1.5	-1.1
Los Angeles.....	113	22,628	22,861	23,582	+4.2	+3.2
Oakland ¹	55	8,955	9,444	9,554	+6.7	+1.2
Balance of State.....	242	52,986	56,411	57,267	+8.1	+1.5
Total.....	546	104,227	108,880	110,351	+5.9	+1.4

¹ Includes Emeryville, Alameda, and Berkeley. Where canning, oil, railroad, etc., companies have plants located at different points, separate reports are received from each plant and listed accordingly.

As the above tabulated establishments employ about 40 per cent of the factory workers of California it is estimated that approximately 15,000 more persons were added to the pay rolls of the manufacturers of the State during May and June, 1922.

Connecticut.

THE monthly report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor in re activities of the free public employment offices of the State for June, 1922, is here summarized.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applicants for employment.....	3, 113	1, 960	5, 073
Applicants for help.....	2, 875	1, 839	4, 714
Situations secured.....	2, 383	1, 578	3, 961

Percentage of applicants supplied with situations.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
May, 1922.....	82.7	79.3	81.2
June, 1922.....	76.5	80.5	78.0

Help was furnished to 88.3 per cent of those applying for employees in May; in June, to only 84 per cent.

Illinois.

THE change in the industrial situation in Illinois in May, 1922, was more important than that in any of the preceding 11 months. The June, 1922, issue of the Employment Bulletin of the State department of labor reports that there is evidence of marked recovery in industrial activity.

The general advisory board of the free employment service estimates that there were about 25,000 more persons employed in manufacturing establishments and about 25,000 more persons employed in construction work in the State at the end of May, 1922, than at the close of the preceding month.

According to the records of the State free employment offices for May, 1922, there was practically no excess of applicants for jobs over jobs offered by employers. The reports of the Chicago offices for that month show that the number of jobs available was greater than the number of applicants. This was also the case in the Cicero, Danville, and Rockford offices. For the State as a whole there were 100 jobs for every 105 persons seeking positions while 12 months previous the ratio of jobs to applicants was 100 to 220.

The number of building permits in 13 of the principal Illinois cities indicates that "the building boom has gone on unabated." The permits in May, 1922, authorized work valued at \$30,886,862—about \$11,500,000 more than the permits in April, 1922, and over seven times as much as the permits in May, 1921.

The following statement gives the index numbers of employment in the State based on employers' reports:

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS, AUGUST, 1921, TO MAY, 1922.

[May, 1921=100.]

Year.	Jan- uary.	Feb- ruary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug- ust.	Sep- tem- ber.	Oc- tober.	No- vem- ber.	De- cem- ber.
1921.....								106.0	112.1	109.2	108.2	103.9
1922.....	105.5	105.7	107.4	107.1	110.3							

The following table gives recent changes in employment in the principal industrial groups of the State:

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ILLINOIS, APRIL 30 TO MAY 31, 1922.

Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of employ-ees, May 31, 1922.	Number of employ-ees, Apr. 30, 1922.	Percentage of change Apr. 30 to May, 31, 1922.	Percentage of change Mar. 31 to Apr. 30, 1922.
Stone, clay, and glass products	58	9,027	8,479	+6.5	+10.5
Metals, machinery, and conveyances	336	131,281	126,951	+3.4	+2.6
Wood manufacturing	80	8,753	8,540	+2.5	+2.0
Furs, leather, and rubber goods	42	10,825	10,784	+0.4	+3.2
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	45	7,936	7,470	+6.2	+3.9
Paper	4	169	176	-4.0	-4.3
Printing and paper goods	72	9,133	8,891	+3.3	-4.3
Textiles	31	6,024	6,084	-1.0	-5.9
Clothing, millinery, and laundering	56	35,670	34,011	+4.9	-5.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco	112	42,101	41,205	+2.2	-0.6
Water, light, and power	9	46,166	46,060	+0.2	+2.2
Mining	16	378	375	+0.8	-91.6
Building and general contracting	119	6,064	5,051	+20.1	+18.7
Total	980	313,537	304,347	+3.0	-0.3

Iowa.¹

EMPLOYMENT in Iowa increased 4.1 per cent in June, 1922, as compared with the preceding month. The table here given shows the number of males and females on the pay rolls in 10 groups of industries in June, 1922, together with the percentage increases or decreases in volume of employment in June, 1922, as compared with May, 1922. Because of the strike no reports were received from railway car shops.

IOWA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, JUNE, 1922.

Type of industry.	Number of firms report-ing.	Number of workers.			Per cent of increase or decrease compared with May.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Food and kindred products	51	7,913	1,511	9,424	+4.2
Textiles	29	695	1,817	2,512	+2.9
Iron and steel work	70	5,615	386	6,001	+10.6
Lumber products	29	3,141	111	3,252	+5.2
Leather products	13	394	210	604	+10.0
Paper products, printing, and publishing	25	1,882	871	2,753	+1.6
Patent medicines, chemicals, and compounds	7	107	181	288	+3.2
Stone and clay products	31	2,882	20	2,902	+8.4
Tobacco, cigars	6	151	344	495	+4.5
Various industries	46	3,497	5,453	8,950	-0.7
Total	307	26,019	10,379	36,398	+4.1

Massachusetts.

CONTINUED improvement in the labor market is indicated by the returns from the four State employment offices. A report received July 12, 1922, from the Department of Labor and Industries, states that the number of placements during the month of May was

¹ Iowa. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Survey. Des Moines, June, 1922.

the largest since August, 1918, and the number of applications for employees the largest since May, 1920. The figures for May are as follows: The number of persons placed, 3,881, number of persons called for by employers, 5,115. A slight decrease in placements is noted in June due to the inclement weather. For the month of June the number of persons placed by the four State offices was 3,739. This is an increase of 24 per cent over the number of persons placed during the corresponding month in 1921. The number of persons called for by employers in June, 1922, was 4,870, an increase of 38.5 per cent over the number for June, 1921.

The following table shows the activities of the Massachusetts public employment offices for the first 6 months of 1922:

WORK OF FOUR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1922.

Month.	Working days.	Applica- tions for positions.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
January.....	20	42,424	2,706	3,355	2,115
February.....	23	39,457	2,969	3,776	2,360
March.....	27	46,016	3,800	4,689	3,181
April.....	24	38,463	4,254	4,840	3,271
May.....	26	43,435	5,115	5,859	3,881
June.....	¹ 26	37,220	4,870	5,469	3,739

¹ Except the Boston offices, 25 days (closed June 17).

New York.

A TWO per cent increase in factory employment occurred from May to June, 1922, according to a press release from the New York State Department of Labor, which is based upon reports received from 1,514 representative manufacturers employing over 440,000 workers. This 2 per cent increase, despite the industrial uncertainties arising from the coal strike and the railroad shop situation and the fact that June is usually a slack manufacturing month, indicates an improvement in business which more than offsets the usual seasonal decreases.

The most marked increase of the month was in the metal and machinery industries, particularly in railroad equipment and repair shops. The iron and steel mills show a greater volume of employment. The majority of the establishments making automobiles and parts had more workers on their pay rolls in June than in May. There was also an increase in airplane and firearm manufacture. More workers were engaged in making machinery and electrical goods.

The industries connected with building operations show continued expansion. There was, however, a further reduction of the number employed in the glass industry.

The sawmills and planing mills had a share in the greater demand from the building industry.

The other outstanding increase in June was in the food products industries, due to the commencement of the season for vegetable and fruit canning, grape-juice bottling, and the production of other beverages. The biscuit and cracker manufacturers added to their forces.

In the clothing trades there was considerably greater activity in the men's clothing factories, while the women's apparel makers reported very substantial reductions.

There was very little change in the volume of employment in the textile industry as a whole, in chemical factories, in paper making, paper goods manufacture, and printing.

Ohio.

THE following figures are taken from a mimeographed report from the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, which gives statistics from employment offices at Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Toledo, and Youngstown for the first six months of 1922:

ACTIVITIES OF OHIO EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JANUARY, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1922.

Domestic, industrial, clerical, and professional workers.	Registrations.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
Male.....	248,167	67,407	65,517	55,903
Female.....	95,041	55,644	50,587	43,964
Total.....	343,208	123,051	116,104	99,867

One of the striking facts brought out in the detailed table from which the above data were selected is the great excess of clerical and professional applicants over the number of available jobs. For farming and dairying in the same period, January, 1922, to June, 1922, there were 4,314 applicants, 2,693 help wanted, 2,883 referred to positions, and 2,007 reported placed.

Pennsylvania.

THE June, 1922, issue of "Labor and Industry" (Harrisburg) reports that figures from the various public employment offices for April show 309,698 miners voluntarily unemployed as the result in the strike in the bituminous and anthracite coal regions.

The number of unemployed in the State, by months, January 1 to May 15, 1922, is given below:

	Unemployed.
January 1.....	321,893
April 1.....	278,850
April 15.....	248,560
May 1.....	215,410
May 15.....	190,055

Wisconsin.

A COMPARISON of the records of the public employment offices in Wisconsin shows 5,631 more orders in May, 1922, than in April, 1922, according to Bulletin No. 31 of the employment office division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. The work of these offices in the above-mentioned two months is summarized in the following statement:

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ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN WISCONSIN FOR APRIL (4 WEEKS)
AND MAY (4 WEEKS), 1922.

Month and sex.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
<i>April.</i>				
Male.....	° 7,484	6,977	6,608	4,828
Female.....	2,942	3,070	2,797	1,945
Total.....	10,426	10,047	9,405	6,773
<i>May.</i>				
Male.....	9,646	11,833	9,444	7,468
Female.....	3,457	3,845	3,423	2,585
Total.....	13,103	15,678	12,877	10,053

The average weekly placements for May, 1922, were 2,513; for April of the same year, 1,694; and for May, 1921, 1,332.

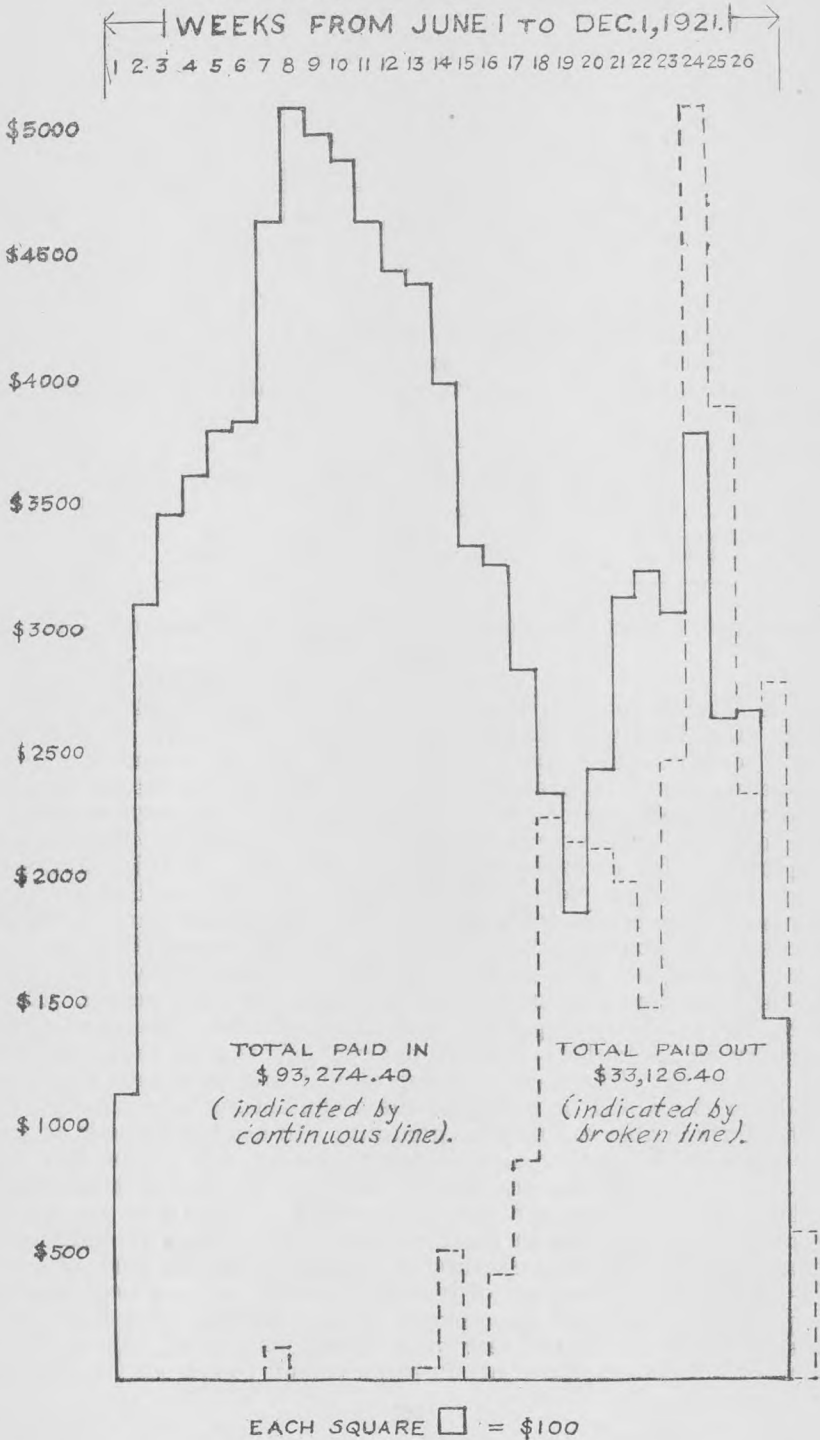
Recent statistics of employment offices relative to farm labor are given below:

Month and year.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Verified placements.
May, 1922.....	642	812	709	510
May, 1921.....	882	731	923	618

Experience Under Employment Guaranty in Cleveland Garment
Industry.

AS WAS explained in an article in the April, 1922, number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 137-141), a plan for compensating for and preventing unemployment has been in operation in the Cleveland ladies' garment industry for six months. Under this plan, each manufacturer guaranteed to his regular workers who did not leave voluntarily and were not justifiably discharged, employment for 20 weeks during each half year. If this amount of work was not provided, the employees became entitled to two-thirds of their minimum wages for the unemployed part of the 20 weeks. The guaranty had, however, this limitation, that no employer should be liable to his employees for more than 7½ per cent of his total direct labor pay roll for the six-month period. Each week the employer deposited with the impartial chairman of the industry an amount equal to 7½ per cent of his total labor pay roll for that week. The money so deposited is not paid into a general fund, for it "would be unfair to the manufacturer who through his own efforts is able to fulfill his guaranty" to use his deposits to pay the workers of another manufacturer who for any reason has not been able to meet his guaranty. The fund of each manufacturer is kept in a separate account and instead of the funds increasing from year to year, as in most unemployment funds in individual experiments, each manufacturer will receive at the end of each six-month period so much of his own fund as has not been needed to pay his workers for unemployed time. On the other hand, if a worker is able to secure other work during his lay off, this does not affect his right to draw his unemployment pay from his regular

ACCUMULATION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER EMPLOYMENT GUARANTY, IN MARKET AS A WHOLE, 6 MONTHS, ENDING DEC. 1, 1921.



OPERATIONS UNDER EMPLOYMENT GUARANTY, IN INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 6 MONTHS, ENDING DEC. 1, 1921.



employer. The unemployment pay is not merely a substitute for employment in general; it is in the nature of a penalty imposed on the particular employer for failure to get work for his own employees, and thus is an incentive for every employer to keep his workers busy.

The accompanying charts furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association show the experience under this employment guaranty for the six-month period ending December 1, 1921. The chart on page 136 shows the amount accumulated week by week in the whole Cleveland ladies' garment industry during the 26 weeks from June 1 to December 1, 1921, and the amount expended in unemployment payments. The amount paid out (\$33,126.40) amounts to a little more than one-third of the funds accumulated (\$93,274.40). The second chart shows the same information as the first for each of the 31 establishments separately. As is evident from this second chart, in four factories the full 20 weeks of employment guaranteed was provided and since these employers had no unemployment payments they received the full amount in refund at the end of the period. A number of other establishments saved the greater part of their guaranty deposits. The entire fund was necessary in four plants to cover the unemployment payments, and in two of these the fund was insufficient to cover these payments and a deficit was incurred.

Since the period covered by the charts, several changes have been made in the plan. The agreement of 1922 substitutes for the guaranty of 20 weeks' work in every half year, one of 41 weeks for the whole year. Thus the workers are insured against a period of unemployment lasting more than 11 weeks each year. By a decision of the board of referees of the industry handed down April 29, 1922, the employers have the option of payment on the basis of 7½ per cent of pay roll, as last year, or of paying a 10 per cent lower wage rate and depositing 25 per cent of pay roll. The idea in increasing the payment into the fund was to make it "morally certain" that the worker would receive either 41 weeks' work or 41 weeks' pay.

According to information given by the manufacturers' association, "the result of the plan has, without any doubt, been an increase of work in the shops. It is true that the work has often been increased at a loss to the employer and it is a question whether some manufacturers would not rather take a loss through the employment fund. However, the incentive is direct and appealing, and appears to be the only way in which the evil of unemployment can be eradicated or limited in this seasonal industry."

Government Construction Contracts.

CONTINUING the report on this subject in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, June, and July, the following table gives certain information relating to contracts entered into by the several departments or independent establishments of the Government as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by these departments.

RECENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

2476°-22-10 Department and contract No.	Contractor.		Contract.		Nature of contract.	Time limit.	
	Name.	Address.	Date.	Amount.			
[369]	<i>Treasury.</i>						
	.....	E. G. Heflin.....	Law Building, Fredericksburg, Va.	June 14, 1922	\$35, 440	Building postoffice at Front Royal, Va.....	12 months.
	.....	Chas. E. Morrell, jr.....	Box 877, Greenville, S. C.....	May 20, 1922	1, 275	Repairs to toilet room at post office, Macon, Ga..	135 days.
	.....	National Decorating Service.	4927 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	..... do.....	1, 784	Painting and repairs at post office, La Crosse, Wis	120 days.
	.....	O. White.....	294 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 21, 1922	2, 671	Repairing and painting roofs, United States Veterans' Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1922.
	.....	Michael Serette.....	3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass....	June 19, 1922	140, 800	Constructing two buildings, moving building, constructing retaining walls, grading slopes, altering plumbing, and electrical apparatus, United States Quarantine Station, Gallops Island, Boston, Mass.	9 months.
	.....	Northeastern Construction Co.	101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.	June 21, 1922	74, 900	Construction of officers' quarters, including plumbing and wiring, at Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.	8 months.
	.....	Union Electric Co. (Inc.)...	625 Peydras Street, New Orleans, La.	June 23, 1922	10, 750	Installing boilers at United States Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C.	90 days.
	.....	Noland-Clifford Co. (Inc.)...	Newport News, Va.....	June 29, 1922	313, 659	Installing boilers and sewerage plant at United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.	Feb. 1, 1923.
	.....	Littlejohn & Hudson.....	821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.	June 27, 1922	17, 400	Installing sewerage disposal plant at United States Veterans' Hospital, Tucson, Ariz.	70 days.
	.....	W. L. Bowman & Co.....	638 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	June 28, 1922	2, 200	Repairing and painting courts, United States Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.	60 days.
	.....	Walter B. Avery.....	623 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.	..... do.....	2, 217	Repairing ceilings, United States Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.	Sept. 8, 1922.
	.....	G. A. Haslup.....	1407 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	..... do.....	3, 903	Cleaning and painting interior of United States Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.	60 days.
	.....	Riverside Contracting Co....	164 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 30, 1922	10, 200	Building extension to Pier B, New York Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.	105 days.
.....	John McDonald Construction Co.	44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1922	3, 252	Alteration to post office and subtreasury at Boston, Mass.	90 days.	
.....	Louis Van Dorp & Son.....	Topeka, Kans.....	..... do.....	4, 690	Constructing mailing vestibule at post office, East St. Louis, Ill.	Do.	
.....	<i>War.</i>						
.....	Hatter Transfer Co. (Inc.)...	Hampton, Va.....	June 26, 1922	23, 901	Erection of 2 steel hangars at Langley Field, Va.	Nov. 4, 1922.	
.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	13, 838	Erection of machine shop at Langley Field, Va..	Oct. 4, 1922.	
.....	Louis J. Sieling.....	209 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.	June 28, 1922	8, 940	Constructing storhouse at Camp Alfred Vail, Oceanport, N. J.	100 days.	

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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RECENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

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Department and contract No.	Contractor.		Contract.		Nature of contract.	Time limit.
	Name.	Address.	Date.	Amount.		
<i>War—Con.</i>						
.....	Union Construction Co.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	June 28, 1922	\$23,000	Erecting 2 steel hangars and 1 oil and gasoline storehouse at Santa Monica, Calif.	Nov. 14, 1922.
.....	North Eastern Construction Co.	101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.	June 1, 1922	22,106	Constructing plotting and switchboard room at Fort Story, Cape Henry, Va.	6 months.
.....	J. S. Packard Dredging Co..	1004 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.	May 13, 1922	12,250	Dredging Connecticut River, Hartford, Conn....	Not reported.
.....	FitzSimons & Connell Dredge & Dock Co.	Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.....	June 13, 1922	34,278	Dredging Calumet River, Ill.....	3 months.
.....	Richard T. Green Co.....	211 Marginal Street, Boston, Mass.	May 29, 1922	4,950	Constructing and delivering motor dredge tender, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 17, 1922.
.....	P. J. Sullivan.....	863 South Fifteenth Street, Newark, N. J.	June 15, 1922	38,000	Removing wreck of steamship Malden, Block Island Sound.	Dec. 31, 1922.
.....	T. L. Durocher Co.....	Detour, Mich.....	June 19, 1922	40,000	Breakwater repair work at Marquette, Mich.....	5 months, exclusive of the period from Dec. 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923.
.....	W. P. Francis.....	74 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga....	June 30, 1922	33,110	Remodeling barracks at Camp Jesup, Ga.....	125 days.
.....	Ellis B. Edgar.....	116 Mohawk Avenue, Scotia, N. Y.	June 12, 1922	10,434	Laying water main, Rotterdam, N. Y.....	Nov. 1, 1922.
<i>Navy.</i>						
Sub.....	L. K. Comstock & Co. (Inc.).	21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.	June 19, 1922	58,000	Installing all electrical work in fuel oil storage plant at Pearl Harbor, T. H.	July 1, 1923.
4544.....	Newport Contracting & Engineering Co. (Inc.).	Not reported.....	May 22, 1922	11,689	Circulating water suction and discharge piping at Naval Experimental and Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.	150 calendar days
2550.....	Simpson Bros. Corp.....	.....do.....	May 8, 1922	94,500	Building substation, first-aid station, and distributing systems at naval dry dock, South Boston, Mass.	Do.
4565.....	S. R. Curtis.....	.....do.....	June 3, 1922	24,857	Building powerhouse and dispensary at Navy mine depot, Yorktown, Va.	120 calendar days.
4600.....	W. F. Martens.....	.....do.....	May 10, 1922	69,935	Building radio towers at naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.	260 calendar days.
4578.....	Almirall & Co. (Inc.).....	1 Dominick Street, New York, N. Y.	June 19, 1922	10,181	Heating plant and distributing system at naval radio station, Sayville, L. I.	120 calendar days.
4617.....	John W. Danforth Co.....	72 Elliott Street, Buffalo, N. Y....	June 24, 1922	26,948	For steam main at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.....	Do.
4623.....	George E. Wright (Inc.).....	1454 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.	June 26, 1922	22,700	Remodeling marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.	Do.

4624	Fred W. Steffgen	428 Timken Building, San Diego, Calif.	June 19, 1922	66,015	For mooring dolphins and timber pier at naval base, San Diego, Calif.	160 calendar days.
4630	Johns-Manville (Inc.)	Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.	June 5, 1922	8,764	Repairing roofs at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	80 calendar days.
4637	Donnell-Zane Co. (Inc.)	233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	June 23, 1922	79,310	Constructing radio towers at navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.	240 calendar days.
4641	Miller Bros.	221 Burwell Avenue, Bremerton, Wash.	June 15, 1922	8,490	Constructing operating building at United States Radio Station, North Head, Wash.	85 calendar days.
4643	Claiborne & Taylor (Inc.)	Richmond Trust Building, Richmond, Va.	June 24, 1922	12,500	Alterations and repairs to hotel building, marine barracks, Quantico, Va.	60 calendar days.
4648	Allen H. Rogers	616 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.	.....do.....	13,000	Repairs and alterations to buildings at naval air station, Anacostia, D. C.	90 calendar days.
4653	Daniel Contracting Co.	503 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.	June 10, 1922	34,200	Depositing riprap at Dike No. 12, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.	180 calendar days.
4668	N. Connolly	1404 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 24, 1922	39,030	Steam main and trench at navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	120 calendar days.
<i>Interior.</i>						
27881	J. F. Stites & Son	Ackman, Colo.	June 3, 1922	4,800	Drilling well at San Juan, N. Mex.	Not reported.
28013	Not reported	Not reported	June 22, 1922	6,000	Building schoolhouse at Carlton County, Minn.	Do.
	Atlas Gas Engine Co.	Seattle, Wash.	June —, 1922	33,248	Installing engines in U. S. S. Boxer	Do.
	Chesapeake Iron Works	Baltimore, Md.	June 5, 1922	4,631	Erecting 1 coal sample taking device in Government fuel yards, Washington, D. C.	75 days.
<i>Agriculture.</i>						
<i>Alabama:</i>						
108A	Jerry Swin	Birmingham, Ala.	June 6, 1922	74,381	Road, gravel, Colbert County	Not reported.
108B	Southern Roads Co.	do.	do.	82,818	Road, bitulithic, Colbert County	Do.
<i>California:</i>						
96	Blanco & Taylor	Vallejo, Calif.	June 12, 1922	216,550	Road, concrete, Merced County	Do.
100	Pacific Construction Co.	San Francisco, Calif.	do.	125,586	do.	Do.
<i>Georgia:</i>						
43	T. P. Wright	Atlanta, Ga.	June 20, 1922	43,683	Road, bitumen macadam, Habersham County	Do.
268A	Brooks-Calloway Co.	do.	June 9, 1922	21,005	Road, gravel and dirt, Upson County	Do.
268B	Stanley & Singer	Lafayette, Ala.	do.	18,209	Bridge, Upson County	Do.
268C	Nichols Construction Co.	Atlanta, Ga.	do.	48,717	Road, gravel, Upson County	Do.
230	J. W. L. Yates	Thomasville, Ga.	June 30, 1922	10,369	Bridge, Worth County	Do.
<i>Iowa:</i>						
171	J. E. Kughn & Sons	Dows, Iowa	June 21, 1922	20,857	Road, gravel and dirt, Franklin County	Do.
171	J. W. Reed & Son	Fort Dodge, Iowa	do.	24,076	do.	Do.
70A	Ritzinger, Cameron & Co.	Sigourney, Iowa	June 8, 1922	27,307	Roads, gravel and dirt, Mahaska County	Do.
70D	J. C. Parquette	Des Moines, Iowa	do.	5,041	do.	Do.
76	H. F. Cleman	Gladbrook, Minn.	June 7, 1922	6,033	Roads, gravel and dirt, Chickasaw County	Do.
152	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	Omaha, Nebr.	June 14, 1922	45,600	Road, gravel and dirt, Adams County	Do.
161A	Thomas Carey & Sons	Des Moines, Iowa	June 29, 1922	14,685	Road, gravel and dirt, Allamakee County	Do.
161B	do	do	do	55,938	do	Do.
170	do	do	do	98,735	do	Do.
169D	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	Omaha, Nebr.	June 20, 1922	16,122	Road, gravel and dirt, Madison County	Do.
<i>Kansas:</i>						
83B	Fred Grunderman & Sons	Netawaka, Kans.	May 31, 1922	12,012	Road, gravel and dirt, Atchison County	Do.

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RECENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Department and contract No.	Contractor.		Contract.		Nature of contract.	Time limit.
	Name.	Address.	Date.	Amount.		
<i>Agriculture—Continued.</i>						
Kentucky:						
29C.....	Vermillion Construction Co.	Barbourville, Ky.....	June 22, 1922	\$20,410	Road, gravel and dirt, Laurel County.....	Not reported.
51B.....	Taylor, Petrie Co.....	Lewisport, Ky.....	do.....	14,457	Road, gravel and dirt, Henderson County.....	Do.
28B.....	George M. Eady.....	Louisville, Ky.....	do.....	189,098	Road, bitumen-macadam, Barren County.....	Do.
Maine:						
35.....	W. H. Doran.....	Mercer, Me.....	June 23, 1922	32,064	Road, gravel, Oxford County.....	Do.
32.....	James H. Kerr.....	Rumford, Me.....	do.....	46,101	do.....	Do.
53.....	Hassam Paving Co.....	Worcester, Mass.....	do.....	50,717	Road, reinforced concrete, Penobscot County.....	Do.
12.....	Jos. McCormick.....	East Providence, R. I.....	do.....	191,120	Road, reinforced concrete, Cumberland County.....	Do.
43.....	Portland Construction Co.....	Portland, Me.....	do.....	55,992	Road, reinforced concrete, Penobscot County.....	Do.
51.....	Murtagh Hughes.....	Bangor, Me.....	do.....	47,228	Road, gravel, Aroostook County.....	Do.
47.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	8,236	do.....	Do.
13.....	Fish Brothers.....	North Anson, Me.....	May 26, 1922	113,773	Road, reinforced concrete, Androscoggin County.....	Do.
31.....	Amos D. Bridges Sons (Inc.).....	Hazardville, Conn.....	do.....	40,680	Road, gravel, Oxford County.....	Do.
40.....	Hassam Paving Co.....	Worcester, Mass.....	do.....	73,447	Road, reinforced concrete, Kennebec County.....	Do.
44.....	F. B. Hastings.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	do.....	25,954	Road, gravel, Penobscot County.....	Do.
46.....	Fish Brothers.....	North Anson, Me.....	do.....	46,602	Road, bitumen-macadam, Androscoggin County.....	Do.
48.....	R. H. Newell Co.....	Uxbridge, Mass.....	do.....	79,386	Road, gravel, Penobscot County.....	Do.
49.....	Frisell Engineering Co.....	Gardiner, Mass.....	do.....	58,637	do.....	Do.
50.....	McCabe & Giovanni.....	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	58,659	Road, gravel, Aroostook County.....	Do.
Maryland:						
55.....	A. Farmer.....	Easton, Md.....	June 20, 1922	58,272	Road, reinforced concrete, Talbot County.....	Do.
76.....	D. A. Hamenan Co.....	Salisbury, Md.....	do.....	120,904	Road, reinforced concrete, Worcester County.....	Do.
73.....	Kaufman Construction Co.....	Denton, Md.....	do.....	63,314	Road, plain concrete, Caroline County.....	Do.
68.....	E. H. Schmidt.....	Baltimore, Md.....	June 10, 1922	42,080	Road, gravel and dirt, Anne Arundel County.....	Do.
Massachusetts:						
44B.....	Hanseom Construction Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	June 13, 1922	119,803	Road, bitumen-macadam, Berkshire County.....	Do.
44C.....	T. J. Quinn.....	Ashton, R. I.....	do.....	221,951	Road, bitumen-macadam, Hampshire County.....	Do.
69.....	Rowe Construction Co.....	Malden, Mass.....	do.....	189,082	Road, reinforced concrete, Essex County.....	Do.
Michigan:						
74.....	Frisell Engineering Co.....	Gardner, Mass.....	July 5, 1922	26,201	Bridge, Berkshire County.....	Do.
Missouri:						
101B.....	Hogan & Humphries.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	June 15, 1922	184,092	Road, gravel, Madison County.....	Do.
159B.....	A. T. Bramer & Sons.....	Monett, Mo.....	do.....	27,427	Road, gravel and dirt, Dade County.....	Do.
109A.....	Cooper Construction Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	June 22, 1922	35,169	Road, gravel, Texas County.....	Do.
172.....	Cameron Joyce & Co.....	Keokuk, Iowa.....	June 23, 1922	50,791	Road, concrete, Clark County.....	Do.
190.....	Oliver Construction Co.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	June 24, 1922	43,713	Road, gravel, Greene County.....	Do.
74A.....	Easley Brothers.....	Aurora, Mo.....	June 8, 1922	32,500	Road, gravel and dirt, Cedar County.....	Do.

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124.	Short & Bramer	Monett, Mo.	June 9, 1922	45,695	Road, gravel, Barry County	Do.
133B	Allahands & Davis	Joplin, Mo.	June 8, 1922	4,112	Road, gravel and dirt, Henry County	Do.
174A	W. A. Reynolds	Marble Hill, Mo.	June 9, 1922	73,333	Road, gravel, Bollinger County	Do.
174B	M. E. Gillioz	Monett, Mo.	do.	126,708	do.	Do.
58A	Little & Dean	Paris, Tenn.	June 24, 1922	31,922	Road, gravel, Butler County	Do.
58B	M. E. Gillioz	Monett, Mo.	do.	57,812	do.	Do.
58C	Little & Dean	Paris, Tenn.	do.	69,960	do.	Do.
Montana:						
78.	Rich & Markies	Missoula, Mont.	June 9, 1922	58,425	Road, gravel and dirt, Granite County	Do.
174.	Illinois Steel Bridge Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	do.	36,207	Bridge, Granite County	Do.
Nebraska:						
14B.	Western Bridge & Construction Co.	Omaha, Nebr.	June 15, 1922	21,804	Bridge, Knox and Boyd Counties	Do.
70A.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	22,967	Road, gravel and dirt, Stanton County	Do.
70B.	do.	do.	do.	27,478	Road, gravel and dirt, Wayne County	Do.
79A.	County Board	Bridgeport, Nebr.	do.	26,172	Road, gravel, Morrill County	Do.
88C.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	Omaha, Nebr.	do.	5,580	Road, gravel and dirt, Cuming County	Do.
108.	do.	do.	do.	46,031	Road, gravel and dirt, Sheridan County	Do.
116A.	do.	do.	do.	15,269	Road, gravel and dirt, Nemaha County	Do.
130B.	do.	do.	do.	22,006	Road, gravel and dirt, Cheyenne County	Do.
133A.	do.	do.	do.	31,017	Road, gravel and dirt, Otoe County	Do.
139B.	Western Bridge & Construction Co.	do.	do.	13,874	Bridge, Madison County	Do.
139E.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	8,863	Road, gravel and dirt, Holt County	Do.
143B.	do.	do.	do.	48,682	Road, gravel, York County	Do.
146B.	do.	do.	do.	18,390	Road, gravel and dirt, Keith County	Do.
164A.	do.	do.	do.	12,800	Road, gravel and dirt, Thayer County	Do.
164B.	Phelan & Shirley	do.	do.	11,883	Road, gravel and dirt, Nuckolls County	Do.
168A.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	13,713	Road, gravel and dirt, Holt County	Do.
168B.	do.	do.	do.	50,788	Road, Rock County	Do.
181.	Lameraux Bros.	do.	do.	12,862	Road, gravel and dirt, Buffalo County	Do.
184.	Western Bridge & Construction Co.	do.	do.	616	Bridge, Gosper County	Do.
184.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	24,986	Road, gravel and dirt, Gosper County	Do.
186A.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	Omaha, Nebr.	June 15, 1922	17,666	Road, gravel and dirt, Kimball county	Do.
188A.	C. T. Whelan	North Platte, Nebr.	do.	(1)	Road, gravel and dirt, Custer County	Do.
195A.	Lameraux Bros.	Omaha, Nebr.	do.	13,200	Road, gravel and dirt, Sherman County	Do.
20.	Allied Construction Co. (Inc.)	do.	June 16, 1922	167,063	Road, bitulithic, Douglas County	Do.
139E.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	9,280	Road, gravel and dirt, Antelope County	Do.
175B.	J. W. McGen	Lincoln, Nebr.	do.	31,369	Road, gravel and dirt, Lancaster County	Do.
175B.	Pioneer Constructing Co.	do.	do.	10,758	3 bridges, Lancaster County	Do.
176.	Phelan & Shirley	Omaha, Nebr.	do.	20,506	Road, gravel and dirt, Frontier County	Do.
182.	do.	do.	do.	27,315	Road, gravel and dirt, Clay county	Do.
183.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	30,192	Road, gravel and dirt, Douglas County	Do.
183.	Central Bridge & Construction Co.	Wahoo, Nebr.	do.	1,841	Road, plain concrete, Douglas County	Do.
187.	Phelan & Shirley	Omaha, Nebr.	do.	33,960	Road, gravel and dirt, Douglas County	Do.
189.	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	do.	do.	6,181	do.	Do.
196.	do.	do.	do.	19,406	Road, gravel, Kearney County	Do.
170.	Allied Construction Co.	do.	June 15, 1922	100,806	Road, gravel, Lincoln County	Do.

¹ Not reported.

RECENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Department and contract No.	Contractor.		Contract.		Nature of contract.	Time limit.
	Name.	Address.	Date.	Amount.		
<i>Agriculture—Continued.</i>						
Nebraska—Continued.						
34A.....	Southern Kansas Construction Co.	Wichita, Kans.....	June 12, 1922	\$6, 596	Bridge, Garfield County.....	Not reported.
49A.....	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther.	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....do.....	7, 674	Road, plain concrete, Dakota County.....	Do.
49D.....	Phelan & Shirley.....	.....do.....	June 13, 1922	12, 417	Road, gravel and dirt, Burt County.....	Do.
49E.....	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther.	.....do.....	June 12, 1922	10, 019	Road, gravel, Dakota County.....	Do.
55B.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 13, 1922	7, 163	Road, gravel and dirt, Saline County.....	Do.
86.....	County Board.....	Osceola, Nebr.....	.....do.....	6, 890	Bridge, Polk County.....	Do.
91B.....	Phelan & Shirley.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....do.....	7, 503	Road, gravel and dirt, Washington County.....	Do.
98C.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	5, 123	Road, gravel and dirt Saline, County.....	Do.
102A.....	Western Bridge & Construction Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	1, 549	Bridge, Sioux County.....	Do.
102B.....	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther	.....do.....	.....do.....	(1)	.....do.....	Do.
107C.....	Central Bridge & Construction Co.	Wahoo, Nebr.....	.....do.....	4, 507	Road, plain concrete, Sarpy County.....	Do.
156A.....	Pioneer Construction Co.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	June 12, 1922	3, 916	Bridge, Hamilton County.....	Do.
180.....	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther.	Omaha, Nebr.....	June 13, 1922	25, 339	Road, gravel, Platte County.....	Do.
185.....	Phelan & Shirley.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12, 029	Road, gravel and dirt, Fillmore County.....	Do.
192A.....	Peterson, Shirley & Gunther.	.....do.....	.....do.....	4, 921	Road, gravel and dirt, Garden County.....	Do.
Nevada:						
45.....	J. N. Tedford.....	Fallon, Nev.....	June 14, 1922	29, 976	Road, gravel, Churchill County.....	Do.
New Hampshire:						
139.....	L. A. Shattuck Co.....	Manchester, N. H.....	June 13, 1922	67, 331	Road, W. B. macadam, Merrimack County.....	Do.
144.....	Ralph E. Bull.....	Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 30, 1922	31, 730	Road, reinforced concrete, Sullivan County.....	Do.
145.....	Colburn Construction Co.....	Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	32, 679	Road, bitumen macadam, Sullivan County.....	Do.
New York:						
26.....	Lee Dennison.....	Hornell, N. Y.....	June 13, 1922	89, 873	Road, reinforced concrete, Steuben County.....	Do.
119A.....	Fred A. Potter.....	Utica, N. Y.....	.....do.....	125, 749	Road, reinforced concrete, Onelida County.....	Do.
119B.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	119, 983	.....do.....	Do.
176.....	E. W. Foley Construction Co.	Waterloo, N. Y.....	.....do.....	204, 435	Road, reinforced concrete, Seneca County.....	Do.
192.....	Gifford Construction Co.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	.....do.....	175, 949	Road, bitumen macadam, Washington County.....	Do.
195.....	Wm. J. Semper.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	.....do.....	194, 878	Road, reinforced concrete, St. Lawrence County.....	Do.
203.....	Gifford Construction Co.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	.....do.....	97, 931	Road, reinforced concrete, Jefferson County.....	Do.
83B.....	Westchester Construction Co.	Yonkers, N. Y.....	June 30, 1922	260, 480	Road, reinforced concrete, Suffolk County.....	Do.
84.....	W. T. Thayer & Co.....	Chateaugay, N. Y.....	.....do.....	284, 930	Road, reinforced concrete, St. Lawrence County.....	Do.
106.....	C. A. Foote & Son.....	Mt. Morris, N. Y.....	.....do.....	210, 645	Road, reinforced concrete, Livingston County.....	Do.
116.....	J. W. Gurnett.....	Watkins, N. Y.....do.....	185, 179	Road, reinforced concrete, Schyler County.....	Do.

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	185.....	C. A. Foote & Sons.....	Mt. Morris, N. Y.....	do.....	279,847	Road, reinforced concrete, Onondaga County.....	Do.
	186.....	A. V. Leo Construction Co.....	Thompson, Conn.....	do.....	69,325	Road, reinforced concrete, Franklin County.....	Do.
	197.....	H. C. Howe.....	Sherman, N. Y.....	do.....	179,782	Road, reinforced concrete, Chautauqua County.....	Do.
N. Dakota:							
	156.....	Stanley Bros.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	June 19, 1922	4,729	Road, gravel and dirt, Barnes County.....	Do.
	156.....	J. A. Jardine.....	Fargo, N. Dak.....	do.....	1,935	do.....	Do.
	124.....	Stanley Bros.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	do.....	30,677	do.....	Do.
	124.....	F. M. Haas Co.....	Minot, N. Dak.....	do.....	3,397	do.....	Do.
	47.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,263	do.....	Do.
	47.....	Stanley Bros.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	do.....	8,112	do.....	Do.
	160.....	John Coghlan.....	St. Johns, N. Dak.....	June 23, 1922	15,453	Road, gravel and dirt, Rolette County.....	Do.
	160.....	E. A. Moline.....	Bottineau, N. Dak.....	do.....	5,186	do.....	Do.
	153A.....	W. H. Noel.....	Jamestown, N. Dak.....	June 22, 1922	8,725	Road, gravel and dirt, Ramsey County.....	Do.
	153B.....	Dunbar & McCoy.....	Cando, N. Dak.....	do.....	14,149	do.....	Do.
	147A.....	Peter Onsrud & Aiel Nodstrom.....	Rutland, N. Dak.....	June 8, 1922	11,576	Road, gravel and dirt, Sargent County.....	Do.
	147A.....	Pendergast Bridge Co.....	Millbank, S. Dak.....	do.....	1,225	Bridge, Sargent County.....	Do.
	87.....	Stevens Bros.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	June 15, 1922	21,202	Road, gravel and dirt, Bottineau County.....	Do.
	145.....	C. M. Podgett.....	Leeds, N. Dak.....	do.....	17,691	do.....	Do.
	70.....	W. H. Noel.....	Jamestown, N. Dak.....	June 17, 1922	7,258	Road, gravel and dirt, Nelson County.....	Do.
	138.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6,087	do.....	Do.
	146.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	8,313	do.....	Do.
	157.....	F. O. & A. J. Peterson.....	Harlow, N. Dak.....	June 16, 1922	10,333	Road, gravel and dirt, Benson County.....	Do.
	157.....	Fargo Bridge & Iron Co.....	Fargo, N. Dak.....	do.....	1,447	Bridge, Benson County.....	Do.
Ohio:							
	201.....	Dorsey Construction Co.....	Findlay, Ohio.....	June 1, 1922	122,830	Road, Mono brick, Ashland County.....	Do.
	238.....	Newark Paving & Construction Co.....	Newark, Ohio.....	do.....	214,310	Road, brick, Marion County.....	Do.
	258.....	James M. Carey.....	Ada, Ohio.....	May 31, 1922	90,965	Road, macadam surface tr., Hardin County.....	Do.
	225.....	Chester General Construction Co.....	Columbiana, Ohio.....	May 19, 1922	87,719	Road, brick, Carroll County.....	Do.
	257.....	Modern Construction Co.....	Fremont, Ohio.....	May 31, 1922	194,479	Road, brick, Sandusky County.....	Do.
	251.....	Lanbis Stone Co.....	Kenton, Ohio.....	do.....	134,508	Road, brick, Seneca County.....	Do.
	247.....	Republic Asphalt Paving Co.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	120,422	Road, bitumen concrete, Allen County.....	Do.
	256H.....	H. F. Drusckel.....	Kenton, Ohio.....	do.....	59,593	Road, bitumen macadam, Hardin County.....	Do.
	356.....	Lasey Road Construction Co.....	do.....	do.....	90,154	do.....	Do.
	182.....	Henkel & Sullivan.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	June 9, 1922	106,795	Road, bitumen concrete, Hamilton County.....	Do.
	245.....	Turner Construction Co.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	May 31, 1922	73,418	Road, cement, Portage County.....	Do.
	258.....	H. I. McArthurs Co.....	Kenton, Ohio.....	do.....	140,950	Road, Kentucky rock, Hardin County.....	Do.
	145.....	Wastrick, Krouse & Skreves.....	Napoleon, Ohio.....	June 1, 1922	97,432	Road, Allen County.....	Do.
	148.....	Roger Doonst.....	Defiance, Ohio.....	do.....	168,916	Road, plain concrete, Mercer County.....	Do.
	252.....	Central Paving Co.....	Hamilton, Ohio.....	do.....	28,477	Road, bitumen macadam, Seneca County.....	Do.
Oklahoma:							
	55.....	Hineon Bros.....	Muskogee, Okla.....	June 27, 1922	27,531	Road, bitumen macadam, Muskogee County.....	Do.
	12E.....	Dan A. Burton.....	Tulsa, Okla.....	do.....	125,686	Road, plain concrete, Tulsa County.....	Do.
Oregon:							
	1.....	Elliott, Scoggins & Paquet.....	Portland, Oreg.....	May 22, 1922	72,288	Road, gravel, Deschutes County.....	Do.
	40.....	Pioneer Construction Co.....	do.....	June 1, 1922	8,261	Bridge, McCurtain County.....	Do.
	23.....	Grant Smith Co.....	Seattle, Wash.....	June 9, 1922	115,625	Road, gravel and dirt, Lincoln County.....	Do.

¹ Not reported.

RECENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

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Department and contract No.	Contractor.		Contract.		Nature of contract.	Time limit.
	Name.	Address.	Date.	Amount.		
<i>Agriculture—Concluded.</i>						
Pennsylvania:						
141.....	George Mezger, jr.....	Emporium, Pa.....	June 27, 1922	197, 134	Road, reinforced concrete, McKean County.....	Not reported.
142.....	D. C. Risser.....	Tibanon, Pa.....	do.....	112, 681	do.....	Do.
143.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	151, 328	do.....	Do.
South Carolina:						
63.....	Chitwood & Palmer.....	Florence, S. C.....	June 22, 1922	5, 531	Bridge, Berkeley County.....	Do.
175.....	General Road & Drainage Construction Co.....	Columbia, S. C.....	June 26, 1922	38, 098	2 bridges, Union County.....	Do.
Texas:						
296.....	Julian C. Field Co.....	Denison, Tex.....	June 17, 1922	89, 246	Road, concrete, Lamar County.....	Do.
295.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	137, 984	do.....	Do.
192B.....	Colke & Turner.....	Marshall, Tex.....	June 20, 1922	54, 011	Road, gravel and dirt, Harrison County.....	Do.
192A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	87, 765	do.....	Do.
225.....	Smith Bros.....	Crockett, Tex.....	June 21, 1922	172, 665	Road, gravel, Trinity County.....	Do.
126A.....	Tibbetts Construction Co.....	Fort Worth, Tex.....	June 8, 1922	117, 820	Road, gravel and dirt, Collin County.....	Do.
126B.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	103, 886	do.....	Do.
126A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	38, 708	do.....	Do.
126D.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	64, 756	do.....	Do.
126E.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	59, 957	do.....	Do.
234.....	L. B. South.....	Krum, Tex.....	do.....	10, 545	do.....	Do.
275.....	Brown Abbott Co.....	Loraine, Tex.....	July 3, 1922	44, 327	Bridge, Mitchell County.....	Do.
Virginia:						
179.....	J. V. Addenbrook's Sons.....	Norfolk, Va.....	June 27, 1922	209, 504	Road, concrete, James City.....	Do.
165.....	S. R. Curtiss & Son.....	Leehall, Va.....	do.....	89, 536	do.....	Do.
Washington:						
1.....	Charles T. Jordan.....	Seattle, Wash.....	June 9, 1922	140, 694	Road, gravel and dirt, Kittitas County.....	Do.
West Virginia:						
107.....	W. J. & T. G. Gerhart.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	June 12, 1922	68, 015	Road, gravel and dirt, Morgan County.....	Do.
Wisconsin:						
141.....	Iowa County Construction Co.....	Mifflin, Wis.....	June 13, 1922	14, 247	Road, gravel and dirt, Grant County.....	Do.
180.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	13, 708	Road, gravel and dirt, Iowa County.....	Do.
311.....	William McGavock.....	Beloit, Wis.....	do.....	23, 019	Road, plain concrete, La Fayette County.....	Do.

186.....	S. T. Groves & Sons Co.....	Duluth, Minn.....	June 20, 1922	21, 074	Road, gravel, Barron County.....	Do.
90.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	22, 893	Road, gravel, Washburn County.....	Do.
270.....	H. P. Nelson.....	Osseo, Wis.....	June 27, 1922	43, 919	Road, gravel and dirt, Buffalo County.....	Do.
112B.....	Isaacson Bros.....	Spring Valley, Wis.....	June 15, 1922	14, 293	Road, gravel and dirt, Dane County.....	Do.
156B.....	J. L. Burch.....	Madison, Wis.....	do.....	7, 525	do.....	Do.
280.....	Young & Austin.....	Sparta, Wis.....	June 20, 1922	33, 742	Road, gravel and dirt, Juneau County.....	Do.
250.....	C. A. Blause.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	do.....	9, 379	Road, gravel and dirt, Adams County.....	Do.
283.....	Drew, Johnson & Bystone.....	Endeavor, Wis.....	do.....	23, 376	Road, gravel, Waushora County.....	Do.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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Unemployment in Foreign Countries.¹

SINCE the last publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (June, 1922, pp. 138 to 143) of data on unemployment in foreign countries, the situation as regards the state of employment abroad has generally improved, the Irish Free State, Austria, and Canada being the only countries reporting a slight increase in unemployment.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries at the latest date for which data are available is the following:

Great Britain.—Employment during May, though still bad generally, was slightly better than in April. In the tinplate, cotton, jute, hosiery, and wool textile industries, and in the clothing trades, the improvement previously reported was maintained, and there was also a slight improvement in the building and pottery trades. There was a decline, however, in employment at coal mines, and certain trades, notably iron and steel manufacture and some other sections of the metal industries were adversely affected by the continuance of the engineering dispute. Among dock laborers employment was moderate; with seamen there was also an improvement, and employment was fair on the whole. In agriculture there was a further decrease in unemployment, but the supply of labor was still generally in excess of the demand.

The British press is expressing great gratification over the improved situation of the labor market, it being hoped that the enormous expenditures of the Government for unemployment relief will gradually decrease. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on May 19, the Minister of Labor stated that since the armistice the Government has disbursed £144,000,000 (\$700,776,000, par) for unemployment benefits and out-of-work donation and an even larger amount for unemployment relief works and other direct and indirect forms of assistance (resettlement training, civil liabilities grants, overseas settlement, trade facilities scheme, export credit scheme, acceleration of government contracts, land settlement for ex-service men, loans under the land facilities act of 1919, etc.). The minister also stated that the present average weekly rate of expenditure on unemployment benefit is approximately £1,100,000 (\$5,353,150, par), and the corresponding figure for outdoor relief of the unemployed is £247,000 (\$1,202,026, par).

Irish Free State.—Unemployment shows a distinct increase in the 26 counties. The official figures by the Ministry of Labor for the week ended May 8, 1922, show that the number of unemployed was 44,032, an increase over the previous week by 1,001. The increase affects men, women, and boys. The following are the employment exchanges

¹ The sources from which the information contained in this article is compiled are shown in the table on pages 153 and 154.

at which the largest number of applicants for work appear on the live registers:

Exchanges.	Unemployed on live register.	
	May 1, 1922.	May 8, 1922.
Dublin.....	10,104	11,611
Cork.....	7,244	6,875
Limerick.....	2,114	2,342
Waterford.....	1,838	1,898
Queenstown.....	1,190	1,236
Wexford.....	1,341	1,102
Tralee.....	1,123	1,164

Germany.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt of May 31, 1922, in its summary concerning employment conditions in April states that the favorable condition of the labor market hitherto prevailing continued during April and that employment as a whole was entirely satisfactory. Various signs were regarded as indicating that some branches of industry had reached their maximum of activity, and doubts were expressed as to whether this condition could be maintained, especially by industries which depend upon export trade and the import of raw materials from abroad.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation fell from 116,302 (95,150 men and 21,152 women) on April 1 to 69,017 (53,343 men and 15,674 women) on May 1, or by 40.7 per cent.

France.—The scanty official data published on employment indicate a normal situation of the labor market with hardly any unemployment.

Italy.—At the end of April the number of totally unemployed had fallen to 432,372 from the high level of 606,818 at the end of January, 1922. The number of short and part-time workers also showed a decrease. The improvement in the situation of the labor market is largely due to increased employment in outdoor occupations (agriculture and building trades). In manufacturing industries the situation is still very serious, and the Government is doing its utmost to relieve it by vast expenditures for civil works.

Belgium.—Returns relating to March, 1922, were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labor from 1,841 unemployment funds, with an aggregate membership of 729,666. On the last working day of the month 38,050, or 5.2 per cent, were totally unemployed and 28,912 partially so. The per cent of totally unemployed members at the end of the preceding month was 5.8. The aggregate days of unemployment in March numbered 1,079,522 as compared with 1,415,795 in February.

The Netherlands.—A report of the American Consulate at Rotterdam dated May 31, 1922, states that there was little or no change in the industrial situation during the month. German competition continued to be felt especially in the machinery, hardware, minor iron and steel products, leather goods (especially footwear), ready-made clothing, carpet, paper, dye, and ceramics industries. There was a marked falling off in the demand for the output of the oleomargarine factories and fat and oil products generally.

Conditions in the labor market continued bad. The earthenware factories in Limburg had to curtail their output, unemployment among cigar workers again increased, tanning establishments and leather workers generally had to reduce their output while the abnormal condition among diamond workers continued. There was an improvement in the condition of the textile workers though the textile business is reported as unsatisfactory. Metal workers continued to be laid off due to the general depression in engineering lines.

Switzerland.—During the month of May there was a further decrease in the number of totally unemployed and short-time workers, as well as in that of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief.

Denmark.—During May unemployment decreased considerably, having fallen below the level of a year ago. The decrease was chiefly due to increased employment in the building trades. In all other industries the situation of the labor market was still as bad as a year ago. Unemployment in both the building trades and manufacturing industries was still more than four times as extensive as in pre-war times. The fate of a number of Danish industries still hangs in the balance, and until foreign exchange becomes more stabilized it would seem dangerous to view the situation with too much optimism. According to a report of the American consulate at Copenhagen the total number of unemployed was 54,932 on May 19, 1922, as against 74,041 on April 28.

Norway.—The American consulate at Christiania reports that there was an increase of unemployment in Norway during the early part of the first quarter of 1922, the estimated total of unemployed persons on January 25, 1922, having been 47,300, as against 39,000 at the beginning of the year. During the latter part of the quarter the number of unemployed persons decreased, however, chiefly as the result of the opening of the fishing season, and on March 10, 1922, the number of unemployed persons was estimated at 44,400.

Sweden.—Returns of employment exchanges for the month of April indicate an improvement in the general trend of the labor market throughout the country. The improvement is not so much evident from the mere figures of these reports, although even these show a decrease in the excess of applicants for work over vacancies, which of late has been considerable, than from the fact that in a number of industry groups in various parts of the country there manifests itself a beginning demand for labor for actually productive work, while previously in many districts relief works were almost the only available openings for employment.

The lockout in the saw mills (settled on May 17) markedly influenced the labor market in the northern districts. Increased activity is reported by machinery works and the stone industry. Among the industries in which the conclusion of collective agreements was still pending in April there should be mentioned in the first place the building industry. Increased activity in building could not be expected as long as the wage question remained unsettled. It is, however, reported that a wage agreement was concluded in the building trades on May 16. At the beginning of April labor conflicts were also interfering with work in paper mills and electrical installation, but these conflicts were adjusted during the first part

of the month. Owing to the late spring the demand for agricultural labor was less brisk than ordinarily at this time of the year.

A report of the American legation dated June 8, 1922, states that the question of appropriations for the unemployed, which it was at one time believed might bring about a Government crisis, has been passed upon quietly by the Riksdag. The memorandum of the finance committee has been accepted with little argument. In order to continue the unemployment doles and relief work as at present, 50,000,000 kroner (\$13,400,000, par) have been appropriated for the rest of this calendar year. This will make the total expenditures for this purpose 85,000,000 kroner (\$22,780,000, par) for the year 1922. No attention has been paid to the extreme left's criticism of the unemployment commission, and this commission will continue to disburse the relief funds. The plan of the committee to expend 15,000,000 kroner (\$4,020,000, par) on State orders to Swedish industry has been ratified. These orders will be given to Swedish companies at reasonable prices.

Austria.—According to a statement issued by the labor chamber 41,970 unemployed were receiving the State dole at the end of March. Of these, 23,591 were in Vienna, 5,518 in Lenz and the remainder in Wiener Neustadt, St. Pölten, Salzburg, and Graz, each having about 2,000 unemployed, and in Leoben, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck, and Bregenz with 200 to 500 unemployed.

The total number of unemployed at the end of March was about 82,000, of whom 37,000 were in the city of Vienna.

Czechoslovakia.—Labor conditions continued unsettled during April, although statistics issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare showed a decrease of 6,000 in the number of unemployed receiving support from the State. The number of unemployed supported by the State in April was 32,500. Of this number, 19,400 were in Bohemia, 9,100 in Moravia and Silesia, and 4,000 in Slovakia and Russia.

Canada.—Employment as reported by employers showed a decidedly upward trend during April, a great deal of the increase being due to the spring expansion in the out-of-door industries. Employment during April was practically on the same level as during the same month of 1921. The most pronounced increases in activity during the month under review occurred in railroad construction and maintenance; employers in that industry added over 6,000 to their staffs, largely in the prairie Provinces. The gains reported in sawmills were also extensive, providing work for approximately 5,800 persons. Building construction was very much more active, and highway construction also employed a substantially larger number of workers. Toward the latter part of April the logging industry showed considerable expansion, especially in Quebec; this gain was, however, of a temporary character, representing river driving operations. The recommencement of the extension and improvement work begun last autumn on the Toronto municipal street railway caused large additions to the staff in the local transportation division. Increases in employment on a smaller scale than in the groups mentioned above occurred during April in fish canneries, in pulp, paper, tobacco, glass, brick and cement plants and in petroleum refineries. The mining of metallic ores and of nonmetallic minerals

other than coal also showed expansion. Employment in the iron and steel industries was in somewhat lessened volume during April, chiefly on account of the shutdown in the railway car shops. Some depression was also recorded in agricultural implements. The textile industries were slacker during April than for several previous months, especially in the garment, thread, yarn, and cloth divisions. The tendency in coal mining was unfavorable, reductions in employment being recorded in Nova Scotia, especially in the early part of the month; while in Alberta and parts of British Columbia an industrial dispute involving many mine workers caused the situation to be unsettled. The operating departments of the railroads reported some concentrations in staff, especially in the maritime Provinces.

Unemployment as indicated by returns tabulated from 1,412 trade-unions with an aggregate membership of 141,505 members showed a minor increase at the end of April, although the situation was much more favorable than during the same period in 1921. The percentage of unemployment stood at 10.4 for the month under review as compared with 9.6 in the preceding month and with 16.3 in April of last year.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
Great Britain ¹	May 22, 1922	1,598,888 (number of unemployment books lodged), representing 13.5 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Labor Gazette, London, June, 1922.	Of the 1,598,888 persons having lodged their unemployment books 1,347,468 were males and 251,420 were females. In addition 133,590 insured persons (83,611 males and 49,979 females), or 1.1 per cent of all insured persons, were systematic short-time workers entitled to out-of-work donation. The per cent of totally unemployed insured workers on Apr. 24, 1922, was 14.4, and that of short-time workers, 1.6.
Do.....	May 31, 1922	16.4 per cent of trade-union members....	.....do.....	The per cent of unemployed trade-union members was 17 at the end of April, 1922, and 22.2 at the end of May, 1921.
Irish Free State ¹	May 8, 1922	44,032 (number of unemployment books lodged).	American Consulate at Dublin, report of May 25, 1922.	This figure represents an increase over the preceding week of 1,001.
Germany.....	May 1, 1922	69,017 received unemployment donations.	Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, May 31, 1922.	Of the 69,017 persons receiving unemployment donations 53,343 were males and 15,674 were females. On Apr. 1, 1922, the total number was 116,302.
Do.....	Apr. 29, 1922	0.9 per cent of trade-union members....	.....do.....	The per cent of unemployed trade-union members was 1.1 at the end of the last week of March, 1922, and 3.9 at the end of April, 1921.
France.....	June 23, 1922	4,534 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, June 24, 1922.	Of the 4,534 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits 3,677 were males and 857 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 5,050.
Do.....	June 17, 1922	9,819 persons on the live register of employment exchanges.	.....do.....	Of the 9,819 persons on the live register of employment exchanges 6,889 were males and 2,930 were females.
Italy.....	Apr. 30, 1922	432,372 persons totally unemployed, 135,964 short-time and part-time (rotation) workers.	Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 23, 1922.	The corresponding figures for Mar. 31, 1922, were 498,606 totally unemployed and 151,676 short-time and part-time (rotation) workers.
Belgium.....	Mar. 31, 1922	66,962 members of unemployment funds, or 9.2 per cent of the total membership, were either out of work or on short time.	Revue du Travail, May, 1922.....	The corresponding per cent for February, 1922, was 10.1. The aggregate days of unemployment in March, 1922, numbered 1,079,522, as compared with 1,415,795 in February, 1922.
Do.....	Apr. —, 1922	17,095 applications for employment at public employment exchanges.	.....do.....	The number of applicants for work in March was 17,619. For every 100 vacant situations there were 139 applicants in April, as against 142 in March.
The Netherlands....	Apr. —, 1922	91,885 applications for employment at public employment exchanges.	Maandschrift, May 31, 1922.....	The corresponding number in March, 1922, was 103,136.
Switzerland.....	May 31, 1922	71,100 totally unemployed (including 23,455 employed on relief work); 34,292 short-time workers.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, June 15, 1922.	The corresponding figures for Apr. 30, 1922, were 80,799 totally unemployed (including 24,560 employed on relief work) and 39,249 short-time workers.
Do.....	.....do.....	31,757 persons received unemployment donations.	.....do.....	The corresponding number on Apr. 30, 1922, was 40,871.
Denmark.....	May 26, 1922	16.1 per cent of trade-union members....	Statistiske Efterretninger, June 16, 1922.	The corresponding per cent at the end of the last week of April, 1922, was 24 and at the end of the last week of May, 1921, 18.6.

¹ On Apr. 1, 1922, the administration of unemployment insurance in Ireland was transferred to the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State. The unemployed in the Irish Free State are therefore not included in the figures for Great Britain.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
Norway.....	Mar. 31, 1922	21.9 per cent of trade-union members....	Labor Gazette, London, June, 1922...	The corresponding per cent on Feb. 28, 1922, was 21.3 and 14.9 on Mar. 31, 1921.
Sweden.....	.....do.....	30.6 per cent of trade-union members....	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, 1922....	The corresponding per cent on Feb. 28, 1922, was 32.1 and 24.5 on Mar. 31, 1921.
Poland.....	Apr. 15, 1922	133,199 unemployed registered at State employment exchanges.	Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 23, 1922.	The corresponding number on Mar. 18, 1922, was 153,858.
Austria.....	Mar. 31, 1922	82,000 unemployed.....	Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, Apr. 12, 1922.	Of this number 32,000 were in the city of Vienna.
Do.....	.....do.....	41,970 in receipt of unemployment dole..	.....do.....	
Czechoslovakia.....	Apr. 15, 1922	32,500 in receipt of unemployment dole..	American Consulate at Prague, report of May 24, 1922.	Since last month there has been a decrease of 6,000 in the number of unemployed receiving support from the State..
Canada.....	May 1, 1922	10.4 per cent of trade-union members....	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, June, 1922..	The corresponding per cent on Apr. 1, 1922, was 9.6 and 16.3 at the end of April, 1921.

Unemployment in Denmark, 1920-21.¹

A RECENT report of the employment exchanges of Denmark to the Ministry of Interior, for the fiscal year 1920-21, shows that at the end of the fiscal year there were 91 communal employment exchanges in Denmark, two new offices having been established during the year. These 91 offices in 1920-21 received a total of 283,237 notifications of unemployed persons, or about 23,000 less than during the previous year, but much fewer have been canceled—229,153 as against 340,048 in 1919-20—so that the number of unemployed in 1920-21 increased by 54,000 while in the previous fiscal year it decreased by 34,000. The maximum of unemployment was reached in March, 1921, with 77,000 unemployed. At the end of the fiscal year (March 31, 1921) in Copenhagen there were 9 times as many, and in the Provinces 3 times as many, unemployed as in the previous year, and of unemployment fund members about 23 per cent were unemployed.

A comparison of the number of unemployed the first of April, 1921, with figures for the year before shows that in agriculture and similar occupations there were fewer unemployed, in housework twice as many, in commerce and transportation more than three times as many, and in crafts and industries over four times as many. As concerns the last group there was 20 times as much unemployment as at the end of 1919-20 among tailors and dressmakers, hat workers, shoe workers, ships carpenters, leather and fur workers, metal printers, paper industry workers, bookbinders, and laborers; between 10 and 20 times as many unemployed among tobacco workers, textile workers, ceramic workers, gold, silver, and electroplate workers, metal polishers, braziers and chauffeurs; between 5 and 10 times as many unemployed in building trades, wood industry, blacksmiths and molders, electricians, typographers, office personnel, and coachmen. The demand for workers was abnormally small during the fiscal year and smaller than in any previous year. There was during 1920-21 an increasing tendency among workers to seek work independently of employment exchanges.

Employment in Japanese Factories.

A SURVEY of employment in the principal industries in Japan showing the number of adults and young persons at work in factories employing more than 10 persons is found in the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1921, Tokyo (pp. 66-70).

The following table shows the number of factories and number of employees in Japanese industries in factories in which more than 10 persons are employed, including both operatives and apprentices.

¹ Indberetning til indenrigsministeriet fra Arbejdsanvisningsdirektoratet for finansaaet 1920-21. Copenhagen, 1922.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION, IN JAPANESE FACTORIES IN 1919.

Industry.	Number of factories.	Number of operatives.						Total.
		20 years of age and over.		15 and under 20 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>Textile factories.</i>								
Silk filature.....	3,511	12,214	104,574	6,398	136,867	1,096	36,808	297,957
Silk and cotton.....	51	1,112	1,362	631	1,090	36	164	4,395
Spinning.....	370	34,589	63,806	14,586	81,954	2,187	30,113	227,235
Throwing.....	907	1,996	4,243	1,711	6,613	775	2,564	17,902
Cotton ginning and refining.....	298	1,433	1,862	465	1,122	63	135	5,080
Weaving.....	10,165	31,705	97,912	18,371	110,359	3,437	29,715	291,499
Bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc.....	1,477	14,519	2,613	5,680	1,672	872	285	25,641
Knitting and braiding.....	971	3,808	5,597	2,094	6,555	395	1,472	19,921
Embroidery.....	65	62	171	74	368	17	144	836
Miscellaneous.....	139	694	1,478	234	1,277	50	418	4,151
Total.....	17,954	102,132	283,618	50,244	347,877	8,928	101,818	894,617
<i>Machine and iron factories.</i>								
Machine making.....	1,721	41,630	1,357	18,447	1,071	819	127	63,451
Shipbuilding and carriage making.....	798	82,001	1,114	19,779	348	1,629	18	104,889
Tool making.....	971	16,545	2,512	7,071	1,831	1,104	367	29,430
Foundry, metal and metal ware making.....	2,410	38,860	5,002	11,309	2,366	1,121	448	59,106
Total.....	5,900	179,036	9,985	56,606	5,616	4,673	960	256,876
<i>Chemical factories.</i>								
Ceramics.....	2,728	43,048	9,944	12,906	3,153	3,717	773	73,541
Paper mills.....	736	14,987	7,467	4,233	3,268	604	657	31,216
Lacquar ware.....	79	438	68	128	16	44	.....	694
Leather and fur dressing.....	82	1,114	17	223	24	34	.....	1,412
Explosives.....	200	3,222	7,945	1,756	5,006	873	2,224	21,026
Oils and waxes.....	209	3,960	528	743	188	23	18	5,460
Medicines, chemicals, etc.....	407	9,139	2,371	1,712	1,277	69	354	14,922
Gums.....	170	4,964	2,348	1,844	1,258	180	148	10,742
Toilet articles.....	47	280	752	83	345	5	188	1,653
Soaps and candles.....	117	1,178	657	393	513	50	87	2,878
Dyestuffs, paints, varnishes, lacquers, pigments and pastes.....	231	5,089	677	871	281	27	107	7,052
Artificial manures.....	150	8,824	633	1,451	144	27	8	11,087
Miscellaneous.....	270	3,849	1,582	1,024	1,035	122	187	7,799
Total.....	5,426	100,092	34,989	27,367	16,508	5,775	4,751	189,482
<i>Food and drink factories.</i>								
Breweries.....	3,613	44,550	1,114	7,495	299	375	29	53,862
Sugar mills.....	44	1,880	211	491	137	35	15	2,769
Tea.....	305	2,872	2,658	519	594	28	52	6,772
Rice and flour mills.....	1,029	8,937	2,676	1,737	1,458	84	173	15,065
Lemonade, ice and mineral water.....	205	1,545	844	211	205	11	10	2,625
Confectionery.....	497	3,384	810	1,497	1,087	237	665	7,880
Canning and bottling.....	202	1,720	1,983	364	764	15	44	4,890
Curing of animal and fishery products.....	509	3,116	1,602	728	381	48	46	5,921
Miscellaneous.....	397	2,431	1,219	650	585	86	65	5,036
Total.....	6,801	70,435	13,117	13,892	5,510	919	1,099	104,772
<i>Miscellaneous factories.</i>								
Printing and publishing.....	1,240	17,317	2,514	6,407	1,993	1,600	583	30,414
Paper goods.....	478	2,259	1,592	1,070	1,253	303	447	6,924
Wood and bamboo work.....	2,824	25,476	4,876	6,699	1,851	1,066	371	40,539
Leather goods.....	120	2,689	270	521	76	53	12	3,621
Feather goods.....	141	1,269	504	449	514	99	146	2,981
Matting, straw braid, etc.....	153	651	1,608	315	675	41	79	3,369
Articles of precious stones, jaws, horns, etc.....	178	1,300	265	480	117	55	5	2,222
Miscellaneous.....	2,376	19,288	12,427	8,197	6,110	1,625	2,255	52,902
Total.....	7,510	70,249	24,056	24,138	15,589	4,842	4,098	142,972
<i>Special factories.</i>								
Electrical industry.....	149	3,222	1	504	2	4	.....	3,733
Gas industry.....	77	2,111	112	269	15	8	.....	2,515
Metal refineries.....	132	13,293	835	2,581	228	73	13	17,023
Total.....	358	18,626	948	3,354	245	85	13	23,271
Grand total.....	43,949	540,570	366,713	175,401	391,345	25,222	112,739	1,611,990

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Progress in Vocational Education in Canada.

THE Labor Gazette of Canada for May, 1922, reports that in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, the Dominion Government granted \$710,276 to the Provinces for the development of vocational education, which is 22.5 per cent more than the amount of grants for the preceding year. The grants, however, to certain Provinces were from 35 to 300 per cent higher in the fiscal year 1922 than in the fiscal year 1921.

Under the technical education act the Dominion Government "undertakes to bear a half share of expenditures entailed by the provincial governments, on work which comes within the provisions of annual agreements between the Minister of Labor and the Premier or Minister of Education for each Province." In making these grants the Dominion does not take into account all provincial expenditures for vocational education nor the additional expenditures of local communities where the work is being done. Agricultural education is not included in the above-mentioned grants but the agricultural instruction act provides \$1,100,000 annually for the development of educational work valuable to farmers.

The following information from the above-mentioned issue of the Labor Gazette includes the amounts of the Dominion Government grants to the various Provinces for vocational education for the year ending March 31, 1922, and a résumé of the more important recent activities in Canada along the lines of such education. The amounts here cited do not cover expenditures for agricultural work.

Prince Edward Island.—Federal grants, \$7,141, nearly triple the amount of the preceding year. These grants covered one-third of the expenditures connected with the Charlottetown Agricultural and Technical High School which opened December, 1920, and which has grown with rapidity.

Nova Scotia.—Federal grants, \$32,558, an increase of 35 per cent over preceding year. Vocational work has been carried on for some time in this Province but has been given a great impetus within the last two years by Federal aid. The establishment of a provincial department of correspondence instruction is the most notable development of the last year. In the first two months after the opening of the school more than 100 students were registered from various parts of the Province, and numerous applications for courses were received from persons in other Provinces. General education, commercial subjects, and industrial work are included in the curriculum, and new courses are being devised as required.

New Brunswick.—Federal grants, \$22,160, more than double the amount of the preceding year. Local problems have interfered to some extent with the progress of vocational education work in this Province but it is reported that "the future of the work is assured."

The new composite school being erected at Edmundston at a cost of \$175,000 is the first of its character in New Brunswick and it is thought probable that similar ones will shortly be constructed. Both elementary and secondary grades in academic and vocational work will be taught in the Edmundston school. Manual training for boys and instruction in domestic science for girls will be provided for those who do not care to follow the regular vocational courses.

Quebec.—Expenditures from Federal grants, \$114,651—about the same as the preceding year. The new technical school for boys, which is located at Hull, is nearly completed and should be in operation next fall.

Ontario.—Federal grants, \$378,174. The Province expended over \$800,000, 27 per cent more than in the previous year. A new technical school has been erected at Sault Ste. Marie. An academic vocational high school costing about \$700,000 is almost completed at Sarnia. A technical school to cost about \$800,000 is in course of construction in Windsor. Toronto is to have a new branch school which will cost about \$500,000, a large addition to the Hamilton Technical and Art School is under way, and new buildings and additions are being planned for several other centers.

Manitoba.—Federal grants, \$21,174, 180 per cent increase over preceding year. This Province is in the main agricultural and has not as yet a comprehensive plan for vocational education, but manual training, domestic science, and prevocational work are being rapidly extended in connection with existing school systems.

Saskatchewan.—Federal grants, \$13,665, about 300 per cent increase over the preceding year. The conditions in this Province are like those in Manitoba. Legislative provision has been made for advancement of vocational work. Encouraging beginnings have been made along commercial educational lines in five centers.

Alberta.—Federal grants, \$82,606. The outlay of the provincial government was \$761,891, exclusive of expenditures from January to March, 1922, aggregating \$112,690. The larger part of such appropriations was used in connection with the new Calgary Institute of Technology which is nearly completed and which is to be the vocational education center for the whole Province. Special attention is being given to the development of correspondence courses and short-term intensive courses to meet the requirements of the widely distributed population. The work has been carried on temporarily in the former quarters of the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment and has already been extended to include the major part of the Province.

British Columbia.—Federal grants, \$37,944, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding year. The growth of the recently established schools at Victoria and New Westminster has been rapid, and there has been a steady increase in correspondence work and evening class work throughout the Province. While special efforts have been made to develop commercial instruction, the groundwork is being laid for industrial training which is particularly needed at present in fishing, lumbering, and mining.

Evening class work has increased substantially in all the Provinces, but there is a dearth of properly equipped teachers for both day and evening classes. The attempts to establish a central institution to

afford training facilities have not been successful and the Provinces themselves have not yet founded any permanent schools for preparing teachers for this particular work. There are summer schools in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but these are far from sufficient to meet the need for the training of teachers. Notwithstanding this drawback there has been very practical progress in the Dominion in vocational education. The demand, however, for this kind of training is greatly in excess of the existing opportunities for securing it.

Vocational Guidance in Czechoslovakia.

A PLAN for the organization of vocational guidance offices was discussed in the fall of 1918 in Czechoslovakia, but the body in charge of this work did not come into existence until June, 1920. An account of the development of the movement appears in the June, 1922, issue of the *International Labor Review*.

In the beginning the purpose of this newly created agency was the promotion of the welfare of young persons only, but its scope has been greatly broadened. It is now incorporated as a self-governing institution in President Masaryk's Labor Academy. Delegates from four ministries (Social Assistance, Education, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture) and representatives of various committees, industrial councils, and chambers of commerce serve on the council of management of the central bureau of vocational guidance. At the outset the central bureau organized "propaganda conferences" not only to interest the public but also to get assistance, especially among teachers and school doctors. Among the subjects discussed at these conferences were: Aims of vocational guidance, methods and results of scientific research on natural ability, organization of vocational guidance, hygiene of industrial occupations, survey of literature, psychology and psychological pathology of youth, economic outlook in industrial occupations, and methods of experimental psychology.

Questionnaires were sent out to secure preliminary data regarding working conditions and occupational requirements. The information entered on these forms was later on supplemented by data obtained from personal inquiry at the work places. Over 60 visits were paid in this connection and approximately 40 occupations analyzed according to a uniform scheme.

The work of the Prague Vocational Guidance Office which began operation in May, 1921, has been limited to consultation regarding occupations and crafts in industry. The procedure is as follows:

When a child comes to the office, accompanied by his parents, his name is entered on the register and a card giving particulars about him (prepared beforehand by the school authorities for all pupils of school-leaving age) is taken from the card catalogue. The adviser (a woman) talks over the chosen occupation with the child and his parents, gets all necessary information about the family, its social position, the child's success at school—a report of the last three classes attended must be produced—his character and his tastes, and enters these details on a special form. The child is then given a card entitling him to a free medical examination and to a psychological test at the labor academy. When these are finished, the child goes back to the office, and the adviser, who knows the results of the tests, applies a process of elimination based on these results to decide whether she approves of the child's choice, or whether she should try to make him change his mind and suggest something else to him.

New Educational Opportunities for Workers of Mexico.

SEVERAL new educational projects in Mexico are noted in the May 19, 1922, issue of *Industrial and Labor Information* (International Labor Office), one of which is a school for railwaymen to be established by the technical education board of the Ministry of Public Education. The building for the institution is being constructed at San Jacinto, at a cost of 150,000 pesos (\$74,775, par). The school will conduct training courses in skilled engineering, signaling, telegraphy, etc.

An institute for the technical training of smiths, turners, cabinet-makers and carpenters will soon be opened in Mexico. The courses for smiths and turners will cover 6 terms of 6 months each, and for cabinetmakers and carpenters, 4 terms.

A trade-union delegation has requested the President of Mexico to make effective his proposal to extend education to the most remote parts of the country. A credit of half a million pesos (\$249,250, par) has already been granted by him for the establishment of schools in the various mining centers and the more important factories.

The Mexican department of commerce, industry, and labor is to establish free workshops for the development of small industries, according to an announcement in the June, 1922, issue of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*. These shops are to be equipped with the requisite machinery, will be supervised by a master mechanic, and will also have an art director, an administrator, and a sales agent. To be eligible for entrance to these work places a person must be able to read, write, and understand elementary arithmetic. Workers are supplied with tools and raw materials and for the first months receive a daily wage of 2 pesos (\$1, par). The students who make the articles get what remains of the proceeds of the sales of such articles after deducting the price of the raw material, 5 per cent for the shop's running expenses, and 5 per cent for the workers' reserve fund. After four months' instruction students who wish to set up their own shops may be furnished with tools and raw material purchased from the free machine shop's reserve fund. A proposal has also been made for the establishment of a cooperative society of workers trained in these shops.

Two Recent Educational Projects in South America.

THE June, 1922, issue of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* reports that the courses of the Railway University in Chile established several years ago have been exceedingly successful. These courses are available for all employees of State railroads regardless of trade or rank and cover a period of five years. The first three years are devoted to general preparation, the last two to specialization. The teaching is done by competent engineers whose service is gratis.

At the request of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture of Montes, in the Department of Canelones, the Uruguay National Council of Primary and Normal Instruction has allowed the use of a school building from May to September for the instruction of adult farm laborers. "The society makes itself responsible for 40 pesos (\$41.37, par) a month."

HOUSING.

Recommendations of Louisiana State Housing Commission.¹

IN JUNE, 1920, the Louisiana Legislature authorized the creation of a State commission on housing, to consist of nine members appointed by the governor. The reasons given for its creation were "the tremendous and unsatisfied demand for more and better housing in the cities of Louisiana," and the lack of any general agreement as to the best way of meeting the housing shortage. The duties of the commission were set forth succinctly:

It shall be the duty of the commission to recommend a definite plan for the promotion of the building of homes in the cities of Louisiana, to recommend such changes in the law and constitution of the State as will bring about better and more adequate housing of the wage earners and in general report on all matters affecting or pertaining thereto.

The report of this commission was handed in September 28, 1921, and has recently been distributed. As a preliminary, the commission attempted to get some idea of the extent of the housing shortage. At the beginning of 1921, the commission estimates, New Orleans lacked about 3,000 houses, in Shreveport there was a shortage of 1,200, and 61 other towns reported a shortage of 1,274. To test the charges of rent profiteering, the committee secured from a number of real estate agents in New Orleans lists of the properties they carried, and of the rents received from each house for three years back.

A compilation of the rents of these houses shows that only in one case was there an increase of more than 100 per cent; in one instance the rent was increased exactly 100 per cent, and the other percentages of increase were as follows:

- About 10 per cent of houses showed increase of rent of 75 per cent.
- About 20 per cent of houses showed increase of rent of 50 per cent.
- About 30 per cent of houses showed increase of rent of 30 per cent.
- About 20 per cent of houses showed increase of rent of 20 per cent.
- About 20 per cent of houses showed practically no increase.

This increase in rent over the normal period is perhaps one-third as much increase as labor, materials, taxes, and other units of real estate expenditures.

The commission knows that there are many other cases where the increases were 100 per cent or greater and finds that such cases are rarely carried by the agents referred to but are largely in the hands of the owners themselves.

In New Orleans, where the chief shortage existed, the commission felt that matters were tending to right themselves. The building permits issued for the first six months of 1921 showed plans for 664 houses as against 270 in the corresponding period of 1920. Moreover, as the average value per house for these six months of 1920 was \$5,960, while in 1921 it was only \$2,626, there was evidently a marked increase in the construction of small houses suitable for wage earners. In view of this situation, the commission felt that no radical measures were necessary. Summarized, their recommendations are as follows:

1. Appointment of city committees on housing.
2. And the election from these bodies of a State committee on housing.
3. Local committees to act as an arbitration board on rents.
4. The passage of enactments granting partial exemption from taxation by cities, as permitted by the new constitution.
5. Revising and standardizing building codes.
6. Incorporating sanitary and tenement house regulations in building codes.

¹Louisiana. State Housing Commission Report, New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1921.

7. The study and adoption by cities of a "city plan," and "zoning" ordinances.
8. Improvement in planning small houses and group planning in congested districts.
9. Extending time of eviction notices to tenants (except for nonpayment of rent).
10. Cooperative efforts in the building industry to reduce cost of construction and the teaching of trades in the primary grades of the public schools, to reduce inefficiency in the trades.
11. Encouragement of investment in homestead stock to enlarge this most important and serviceable home-building agency.

It is explained that the local committees, when acting as arbitration boards on rents, are to have no means of enforcing their decisions beyond the influence of public opinion. The fourth recommendation refers to a clause in the State constitution granting cities of over 40,000 population the right to exempt from municipal taxation "until December 31, 1925, \$4,000 of the value of all dwelling houses built after the adoption of this constitution and actually occupied by the owner." The time of exemption is much shorter than that fixed in other places where similar exemptions have been attempted or established, and up to the present the only two cities affected by this provision, New Orleans and Shreveport, have not seen fit to avail themselves of the permission.

Increase in Home Ownership in South Africa, 1918 to 1921.

A RECENT report from the United States consul at Durban, South Africa, gives some data concerning housing, from the Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, published by the Office of Census and Statistics of the Union of South Africa. According to these data the housing shortage has brought about a marked increase in the number of homes owned by those occupying them. In 1918 the proportion of dwellings thus owned was in Natal 34.3 per cent, while for the Union as a whole it was 34.2 per cent. By 1921 these proportions had increased, respectively, to 40.8 per cent and 39.5 per cent. The report ascribes this increase to the difficulty of obtaining living quarters. "It has been necessary for persons in order to obtain proper housing accommodations to purchase their own houses." During the same period there was an increase in rents, the average monthly rent for a three to six-room house rising in Durban, the principal city of Natal, from \$26.10 to \$35.26, an increase of 35.1 per cent, while in the nine principal cities of the Union, exclusive of Durban, the rent for such a house rose from \$24.86 in 1918 to \$30.40 in 1921, an increase of 22.3 per cent. It will be seen that the increase in home ownership was greater in Natal than in the Union as a whole, and that the increase in rents was considerably larger in Durban than in the other principal cities of the Union. "This is probably explained because of the more rapid increase of population in Durban than in the rest of the cities of South Africa in the period 1918 to 1921."

Both in Durban and in the Union as a whole, there seems to be a strong preference for houses constructed of brick or of brick and stone, such houses forming about 80 per cent of the total both in 1918 and in 1921. Next in favor come houses built of iron, or of wood and iron, with brick lining, houses of other materials forming only an insignificant proportion of the whole. In Natal the five-room house is more generally used by Europeans than any other, while in the Union as a whole the four-roomed house is the most common.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Study of the Number and Causes of Fatal Industrial Accidents.

AN INTERESTING study of the number and causes of fatal occupational accidents as compared with nonindustrial accidents over a nine-year period, 1912 to 1920, is reported in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., May, 1922 (pp. 6-8).

These accidents which occurred among the white male policyholders of the company, ages 15 to 74, reached a total in nine years of 27,074 deaths from all forms of accidents and 7,835 due to the occupation. The occupational accidents formed about 29 per cent of the total, or a rate for the nine years of 35.5 per 100,000. In 1913 the highest pre-war rate (45.7) was recorded which was followed by a sharp decline in 1915 to 27.5, the lowest rate during the period studied. This improvement was probably due to the rapid growth of the safety movement following the enactment of workmen's compensation legislation but the gains were soon offset by the greatly increased industrial activity caused by the war. The death rate from industrial accidents increased to 40.9 in 1918, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in three years. The rate dropped, however, to 32.1 in 1919 but rose to 34.9 in 1920.

The proportions of deaths of occupational origin vary greatly. Thus they formed 93 per cent of the deaths from accident in mines and quarries; 80 per cent of the deaths from injuries by machines; 68 per cent from accidents due to electricity; 38 per cent of railroad accidents; 28 per cent of fatal burns, and 24 per cent of the deaths from falls.

The following table shows the number and causes of deaths recorded during the years 1912-1920.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL ACCIDENTS AND NUMBER AND PROPORTION ARISING FROM INDUSTRIAL CAUSES, AMONG WHITE MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Type of accident.	Deaths, all forms of accidents.	Occupational accidents.	
		Deaths.	Percentage of total accidents.
Conflagration.....	284	61	21.5
Burns.....	787	222	28.2
Absorption of deleterious gases.....	1,420	103	7.3
Accidental drowning.....	4,174	308	7.4
Traumatism by fall.....	4,826	1,164	24.1
Traumatism in mines and quarries.....	966	899	93.1
Traumatism by machines.....	1,223	976	79.8
Railroad accidents and injuries.....	4,816	1,846	38.3
Street car accidents and injuries.....	1,325	238	18.0
Automobile accidents and injuries from use of cars.....	2,546	224	8.8
Other vehicular accidents and injuries.....	1,331	471	35.4
Other crushing accidents and injuries.....	371	247	66.6
Injuries by animals.....	179	73	40.8
Electricity (lightning excepted).....	642	436	67.9
Fractures (cause not specified).....	568	12	2.1
Other external violence.....	1,616	555	34.3
Total.....	27,074	7,835	28.9

New York Code for Industrial Lighting.

ON MAY 1, 1922, a carefully revised code for industrial lighting became effective in the State of New York. The correspondencies between this code and the American standard code of the Illuminating Engineers Society are of such a nature as to indicate constant use of the standard code in the preparation of the New York code.¹

Before making a more definite comparison it will be well to give briefly the method by which standard codes are being formulated.

As a result of extended and prolonged discussion the decision was reached by those interested that the best method of preparing safety codes for American industry was in accordance with the procedure of the American Engineering Standards Committee. This committee was organized by the engineering societies of the country with the primary purpose of formulating standards for engineering practice. The interest in standards of safety generated by the activities of the National Safety Council and the various State bodies having to do with accident prevention finally reached a point suggesting the development of national standard safety codes.

A given code is first considered by one of two correlating committees. One of these is concerned with mining interests and the other with general industry. The discussion in this committee develops the need of the particular code and what organization may properly undertake its formulation.

On report of the correlating committee the standards committee requests some organization to undertake active preparation of the desired code. Such an organization accepting the invitation of the standards committee is termed a "sponsor." A given code may be prepared by one or more "sponsors."

The sponsor then proceeds to organize a "sectional committee" representing all those interested in the particular code. These sectional committees have numbered about thirty persons. Usually a tentative code is prepared by some member of the committee or an existing code is used as a basis. Meetings of the entire sectional committee are then held and the code discussed in detail. After repeated revisions the code will be very widely distributed with request for suggestion and criticism. After some months of such discussion the committee is usually able to agree with practical unanimity. They then report to the sponsor organization which submits the code to the American Engineering Standards Committee for approval.

The code of the illuminating engineers was the first to be finally approved as an American standard.

This much it is desirable to say in order to show with what care and thoroughness and in what a representative manner these codes are being prepared.

In essential particulars the standard code and the New York code are alike. In method of treatment they differ. For example, the standard code lists under the light intensities required the industrial

¹ See New York Department of Labor Bulletin No 18, Industrial code rules (as amended) relating to lighting of factories and mercantile establishments, New York, 1922; and Illuminating Engineering Society, Code of lighting factories, mills, and other work places, American standard, approved Dec. 31, 1921, by American Engineering Standards Committee, New York, 1922.

processes needing such intensity. The New York code lists the processes and specifies under each the desirable intensities. In this matter the New York code has evidently the advantage. An inspector confronted with a specific case would naturally wish to find the particular industry first and afterwards the intensity appropriate to it. For example, he is inspecting a printing establishment. If this is listed in alphabetical order he will readily find it and discover there that stereotype casting requires an intensity of one foot candle. It may fairly be urged upon the illuminating engineers that they rearrange Table II of the standard code in this form.

The standard code discusses "Avoidance of glare" fully, giving tables by which light sources may be rated in respect of glare. The New York code simply requires that glare be "minimized."

It is to these sections and the tables therein contained that the criticism of the standard code as being "too complicated" is usually directed.

It may be said of this criticism that the complication is apparent rather than real and that it is impossible to deal with such a subject as the proper adjustment of lighting sources without some degree of complication.

The standard code treats rather fully the matter of exit and emergency lighting. The New York code simply specifies an intensity.

From a safety standpoint the New York code must be regarded as defective. The records show that failure of exit lighting has more than once been a serious matter and that the standard code gives none too much attention to the subject.

Finally it may be urged that in the interests of uniformity it is much to be hoped that the State organization will modify as little as possible the provisions of the standard codes in adapting them to their uses.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has had so much trouble in its own particular province with the variant methods in use in the several States, each excellent in itself, but impossible of combination and correlation, that it has a very sympathetic interest in any sort of uniformity which can be properly secured.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

New Jersey Report on Workmen's Compensation.

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of New Jersey for the year ending June 30, 1921, given on pages 60 to 63 of the report of the Department of Labor for that period, is limited to a brief statistical statement of the activities of the bureau. Hearings were held by the deputy commissioner in 4,917 new cases, and 487 formal petitions were filed and docketed for determination by a court trial. Of the hearings, 3,768 resulted in awards and 587 were dismissed.

The total number of nonfatal accidents reported during the year was 15,204, of which 437 were not compensable, the disability being of less than 10 days' duration. The number of cases closed during the year was 14,954; of these 11 represented total disability cases, 3,627 permanent partial disabilities, and 11,316 temporary disabilities. Cases requiring medical aid numbered 14,953. Approvals of compensation totaled 13,745, the amount of compensation reported being \$2,485,941.02, or an average of \$166.79 per case.

Fatal accidents numbered 234, of which 68 involved burial costs only. Compensation was awarded during the year to dependents in 203 cases, some apparently holding over from last year. Benefits accrued amounted to \$646,081.17, or an average of \$3,182.66 per case; the average number of dependents per case was 2.05.

Netherlands' Governmental Expenditures for the Benefit of Labor.

ATENTION was called in the March, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 132) to the large sums which have been and are being spent by the Dutch Government in behalf of the unemployed of the country. Just how much that country has done for labor in other lines, however, has not generally been appreciated. The Central Bureau of Statistics at The Hague in the "Jaarcijfers" or statistical yearbook for 1920, just published, has compiled for the first time tables showing at a glance what the expenses of the country are for such purposes. There are several lines in which the State intervenes in behalf of labor at the State's expense but the three chief matters in which it has assumed material burdens have been (1) general protection of labor, i. e., enforcement of protective labor legislation, a service which necessarily involves an elaborate inspection system; (2) workmen's insurance; (3) unemployment

¹ From a report of the American consul general at Rotterdam, dated Apr. 18, 1922.

relief and the support of employment exchanges. The bureau has prepared the following table showing the annual expenditures of the State in these three lines during the period 1890 to 1922:

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1922.

[1 guilder at par=40.2 cents.]

Year.	Enforcement of protective labor laws.	Workmen's insurance.	Unemployment relief and employment exchanges.	Total.
	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>
1890-1894 ¹	41,000	500	.....	41,000
1895-1899 ¹	50,000	4,000	.....	54,000
1900-1904 ¹	129,000	152,000	.....	281,000
1905-1909 ¹	227,000	582,000	20	809,000
1910.....	341,000	691,000	3,000	1,035,000
1911.....	408,000	723,000	3,000	1,134,000
1912.....	360,000	742,000	3,000	1,105,000
1913.....	382,000	1,998,000	8,000	2,388,000
1914.....	367,000	12,071,000	1,009,000	13,447,000
1915.....	363,000	12,611,000	1,414,000	14,388,000
1916.....	391,000	12,561,000	426,000	13,378,000
1917.....	433,000	12,438,000	282,000	13,153,000
1918.....	694,000	12,733,000	528,000	13,945,000
1919.....	687,000	17,165,000	6,118,000	23,970,000
1920.....	1,087,000	44,213,000	14,408,000	59,708,000
1921.....	1,090,000	48,622,000	9,818,000	59,530,000
1922.....	1,238,000	46,082,000	7,418,000	54,738,000

¹ Average per year.

The expenditures indicated for 1919 and 1920 are provisional figures inasmuch as the full amount of the money actually spent can not yet be ascertained. The expenditures for 1922 are the Government's estimates. Interest in these figures centers chiefly in the expenditures for unemployment insurance. As has been reported heretofore these expenditures are made largely in connection with unemployment doles made by labor unions and in some cases by the municipalities concerned and represent only a portion of the money actually devoted to such payments which apparently aggregated about 15,000,000 guilders (\$6,030,000, par) in 1921 for unemployment doles alone. The expenditures for the enforcement of protective labor laws became material in 1910 and 1911 by the increase of the inspection staff due to reorganization and the establishment of what is known as the "Safety Museum" in Amsterdam. The expenditures for workmen's insurance became heavy when the pensions act and old age act went into effect in December, 1919. The aggregate expenditure of 54,738,000 guilders (\$22,004,676, par) in 1922 is equivalent to \$3.22 per capita of the total population of the Netherlands.

Scandinavian Cooperation in Health Insurance.¹

SINCE 1907 there has been close cooperation among Scandinavian countries with regard to accident insurance, large meetings having been held alternately in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark as a rule every three years.

¹ Social Forsorg, Copenhagen, Hefte No. 3, p. 81. Meddelelsesblad for Arbejderforsikrings-Raadet Arbejdsnaevnet, Arbejdsdirektoratet samt Arbejdsraadet.

A like cooperative work has now been initiated in another branch of social insurance, as on April 17-18, 1922, at the invitation of the Norwegian District Sick Funds National Organization (*Kredsygekassernes Landsforening*), a meeting was held in Goteborg (Sweden), where steps were taken toward future systematic cooperation between Scandinavian countries in health insurance. It was decided to hold meetings regularly of representatives of the several sick fund institutions of the three Scandinavian countries. According to the temporary by-laws adopted, meetings are to be held alternately every three years in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The three countries' sick funds central organizations and inspection authorities are entitled to send delegates.

A joint committee, consisting of a representative of inspection authorities and two representatives of sick funds central organizations in each country is elected for the period between meetings to arrange for meetings and to attend to permanent cooperative work outside these. It was resolved to hold the first Scandinavian health insurance meeting in Christiania in the spring of 1923. Up to that time the members present at Goteborg are to act as the joint committee.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Rights and Status of Employees Injured in Commerce.

By LINDLEY D. CLARK.

RECENT decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States bring into prominence the question of jurisdiction where employees in commerce suffer injury. The subject has been adverted to at various times, and the bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics containing decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor present from year to year a considerable quota of cases in which the turning point is the nature of the employment, whether intrastate and so under local law, or interstate and therefore under the Federal statute—this in so far as commerce by steam railroads is concerned. Corresponding questions arise with regard to commerce by water, calling for distinctions between State and maritime jurisdiction. Decisions in both these fields recently handed down by the Supreme Court make pronouncements in direct contradiction of positions taken by State courts of last resort, and point out erroneous inferences which these courts have drawn in their attempt to apply what were understood to be the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in earlier cases. That the situation has become more rather than less complicated is practically the declaration of the court in one of these cases, in which it was said that if ever the establishment of an invariable standard, applicable without confusion, was possible, it is not so now. Whether the problem of the relation between State and Federal laws governing railroad service, or that of the line of distinction between maritime employments subject only to admiralty jurisdiction and those adjunct or correlated employments which may be held within the purview of State statutes, is or is not incapable of solution would seem almost a superfluous question, were it not for the long-continued confusion and misunderstanding that have prevailed.

As to commerce by railroad, prior to the legislation of 1906, State courts could act freely in rendering judgments for damages for injured railroad workers, administering State legislation without reference to the nature of their employment as interstate or intrastate, since Congress had not exercised its authority in regard to legislation in this field. The act of 1906 being held unconstitutional, that of 1908 (amendment of 1910) has taken its place, and is now the full standard and exclusive test of liability of the carrier by railroad as regards employees in interstate service. In the meantime most of the States of the Union have adopted the system of compensation, by which an entirely different principle is applied, questions of negligence being dispensed with, as well as that of the assumption of risk. Several attempts have been made to secure the enactment by Congress of a compensation statute for employees in interstate com-

merce, a statute of this nature having at one time passed both Houses, but on account of amendments made in one House for the consideration of which in the other House there was insufficient time because of the nearness of adjournment, the bill failed to become a law. This was in 1912, and no later attempt has approximated the success that then seemed so near.

Maritime occupations have never been the subject of legislation in the same sense that interstate commerce by rail has been, but amendments to the Judicial Code have sought to give to the States control over accidents occurring in the ports and harbors of the various jurisdictions. The failure of the first effort is written in the finding of unconstitutionality of the attempted amendment in the Knickerbocker case (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1920, pp. 171-175). The second attempt, only recently consummated, has not yet received that consideration by the Supreme Court which is obviously necessary before any assurance can be felt as to its validity. In the meantime longshoremen and stevedores have been avowedly desirous of a compensation status, so that it would seem probable that if the present amendment to the Judicial Code is not found adequate they will take measures to secure the enactment of a Federal compensation statute, which is admittedly within the power of Congress, and by which a uniform compensation system will be established for this class of workers throughout the country. The situation is different with regard to interstate employees of common carriers by railroad. Counsel has been divided, some of the important railroad brotherhoods affected being strongly opposed to a compensation system, while others have favored it. In the meantime the divergencies of remedy mislead applicants, the mistake in taking action frequently not becoming definitely known until it is too late to choose the proper remedy.

A third subject, arising from a decision by a State court, is that of the status of employees of pipe-line companies. These are common carriers and may be engaged in both interstate and intrastate commerce. They are therefore within the possible control of Congress, but it has not yet acted. This leaves all employees of such companies potentially subject to State legislation.

Interstate or Intrastate Commerce by Railroads.

THE Supreme Court of the United States decided on May 29, 1922, a case involving the continuously recurring question of jurisdiction in railroad accidents. (*Industrial Accident Commission of California v. Payne*, 42 Sup. Ct. 489.) That the question remains an unsettled one is evidenced not only by the fact that an appeal was taken from the State court, but also that the judgment of that court was reversed. At the time of the accident causing the injury the injured workman was employed in repairing an engine in the general repair shops of a railroad company. The engine had been employed in interstate commerce, and on the completion of repairs was again so employed. However, the industrial commission of the State regarded the work as local and awarded compensation benefits. John Barton Payne, Federal Director General of Railroads, and the employing company carried the case to the courts on the ground that the employment was in interstate commerce, and under the Federal

liability law instead of under the compensation law of the State (195 Pac. 81). The court adopted this view and the industrial accident commission in turn brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment of the court was reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the view that the Federal law was not applicable, the employment not being interstate in its nature.

The California court reviewed a number of decisions of the Supreme Court construing the application of the employers' liability act of 1908 and concluded that "the principle they established was simple, that its application had been rendered difficult by the diversity of decisions in the Federal and State courts, and that this (Supreme) Court had fixed no rule by which the conflict could be resolved, but had remitted the decision of each case to its particular facts."

It is interesting to note that though the court considered that the "principle established was simple" the conclusion reached by it was repudiated by the Supreme Court. In response to the at least intimated desire for a definite rule, Mr. Justice McKenna, who delivered the opinion in the case under review, said: "We may say of them [the decided cases] at once that a precise ruling, one that enables an instant and undisputed application, has not been attempted to be laid down." Diverse decisions by Federal courts of appeal and of State courts of last resort were noted, but no explicit rule was attempted, "though we are besought to declare a standard invariable by circumstances or free from confusion by them in application." The test question is the one so often cited from the case of *Shanks v. D. & W. R. Co.* (1916), 239 U. S. 556, 36 Sup. Ct. 188: "Was the employee at the time of the injury engaged in interstate transportation or any work so closely related to it as to be practically a part of it?" In that case a machinist usually employed on repairing locomotives in use in interstate and intrastate transportation was moving an overhead shaft in order to provide for the more efficient operation of the machinery used in such repair work. It was here held that the employment was too remote from acts of commerce to come within the Federal law. On the other hand, injury incurred on actual repair work done on a car in current use in interstate commerce comes within the purview of the Federal statute. (*Walsh v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.*, 223 U. S. 1, 32 Sup. Ct. 169.) But where an engine used in both kinds of commerce was temporarily withdrawn for purposes of repair and taken to the shop it would not be regarded as an instrumentality of interstate commerce, but as subject to the provisions of the laws of the State. (*Chicago, K. & S. R. Co. v. Kindlesparker*, 246 U. S. 657, 38 Sup. Ct. 425.) This decision is exactly in line with that in the instant case, but was a reversal of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (234 Fed. 1, 148 C. C. A. 17). In *Minneapolis & St. L. R. Co. v. Winters* (242 U. S. 353, 37 Sup. Ct. 170), decided in 1917, the court had held that the withdrawal of an engine used in handling freight trains containing products in both interstate and intrastate commerce destroyed its interstate status even though it might be at once returned to such service. The case differed from that noted in the *Walsh* case since "it was not interrupted in an interstate haul to be repaired and go on. It simply had finished some interstate

business and had not yet begun upon any other." Obviously variations in circumstances and conditions are limitless. "There may be only a placement upon a sidetrack or in a roundhouse—the interruption of actual use, and the return to it, being of varying lengths of time; or there may be a removal to the repair and construction shops, a definite withdrawal from service and placement in new relations; the relations of a workshop, its employments and employees having cause in the movements that constitute commerce but are not immediate to it."

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had before it (July, 1921) a case involving the unloading of a portion of a wrecked car from a gondola on which it had been brought to the repair shop. The car had been used in interstate commerce, and because of this fact the resultant injury, which was fatal, was held by this court to be under the Federal statutes and not under the workmen's compensation law of the State. (*Koons v. Phila. & R. R. Co.*, 114 Atl. 262.) It was here said that the car having been disabled when in an interstate movement, "its disablement does not suspend nor destroy that interstate character. The employment follows the kind of instrumentality through the delay in the repair shop until it returns to the destination indicated. This seems to be the doctrine [in decisions of the United States Supreme Court cited]." One of the cases cited was the *Winters* case, in which the injury was found to be not in interstate commerce because the character of the engine under repair "depended on its employment at the time, not upon remote probabilities or upon accidental later events." The other case was one (*Great Northern Car Co. v. Otos*, 239 U. S. 349, 36 Sup. Ct. 124) in which, in 1915, the Supreme Court had held that an injury incurred while switching a defective car was under the Federal statute even though its interstate movement was delayed and it was marked for repairs and for switching to the repair track.

The question presents itself as to the correctness of the analogy between the cases cited and the case before the Pennsylvania court, especially in view of the definite conclusion in the *Payne* case that a definite withdrawal from service, such as necessarily followed the actual wreckage of the car, would be more than an interruption of commerce, so that the State law would apparently become applicable, as was decided in reversing the California court in that case. At any rate it is evident that to say that "the employment follows the kind of instrumentality through the delay in the repair shop"—for several weeks in the instant case—is entirely too broad, since, as the Supreme Court has said: "This is not like the matter of repairs upon a road permanently devoted to commerce among the States. An engine [or car] as such is not permanently devoted to any kind of traffic" (*Winters* case.) In accord with the doctrine in the *Payne* case and the *Winters* case is a decision by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma that an engine taken out of service and placed in the shop for repairs, even though when in service it was used in operating an interstate passenger train, "was not being used in commerce of any kind; it was 'dead.'" (*Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Cronin*, 176 Pac. 919.)

As stated by Mr. Justice McKenna in the *Payne* case, if ever it was possible to lay down an invariable standard for interstate as distinguished from intrastate commerce, it is not so now. "Things do not

have to be in broad contrast to have different practical and legal conclusions. Actions take estimation from degrees, and of this life and law are replete with examples." Be that as it may, there is an obvious desirability of some clarification of a situation in which courts of high rank, apparently seeking earnestly to apply their understanding of the principles involved in the decisions of the Supreme Court, may be able more closely to harmonize their results. That this end has not been reached is apparent from the reversal of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Koons case, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Kindlesparker case, of the California District Court of Appeals in the Payne case, and of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of Philadelphia & Reading Co. v. Hancock (253 U. S. 284, 40 Sup. Ct. 512). In this last case it was held that a purely intrastate line, in fact a colliery line only, was engaged in interstate commerce though its employees never moved beyond a brief radius from the mine, the coal handled being in cars the ultimate destination of some of which was outside the State. The view of the State Supreme Court was that the movement was purely intrastate commerce until weighed and billed at the point at which the actual continuous movement in interstate commerce began—a view that was rejected by the United States Supreme Court.

Another illustration of divergency is found in cases involving the movement of coal intended for use on railway locomotives. The Court of Appeals of Missouri held (*Harrington v. C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 180 S. W. 443) that shifting cars of coal to be placed in bins for engines used in both interstate and intrastate commerce was not interstate commerce, since until placed in the tender of an engine for such actual use it could not be regarded as an instrumentality of such commerce. On the other hand the Court of Appeals of New York found that a plaintiff might recover for injuries received while placing cars on a trestle so that coal could be dumped into pockets from which it could be transferred to the tenders of engines engaged in interstate commerce, because "that work was so closely connected with and related to interstate commerce as to be a part of it." (*Barlow v. Lehigh Valley R. Co.*, 107 N. E. 814.) Both of these cases went to the Supreme Court, the former being affirmed (*Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. v. Harrington*, 241 U. S. 177, 36 Sup. Ct. 517), and the latter reversed five years after the injury. (*Lehigh Valley R. Co. v. Barlow*, 244 U. S. 183, 37 Sup. Ct. 515.) However, the application by the Supreme Court of California of the principle involved in these cases was found to be in error by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case (*So. Pac. Co. v. Industrial Accident Commission*, 251 U. S. 259, 40 Sup. Ct. 130) a lineman was killed while wiping insulators to which were attached wires conveying electricity for the operation of interstate and intrastate trains of the railroad company. Relying on the decision in the *Harrington* case, the California court held that this workman was not in interstate commerce, and affirmed an award under the State compensation law (171 Pac. 1071). The Supreme Court reversed this, holding that the employment was so intimately connected with the movement of interstate traffic as to be a part of it. Other applications of this principle appeared in *Erie R. Co. v. Collins* (253 U. S. 77, 40 Sup. Ct. 450), in which it was said that a pump tender at a water tank which supplied water to both interstate and intra-

state trains was under the Federal statute, as was a workman engaged in drying sand for engines engaged in both forms of commerce (*Erie R. Co. v. Szary*, 253 U. S. 86, 40 Sup. Ct. 454); and the inquiry seems but natural as to why water in a tank furnishing a common supply or sand in a bin for indiscriminate use are in interstate commerce when coal in such a bin is not.

Naturally State courts do not agree among themselves. As an illustration, identical situations were considered by the Supreme Court of Illinois and that of Utah. Old rails had been removed from the track and left on the right of way until their removal became convenient. The Illinois court held that such removal was an act of interstate commerce, as a part of the general work of repairing the track. (*Kusturin v. Chicago & A. R. Co.*, 122 N. E. 512.) On the other hand in *Perez v. Union Pac. R. Co.* (173 Pac. 236), the Supreme Court of Utah a year earlier (1918) denied any connection with interstate commerce, since the rail might have lain alongside the track indefinitely without any interruption of interstate commerce, its removal not being a work of repair.

An exhaustive examination of the variations and conflicts of opinion is not attempted here and would serve no purpose commensurate with the labor and space required for presentation. It is sufficiently evident that an injured workman is in a great number of cases quite unable, even with the best of counsel, to determine under what law proceedings should be taken. It not infrequently happens that proceedings under the wrong statute are protracted until the expiration of the time during which the proper action might be begun and there is an entire loss of the right of recovery. In *Williams v. Southern Pac. Co.*, 202 Pac. 356, it was stated that, as a precaution against such an event, a claim before a compensation commission may be made at the same or approximately the same time as the bringing of the suit, or, "in States which provide but one tribunal for the trial of such actions, that tribunal determines in the one action whether the employment was interstate or intrastate, and enters judgment accordingly under the Federal law or the State law as the case may warrant."

The conflicting character of the decisions handed down leads to the belief that the enactment of a general statute covering as far as possible employees in commerce, interstate and intrastate, under a compensation system adjusted to coordinate operation with such State laws as might be found requisite would go far to relieve the situation; and if administration were so arranged as to permit the transfer of a case to the proper classification, if both must be maintained, it would avoid the loss of rights due to the expiration of limitation periods.

Pipe Lines.

THE difficulty involved in giving to employees of common carriers one status while engaged in interstate work and another status while engaged in intrastate work, the surroundings, personnel and instrumentalities being identical, has led a number of States to make special provision for all employees of such carriers. As stated in the introduction, apart from Federal legislation, State courts and State laws were free to operate with regard to employees of common

carriers until Congress acted. The action thus far taken, so far as liability for injuries is concerned, is restricted to common carriers by railroad. Pipe lines carrying oil are common carriers (Pipe Line Cases, 234 U. S. 548, 34 Sup. Ct. 956), while those carrying gas and water are definitely excluded from the operation of the interstate commerce act (34 Stat. 584). However, gas no less than oil is the subject of interstate commerce, but the employees in neither service have thus far been brought within the purview of Federal legislation. This would seem to leave them, without question, subject to State compensation or other laws without possibility of conflicting jurisdiction.

The laws of most States in excluding interstate service mention railroads as the specific class of work that is excepted, either entirely, or in so far as the service is interstate, from the operation of the compensation law. In the West Virginia law, however, language capable of more general application is used, section 52 providing that the act shall apply to any employer under the act who "is also engaged in interstate or foreign commerce" only to the extent that interstate and intrastate work are clearly separable and distinguishable, and such employers are within the act only on active election. This phraseology was construed as exempting employers whose business it is to produce and transport natural gas from the State of West Virginia to other States from the compulsory operation of the State compensation law, enabling them to offer the common-law defenses in proceedings to secure redress in case of an injury in employment. In *Suttle v. Hope Natural Gas Co.* (82 W. Va. 729, 97 S. E. 429) this provision was said to have been incorporated to prevent conflict with the Federal power over interstate commerce, though it was pointed out that the State was free to act as to interstate carriers of gas until Congress should take measures covering the field. The production of oil and gas and the cleaning of wells were said to be purely intrastate activities and clearly separable from the interstate business of a producer who supplied gas for export beyond the State boundaries. The same rule was applied in *Roberts v. United Fuel Co.* (84 W. Va. 368, 99 S. E. 549), where the injured workman was at the time digging a ditch for the laying of an interstate pipe line not yet brought into use. On the other hand an inspector of a pipe line carrying gas destined partly for use within the State and partly for export was said to be engaged in duties inseparably connected with interstate service and was not under the State compensation law unless by positive election. (*Miller v. United Fuel Gas Co.*, 88 W. Va. 82, 106 S. E. 419.)

The foregoing cases and others were cited in a very recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia (*Smith v. United Fuel Gas Co.*, 112 S. E. 205), in which the question of interstate and intrastate employment was involved. Here the injured man sued for damages, the employing company, a producer and exporter of gas by pipe line, regarding itself as outside the scope of the State compensation act. The injury occurred while the workman was engaged in the repair of a compressor engine, which, when in operation, was a part of the plant used by the employing company to drive gas across the State line into Ohio. The engine was a large and permanent machine, installed only for interstate use, and never

otherwise employed. It was held by the court to be definitely an interstate instrumentality, the repair of which was an incident of its interstate use. This was held to place it outside the purview of the State law under the construction already adopted that, though the provision with regard to interstate and intrastate service was incorporated to avoid conflict with the Federal statutes, it nevertheless had application to work of this kind in which there was no Federal legislation with which to conflict.

Whatever may have been the necessities imposed upon the court by the language of the act, it is difficult to see what advantage accrues by the extension of the confusion as to railroad service to any other field in the absence of actual, conflicting enactments. The remark of the judge in the Suttle case to the effect that it was the intention to avoid conflict with Federal power over interstate commerce is a fair inference from the phraseology used. This conclusion is fortified by an amendment effected by chapter 131, Acts of 1919, inserting after the clause defining the employer as "also engaged in interstate or foreign commerce," the limiting clause "and for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States." The words "has been" obviously can refer only to railroads; what the inclusion of the words "may be" is, has not yet been discussed by the courts, since, though the Miller case and the Smith case were both decided subsequent to the enactment of this amendment, the facts giving rise to the actions antedated the coming into force of the amendment.

Stevedoring, Longshore Work, etc.

THE Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered May 29 reversed the Court of Appeals of New York in a case involving the problem of the status of workmen engaged in the loading and unloading of vessels. (*State Industrial Com. v. Nordenholt Corp.*, 42 Sup. Ct. 473.) Guiseppe Insana was working on a dock as a longshoreman, stacking bags of cement which were being unloaded from a vessel, and during this work he received fatal injuries. His mother asked of the State industrial commission an allowance under the State workmen's compensation law, which was awarded. The appellate division regarded this award as contrary to the principles laid down by the court of appeals of the State, and reversed it (*Insana v. Nordenholt Corp.*, 195 App. Div. 913, 185 N. Y. Supp. 933); the court of appeals affirmed this judgment without opinion, October 25, 1921 (232 N. Y. 507, 134 N. E. 549).

The decision of the appellate division was based on determinations in the cases *Keator v. Rock Plaster Mfg. Co.* (224 N. Y. 540, 120 N. E. 56), and *Anderson v. Johnson Lighterage Co.* (224 N. Y. 539, 120 N. E. 55). In both these cases the injured parties were helping to unload a vessel lying in navigable waters, and they were held to be outside the State workmen's compensation law for reasons stated in a contemporaneous opinion in *Doey v. Howland Co. (Inc.)* (224 N. Y. 30, 120 N. E. 53), which in turn was held to be controlled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Southern Pac. Co. v. Jensen* (244 U. S. 205, 37 Sup. Ct. 524), and *Clyde Steamship Co. v. Walker* (244 U. S. 255, 37 Sup. Ct. 545).

In the Jensen case the injured man was at work as a stevedore on a vessel. He was operating a small electric freight truck running from the pier over a gangplank about 10 feet long into the hold of the vessel. While coming out, standing on the loaded truck, his truck jammed against the guide pieces on the gangway. He then undertook to back into the hold of the vessel through the hatchway to make a new start, but failing to lower his head he struck the side of the vessel, receiving fatal injuries. His widow and children were awarded benefits under the compensation law of New York, but when the case reached the Supreme Court it was held to be outside the purview of this statute, as being a maritime injury under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal district courts. Furthermore, the remedy proposed was held to be inconsistent with the uniformity of jurisdiction contemplated and the declared limitation upon the liability of the owners of vessels. Vigorous and lengthy opinions in dissent were filed, four justices opposing the majority opinion. The same division of opinion was in evidence in the Walker case. Walker suffered an injury to his hand while adjusting a hook for the purpose of removing a load of lumber from the vessel on which he was. This case also arose under an award by the industrial commission of New York.

In the Doey case the injured workman was making repairs on an ocean-going vessel lying at the dock in the navigable waters of New York, and, as stated, the court of appeals of the State regarded the decisions of the Supreme Court as controlling. A similar view was taken in still another instance. (*Newham v. Chile Exploration Co.*, 232 N. Y. 37, 123 N. E. 120.) In the Anderson case, and apparently in the Keator case, the injured man was on the pier or dock aiding in the unloading of a vessel, while in the Newham case the injured man was acting as checker or tallyman, and was injured while on the dock. In making the decision in the Newham (the latest) case the court of appeals referred to the two earlier cases as falling under maritime jurisdiction, to which the workmen's compensation law of the State could not apply, saying that "this is the deduction which we have made from" the Jensen case and the case of *Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart* (253 U. S. 149, 40 Sup. Ct. 438). Citing these decisions, the Supreme Court in the *Insana* case said that the New York court had made deductions from these cases "which we think are unwarranted, and has proceeded upon an erroneous view of the Federal law." Continuing, the court said:

When an employee working on board a vessel in navigable waters sustains personal injuries there, and seeks damages from the employer, the applicable legal principles are very different from those which would control if he had been injured on land while unloading the vessel. In the former situation the liability of employer must be determined under the maritime law; in the latter, no general maritime rule prescribes the liability, and the local law has always been applied. The liability of the employer for damages on account of injuries received on shipboard by an employee under a maritime contract is matter within the admiralty jurisdiction; but not so when the accident occurs on land.

In deciding the Jensen case the Supreme Court had cited a somewhat earlier case, *Atlantic Transport Co. v. Imbrovek* (234 U. S. 52, 34 Sup. Ct. 733), in which the doctrine that the place in which the injury occurred is the exclusive test of admiralty jurisdiction in matters of tort had been questioned. Here the injured man was stow-

ing copper on board the ship which he was assisting to load. It was here said that "the precise scope of admiralty jurisdiction is not a matter of obvious principle or of very accurate history." The question of locality is not restricted to the matter of being on a vessel, but upon the high seas or navigable waters. The work of loading and stowing the cargo, formerly done by the ship's crew, is now done by a specialized class of workers "as clearly identified with maritime affairs as are the mariners." Here, though the ship itself was not found liable for the injury, the stevedore company was held to be responsible and under admiralty jurisdiction.

Another case cited by the Supreme Court, decided January 3, 1922 (*Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co. v. Rhode*, 42 Sup. Ct. 157), declared that where tort matters are involved the question of jurisdiction depends upon the locality, a fact which "has been so frequently asserted by this court that it must now be treated as settled." It was in view of the fact that *Insana*, the injured workman in the case under present consideration, was on the dock when he received his fatal injury that the judgment of the court below was reversed, in effect discrediting also the decisions of the court of appeals in the *Anderson*, *Keator*, and *Newham* cases. The apparent result is that when a workman is required to move back and forth from the dock to the vessel he is under constantly alternating jurisdictions. *Jensen*, who was held to be under the maritime jurisdiction and not under the State compensation law would, if his truck had not jammed, have been on the pier in a few seconds, where an injury, under the doctrine in the instant case, would have been under the State compensation law.

The situation can hardly be said to be clarified by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Western Fuel Co. v. Garcia* (1921) (42 Sup. Ct. 89). Here a stevedore at work on a vessel anchored in San Francisco Bay was killed. No recovery is allowed for the death of a man through the negligent act of another under the common law or under general maritime law. However, a statute of California gives an action for damages on account of death, and it was held that where State laws gave such rights "the admiralty courts will entertain a libel in personam for the damages sustained by those to whom such right is given." It was explained that "the subject is maritime and local in character and the specified modification of or supplement to the rule applied in admiralty courts when following the common law, will not work material prejudice to the characteristic features of the general maritime law, nor interfere with the proper harmony and uniformity of that law in its international and interstate relations."

This principle was applied in the *Rhode* case, where a ship carpenter sought recovery in admiralty for injuries received while at work on a partially completed vessel lying in navigable waters in the State of Oregon. Here it was said that the State compensation law prescribes an exclusive remedy and the workman's activities had at the time no direct relation to navigation or commerce, so that the right to compensation was open to him but no right to recover damages in an admiralty court. It is easy to see the grounds for exempting the *Rhode* case, since the employment was not of a maritime nature although "on navigable waters and the cause

was of a kind ordinarily within the admiralty jurisdiction." However, the vessel never had entered commerce and the workman's (carpenter's) activities in no way affected either. The Garcia case, however, would seem to be on all fours with the Jensen case or the Imbrovek case, since Garcia was on the vessel when injured in his employment as a stevedore; and the deviation from both common and maritime law effected by a statute giving right of action for injuries causing death where no right of action existed can hardly be said to be greater than the substitution of a compensation scheme for one giving a right of action for damages under admiralty rules. In other words the question of what is a departure that will "work material prejudice to the characteristic features of the general maritime law," and what deviation will not "interfere with the proper harmony and uniformity of that law," remains an unsolved question. If "in Jensen's case rights and liabilities were definitely fixed by maritime rules, whose uniformity was essential," what will be the status of such a worker now under the 1922 amendment to the Judicial Code (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1922, p. 152)? This amendment purports to make the law uniform for stevedores and longshoremen in their movements back and forth from the dock into the ship over the gangplank. If the Jensen case is to stand and the Knickerbocker case, in which an earlier, though broader, attempt was made to amend the Judicial Code, was held to be void, the situation is not advanced by legislation beyond what it has been from the beginning of compensation legislation. The current decision does guarantee to such workers injured while on docks the protection of the local law, but there is no intimation in the opinion of any relaxation of the rule laid down in the Jensen and Knickerbocker cases that where the injury is on the vessel, or rather "upon the high seas or navigable waters," no deviation from the maritime law is possible except by Federal legislation of uniform force and effect, unless such intimation can be said to be found in the citation of the Garcia case.

Test of Hazard Under Compensation Law of New York.

THE workmen's compensation law of New York is professedly based on the matter of hazard, its coverage being restricted (section 2) to "employees engaged in the following hazardous employments." Section 2 of the law contains an enumeration of the groups, some 47 in number, into which so-called hazardous employments are divided. Group 45, added by an amendment after some years of experience under the act, includes "all other employments not hereinbefore enumerated * * * in which there are engaged or employed four or more workmen or operatives regularly, in the same business or in or about the same establishment, either upon the premises or at the plant or away from the plant of the employer," farm labor and domestic service being exempted. It may be noted in passing that the constitutional amendment, which was held necessary in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York holding the first law enacted on the subject unconsti-

tutional (*Ives v. South Buffalo R. Co.*, 201 N. Y. 271, 94 N. E. 431), contains no provision restricting legislation to hazardous employments but authorizes the enactment of laws for compensation "for injuries to employees or for death of employees" generally.

A case involving the construction of this classification, which suggests that there is a hazard in the number of persons employed, came before the Supreme Court of the United States, a decision thereon being rendered July 5, 1922. (*Ward & Gow v. Krinsky*, 42 Sup. Ct. 529.) The claimant, Krinsky, was employed by a company which maintained stands at some 125 points in various subway and elevated railway stations in the city of New York for the sale of periodicals and other merchandise. In this department there were 307 employees of all classes, including porters, chauffeurs, inspectors, and salesmen, one at each station or booth. Krinsky, as a salesman, had no contact with other employees except the inspector, and the chauffeur who brought his supplies. For purposes of cleanliness Krinsky was furnished with a pail for water, which he obtained from a washroom two floors above his work place. One morning while emptying the water on the tracks preparatory to obtaining a new supply, following his custom, he was struck by an approaching train and suffered injuries for which compensation was claimed.

The State industrial commission awarded benefits, from which award an appeal was taken to the State supreme court, appellate division, the contention being that the injured man, not being a "workman or operative," was not within the protection of the act. This contention was rejected, that court holding that the act by its classification declared the employment hazardous and that "all employees of a 'hazardous employment' are within the protection of the statute, irrespective of whether or not their particular duties bring them within the hazards of the employment." (*Krinsky v. Ward & Gow*, 184 N. Y. Supp. 443.) This decision was affirmed in a memorandum opinion by the court of appeals of the State (231 N. Y. 525, 132 N. E. 873). The employer thereupon obtained a writ of error, bringing the case before the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice McKenna dissenting, considered the question involved at length. The number of porters, who are admittedly workmen or operatives, was sufficient to bring the employment within the act, and the court found that they were clearly "engaged in the same business" with salesmen, since they loaded the trucks with the merchandise which the salesmen disposed of. Various cases were cited in which the New York courts had held in substantially similar cases that all employees of an employer whose principal business comes within the classification of hazardous, are under the act, even though their duties are not a part of the characteristic operations or processes of the business. Accepting this construction of the law by the highest authority of the State, the Supreme Court found that its function is confined to "determining whether, as so construed and as applied to the concrete facts of the case, the statute contravenes the limitations imposed by the fourteenth amendment upon State actions."

As to the contention that "the validity of compulsory workmen's compensation acts depends upon the inherently hazardous character of the occupations covered," and that a mere declaration by the legislature that a certain employment is hazardous is not conclusive, the court said that the argument was based upon "the curious misconception that the legislature regarded the workmen or operatives as the sole source of the danger to those engaged in the same business with them," and upon an assumption, equally untenable, that the salesman was in an occupation free from inherent hazard even though his duties called him at times to go into moving throngs of passengers and into close proximity to the railway tracks. The finding that the injuries "arose out of and in the course of his employment" was made by the commission and affirmed by both the State courts, and must be accepted unless found to be without support in the evidence. A sufficient basis for compulsory compensation laws was said to exist in the public interest of the State in the lives and personal security of those who are under the protection of its laws. This authorizes legislation calling for the securing of compensation, to be paid by the employers in hazardous occupations for gain where it may be contemplated by both parties in advance that sooner or latter some of those employed probably will sustain accidental injury, but with no certainty as to time, numbers, or seriousness of the injury. "That there was inherent hazard in Krinsky's occupation is conclusively shown by the fact that in the course of it he received a serious and disabling personal injury arising out of it." That such an injury as occurred might have been foreseen is demonstrated not only by the fact of its occurrence in the way in which it occurred but also by the legislative provision made in advance; hence there was no undue deprivation of liberty or property.

The contention that the construction of the provision establishing Group 45 goes beyond the limits of due process of law was said to be controverted both by the facts of Krinsky's experience and by the fact that no responsibility is entailed if the employment is entirely free from inherent hazard, since in the absence of injury or death no benefits or other costs accrued. If one is a self-insurer no insurance costs are involved except as disabling injuries actually occur. If insurance in a company is carried, "presumably the premiums will not exceed a reasonable estimate of the risk." The employer may as a third alternative invest in the State fund, where "there is an assurance of equivalency in the public administration of the fund * * * based upon the total pay roll and number of employees in each class of employment, at the lowest possible rate consistent with the maintenance of a solvent insurance fund and the creation of a reasonable surplus and reserve." Further proof of the fallacy of any argument that any such legislation is arbitrary and unreasonable in placing burdens on the employer where injury is improbable, is found in the fact that in the absence of legislation of this kind any injury

¹ The importance of this announcement warrants the calling of special attention to it. In Bulletin No. 272 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (p. 140) it is said: "Rulings on the question of hazard are obviously difficult, since they would seem to be practically answered by the fact of the occurrence of the injury which must happen before the case can come to consideration; and the fact of the injury is in itself proof that the occupation is at least in some degree hazardous. * * * In any view, the matter resolves itself into this, that if a given occupation is hazardous, those engaged in it may properly expect provision to be made in their behalf; if the risk is comparatively slight, the cost for providing for occasional injuries arising in it is not burdensome on the employer while ministering to the needs of the injured individual, which are none the less urgent because of the comparatively small number of persons injured in like circumstances."

"would have to be assumed and borne by the disabled employee or his dependents, just as under the statute they still must bear all beyond the scheduled compensation." Instead of being unreasonable, the extension of the compensation law by the addition of this group "shows rather intelligent foresight, and anticipation, based upon practical experience in the operation of the law as it stood before, that however little foreseen by persons immediately concerned, accidental disabling injuries inevitably would occur in occupations not previously classed as hazardous." No claim of denial of due process could therefore be allowed.

The next point taken up was that of "equal protection of the laws." The theory that "hazard," as applied to the employment of four or more workmen or operatives, can be imputed only where there is group labor was said to be untenable. "The employment of four or more workmen or operatives regularly is treated as the nucleus of a business probably involving personal hazard to some of those employed; and the same rule of construction is applied to this as to other groups." The law "is based upon the existence of actual, not hypothetical, inherent hazards confronting employees in gainful occupations." Its validity has been maintained in all courts, and the administration of the provisions of the group under consideration is in harmony with the general trend of the act. "Any question about the validity of an act purporting to impose compulsory liability upon employers for losses due to occupational hazards, where there really are no occupational hazards, may safely be left until such case is presented."

The question of the connection between the isolated employee and his coemployees, "workmen or operatives effective in establishing the classification," is discussed at length. The history and development of the law, with its many amendments, are referred to. "We have been impressed again and again, to the point of complete conviction, that this act or any of its amendments is not the work of novices and bunglers." A multitude of compensation rulings, opinions of the attorney general, and court decisions, together with classifications and administrative results, have furnished material for such changes as have been incorporated in the law. The amendment expressing itself in Group 45 was designed to cover previously unclassified ground, "where undefined and virtually undefinable industrial hazards remained." The question of inherent hazard was not ignored, and a variety of grounds are suggested as a basis for the enactment in the form in which it came into being. Experience under the act in its amended form will work needed adjustments, and the group included under second Group 45 "will cost nothing in the large sense, beyond expenses of administration, if it should happen to reach where industrial hazard is nonexistent; it will not be more burdensome than the industrial losses prove to be, where such hazards do exist." The link between the group of four or more and the scattered salesman so far removed from contact with group labor may be regarded as the employer himself. Losses chargeable against the industry fall against the individual employers engaged in it. The various circumstances and conditions involved are to be disposed of by the industrial commission according to experience. The State has amended its constitution so as to make this system due

process of law within its boundaries. We are unable to say that, in extending it by the addition of the second Group 45, the State has in the least degree exceeded the limitations imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Constitutionality of Statutes Requiring Service Letters.

THE custom of giving testimonials or service letters is quite general, many employers requiring the production of a paper of this nature as a condition to the taking on of new workmen. A few States have undertaken to regulate this matter by statute, requiring the issue of such a letter on request, and that it should be a truthful statement of the nature of service and of the nature of termination, whether voluntary or by dismissal, reduction of force, etc. Such laws have been enacted in California, Georgia, Kansas, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Georgia, Kansas, and Texas these laws have been held unconstitutional; while in Massachusetts a bill embodying the same general principles was submitted in advance to the supreme court of the State, and by it condemned as an improper regulation of the contract of employment. On the other hand, the courts of Missouri and Oklahoma have regarded this legislation as valid, and cases turning on the constitutionality of the laws were before the United States Supreme Court at its recent term, the laws of both States being upheld. (*Cheek v. Prudential Ins. Co. (Mo.)*, 192 S. W. 387; affirmed, 42 Sup. Ct. 516; *Dickinson v. Perry*, 75 Okla. 25, 181 Pac. 504; affirmed, 42 Sup. Ct. 524.)

The Supreme Court, as well as the State courts, considered the reasoning used by the State courts in which laws of this nature had been condemned, but did not find it persuasive. The Supreme Court, after reviewing the adverse decisions, which were cited by the plaintiff in error in support of its contentions of unconstitutionality, stated that "previous decisions of the court are far from furnishing support for these contentions." The Supreme Court of Georgia regarded its law as "violative of the general private right of silence enjoyed in that State by all persons natural or artificial." Freedom of speech being guaranteed by the Constitution, "incident thereto is the correlative liberty of silence, not less important." Moreover, the subject matter was not of public interest. The Kansas court likewise regarded the requirement of the issue of a service letter as an interference with the personal liberty guaranteed by the State and Federal constitutions; also as abridging the right to discharge an employee for any reason or no reason. Similar arguments were advanced by the Texas Supreme Court, though the court of civil appeals of the State twice sustained the act as constitutional. In Massachusetts also it was said that the proposed enactment would impair freedom of contract "to an unwarrantable degree."

None of these reasons received the approval of the Supreme Court. The laws under consideration were restricted to corporations—that of Oklahoma to public service corporations; and the court regarded the enactments as legitimate regulations which the State might impose as a condition under which corporations would be permitted to do

business. "The argument under the 'general protection' clause is unsubstantial, there being no difficulty in placing corporations in one class and individuals in another."

The interest of the State in the welfare of its citizens is sufficient warrant for the enactment of a law of this kind, so that "the contention that it involved a private and not a public matter, in that only the individual employee and the individual employer were concerned, was a pure assumption that failed to recognize existing conditions." As to the right of privacy it was said "neither the fourteenth amendment nor any other provision of the Constitution of the United States imposes upon the States any restrictions about 'freedom of speech' or 'liberty of silence'; nor, we may add, does it confer any right of privacy on either persons or corporations."

In the Cheek case there was an agreement between the insurance companies doing the principal business in the City of St. Louis not to employ an agent leaving either of the other companies until after two years, and it was held that to give damages to the employee for the failure to issue a service letter in the existing situation would be to deprive the company of property without due process of law. The State court had denied to these corporations the lawful right to enter into a combination such as the one noted, and the Supreme Court accepted this ruling as a valid declaration of the public policy of the State, so that no question of "equal protection" could come before the Supreme Court. Both judgments in favor of the employees were therefore affirmed.

Modifications of Eight-Hour Law in Belgium.

THE text of two royal decrees of May 26, 1922, fixing the additional hours which may be worked at certain seasons of the year in open quarries and in the building industry is given in the Bulletin of the Belgian Central Industrial Committee, June 7, 1922 (pp. 430-436). The extension of hours was favored by various employers' and employees' organizations and by the Superior Council of Labor and other governmental organizations because of the time lost on account of bad weather. The decrees authorized the following hours in stone quarries and the building industry: Nine hours a day or 108 hours each two weeks during the months of May, June, and July; 96 hours each fortnight or 8 hours per day during the months of February, March, April, August, September, and October, and 84 hours each fortnight or 7 hours a day during the remainder of the year. At the same time in order to make up the time lost on account of the weather the hours may be extended from 8 to 8½ within the six-months period February to April and August to October and from 7 to 8 during the three months from November to January, though they can not exceed the maximum fixed for each two weeks. One hour is added to the first five days of the week if Saturday afternoon is a holiday.

Many applications for modifications of the 8-hour law have been made to the Superior Labor Council (*Le Mouvement Syndical Belge*, May 27, 1922, p. 99), chiefly because of the seasonal nature of various industries, and the council has decided that additional hours may

be worked at certain periods, the extra hours to be offset by short workdays at other seasons. The council has decided to grant these modifications in the following industries: Men's and women's ready-made garments, fur, millinery, pleating materials, embroidering, felt and straw hats, upholstery, artificial ice, chocolate and ice cream, pastry, breweries, and cheese factories. These decisions are not binding, however, until decrees have been issued by the Government.

New Czecho-Slovak Emigration Law.¹

A NEW law dealing with the question of emigration from Czecho-slovakia was passed on February 15, 1922, by both Houses of Parliament of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The new law becomes effective three months after its publication in the Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, automatically superseding the former Austrian laws on emigration of 1897 and 1909.

The new emigration act fulfills the most up-to-date demands made on behalf of the protection of emigrants and attempts to adapt the recommendations of the International Emigration Commission to national requirements and to carry them out in practice. An emigrant under the terms of this act is "any person who proceeds from the territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic to another country with the purpose of there seeking his living or with the purpose of not returning; also a member of his family who shall accompany him or follow him." Apart from a brief reference to the national defense act, the new law places no restriction on emigration except in the vital interests of the emigrant himself. The only classes of citizens prohibited from emigration are:

(1) Citizens liable for service in the army under military law. Not included, however, are minors above the age of 18 and under 20 leaving for some other country in Europe. The emigration office nevertheless has power to refuse permission for this class to emigrate.

(2) Minors under 16 years of age are not permitted to leave the country for permanent residence abroad unless they can prove that they are to be accompanied to their place of destination by a reliable person above the age of 24.

(3) Parties to a criminal proceeding who are out on bail.

(4) Parents intending to leave their children under 16 years at home without making adequate provision for their maintenance.

(5) Persons who are unable to work because of old age, disease, or physical defect are not permitted to emigrate unless they can show the possession of sufficient property to insure them a living income.

(6) Persons who do not possess more money than the actual amount of their passage, and persons prohibited to emigrate to a certain country by the laws of that country.

(7) All citizens without exception not in possession of emigration papers issued by the proper authorities.

All protective measures are based on a system of special emigration passports, and are, in general, directly handled by the State, although the assistance of philanthropic associations is contemplated and regulated.

With a view to protecting the emigrant, recruitment of individuals for emigration to countries outside of Europe, whether with a view to

¹ From a report of the American consulate at Prague, dated March 28, 1922, and an article in the International Labor Review, Geneva, June, 1922, p. 977.

taking up land or to accepting employment, is prohibited. Exceptions by way of administrative regulation may be allowed where due regard has been had to the interests of the emigrant, and where both his nationality and his right to return are guaranteed to him.

The clauses on the engagement of Czecho-Slovak nationals in European countries are modeled on the Washington unemployment recommendation; they enforce collective recruitment, the cooperation in both countries of the public employment exchanges, and the mention of a definite person or body as employer. Again, in the spirit of the resolutions of the International Emigration Commission, the text of the act runs: "The employment contract must guarantee that there is neither strike nor lockout in the undertaking and that wage and labor conditions shall be accorded to the immigrant worker which shall be at least as favorable as those accorded to nationals who are of the same degree of skill, and that these conditions shall continue during the whole period of the contract." A new and very practical clause is that which enjoins that in the matter of terminating an employment contract the immigrant worker shall have rights equal to those granted to the national.

In order to suppress secret recruiting of emigrants, the number of "representatives" of foreign shipping companies and the number of licensed emigration offices is restricted. Representatives may receive only fixed salaries; they may take no sort of commission, nor may they act for any other transport agency. The transport agencies and their representatives may not make use of the services of any middlemen or of any persons operating outside their licensed offices. Should the Ministry of Social Welfare give permission for the employment of persons to conduct parties of emigrants, such persons must wear a badge which can be easily recognized and must be provided with a license. Transport agencies must at all times be able to produce a list of their employees and at once dismiss an employee when requested by the ministry. They must undertake to preserve their books and correspondence for five years from the date of the last entry and to produce them on request. Apart from announcements, the contents of which are strictly controlled, transport agencies are forbidden to enter into negotiations with any person until such person shall himself have approached them. Principals are equally liable with representatives for any contraventions of the law of which the latter may have made themselves guilty.

The regulations on the transport of emigrants are designed to cover the usual abuses. The Czecho-Slovak consular representatives at ports of embarkation abroad must be informed of the intended arrival of emigrants in good time. They will then note the carrying out of regulations dealing with accommodation and food arrangements before embarkation and on board ship, with medical examination, with sanitary and other measures, and with the persons appointed to conduct parties of emigrants. Emigrants' hotels situated at the frontier or at the collecting centers will also be subject to control and, if necessary, be suppressed.

The punitive clauses as to solicitation to emigrate in general, risk to young persons under 18 years of age, and the white-slave traffic appear to be drastic in their terms. They conform to the international conventions on the white-slave traffic. The law also provides

that the transport of emigrants shall be prohibited in cases where some foreign State or foreign corporation is itself assisting or proposing to assist such emigration; the object of this is to protect the emigrant against solicitation.

The international policy of the Czecho-Slovak Government is best characterized in the following clause: "The Government is empowered to conclude treaties on emigration and immigration with other States on the basis of mutual obligations and to carry them out with a view to the execution of the clauses of this act and of the regulations enforcing it on the territory of foreign States."

Respecting the transit of emigrants from other countries through Czechoslovakia the text of the act runs as follows: "The Government is empowered, with a special view to the relief of distress, public security, and health, to issue the necessary instructions regulating the entry and transit of emigrants from other States traveling through Czecho-Slovak territory."

Law Creating Employment Exchanges in Japan.

AN act dated April 8, 1921, provides for the establishment of free employment offices in cities and villages of Japan. A pamphlet of the legislative series published by the International Labor Office gives the text of the law and of the imperial ordinances relating to it.

Each city, town, or village is empowered to establish one or more employment exchanges which shall be under the supervision of the chief official of each locality. The law provides that the work of the various employment exchanges is to be coordinated in district employment exchange boards, which in turn will be under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs, and an employment exchange commission will be established under his direction, but these provisions were to become effective at some later date through an imperial ordinance. The expenses of the employment exchanges are met by the locality establishing them and the State treasury is empowered to grant a subsidy amounting to one-half of the expenses incurred in the building of employment exchanges and all additional expenditures for their establishment incurred during the first financial year. For other expenses the subsidy amounts to one-sixth.

Permits for opening employment offices or for making any changes in the offices or the staff are obtained from the prefectural governor, and he may designate one of the exchanges in his prefecture to be responsible for the systematic coordination of the activities of the different exchanges.

Each manager of an employment exchange is obliged to make reports at 10-day intervals to the person designated by the Minister of Home Affairs. Monthly and quarterly reports are also required, and each exchange also is obliged to keep a card register of persons offering employment, those seeking employment, and of daily placements.

Law Establishing the Eight-Hour Day in Latvia.

A REPORT received from the American consulate at Riga states that the Constituent Assembly of Latvia has recently enacted a law establishing the 8-hour day in industry. The law also provides for a 6-hour day for brain workers, with 6 and 4 hours for manual and brain workers, respectively, on Saturdays and special provision for certain holidays.

Turkish Labor Legislation.

ACCORDING to an article in Commerce Reports, July 3, 1922 (p. 61), the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Nationalist Government has recently enacted legislation designed to insure the safety of workmen and to improve their condition. This legislation was passed particularly in the interests of the 15,000 coal miners in the Zongouldak fields.

These laws provide that mine owners in the future shall be obliged to construct houses for their workmen, conforming to regulations of the Ministry of Public Health. The regulations require that houses shall be constructed of concrete, stone, or brick, with wooden floors and an adequate number of windows. A public bath and a mosque must be erected by the owners in each mine district, evening schools must be established, and a pension fund for injured and aged employees created.

This is the first legislation enacted in Turkey for the betterment of conditions of the working class.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.¹

THE forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12 to 24, 1922.

On the first day it was reported that the credentials of 444 delegates had been examined, such delegates representing 94 international and national unions, 4 departments, 27 State branches, 87 central bodies, 39 local trade and Federal labor unions, and 4 fraternal delegates. Additional delegates were in attendance at subsequent sessions.

Dr. Albert Freiberg, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mr. William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Hon. Robert M. La Follette, spoke on subjects relating to child labor, the Senator from Wisconsin discussing at length the Supreme Court decision in re the Federal child labor tax law.

Hon. Thomas J. Duffy, chairman of the Ohio Industrial Commission, spoke on the insurance fund of his State, and Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, on injunctions.

Addresses were made by Mr. Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America, and a number of other labor leaders on matters taken up in the special report of the committee appointed to consider proposals in re recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

Adopted Recommendations and Resolutions.

AMONG the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the convention were the following:

Proposing changes in the Federal Constitution, in view of certain recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court affecting labor, notably the child labor tax decision and the decision in the Coronado Coal Co. case that labor unions are suable, the changes recommended being as follows:

1. An amendment prohibiting the labor of children under the age of 16 years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop, or other industrial or mercantile establishment, and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation.

2. An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right of the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies to organize for the betterment of their conditions; to deal collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labor and patronage and induce others to do so.

3. An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-thirds majority repasses the law, it shall become the law of the land.

¹ Data are from advance copy of proceedings, and Report of Executive Council.

4. In order to make the Constitution of the United States more flexible to meet the needs of the people, an amendment providing for easier amendments of the same.

Further recommending that Congress be urged to pass—

1. A child labor law which will overcome the objections raised by the United States Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by the court.

2. A law which will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress in enacting sections 6, 19, and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored or overridden by the court.

3. An act repealing the Sherman antitrust law, which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as "trusts," but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights.

Authorizing the executive council to call conferences of persons and associations for assistance and cooperation in preparing the above proposed amendments and bills and in educating the public to support and adopt such measures.

For the establishment of a legal defense bureau by the executive council.

Calling for the repeal of the transportation act of 1920 creating the United States Railway Labor Board, declaring that "the overwhelming majority of decisions functioned in the interest of railroad management and against the employees," and commending the dissenting opinions of the labor members of the board.

Declaring against the compulsory incorporation of trade-unions.

For energetic action to secure the repeal of the Kansas court of industrial relations law and the Colorado industrial commission law.

For the continued investigation of wage theories, to develop a comprehensive, well-considered theory capable of real service in the practical problems of determining wages.

For the continuation of the federation's bureau of cooperative societies.

For the study by the executive council and report to the next convention of the matter of securing the cooperation of various organizations of industrial workers and farmers for the establishment in Washington, D. C., of a central bank with such branches as may be required.

For the selection of a committee to study workmen's compensation with a view to standardizing workmen's compensation legislation through the cooperation of State federations of labor, to providing an old-age pension system for handicapped and infirm persons who can not secure employment because of "alleged extra hazard," and to extending workmen's compensation through Federal amendment to include "all employees engaged in interstate commerce."

For the development of the federation's information and publicity service and the unification of all publicity activities in one department under the federation's president.

Authorizing the executive council to arrange, when practicable, for the establishment of a weekly newspaper.

For the continuation of the federation's permanent committee on education.

Authorizing the permanent committee on education and the executive council to make such use of the report made under their direction on "Social studies in public schools" and to take such

action as they deem most effective to further the progress of education.

Commending the federation's publication "Education for all" and calling it to the attention of the educational committees of all State and local bodies as well as of educators and others interested in the public welfare.

Calling attention to the present deplorable inadequacy of school preparation for the social life of the great majority of future citizens.

Recommending that public school courses "should be reorganized around social studies" and that the federation should exercise its full influence "in support of labor's constructive educational program."

Urging that the executive council and the federation's State and central bodies give all possible aid to the American Federation of Teachers in organizing teachers and improving the schools.

Reaffirming the declaration of the Atlantic City convention (1919) that inquiries by school authorities into teachers' personal, economic, political, and religious views are "intolerable in a free country."

Recommending that the executive council and the educational committee proceed with negotiations with the Workers' Educational Bureau of America for the furtherance of "a comprehensive scheme of adult workers' education," and that all international and national unions, State federations of labor, and central labor unions be urged to appoint educational committees to be charged especially with the promotion of such adult workers' educational schemes.

Urging the organization, wherever practicable, of labor courses and labor colleges under the auspices of trade-unionism.

For the promotion of such educational work as will inform farmers on matters affecting both them and industrial workers.

Indorsing the report of the special committee on unemployment one section of which reads as follows:

We believe that the economic problem of stabilizing employment must be worked out in the various industries by the groups associated together in production, each in organized capacity. Industrial order is impossible without organization. Wage earners through their trade-unions are prepared to do their part in this undertaking. Stabilization of employment will be in part the outgrowth of efforts to improve the methods and policies of production and development of a spirit of cooperation for service in production. To accomplish this end the active cooperation of the group of producing workers is necessary.

For legislation licensing, regulating, if not entirely prohibiting, private detective business for industrial problems.

Favoring the removal of all discrimination against women, advocating specific laws to this end, and opposing blanket legislation for this purpose.

Urging that international and national organizations not admitting women to membership give early consideration to this question and that where woman workers are refused entrance in international unions with jurisdiction over the industry in which such woman workers are employed, the executive council of the federation take up the matter with the unions involved and try to reach an understanding regarding the issuance of Federal charters.

Urging Congress "to deny admission, as immigrants and permanent residents, to all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States."

Approving the endeavor of the federation's officers to secure funds to enable the United States Employment Service to function properly.

Authorizing the federation officers to "utilize every necessary power to prevent" the demolition of the United States Department of Labor.

Congratulating the united textile workers on their stand for the eight-hour day.

In support of the printing trades unions fight for the 44-hour week.

Recommending that the executive council aid affiliated civil service employees to secure more adequate retirement pensions based on length of service and not on age.

Indorsing the effort of the United Mine Workers of America to secure a thorough investigation into the coal industry.

For cooperation with Federal employees to secure a Saturday half holiday in Government establishments.

Instructing the executive council to continue efforts to bring about affiliation with the International Federation of Trades-Unions on the basis of the instructions of the 1920 and 1921 conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Report of the Secretary.

THE secretary reported that the federation's total balance on hand April 30, 1921, was \$178,262.72. The total receipts for the year to April 30, 1922, including this balance, were \$761,382.75; the total expenses \$562,588.07, leaving a balance of \$198,794.68, \$175,378.88 of which was in the defense fund for local trade and Federal labor unions.

The average paid up and reported membership of the federation for the fiscal year 1921 was 3,906,528; for 1922, 3,195,635—a decrease of 710,893. In the fiscal year 1922 there were 35,277 local unions in 112 national and international unions and 666 local trade and Federal labor unions directly affiliated with the federation.

The federation's voting strength in 1922 was 33,336; in 1921, 40,410.

A total of \$2,211,686.26 was paid out in death benefits by affiliated international organizations during the past fiscal year; \$1,305,048.11 in sick benefits, and \$605,289.11 in unemployment benefits, the amount for the last mentioned benefits being over \$298,000 less than in the preceding year.

Elections and Next Meeting Place.

THE following officers of the past year were reelected for the 1922-23 term:

- President, Mr. Samuel Gompers (cigar makers).
- First vice president, Mr. James Duncan (granite cutters).
- Second vice president, Mr. Joseph F. Valentine (molders).
- Third vice president, Mr. Frank Duffy (carpenters).
- Fourth vice president, Mr. William Green (mine workers).
- Fifth vice president, Mr. William D. Mahon (street railway employees).
- Sixth vice president, Mr. T. A. Rickert (garment workers).
- Seventh vice president, Mr. Jacob Fischer (barbers).
- Eighth vice president, Mr. Matthew Woll (photo engravers).
- Secretary, Mr. Frank Morrison (typographical union).
- Treasurer, Mr. Daniel J. Tobin (teamsters).

The names of the elected fraternal delegates are:

Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger (ladies' garment workers), to British Trades-Union congress;

Mr. Edward J. McGivern (plasterers), to British Trades-Union congress;

Mr. William E. Hulsbeck (Kentucky State Federation of Labor), to Canadian Trades and Labor congress.

The next annual convention will be held in Portland, Oregon.

Eighth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade-Union League of America.¹

THE (deferred) eighth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade-Union League of America met at Waukegan, Ill., June 5 to 10, 1922.

Mrs. Raymond Robins in her presidential address interpreted the American standard of living as meaning food and shelter and no suffering old age in poverty, "schools for children, a certainty of high school for every child in America, and a possibility of university education for every child in America."

Delegates.—Delegates were in attendance from the Birmingham, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Rock Island, Seattle, Washington, D. C., and Worcester branches of the league. Other organizations represented by a delegate or delegates were the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Joliet Central Trades and Labor Council, Maryland State Federation of Labor, Missouri State Federation of Labor, National Catholic Welfare Council, national board of Young Women's Christian Association, National Federation of Federal Employees, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly.

Platform.—The following platform was approved:

1. Organization of workers into trade-unions.
2. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race.
3. Eight-hour day and the 44-hour week.
4. An American standard of living.
5. Full citizenship for women.
6. The outlawry of war.
7. Affiliation of woman workers of all countries.

Some resolutions and recommendations adopted by the convention.—That the regular course of the National School for Active Workers in the Labor Movement be for six months instead of a year.

That the league work for a legal compulsory education minimum age of 16 years.

That the national and local leagues—

(a) Work with all progressive groups of educators to further their plans for improving and vitalizing the content of primary and secondary school courses.

(b) Work for the establishment of free dental and medical clinics and of free school lunches everywhere.

(c) Urge upon boards of education the need for very much smaller classes in the public schools, since without this attention to the individual needs of the child is impossible.

¹ Mimeographed report of proceedings.

(d) Work for the establishment in local communities and through State aid of public subsidies which shall be used to give high-school scholarships to children who can profit by the opportunity but whose families can not afford to keep them in school.

(e) Work for the establishment of the principle and practice of freedom of teaching in all our public schools from the lowest to the highest.

(f) Work for teacher representation on boards of public education.

For the creation of a Federal department of education.

For an adequate Federal employment service.

That public works be planned in advance and timed to meet periods of slack employment.

That a study be made of how to regularize employment and that a practicable system for unemployment compensation legislation be enacted.

Reaffirming the 1919 indorsement of the principle of unemployment insurance and placing a direct charge on industry, and for the backing, wherever possible, of legislation to that effect.

That cooperative committees be favored by the local leagues; that the convention recommend that cooperative education be inaugurated in trade-union colleges, women's auxiliaries to trade-unions, women's clubs, and other organizations of women; that the leagues aid woman workers in cooperative enterprises; that the leagues recommend their members to support wise cooperative undertakings; that "careful and intelligent precaution" be exercised in establishing cooperative societies; that the convention indorse the Rochdale principles.

That the league engage a finance director whose sole duty shall be to carry on financial work.

That Congress be asked to direct an investigation of the work of women in the home, the investigation to be made by the United States Women's Bureau.

That the United States Public Health Service be authorized to investigate hygienic conditions in Government establishments and to make recommendations as to health standards.

Instructing the legislative committee of the league to support certain legislation to facilitate home owning by the workers, such legislation to include an amendment to the farm loan act and the Federal reserve banks act.

Recommending indorsement and support for State or Federal legislation "providing actual equality for women and men in specific terms and by means of specific measures, not involving danger to women's labor laws and other laws for women which make for higher social and community standards."

Favoring the principle and purposes of the Sterling-Lehlbach reclassification bill.

Pledging support to the National Federation of Post Office Clerks in its efforts to reduce night work to a minimum among employees in the Postal Service.

Protesting against the Supreme Court's decision in re the Federal child labor tax law.

For an appeal to the President for amnesty for political prisoners convicted under war laws.

For cooperation with all groups working in the interests of peace.

Indorsing the miners' program for the nationalization of the coal mines.

Reiterating the league's demand of three years ago to the President for the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

New Officers. The newly elected officers for the next two years are Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; Miss Rose Schneidermann, vice president; and Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Raymond Robins, the former head officer of the league, was unanimously nominated honorary president.

It was decided to hold the 1924 convention in New York City.

International Trade-Union Congress, 1922.

THE proceedings of the third congress of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, held at Rome, April 20 to 26, 1922, are reported in the June, 1922, issue of the *International Labor Review*. According to that article approximately 23,000,000 trade-unionists were represented by 94 delegates to the convention from the following 19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. Various international secretariats were also represented. Although labor organizations in Greece, Canada, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and South Africa belong to the international federation, no delegates were sent to the 1922 congress from these countries.

The reconstruction of Europe, disarmament and war, and international reaction, particularly in connection with the 8-hour day, were among the leading subjects on the program.

The discussion on the reconstruction of Europe, which took place at the International Workers' Conference in Genoa, April 15, 1922, was continued at the congress in Rome. The chief suggestions made for such reconstruction were: An international loan to provide credits to Governments with depreciated currencies, international control of the distribution of the principal raw materials, a "reciprocal cancellation" of war indebtedness, a revision of the reparations policy, agreement of the nations to regulate production to conform with requirements, and disarmament. A resolution on this last-mentioned subject opposed economic and ultrapolitical nationalism and understandings or alliances likely to result in combined military action. The federation pledged its backing "for the establishment of some control over the manufacture of arms and munitions." The Congress also held it to be the duty of organized workers to avert any threatening war by "all means at the disposal of the labor movement, and to prevent the actual breaking out of wars by proclaiming and carrying into effect an international general strike."

A resolution was adopted which declared that the promises made to labor had been broken, that the employers in all nations were threatening the few gains thus far secured by the workers, and that the 8-hour day, wages, social legislation, and international conventions were being especially assaulted by reactionary forces. This resolution also instructed the bureau of the International Federation of Trade-Unions to send out as promptly as possible a manifesto calling upon the man and woman workers throughout the world to become members of the federation as a most effectual means of defense.

The executive committee of the federation was directed by resolution to encourage the organization of women in industry.

It was asserted that the most efficient form of trade-union organization includes both sexes. Where separate organizations of women have been established for special reasons such organizations should be affiliated with their respective national federations.

Union Labor Developments in Australia.

THE amalgamation of the Australian Workers' Union, made up of workers in the pastoral, building, and manufacturing industries, with the miners and transport workers forms a new combination officially known as the Australasian Workers' Union, recently organized with a total membership of about 200,000. According to its "Constitution and general rules" (p. 1), the objects of the new union are:

- (a) To bind together in one organization all the wage workers in every industry to achieve the objective set forth in the above preamble.
- (b) To improve the standard of living and conditions of members, and reduce working hours, and generally protect their interest; to educate members, and build an organization for the purpose of abolishing capitalism and substituting in its place the social ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange to be controlled by the workers in the respective industries.
- (c) To establish and maintain labor newspapers and journals.
- (d) The abolition of the contract system.

German Trade-Union Rules for Conducting Labor Disputes.¹

AT a joint meeting of the committee of the General Federation of German Trade Unions and of the Federation of Unions of Non-manual Workers (*Afa*), it was agreed that the following rules should be observed in future labor disputes:

1. The preparation and direction of all wage movements should be in the hands of the committee of the trade-unions concerned, which, for this purpose, should get into touch with the responsible officials of all the groups and branches of the union.
2. A strike should not be decided upon until every method of reaching an understanding has been exhausted.
3. In the event of a labor dispute involving other groups of workers, the representatives of such unions and the local trade-union councils (*Ortskartel*) should share in the preparation and direction of the strike. Where such local councils do not exist they should immediately be formed.
4. The strike must be approved by all the workers of the organizations concerned. A decision to declare a strike should be valid only if it is in conformity with the constitution of the trade-union concerned.
5. No strike should be sanctioned by the local trade-union officials unless they have entered into relations with all the trade-unions concerned. If a group of workers declares a strike against the decision of the organization (unrecognized strike) the local organization is not entitled to pay strike benefit before getting into touch with the other organizations concerned.
6. In the event of a dispute it rests with the committee of the unions of manual and nonmanual workers to take a decision.
7. Urgent work in public utility undertakings should be carried out in accordance with the rules laid down by the organizations taking part in the strike. Civic aid societies are not recognized by the unions.

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 12, 1922. p. 32.

Annual Conference of British Labor Party.¹

THE annual conference of the British Labor Party was held at Edinburgh June 28 to July 1 inclusive. The resolutions adopted covered a variety of subjects, but a few of them are of special interest as indicative of labor thought and policy.

There was unanimous protest against the trade-union act (amendment) bill, which would prevent trade-unions from collecting political contributions from members without their consent. The proposal of the Communist Party for affiliation with the British Labor Party was rejected by a vote of 3,086,000 to 261,000. The feeling of the conference in regard to entangling political alliances is seen in its declaration against any alliance or electoral arrangement with any section of the liberal or conservative parties. The treatment accorded the Russian social revolutionary prisoners by the present Russian Government was condemned as harsh and unjust. A comprehensive resolution was also adopted indicting the policy of the allied Governments since the armistice and demanding (1) a revision of the Versailles Treaty; limitation of German reparations to the repairment of the devastated regions of France; the reference to arbitration of all disputes arising out of these reparations; and the immediate cessation of the military occupation of Germany; (2) immediate recognition of the Russian Government; (3) withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the Far Eastern Republic; (4) that the British Government should neither enter into nor encourage any military alliance. The belief was also expressed that only in a remodeled, strengthened League of Nations was there any hopeful means of promoting peace and security. Nationalization of land, mines, and other necessary services was agreed to unanimously. Protest was made against economy in education and the continued postponement of the complete operation of the education act, 1918. Two resolutions were adopted on agriculture, one favoring the re-establishment of the agricultural wage boards, which was opposed as far as Scotland was concerned by the secretary of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, the second looking toward the improvement of the industry, which was as follows:

1. That departments of agriculture be organized on a basis representative of the different interests in the industry and given wide powers of initiative and control.
2. That local agricultural committees of a similar representative character be formed and given powers to compel owners to equip agricultural land, properly to enforce a standard of cultivation on all owners and occupiers, to take over land from owners and occupiers who fail to farm up to the required standard, and to arrange for such lands as may be taken over by the committees to be cultivated by direct labor.
3. That security of tenure be granted to occupiers of agricultural land who maintain a satisfactory standard of cultivation, and that rents be fixed by land courts.
4. That the department and local committees should cooperate in establishing demonstration farms, and in particular should be given power to experiment with large scale holdings with a view to finding the most economic unit of production in agriculture.
5. That the local agricultural committees should cooperate with consumers' organizations and local authorities to organize the distribution of agricultural products so as to eliminate the present gross waste.

¹ Manchester Guardian, June 28, 29, 30, and July 1, 1922.

National Conference of Labor Women in Great Britain.

THE national conference of British labor women, held on May 9 and 10 of the present year, indorsed a scheme for the endowment of motherhood which provided for assistance in services, in money, and "in kind" (meals, clothing, and shoes for children attending school). The Labor Gazette (London), June, 1922, page 248, from which this is reported, says that some of the other resolutions adopted called for the governmental ratification of the maternity and hours conventions as adopted by the Washington International Labor Conference, the provision of work or maintenance for the unemployed from the national exchequer, the maintenance of the present powers of the trades boards, free education for children between 12 and 16 years of age, the right of free speech, maintenance of national health, the necessity for trade-union organization among woman workers, higher education for working women, and improved housing conditions.

Trade-Union Activities in Sweden, 1920.

THE report of the National Federation of Trade-Unions in Sweden, recently published in Stockholm, gives an account of the activities of the federation during 1920. There were 31 unions with 2,799 branches, having 280,029 members—247,242 men and 32,787 women. The number of labor disputes during the year (3,419) was greater than in any other year in the period 1912 to 1920, the national federation paying 1,370,148 kronor (\$367,200) to trade-unions for assistance in labor disputes. At the end of the year there were 2,159 collective agreements in force, affecting 273,714 workers, of whom 232,133 were trade-union members and 41,581 were unorganized workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1922.

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics 281 strikes and lockouts occurred in this country during the first quarter of 1922. Inasmuch as many reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strikes occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was probably somewhat larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following tables should therefore be understood to be only an advance statement, and should not be accepted as final.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE, 1921 AND 1922.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1921.....	228	168	181	17	594
1922.....	112	82	66	21	281

From the standpoint of number of employees directly involved there were no very large strikes during the quarter. Taken collectively the textile strikes of New England constituted probably the most important industrial disturbance. Beginning with Rhode Island in January, the strikes spread to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. New Hampshire, with about 30,000, heads the list of strikers, followed by Massachusetts with 22,000 and Rhode Island with 15,000. Only a few hundred employees went out in Connecticut. The main grievance was a 20 per cent wage reduction and, in some cases, an increase in hours.

Building trades disputes in Chicago and Cleveland and the waist makers' strike in New York City were next in prominence. In Chicago the conditions following the so-called Landis award became somewhat chronic, and approximately 60,000 workers are reported to have been involved at one time, but the conditions were such that there is no way of knowing the real number of persons directly involved on any given date in the labor disturbance of that city.

The data in the following tables relate to the 281 strikes and lockouts reported to have occurred in the three months under consideration. The strikes that occurred during the quarter, but in which the exact month was not stated, appear in a group by themselves.

STATES IN WHICH FOUR OR MORE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

State.	Number of strikes and lockouts.				
	January.	February	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
Massachusetts.....	12	11	12	3	38
New York.....	14	10	7	4	35
Rhode Island.....	8	10	8	2	28
Pennsylvania.....	9	4	12	2	27
Ohio.....	12	7	4	1	24
Illinois.....	10	3	5	1	19
New Jersey.....	4	6	4	.....	14
California.....	5	3	2	.....	10
Washington.....	2	2	1	1	6
Colorado.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Indiana.....	1	1	1	2	5
Missouri.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
Tennessee.....	1	1	1	2	5
Connecticut.....	1	2	1	.....	4
Iowa.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Oklahoma.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Wisconsin.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
21 other States.....	20	13	4	3	40
Interstate.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Total.....	112	82	66	21	281

Of these 281 strikes and lockouts, 209 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers; 48 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 20 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and west of the Mississippi River.

Of the 4 interstate strikes, 1 occurred west and 3 east of the Mississippi River.

As to cities, New York City had the largest number of disturbances, 22, followed by Cleveland with 9, Rochester and Chicago with 8 each, Philadelphia with 7, and Boston and Jersey City with 5 each.

As to sex, the distribution was as follows: Males, 160 disputes; females, 2; males and females, 54; sex not reported, 65.

The industries in which 3 or more strikes and lockouts were reported are shown in the table which follows:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

Industry or occupation.	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
Textile.....	11	19	25	2	57
Printing and publishing.....	34	8	2	.....	44
Clothing.....	16	10	7	6	39
Building.....	11	7	11	3	32
Metal.....	5	9	3	.....	17
Mining.....	4	3	3	2	12
Bakery.....	1	5	.....	1	7
Hotel and restaurant.....	3	1	2	1	7
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
Leather.....	4	.....	1	.....	6
Musicians and theatrical employees.....	1	.....	1	3	5
Stone.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Barbers.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Brick and tile.....	1	2	1	.....	4
Railroads.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Furniture.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Street railways.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	6	9	2	1	18
Total.....	112	82	66	21	281

In 200 strikes and lockouts the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 5 strikes they were not so connected; in 2 strikes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 3 strikes the employees changed from union to nonunion after the strike began; in 1 strike they were unionized after the strike began; and in 70 strikes and lockouts the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 142 strikes and lockouts only one employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 16 strikes and lockouts, 2 employers; in 10 strikes, 3 employers; in 4 strikes, 4 employers; in 5 strikes, 5 employers; in 50 strikes and lockouts, more than 5 employers; and in 54 strikes and lockouts the number of employers was not reported.

In the 205 strikes and lockouts for which the number of persons was reported there were 213,396 employees directly involved, an average of 1,041. In 28 strikes in which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 187,820, thus leaving 25,576 involved in the remaining 177 strikes and lockouts, or an average of 144 each.

By months the figures are as follows: January, 101,442 persons in 94 strikes and lockouts, average, 1,079, of whom 11,905 were in 87 strikes and lockouts of less than 1,000 persons each, average 137; February, 57,129 persons in 58 strikes and lockouts, average 985, of whom 7,846 were in 52 strikes and lockouts of less than 1,000 persons each, average 151; March, 53,061 persons in 41 strikes and lockouts, average 1,294, of whom 3,888 were in 33 strikes and lockouts of less than 1,000 persons each, average 118. In 12 disputes, involving 1,764 persons, the month in which the strike began was not reported.

The following table shows the causes of the strikes and lockouts in so far as reported. In nearly two-thirds of the disputes wages was a prominent question. Hours, agreements, working conditions, and union recognition were disputed points of less prominence.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

Cause.	Number of strikes and lockouts.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
Increase of wages.....	5	3	3	2	13
Decrease of wages.....	48	32	26	8	114
Increase of hours.....	4	3	1		8
Decrease of wages and increase of hours.....	22	7	4	1	34
Recognition of union.....	1	2	1		4
Recognition and wages.....	7	5	1	2	15
Recognition and hours.....	2	1			3
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1	1			2
General conditions.....	2		6		8
Conditions and wages.....	1	2	3		6
Conditions and recognition.....	2	1			3
Discharge of employees.....	5	2	3	1	11
Employment of nonunion men.....		2	2		4
Open or closed shop.....	2	1	3		6
In regard to agreement.....	2	3	1		6
New agreement.....	2	1	3		6
Sympathy.....	1	2	2		5
Contract system.....		1	4		5
Miscellaneous.....	5	5	2		12
Not reported.....		8	1	7	16
Total.....	112	82	66	21	281

It is often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 124 strikes and lockouts during the quarter, including several in which the positions of the employees were filled or they returned to work with probably little or no interruption of the work.

The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts ending in the first quarter of 1921 and 1922:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921 AND 1922.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1921.....	57	53	95	61	266
1922.....	37	25	29	33	124

The table following shows the results of strikes and lockouts ending in the first quarter of 1922:

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

Result.	Number of strikes and lockouts.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
In favor of employers.....	8	10	8	28	54
In favor of employees.....	13	3	9	2	27
Compromised.....	8	2	6	.....	16
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Not reported.....	8	8	5	3	24
Total.....	37	25	29	33	124

The next table gives the duration of strikes and lockouts ending in the first quarter of 1922.

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ENDING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922, OF NUMBER REPORTING.

Duration.	Number of strikes and lockouts.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1 day or less.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
2 days.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
3 days.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4 days.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
5 to 7 days.....	5	2	2	.....	9
8 to 14 days.....	10	1	3	.....	14
15 to 21 days.....	6	4	2	.....	12
22 to 29 days.....	1	2	2	.....	5
30 to 90 days.....	6	3	8	.....	17
Over 90 days.....	3	1	3	.....	7
Not reported.....	4	9	6	33	52
Total.....	37	25	29	33	124

The number of days lost in the strikes and lockouts ending in the quarter, for the 72 reporting, was 2,419. The average duration of these was about 34 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 23 days. By months the record is as follows: January, 972 days lost, average 29; February, 407 days lost, average 25; March, 1,040 days lost, average 45.

Of the 72 disputes ending during the quarter and reporting the duration, 64 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 34,061, an average of 532.

Of the 124 disputes reported as ending during the quarter, 102 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 59,643, an average of 585.

Strike of Metal Workers in Bohemia.

ACCORDING to a consular report from Prague, on Thursday, May 4, 1922, the great majority of metal workers in Bohemia walked out on strike as a protest against the announced decision of their employers to effect a preliminary reduction of 10 per cent in their wages. The principal foundries affected are the large Škoda Iron and Steel Works at Pilsen, employing 13,000 workmen, the Poldihütte Works at Kladno, the Prokop Works at Pardubitz, and 36 workshops in Greater Prague. A notable exception occurred in the case of the Prague Iron Works of Kladno, whose employees, numbering 5,000, had previously voted to accept the Government's proposal for a preliminary reduction in wages of 10 per cent to be followed by a further decrease of 5 per cent in the near future.

According to press reports, more than 50 establishments are affected; the number of strikers is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000. Up to the present time, the strike has been limited to Bohemia; there are indications, however, that it will spread to other sections of the country.

Strikes and Lockouts in Finland, 1921.

RECENT consular report from Helsingfors states that the labor situation in Finland during 1921 was much better than in 1920 and that there were only half as many strikes and lockouts in 1921 as in 1920. The statistical office of the Sociological Board of Finland has received information about 76 suspensions of work in 1921, caused by labor disputes, as compared with 146 in 1920. The greater part (64) of these suspensions of work have been classified as strikes, 2 as lockouts, 3 as strikes and lockouts combined, while the remaining 7 could not easily be classified. The total number of establishments affected by the suspensions was 468, and that of workers affected directly 6,251, while the corresponding figures in 1920 were 824 and 21,001, respectively. About 47 per cent of the suspensions of work were of short duration, not more than 7 days, although about 49 per cent of all workers affected were in

that group. There were, however, several strikes of especially long duration (138 to 266 days). The industries having the greatest number of suspensions of work were metal working (11) and logging (11). Out of the total number of workers in Finland, 77.1 per cent participated in strikes and lockouts in 1921, compared with 81.7 per cent in 1920. In the case of 17 suspensions of work the workers received support to the extent of 102,500 Finnish marks (\$19,783, par) from their trade-unions, while two employers are said to have received financial support from the employers' association in the amount of 205,000 marks (\$39,565, par). The principal cause of labor disputes was the question of wages.

As concerns the settlement of the 76 labor disputes in 1921, 27 were settled by a compromise, 25 at the employers' terms, 21 at the workers' terms, and in the case of 3 there was "no result."

Disputes in Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries in Great Britain.¹

Lockout of Engineers.

THE lockout of the British engineering unions which became effective March 11, 1922, and which eventually affected more than half a million men came to an end June 13, 1922.

There were two main issues in this extended dispute. One related to the interpretation of the overtime and night shift agreement of 1920 and affected only the Amalgamated Engineering Union; the second issue, more vital to all employers and unionists in the industry, was the question of the employers' freedom of management. Workers' share in the management of industry is a development of the war, which has become particularly important in the engineering industry in Great Britain. As a result of the shop stewards' movement, shop committees organized to represent the workers in decisions regarding a change in their working conditions have greatly strengthened the power of the unions in the industry.

In September, 1920, the overtime and night shift agreement was entered into by the Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Differences soon rose regarding its interpretation and after unsuccessful negotiations in the spring of 1921 a provisional agreement was finally reached between the representatives of the employers and of the men in November of last year, the terms of which follow:

I. (1) The trade-union shall not interfere with the right of the employers to exercise managerial functions in their establishments, and the federations shall not interfere with the proper functions of the trade-union. (2) In the exercise of these functions the parties shall have regard to the provisions for avoiding disputes of April 17, 1914, which are amplified by the shop stewards and works committee agreement of May 20, 1919, and to the terms of other national and local agreements between the parties. (3) Instructions of the management shall be observed pending any question in connection therewith being discussed in accordance with the provisions referred to.

II. It is agreed that, in terms of the overtime and night shift agreement of September 29 and 30, 1920, the employers have the right to decide when overtime is necessary, the workpeople or their representatives being entitled to bring forward, under the

¹ The data on which this article is based are from Labor Gazette (London), March, April, and May, 1922, and current issues of the Manchester (England) Guardian and the Monthly Circular of the Labor Research Department (London).

provisions referred to, any cases of overtime they desire discussed. Meantime the overtime required shall be proceeded with. (Labor Gazette, London, March, 1922, p. 106.)

The determination of "necessary overtime" then became a disputed point. The union interpreted the agreement to mean that it should help determine what is "necessary overtime," while the employers claimed that they were most competent to judge of the urgency of any particular demand for overtime, but granted the men's right to bring up any case in the regular manner. The men believed that a distinction should be made between overtime on ordinary work and overtime on special or rush work. They did not question the right of employers to call for overtime because of breakdown or repairs, or in order to fill orders at certain dates, but objected to any arrangement whereby overtime for normal production might be demanded without the union's consent. Indorsement of this claim to the right of managerial functions on the part of the employers would, they believed, create possibilities for an attack upon the Amalgamated Engineering Union in its relation to other working conditions of its members.

Their apprehension in this respect was accentuated by a realization of the fact that the evolution in machinery and the improvement in modern methods of manufacture, while making eventually for an expansion in the industry, might for a time result in a decreased demand for the specially trained mechanic. Experience in mass production during the war showed that the degree of skill required in a great number of occupations was not, in many instances, so great as had formerly been thought. Furthermore, competition within and without the industry has convinced the employer that he ought to have the right to employ any class of workers capable of doing the work.

A ballot of the membership of the engineering union was therefore taken. The agreement was rejected. The employers then issued their notice for a lockout, which went into effect March 11, 1922. The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Federation of General Workers, and the National Union of Foundry Workers, which had not been parties to the overtime agreement of 1920 and which had been asked by the employers to indorse the memorandum on overtime and the employers' claim to managerial freedom, refused to acquiesce in the employers' request and decided to take a ballot of their members.

In the meantime, informal negotiations having proved futile, the National Joint Labor Council, representing the Trades-Union Congress, the National Labor Party, and the Parliamentary Labor Party, made a formal request that the Government make an inquiry of the matter under the industrial courts act. This the Minister of Labor, Doctor Macnamara, declined to grant on the ground that it might prejudice the balloting of the other unions which was still in progress. It was announced March 24 that the result of the ballot sustained their executive's decision, but on the same day, as a further effort toward securing a basis for a peaceful settlement, the committee representing the men and the employers signed a document with the following provisions:

Clause I affirmed the right of the employers to manage their own works and the right of the unions to exercise the proper functions of trade-unions. Clause II provided

that in the exercise of these rights the parties should have regard to the provisions for avoiding disputes of April 17, 1914, amplified by the shop stewards and works committees agreement of May 20, 1919, or to such other procedure as might be agreed upon. It further provided that notice should be given by the management to the workmen concerned, or to their representatives, of any material change in the recognized working conditions. The matter should thereupon be considered in accordance with the recognized procedure, and, in the event of failure to reach an agreement, the management should be entitled to give a decision, which should be observed pending further discussion of the matter through the proper machinery. In all other questions the instructions of the management should be observed, and discussion between the employers and the workmen or their representatives should follow the managerial act. (Labor Gazette, London, April, 1922, p. 156.)

The unions offered to accept the principles of Clause I of this memorandum and to accept Clause II as a basis of discussion, and asked that the employers suspend posting lockout notices in the case of the unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union and to consider the withdrawal of those affecting the latter union. But the employers refused to suspend the notices unless the whole memorandum was accepted as the basis for a conference, and stated that they were not prepared to withdraw the lockout notices against the Amalgamated Engineering Union then in operation. Notices were therefore posted March 30 locking out the other unions.

A series of intermittent negotiations followed without much progress being made, but the unions, other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, gradually receded from the position they had first taken. These unions, as stated before, were not involved in the original dispute, their strike funds were low, their members were dropping out, and furthermore, the employers served notice that their lockout notices which they had subsequently suspended would take effect May 2. On April 25 another effort was made by the National Joint Labor Council and the committee representing the men to have a court of inquiry set up. On April 27 the employers decided to open federated shops on May 3 to such workmen as were willing individually to accord the employers' entire managerial rights; in this action, combined with the suspension of lockout notices in the case of the "other" unions, the Amalgamated Engineering Union saw an effort on the part of the employers to create a break in the union ranks and to isolate the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The same day (April 27) the Government, acting on the repeated request of the National Joint Labor Council, set up a court of inquiry under the industrial courts act, and its report (Omd. 1653) was issued May 10. The court found as follows:

Clauses I and II of the memorandum of November 17 and 18, 1921, are not in any sense the subject of difference or dispute. So far as the unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union are concerned, the difference arises solely in respect of clause 3. In the case of the Amalgamated Engineering Union the section of the memorandum respecting overtime is also contested. (Labor Gazette, London, May, 1922, p. 200.)

The court concluded that the refusal of the workers to assent to the proposition that "instructions of the management shall be observed pending any question in connection therewith being discussed in accordance with the procedure for avoiding disputes" was the underlying cause of the lockout. Two questions, therefore, arose, one, as suggested before, affecting all the unions, the other, only the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The first, arising under clause 3 of the memorandum of November, 1921, is whether, when any change in the workshop conditions is being introduced, it should be introduced and given effect to pending the procedure laid down in the provisions for avoiding disputes being followed, or whether the matter should be held up pending such procedure being followed, which may be a period extending up to six weeks. The second question, which affects the Amalgamated Engineering Union alone, is whether when the occasion for working overtime on production work (as distinguished from repair work) arises, the employer alone is to decide that it is "necessary" within the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, or whether the employer and the union should agree that it is "necessary." (Labor Gazette, London, May, 1922, p. 200.)

As regards an adjustment of these two phases of the dispute the summarized conclusions of the court are as follows:

(1) *Overtime*—The general conditions in regard to overtime are settled by the overtime agreement of September, 1920, which allows, without restriction, the necessary overtime for breakdown, repairs, replacements, alterations, trial trips, completion against delivery dates, etc.; and "necessary" overtime on production work up to 30 hours in any four weeks, the rate of payment for overtime being increased to time and a half. The court concludes that, up to the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, there must be freedom to the management to act in the exercise of their discretion. Beyond that limit, overtime would be open to the suggestion that it is unreasonable.

(2) *Managerial functions*.—The employers are willing that the kind of question which has been under discussion during the present dispute should be settled by general national agreement, or determined in accordance with procedure set out by such agreements. This is a view to which the unions do not take exception.

Information as to a proposed change in the recognized working conditions should be given to the workpeople directly concerned, or to their representatives in the shop; and this information should be available for a limited period before it is proposed that the change should be made, to allow time for discussion.

The opportunity for prior consultation between the management and the men upon proposed changes in the recognized working conditions should be adequate, and should not involve undue delay. If consultation during the limited period above mentioned does not result in an agreement, the management may put the change into operation while the further stages of the provisions for avoiding disputes are followed. Any subsequent agreement should have retrospective effect where appropriate. The opposition to change on the part of the skilled men is due largely to the uncertainty as to their position if displaced thereby. It is suggested that this might be met by readjustments, and by providing alternative avenues of employment for the skilled men set free by the change. Engineering is an expanding industry, and an agreement on these lines ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be difficult. (Labor Gazette, London, May, 1922, p. 200.)

Following the publication of the report a joint conference of all parties concerned was called for May 16. At this time the employers submitted proposals based upon the findings of the court of inquiry, which, according to the Manchester (England) Guardian for May 19, 1922, reaffirmed their original position on overtime and managerial rights, and proposed that general changes in wages, hours, or working conditions which were the subject of agreement should be dealt with according to the provisions for avoiding disputes, no alterations to go into effect until the proper procedure both local and central had been exhausted. In the case of other changes in working conditions which would involve a "general replacement of one class of work people by another" (but in no other case), the management would grant 10 days' notice during which time objections might be made by the workers' representatives in a shop. If within this period no settlement was reached, the change should take place pending a decision through the provisions for avoiding disputes. Consideration should also be given to the placing of workers, displaced by the management, elsewhere in the establishment and at work suited to their ability.

These terms the Amalgamated Engineering Union refused to accept, asserting that they did not differ appreciably from those on which the membership had balloted in the first place. After some material changes had been made which brought the memorandum more into line with the recommendations of the court of inquiry, met some of the objections of the unions by giving them more opportunity for discussion in case of the replacement of one class of workers by another, etc., and still left the employers the right to decide when overtime is necessary and what work is urgent, the 47 "other" unions involved in the engineering dispute agreed to take a ballot of their members on the proposal submitted, the result of which was a substantial majority for acceptance of the employers' offer. The boiler makers and iron-foundry men, however, voted against acceptance. Meantime the Amalgamated Engineering Union, after making counter proposals which were rejected by the employers, held a delegate conference at York and reached a decision to ballot its members on the employers' modified proposals, the result of which, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, June 13, 1922, was in favor of resuming work. The iron founders' union has also come into the Amalgamated Engineering Union settlement. According to press reports the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union were influenced in this decision by their rapidly diminishing strike fund, and also by the extent to which unskilled men were being taken on in positions formerly held by trained men. The loss in wages is said to have been upward of £9,000,000 (\$43,798,500, par).

Dispute in the Shipbuilding Trade.

THE wage dispute in the shipbuilding trades has also been settled. It arose out of the proposals made, January 19, 1922, by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation to discontinue the 26s. 6d. (\$6.45, par) per week war bonus in two installments, the first to be a cut of 16s. 6d. (\$4.01, par) on March 15, 1922, the time for making the other cuts to be determined later, special consideration to be given to the lower-paid employees. The unions, which were prepared to accept a reduction of only 10s. (\$2.43, par), in 5s. (\$1.22, par) installments, rejected these proposals by a vote of 115,000 to 13,000, and at a joint conference on March 1 proposed that the whole question of wages and the economic position of the industry be referred to a court of inquiry. The employers in their turn rejected this proposal and the National Joint Council of the Trades Union Congress urged the Minister of Labor to refer the matter to a court of inquiry.

Negotiations between the parties in the dispute were resumed, however, and on the 16th of March the employers made a final offer amending their original proposal to the effect that the 16s. 6d. (\$4.01, par) reduction should be made in two parts, namely, 10s. 6d. (\$2.56, par) on March 29, and 6s. (\$1.46, par), April 26, and asked the unions' representative to submit the offer, with a recommendation for acceptance, to a ballot of their membership. No agreement having been reached, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation on March 22 posted notices based on their amended proposal, and on March 23 the engineering unions decided to take a ballot of their membership. The results announced April 4 showed a majority against acceptance. Meantime, on March 29, the men had ceased work.

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Through the continued good offices of the National Joint Council of the Trades-Union Congress and of the Minister of Labor, negotiations were again resumed and on April 25 the men's representatives recommended the following provisional agreement for the acceptance of the unions: (1) The reduction of 10s. 6d. (\$2.56, par) which came into operation on March 29 to remain in operation on and from that date; (2) the further reduction of 6s. (\$1.46, par) per week to take effect in two installments, namely, 3s. (73 cents, par) on May 17, and the remaining 3s. on and from June 7. This proposal was also balloted on by the unions and though voted on adversely the majority was too small to constitute the two-thirds vote necessary to continue the stoppage of work. and the men returned, May 8, 1922, on these terms.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June, 1922.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 13 labor disputes, exclusive of the coal miners', during June, 1922. These disputes affected a total of 40,254 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly or indirectly affected.

On July 1, 1922, there were 28 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 9 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 37.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JUNE, 1922.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Wolf & Abrahams Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Strike.....	Clothing workers.	Ask \$3 increase and 44 hours a week.	Adjusted.
Cleaners and dyers, New York City ..	.....do.....	Cleaners and dyers.	Ask increases.....	Do.
Cleaners and dyers, Hoboken, N. J. ...	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Schmadel & Daudistal, Evansville, Ind.	.....do.....	Union butchers.	Refused to renew agreement.	Do.
Silk situation, Paterson, N. J.	Threatened strike.	Silk workers. ...	Propose 44 to 48 hours a week.	Pending.
Abner-Drury Co., Washington, D. C. ...	.....do.....	Stationary engineers.	Wage cut.	Adjusted.
Molders, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Strike.....	Molders.....	Ask old wage of \$6 day.	Pending.
38 firms; United Hat Trimmers of North America, New York City and Brooklyn.	.....do.....	Felt hat workers.	20 per cent wage cut.	Adjusted.
Manufacturers of cloth hats and caps, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Cloth hat workers.	New agreement asked.	Do.
Bates Hat Co., New Milford, Conn. ...	Strike.....	Hat workers. ...	20 per cent wage cut.	Pending.
17 manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio...	.....do.....	Boot and shoe workers.	Wage cut.	Do.
John Holbach & Co., Paterson, N. J. ...	.....do.....	Silk workers. ...	44 to 48 hours a week.	Do.
Meadowbrook Mine of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Meadowbrook, W. Va.	.....do.....	Miners.....	Wages; conditions...	Adjusted.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JUNE, 1922—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Begin-ning.	Ending.	Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.
Wolf & Abrahams Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	\$1 increase, 45 hours a week..	1922 June 1	1922 June 12	400	435
Cleaners and dyers, New York City..	\$3 to \$5 increase, 44 hours a week.	May 16	June 7	28	100
Cleaners and dyers, Hoboken, N. J.	do.....	May 16	June 7	12	30
Schmadel & Daudistal, Evansville, Ind.	Settled on company's terms, strike lost.	June 12	June 14	28	.....
Silk situation, Paterson, N. J.....	.....	Apr. 6	.....	25,000	.....
Abner-Drury Co., Washington, D. C.	5 per cent cut accepted.....	May 18	June 8	45	55
Molders, Cleveland, Ohio.....	12 plants struck, 8 conceded workers' demands.	June 19	.....	450	.....
38 firms; United Hat Trimmers of North America, New York City and Brooklyn.	No cut; same conditions allowed.	June 15	June 17	2,000	.....
Manufacturers of cloth hats and caps, New York City.	Association met demands for new agreements.....	May 15	June 17	4,500	.....
Bates Hat Co., New Milford, Conn..	On conferences.....	June 1	.....	.....	.....
17 manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.....	May 20	.....	5,000	1,000
John Holbach & Co., Paterson, N. J.	.....	June 8	.....	110	.....
Meadowbrook Mine of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Meadowbrook, W. Va.	1920 scale; men not to operate other than for Grasselli Co.	Apr. 1	June 16	1,061	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	38,634	1,620

Compulsory Arbitration in Norway.¹

THE new compulsory arbitration law of Norway was passed March 31, 1922, and is to be effective up to and including April 1, 1923. The law in the main is the same as the compulsory arbitration law of April 4, 1919 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1919, p. 277), which after being extended a year was allowed to lapse in 1921.

The arbitration board consists of five members, the Crown appointing a chairman and two other members, and the National Federation of Trade-Unions and the Norwegian Employers' Association each appointing a member.

The Crown, if it finds that a dispute between a trade organization and an employer or employers' association as to wages or other labor conditions endangers considerable public interests, can compel reference of the dispute to arbitration. Pending arbitration stoppage of work due to dispute may be forbidden, and the terms of employment in effect at the outbreak of the dispute remain in force, unless the parties agree otherwise. Under the new law an award is not to continue in force for more than one year. The decision of the board is final. Proceedings are carried on behind closed doors only when the board so decides or when proceedings pertain to business secrets or other private matters. Fines ranging from 5 to 25,000 kroner (\$1.34 to \$6,700, par) may be imposed for violations of the law.

The first meeting of the board of arbitration under the new law was held at Christiania, April 18, 1922, to determine the wages to

¹ Consular reports of April 5 and 25 and May 23, 1922; Arbejdsgiveren, Copenhagen, May 12, 1922, p. 197, May 26, 1922, p. 218, and June 2, 1922, p. 230.

be paid to men in the iron industry. The Norwegian Employers' Association had announced immediately upon the passage of the law that from April 6, 1922, all wages in the iron industry would be reduced by from 0.6 to 0.9 krone (16.1 to 24.1 cents, par) per hour, and the workers had served notice that if the reduction were made, they would stop work on April 15. The State conciliator had issued an order against a stoppage of work until conciliation had been attempted, but the attempts at conciliation had failed, and in consequence the dispute had been referred to the board of arbitration. The award was made May 4 and is to remain in force until March 31, 1923.

The award in the iron industry was awaited with the most intense interest, it is stated, not only because the iron industry is so large and economically so important, but also because it was assumed that the award in a case of such scope would set a precedent for later awards and determine working conditions for Norwegian industrial life for the coming year.

Under the award the actual hourly wages (including cost-of-living bonus) in effect April 1 for skilled workers were reduced 0.55 krone (14.7 cents, par); for helpers, 0.5 krone (13.4 cents, par), and for women, 0.3 krone (8 cents, par). The award for skilled workers was 0.5 krone (1.3 cents, par) below the average of the employers' demand (0.9 krone) and the workers' demand (0.3 krone). As the hourly wage for skilled workers under the 1920 award² was 2.1 kroner (56.3 cents, par), this was a reduction of 26 per cent. The minimum wage rate was fixed at 1.25 kroner (33.5 cents, par) per hour for skilled workers and 1.1 kroner (29.5 cents, par) per hour for helpers. Previously such wage rates were 1.5 and 1.3 kroner (40.2 and 34.8 cents, par), respectively, and the employers had asked for 0.8 and 0.7 krone (21.4 and 18.8 cents, par), respectively, and the employees for 1.4 and 1.2 kroner (47.5 and 32.2 cents, par), respectively. For electricians working outside the workshop the minimum wage rate is 0.1 krone (2.7 cents, par) higher. For women under 18 years of age the wage rate is to be 0.7 krone (18.8 cents, par), and for those over 18 years, 0.85 krone (22.8 cents, par), with an increase of 0.5 krone (13.4 cents, par) for each half year employed until the wage reaches 1.05 kroner (28.1 cents, par) per hour. Overtime pay for the first two hours of overtime on the first five days of the week is decreased to time and a quarter. This decrease was made to meet conditions in other countries with which the Norwegian iron industry competes, and the change is mainly a return to conditions previous to the 1920 award.

The wage rates established by the award may, at the instance of either party, be taken up for revision if the cost-of-living index number of the Statistical Central Bureau for October of this year increases or decreases more than six points as compared with the April index number.

Workers' vacations were an important question before the board of arbitration. Because of the existing depression the employers wanted vacation rights abolished but the workers demanded a continuation of the 12-day vacation established in the 1920 award. The present award establishes an 8-day vacation after 12 weeks' employ-

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1920, pp. 110-112.

ment with the same employer. It is assumed that the vacation will be arranged so that it will include two Sundays, making a total rest period of 10 days. If working on part time, the vacation wage is reduced proportionately.

The second award of the arbitration board, which was for the building trades, was made May 18, and is to be effective until March 31, 1923, with the right to have it revised in October to correspond with the change in cost of living, as in the iron industry. The award in the iron industry acted as a standard for the building trades award, but only to a limited extent. While in the award for the iron industry the vacation was reduced from 12 to 8 days the building workers were permitted to keep their two weeks' vacation, for the reason that the longer vacation would not hinder activities to the same extent in this industry as in the iron industry. The award reduces standard wage rates for journeymen and skilled workers from 2.1 kroner (56.3 cents, par) per hour to 1.6 kroner (42.9 cents, par), the reduction being 0.1 krone (2.7 cents, par) less than that in the iron industry. For cities where the hourly wage rate is higher than elsewhere a gradual decrease of such wage rate was fixed. The actual wage in those trades which have a minimum wage system is decreased 0.5 krone (13.4 cents, par) per hour, and the minimum wage rate fixed at 1.35 kroner (36.2 cents, par), the former wage being 1.6 kroner (42.9 cents, par). The standard rate of wages of excavators and stone and cement workers who are not included in the trade-work group was not changed, but the guaranteed hourly wage rate, as advance on contract, is fixed at 20 per cent below the standard hourly rate. For the machine joiners of Christiania a reduction of 0.60 krone (18.5 cents, par) an hour was made.

The standard wage rate for bricklayers, painters, and ordinary excavators and stone and cement workers is established at 1.5 kroner (40.2 cents, par) per hour. Overtime pay is fixed at time and a quarter for the first two hours of overtime, the same as that established for the iron industry. In out-of-town work not requiring an overnight stay, the worker is to receive hourly wage rate pay for the time spent in travel between the city limits and the place of work, instead of the 10 per cent increase for out-of-town work previously received.

On May 22 an award was made for the furniture industry, including the manufacture of pianos and organs and wicker furniture. The minimum wage rate was reduced from 1.6 to 1.35 kroner (42.9 to 36.2 cents, par) per hour and the actual wage in force April 1 was reduced 0.6 krone (16.1 cents, par) per hour. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, the previous overtime rate having been time and a half. The vacation period was fixed at 8 days, and the regulations governing apprentices were abolished. The award terminates March 31, 1923, but contains the same provision as to opportunity for revision of wages according to the rise or fall of the cost-of-living index as in the iron industry award.

On May 26 an arbitration award established a vacation period of 8 days for the paper and cellulose, wood, and electrochemical industries.

COOPERATION.

Condition of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement in the United States.

BECAUSE of the general interest manifested in the subject of consumers' cooperation and also because of the fact that heretofore authoritative sources of general statistical information have been lacking, the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a survey of the consumers' movement in the United States. This survey, the report of which is soon to be published as Bulletin 313, covers the year 1920. In it an attempt was made, not only to obtain statistical information with regard to the business operations of the societies, but to determine, if possible, whether or not the societies were accomplishing their primary purpose of reducing the cost of living and how their methods compared in efficiency with those of private stores.

It was unfortunate that the year covered by the survey, 1920, was one of abnormal and most unfavorable business conditions, since this was bound to be reflected in the returns of the cooperative societies. Cooperative societies, especially those newly started and consequently without opportunity to accumulate a reserve fund, were confronted with peculiar difficulties. The year 1920 was characterized by rising wholesale prices during the first five months. After that time, during the remainder of the year they fell rapidly. Thus the societies which had laid in a large stock of goods at the peak prices had often to sell their goods at less than cost. It is evident that the societies which had begun business during the spring suffered most by this condition, since their whole stock of merchandise was bought at the time of highest prices. The drop in prices was also reflected in the decreased value of the inventory at the end of the year.

Toward the end of the year the difficulties of the cooperative societies were increased by the growing unemployment among their members. Among the wage earners who form the majority of co-operators, loss of work means loss of purchasing power except on credit. This in turn means either that the society must extend credit or that its unemployed members must go to the private dealer who will do so. Credit is extended by many societies, but granting of credit "freezes" their capital to the extent of the credit given.

In reading the figures shown below these abnormal conditions should be borne in mind.

Summary of Results of Investigation.

REPORTS were received from 1,009 cooperative retail societies and from 10 cooperative wholesale societies. In addition, all the cooperative centers were visited and a number of local societies were given personal study.

Two types of societies were included in the study: (1) Exclusively consumers' societies and (2) societies which combine the functions of

consumers' societies with those of marketing associations. While the latter are consumers' associations only incidentally, their chief function being that of marketing agencies, the volume of cooperative buying done through them is so considerable that it was thought desirable to include them in the report. Throughout the study, however, the data for the two types of society were kept separate.

Analysis of the data showed that the membership of the 966 societies reporting on this point was 260,060. The two largest groups of cooperators are found in the East North Central and West North Central sections, each of these having nearly one-third of the total number. Considered in relation to population, however, the strictly consumers' movement has reached its greatest development on the Pacific Coast. Kansas was found to be the leading State in point of number of societies, while Wisconsin leads both as regards actual membership (49,503) and as to membership in relation to population. The reports indicate that the consumers' cooperative movement is little developed in the South, both actually and in relation to population.

That the large societies of the foreign cooperative movements are far from numerous in the United States is shown by the study. Only 9 societies had 2,000 members or more, while more than two-thirds of the whole number reporting had less than 200 and one-third had less than 100 members. The average membership of the societies was 269 persons. The comparative youth of the societies studied may be in part the cause of the small size of the associations, for over 70 per cent of the strictly consumers' societies and over half of the combined purchase and sale associations had been in business for less than 5 years. Only 26 of the 1,009 societies had been in business for a quarter of a century or more. Of the 9 societies having 2,000 members or over, 3 had been in operation for 25 years or longer. All of these, however, are students' societies. On the other hand, 8 of the 25-year-old organizations had fewer than 200 members.

The type of business engaged in by cooperative societies is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES CARRYING ON EACH SPECIFIED KIND OF BUSINESS.

Type of society.	Consumers' societies.		Agricultural societies. ¹	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Housing societies.....	3	0.4		
Hotel and restaurant societies.....	6	.8		
Restaurant societies.....	2	.3		
Irrigation societies.....	2	.3		
Printing and publishing societies.....	4	.6		
Bakeries.....	10	1.4		
Laundries.....	2	.3		
Store societies dealing in—				
Groceries.....	2 124	17.0	8 6	2.1
Groceries and meat.....	4 72	9.9	1	.4
Meat.....	5 7	1.0		
Milk.....	1	.1		
Dry goods.....	2	.3		

¹ The term "agricultural societies" is used in the report to designate combined purchasing (consumers') and marketing societies.

² Including 3 societies which also handle coal.

³ Including 2 societies which also handle farm machinery and 1 society which also handles farm machinery and coal.

⁴ Including 1 society which also handles coal.

⁵ Including 1 society which also handles bakery goods.

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES CARRYING ON EACH SPECIFIED KIND OF BUSINESS—Con.

Type of society.	Consumers' societies.		Agricultural societies.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Score societies dealing in—Continued.				
Clothing.....	6 3	.4		
General merchandise.....	7 454	62.3	8 83	29.6
General merchandise and coal.....	7	1.0	9 90	31.8
Coal.....	10 5	.7	11 88	31.4
Farm machinery or implements.....	9	1.2	12 11	3.9
Hardware.....			2	.7
Miscellaneous building materials.....	4	.6		
Students' supplies.....	11	1.5		
Total.....	728	100.0	281	100.0

⁶ Including 1 society which also handles furniture.

⁷ Including 13 societies which also handle farm machinery, 1 society which also handles coal, and 1 society which also handles miscellaneous building materials.

⁸ Including 2 societies which also handle miscellaneous building materials, 1 society which also handles miscellaneous building materials and farm machinery, 9 societies which also handle farm machinery, and 1 society which also handles farm machinery and coal.

⁹ Including 2 societies which also handle farm machinery, 4 societies which also handle miscellaneous building materials, and 2 societies which also handle farm machinery and miscellaneous building materials.

¹⁰ Including 1 society which also handles farm machinery and 1 society which also handles miscellaneous building materials.

¹¹ Including 18 societies which also handle farm machinery, 13 societies which also handle miscellaneous building materials, and 7 societies which also handle farm machinery and miscellaneous building materials.

¹² Including 1 society which also handles miscellaneous building materials.

It is seen that the majority (62.3 per cent) of the strictly consumers' societies are doing a general store business. The agricultural societies, however, most generally deal in coal or general merchandise or both.

The reports received show that practically no manufacturing is done by the consumers' societies of the United States.

The following table gives in summary the financial operations for 1920 for the societies studied:

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF EACH TYPE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, IN 1920.

Type of society.	Total number of societies.	Membership.		Paid-in share capital.		Reserve fund.		Business.	
		Number of societies reporting.	Members.	Number of societies reporting.	Amount.	Number of societies reporting.	Amount.	Number of societies reporting.	Amount.
Retail societies:									
Consumers'.....	728	696	196,352	662	\$11,290,973	314	\$1,614,483	650	\$64,935,837
Agricultural.....	281	270	63,708	265	11,079,945	120	1,177,665	161	15,169,098
Total.....	1,009	966	260,060	927	22,370,918	434	2,792,148	811	80,104,935
Wholesale societies:									
Consumers'.....	7	6	271	5	140,965	4	31,538	6	3,881,585
Agricultural.....	3	3	707	3	167,990			3	5,318,488
Total.....	10	9	978	8	308,955	4	31,538	9	9,200,073

¹ The term "agricultural society" is used in the report to designate combined purchasing (consumers') and marketing societies.

It is seen that the business of the 811 retail societies which furnished information on this point totaled more than \$80,000,000 during 1920, and that the turnover of the wholesale societies reporting amounted to over \$9,000,000. Of the retail business nearly one-half was done by the cooperative societies of the West North Central States. Retail sales of \$1,000,000 or more were reported in each of 19 States. Of the individual retail societies 5 had a business during 1920 of \$1,000,000 or more while 12 had sales of \$500,000 or more.

Some idea of the extent of the cooperative movement in the United States in 1920 may be obtained by assuming that the averages arrived at in this study hold good for the other societies located by the bureau but not reporting and for the societies included in the study but not reporting on specific points. Thus the application of the average membership arrived at—269 persons—to the known societies indicates that the membership of all these societies would be nearly 700,000. A similar application of the average business done per society—\$99,406—gives the total business by the known societies of the country at \$257,942,269. The known societies, however, probably include only about 90 per cent of all the cooperative societies in the United States. Making allowance for these unlocated organizations, the figure for total membership may be conservatively placed at 775,000 and the yearly business done at \$285,000,000.

Profit or loss for the year was ascertainable for only 158 strictly consumers' societies. Of these, 113 had a combined gain of \$533,994 and 45 a loss of \$87,170. The per cent of net profit made by the individual societies ranged from 0.1 per cent to 17.6 per cent of sales. The average per cent of net profit was 3.6 per cent.

Altogether, 454 societies returned purchase dividends to their members during the last quarter of 1920. The remaining 361 of the 815 associations which practice the return of dividends on purchases when earned either had no surplus savings to divide or elected to allow these to remain in the business. The rate of dividend most commonly returned by the consumers' societies was between 5 and 6 per cent, by the agricultural societies between 2 and 3 per cent. The average rate was 5.9 and 4.7 per cent respectively. Dividends on purchases were returned, not only to members but also to non-members, by 145 associations.

The amount returned in dividends on purchases during the year 1920 could be determined for only 69 consumers' societies. The total amount returned by these was \$350,354, an average of \$14.15 per member. Two stores in North Dakota returned an average of \$73.84 to each of their members, while in the reporting stores of 7 other States each member received between \$20 and \$40.

The operating expense of the cooperative stores was found to compare favorably with that of private stores doing the same kind of business. This expense ranged from 3.5 to 25.7 per cent of sales in the cooperative stores, the average expense being 11.9 per cent. The practice as to accounting and auditing of books conformed in a large number of cases to the highest standards, though in general the accounting methods disclosed left room for improvement. Dangerously large granting of credit and investment of too large a proportion of capital in fixed assets were some of the more common faults found. Granting of credit was shown to have been the sole or

contributing cause for lack of success in 12 of the 70 failures from which reports were obtained.

Failures were frequent during the latter part of 1920 and the beginning of 1921. In many cases, however, the failure was due not so much to business conditions as to some glaring error in basic organization or in methods.

The failure of three cooperative wholesale societies was, because of the far-reaching effects, the most outstanding circumstance of the movement during 1920. One of these wholesales was that which was organized to become the wholesale society for the whole United States. The failure of these societies had disastrous effects on the retail societies, since two of the wholesales were operating branches on the chain-store plan, the funds of the whole system being handled by the central office. In general these failures were due to wrong methods of organization, poor judgment in buying, poor management, the desire for quick results which led to overexpansion, too large overhead expense in proportion to the business done, and to general incompetence at headquarters. In one case the situation was aggravated and failure hastened because of the steel strike, the miners' strike, and the "outlaw" railroad strike which came in succession and in which many of the members of the constituent stores were involved.

Present Condition of Movement.

The poor business conditions of 1920 continued during 1921. However, while many societies failed owing to these conditions, supplementary reports received by this bureau indicate that the cooperative movement as a whole has fared surprisingly well, considering its youth. A good many societies have failed or gone out of business voluntarily, but probably not a greater proportion than in private business.

That part of the movement in Washington which was not connected with the National Cooperative Association or which, though affiliated, survived the general havoc that followed its failure, appears to be thriving. The report received from that State shows that 2 societies listed by the bureau failed; it states further:

We know of two more failures in the cooperative movement during the past year which you have not listed. We think this is a considerably better showing than has been made by private business. This result has been largely due to the efforts of the Associated Grange Warehouse Co. in establishing a system of bookkeeping and auditing through which we are now able to give them information and statistics on their business and on the general average of the State business which proves very helpful to the board of directors. The general business conditions have been very bad, and while there are a number of cooperatives that are "pretty sick," we think that the failures will be less than in the privately conducted enterprises during a period of three or four years.

In California the consumers' movement has received a setback in the fact that the Pacific Cooperative League, a centralized system of cooperative stores throughout six far western States, has gone into receivership. Final action has not yet been taken in the case, but latest reports indicate that unprofitable stores will be closed and sold and that where possible the others will be taken over and run independently by the local cooperators.

In Kansas, where there is a large consumers' movement, chiefly among the farmers, information from various sources reveals only 13 cases of failure or retirement from business among nearly 450 stores.

Nebraska is also the field of an extensive movement. In that State, the report received shows, the cooperative stores have done more than merely to survive the general business depression.

The cooperative movement in this State seems to be developing a fresh impetus. Many of these associations were pretty hard hit during the recent financial storm, but there have been remarkably few failures. Many of them are refinancing their concerns and are operating in such a way that the future outlook for them is very bright.

It seems to us that the real cause of depression among our stores is the fact that the farmer received such a hard jolt in the dropping of prices in the past two years. This of course would be immediately reflected in his own business. But, as stated above, cooperative failures in this State have been remarkably few, which compares very favorably with other stores doing a like business.

All reports combined disclose 10 failures among some 325 stores in operation in this State.

The fatality rate has been a good deal higher in Illinois, with some 13 out of about 125 stores being reported as having failed or gone out of business. This number does not take into consideration the so-called cooperative stores of the bankrupt Cooperative Society of America, which investigation by this bureau proved to be entirely uncooperative, both in nature and operation. In Illinois many of the stores are miners' stores, run either independently by the miners themselves or by the Central States Cooperative Society. No definite word concerning these stores has been received. They are doubtless affected by the miners' strike; experience has shown, however, that the cooperative movement can prove to be of very valuable assistance to strikers.

No direct report has been received by the bureau concerning the movement in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Items printed in *Cooperation* (New York), however, seem to indicate a continuance of cooperative strength there. A district league has been formed and steps have been taken toward the formation of an association of cooperative managers for the purposes of collective action.

In Pennsylvania the movement appears not only to have held its own, but to have taken a fresh start. An organization for educational and other purposes has been formed there. In Pennsylvania, as in Illinois, the miners have been active in cooperation, using caution, however, in establishing stores, and doing a great deal of preliminary educational work along cooperative lines.

The report received from the University of Kentucky, which has interested itself in cooperation, states that while the university has made no very recent investigation it is believed that most of the cooperative societies of the State are "getting along in fairly good shape. Naturally there are a few that have been having a difficult time during the last year or two."

New York has a very efficient State office, a part of whose work it is to organize and assist cooperative societies. This office keeps in touch with the movement throughout the State. The report received from this bureau states that many societies have failed, especially in New York City. The suggestion is made, however, that the insolvency rate in that State which appears to be much greater than

elsewhere in the country is probably only "apparently" so, "due to the fact that we have a more accurate record in New York of the status of cooperatives."

Farm Women's Marketing Associations.

THE farm women of Louisiana, assisted by the extension division of the State University, are organizing a cooperative marketing association to dispose of surplus farm produce, according to a press release of the All-American Cooperative Commission. The aim of this association is to preserve fruits, vegetables, and dairy and poultry products which are now wasted, or do not find their way to market, to standardize and grade these, and to sell them cooperatively. It is also proposed that handicraft articles be made and sold on the same basis. For the first year the Louisiana women are specializing on vegetable soup extracts.

A similar society, the South Carolina Home Producers' Association, has been formed by the farm women of South Carolina. The members of this latter association have signed contracts to prepare, from uniform recipes, standardized canned goods which are scientifically preserved and sold under a special label. The association has limited its activities to 10 articles. An educational campaign is being conducted to familiarize the people of the State with these home cooperative products.

Cooperation in Certain Foreign Countries.

New Cooperative Law in Ontario.

ACCORDING to the Cooperative News Service No. 51 of the All-American Cooperative Commission, the Canadian Province of Ontario has recently passed a law (sec. XI-A of the corporations act) dealing with cooperative associations. This law provides that all organizations calling themselves cooperative must be conducted on the principle of one member one vote, regardless of amount of stock held; that proxy voting shall not be permitted; that the surplus savings arising from the business shall be distributed to the shareholders at a rate not to exceed 8 per cent per annum, and the remainder to the members in proportion to their volume of business with the corporation. A rebate may also be given to non-members on the basis of purchases made. Not over 2 per cent of the annual surplus may be placed in a reserve fund, and 5 per cent may be expended for educational or social purposes. The act provides for periodical reports to the provincial secretary and empowers that official to inspect and audit the books of any cooperative society upon the request of 10 or more members belonging to the society for not less than six months, or upon the application of more than one-third of all members.

Cooperative Societies in Czechoslovakia in 1920.

A REPORT¹ issued by the Statistical Office of the Czecho-Slovak Republic gives the number of cooperative societies (other than

¹ Czechoslovakia. Office de Statistique. Rapport No. 18. Prague, 1921.

credit societies) in existence in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia at the end of 1920. These figures are shown in the table below:

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT END OF 1920.

Type of society.	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Silesia.	Total.
Agricultural societies.....	1,076	654	66	1,796
Industrial societies.....	1,025	376	45	1,446
Consumers' societies.....	1,023	520	96	1,639
Construction societies.....	707	231	54	992
Other consumers' societies.....	13	3	3	19
Productive and public-utility societies.....	74	29	2	105
Total.....	3,918	1,813	266	5,997

Finnish Cooperative Movement in 1921.

THE March, 1922, issue of *Kooperatören* (Stockholm) gives an account of the activities of the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society, the O. T. K., for 1921. According to this report, 1921 was a year of unfavorable business conditions, owing to falling prices, reduced purchasing power of members, and the condition of the money market. Toward the end of the year, however, conditions improved.

The sales of the wholesale society, which in 1920 amounted to 98,800,000 Finnish marks (\$19,068,400, par), reached the sum of 193,900,000 Finnish marks (\$37,422,700, par) in 1921. The sales of the 115 constituent societies increased from 525,400,000 Finnish marks (\$101,402,200, par) in 1920 to 673,000,000 Finnish marks (\$129,889,000, par) in 1921. The combined membership of these societies numbered 157,784, comprising, it is stated, about 47 per cent of all the members of consumers' societies in Finland.

A consular report of April 25, 1922, quotes Pellervo (Helsingfors) to the effect that there were in Finland at the end of 1921, 3,422 cooperative societies of different sorts. These were distributed, according to the kind of business done, as follows:

Trading societies.....	1920. 770	1921. 788
Dairies.....	504	515
Savings societies.....	728	775
Machinery societies.....	320	333
Peat societies.....	188	195
Egg-selling societies.....	77	79
Telephone societies.....	112	120
Electricity societies.....	58	72
Other societies.....	524	545
Total.....	3,281	3,422

Wages Award for Cooperative Employees in Great Britain.

THE April 14, 1922, number of *Industrial and Labor Information* issued by the International Labor Office contains an account¹ of an award regarding wages of workers employed by the cooperative societies of Great Britain. This award was made by the joint committee of trade-unionists and cooperators which is the arbitrating

¹ Taken from Manchester (England) *Guardian*, Mar. 8, 1922, and *Daily Herald*, London, Mar. 29, 1922.

body in disputes between cooperative societies and their workers. The award, which affects over 20,000 employees, came into effect on the pay day of the week commencing March 20, 1922. The action was taken as the result of the petition of the retail cooperative societies of the northwestern area that they be permitted to reduce the wages of their adult male employees 6s. (\$1.46, par), those of their adult female employees 4s. (97.3 cents, par), and those of the minor employees 3s. (73 cents, par) per week.

The terms of the award and the amount of reduction where such was allowed are shown below:

WAGES OF COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEES IN NORTHWESTERN AREA IN GREAT BRITAIN AS FIXED BY AWARD.

[Shilling at par=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents.]

Occupation and age.	Males.		Females.	
	Amount of reduction per week.	New rate per week.	Amount of reduction per week.	New rate per week.
	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.
Workers, aged—				
14 years.....	(1)	14 0	(2)	12 6
15 years.....	(1)	16 0	(2)	14 0
16 years.....	(1)	19 0	(2)	18 6
17 years.....	(1)	24 0	(2)	23 0
18 years.....	3	32 0	3	26 0
19 years.....	3	38 0	3	30 0
20 years.....	3	44 0	3	36 0
21 years.....	4	59 0	4	38 0
22 years.....	4	64 0		
23 years.....	4	68 0		
Clerks, aged—				
21 years.....	4	59 0	4	39 0
22 years.....	4	64 0	4	44 0
23 years.....	4	72 0		
Branch managers.....	(1)	(2)	4	46 0
Buyers.....				52 0
Porters.....	4	59 0		
Warehousemen, aged—				
21 years.....	4	59 0		
22 years.....	4	64 0		

¹ No change.

² Not reported.

The central wages council of the northern section of the Cooperative Union has petitioned the Distributive Workers' Union for a reduction in the wages of all employees of cooperative societies in that section.

Cooperation in India in 1920-21.¹

THE following table compiled from the reports of the respective registrars shows the operations of the various types of cooperative societies in certain parts of India:

¹ The data on which this section is based are from Central Provinces, Agriculture Department, Report on the working of the cooperative societies in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1920-21; Ajmer-Merwara, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Report on the working of the cooperative societies in the District of Ajmer-Merwara for the year ending June 30, 1921; United Provinces, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Annual report on the working of the cooperative societies in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year 1920-21; Assam, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Report on the working of the cooperative societies in Assam for the year ending on Mar. 31, 1921; Bihar and Orissa, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Report on the working of cooperative societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1920-21; and Punjab, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Report on the working of the cooperative societies in the Punjab for the year ending July 31, 1921.

OPERATIONS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF INDIA IN 1920-21,
BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.

[Rupee at par=48.66 cents.]

District and type of society.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Amount of business.	Paid-in share capital.	Reserve fund.	Working capital.
<i>Assam.</i>						
Agricultural credit societies.....	494	21,638	Rs. 1 242,194	Rs. 6,171	Rs. 168,567	Rs. 615,279
Nonagricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	24	3,186	1 200,225	97,428	28,345	438,703
Purchase and purchase and sale societies.....	25	3,260	314,309	48,985	2,702	99,120
<i>Bihar and Orissa.</i>						
Agricultural credit societies.....	3,247	95,112	1 2,689,325	98,849	677,286	4,832,591
Nonagricultural credit societies.....	112	7,992	.....	214,194	45,408	676,137
<i>Central Provinces and Berar.</i>						
Agricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	4,535	73,879	1 6,920,629	.....	966,867	12,477,607
Purchase and purchase and sale societies.....	6	325	15,824	7,808	873	18,842
Productive societies.....	28	401	.....	7,920	941	13,986
Nonagricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	65	1,533	1 111,451	39,800	13,349	152,813
Purchase and purchase and sale societies.....	30	3,357	284,822	155,475	3,645	223,518
Production and sale societies.....	3	55	10,317	9,480	697	18,703
Other societies.....	1	88	1 2,881	.....	.....	51
<i>District of Ajmer-Merwara.</i>						
Agricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	460	10,465	1 309,620	390,621	182,762	2,049,103
Purchase and purchase and sale societies.....	11	1,433	23,963	2,269	.....	2,239
Productive societies.....	9	108	403	457	137	11,572
Production and sale societies.....	1	96	3,746	112	.....	1,314
Nonagricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	20	482	1 24,926	24,991	84	85,707
Purchase and sale societies.....	14	4,712	409,623	44,911	2,396	159,880
<i>Punjab.</i>						
Agricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	7,605	196,691	1 8,289,140	5,172,065	5,174,716	21,613,017
Purchase and purchase and sale societies.....	171	1,537	353,657	59,829	20,229	335,051
Production and sale societies.....	19	597	346,395	75,020	2,388	161,355
Insurance societies.....	37	529	60,342	.....	.....	.....
Other societies.....	219	13,550	.....	1,115	12	2,044
Nonagricultural societies.....	303	15,371	1 643,106	312,787	99,331	874,273
<i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</i>						
Agricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	4,213	101,613	1 3,487,580	1,184,427	976,375	5,738,326
Noncredit central societies.....	1	73	2,968	6,350	441	6,893
Productive societies.....	1	43	.....	1,337	.....	1,337
Other societies.....	8	322	.....	5,129	9,003	28,720
Nonagricultural societies:						
Credit societies.....	168	7,041	1 483,239	154,848	50,351	554,117
Purchase and sale societies.....	21	1,440	26,880	20,827	3,393	48,436
Productive societies.....	1	3	.....	8	.....	8
Other societies.....	2	85	.....	22,460	.....	22,460

¹Loans to individuals.

Cooperative Societies in Japan, 1911 to 1920.

THE following table taken from the Twenty-first Financial and Economic Annual of Japan shows the number of cooperative societies of each type in Japan on December 31 of each year 1911 to 1920:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE ON DEC. 31, 1911 TO 1920.

Type of society.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Credit societies.....	2,534	2,673	2,767	2,930	3,015	3,070	3,092	3,059	2,895	2,650
Sale societies.....	225	220	233	224	234	221	248	290	272	235
Purchase societies.....	787	673	641	599	535	448	414	419	456	454
Productive societies.....	114	117	138	143	133	134	133	127	115	107
Sale and purchase societies...	535	510	491	498	461	492	401	412	407	385
Sale and productive societies...	150	138	138	139	141	127	134	163	157	167
Purchase and productive societies.....	52	44	43	41	37	29	25	27	30	20
Sale, purchase and productive societies.....	234	245	241	242	230	195	180	170	189	173
Credit and sale societies.....	395	384	378	370	400	370	351	317	296	250
Credit and purchase societies...	1,626	1,995	2,252	2,479	2,583	2,692	2,711	2,790	2,948	3,045
Credit and productive societies...	15	27	32	37	39	53	55	59	63	61
Credit, sale and purchase societies.....	1,459	1,948	2,232	2,461	2,608	2,795	2,964	3,252	3,630	3,975
Credit, sale and productive societies.....	22	38	59	73	90	117	158	145	147	151
Credit, purchase and productive societies.....	40	45	45	46	57	56	49	57	74	73
Credit, sale, purchase and productive societies.....	475	626	765	878	946	1,044	1,111	1,236	1,427	1,696
Total.....	8,663	9,683	10,455	11,160	11,509	11,753	12,026	12,523	13,106	13,442

Operations of Norwegian National Cooperative Union for 1921.

THE January, 1922, issue of *Kooperatören* (Stockholm) contains a brief summary of the operations of the Norwegian National Cooperative Union for 1921. This report, like those of other countries, remarks on the trading difficulties encountered during the year. It is stated, however, that as a whole, the Norwegian cooperative movement "met the great strain very well." The business of the union for 1921 amounted to 20,966,223 kroner (\$5,618,948, par), some 3,000,000 kroner (\$804,000, par) more than in 1920. There were, at the end of 1920, 402 retail societies in affiliation with the national body.

Report of Swiss Union of Consumers' Societies for 1921.¹

THE report of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Societies (*Verband schweiz. Konsumvereine*) for the year 1921 showed a falling off in the wholesale business of the union from 172,028,668 francs (\$33,201,533, par) in 1920 to 144,419,697 francs (\$27,873,002, par) in 1921. There was a net loss for the year, the profits from the banking, agricultural, and real estate departments not being sufficient to cover the losses met in certain other departments of the union. Fortunately, special reserves had been accumulated to meet a situation like this, and these were more than sufficient to make good the deficit. The permanent reserve fund, which now amounts to 3,050,000 francs (\$588,650, par), remains untouched. The capi-

¹ The data on which this section is based are from *Verband schweiz. Konsumvereine* (V. S. K.), Basel, *Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes en 1921*; and *La Coopération*, Basel, issues of Apr. 27, May 13, and June 1, 1922.

tal of the union on December 31, 1921, amounted to 5,375,500 francs (\$1,037,472, par). The number of persons employed by the union decreased from 841 in 1920 to 789 on December 31, 1921. There are in affiliation with the union 505 retail societies.

At the meeting of the administrative council of the union on April 18, 1922, the president of the union was authorized to enter into negotiations with the central cooperative unions of Russia with a view to establishing trading relations with them.

Movement to Establish Cooperative Trade with Russia.

LA COOPERATION, the organ of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies, in its issues of April 27 and May 4, 1922, gives an account of a meeting of the central committee of the International Cooperative Alliance held in Milan on April 11. As was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for April, 1922 (p. 228), a delegation from the national cooperative wholesale societies of certain European countries was appointed to visit Russia with the object of studying the condition of the movement there with a view to the establishment of international trade relations among the cooperatives. This commission, which spent a month in Russia, made its report at the Milan meeting of the central committee.

The commission stated that its study of the Russian cooperative movement had convinced it that a change was taking place in the movement there which would place the Russian movement in harmony with the cooperative principles of the movement in other countries. The establishment of trade relations with the Russian movement was recommended. This, in the commission's opinion, will not necessitate the establishment of a new international cooperative society, since the trading can be carried on through the Centrosoyus (the central union) at Moscow which is now freed from State control.

As is noted above, the Swiss cooperative movement has already taken action on the commission's recommendation.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for May, 1922.

BY W. W. HUSBAND, COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States in January, February, March, April, and May, 1922, and for the six months' period from July to December, 1921. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residence, races or peoples, occupations, and States of future permanent or last permanent residence. The last table (Table 6) shows the number of aliens admitted under the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, up to June 30, 1922.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, AND DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Non-immigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Total.	Emigrant aliens departed.	Non-emigrant aliens departed.	United States citizens departed.	Total.
1921.									
July to December.....	200,121	65,287	133,111	6,678	405,197	137,878	86,749	162,735	387,362
1922.									
January.....	15,928	6,705	12,057	892	35,582	7,708	7,877	15,519	31,104
February.....	10,792	6,851	17,573	991	36,207	7,063	7,360	19,061	33,484
March.....	14,803	9,736	21,884	1,069	47,492	8,269	7,427	20,993	36,689
April.....	18,967	10,199	19,889	1,436	50,491	13,232	11,730	26,197	51,159
May.....	24,169	12,711	19,837	1,183	57,900	12,025	11,122	29,643	52,790
Total.....	284,780	111,489	224,351	12,249	632,869	186,175	132,265	274,148	592,588

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Austria.....	217	158	330	502	511	9	17	31	50	60
Hungary.....	89	49	37	21	14	119	225	233	310	256
Belgium.....	115	38	21	25	16	84	29	69	107	166
Bulgaria.....	17	10	1	1	1	29	25	11	29	10
Czechoslovakia, Republic of....	1,297	180	135	75	42	199	277	437	627	697

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Country.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Denmark.....	78	70	132	236	412	27	23	44	21	61
Finland.....	101	99	155	269	380	25	26	16	52	76
France, including Corsica.....	174	116	151	165	264	118	75	129	251	378
Germany.....	1,216	710	1,201	1,421	1,717	135	191	255	369	532
Greece.....	46	9	19	24	14	345	517	499	555	252
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,942	410	421	286	267	2,212	1,457	1,415	3,462	2,742
Netherlands.....	54	50	125	180	195	31	47	57	48	75
Norway.....	97	183	651	399	1,034	55	25	54	152	182
Poland, Republic of.....	606	277	239	320	302	545	736	1,797	1,509	1,803
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	23	4	38	27	66	147	87	116	336	326
Rumania.....	1,395	408	518	643	791	107	206	208	231	150
Russia.....	1,569	996	1,294	1,684	1,875	109	169	333	475	499
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	32	20	17	26	28	630	348	195	374	175
Sweden.....	228	99	414	731	1,150	27	68	83	168	78
Switzerland.....	106	191	218	298	413	34	27	27	77	72
Turkey in Europe.....	51	8	44	83	34	30	17	4	18	3
United Kingdom:										
England.....	383	616	775	1,186	1,383	287	342	143	537	670
Ireland.....	142	175	391	833	1,603	68	136	82	150	249
Scotland.....	330	81	570	605	1,541	46	43	16	126	68
Wales.....	33	47	36	45	81	2	1	.....	6	3
Yugoslavia.....	74	18	11	10	5	171	273	207	635	219
Other European countries.....	24	31	31	19	33	52	30	16	24	52
Total, Europe.....	10,439	5,053	7,975	10,114	14,172	5,643	5,417	6,477	10,699	9,794
China.....	422	261	248	205	476	474	305	398	361	538
Japan.....	250	635	820	342	472	300	247	314	370	202
India.....	30	24	16	19	24	27	7	5	9	15
Turkey in Asia.....	67	25	21	15	41	19	53	82	91	101
Other countries of Asia.....	28	39	20	22	9	4	8	2	7	9
Total, Asia.....	797	984	1,125	603	1,022	824	620	801	838	865
Africa.....	19	13	11	17	13	7	16	3	18	4
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	55	43	55	16	69	71	50	52	47	38
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	4	6	4	4	3	3	1	.....	4	.....
British North America.....	3,001	2,803	3,332	5,342	5,303	199	197	167	658	422
Central America.....	26	54	53	79	92	63	68	58	41	72
Mexico.....	1,223	1,509	1,725	1,911	2,348	424	308	237	366	193
South America.....	133	136	172	235	271	135	105	167	93	122
West Indies.....	233	212	349	644	876	336	281	307	466	515
Other countries.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Grand total.....	15,928	10,792	14,803	18,967	24,169	7,708	7,063	8,269	13,232	12,025
Males.....	8,226	5,661	7,882	9,534	12,093	6,282	5,454	6,066	9,283	7,720
Females.....	7,702	5,131	6,921	9,433	12,076	1,426	1,609	2,203	3,949	4,305

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Races or peoples.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
African (black).....	137	147	222	418	598	88	104	139	212	293
Armenian.....	73	22	31	49	24	15	14	11	16	21
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	233	54	67	50	20	133	141	282	274	369
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	42	13	13	6	19	111	190	124	361	173
Chinese.....	602	369	258	201	395	455	301	392	350	534

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Races or peoples.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 19 2.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Croatian and Slovenian.....	121	12	24	35	21	80	68	67	175	40
Cuban.....	22	14	44	24	36	66	48	50	64	85
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	14	7	7	12	14	6	15	21	35	61
Dutch and Flemish.....	177	139	182	263	305	115	83	98	126	175
East Indian.....	23	19	15	10	9	22	7	5	11	14
English.....	1,469	1,401	1,714	2,926	3,254	474	500	286	855	917
Finnish.....	92	103	151	205	263	26	26	17	54	122
French.....	778	743	1,033	1,425	1,473	176	113	191	367	495
German.....	1,909	1,244	1,923	2,401	2,729	192	259	359	518	636
Greek.....	79	27	37	31	35	336	535	510	563	268
Hebrew.....	3,056	1,781	2,039	2,666	2,994	68	58	91	106	50
Irish.....	498	462	826	1,536	2,402	96	166	102	214	227
Italian (north).....	506	83	93	66	127	416	221	155	690	639
Italian (south).....	1,498	424	415	346	306	1,826	1,261	1,261	2,788	2,125
Japanese.....	234	631	735	338	468	298	247	313	369	209
Korean.....	1	13	4	2	7	1	4	1	5	5
Lithuanian.....	115	79	140	144	165	71	87	154	376	298
Magyar.....	260	60	59	32	36	137	256	271	362	313
Mexican.....	912	1,332	1,632	1,848	2,272	406	276	219	312	158
Pacific Islander.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polish.....	174	117	88	74	84	472	674	1,653	1,407	1,760
Portuguese.....	26	5	46	37	49	160	93	131	351	335
Rumanian.....	289	39	61	24	20	89	175	151	211	111
Russian.....	221	124	174	219	308	75	136	259	192	131
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	22	7	20	16	30	9	10	18	25	21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	536	461	1,323	1,587	2,871	135	133	199	401	380
Scotch.....	694	508	978	1,457	2,271	94	89	57	224	132
Slovak.....	890	83	51	22	15	52	113	148	417	327
Spanish.....	76	68	86	134	203	700	413	257	455	266
Spanish American.....	42	65	99	113	118	121	105	137	100	113
Syrian.....	50	46	99	42	27	35	22	46	77	85
Turkish.....	2	2	3	1	3	3	26	21	25	6
Welsh.....	41	53	47	71	85	6	4	4	18	8
West Indian.....	44	25	36	98	94	64	46	30	91	40
Other peoples.....	30	10	31	35	18	79	44	39	35	83
Total.....	15,928	10,792	14,803	18,967	24,169	7,708	7,063	8,269	13,232	12,025

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Professional:										
Actors.....	57	33	84	32	68	7	9	12	18	13
Architects.....	11	10	6	9	16	2	4	1	9	9
Clergy.....	58	37	68	65	123	41	14	19	23	31
Editors.....	3	5	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2
Electricians.....	30	28	48	89	78	6	12	11	12	5
Engineers (professional).....	49	54	78	101	112	22	26	21	33	26
Lawyers.....	7	4	13	5	10	3	1	2	6	6
Literary and scientific persons.....	14	15	26	35	25	12	8	12	18	9
Musicians.....	105	23	43	33	39	9	7	5	20	23
Officials (Government).....	62	48	47	49	43	23	5	19	37	16
Physicians.....	42	21	29	34	20	8	7	4	9	16
Sculptors.....	10	7	4	5	18	5	3	7	8	7
Teachers.....	69	68	101	156	154	23	19	17	23	49
Other professional.....	128	120	152	153	202	23	42	34	47	50
Total.....	645	473	701	768	909	184	160	164	265	267
Skilled:										
Bakers.....	96	72	121	135	143	23	24	35	45	45
Barbers and hairdressers.....	55	33	43	43	59	20	18	21	32	17
Blacksmiths.....	47	33	48	50	83	9	8	18	19	18

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Races or peoples.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 19 2.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Skilled—Concluded.										
Bookbinders.....	5	2	2	7	13	1	1	1	4	1
Brewers.....	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Butchers.....	73	34	70	61	83	8	10	29	27	38
Cabinetmakers.....	10	3	8	10	19	6	7	5	4	10
Carpenters and joiners.....	172	113	245	323	550	45	54	39	72	113
Cigarette makers.....	1	1	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Cigar makers.....	5	6	3	10	12	10	16	34	36	36
Clerk packers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1
Dress and accountants.....	523	399	603	724	924	103	108	1	175	174
Dressmakers.....	151	88	125	154	250	14	7	108	40	28
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	37	42	57	71	105	26	2	19	15	13
Furriers and fur workers.....	6	8	5	7	8	3	2	7	7	1
Gardeners.....	26	18	40	34	52	10	12	4	17	18
Hat and cap makers.....	9	2	7	6	19	2	1	14	5	2
Iron and steel workers.....	47	27	59	62	102	11	8	14	14	14
Jewelers.....	7	5	14	6	12	7	3	7	9	11
Locksmiths.....	33	26	4	28	55	3	1	3	4	3
Machinists.....	80	61	76	106	185	23	36	6	51	67
Mariners.....	119	179	224	176	288	121	85	38	66	54
Masons.....	55	38	54	98	101	20	23	67	26	23
Mechanics (not specified).....	97	63	79	98	140	30	24	17	34	45
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	9	3	4	17	13	2	58	4	3	3
Millers.....	4	2	6	9	13	1	5	3	18	8
Milliners.....	25	23	20	36	36	2	2	5	3	3
Miners.....	138	79	109	156	158	116	148	6	645	377
Painters and glaziers.....	45	36	55	78	104	18	22	124	20	15
Pattern makers.....	2	2	1	5	11	1	8	1	1	1
Photographers.....	12	4	13	19	15	3	2	2	5	2
Plasterers.....	8	11	9	22	25	3	2	2	5	5
Plumbers.....	11	11	10	14	9	6	2	1	4	6
Printers.....	20	14	25	26	47	3	6	4	5	6
Saddlers and harness makers.....	8	6	6	10	8	1	1	1	1	2
Seamstresses.....	75	56	74	120	146	6	8	1	9	14
Shoemakers.....	90	42	59	64	66	28	30	8	68	56
Stokers.....	27	9	23	25	25	8	6	40	16	14
Stonecutters.....	5	5	5	16	8	5	4	8	9	6
Tailors.....	195	123	155	162	213	51	34	3	91	71
Tanners and curriers.....	3	4	4	5	4	2	1	44	1	1
Textile workers (not specified).....	7	4	2	5	7	1	2	2	4	4
Tinners.....	9	5	4	5	13	1	2	2	2	4
Tobacco workers.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Upholsterers.....	4	1	4	7	12	2	2	1	1	1
Watch and clock makers.....	9	9	10	17	27	2	3	2	2	6
Weavers and spinners.....	58	39	48	106	125	7	13	1	48	57
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	2	7	6	13	1	1	1	1	4
Other skilled.....	109	87	152	173	265	63	37	71	129	91
Total.....	2,535	1,799	2,699	3,319	4,534	825	780	878	1,789	1,484
Miscellaneous:										
Agents.....	23	33	37	67	64	12	11	13	20	17
Bankers.....	7	6	6	8	9	16	2	10	15	14
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	11	14	11	24	14	7	6	1	7	6
Farm laborers.....	547	416	694	774	998	117	107	134	159	228
Farmers.....	450	312	387	596	669	179	155	239	366	256
Fishermen.....	37	24	86	56	80	4	6	5	11	12
Hotel keepers.....	4	4	11	14	14	5	5	2	5	7
Laborers.....	1,713	1,156	1,579	1,819	2,331	4,225	3,594	3,918	5,626	4,330
Manufacturers.....	4	11	10	10	14	8	7	3	5	8
Merchants and dealers.....	490	305	395	436	566	281	203	262	335	373
Servants.....	1,854	954	1,650	2,409	3,490	170	174	216	434	489
Other miscellaneous.....	654	556	731	802	1,081	211	227	216	336	405
Total.....	5,794	3,791	5,597	7,015	9,330	5,235	4,497	5,019	7,319	6,145
No occupation (including women and children).....	6,954	4,729	5,806	7,865	9,396	1,464	1,626	2,208	3,859	4,129
Grand total.....	15,928	10,792	14,803	18,967	24,169	7,708	7,063	8,269	13,232	12,025

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1922, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State and Territory.	Immigrant.					Emigrant.				
	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Alabama.....	10	20	13	18	18	2	9	4	8	5
Alaska.....	4	11	4	30	20	3	9	6	7	4
Arizona.....	66	146	197	199	353	49	26	44	63	28
Arkansas.....	8	13	12	8	12	7	1	2	2	2
California.....	1,450	1,076	1,373	1,689	2,221	758	504	635	819	860
Colorado.....	59	49	47	92	110	35	33	25	55	60
Connecticut.....	263	121	219	233	397	219	145	168	277	286
Delaware.....	22	21	4	32	36	12	4	14	3	26
District of Columbia.....	60	66	64	83	73	16	19	15	21	34
Florida.....	144	112	123	129	168	75	57	141	229	384
Georgia.....	28	4	12	17	23	8	.....	6	5	3
Hawaii.....	7	468	320	230	13	.....	252	49	86	2
Idaho.....	33	32	33	45	58	16	5	9	5	10
Illinois.....	1,223	618	957	1,212	1,551	401	463	465	895	781
Indiana.....	132	80	87	103	140	40	53	74	111	88
Iowa.....	79	73	145	184	236	29	25	20	87	69
Kansas.....	64	33	41	41	94	31	25	12	30	23
Kentucky.....	20	14	9	16	21	6	3	7	3	3
Louisiana.....	58	63	51	47	40	63	40	39	59	43
Maine.....	237	282	445	580	557	13	8	28	27	35
Maryland.....	100	44	83	100	131	22	26	30	46	68
Massachusetts.....	987	605	970	1,917	2,103	401	272	500	888	1,302
Michigan.....	581	500	660	760	1,166	316	186	223	351	233
Minnesota.....	251	200	280	351	536	62	55	38	123	55
Mississippi.....	18	8	18	24	9	12	6	3	10	8
Missouri.....	153	88	85	109	195	48	42	66	52	77
Montana.....	46	42	80	82	106	21	15	8	21	24
Nebraska.....	81	40	85	107	131	31	30	20	38	33
Nevada.....	18	8	11	14	14	10	2	2	3	5
New Hampshire.....	97	97	134	261	204	13	15	45	47	29
New Jersey.....	856	356	565	754	1,095	247	246	374	508	531
New Mexico.....	31	40	100	45	116	30	29	12	28	12
New York.....	4,457	2,463	3,753	4,676	6,589	3,036	2,864	3,208	4,818	4,414
North Carolina.....	6	5	10	14	24	11	.....	.....	21	3
North Dakota.....	38	37	97	58	102	12	8	3	23	9
Ohio.....	624	234	364	429	547	298	267	277	692	366
Oklahoma.....	31	25	10	26	35	11	11	9	15	31
Oregon.....	169	95	162	217	270	31	26	39	34	40
Pennsylvania.....	1,477	699	925	1,157	1,481	671	829	1,201	1,761	1,362
Philippine Islands.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	39	13	20	39	12	20	9	14	9	18
Rhode Island.....	165	99	136	243	336	32	32	93	220	147
South Carolina.....	12	5	1	9	17	8	2	.....	4	3
South Dakota.....	24	17	51	66	60	14	10	6	7	5
Tennessee.....	15	14	13	11	14	4	7	3	8	.....
Texas.....	895	1,050	1,143	1,420	1,477	226	145	107	147	90
Utah.....	29	39	36	40	48	40	9	12	37	23
Vermont.....	80	82	75	129	137	4	6	3	18	18
Virginia.....	31	71	55	55	50	9	9	6	25	10
Virgin Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	331	334	468	549	624	158	91	71	173	149
West Virginia.....	74	29	15	35	37	66	63	71	172	103
Wisconsin.....	208	133	215	244	329	38	51	58	95	88
Wyoming.....	36	18	27	35	31	23	17	4	45	25
Total.....	15,928	10,792	14,803	18,967	24,169	7,708	7,063	8,269	13,232	12,025

TABLE 6.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921-22, AS SPECIFIED.

Country or place of birth.	Total admitted, fiscal year 1921-22. ¹	Total admissible, fiscal year 1921-22. ²	Per cent of quota admitted.
Albania.....	280	288	97.0
Austria.....	4,797	7,451	64.4
Belgium.....	1,581	1,563	101.2
Bulgaria.....	301	302	99.6
Czechoslovakia.....	14,248	14,282	99.8
Danzig.....	85	301	28.2
Denmark.....	3,284	5,694	57.6
Finland.....	3,038	3,921	77.5
Fiume.....	18	71	25.3
France.....	4,343	5,729	75.9
Germany.....	19,053	68,059	28.0
Greece.....	3,447	3,294	104.7
Hungary.....	6,035	5,638	107.2
Italy.....	42,149	42,057	100.2
Luxemburg.....	93	92	101.1
Netherlands.....	2,408	3,607	66.8
Norway.....	5,941	12,202	48.7
Poland (including Eastern Galicia).....	26,129	25,827	101.1
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	2,486	2,520	98.6
Rumania.....	7,429	7,419	100.1
Russia (including Siberia).....	28,908	34,284	84.4
Spain.....	888	912	97.4
Sweden.....	8,766	20,042	43.8
Switzerland.....	3,723	3,752	99.2
United Kingdom.....	42,670	77,342	55.2
Yugoslavia.....	6,644	6,426	103.5
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Memel, Monaco, San Marino, and Iceland).....	144	86	167.4
Armenia.....	1,574	1,589	99.0
Palestine.....	214	56	382.1
Syria.....	1,008	906	111.2
Turkey (Europe and Asia, including Smyrna district).....	1,096	656	166.9
Other Asia (including Persia, Rhodes, Cyprus, and territory other than Siberia which is not included in the Asiatic barred zone. Persons born in Siberia are included in the Russia quota).....	528	81	651.9
Africa.....	195	122	159.8
Australia.....	279	279	100.0
New Zealand.....	75	54	138.9
Atlantic Islands (other than Azores, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	83	65	127.7
Pacific Islands (other than New Zealand and islands adjacent to American continents).....	13	26	50.0
Total.....	243,953	356,995	68.3

¹ Includes aliens who were admitted in excess of quota of certain nationalities for the month of June, 1921, and charged against the quota for the fiscal year 1921-22, as provided in House Joint Resolution No. 153. The total is subject to possible slight revision due to pending cases in which additional admissions chargeable to the quotas of the fiscal year 1921-22 may occur.

² The quotas here given differ in some instances from the figures as originally published, the differences being due to the inclusion of the foreign-born population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in a revision of the basic population.

Emigration from Austrian Burgenland to the United States.

A RECENT consular report gives the results of an investigation by a clerk in the American consulate at Vienna, in connection with her work as alien visé clerk, of the conditions causing the inhabitants of Austrian Burgenland to emigrate and of their desirability as future citizens of this country.

The Burgenland is a strip of land between Austria and Hungary about 90 miles long and 20 miles wide, with a population of about 345,000. This country, which through the centuries has been the scene of frequent invasion and devastations, has been settled largely by German peasants from the Rhine Provinces who have retained the customs and language of the section from which they came. The Croats, who

form about one-seventh of the population, are descendants of fugitives from Bosnia at the time of the Turkish invasion, and have kept their own traditions and their mother tongue, but in learning a second language have preferred the German to the Hungarian.

The country is essentially agricultural, and a farm considered large enough to support one family, a so-called "quarter-farm," consists of 21 joch (29.86 acres) of arable land, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 horses, and other live stock. As families are large and the country is densely populated, the children as they grow up have to look for work elsewhere, the report states, especially as in most cases the elder son inherits the land. Wages for farm labor on the large estates have remained nearly at the pre-war standard, so that there is little incentive to seek employment as farm laborers. During the season from May to October a farm hand earns 24 kronen (\$4.86 par) a day, with board and lodging, and receives a certain amount of grain at the end of the harvest. Before the war the girls went to Vienna and other cities to work as servants, but the bad food conditions of the cities do not encourage the country girls who are accustomed to plain but nourishing food to seek employment in the towns.

For these reasons, therefore, the emigration to the United States, which first began about 1873, shows a steady increase at the present time, although there has been a remarkable general decrease in emigration from Austrian territory, owing to the depreciation of the Austrian currency. Part of these immigrants become American citizens, while others, after remaining in this country 15 or 20 years, return to their native country and use their savings to improve their family farms. In either event the bonds between those settling in this country and those remaining at home are always strong and the money earned here will play a part in maintaining the economic standards of the home country during this period of reconstruction. The majority of the emigrants are peasants, although there are a variety of trades represented also, and while they are a distinct loss to Austria, the report says that they become healthy, sober, and industrious citizens of this country. Most of these emigrants settle in Pennsylvania.

During the second half of 1921 nearly half of the Austrian quota came from the Burgenland. The total number of passports viséed for the six months period was about 1,900, and 900 of these were for Burgenland emigrants, only 1,000 belonging to the emigrants from other Austrian districts and Vienna.

Immigration to Canada.

THE following statistics on Canadian immigration are reproduced from the May, 1922, issue of the Labor Gazette (Ottawa):

<i>Immigrants to Canada, 1915-16 to 1921-22.</i>	
Fiscal year.	Immigrants.
1915-16.....	48,537
1916-17.....	75,374
1917-18.....	79,074
1918-19.....	57,702
1919-20.....	117,336
1920-21.....	148,477
1921-22.....	89,999

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

Period.	Number of immigrants from—			Total.
	Great Britain and Ireland.	United States.	Other countries.	
1922.				
January.....	467	1,003	975	2,445
February.....	509	1,073	596	2,183
March.....	1,504	2,670	1,374	5,548
First quarter, 1922.....	2,480	4,751	2,945	10,176
First quarter, 1921.....	7,232	7,979	5,379	20,590
Fourth quarter, 1921.....	4,217	5,191	4,575	13,983

Of the 10,176 immigrants who entered the Dominion in the first quarter of 1922, 4,953 were adult males, 3,273 adult females, and 1,950 children under 14 years of age.

German Oversea Emigration in 1921.

ACCORDING to a recent consular report from Berlin, German oversea emigration reached its high-water mark in the early eighties, when for several years it was over 200,000 a year. It then fell rapidly, so that by the year 1890 it was about 100,000, and continued to fall more or less consistently until the beginning of the war. For the year 1914 it fell to 11,803, as compared with 25,843 in 1913. No figures are available for the years covered by the war and for 1919.

The German Statistical Office (*Statistisches Reichsamt*) has recently published statistics of oversea emigration for the years 1920 and 1921.¹ The following table gives the figures for the emigration for these two years and for each quarter of the year 1921, by ports through which this emigration took place:

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN EMIGRATION AMONG THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1920 AND 1921.

Period.	Hamburg.		Bremen.		Emden.		Amsterdam.		Rotterdam.		Total.
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	
1920.....	763	9.0	106	1.3	.....	.....	6,454	76.3	1,135	13.4	8,458
1921 ¹	15,883	68.3	2,239	9.6	62	.....	4,260	18.3	810	3.5	23,254
1st quarter, 1921.....	1,685	50.1	87	2.6	.....	.....	1,347	40.0	243	7.2	3,362
2d quarter, 1921.....	2,516	59.5	141	3.3	9	.....	1,438	34.0	126	3.0	4,230
3d quarter, 1921.....	5,911	76.3	633	8.2	23	.....	990	12.8	188	2.4	7,745
4th quarter, 1921.....	5,771	72.9	1,378	17.4	30	.....	485	6.1	253	3.2	7,917

¹ Excluding 197 who emigrated through Antwerp.

The above table indicates that the oversea emigration increased from 8,458 in 1920 to 23,254 in 1921, which was about nine-tenths of the emigration in 1913. In 1921, 18,184, or 77.5 per cent, emigrated through German ports, whereas in 1920, only 869, or 10.3 per cent,

¹ *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Berlin, March, 1922, p. 174.

emigrated through these ports. These figures furnish an indication of the recovery of the German oversea passenger traffic during the past year or two. It will be noted that the emigration increased steadily throughout the four quarters of the year 1921, from 3,362 in the first quarter, to 7,917 in the fourth quarter.

The following table indicates the countries to which these emigrants went in 1913, 1920, and 1921:

DESTINATION OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS, 1913, 1920, AND 1921.

Destination.	1913	1920	1921
European countries.....	68	1	770
North America.....	20,430	1,429	9,080
Central America.....		231	992
Brazil.....	140	131	6,972
Argentine Republic.....	1,085	588	2,056
Other South American countries.....	3,729	6,078	3,290
Africa.....	32		391
Australia.....	359		

This table indicates that, whereas 20,430, or 79.1 per cent, emigrated to North America in 1913, only 9,080, or 38.7 per cent, emigrated to North America in 1921. On the other hand, the emigration to South America was much greater after the war, being 52.1 per cent of the total emigration in 1921, as compared with 19.2 per cent in 1913. In 1921, 6,972 emigrants went to Brazil, as compared with 140 in 1913, and 2,056 emigrants went to the Argentine Republic in 1921, as compared with 1,085 in 1913. Central America to which no emigrants went in 1913, received 992 emigrants in 1921.

In 1913, 19,124 German emigrants, or nearly 80 per cent, went to the United States. The total emigration to the United States for 1921 is not reported, but it is stated that of the emigrants whose sex is known 3,939 males and 4,134 females went to the United States, thus indicating that at least 8,073 Germans emigrated to the United States. Inasmuch as the total number of emigrants to North America in 1921 was 9,080, it is obvious that somewhat less than two-fifths of the German emigrants went to the United States in 1921, as compared with nearly four-fifths in 1913.

The occupational distribution of the emigrants, including families, who passed through German ports during 1921, was as follows:

Agriculture and forestry.....	7,585
Industry.....	3,190
Commerce.....	1,688
Hotel keepers, caterers, and employees.....	1,238
Domestic servants.....	793
Unskilled laborers.....	461
Professional workers.....	782
Mining.....	87
Without occupation or no occupation reported.....	2,360

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Massachusetts.

Investigation of Textile Industry.¹

THE Department of Labor and Industries, under an order adopted by the General Court, June 13, 1922, is required to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the textile strike and to investigate wage and business conditions in the industry in Massachusetts and in the Southern States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the recent reduction in wages was justified.

The findings of the department are to be reported to the governor and council at as early a date as practicable.

A further report including legislative recommendations may be made to the General Court on or before the first Wednesday in January, 1923.

Procedure in Issuing Employment Certificates.

The Department of Labor and Industries and the Department of Education are working with a committee of school superintendents and attendance officers in drawing up a plan for improving the procedure in the issuance of employment certificates. Bulletins explaining the use of the various forms and approved methods of keeping certificate records will probably be published as a result of these conferences. Pending the report of the committee, the Department of Labor and Industries has deferred publication of its handbook of instructions regarding procedure in issuing employment and educational certificates and badges for street trades.

Report of Division of Industrial Safety, 1921.

The work of the division of industrial safety of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries for the year ending November 30, 1921, is reviewed in the department's annual report covering that period. This division has a staff of 36 inspectors, 4 of whom are building inspectors and 32 industrial inspectors, 6 of the latter being women.

During 1921 the block system of inspection was extended and now includes 18 of the 34 districts. The use of this system has resulted in a reduction in the number of complaints concerning violations of the law. Not only do the inspectors request orders to correct violations but they give technical advice and assist in other ways in bringing about desirable working conditions.

Cooperation of industry.—The modern industrial establishments quite generally comply with the department's orders and usually take great care to guard against well-known hazards. To control

¹ Monthly typewritten report from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, July, 1922.

properly the point of operation of machines is much more difficult because of their intricacy and the character of the industrial processes. Massachusetts machine manufacturers in numerous instances, however, have acted upon suggestions to furnish machines with guards before such machines were put upon the market. When it is discovered that workers are being injured by improperly guarded machines manufactured outside the State, the matter is taken up by correspondence. The department found that several accidents had occurred from the same causes in connection with certain bread-making machinery, and that a slight modification in the construction would lessen the hazard. The attention of the manufacturers was called to these facts, with the result that the department's recommendations were gladly accepted.

The following figures summarize the activities of the division for the year covered by the report, in which period there was considerable legislation passed strengthening and broadening the acts regulating conditions of employment:

Inspections.....	39,457
Reinspections.....	11,778
Visits.....	4,706
Labor orders.....	11,403
Health orders.....	5,538
Industrial safety orders.....	3,449
Verbal orders.....	2,184
Total orders.....	22,574
Orders complied with.....	20,550
Complaints.....	1,820
Licenses granted for home work.....	1,033
Registrations of painters.....	664
Wages paid by employers after complaint.....	\$10,336.12
Prosecutions.....	303
Verdicts of guilty.....	235
Cases in which fines were imposed.....	83
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$1,797.00

Building industry.—The number of building inspectors is inadequate for the proper supervision of construction work. The numerous accidents occurring in the building industry emphasize the necessity of more frequent inspection. Various small construction concerns do not insure their employees against accident and often such concerns have no property, making it impossible for workers who are injured in the course of their employment to get redress through the courts. Because of these conditions special attention has been paid to the enforcement of the legal regulations for the safeguarding of employees against the hazards of this work.

Employment of women and children.—As a result of the inspection of 34,589 industrial establishments 11,403 orders were issued in the year ending November 30, 1921, concerning the employment of women and children, and 521 complaints were made regarding violation of statutes for the protection of such workers.

Accidents.—In the year ending November 30, 1921, the department investigated 1,448 accidents, special attention being given to those occurring to children between the ages of 14 and 16. There were 35 cases of prosecution in violations of statutes for the prevention of the employment of minors near dangerous machinery.

Working children in 47 continuation schools were taught safety practices in 1921.

The number of employed minors between 14 and 16 years of age in 1919 was 50,000, in 1920, 47,000, and in 1921 about 36,000. While the number of minors in this age group in 1921 was about 28 per cent below that in 1919 and 23 per cent below that in 1920, the fatal accident rate in 1921 had decreased 50 per cent since 1919 and 28 per cent since 1920, and the rate for permanently disabling injuries in 1921 was 80 per cent below that of 1919 and 33 per cent below that of 1920. This progress in the prevention of accidents to minors is partly attributed to the persistent efforts of the inspection staff.

The safety committees organized in recent years in industrial establishments are composed of both employers and employees. The work of these committees has been stimulated in various ways by the department's inspectors in the large manufacturing centers

Occupational diseases.—In the 12-month period under review 96 cases of lead poisoning were investigated, 48 of which were in the painting trade, 9 in the rubber industry, and 6 in the plumbing trade. Other cases were found among employees engaged in iron and metal work, in sandpapering the bodies of automobiles, and in the printing industry.

Six cases of anthrax were reported to the department during the year, four of workers in leather establishments, the other two cases resulting from the use of new shaving brushes.

The marked decrease each year in the number of cases of industrial anthrax is considered the result in part of the national and State regulations for the prevention of this disease.

The department's inspectors also investigate cases of gas, fume, acid, brass, and chrome poisoning.

New Jersey.

THE report of the Department of Labor of New Jersey for the year ending June 30, 1921, contains the reports of the bureaus of structural inspection, electrical and mechanical equipment, hygiene and sanitation, industrial statistics, child labor; engineers' license, steam boiler and refrigerating plant inspection; employment, and workmen's compensation. The activities of several of these sub-agencies of the department are here summarized:

Bureau of Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.

The following statistical statement shows in part the work of the bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment for the period covered by the report:

General inspections (electrical and mechanical).....	5,644
Total number of orders issued.....	2,090
Total number of orders complied with.....	1,022
Total number of orders canceled.....	679
Total number of machinery safeguarding items recommended.....	5,076
Orders issued for improved lighting conditions.....	50
Orders issued for inauguration of factory fire drills.....	406
Orders issued for organization of factory fire brigades.....	21

The chief of this bureau is the representative of the New Jersey Department of Labor and also of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the American Society

of Safety Engineers on several of the sectional committees which the American Standards Committee selected to formulate universal industrial safety standards. The work of these sectional committees will undoubtedly result in the setting up of a very much higher safety standard as affecting the production of industrial machinery. This bureau has also cooperated with the board of education for the purpose of having industrial safety practices taught in the State vocational schools.

During the year under review 144 hearings were held in the department's offices regarding the application of safety codes. Technical and practical features of the work were discussed and differences of opinion between inspectors and industrial management threshed out. It is of interest to note that in practically all cases on which hearings were held compliance with outstanding orders was secured without bringing pressure to bear under the provisions of the factory laws.

Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation.

The jurisdiction of the bureau of hygiene and sanitation includes the enforcement of industrial safety and sanitation rules in factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, bakeries, quarries, mines, and tunnel and caisson work.

Reports were received at this bureau during the year of 42 cases of occupational diseases, 6 of which were caused by contact with mercury compound, 29 with lead compound, 3 with arsenic compound, and 1 with amido compound.

A bureau of safety education has been created in the bureau of hygiene and sanitation. Such education was promoted and popularized in New Jersey establishments in the fiscal year, a series of lectures illustrated by motion pictures being given in Jersey City, Newark, and Camden.

The chief of the bureau also made a number of addresses before manufacturers' councils, women's organizations, labor unions, safety committees, civic associations, and other public spirited groups.

Industrial safety councils have been established in some of the leading industrial cities of New Jersey and it is planned to organize similar bodies in all the large manufacturing cities of the State.

Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

The report of the industrial accident bureau which is under the bureau of industrial statistics contains tables of accidents, classified by causes, industries, and nature and extent of injuries. Table 13, which is reproduced below, gives the number and per cent of fatal and nonfatal accidents, by industrial groups, 1920-21:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENTS, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, JULY 1, 1920, TO JUNE 30, 1921.

Industrial group.	Fatal.		Nonfatal.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Factories and workshops.....	133	47.16	12,091	43.56	12,224	43.60
Buildings and construction....	44	15.60	6,951	25.05	6,995	24.95
Mines and quarries.....	11	3.90	215	.77	226	.81
Miscellaneous.....	94	33.34	8,497	30.62	8,591	30.64
Total.....	282	100.00	27,754	100.00	28,036	100.00

The monthly bulletins of the industrial accident bureau analyze the accidents of each month. The data issued by this bureau not only bring the hazards of industry to the attention of the State's factory inspectors and safety engineers but are of interest and value to the rehabilitation commission in its study of the economic results of the permanent injuries to the State's industrial workers.

In accordance with an act of the legislature, the State, after June 30, 1921, will bear a part of the expense of the equipment and operation of the industrial safety museum, "the department of labor's official clearing house for industrial conservation." The institute for the 12 months reported on "rendered essential service to over 100,000 of New Jersey's citizens, employers and employees." This exhibit of standardization in human engineering is attracting widespread attention among industrial executives. The subjects of the exhibits include scientific shop and office lighting, safeguarding of machinery, approved installation of elevators, fire doors and windows, safety scaffolding, dependable electrical alarm systems, safety valves and boiler construction, dust removal systems, model cafeterias, first-aid hospitals, wash rooms, toilet and shower equipment, natural and mechanical exhaust ventilation, and safe mining practices.

The bureau chiefs of the department have within the fiscal year 1920-21 held 1,000 conferences with representatives of various establishments regarding the equipment of the museum building and the installation of exhibits.

Child Labor Bureau.

During the year proofs were approved for 14,638 age and schooling certificates for children 14, 15, and 16 years of age, 5,001 less than the number of proofs for the preceding period, 1919-20.

In connection with the department's inspection work, 125 discharges of children were ordered because the manufacturing establishments employing them did not meet the law's requirements.

Bureau of Employment.

Federal-State-municipal employment service.—To increase the efficiency of the public employment exchange the Atlantic City office had since January, 1920, been operated under the auspices of the Department of Labor and the local employers' organization. In January, 1921, a similar arrangement was effected with Jersey City through the cooperation of the local chamber of commerce and the labor council. The employment bureaus in these two cities and the Camden office have a weekly bulletin for employers in which desirable applicants are listed and their qualifications given. A large percentage of applicants have secured jobs through this medium. The bulletin also contains information on local and national industrial conditions.

Through the cooperation of the Federal Employment Service monthly reports on volume of employment have been prepared and published.

The formation of industrial units in the larger cities by placing the employment bureau, compensation court, rehabilitation clinic and other department activities under the same roof has substantially

advertised the work of each agency and has increased the number of the employment bureau's patrons. For several months the service placed the physical handicaps for the State rehabilitation commission. It is believed that the employment bureau's relation with industrial executives will greatly aid the commission in carrying out its broadened program for vocational education and placement.

Private employment agencies.—In the calendar year 1920, 92 licenses in 29 cities were issued to private employment offices, 30 of which licenses were for summer resort agencies and 51 for domestic and minor industrial agencies. The large number of seasonal agencies at summer resorts is regarded as further evidence of the fact that the strength of most of the private employment agencies lies in seasonal employment changes resulting from transient and vacation trade.

Among the regulations governing the private employment offices in the State are the following:

Fee schedule authorized by the commissioner of labor must be posted in office and the terms of the same be brought to the attention of all clients before service is rendered.

References must be investigated of persons placed as domestics or in any other trusted capacity. Employer may release the agency (in writing) from this responsibility.

No registration fee is permitted. This has been defined to mean—a fee collected for which on the same day the applicant is furnished with definite information about a job or a suitable employee, as the case may be.

New York.

New Industrial Advisory Committees.

AN ADVISORY committee on laundries has been created in the New York State Department of Labor, according to the April, 1922, issue of the Industrial Bulletin of that office. This committee will consider the need of special rules for protecting workers in laundries, including the regulation of humidity and temperature, the safeguarding of machines, and other questions that such committee may deem necessary. The rules recommended to the commissioner by the committee will be proposed to the industrial board for its consideration and adoption.

Advisory committees have also been appointed to consider the existing industrial codes on elevators and boilers with a view to suggesting necessary modifications or amendments.

Pennsylvania.¹

Organization of Society of Safety Engineers.

ONE of the important features of the ninth annual convention of the Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada at Harrisburg, May 22 to 25, 1922, was the organization of the Pennsylvania Society of Safety Engineers. About 75 safety engineers and employment managers attended the safety rally which

¹ Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Bulletin of Information and "Labor and Industry." Harrisburg, June, 1922.

was called by the commissioner of labor and industry of Pennsylvania for May 24, 1922, "to consider the possibility of organizing the safety interests of the Commonwealth into a State-wide movement, through which the department of labor and industry might function in a bigger and better way."

The plan aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. A constitution was adopted, the first article of which declares the object of the association to be the "advancement of the arts and sciences of engineering as related to safety for life and property." It is proposed to bring about such progress through the holding of conferences to discuss safety problems, by promoting safety education, and cooperating with State and other organizations having similar aims.

Committee on Industrial Relations.

Mr. Otto T. Mallery, a member of the industrial board, who served on the President's Unemployment Conference, is about to form a committee on industrial relations to take up some important questions along this line, as they affect the whole State.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Labor Resolutions Adopted at Genoa Conference on Economic Reconstruction.

THE official bulletin of June 21, 1922, published by the International Labor Office, contains the following resolutions regarding labor which were adopted at the Genoa Conference on Economic Reconstruction, held April 10 to May 19, 1922:

Production.

The economic reconstruction of Europe requires intensified production, which depends essentially on labor.

The greatest importance should be attached to the assistance which the workers, men and women, of the whole world and their organizations are willing and able to give, in association with other factors of production, to the economic restoration of Europe.

In order to obtain the fullest effort on the part of the workers, and in order to avoid regrettable competition between nations, the attention of all States is drawn to the importance of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference, it being understood that each State reserves its right with regard to the ratification of any one or more of the conventions.

Unemployment.

Article 22.—The present economic crisis, which affects not only production but also the consuming capacity of the people, weighs heavily on the workers, both morally and materially.

While it may be true that measures of economic reconstruction are alone capable of remedying this crisis, direct measures to deal with the resulting unemployment appear to be none the less efficacious for insuring sustained effort and efficiency on the part of the workers.

Article 23.—In consequence, and in addition to any arrangements for insurance or assistance against unemployment the following measures are recommended:

(a) The systematic distribution of all the labor available by the national organization of employment agencies and by means of agreements between the countries concerned for the international coordination of labor distribution (emigration and immigration).

(b) In countries in which conditions permit, the placing in agriculture of as large a number as possible of such of the unemployed in industry as are capable of being employed in agricultural work.

(c) The systematic allocation of public contracts with due reference to the occurrence of unemployment and to the trades and districts affected, so far as may be consistent with the general interest.

(d) Development of public works in aid of unemployment, provided that they are useful and productive.

Article 24.—In order to accelerate the effects of the measures set out in article 23—
(1) It is recommended that all States which are members of the International Labor Organization should ratify the convention relating to unemployment adopted by the Washington conference, and that all the States should take into consideration the measures against unemployment envisaged by that conference.

(2) It is suggested that the international labor office should collect and publish periodically all information available on the experience gained by the different countries in dealing with unemployment.

(3) It is further recommended that all the States should cooperate in the inquiry relating to unemployment decided upon by the International Labor Conference of 1921.

A Move to Standardize International Labor Statistics.

THE Washington correspondent of the International Labor Office reports, under date of July 5, 1922, that Dr. Royal Meeker, former United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is making a tour of European countries for the purpose of studying the methods employed and the sources drawn upon in securing information on various subjects which come within the field of industry and labor. He will also devote a large portion of his time to examining the statistical methods used in compiling and tabulating statistics relating to labor.

Doctor Meeker's trip will include Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. In speaking of this trip he says:

I shall put myself at the disposition of the officers of the Governments I will visit to furnish them every assistance within my power by way of suggestions and advice in order to help them improve their methods of gathering and compiling information. It is, of course, not possible at the present moment to set up uniform definitions of terms or statistical standards, but a long step in the direction of standardization and uniformization can be taken within the limits of existing legislation and administrative practice. In other words the Governments can, if they have the mind to do so, compile their statistics of unemployment, wages, hours of labor, industrial accidents and illnesses, and prices in a much more nearly uniform way than they are now doing. I shall hope to be able to accomplish something along these lines.

Doctor Meeker is making this study in his capacity as chief of the research division of the International Labor Office. He will also attempt to bring about a closer relation between the International Labor Office and the ministries of labor and governmental departments which deal with labor matters.

While on this trip Doctor Meeker expects to make a survey of the following industrial and economic subjects: Employment, hours of labor, wages and earnings, cost of living and retail prices, wholesale prices, industrial accidents, industrial hygiene, housing of workers, labor legislation, works councils, and factory inspection.

An International Clearing House of Labor Information.¹

DESPITE the fact that it has only been in existence for about two years the International Labor Office is becoming more and more an international clearing house of labor and industrial information. The requests for information from Governments, trade unions, employers' associations, and individuals are increasing almost daily and a great variety of topics is included. It is of interest to note some of the inquiries which have been received since the beginning of the year. These range all the way from such items as a request for information as to the number of hairdressers in various European countries (received from the French National Federation of Hairdressers' Trade-Unions) to a request for the address of organizations in the United States likely to be interested in literature on works councils (received from a prominent British firm of manufacturers). The following requests may be cited by way of illustration: From Germany, for information regarding technical education of miners;

¹ Information received from Washington correspondent of International Labor Office under date of July 5, 1922.

from Poland, data on public holidays in commerce and in industry in various countries; from Switzerland, for a bibliography on French technical handbooks. The International Federation of Transport Workers desired "information for studying the possibility of establishing an international motor driving license." Many employers' organizations have made inquiries concerning their particular industries in other countries, and requests have come from various parts of the world for figures on the comparative cost of living.

Cooperation Between International Labor Office and Solvay Institute.

THE June 9, 1922, issue of *Industrial and Labor Information* (Geneva) states that a joint investigation of various international questions will be made by the International Labor Office and the Solvay Institute (Brussels). The institute's valuable collection of material regarding economic matters has been put at the disposal of the International Labor Office. On the other hand, that office's wealth of material on social subjects will be available for the use of the institute's 600 or more collaborators who are located in different parts of the world.

Bryn Mawr Summer School for Working Girls.

THE second annual session of the Bryn Mawr summer school for working girls convened June 14, 1922. About 100 girls, among whom were garment and textile workers, candy packers, laundry women, corset and shoe fitters, electrical workers, and saleswomen, came from various parts of the country as guests of Bryn Mawr College to take two months' course of study. According to the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 15, 1922, page 9, the aim of the work is to fit these girls "to become pioneers in bringing about a closer relation between the college and women of industry and commerce."

Austrian Trade Boards Act in Operation.

THE Austrian act of December 19, 1918,¹ relating to the regulation of labor and wages conditions in home work is under the supervision of the factory inspection department. In their reports for 1920 the inspectors state that owing to a lack of staff this phase of their work has been very inadequately done, only 318 home workers having been visited. Many of the home workers have given up doing piecework at home either because they receive higher wages in other occupations or because their husbands are more highly paid. Recruits have been made, however, from the middle classes who because of the rise in the cost of living have been forced to do something to meet it.

¹ Labor Gazette, London, June, 1922, p. 250.

Work of British Institute of Psychology.

THE National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain held its first annual meeting on March 10, 1922. The International Labor Review of June, 1922, reports that the work of the institute has been greatly appreciated by the employees whose tasks have been studied. According to a statement submitted at the March meeting referred to above, more than £1,900 (\$9,246, par) have been received by the institute in subscriptions from manufacturers for the support of its investigations.

The work of this new and important agency is outlined as follows:

(1) The study of the requisites of commercial and industrial occupations and the development and use of appropriate tests in order to secure, (a) in cooperation with commerce and industry, a more scientific selection of employees, and (b) in cooperation with schools, more dependable vocational guidance for children.

(2) The investigation of the most desirable methods for the application of the workers' energies in offices, factories, etc., with particular reference to (a) the avoidance of useless motions, (b) the best arrangement of rest periods, (c) the decrease of monotony and the arousing of greater interest.

(3) The discovery and verification of conditions which make for the maximum well-being of the workers and the most favorable relations between them and management in regard to pay methods, employees' representation, etc.

(4) The study of the various factors which influence the sale of commodities, for instance, designing and advertising.

(5) Providing (a) lectures for employers and employees and (b) courses of training for foremen, managers, welfare workers, and investigators.

(6) The stimulation and correlation of research in industrial psychology and physiology throughout Great Britain and the publication in practical form of the facts determined by such investigations.

Agricultural Training Courses in Army of Yugoslavia.¹

SOME months ago it was proposed in Yugoslavia that a system of agricultural training courses should be introduced in all military garrisons with a view to giving instruction in modern methods of agriculture to soldiers who had been engaged in agricultural pursuits. The proposal was adopted and the delegates of the ministry for agriculture and the ministry of war and navy, to whom the task of working out a scheme was assigned, have completed their work, and it is expected that the system will soon be put into operation.

¹ International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 12, 1922, p. 58.

Program of Business Men's Group of New York Ethical Culture Society.

THE following principles of the business men's group of the New York Society of Ethical Culture were published in *The Standard*, May, 1922, issued by the American Ethical Union:

1. That there is a spiritual worth in every human being which industry must recognize.
2. That human exploitation is immoral and socially destructive.
3. That the highest service which any calling can render is the development of personality in all those who are affected by it.
4. That service to the community and not profit seeking should be the main purpose of business and industry.
5. That there is a creative impulse in the mass of men sufficient to carry on industry without sole reliance upon the pecuniary motive; business and industry can call forth the same constructive interests that play such an important part in the practice of the sciences and the arts.

The program of the business men's group states that industry should as far as possible solve its own problems. Federal, State, and local governments should, of course, make laws applicable to industry in general, but the group regards the trend toward shifting the problems of industry to the State "as contrary to the best interests of the community." These business men declare themselves in favor of a "constitution for each industry" dealing with its requirements and difficulties and embodying its obligations and powers. Both employers and workers in each industry should make themselves responsible for—

1. Unemployment.
2. Education for adult workers.
3. Vocational training.
4. Industrial research and experimentation.
5. Industrial hygiene and safety.
6. Sickness insurance and old age pensions.
7. Planning to secure more regular and stable production.
8. Increasing efficiency of production.
9. Improving the quality of the product.
10. Observance of industrial laws.
11. Wages.
12. Hours of labor.
13. Distribution and marketing.

Other planks in the platform are the recognition of labor-unions, the dealing with them "as integral units" and the increasing participation of such unions in the responsibility for carrying on industrial enterprises.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

United States.

GEORGIA.—*Industrial Commission. First annual report, March 1 to December 31, 1921. Atlanta [1922]. 21 pp.*

A brief summary of this report was given on pages 142 and 143 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922.

LOUISIANA.—*State housing commission. Report, Sept. 28, 1921. 12 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on page — of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Labor and Industries. Annual report for the year ending November 30, 1921. Boston, 1922. 108 pp.*

The activities of the various divisions of the department and of the board of conciliation and arbitration for the year indicated are reviewed in the above publication. The work of the division of minimum wage for 1921 was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1922 (pp. 99, 100), from advance sheets; the report of the board of conciliation and arbitration for 1921 was digested in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1922 (p. 213); and the report of the division of industrial safety for 1921 is summarized in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 235 to 237).

MINNESOTA (ST. PAUL).—*Civil Service Bureau. Standardizing salaries. St. Paul, June, 1922. 8 pp.*

An account is given in this pamphlet of the standardization system of the city of St. Paul. The system which is adjustable according to the cost of living was put into effect in November, 1920. In the adjustment of salaries basic minimum rates of pay based upon the year 1916 were established and a percentage increase representing the increased cost of living was added to these basic rates. The full percentage increase, however, was allowed only to the lower-paid employees on the theory that the higher paid are not affected so seriously by a rise in the cost of living.

MISSOURI.—*State Board for Vocational Education. Outline of plans for vocational education in Missouri under the Smith-Hughes Act. Jefferson City, 1922. 47 pp. Bulletin No. 10.*

Plans adopted by the State board for vocational education and approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the period 1922-1927.

NEW JERSEY.—*Department of Labor. Report, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Trenton, 1921. 71 pp.*

Sections of this report are summarized on pages 166 and 237 to 240 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Department of Internal Affairs. Report on productive industries, railways, taxes and assessments, waterways and miscellaneous statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1920. Harrisburg, 1921. 1040 pp.*

Some preliminary figures regarding production, employment, and wages in Pennsylvania in 1920 issued by that State's department of internal affairs were published in the December, 1921, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 190, 191). Other preliminary figures on wages made public by the same office were reproduced in part in the February, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 80).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Statistical bulletin No. 4, 1921. Manila, 1922. 58 pp.*

Figures on wages and retail prices in Manila are published on pages 85, 86, and 107 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920. Washington, 1922. 153 pp. Bulletin No. 297. Wages and hours of labor series.*

A brief review of this bulletin is given on pages 87 and 88 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. List of references on vocational education. Washington, January, 1922. 20 pp. Library leaflet No. 15.*

— — — *Review of educational legislation, 1919 and 1920, by William R. Hood. Washington, 1922. 30 pp. Bulletin, 1922, No. 13.*

Includes sections on continuation schools, teachers' salaries, and teachers' pensions.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—*Bureau of Census and Statistics. Official yearbook, 1901-1920. Melbourne, 1921. xxxviii, 1228 pp.*

Includes among other Commonwealth statistics a section on "Industrial unionism and industrial legislation," and one on "Labor and industrial statistics," the latter section covering employment, wages, trade disputes, prices, and cost of living.

— *Premier's Department. Australian legislative digest. Summary of principal bills introduced into, and acts passed by, the parliaments of Australia during 1921; also summary of findings of royal commissions likely to lead to legislation. Sydney, 1922. 63 pp.*

A brief summary of this pamphlet was given on page 157 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922.

CANADA.—*Department of Labor. Labor legislation in Canada for the calendar year 1921. Ottawa, 1922. 96 pp.*

A summary of this report was given on pages 158 to 162 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922.

— (NOVA SCOTIA).—*Workmen's Compensation Board. Report, 1921. Halifax, 1922. 33 pp.*

A summary of this report was given on pages 144 and 145 of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922.

DENMARK.—*Arbejdsanvisningsdirektoratet. Indberetning, 1920-21. Copenhagen, 1922. 11 pp.*

A brief summary of this report appears on page 155 of this issue of the REVIEW.

— *Direktoratet for Arbejds-og Fabriktilsynet. Beretning, 1919 og 1920. Copenhagen, 1922. 73 pp.*

Report of the factory inspection service for Denmark for 1919 and 1920.

FRANCE.—*Ministère du Travail. Conseil Supérieur du Travail. Compte rendu. Vingt-cinquième session. November, 1921. Paris, 1922. xix, 76 pp.*

Proceedings of the twenty-fifth session of the Superior Labor Council. This volume contains also special reports upon the extension of the law regulating home work to certain industries not now included under that law, and upon family allowances.

— — *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant les années 1915-1918. Paris, 1921. viii, 312 pp.*

This report of the Ministry of Labor deals with strikes in France during the years 1915 to 1918.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Registry of Friendly Societies. Registered provident societies in the United Kingdom. General summary, 1918, 1919. London, April, 1922. 1 p.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Technical survey of agricultural questions. Geneva, 1921. 623 pp.*

A review of this publication appears on pages 20 to 23 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

JAPAN.—*Département Impérial de Recensement. Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. 36^e Année. [Tokyo] 1922. ix, 181 pp.*

The statistical year book of Japan contains data regarding the number of industrial establishments, number of employees, and wages and hours of labor for the years 1910 to 1919.

— *Department of Finance. Twenty-first financial and economic annual of Japan, 1921. Tokyo, [1922?]. vi, 232 pp.*

Summaries of certain parts of this annual which relate to labor appear in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—wages on pages 103 to 105 production, in coal mines on page 111, employment on pages 155 and 156, and cooperative societies on page 224.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Census and Statistics Office. Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1920. Vol. III. Production. Finance. Postal and telegraph. Wellington, 1921. 246 pp.*

A short summary of part of this publication appears on page 112 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

SPAIN.—*Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico. Anuario Estadístico de España, año vii, 1920. Madrid, 1922. 468 pp.*

In addition to a wealth of statistical data relative to population, production, commerce, education, etc., this volume contains twelve tables of index numbers of prices of food, animal and vegetable, and drinks; combustibles and fluids; textiles; metals; building materials; and chemical products and miscellaneous articles.

SWEDEN.—*Riksförsäkringsanstalten. Olycksfall i arbete, år 1918. Stockholm, 1922. vii, 72 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

Report of the State Insurance Institute on industrial accidents in Sweden during 1918. This report was formerly issued by the Bureau of Labor (Socialstyrelsen).

— *Socialförsäkringskommittén. I. Betänkande och förslag angående allmän sjukförsäkring. Stockholm, 1919. 240 pp.; II. Översikt av utländsk lagstiftning angående social sjukförsäkring ävensom statistiska undersökningar m. m. Stockholm, 1919. 376 pp.*

Report of the Swedish Social Insurance Committee on sickness insurance in certain foreign countries and in Sweden.



