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IN MEMORIAM.

A. H. Naftzger, of the California Industrial Accident Commission, died on January 12, 1923, at the age of 70, having held his position as commissioner since October 1, 1919. He was especially interested in safety activities and in the enactment of progressive legislation.

VI

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Report on Labor Conditions in Hawaii.¹

THE commission appointed by the Secretary of Labor last November (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1922, p. 253), at the request of the Governor of Hawaii, to investigate labor conditions in that Territory, reports that the labor supply at present in the islands meets the needs of the sugar and pineapple industries and the only apparent shortage of workers is in the rice industry, which is dependent upon Chinese laborers for cultivation, etc.

After the strike on the sugar plantations in 1920 the resulting labor shortage was adjusted partially by reducing somewhat the area under cultivation, but mainly by importing over 10,000 Filipinos in 1921 and 1922. In the judgment of the commission this immigration must be kept up for some years to meet the labor demand because of the temporary stay of the majority of field workers and the tendency of the Japanese to leave the more arduous labor of the sugar fields to go to the pineapple plantations and canneries, to building trades, domestic work, or to clerk in or to operate small stores, etc.

The Japanese now control the Honolulu building trades and also the greater number of the small business places, as is shown by the following statement:

	Japa- nese.	Amer- ican.
Merchandise stores.....	177	56
Trade shops.....	232	96
Fishing products (men).....	352	0
Dairy products (men).....	18	28
Restaurants.....	94	14
Taxi stands.....	100	8
Theaters.....	29	6

NOTE.—This condition of alien control is duplicated in all the towns on the other islands visited.

The problem of a labor supply for the islands must be met in the future with greater consideration for the welfare of the Territory as a part of the United States and must be handled in such a way as "will prevent the possible domination of the industrial, commercial, social, or political life in the Territory by an alien race."

The commission recommends that the Territory be given assurance that the Federal Department of Labor will cooperate in securing requisite labor, if possible "from other parts of the United States or its Territories."

¹ Press release from the office of the Secretary of Labor, Jan. 25, 1923.

In case of an acute labor shortage which is not caused by a bona fide labor dispute, the Secretary of Labor shall present to the United States Congress "the necessary evidence of such emergency" and request that the President "be empowered to authorize a temporary importation of any alien labor in such limited number as will bridge any such acute emergency, with the understanding that such alien labor will be returned to its home country as soon as the supply can be substituted by importation from the United States and its Territories or at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor."

To carry out and safeguard this program, the Secretary of Labor should have a personal representative resident in Hawaii whose functions should be—

(a) To keep the Secretary of Labor in touch with every phase of Hawaiian labor problems and needs.

(b) To act as commissioner of conciliation to safeguard the interests of labor drawn from other parts of the United States and its Territories.

(c) See that importation labor contracts are properly carried out.

(d) Serve as a clearing house for the adjustment of any grievances arising in occupation or living conditions of such imported labor.

(e) See to it that no emergency alien labor is paid a wage that will reduce the standard of living conditions below the existing standard for the same occupation.

The commission points out that "parental adoption" and the bringing in of "picture brides" by the Japanese should not be permitted because such practices are contrary to the intention of the so-called "gentleman's agreement" (the purpose of which was to curtail the importation of common labor) and will result, if not stopped at once, in overwhelming the Territory with Japanese.

The menace of alien domination from a military viewpoint can be amply verified by records in Federal departments.

The outstanding importance of the national defense of Hawaii is stressed by the commission, which declares: "If the Territory is to remain American, the assured control of the political, industrial, commercial, social, and educational life of the islands must also be American, and the sooner we wake up to a full appreciation of this imperative and immediate need the sooner we will make the people of the Hawaiian Islands feel generally a greater sense of security and control of all that contributes to make continued living in the Territory of Hawaii worth while."

In conclusion, the commission recommends "in the interests of national defense and the welfare of American citizenship" in the islands that the question of alien domination be at once referred to the United States Congress for the required remedial legislation.

Changes in Basis of Operation of Indiana Farms.

A RECENT survey made by the Department of Agriculture of farms in central Indiana reveals a rapid change from a cash-rent to a share basis of operation. A press release of that department, dated January 26, 1923, states that in Clinton County, for instance, which reported 87 farms worked on the cash-rent basis in 1920, this method has practically disappeared. In Boone County, which reported 340 cash-rented farms in 1920, there has been a decrease of 50 per cent in the number of farms operated in this manner.

Owing to the depression in agricultural prices during the past two years many tenants renting land on a cash basis not only have been unable to obtain sufficient return above current expenses to pay their rent even at reduced rates, but have lost their farming equipment and personal property as well in an effort to meet their financial obligations. The landlords, on the other hand, after paying their expenses, such as taxes and repair bills, have also had an unsatisfactory return on their investment.

Many men who purchased farms during the period of high land prices have been obliged to sacrifice their cash payments and return the farms to their owners. Some have saved the day by making arrangements for extensions of time and others by transferring their indebtedness to the Federal land banks or Federal farm loan associations. For the last three years land prices have been too erratic to furnish a reliable basis for data as to the probable level at which farm land values will become settled under present economic conditions. The period of low prices for both agricultural products and farm lands has been marked by increased tax rates. But, despite these unfavorable conditions, the department states that owing to a better corn crop and higher prices for both corn and hogs much of the discouragement of 18 months ago has disappeared and a more optimistic spirit prevails.

New York State Industrial Conference, 1922.

THE sixth annual industrial safety conference of New York State which was held at Buffalo November 21-23, 1922, under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labor is reported as "the most successful gathering of this kind that has ever been held."¹

The industrial commissioner of New York pointed out in his opening address the value of conferences of this character in "keeping up the morale of industry." In reviewing the sources of industrial waste he placed the preventable industrial accident in the first rank and stated that the importance of safety can not be too strongly emphasized. In discussing the waste directly due to friction between employers and employees, he called attention to the fact that in New York State alone "in the past year" 131,028 employees were involved in strikes and lockouts which caused a wage loss of \$11,836,950.

Mr. W. D. Baldwin, chairman of the board of directors of the Otis Elevator Co., spoke on "Forward steps in industry," and urged the members of the conference to try to secure legislation for the prevention of strikes in New York State, suggesting "the creation of a panel of about 150 representative and conscientious business men from which arbitration bodies of five or six men could be drawn to act on all industrial difficulties."

Among the speakers at the morning session of November 22 was Mr. L. W. Wallace, vice chairman and engineer of the National Committee on the Elimination of Industrial Waste, whose subject was "Wasteful industrial habits."

¹ New York. Industrial Commissioner. The Industrial Bulletin, Albany, November, 1922, pp. 24-35.

At the afternoon session of November 22 one of the principal addresses was made by Gen. R. C. Marshall, jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, Washington, D. C., his topic being, "Waste prevented by improved buildings, equipment, and processes." He said in part:

Obviously, the improvement of construction methods is not merely engineering, superintendence, and equipment, but involves a much broader and more difficult study of construction economics. Without the combination of these two things there is danger that the savings of efficiency may be dissipated in other channels. This the railroads have come to realize and are searching for engineers who can combine their technique with a practical analysis of commercial and industrial expansion.

It is not here intended in any sense to minimize the value of investigation and improvement of construction methods—they are an important factor in the industry—but it is intended to emphasize the fact that real economy and the lowering of construction costs go far beyond the question of field efficiency. There is unquestionably the need for further improvement, and this improvement should be carried out in cooperation between the men who have developed and are now developing equipment, and the men who are using it in the field. That it will be, we have good reason to believe. Their ingenuity, their ability, and their ambition, coupled with strenuous competition, are bringing evolution in the field of methods, and it will be surprising if their efforts do not outstrip improvement in the other two important fields of seasonal fluctuation and transportation.

General Marshall stressed the well-known fact of the strenuous demand for railroad transportation service in September and October for the peak loads of the large majority of our industries, this congestion being followed two or three months later by an immense reduction in demand and a stupendous surplus of cars. He says, "It is not only unreasonable but it is economically unsound for the railroads to maintain a supply of equipment that would fully take care of the peak loads of late summer." The necessary capital investment for this would have to exceed greatly that required to meet transportation needs if the various industries were in continuous operation.

The prospective owners of construction should be shown the advantages of putting their project under way in a manner to make for continuity and should be educated out of their seasonal habits. The construction industry should actively cooperate with other industries in removing the waste of seasonal depression and distributing their demands for transportation. We shall then, almost automatically, have a remedy for the transportation problem. From the findings of scientific investigations that have been made of this subject, it is safe to say that we shall be indulging in no flight of imagination to predict that when the construction industry, and other industries as well, have earnestly concentrated their efforts upon this subject, the cost of construction and many commodities to the consumer will be materially decreased. In addition to this the standard of living of practically every citizen can be raised and probably 50 per cent of our industrial ailments removed.

A detailed report on the welfare work of the New York Telephone Co. was made by Mr. John S. Kennedy.

"Waste prevented by accounting systems" was discussed by Mr. William R. Bassett, of Miller, Franklin, Bassett & Co., who declared that "there is no reason why every man in the country—laborer, skilled workman, and clerk—should not be able to have all the luxuries that are now available to the \$150 a week man." He indicated that this could be done by reducing the cost of goods by improved methods of production.

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, by way of illustrating the efforts colleges are making to build up responsibility of character in their students, reported that in the institution over

which he presides one group of students was running a newspaper, another group had organized an electrical contracting company, and a third group had gone into building contracting on a small scale.

"The utilization of the growing sense of the dignity of men is one of the great factors in curing industrial ills," according to Mr. Arthur E. Pound, who spoke on "The iron man and the human."

Mr. Sherman Rogers, industrial correspondent of the Outlook, declared that "the big employer sells himself everywhere except where most needed—and that is to those who work for him."

Among the encouraging statistics submitted by Mr. David Van Schaack, director of the bureau of inspection of the Aetna Casualty Co., of Hartford, were the following:

ACCIDENT REDUCTION BY FOUR COMPANIES, 1920 AND 1921.

Establishment.	1920			1921		
	Frequency rate.	Severity rate.	Average number of employees.	Frequency rate.	Severity rate.	Average number of employees.
Company No. 1.....	45.10	1.02	1,126	19.60	0.59	932
Company No. 2.....	24.47	4.91	2,580	10.07	.31	1,249
Company No. 3.....	35.00	2.75	2,000	15.00	1.50	1,900
Company No. 4.....	58.60	20.90	830	24.70	15.90	750

The increasing reduction of insurance rates for individual concerns through experience rating Mr. Van Schaack considered as perhaps the most completely convincing proof that accidents can be prevented.

In his discussion on "How industrial accidents are being prevented" Mr. Arthur H. Young, manager of industrial relations for the International Harvester Co., took up (1) the safeguarding of physical equipment, (2) plant organization, (3) statistics, (4) the educational program within the shop, and (5) the educational program outside the shop. In the section on statistics he said:

Federal, State, and civic governmental agencies, insurance, organized labor and engineering societies, as well as community safety councils and industrial safety engineers have so standardized their methods of recording data that we have to-day not only a complete historical record of accomplishments in accident prevention work, but more important still we can accurately analyze both physical and mental hazards and intelligently direct our efforts. I think it may safely be said that the forces of "King Carelessness" are completely unmasked—their strength, their direction of attack, mobility, reinforcement possibilities and means of sustenance are fully known through the wealth of statistical data which is at the command of any interested person. Hours could be spent in recital of the good work of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Life and Casualty Insurance Bureaus, the National Safety Council, and committees of safety workers in securing dependable primary data and laborious analyses thereof. Such work is not spectacular and seldom is fair acknowledgment made to those who serve in such capacity of the fundamental value of their work.

"Waste through preventable sickness" was the subject assigned to Mr. Harold A. Ley, of the Fred T. Ley Co., of Springfield, Mass., who stated that several years of experience had led him to the conclusion that the effective method of meeting the sickness problems in a plant was "a mutual benefit society in which the members are financially interested in the health of their fellow workers, and therefore are bent upon trying to do all that they can to improve the health of the

group." He summed up the matter by the following question: "Can you as employers afford to pay a sum which, combined with the subscriptions of your employees, will buy a sufficient amount of health insurance and life insurance to interest them, and will such a plan result in so improving the condition of your employees as to reimburse you through increased production for the money you have subscribed?"

Council of Industry of Manitoba.¹

THE Council of Industry for the Province of Manitoba, which was appointed in April, 1920, is composed of two members nominated by the Employers' Association of Manitoba, two members nominated by the Trades and Labor Council, and a chairman appointed by the Provincial Government, which also appointed the four members of the council.

The distinctive features of this agency for the preservation of industrial peace are:

1. It is "a plain man's court" where the parties get together to discuss differences in a friendly, good-tempered, common-sense way. The chairman is not a judge, nor is any legal counsel permitted to present a case.

2. There is nothing compulsory in the council's findings except when at the request of both parties to the controversy it acts as an arbitration board. The council relies upon public opinion in the community for the carrying out of its decisions.

3. While its proceedings are not those of a law court, the council has king's bench powers "for purposes of investigation, of securing attendance at meetings, and of obtaining all information necessary to the study of any case." The council has never used these powers, however.

4. The representatives of the two parties "are not present as advocates chiefly, but rather as counselors and finally as judges." They are expected to weigh the evidence in an impartial spirit. All decisions of the council have been "unanimous, as opposed to majority decisions."

5. The council is a permanent Government institution, not called into being temporarily to handle a special controversy. This permanence adds substantially to the value of the conciliatory agency by affording the council cumulative experience in methods of procedure, in collecting and classifying data, and in arriving at decisions, and increased knowledge of industrial relations and industrial economics.

The cases of controversy to which the council has given consideration have been between "employers' organizations and labor unions, individual employers and labor unions, individual employers and unorganized employees, union and union, unions and their members, and company and company."

The matters in dispute include wages, violation or alleged violation and interpretation of agreements and requests for agreements,

¹ The data on which this article is based are from a typewritten report from the chairman of the Council of Industry for the Province of Manitoba. For previous references to the council see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1919, pp. 229, 230; September, 1920, p. 178; July, 1921, p. 31; and February, 1922, p. 13.

alleged unfair dismissal, working conditions, union jurisdiction and control, and boycott.

The following statistics indicate to some extent the activities of the council from May, 1920, to November, 1922:

Number and initiation of cases.

Cases of industrial disputes:	
Referred by employers.....	14
Referred by employees.....	61
Referred by mutual agreement of both parties.....	3
Initiated by council.....	13
Total.....	91

Disposal of cases.

Beyond council's jurisdiction (printers' strike—international in scope).....	1
Settled on basis of council's finding.....	45
Settled by negotiation between parties, after conference with council, without necessity of issuing finding.....	27
Settled in conference with chairman, without necessity of reference to council...	14
Finding rejected, and other conditions enforced by strike or lockout.....	2
Pending, not finally dealt with.....	2

Operation of German Works Councils, 1921.¹

ALTHOUGH three years have elapsed since the introduction of works councils in Germany (February, 1920), the efficiency or inefficiency of this institution still forms a live topic. The only authentic information available as to the practical operation of these works councils is that furnished by the annual reports of the German factory inspection service. Extracts from the reports of the chief inspectors of the most important industrial districts on the operation of the works councils during 1920, the first year they were in effect, supplemented by conclusions arrived at by this bureau after examining the complete reports, were given in an article in the February, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 1-12). The annual reports of the German factory inspectors for the year 1921 are now available. Taken as a whole, these reports confirm, with some variations, the observations made in 1920 with respect to the operation of the works councils. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to quote at length from the reports of the chief inspectors of the individual inspection districts. They reveal, however, a few new outstanding facts. Briefly summarized these facts are:

1. The period for which reports of the factory inspection service are available (10 months in 1920 and the year 1921) is too short to allow of general definite conclusions as to the efficiency of this new institution. One thing seems certain, however—the works councils are not a temporary institution; they have passed the experimental stage and have come to stay. That the works councils system has great inherent possibilities of becoming an institution beneficial to the general economic welfare of Germany, provided the law is applied in its true spirit, is gradually being recognized not only by the workers but also by all broad-minded employers.

¹ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Jahresberichte der Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1921. Berlin, 1922. See also "German works council law" in MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1920, pp. 172-181.

2. The great difficulties encountered in the introduction of works councils were largely smoothed out during the second year of their operation. This was chiefly due to greater familiarity of employers and workers with the provisions of the law and the administrative regulations for its application. Therefore, conflicts over the interpretation of the law greatly diminished in number in 1921 as compared with the preceding year.

3. Friction between employers and works councils has lessened. With the exception of a small minority of ultraconservatives, who still hold tenaciously to the "master in my own house" principle, the employers have adapted themselves to the new institution. They are no longer trying to withhold from the councils the rights granted to the latter by the law. The works councils, on the other hand, have shown more tact in their intercourse with the employers, have abstained from dictating to them, and have not as frequently as before attempted to exceed their legal rights.

4. Trade-union control of the works councils continues. In view of the phenomenal development of the trade-union movement in Germany since the war, however, this seems the natural outcome. The works councils still use their authority to bring pressure to bear upon unorganized workers to join an organization, but instances of attempts on the part of councils to discriminate against the unorganized workers and to force employers into excluding nonunion labor from employment have been few.

5. In the February, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW it was pointed out that the smooth operation of the works councils depends largely on their make-up. In their reports covering the year 1921 all factory inspectors agree on one point: namely, that the make-up of the councils has considerably improved. The first councils were composed mostly of younger workers with pronounced radical tendencies. At the election of council members in 1921 these were replaced, in the majority of the establishments, by older and more conservative workers or by workers who had received special training in one of the numerous training courses for council members established by the trade-unions in all industrial centers. These men are much better fitted to preside over or hold membership in a works council than were their predecessors. In some districts in which the more radical elements among the workers still have the upper hand the works councils operate under great difficulties, and there is always more or less friction not only between the councils and the employers, but also between the councils and the working staffs. The office of council member, and still more that of chairman of the council, is under all circumstances a difficult one. Mediation between the working force and the management requires considerable technical knowledge and tact, and the council members get little appreciation from either side for their activity as mediators. For this reason the office of council member is little sought after, and it is often very hard to induce the right kind of men to accept nomination for such office. Resignations of council members are frequent and many members refuse to be candidates for reelection when their term expires. Thus it has often happened that establishments had no works council because nobody could be found to accept nomination.

6. In the year under review there seems to have been little need for works councils in small establishments. In such establishments the employer himself, or his manager, comes into daily contact with all of the working force and is well able to attend to their complaints and wishes without the intervention of a council. Also, the workers prefer direct relations with the employer. On this account the workers in small establishments often fail to elect a council.

7. As regards the duties assigned to the works councils by the law, in the second year of its operation the great majority of the councils, as in the first year, devoted their activities exclusively to matters of interest to the workers, such as wage increases, hours of labor, collective agreements, etc. In view of the continued depreciation of German money and the consequent steady increase in the cost of living, wage increases and the conclusion of new collective agreements were of the most vital interest to the workers, and it was therefore only natural that the activities of the councils centered in endeavors to obtain living wages for the workers represented by them. Those duties of the councils, which the legislature seems to have considered the most important, since the works council law enumerates them ahead of all other duties, namely "supporting the management with advice in order to assist it in bringing the establishment to the highest possible state of efficiency," and "cooperating in the introduction of new labor methods" have, on the other hand, been much neglected. Pertinent suggestions by councils relating to more economical operation of establishments through introduction of new labor methods, improvements in machinery, perfection of operating or administrative organization, etc., were made only in very rare instances. This neglect on the part of the councils should not be judged too harshly, however. It is largely due to lack of training of the council members in business matters, administration, economics, and technical sciences. In spite of the most serious efforts of the labor organizations to give council members the required training through lecture courses, few council members are able to solve independently and without bias the many difficult economic and socio-political problems which arise in the operation of an industrial establishment. The failure of the councils in this respect may, however, be ascribed partly to their short tenure of office. The works council law provides for annual election of council members, and although it permits reelection of former members the actual election results of 1921 showed that a large number of the works council members elected in 1920 were not renominated or refused reelection. In most instances, therefore, the tenure of office of council members ends just as they have become familiar with their numerous duties and with the operation of the whole establishment, and when it would seem their real usefulness had just begun.

8. The majority of the employers continue to facilitate the operation of the councils by providing them with office rooms, clerical help, telephones, etc., and by exempting a reasonable number of the council members from productive work. In large industrial districts employers' and workers' organizations have generally agreed upon a scheme which fixes the number of council members to be totally exempt from productive work in proportion to the total number of workers employed in the individual establishments. The number of

council members exempt from productive work is relatively large, and, as they are drawing the full wages of their previous occupation, their exemption from productive work involves considerable expense on the part of the employers.

9. Woman workers showed more interest in works councils during the second year of their operation. In 275 textile establishments in the district of Chemnitz, Saxony, for instance, the number of woman workers who were members of works councils exceeded 500. In establishments in which woman workers predominated, women frequently presided over the councils.

10. The chief factory inspectors of the various inspection districts are unanimous in stating that they are receiving valuable support from the works council members in combating health and accident hazards.

11. The great majority of the employers have willingly acknowledged that the works councils as a rule take their duties seriously. The view is becoming more and more general in Germany that in all establishments in which the employers show the council members due consideration and respect as representatives of their workers, the works councils are promoting social peace.

Methods of Industrial Negotiation in Great Britain.¹

MACHINERY for industrial negotiation is of a complex character, the extent of its complexity depending necessarily on the magnitude and importance of the industry in which it is operated. Ignorance of how industrial agreements are reached is general. Believing that if future industrial relations are to be put upon a proper basis and if industrial controversies are to be settled justly and expeditiously a more general knowledge of the methods employed in the settlement of disputes, the adjustment of wages, and other working conditions in the various industries is essential, the British Trades Union Congress and Labor Party have made a study of the existing situation in this respect in England. Their report is confined to the machinery by which negotiations between trade-unions and employers' and employees' associations are carried on, the provisions, if and where they exist, for common action and consultation by trade-unions in the same or allied trades, and the duration and extent of collective agreements. Sliding scale agreements in the case of wage adjustments are given special consideration.

Broadly speaking, the report divides all agreements into two classes—those which are legally enforceable and those which are not. Chief among the agreements of the first class are those of the trade boards, which were set up originally to protect workers in the sweated trades, but which tended to develop into wage-fixing machinery for low-paid trades. As these boards have been discussed from time to time in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, they will be only briefly outlined here.

Following the passage of the trade boards act in 1909 boards were set up in a number of trades. In 1918 a new act was passed, under

¹ Trades Union Congress and Labor Party. Industrial negotiations and agreements. London, 1922.

which by June 29, 1921, 61 boards covering about 3,000,000 workers had been organized. The effect of the establishment of the boards has been to raise wages in low-paid trades and to promote organization among the workers, though the latter result was not intended.

In the spring of 1921 the British Government dismissed two-thirds of the investigating staff of the trade boards department and appointed a committee, known as the Cave committee, with Lord Cave as chairman, to inquire into the whole trade-board system. The committee's report, issued in April, 1922, recommended a reversion to the 1909 basis; that is, the trade board was to serve as a protection to workers in sweated trades and not as a normal means of wage fixing in trades lacking adequate organization for wage bargaining. The Government has not yet acted upon the committee's recommendations, which are strongly opposed by the labor people, who think that they constitute a reactionary attack upon the trade-board system. In spite of its admitted faults, the system is said to have been successful, and labor believes that any existing deficiencies can be corrected without destroying its efficiency.

Other examples of compulsory legislation affecting agreements are the coal mines minimum wage act, 1912, which embodied the principle of the living wage as the first charge upon industry, and the temporary war legislation, viz, the munitions act and committee on production, the corn production act and agricultural wages board, and the wages temporary regulation act. The last three pieces of legislation were enacted during the war period and the period immediately following, to regulate wages, and when the need passed the acts lapsed.

The existing machinery for the settlement of differences between employers and workers in which there is no legal compulsion on either side to carry out decisions, comprises (1) conciliation boards; (2) joint industrial councils and interim reconstruction councils; and (3) industrial courts and boards of arbitration. Boards of conciliation and arbitration registered under the conciliation act, 1896, dealt with 696 disputes between 1896 and 1913. Not all the conciliation boards, however, were registered under the act. At the end of 1913 there were, in all, 343 permanent conciliation boards in existence, which in that year considered 4,070 cases and effected settlements in 2,574 cases. Though the boards increased in number, less than one-third of the workers involved in the disputes of that year were affected by these decisions. Conciliation boards have nevertheless increased gradually, the number in 1919 being 465.

During the war the feeling grew that industrial negotiations would be more successful if a means of joint discussion by the employers and the employees in any industry could be devised. As a result the Whitley councils were organized. They comprise joint industrial councils and interim reconstruction councils consisting of equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives and suited to well-organized and less well-organized industries, the trade boards, as stated before, being used to adjust wages in the unorganized trades. At the time of the study there were 70¹ joint standing councils, 32 interim industrial reconstruction committees, and 93

¹ Of these, 11 are for various reasons suspended.

other joint bodies organized along Whitley lines. The total number of workers covered by joint bodies of all kinds is about 3,500,000.

The principal industries covered by these councils are building, Welsh plate and sheet, wool and allied textiles, hosiery, silk, furniture, pottery, chemicals, matches, baking and flour confectionery, civil service, gas, electricity, waterworks, boot and shoe, road transport, printing, and (including in the term Whitley councils, the recently formed maritime and railway councils), railway and sea transport. Highly organized workers such as the miners, iron and steel workers, cotton operatives, and until 1921 the railwaymen, have elaborate machinery of their own for industrial negotiation. The railway men adopted a scheme similar to a Whitley council under the railways act, 1921.

In addition to a regular consideration of wages, hours, and working conditions in a certain industry as a whole the functions of industrial councils are broad, including studies of education for industry, social insurance, safety schemes, special problems of industry, the collection of statistics, and information on matters pertaining to the industry, etc. The report sums up its discussion of Whitley councils by saying that while these councils have not demonstrated any decided advance upon the old system, they have brought together for joint action unions acting for similar classes of labor or classes common to one industry, thus breaking down barriers between the old unions and hastening the process of amalgamation. Furthermore, Whitley councils are standing councils ready to act when a dispute occurs.

An important step in the field of arbitration was the passage in 1919 of the industrial courts act. The machinery under the act consists of a standing industrial court composed of independent persons (one of whom is always chairman), employers' representatives, workers' representatives, and one or more woman members, all appointees of the minister of labor. Two cases of national importance which have been settled under this act are the dockers' dispute in February, 1920, and the engineering lockout in May, 1922. The president of the court may call for any witnesses or facts he thinks necessary, and as great publicity is given to the testimony presented these inquiries prove of great value in showing up costs and profits, and furnishing other illuminating facts to a public generally uninformed regarding the real conditions obtaining within an industry.

Collective Agreements.

COLLECTIVE bargains in British industry have increased in extent and importance as industrial organization has become more and more perfect. Those in force in 1910 numbered 1,696, and covered about one-fourth of the workers employed in the United Kingdom. While no statistics regarding these agreements have been published since 1910 the large increase in the trade-union membership makes it certain that both the number of agreements and the number of workers covered have greatly increased during the last 12 years.

Collective agreements are national, district, or local according to the character of the industry, perfection of organization, or other circumstance. An effort is made to fix wage rates on a national or

district basis, but wages negotiated nationally are not necessarily the same in all districts. Modifications may occur owing to variations in cost of living or for some other reason. The terms of collective agreements vary from no fixed period to five years.

Among the principal unions having national agreements are those in the following industries and services: Building, civil service (and public services), mining, printing, transport, textiles, boot and shoe, metal, general labor, tailors and garment workers, leather goods workers, etc. District agreements are found mainly in the following trades: Metal, distributive trades, road transport, hosiery, printing, dyeing, cotton, bleaching and finishing, baking and confectionery, furnishing, leather, and agriculture.

Adjustment of Wages by Means of Sliding Scales.

PRIOR to the war the earnings of a great majority of British workers were based either on time rates or on piece rates. The rise in cost of living at the commencement of the war period had occasioned dissatisfaction, but the rapid increase during 1915 caused very definite industrial unrest. The first wage demands to meet this increase were met by ordinary advances or war bonuses. As time went on and the war continued, the cost-of-living sliding scale, whereby wage increases were based on changes in the prices of necessary commodities, came into use. At present there are at least 80 sliding scales in operation in the following industries: Building, metal (excluding iron and steel), textiles (excluding cotton), railways, furnishing, civil service, police, and tramways. All except three provide for wage adjustments based upon the cost-of-living index numbers prepared by the ministry of labor. The wages of about 2,750,000 workers are affected by this method of determination.

A number of objections are given by the report to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, the first one being the reluctance of both workers and employers to accept the present cost-of-living index as a basis, a reluctance due to the fact that the official index number is based on an inquiry made nearly 20 years ago and no new inquiry can be made until normal trade and normal working-class consumption again prevail. A second difficulty is the tendency to keep real wages at the level at which they were when the sliding scale was adopted. Another drawback is the tendency to devise the scale in such a way as to affect only the lowest-paid workers.

Against these objections there are two important advantages accruing from the use of the cost-of-living sliding scales in wage fixing:

(a) They eliminate the friction and waste consequent upon the effort to make money wages overtake rising prices;

(b) They therefore leave unions free to concentrate upon an improvement in real wages.

Sliding Scales Based on Selling Prices.

While the cost-of-living sliding scale is of recent use in wage fixing, a sliding scale based upon selling prices has been in operation in the iron and steel trades for 50 years. There are at present about 20 of

these scales in operation, covering nearly 200,000 workers. The principal objection to the sliding scale based upon selling prices lies in the fact that it makes the worker a sort of "humble partner, entitled to a share in the product of the industry, but a partner without any voice in the management of the business, unable to exercise any control in the adjustment of supply to demand."

It is apparent from all of the foregoing that there is no uniformity of method in British industrial negotiation. The multiplicity and the overlapping character of many of the trade-union organizations hamper any attempt to secure uniform rates and conditions and add to the complexity of the machinery already in use for the adjustment of industrial differences. The report states that there is an undoubted tendency toward unification of forces through federations and working agreements, as well as through trade boards and Whitley councils, but that the field in which such cooperation exists either imperfectly or not at all is still a large one.

Four appendixes furnish detailed information regarding the joint standing industrial councils, work of permanent conciliation and arbitration boards, 1904-1913, cost-of-living scales, and sliding scales based upon selling prices.

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 January 15 and December 15, 1922, and on January 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of bacon per pound was 37.6 cents on January 15, 1922; 40.3 cents on December 15, 1922; and 39.8 cents on January 15, 1923. These figures show an increase of 6 per cent in the year, but a decrease of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food,² combined, show an increase of 2 per cent in January, 1923, as compared with January, 1922; but a decrease of 1 per cent in January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JANUARY 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH JANUARY 15, 1922, AND DECEMBER 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 (-) Jan. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	35.3	36.8	37.2	+5	+1
Round steak.....	do.....	30.4	31.5	31.6	+4	+0.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	26.7	27.3	27.5	+3	+1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	19.0	19.4	19.6	+3	+1
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.8	12.7	12.9	+1	+2
Pork chops.....	do.....	28.9	29.5	29.3	+1	-1
Bacon.....	do.....	37.6	40.3	39.8	+6	-1
Ham.....	do.....	44.2	45.4	45.1	+2	-1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	33.9	35.6	36.3	+7	+2
Hens.....	do.....	36.9	33.6	34.5	-7	+3
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	33.3	31.4	31.3	-6	-0.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.6	13.7	13.7	+1	0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	12.4	11.9	12.1	-2	+2
Butter.....	Pound.....	45.3	60.2	59.1	+30	-2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.3	28.7	28.7	-2	0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.2	27.3	26.7	-5	-2
Cheese.....	do.....	32.9	36.6	37.3	+13	+2
Lard.....	do.....	15.4	17.5	17.4	+13	-1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.6	23.3	22.3	+3	-4

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, JANUARY 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH JANUARY 15, 1922, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Jan. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	49.9	66.5	55.7	+12	-16
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	39.3	40.8	40.0	+2	-2
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.8	8.6	8.7	-1	+1
Flour.....	do.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	+3	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.2	8.7	8.8	-4	+1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.7	9.7	9.7	-9	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.6	25.5	25.0	-6	-2
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.3	20.0	19.9	-2	-1
Rice.....	do.....	9.3	9.5	9.5	+2	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.2	10.5	10.9	+33	+4
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.3	2.1	2.1	-36	0
Onions.....	do.....	9.1	4.6	5.1	-44	+11
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.6	3.6	4.0	-29	+11
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.5	13.1	13.1	-3	0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	16.0	15.2	15.3	-4	+1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.7	17.4	17.5	-1	+1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.2	12.7	12.7	-4	0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.2	8.3	8.3	+34	0
Tea.....	do.....	68.3	68.5	68.7	+1	+0.3
Coffee.....	do.....	35.7	36.7	37.0	+4	+1
Prunes.....	do.....	18.8	20.1	20.0	+6	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	25.0	19.2	18.9	-24	-2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	36.6	37.1	36.6	0	-1
Oranges.....	do.....	46.2	48.5	46.8	+1	-4
All articles combined ¹					+2	-1

¹ See note 2, p. 15.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on January 15, 1913 and 1914, and on January 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with the percentage changes in January of each of these specified years compared with January, 1913. For example, the price per pound of butter was 40.9 cents in January, 1913; 39.8 cents in January, 1914; 56.7 cents in January, 1918; 70.5 cents in January, 1919; 74.2 cents in January, 1920; 61 cents in January, 1921; 45.3 cents in January, 1922; and 59.1 cents in January, 1923. As compared with the average price in January, 1913, these figures show the following percentage changes: A decrease of 3 per cent in January, 1914; and the following increases: 39 per cent in January, 1918; 72 per cent in January, 1919; 81 per cent in January, 1920; 49 per cent in January, 1921; 11 per cent in January, 1922, and 44 per cent in January, 1923.

The cost of the various articles of food, combined, showed an increase of 47 per cent in January, 1923, as compared with January, 1913.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Jan. 15—								Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Jan. 15 of each specified year compared with Jan. 15, 1913.							
		1913	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	23.8	25.2	32.7	41.1	40.5	40.5	35.3	37.2	+6	+37	+73	+70	+70	+48	+56	
Round steak.....	do.	20.5	22.7	30.6	39.0	37.0	36.3	30.4	31.6	+11	+49	+90	+80	+77	+48	+54	
Rib roast.....	do.	18.8	19.9	25.8	32.6	31.4	31.0	26.7	27.5	+6	+37	+73	+67	+65	+42	+46	
Chuck roast.....	do.	14.9	16.3	22.1	28.0	25.3	23.6	19.0	19.6	+9	+48	+88	+70	+58	+28	+32	
Plate beef.....	do.	11.1	12.3	17.2	21.9	18.4	16.9	12.8	12.9	+11	+55	+97	+66	+52	+15	+16	
Pork chops.....	do.	18.7	20.7	34.3	40.6	37.3	35.9	28.9	29.3	+11	+83	+117	+99	+92	+55	+57	
Bacon.....	do.	25.4	26.5	48.6	58.5	50.3	45.7	37.6	39.8	+4	+91	+130	+98	+80	+48	+57	
Ham.....	do.	25.1	26.4	43.6	53.6	50.3	48.4	44.2	45.1	+5	+74	+114	+100	+93	+76	+80	
Lamb, leg of.....	do.	18.0	18.8	30.8	36.1	36.4	36.7	33.9	36.3	+4	+71	+101	+102	+104	+88	+102	
Hens.....	do.	20.2	21.3	32.9	40.0	42.0	42.7	36.9	34.5	+5	+63	+98	+108	+111	+83	+71	
Salmon, canned, red.	do.	.....	.....	29.2	32.1	37.1	39.5	33.3	31.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	8.9	9.1	13.4	15.6	16.6	16.3	13.6	13.7	+2	+51	+75	+87	+83	+53	+54	
Milk, evaporated.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	16.3	17.0	14.8	12.4	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	Pound.	40.9	39.8	56.7	70.5	74.2	61.0	45.3	59.1	-3	+39	+72	+81	+49	+11	+44	
Oleomargarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	39.6	43.5	37.3	29.3	28.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	36.4	35.9	33.6	28.2	26.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	do.	22.2	22.9	34.5	44.5	43.4	38.6	32.9	37.5	+3	+55	+100	+95	+74	+48	+68	
Lard.....	do.	15.4	15.7	32.9	33.4	34.0	22.3	15.4	17.4	+2	+114	+117	+121	+45	0	+13	
Vegetable lard substitute.	do.	.....	.....	.....	33.5	37.8	27.2	21.6	22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.	Dozen.	37.3	43.4	67.4	75.2	82.7	79.1	49.9	55.7	+16	+81	+102	+122	+112	+34	+49	
Eggs, storage.....	do.	25.7	35.1	52.4	59.9	62.5	68.7	39.3	40.0	+37	+104	+133	+143	+167	+53	+56	
Bread.....	Pound.	5.6	6.2	9.4	9.8	10.9	10.8	8.8	8.7	+11	+68	+75	+95	+93	+57	+55	
Flour.....	do.	3.3	3.2	6.6	6.6	8.1	6.7	4.9	4.9	-3	+100	+100	+145	+103	+48	+48	
Corn meal.....	do.	3.0	3.1	7.0	6.2	6.6	5.2	3.9	4.0	+3	+133	+107	+120	+73	+30	+33	
Rolled oats.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	8.4	9.9	10.7	9.2	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	14.1	14.1	14.1	10.7	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat cereal.....	(⁴)	.....	.....	.....	25.9	28.8	30.1	26.6	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.	.....	.....	.....	19.5	19.8	21.6	20.3	19.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	do.	8.6	8.7	11.7	13.8	18.1	11.9	9.3	9.5	+1	+36	+60	+110	+38	+8	+10	
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	18.5	14.9	12.2	8.9	8.2	+10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.	1.6	1.8	3.2	3.2	5.4	3.0	3.3	2.1	+13	+100	+100	+238	+88	+106	+31	
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	5.0	4.1	9.0	4.1	9.1	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	4.1	8.1	3.7	5.6	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked.....	(⁵)	.....	.....	.....	19.1	16.9	15.8	13.5	13.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned.....	(⁶)	.....	.....	.....	20.0	18.8	17.4	16.0	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned.....	(⁶)	.....	.....	.....	19.3	19.2	18.5	17.7	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	(⁶)	.....	.....	.....	17.6	15.4	12.4	13.2	12.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound.	5.8	5.2	9.5	10.8	17.8	9.7	6.2	8.3	-10	+64	+86	+207	+67	+7	+43	
Tea.....	do.	54.3	54.5	62.3	69.2	72.0	72.1	68.3	68.7	+0.4	+15	+27	+33	+33	+26	+27	
Coffee.....	do.	29.9	29.6	30.4	35.0	49.1	38.5	35.7	37.0	-1	+2	+17	+64	+29	+19	+24	
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	16.4	19.8	29.1	24.2	18.8	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.	.....	.....	15.0	16.1	24.8	32.1	25.0	18.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.	.....	.....	.....	37.0	40.9	41.9	36.6	36.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	51.5	51.0	46.9	46.2	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined. ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+5	+63	+88	+105	+75	+44	+47

1 Both pink and red.
 2 15-16 ounce can.
 3 8-ounce package.
 4 28-ounce package.
 5 No. 2 can.
 6 See note 2, p. 15.

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 1922, and for January, 1923.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1922, AND IN JANUARY, 1923.

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.
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.254	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.223	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.5	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.198	<i>Lbs.</i> 5.1	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.150	<i>Lbs.</i> 6.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.121	<i>Lbs.</i> 8.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.210	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.127	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	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.282	3.8	.213	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.....	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923: January.....	.372	2.7	.316	3.2	.275	3.6	.196	5.1	.129	7.8	.293	3.4
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.270	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.7	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.269	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.7	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.158	<i>Lbs.</i> 6.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.213	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.7	<i>Per dz.</i> \$0.345	<i>Dozs.</i> 2.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.383	<i>Lbs.</i> 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.....	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923: January.....	.398	2.5	.451	2.2	.174	5.7	.345	2.9	.557	1.8	.591	1.7
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.221	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.5	<i>Per qt.</i> \$0.089	<i>Qts.</i> 11.2	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.055	<i>Lbs.</i> 17.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.033	<i>Lbs.</i> 30.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.030	<i>Lbs.</i> 33.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.087	<i>Lbs.</i> 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.....	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923: January.....	.373	2.7	.137	7.3	.087	11.5	.049	20.4	.040	25.0	.095	10.5
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.017	<i>Lbs.</i> 58.8	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.055	<i>Lbs.</i> 18.2	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.298	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.4	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.544	<i>Lbs.</i> 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.....	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923: January.....	.021	47.6	.083	12.0	.370	2.7	.687	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 1922 and by months for 1922,⁵ and for January, 1923. 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 — 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 January, 1923, to approximately where it was in April, 1917. The chart has been shown 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. 15.

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 FROM 1907 TO 1922 AND BY MONTHS FOR 1922, AND FOR JANUARY, 1923.

[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	.....	95	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	89	88	91	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	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	143	100	100	114	
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	146	
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.....	153	154	147	133	118	166	158	181	114	186	148	135	154	164	177	176	150	109	182	145	122	128	153	
1922: Av. for year.	147	145	139	123	106	157	147	181	168	169	129	125	149	147	155	155	130	109	165	133	121	125	142	
January.....	139	136	135	119	106	138	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	129	126	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	139	110	205	129	121	125	141	
July.....	154	153	144	127	105	164	150	194	109	168	104	119	143	144	157	158	130	110	212	138	121	125	142	
August.....	154	153	142	125	104	167	150	189	109	164	108	115	144	146	155	155	130	110	153	147	121	126	139	
September.....	152	151	142	125	104	173	150	180	109	164	130	122	145	147	155	148	130	110	135	144	121	125	140	
October.....	151	148	141	124	106	174	151	177	111	163	157	133	154	149	155	145	130	110	129	144	122	125	143	
November.....	147	144	139	123	105	157	151	172	111	159	187	143	161	151	155	145	130	109	124	147	122	126	145	
December.....	145	141	138	121	105	140	149	169	111	158	193	157	166	154	154	148	133	109	124	151	123	126	147	
1923:																								
January.....	146	142	139	123	107	140	147	168	110	162	161	154	169	154	155	148	133	109	124	151	124	126	144	

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TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1914, TO
JANUARY, 1923.

[1913=100.]



Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for 15, 1923. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[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.			
		Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 23.0	Cts. 32.8	Cts. 32.8	Cts. 33.2	Cts. 20.7	Cts. 33.4	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 25.0	Cts. 32.2	Cts. 33.0	Cts. 33.2
Round steak.....	do.....	20.5	29.9	29.8	29.8	19.0	29.8	32.0	32.6	19.6	28.3	29.5	29.4
Rib roast.....	do.....	17.5	25.7	25.4	25.3	17.0	26.8	28.7	29.0	19.9	23.5	25.1	25.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	13.5	17.8	18.1	19.0	15.0	19.1	19.2	19.5	15.1	17.8	19.7	20.0
Plate beef.....	do.....	9.8	11.1	11.7	11.9	10.8	12.8	13.1	13.3	10.0	11.6	11.7	12.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.0	28.3	27.6	28.2	18.0	28.7	28.2	30.3	19.4	27.8	29.7	28.4
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	32.0	37.1	37.1	36.1	21.3	30.8	35.4	35.3	31.3	38.7	41.4	41.3
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	28.5	43.3	46.7	45.5	29.0	48.8	50.6	48.5	30.0	44.3	45.5	46.3
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.0	32.3	35.8	35.9	17.3	36.8	36.5	37.8	20.0	35.0	35.6	36.7
Hens.....	do.....	19.5	34.0	30.3	31.1	20.0	38.4	35.9	36.6	18.7	31.8	30.6	31.4
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.3	27.9	28.9	.....	27.6	26.6	26.4	.....	33.0	30.5	30.3	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	17.8	16.7	16.7	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	20.0	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	14.3	14.0	13.9	.....	11.4	11.7	11.9	.....	13.3	13.1	13.2	.....
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.4	49.3	58.3	58.1	42.8	53.1	64.6	64.1	44.0	48.0	58.6	60.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	32.4	31.7	32.0	.....	27.3	26.3	25.8	.....	33.6	33.9	33.3	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	29.6	26.4	26.7	.....	27.6	27.5	26.1	.....	30.3	30.6	30.1	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	33.1	36.8	37.3	23.3	33.3	36.1	37.1	23.0	30.3	37.2	37.8
Lard.....	do.....	14.8	16.0	18.0	17.8	14.0	15.1	17.0	17.0	15.3	15.1	17.8	17.8
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.7	21.8	19.8	.....	19.6	22.1	21.9	.....	21.4	22.0	18.6	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	30.6	44.4	59.5	50.0	33.8	53.8	66.4	55.8	33.8	44.5	62.0	51.8
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	25.0	38.8	41.6	41.0	25.0	3.84	37.6	37.5	25.0	34.4	43.5	42.2
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	10.1	9.6	9.1	5.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	6.4	9.1	9.0	8.8
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.1
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.7	9.5	9.2	.....	8.9	8.5	8.9	.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	.....
Corn flakes.....	8 oz. pkg.....	10.5	9.6	9.6	.....	9.7	8.9	9.1	.....	10.5	10.1	10.1	.....
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	27.2	26.6	26.0	.....	24.9	24.5	23.9	.....	29.0	27.2	26.6	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.6	21.9	21.3	.....	19.6	19.4	19.4	.....	19.4	19.7	19.7	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.2	9.0	9.6	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.1	12.0	12.6	.....	7.9	10.3	10.9	.....	9.6	11.4	11.6	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.0	4.4	3.1	3.0	1.7	3.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	4.4	3.2	3.2
Onions.....	do.....	10.2	6.1	6.9	.....	9.0	4.8	5.7	.....	9.7	5.5	5.9	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	6.5	4.7	5.3	.....	4.9	3.6	4.5	.....	6.3	4.8	5.2	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.6	13.3	13.6	.....	12.5	12.0	12.4	.....	15.0	15.0	14.6	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	16.1	16.0	15.9	.....	15.3	14.2	15.0	.....	16.5	16.1	15.7	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.3	18.0	17.8	.....	16.3	16.2	16.3	.....	19.1	20.1	20.1	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.4	12.6	12.9	.....	11.4	11.3	11.6	.....	12.5	11.3	11.5	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	5.1	5.6	7.6	7.5	5.7	6.3	8.7	8.4
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	89.3	88.6	89.4	56.0	65.3	65.9	65.8	61.3	80.1	81.8	82.4
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	36.1	36.8	37.0	25.2	31.5	32.6	32.7	28.8	36.2	37.4	37.4
Prunes.....	do.....	19.7	21.1	20.9	.....	18.1	18.8	18.5	.....	20.7	21.3	20.7	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	26.2	20.6	20.3	.....	23.6	16.5	16.6	.....	25.1	20.6	20.5	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	26.0	24.4	24.1	.....	24.8	26.6	27.6	.....	32.3	34.7	34.2	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	33.7	40.0	37.5	.....	44.6	46.8	47.6	.....	37.8	40.4	37.8	.....

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.

Cities on Specified Dates.

January 15, 1913 and 1922, and for December 15, 1922, and January dates with the exception of January, 1913, as these cities were not

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON 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.			
Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	
1913	1922						1913	1922						1913	1922			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
1 35.2	1 55.6	1 60.3	1 59.8	40.5	43.6	43.5	20.3	33.4	35.9	36.2	28.4	27.6	28.1	21.2	33.8	33.2	34.5	
32.0	47.7	47.7	46.4	34.9	36.7	36.6	18.3	27.1	29.4	29.8	24.4	24.3	25.0	20.0	31.4	30.9	31.4	
23.4	34.7	36.0	35.8	30.7	33.1	33.5	17.0	26.2	26.7	26.9	23.3	22.7	22.5	19.4	28.1	27.7	28.6	
16.3	23.3	23.2	22.8	21.5	23.3	23.4	14.7	19.3	19.6	20.1	16.8	15.9	16.0	14.5	20.5	19.8	21.8	
.....	15.6	15.4	15.0	9.9	10.9	10.5	10.7	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.4	15.4	13.2	14.3	
20.0	31.0	32.2	31.8	26.1	30.7	30.1	18.0	29.5	30.1	31.0	26.8	30.0	29.6	22.8	32.7	29.7	30.5	
24.4	35.5	38.5	38.4	41.8	44.7	46.2	20.3	31.2	35.0	34.1	49.6	48.6	46.8	23.3	34.7	38.4	37.9	
28.3	50.3	50.5	50.6	52.5	52.5	53.5	24.0	44.7	46.2	45.9	52.1	53.4	51.8	26.0	45.7	43.3	43.5	
21.3	37.9	39.2	39.6	36.3	36.6	37.5	17.5	28.7	30.9	32.2	25.3	28.9	31.0	20.0	39.5	41.9	44.4	
22.0	40.7	40.1	39.7	40.4	39.1	38.7	19.0	36.8	35.1	35.5	33.1	26.2	30.5	21.2	39.3	36.6	36.9	
.....	34.1	29.7	29.0	33.6	33.3	30.3	.....	29.6	27.4	27.5	37.1	37.7	36.8	.....	28.0	27.1	27.0
.....	8.9	13.5	14.5	12.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2	11.7	18.7	18.0	18.0	
.....	38.5	12.8	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.0	12.3	11.3	11.6	11.8	13.0	12.3	12.3	.....	12.2	11.9	12.0
.....	31.1	28.5	30.7	26.3	27.5	27.3	.....	28.3	27.5	27.6	27.5	30.0	30.5	.....	29.2	27.0	28.2
.....	28.2	25.9	26.0	25.0	25.5	27.3	.....	28.1	25.7	25.5	30.8	30.4	30.3	.....	28.0	28.0	28.0
23.1	33.5	37.4	38.5	33.0	35.9	37.4	21.5	32.3	35.5	35.8	36.7	36.7	38.3	20.5	29.9	35.0	36.0	
15.4	16.3	18.4	18.1	14.6	17.5	17.3	14.1	14.2	16.7	16.6	20.6	20.9	21.4	13.9	16.7	18.8	18.6	
.....	22.3	24.6	24.3	20.5	22.9	23.2	.....	20.1	22.2	21.3	24.5	26.3	26.7	.....	21.2	20.6	20.6
41.0	63.0	87.7	71.2	61.9	89.4	75.0	37.7	52.7	70.8	60.3	57.9	78.1	66.5	32.5	49.2	51.2	52.4	
26.4	42.8	45.6	45.6	40.3	45.2	44.4	23.3	39.7	38.4	37.8	41.7	44.4	40.0	24.8	38.9	35.8	37.0	
5.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	5.6	8.7	8.2	8.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	6.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	
3.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	
3.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	7.4	6.9	6.5	2.5	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	
.....	8.7	8.2	8.4	9.3	8.5	8.4	.....	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.9	.....	10.2	9.5	9.5
.....	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	9.3	9.5	.....	10.2	9.2	9.3	12.4	11.9	11.8	.....	11.1	10.0	10.0
.....	26.7	25.9	25.0	25.9	25.3	24.0	.....	26.2	25.4	24.9	30.7	29.2	28.8	.....	26.3	25.0	25.0
.....	23.7	23.8	23.1	24.6	24.2	23.7	.....	22.3	22.0	21.7	23.5	23.3	22.2	.....	20.5	19.7	20.5
.....	9.2	10.7	11.0	11.0	9.2	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.8	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	
.....	7.9	10.5	10.5	9.1	10.9	11.4	.....	7.9	10.5	10.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	.....	9.5	11.4	11.5
.....	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	2.5	2.7	
.....	9.5	5.1	6.1	9.5	4.5	5.1	.....	9.4	4.7	5.1	8.9	3.9	3.7	.....	9.6	5.0	5.2
.....	6.5	4.8	5.0	5.9	3.9	4.3	.....	4.8	2.6	2.6	5.6	3.0	3.1	.....	5.4	3.8	3.8
.....	15.2	14.2	14.5	11.9	11.9	12.0	.....	11.5	11.1	11.2	19.1	17.9	17.9	.....	11.6	11.3	11.6
.....	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.4	.....	15.6	15.0	14.6	18.1	16.1	15.7	.....	14.7	14.3	14.6
.....	20.7	21.6	21.4	19.9	20.1	20.5	.....	16.9	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	.....	19.1	18.5	18.2
.....	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.0	12.5	12.6	.....	13.1	13.1	13.0	16.3	14.7	15.1	.....	11.8	10.4	10.5
.....	5.8	8.3	8.2	5.9	7.9	7.9	5.5	5.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	9.9	9.7	5.3	5.8	8.0	7.8	
58.6	67.3	68.9	68.4	57.5	57.6	57.1	45.0	58.4	61.3	61.2	77.9	79.0	80.0	50.0	74.6	71.4	71.4	
33.0	41.3	42.8	42.8	35.1	34.9	34.6	29.3	32.5	35.0	34.9	45.4	45.8	45.0	26.0	31.5	32.4	32.6	
.....	19.7	21.2	21.4	18.7	19.7	19.9	.....	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.2	20.5	20.6	.....	18.9	20.3	19.8
.....	23.6	18.9	18.4	25.3	19.2	18.3	.....	22.4	17.7	17.6	27.9	20.8	20.8	.....	24.7	19.2	18.5
.....	45.6	45.9	53.3	36.7	36.0	36.7	.....	44.1	46.4	46.8	2 15.0	2 15.7	2 15.3	.....	38.1	35.6	38.1
.....	50.0	51.3	53.6	42.3	47.4	47.7	.....	51.2	53.7	51.5	49.3	50.0	42.7	.....	34.9	36.3	36.8

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	21.0	36.0	38.1	38.1	21.0	30.8	32.1	33.0	22.3	29.7	33.0	34.2
Round steak.....	do.....	18.2	28.5	29.4	29.3	18.8	27.1	29.1	29.5	18.8	24.9	27.0	28.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.2	28.8	28.9	29.3	18.3	25.8	26.7	27.1	17.8	22.6	24.9	24.6
Chuck roast.....	do.....	14.3	18.8	19.5	19.4	13.6	16.2	17.1	17.7	14.7	17.5	18.5	19.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	10.9	11.9	11.8	12.3	10.0	13.4	13.4	14.2	10.4	11.4	11.5	11.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	16.0	25.6	25.9	25.6	18.6	27.6	25.0	27.3	17.5	26.5	27.3	28.4
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.3	42.7	45.4	44.4	22.4	30.7	33.5	34.0	23.9	34.8	40.1	40.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.8	45.9	46.5	46.4	25.3	43.0	45.5	45.0	32.0	43.9	45.1	46.2
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	18.7	34.2	34.4	34.0	16.2	31.7	32.1	34.3	17.3	31.6	34.4	34.1
Hens.....	do.....	17.4	35.0	29.5	31.1	21.6	36.1	32.8	34.0	19.3	38.2	32.9	36.3
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	34.1	31.9	32.2	.....	29.6	28.0	27.9	.....	32.6	30.0	29.4
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	11.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	11.3	11.1	11.2	.....	11.4	11.5	11.5	.....	11.5	11.5	11.7
Butter.....	Pound.....	39.9	40.8	60.4	58.3	41.4	42.9	60.4	59.0	41.8	45.1	64.4	61.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	24.7	25.3	25.2	.....	28.9	29.5	29.6	.....	29.9	29.3	29.6
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	23.8	24.0	24.0	.....	28.1	28.4	27.4	.....	26.9	27.1	27.4
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	35.5	38.8	39.8	21.6	33.9	36.8	38.0	23.0	32.4	35.2	36.4
Lard.....	do.....	14.8	15.2	16.9	17.0	13.3	12.4	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.2	18.2	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	21.8	22.8	22.8	.....	21.0	22.4	22.3	.....	21.7	23.7	23.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	32.7	46.9	65.8	56.5	30.3	45.4	59.9	51.3	35.0	53.7	76.1	61.2
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	23.8	39.2	39.3	38.5	23.3	39.2	37.4	36.6	24.5	39.1	42.4	41.6
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.5	8.4	8.4	5.5	8.0	7.9	7.9
Flour.....	do.....	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.9	4.7	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	5.6	5.1	5.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	8.9	8.1	8.1	.....	8.5	8.6	8.7	.....	9.3	8.6	8.6
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.2	9.4	9.6	.....	10.0	10.0	9.4	9.4	.....	11.0	10.0	9.9
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.1	24.1	23.9	.....	25.5	24.3	23.8	.....	.....	26.1	25.6	24.7
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	18.7	18.0	18.0	.....	17.9	16.2	16.5	.....	19.9	20.0	21.1
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	10.0	9.5	10.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	7.7	10.6	11.2	.....	6.8	9.9	10.5	.....	7.3	9.9	10.2
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.1
Onions.....	do.....	.....	8.5	4.5	4.8	.....	8.9	4.8	5.2	.....	8.8	4.0	4.7
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	6.2	3.7	5.0	.....	5.3	3.6	3.8	.....	5.8	3.4	3.9
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	13.1	12.9	13.0	.....	11.3	11.3	11.5	.....	12.2	12.4	12.7
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.4	14.1	14.3	.....	15.1	13.8	14.0	.....	16.8	15.5	16.1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.9	15.6	15.9	.....	16.9	16.4	16.3	.....	17.8	17.3	17.1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	13.4	13.5	13.5	.....	12.8	12.2	12.4	.....	13.4	13.5	13.6
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.3	5.9	7.7	7.7	5.7	6.3	8.1	8.0	5.6	6.4	8.2	8.2
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	64.6	67.4	69.2	60.0	72.0	68.0	68.1	50.0	63.5	68.0	69.3
Coffee.....	do.....	30.0	34.7	35.2	35.7	25.6	30.4	31.6	32.0	26.5	36.1	39.0	39.8
Prunes.....	do.....	19.4	20.3	20.7	.....	19.8	19.2	19.9	.....	.....	17.2	19.4	19.7
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	25.8	19.5	19.4	.....	22.7	18.8	18.7	.....	23.6	20.1	19.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	37.2	38.3	38.1	.....	36.6	38.7	38.2	.....	48.2	45.0	48.5
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	52.8	52.1	51.8	.....	38.7	43.1	42.3	.....	49.3	50.0	49.7

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 "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	
			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
31.3	33.6	34.4	19.6	33.0	34.0	33.7	22.0	28.8	28.4	28.6	22.8	31.9	34.0	35.0	130.0	151.6	156.6	155.9	
26.5	29.4	29.6	18.8	29.1	30.7	30.8	19.0	23.6	23.1	23.7	18.0	25.0	27.1	27.5	24.0	39.5	42.8	41.5	
25.4	25.9	26.1	17.6	26.3	27.0	26.5	15.9	22.0	20.8	21.1	18.0	24.7	24.8	25.5	22.6	26.2	27.0	27.3	
18.6	20.1	19.8	15.4	20.0	20.7	21.2	14.0	16.1	15.7	16.3	14.5	17.4	18.2	18.3	16.7	19.2	20.3	20.2	
12.9	13.8	13.5	11.8	16.3	15.0	14.6	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.9	.....	12.0	12.6	12.5
23.8	26.6	27.6	20.0	32.5	32.5	29.7	17.5	26.3	27.0	27.2	16.5	27.9	28.8	28.6	18.3	27.8	29.4	28.4	
34.4	36.8	36.6	36.0	42.3	43.8	40.4	26.3	40.8	43.1	42.6	21.0	36.8	40.3	39.6	24.8	37.5	38.7	38.7	
40.2	44.1	44.5	28.8	51.2	50.6	50.0	27.0	49.5	48.8	49.2	23.5	49.4	47.3	47.4	28.7	45.4	46.3	47.4	
32.1	34.4	36.9	20.5	35.0	40.0	40.0	15.0	30.4	34.1	33.9	16.0	34.2	36.8	37.2	18.5	35.5	38.9	38.6	
33.7	30.1	32.0	17.9	30.9	29.9	29.1	26.4	31.3	26.8	28.4	18.8	35.8	32.3	34.6	23.7	43.7	41.8	43.2	
33.3	31.6	31.6	.....	31.8	31.4	31.1	.....	36.5	33.8	33.8	.....	31.9	30.7	30.0	.....	32.9	31.1	30.5
12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	10.0	11.8	11.8	9.0	13.0	13.8	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
12.0	11.8	11.9	.....	14.0	13.3	13.3	.....	12.3	11.8	11.6	.....	11.6	11.5	11.8	.....	14.0	12.9	13.1
41.8	61.3	58.6	40.0	44.3	58.1	55.5	40.0	37.4	56.6	54.2	39.7	43.1	61.9	60.5	38.1	45.1	52.8	56.3	
28.7	27.1	27.2	.....	28.6	27.3	29.8	.....	31.0	29.0	28.2	.....	28.4	28.3	28.1	.....	35.0	31.3	30.7
26.4	25.5	25.6	.....	30.6	30.1	29.6	.....	28.5	28.0	28.0	.....	27.1	27.1	26.9	.....	33.5	30.3	29.0
29.9	37.1	36.8	20.0	33.8	36.5	37.1	26.1	35.4	38.4	38.7	21.3	32.2	37.8	37.5	23.6	33.8	36.7	37.4	
12.4	15.9	15.3	16.2	19.0	21.1	20.4	15.6	17.2	19.5	19.1	15.6	14.6	17.2	17.2	15.0	15.3	16.7	16.8	
21.5	22.5	22.1	.....	20.3	21.0	19.8	.....	22.1	24.4	21.9	.....	20.4	23.1	23.0	.....	21.8	23.0	23.0
46.1	61.7	54.0	34.0	43.3	54.3	44.5	37.0	42.8	66.2	49.0	35.0	54.3	68.6	62.2	42.8	70.2	99.8	83.8	
36.5	39.3	37.6	30.0	34.0	44.6	.....	25.0	34.0	40.7	38.7	25.2	39.8	40.1	40.2	27.2	42.9	43.0	45.1
8.1	7.6	7.9	5.5	9.1	8.9	9.0	5.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	
4.8	4.6	4.6	3.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	
3.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.6	6.0	6.2	6.0	
9.1	8.8	9.9	.....	10.7	10.8	10.6	.....	9.4	8.8	8.9	.....	9.8	9.1	9.0	.....	10.5	9.4	9.6
9.9	9.5	9.8	.....	11.8	11.4	10.8	.....	11.0	10.0	9.9	.....	9.9	9.1	9.1	.....	12.4	9.9	10.0
26.2	26.1	24.8	.....	26.9	26.0	26.5	.....	26.2	25.2	25.1	.....	25.9	25.2	24.1	.....	28.2	28.5	27.5
20.4	19.3	19.6	.....	21.4	21.5	21.5	.....	21.2	20.6	20.5	.....	19.4	19.7	19.1	.....	24.2	23.9	24.0
10.2	10.2	10.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.9	
7.3	9.6	10.7	.....	9.5	10.9	11.2	.....	8.9	10.9	11.5	.....	6.9	9.8	10.5	.....	8.1	11.1	10.9
3.3	1.7	1.8	2.0	4.6	3.6	3.3	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.3	
9.6	5.0	5.5	.....	10.2	6.5	6.8	.....	8.5	3.9	3.7	.....	8.8	4.1	4.7	.....	9.8	4.9	6.1
6.0	3.9	4.4	.....	6.5	5.0	5.1	.....	5.2	2.2	2.4	.....	6.6	3.1	3.9	.....	6.3	4.1	5.3
13.2	13.5	13.4	.....	15.9	15.9	14.3	.....	15.6	14.3	14.3	.....	11.6	12.3	12.1	.....	13.6	13.1	13.1
13.4	12.6	12.6	.....	17.3	17.5	17.3	.....	14.8	14.5	14.6	.....	14.6	15.5	15.2	.....	16.6	15.8	16.6
15.7	14.9	15.5	.....	21.8	21.8	21.4	.....	17.9	16.0	16.2	.....	16.4	16.8	17.1	.....	18.5	17.9	18.2
12.9	13.2	13.5	.....	14.2	13.8	13.8	.....	13.2	13.6	12.9	.....	12.4	12.8	13.1	.....	13.9	13.6	13.2
6.3	8.3	8.2	6.5	6.7	9.0	9.0	5.8	7.0	9.1	8.9	5.2	5.9	7.9	8.0	5.5	6.2	8.5	8.4	
79.8	76.6	77.5	66.7	88.9	96.7	91.4	52.8	70.7	69.1	69.4	43.3	60.4	65.1	66.5	44.2	57.0	60.5	57.2	
34.4	35.1	36.5	36.7	40.4	43.3	42.0	29.4	35.1	36.3	36.4	29.3	35.7	36.5	37.8	33.0	39.1	38.4	38.4	
18.3	20.5	21.3	.....	22.0	24.0	23.3	.....	19.7	21.4	21.1	.....	19.1	20.4	20.3	.....	17.9	18.5	18.3
24.1	19.4	19.1	.....	26.1	20.0	19.8	.....	25.2	19.8	20.0	.....	24.3	18.3	17.9	.....	25.4	20.6	19.3
36.5	38.2	39.1	.....	33.9	34.4	33.6	.....	13.5	13.7	13.8	.....	32.2	34.7	33.7	.....	10.5	10.2	10.9
44.9	46.1	43.5	.....	54.3	54.0	51.9	.....	47.2	51.7	48.7	.....	50.7	51.8	50.8	.....	44.5	51.6	47.9

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 30.4	Cts. 29.1	Cts. 30.3	Cts. 23.5	Cts. 31.5	Cts. 34.0	Cts. 34.4	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 34.2	Cts. 32.1	Cts. 33.5
Round steak.....	do.....	29.5	27.7	29.2	20.3	29.5	32.5	32.2	20.3	28.8	26.7	27.8
Rib roast.....	do.....	24.4	23.9	24.7	16.3	24.2	25.6	24.6	23.3	26.0	25.4	24.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.8	18.9	20.3	14.3	19.7	21.7	21.1	14.0	16.6	15.8	17.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	16.2	14.6	15.5	10.6	13.7	13.8	14.1	11.2	10.0	10.9	11.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	30.0	28.8	27.2	18.0	26.2	27.3	27.0	22.3	29.2	29.2	29.5
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	48.0	43.9	46.2	27.7	35.1	38.0	38.1	26.8	35.9	35.4	37.3
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	48.9	46.7	46.2	28.8	46.4	48.2	47.6	25.7	43.8	43.6	43.0
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	35.0	34.4	34.3	17.7	35.0	33.6	40.0	20.3	36.4	35.0	35.5
Hens.....	do.....	31.6	31.7	32.3	20.0	35.4	29.8	31.5	22.0	35.8	34.3	34.1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.5	30.7	30.7	.....	39.5	36.5	36.1	.....	31.1	29.7	30.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	16.7	15.8	15.8	8.0	11.3	10.3	12.0	12.4	17.7	17.7	17.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	12.9	12.9	12.8	.....	11.9	11.6	11.6	.....	12.9	12.1	12.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	41.8	58.8	56.3	40.7	41.9	59.5	57.8	43.4	48.9	59.3	59.3
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	30.5	32.8	33.0	.....	29.9	28.2	28.9	.....	29.0	29.0	29.2
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.1	29.6	29.5	.....	28.2	27.1	26.3	.....	33.3	28.8	29.0
Cheese.....	do.....	30.5	36.1	36.5	21.0	33.1	37.4	38.6	22.5	31.3	35.9	37.0
Lard.....	do.....	16.6	17.9	19.0	15.0	12.3	14.7	14.7	15.0	16.3	17.7	17.4
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	22.2	24.3	19.2	.....	21.0	23.4	23.3	.....	20.8	22.5	21.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	41.4	51.5	40.9	34.2	43.3	60.2	50.0	38.3	51.3	67.2	53.8
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	35.7	40.3	34.2	23.7	45.0	37.6	35.0	30.0	35.7	42.3	40.7
Bread.....	Pound.....	7.1	6.6	7.2	5.1	8.6	7.3	8.4	6.5	10.4	10.6	10.6
Flour.....	do.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	6.0	5.4	5.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.1
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.7	8.7	9.0	.....	7.7	8.0	7.8	.....	11.0	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.5	9.7	9.7	.....	10.1	9.0	9.1	.....	11.4	9.6	9.7
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.7	24.7	24.5	.....	26.8	26.6	25.1	.....	27.4	25.3	23.8
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.4	19.9	20.4	.....	19.1	15.8	18.6	.....	20.4	19.4	19.6
Rice.....	do.....	8.1	7.7	7.8	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	6.6	9.0	8.7	8.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.0	10.3	10.4	.....	7.5	10.3	11.4	.....	9.8	11.1	11.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.9
Onions.....	do.....	8.9	5.4	5.6	.....	9.0	4.4	4.9	.....	10.3	5.1	6.1
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.6	4.9	4.6	.....	5.8	3.8	4.1	.....	6.1	4.6	4.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.7	13.8	13.6	.....	13.4	13.3	13.3	.....	13.0	12.1	12.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....	13.8	13.6	13.8	.....	14.7	13.6	13.2	.....	17.9	16.0	16.1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.3	18.4	19.4	.....	15.4	15.4	15.4	.....	20.0	16.3	16.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.2	12.1	12.1	.....	14.2	13.5	13.8	.....	12.3	10.9	10.9
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.9	8.5	8.0	6.3	6.5	8.8	8.7	6.4	6.6	8.3	8.3
Tea.....	do.....	71.3	72.2	70.2	60.0	76.2	76.1	76.1	60.0	89.0	84.5	84.0
Coffee.....	do.....	30.9	32.3	32.7	31.3	37.4	37.8	37.9	34.5	38.4	38.3	40.1
Prunes.....	do.....	19.1	20.9	20.4	.....	20.2	21.5	21.1	.....	19.4	21.3	21.2
Raisins.....	do.....	24.9	19.9	19.4	.....	27.4	20.2	19.8	.....	26.2	20.0	20.2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	29.7	31.9	28.1	.....	29.0	30.0	30.3	.....	28.8	30.7	24.3
Oranges.....	do.....	45.4	43.2	45.2	.....	46.1	47.5	44.2	.....	29.1	31.0	29.5

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.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.							
Jan. 15—		Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 15—		Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 15—		Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 15—		Dec.	Jan.				
1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.				
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.				
21.8	33.1	34.8	34.7	23.2	29.4	31.7	32.3	22.2	33.2	33.7	32.8	20.6	29.5	29.3	29.8	133.6	50.9	50.0	50.8
19.5	28.1	29.2	28.8	19.2	27.2	28.3	29.7	20.0	26.5	28.1	27.8	17.5	27.0	26.7	27.6	27.6	41.6	41.9	41.4
16.7	23.4	23.6	23.7	17.7	23.1	25.1	26.8	17.4	28.1	28.7	27.7	18.1	22.6	22.5	23.2	18.4	25.7	24.8	25.6
14.0	16.9	16.9	17.1	15.0	15.9	17.7	19.5	14.7	17.5	18.2	18.4	13.0	17.2	16.8	16.9	16.4	21.6	19.7	20.7
10.3	11.2	10.6	10.5	12.5	13.0	13.6	14.1	11.8	12.8	13.6	13.2	10.6	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.3	16.0	14.3	14.7
18.0	25.6	25.3	25.3	19.3	29.2	31.5	30.0	24.4	36.8	37.1	37.1	18.0	24.6	25.0	22.5	17.6	28.2	27.9	27.6
28.2	41.3	43.5	41.2	33.8	40.3	41.8	41.5	33.8	50.4	52.8	50.8	27.5	31.2	37.1	34.1	22.2	33.5	34.9	34.5
26.4	48.0	45.0	44.8	28.3	44.7	46.9	45.9	35.0	58.5	59.8	58.8	27.0	39.5	40.2	40.1	25.4	41.1	40.9	39.7
16.1	30.6	31.4	31.8	19.2	37.4	35.7	35.6	17.4	29.8	33.6	33.7	16.9	31.3	32.5	34.3	17.0	35.3	35.1	35.5
16.0	31.5	27.7	29.2	17.2	29.3	29.2	29.2	26.8	45.3	39.1	40.1	20.6	34.8	28.6	32.0	23.2	45.7	40.7	42.1
.....	32.7	31.7	32.3	.....	33.6	29.9	30.8	.....	42.7	38.6	38.9	.....	30.8	30.0	29.6	.....	32.6	29.7	29.4
8.7	14.3	13.0	13.3	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.7	10.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	11.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
.....	12.7	12.1	12.5	.....	14.1	12.9	13.2	.....	11.2	10.9	10.8	.....	13.0	12.0	12.1	.....	14.0	13.4	13.7
40.0	43.7	61.3	60.0	45.0	48.4	59.9	57.7	44.5	45.2	59.2	60.3	41.3	44.6	61.9	59.4	41.2	51.7	58.2	61.7
.....	29.1	26.9	.....	.....	31.4	29.5	30.6	.....	31.7	31.2	31.1	.....	29.7	28.1	27.8	.....	30.0	28.5	27.5
.....	28.3	27.1	27.0	.....	29.8	29.4	28.7	.....	29.3	28.9	28.8	.....	28.7	26.7	26.5	.....	26.4	23.2	22.7
21.5	34.3	37.5	37.6	21.7	33.3	38.7	38.8	19.5	36.4	38.0	38.1	20.8	30.6	36.4	37.3	21.3	34.2	35.7	37.6
15.9	15.8	17.5	17.4	14.8	17.2	19.4	19.6	18.0	17.1	20.0	19.7	15.5	12.8	15.3	14.6	16.0	15.9	17.5	17.3
.....	23.6	23.9	21.9	.....	21.7	22.5	19.7	.....	21.6	23.6	22.8	.....	22.9	23.3	22.7	.....	22.4	23.7	20.1
31.3	41.1	58.7	46.6	33.3	41.3	46.6	47.6	41.0	46.5	63.2	51.1	30.0	39.8	60.0	47.1	37.2	62.6	77.5	67.7
25.0	33.3	38.9	37.0	25.0	.....	41.2	45.0	30.0	40.2	44.9	.....	24.2	29.2	37.3	35.0	25.0	44.0	44.1	43.2
5.9	9.7	7.9	8.2	6.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	6.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	5.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	5.9	8.4	7.6	8.4
3.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	3.4	5.4	5.1	5.2
2.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.8	5.1	4.5	4.7
.....	8.8	8.7	8.4	.....	10.6	10.2	10.5	.....	10.0	10.3	10.4	.....	8.6	8.6	8.4	.....	8.9	8.5	8.6
.....	10.5	9.9	9.9	.....	10.8	9.8	10.2	.....	10.8	10.0	9.7	.....	9.9	9.3	9.2	.....	10.3	9.5	9.6
.....	27.0	26.5	26.1	.....	27.6	26.8	25.6	.....	24.9	24.4	23.6	.....	26.5	24.7	24.6	.....	26.9	25.6	26.0
.....	21.9	21.4	21.0	.....	22.0	21.6	21.5	.....	17.2	16.0	15.6	.....	18.4	17.2	16.6	.....	25.3	24.7	24.5
8.7	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.7	10.3	9.5	10.0	8.1	9.0	8.5	8.5	.....	9.0	9.0	8.8
.....	8.7	10.8	11.3	.....	8.6	11.4	12.5	.....	8.5	9.4	9.5	.....	7.0	10.2	10.2	.....	7.8	10.4	10.9
1.5	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	3.6	2.6	2.4	1.1	3.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.9
.....	9.8	5.2	5.3	.....	9.9	5.5	5.9	.....	8.8	4.8	5.8	.....	9.5	4.0	5.1	.....	9.3	4.3	4.9
.....	6.0	3.3	3.9	.....	6.3	3.9	5.3	.....	3.7	4.4	3.6	.....	5.9	3.4	4.4	.....	5.6	3.6	4.1
.....	13.8	14.2	14.4	.....	13.9	13.3	13.3	.....	15.1	13.4	13.3	.....	12.4	11.9	11.7	.....	15.9	15.1	14.6
.....	13.4	13.7	13.6	.....	16.0	14.9	15.9	.....	18.6	16.1	16.3	.....	16.0	13.6	13.9	.....	19.2	17.2	17.6
.....	14.3	15.2	15.2	.....	19.4	18.6	20.1	.....	19.5	19.4	19.0	.....	17.0	15.5	15.4	.....	21.9	20.3	20.5
.....	13.2	13.2	13.3	.....	13.4	12.8	12.8	.....	15.6	15.5	15.7	.....	13.1	11.3	11.0	.....	19.3	18.8	19.4
5.9	6.6	8.6	8.7	5.9	7.1	9.0	9.2	5.9	6.3	8.5	8.4	5.5	6.3	8.2	8.1	5.8	6.4	8.6	8.6
54.0	77.8	80.0	80.0	50.0	89.6	91.8	91.8	54.5	66.7	72.1	70.2	60.0	78.4	72.4	71.0	45.0	56.6	57.1	56.4
27.8	35.3	38.0	39.7	30.8	38.9	39.7	40.5	36.3	37.2	38.8	39.8	27.5	33.5	34.9	35.3	32.0	38.1	38.2	38.3
.....	18.5	20.5	20.6	.....	21.1	20.2	20.4	.....	18.2	19.3	20.0	.....	18.7	19.9	20.4	.....	19.5	19.7	19.6
.....	28.7	20.2	21.1	.....	26.0	21.5	20.7	.....	25.6	18.7	18.3	.....	25.3	19.3	19.1	.....	25.1	19.0	18.5
.....	11.2	13.3	12.9	.....	9.6	10.3	10.1	.....	11.4	11.5	11.5	.....	34.5	37.2	37.1	.....	10.2	10.5	10.4
.....	52.6	53.9	46.3	.....	48.9	46.8	50.4	.....	34.6	38.5	38.2	.....	35.9	38.8	38.0	.....	52.0	52.1	50.1

² No. 2½ can.

³ No. 3 can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	20.0	27.1	28.6	30.2	20.5	33.6	36.0	35.8	20.0	27.3	29.3	29.9
Round steak.....	do.....	16.8	24.1	25.4	26.4	18.5	29.8	30.9	31.2	17.7	24.1	24.9	25.1
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.2	22.2	21.7	22.4	17.3	25.8	26.2	25.4	16.5	22.5	23.5	23.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	13.9	15.7	16.7	16.4	15.0	20.7	21.4	20.5	14.1	15.8	17.3	18.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	10.1	12.1	12.5	12.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	12.5	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	18.6	23.2	24.9	23.2	15.3	25.6	27.2	27.8	16.3	24.6	27.5	27.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	29.1	35.1	37.9	38.2	25.5	38.9	41.2	40.4	25.0	41.0	43.8	42.6
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	26.4	41.8	46.2	45.4	26.0	43.2	44.8	43.5	27.5	43.0	45.9	45.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.1	33.9	35.3	35.5	18.5	34.7	35.8	36.6	13.6	29.0	31.5	33.2
Hens.....	do.....	19.4	32.5	27.6	29.0	17.8	34.7	28.0	30.9	17.3	31.8	27.6	29.2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	41.1	34.6	36.1	.....	34.1	32.6	32.9	.....	38.6	37.9	36.9	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	42.1	13.6	11.8	11.9	.....	11.8	11.3	11.3	.....	12.2	12.1	12.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.1	42.1	35.9	55.5	38.0	39.1	60.5	57.6	39.6	38.8	57.7	55.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.3	30.0	30.0	.....	25.9	26.3	26.6	.....	27.7	27.0	26.4	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	29.1	26.7	26.2	.....	25.4	25.2	25.2	.....	30.9	25.1	24.9	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	20.0	30.2	35.9	37.4	22.3	29.0	34.8	35.9	20.3	25.1	35.2	36.0
Lard.....	do.....	15.2	14.3	15.8	15.7	15.0	15.5	17.7	17.1	15.0	14.2	17.0	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	20.5	20.2	20.3	.....	21.3	22.6	22.5	.....	22.2	24.3	23.2	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	31.4	40.8	51.5	49.5	34.6	44.6	67.1	51.0	31.5	41.6	60.9	49.9
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	25.0	30.5	39.0	41.2	25.3	37.9	36.3	34.8	23.0	30.5	36.5	33.6
Bread.....	Pounds.....	6.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	5.6	8.5	8.9	8.9	5.7	8.4	9.0	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.4	3.5	3.9	4.0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.8	8.9	9.1	.....	7.0	7.3	7.0	.....	7.9	8.2	8.7	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	11.2	9.6	9.5	.....	10.0	9.0	9.2	.....	10.4	9.8	10.2	.....
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.8	25.3	24.9	.....	25.4	24.5	24.3	.....	25.3	25.0	25.0	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	17.5	17.8	17.8	.....	18.3	17.4	17.9	.....	17.7	17.7	17.6	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.7	9.7	10.1	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.3	10.6	11.4	.....	7.6	10.2	11.0	.....	8.7	9.8	10.3	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.4	1.5
Onions.....	do.....	9.2	4.3	5.0	.....	9.6	4.4	4.8	.....	8.2	3.9	4.9	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.1	3.3	4.2	.....	6.3	2.3	2.5	.....	5.8	2.8	3.1	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.6	13.3	13.3	.....	11.8	11.6	11.7	.....	14.4	14.2	13.8	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.2	14.3	14.3	.....	15.5	15.0	15.0	.....	13.7	13.5	13.6	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.8	17.4	17.6	.....	15.2	15.4	15.1	.....	15.1	15.6	15.8	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.7	12.5	12.8	.....	13.5	13.6	13.6	.....	14.3	14.7	14.6	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.8	6.5	8.3	8.3	5.6	6.1	8.0	7.9	5.6	6.3	8.5	8.4
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	85.6	82.6	82.3	50.0	68.9	68.6	69.8	45.0	62.9	65.0	65.5
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	38.0	36.6	37.1	27.5	31.9	33.8	34.0	30.8	40.0	40.7	41.3
Prunes.....	do.....	19.9	20.5	20.2	.....	19.1	20.6	19.9	.....	18.9	20.8	20.9	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	27.6	19.3	18.7	.....	25.6	18.3	18.5	.....	25.2	19.4	19.4	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	30.0	34.4	33.1	.....	10.1 ¹	10.2 ²	10.4	.....	11.4 ³	12.3 ³	12.7	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	39.7	43.0	41.2	.....	52.3	54.2	49.0	.....	54.9	55.3	52.5	.....

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
28.9	30.0	30.8	25.2	38.2	42.4	43.0	30.0	44.9	48.2	48.5	19.6	30.6	31.2	32.3	24.4	39.2	40.6	40.5
28.9	29.2	29.6	24.8	37.4	40.1	39.9	26.2	36.8	39.7	39.8	17.1	27.7	27.7	28.5	23.1	37.9	39.1	38.6
24.9	26.0	26.5	19.6	31.4	33.6	34.4	22.6	32.2	33.4	33.9	18.3	26.7	27.2	37.6	21.0	34.2	35.3	35.1
19.7	19.5	19.7	16.8	20.4	22.5	21.6	17.6	22.8	24.1	24.7	12.1	19.2	19.0	20.6	14.9	21.4	21.7	21.5
15.9	15.8	15.8	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.4	.....	14.0	14.5	14.2	10.9	16.3	16.0	16.8	13.7	18.4	17.7	17.9
32.4	35.0	35.0	20.0	29.2	30.1	30.2	19.2	27.4	30.5	29.4	20.0	31.5	32.2	32.0	19.5	32.6	33.7	32.2
40.8	41.9	41.0	22.4	34.1	38.8	37.9	25.8	39.5	41.3	41.5	29.8	39.9	40.9	41.6	23.0	37.0	39.1	38.6
44.3	45.8	45.4	18.4	26.6	27.2	27.0	30.0	49.5	52.2	52.7	26.3	44.0	42.2	43.0	27.8	50.4	50.6	49.8
32.2	34.4	36.1	21.2	36.5	37.5	38.3	19.0	35.3	37.6	37.3	19.8	26.8	28.5	39.7	15.9	34.2	34.4	34.9
35.6	35.0	36.0	.....	37.8	37.3	37.8	21.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	20.8	39.5	36.5	36.2	19.8	37.7	35.9	35.9
32.5	30.3	30.0	.....	31.0	29.6	29.7	.....	36.1	33.2	32.9	.....	38.0	37.5	37.8	.....	31.3	29.7	28.9
15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	17.0	17.5	17.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.7	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	16.0	16.0
12.5	12.8	12.9	.....	11.4	11.9	11.9	.....	11.9	11.8	12.2	.....	11.9	11.8	11.8	.....	11.2	11.7	11.7
50.9	62.2	61.1	43.2	45.8	63.1	62.4	38.3	45.2	53.3	56.4	41.1	48.0	59.0	59.5	40.8	45.3	61.7	60.9
30.8	30.3	30.5	.....	30.0	29.3	29.2	.....	28.2	29.7	30.8	.....	29.1	30.1	30.4	.....	29.1	28.3	28.6
29.4	28.0	28.1	.....	27.0	25.9	26.0	.....	27.1	27.0	27.7	.....	28.4	28.1	28.0	.....	26.9	25.6	24.8
31.3	39.7	39.9	24.5	35.0	37.6	38.2	22.0	33.2	35.0	37.4	22.0	32.1	36.8	37.7	20.0	33.5	36.1	36.6
15.5	17.8	17.8	16.3	14.8	14.9	17.0	15.2	14.6	17.0	17.0	14.4	14.6	16.9	16.7	15.9	13.9	17.9	17.4
21.5	22.8	18.8	.....	20.1	22.3	22.2	.....	19.8	22.1	21.6	.....	22.0	22.8	23.1	.....	20.1	22.9	23.2
43.9	51.0	50.0	48.8	58.3	80.5	68.4	45.9	65.4	83.5	75.4	35.6	45.9	49.1	49.5	.....	55.9	79.0	64.2
35.0	38.4	43.0	29.4	40.7	43.4	43.2	28.2	41.2	43.7	43.2	25.0	34.7	37.4	39.8	27.4	39.8	41.9	42.1
8.3	8.3	8.6	5.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	5.7	8.5	8.1	8.1	5.1	8.0	7.7	7.7	6.0	9.8	9.7	9.7
5.3	5.4	5.3	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.9
3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	5.8	6.5	5.8	3.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5	5.8	5.5	5.5
9.8	9.0	8.9	.....	7.6	7.9	8.3	.....	9.5	8.9	8.7	.....	9.0	8.9	8.6	.....	8.0	7.9	7.9
10.2	9.4	9.3	.....	9.5	8.9	8.9	.....	10.2	9.5	9.5	.....	10.2	9.5	9.5	.....	9.3	8.7	8.8
26.4	24.2	23.8	.....	26.5	25.4	25.2	.....	26.2	24.8	24.4	.....	25.0	24.4	23.9	.....	25.7	24.6	23.9
19.9	20.3	19.6	.....	21.4	21.1	21.5	.....	22.1	22.4	22.2	.....	9.7	9.5	8.5	.....	21.1	20.1	20.6
8.3	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.1	10.0	10.0	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.3
8.7	11.8	11.7	.....	7.8	10.4	10.5	.....	8.0	9.9	10.7	.....	7.5	10.2	10.5	.....	8.7	11.1	11.1
3.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.8	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	4.1	2.6	2.8
9.7	4.7	5.2	.....	8.8	5.1	6.3	.....	8.8	5.2	5.4	.....	8.3	4.2	4.7	.....	8.6	4.7	5.6
4.1	3.7	3.6	.....	5.2	4.2	4.2	.....	6.0	3.6	4.1	.....	4.3	3.8	4.0	.....	5.0	3.4	3.6
13.2	13.3	12.5	.....	11.3	11.1	11.1	.....	12.7	12.4	12.2	.....	13.1	12.8	13.0	.....	12.4	11.6	11.6
16.3	15.0	14.8	.....	15.9	14.6	14.8	.....	18.3	17.5	17.5	.....	14.0	13.0	13.4	.....	14.9	14.1	14.9
17.0	15.7	15.8	.....	18.1	17.3	16.8	.....	21.3	21.1	21.5	.....	17.1	16.7	17.2	.....	16.3	16.3	16.5
13.1	12.4	12.3	.....	11.5	11.2	11.6	.....	23.2	22.2	21.4	.....	13.2	11.6	11.8	.....	11.8	10.8	11.0
6.4	8.6	8.5	5.7	5.2	8.0	7.7	5.7	5.8	8.0	8.1	5.7	5.9	7.8	7.7	5.1	5.2	7.7	7.7
71.4	76.3	76.7	53.8	50.5	50.8	51.2	55.0	54.5	56.9	58.0	62.1	71.1	72.0	71.4	43.3	49.6	50.2	51.1
33.8	35.6	34.7	29.3	32.8	33.0	33.3	33.8	37.4	38.6	38.9	27.1	30.9	30.9	32.5	27.5	32.0	33.0	33.3
17.2	20.3	20.6	.....	16.6	18.3	18.0	.....	18.0	19.0	19.5	.....	18.6	21.3	20.3	.....	18.3	19.0	18.6
25.2	20.6	19.7	.....	21.8	17.8	17.2	.....	23.5	18.0	18.1	.....	25.3	19.0	18.8	.....	23.8	17.6	17.5
25.8	27.3	26.7	.....	40.5	37.8	37.5	.....	34.6	32.0	33.1	.....	21.7	23.8	23.0	.....	44.4	43.8	42.9
40.3	43.3	43.5	.....	51.2	50.5	48.5	.....	46.4	46.5	49.1	.....	45.0	45.7	47.3	.....	50.9	52.9	51.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 23.6	Cts. 32.4	Cts. 34.4	Cts. 33.8	Cts. 29.6	Cts. 30.4	Cts. 30.7
Round steak.....	do.....	30.0	30.0	30.4	19.2	28.6	30.7	29.6	28.3	29.1	29.1
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.3	29.5	29.3	16.7	23.2	24.6	24.9	22.8	23.0	23.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.2	19.1	19.0	13.8	18.0	18.9	18.8	18.4	19.2	19.2
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.7	14.0	13.4	9.2	10.3	10.3	10.7	12.2	12.8	12.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	26.9	28.8	28.3	16.7	26.3	26.7	25.7	25.9	27.0	26.1
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	33.3	36.3	36.4	25.4	43.7	45.6	45.6	40.3	41.1	41.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	38.0	39.6	40.8	27.0	48.0	48.5	49.1	45.0	45.4	45.4
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.5	37.2	37.5	15.0	30.6	35.8	34.6	33.1	34.4	32.8
Hens.....	do.....	38.4	35.6	36.8	16.3	31.4	28.9	27.6	33.3	27.4	27.8
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	29.9	29.9	29.8	.....	33.1	33.5	33.5	33.1	33.1	32.7
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.2	11.7	11.0	11.0	12.0	10.8	10.8
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.7	11.3	11.3	.....	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.9	11.8	11.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	50.2	58.1	58.5	39.2	39.6	58.2	56.6	40.3	59.0	55.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.5	30.4	28.3	.....	29.5	28.9	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.2
Nut margarine.....	do.....	30.0	28.5	27.7	.....	28.4	27.9	27.5	28.0	27.4	27.3
Cheese.....	do.....	30.9	35.5	35.2	22.9	31.6	35.4	36.5	32.7	36.7	37.9
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	16.9	16.4	16.4	18.0	19.1	19.2	15.9	17.1	17.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do.....	20.3	22.0	18.0	.....	22.3	24.4	22.7	23.1	24.4	23.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	49.5	60.8	46.1	29.5	45.0	53.8	43.9	44.0	59.5	48.6
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	40.4	38.7	38.0	.....	34.0	36.0	36.3	33.2	36.7	35.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	7.8	8.1	8.4	5.2	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.4	8.5	8.0
Flour.....	do.....	4.9	4.9	4.8	2.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.5	3.6	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.0	8.1	7.9	.....	10.4	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.9
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.6	9.6	9.5	.....	11.8	10.2	10.2	11.5	10.0	9.9
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.5	25.4	24.8	.....	26.9	24.8	24.7	28.1	26.8	26.2
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.1	19.9	19.6	.....	19.6	20.8	20.4	20.1	19.8	20.0
Rice.....	do.....	9.9	9.9	10.1	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.9	9.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.9	10.0	10.5	.....	8.2	11.2	11.6	8.0	10.8	12.0
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.7
Onions.....	do.....	9.2	5.3	5.2	.....	10.1	4.2	4.4	9.3	4.9	5.2
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.3	3.8	4.1	.....	6.5	2.9	3.6	6.1	3.4	4.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	10.6	10.6	10.6	.....	14.7	15.4	15.4	13.4	13.7	13.5
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	.....	15.2	16.0	16.9	15.2	14.6	14.2
Peas, canned.....	do.....	21.0	18.8	18.3	.....	15.9	16.7	16.9	16.6	17.0	16.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.2	11.3	12.1	.....	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.6	14.4	13.9
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.8	8.0	7.7	5.9	6.3	8.8	8.5	6.9	8.9	8.9
Tea.....	do.....	74.4	76.8	76.4	56.0	71.9	74.2	74.1	61.4	61.1	61.1
Coffee.....	do.....	37.8	37.7	37.6	30.0	37.9	40.5	41.1	31.4	36.0	36.1
Prunes.....	do.....	17.9	19.4	19.2	.....	19.8	20.1	20.4	21.9	22.3	22.3
Raisins.....	do.....	24.8	18.9	17.9	.....	27.4	21.3	20.7	28.5	20.4	20.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	33.2	33.5	33.9	.....	10.6	12.4	12.5	10.7	11.8	11.3
Oranges.....	do.....	42.2	40.5	39.1	.....	45.5	51.2	50.4	46.0	42.1	43.6

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.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	
1913	1922			1913	1922						1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922	1913	1922
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
28.3	42.4	46.3	47.6	24.8	38.6	42.2	41.7	51.4	53.0	53.5	21.0	27.7	27.6	27.4	39.6	61.3	66.3	65.1	
23.1	34.1	36.7	37.0	21.4	31.7	34.6	34.5	41.1	43.1	43.6	19.0	25.2	25.0	24.5	29.4	44.8	47.1	46.6	
21.4	30.6	31.7	31.8	20.4	29.6	31.2	31.0	27.1	27.6	27.9	18.7	24.0	24.0	23.4	24.6	34.6	35.8	35.7	
16.5	18.9	19.5	19.3	15.4	19.7	21.4	21.3	18.0	18.2	18.3	15.8	16.8	16.1	16.3	18.4	25.2	25.5	25.3	
10.5	10.3	9.5	9.9	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.4	12.3	14.0	13.7	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.2	.....	16.1	16.1	15.7
19.8	31.2	31.4	31.8	19.4	29.5	30.0	30.6	29.6	30.8	29.8	20.2	29.8	33.2	32.6	18.0	31.8	32.2	31.9	
23.6	34.4	39.0	38.2	27.2	39.4	43.0	42.3	35.7	38.4	38.3	28.8	41.5	45.0	44.1	21.8	35.2	37.7	37.2	
29.1	50.2	50.4	50.5	29.0	48.8	52.4	52.4	46.1	48.2	47.2	28.8	44.4	47.1	46.8	28.5	53.5	52.4	52.9	
17.7	38.0	38.5	38.1	21.3	37.2	38.6	38.4	35.4	35.7	37.0	17.7	28.9	32.2	34.1	18.7	38.8	41.0	41.2	
20.8	39.1	37.8	38.7	24.3	41.8	38.9	41.2	42.9	38.1	40.5	20.9	35.8	30.5	32.5	23.2	43.7	40.8	40.6	
.....	28.2	27.4	27.0	.....	29.6	28.4	28.8	29.7	28.2	28.5	.....	42.1	39.1	38.2	.....	32.8	31.0	31.5
8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	13.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	14.0	14.0	9.7	12.8	12.6	12.6	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	
.....	12.4	11.9	12.2	.....	11.0	11.8	11.7	12.6	12.8	13.3	.....	12.4	12.0	12.0	.....	12.9	12.5	12.5
46.4	53.9	65.7	66.2	41.9	46.3	64.0	61.2	50.6	59.6	62.6	44.5	41.7	56.8	53.9	40.0	46.7	56.0	58.3	
.....	27.5	28.5	29.3	.....	27.9	29.7	27.8	32.6	29.8	29.9	.....	30.8	29.8	29.8	.....	30.6	30.1	29.9
.....	29.3	27.2	27.5	.....	26.8	26.5	26.2	28.4	27.9	27.7	.....	29.1	27.9	27.5	.....	29.1	28.2	27.5
25.0	36.0	38.0	39.3	24.5	33.2	37.7	38.1	34.0	36.2	38.3	21.3	35.6	38.2	39.3	22.7	33.0	35.0	36.2	
14.4	13.8	16.3	1.3	15.6	12.7	15.7	15.2	15.3	17.9	17.8	17.9	19.1	20.2	20.3	14.7	14.7	17.3	17.1	
.....	20.0	22.8	22.7	.....	19.8	22.8	22.3	22.3	24.2	21.8	.....	23.7	24.9	25.1	.....	22.0	24.2	23.1
38.4	64.4	72.5	59.9	37.6	51.9	69.2	57.0	59.3	76.5	66.7	41.7	37.6	57.5	44.7	42.5	65.9	85.7	72.8	
25.2	43.2	41.2	41.3	25.0	38.6	41.8	39.4	45.4	45.3	44.6	25.0	.....	42.6	40.0	26.8	43.3	44.5	44.8
4.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	5.3	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.4	5.7	8.4	9.4	9.4	6.0	9.1	8.7	8.7	
3.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	2.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	
2.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	
.....	8.5	8.3	7.9	.....	9.5	8.7	8.7	7.3	6.5	6.8	.....	9.3	9.5	9.3	.....	9.9	9.5	9.3
.....	10.3	9.0	9.0	.....	10.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	9.7	9.7	.....	12.3	11.0	11.4	.....	10.7	9.9	9.9
.....	25.4	25.0	24.3	.....	25.9	25.2	24.6	26.6	25.9	25.0	.....	28.3	28.0	27.7	.....	27.8	26.9	25.1
.....	21.5	21.1	21.0	.....	21.3	19.9	20.0	24.4	23.2	24.1	.....	17.5	16.4	19.9	.....	22.9	22.2	22.5
9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	8.6	9.8	10.1	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.7	
.....	8.4	10.4	11.3	.....	7.4	10.7	10.9	8.1	10.8	11.0	.....	7.7	9.4	9.6	.....	7.9	10.5	11.2
2.1	3.8	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	7	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.3	
.....	8.5	4.8	4.9	.....	8.9	4.5	5.2	9.4	4.6	5.2	.....	8.3	3.4	3.9	.....	9.7	5.2	5.5
.....	5.7	3.6	3.7	.....	5.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	2.4	3.2	.....	4.3	3.3	3.5	.....	5.4	3.6	3.9
.....	11.7	11.7	11.5	.....	13.0	12.7	12.8	15.9	15.3	15.4	.....	17.5	17.5	16.8	.....	13.0	13.0	12.5
.....	15.5	14.5	14.8	.....	15.0	14.0	13.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	.....	17.5	16.9	17.2	.....	18.0	17.6	17.5
.....	16.6	16.3	16.2	.....	15.4	16.0	16.0	19.7	19.9	19.9	.....	18.3	17.6	16.7	.....	20.0	20.1	20.4
.....	12.0	11.8	12.5	.....	12.8	12.2	12.4	21.7 ²	23.3 ²	23.1	.....	15.2 ³	15.8 ³	16.0	.....	13.4	13.5	13.4
5.2	5.2	7.6	7.5	6.0	6.1	8.3	8.3	6.1	8.5	8.4	6.6	6.7	8.5	8.6	5.3	5.9	8.2	8.1	
54.0	61.2	58.8	59.4	58.0	75.8	75.0	75.1	56.6	56.0	57.1	55.0	62.5	63.8	64.6	48.3	59.4	58.5	59.7	
25.0	29.4	31.3	32.6	30.0	35.8	35.5	35.7	39.0	40.3	40.4	35.0	37.5	37.5	36.9	30.0	39.6	40.3	41.0	
.....	1	18.3	17.9	.....	19.7	20.7	20.6	17.4	19.7	19.3	.....	14.4	13.8	14.1	.....	19.1	20.7	20.4
.....	22.7	19.3	18.5	.....	25.5	18.9	18.4	24.3	19.3	19.1	.....	24.6	18.9	19.0	.....	23.9	18.9	18.4
.....	37.7	32.8	33.6	.....	42.7	46.6	43.8	10.4 ⁴	11.0 ⁴	11.3	.....	13.3 ⁴	14.6 ⁴	15.4	.....	34.4	34.7	33.6
.....	42.6	46.7	48.0	.....	50.3	51.5	49.4	49.9	51.7	49.1	.....	46.7	49.1	45.0	.....	52.0	54.5	52.3

¹ No. 3 can.

² No. 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.				St. Louis, Mo.			
		Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	
		1913	1922						1913	1922			
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 21.8	Cts. 36.7	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 37.4	Cts. 35.4	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 36.7	Cts. 22.7	Cts. 31.2	Cts. 33.6	Cts. 33.6	
Round steak.....	do.....	19.5	32.2	31.9	32.3	29.7	30.7	31.1	19.3	28.7	31.0	30.9	
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.3	29.8	29.1	28.9	26.7	27.2	28.2	16.8	26.4	26.7	26.6	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	14.3	23.5	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.7	22.3	13.3	18.8	18.5	18.0	
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.3	16.9	15.9	15.4	11.9	12.1	12.1	9.2	12.6	12.6	13.1	
Pork chops.....	do.....	18.1	29.5	29.3	28.9	31.4	32.5	32.1	17.7	28.5	23.8	24.2	
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	23.2	32.7	37.2	35.6	31.3	36.1	35.2	23.0	34.2	38.1	37.7	
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	22.5	37.5	41.0	39.7	43.5	46.8	45.8	25.0	42.4	41.2	41.6	
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	18.7	40.3	40.3	42.4	34.2	36.6	36.9	17.7	32.3	33.1	33.6	
Hens.....	do.....	19.8	36.3	34.7	35.2	39.0	36.8	38.7	17.8	33.1	28.3	29.7	
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		33.5	32.0	30.9	30.9	28.9	29.0		32.6	31.8	31.6	
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	14.0	13.5	8.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....		14.0	12.8	13.2	12.7	12.0	12.0		11.0	11.2	11.5	
Butter.....	Pound.....	43.6	56.0	66.8	65.4	46.7	59.1	59.4	40.7	44.2	63.6	60.7	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		34.6	29.5	29.6	30.5	28.5	29.7		28.0	27.2	26.9	
Nut margarine.....	do.....		29.2	27.6	27.9	28.7	26.4	26.1		25.6	25.3	25.0	
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	32.8	37.7	38.2	33.8	36.7	36.5	20.2	30.6	36.1	36.2	
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	16.8	17.9	17.6	14.8	17.1	17.0	13.1	11.3	14.1	13.9	
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		21.6	23.4	22.2	20.8	23.1	19.8		20.3	22.1	22.1	
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	29.7	53.2	62.8	49.4	60.6	80.9	70.5	29.3	43.1	59.8	48.4	
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	23.7	45.0	40.4	39.3	39.0	41.4	39.6	25.0	36.9	37.3	37.1	
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.4	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.6	9.4	8.9	8.9	
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	
Rolled oats.....	do.....		10.6	9.4	9.2	7.2	7.4	7.8		8.4	8.0	8.2	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		10.9	9.6	9.6	10.4	9.7	9.7		9.5	8.9	8.9	
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		28.8	26.5	24.2	26.1	24.8	24.7		25.6	24.3	23.5	
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		21.3	20.3	21.1	19.9	19.0	19.4		21.3	20.7	19.5	
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	11.8	11.2	11.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.9	
Beans, navy.....	do.....		9.6	10.7	11.1	8.2	10.4	10.5		7.4	9.8	10.7	
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.8	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.3	2.2	2.0	
Onions.....	do.....		9.9	5.4	5.7	8.1	4.3	4.9		9.4	4.6	5.3	
Cabbage.....	do.....		6.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	2.6	2.8		5.2	3.3	3.7	
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		12.3	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4		11.3	11.1	11.3	
Corn, canned.....	do.....		15.0	14.8	15.5	16.3	15.9	16.1		14.8	14.6	14.7	
Peas, canned.....	do.....		19.6	19.3	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.7		16.3	16.4	16.5	
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		13.1	12.0	12.3	12.2	13.0	13.0		13.1	11.5	11.2	
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.8	6.3	8.4	8.4	6.0	8.0	7.9	5.8	6.0	8.2	8.0	
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	82.8	79.9	78.5	61.7	61.4	62.2	55.0	69.4	66.4	66.8	
Coffee.....	do.....	27.4	36.3	35.6	37.1	32.9	34.8	34.8	24.3	32.9	35.3	34.8	
Prunes.....	do.....		20.3	22.7	21.5	19.1	20.6	20.0		19.1	20.8	22.1	
Raisins.....	do.....		24.2	19.3	18.5	25.4	18.9	17.7		26.0	18.1	17.8	
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		38.3	37.3	38.8	41.0	42.9	42.3		31.2	31.1	29.6	
Oranges.....	do.....		40.0	46.0	42.0	50.0	53.4	51.5		42.9	49.0	44.7	

¹ No. 2½ can.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah.					San Francisco, Calif.					Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.	Jan. 15—		Dec. 15, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.		
			1913	1922			1913	1922						1913	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>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		
30.8	32.4	32.8	23.1	26.4	25.4	26.0	20.3	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.3	29.7	21.8	45.8	46.8	47.0		
25.2	26.1	25.9	19.5	23.0	22.4	22.8	18.7	26.1	27.2	27.2	25.7	24.0	24.4	17.5	35.6	37.3	37.5		
24.1	26.2	27.1	19.2	21.0	20.4	20.8	20.3	27.5	28.5	28.4	24.1	21.9	22.2	18.4	33.9	34.6	34.8		
17.7	19.1	19.1	14.8	16.9	16.1	16.1	15.0	17.2	18.2	17.9	16.5	14.7	14.8	14.3	23.6	25.2	24.7		
10.0	10.1	10.3	11.5	12.2	11.4	11.5	12.5	13.8	14.7	14.4	14.2	27.3	13.2	9.8	11.2	11.3	11.3		
24.8	25.9	26.3	21.3	28.5	28.6	28.0	21.8	37.3	37.4	36.0	27.9	27.3	26.3	18.0	33.9	33.1	31.6		
37.6	40.4	40.4	32.0	38.0	39.0	38.0	32.8	52.1	53.9	51.6	33.6	36.6	34.9	24.6	41.1	41.7	42.5		
42.1	42.4	42.9	29.0	42.7	45.0	43.1	30.0	50.8	52.6	52.4	37.8	38.1	36.9	25.5	49.8	53.3	54.0		
28.9	31.6	31.7	17.2	27.7	31.3	30.9	17.2	31.6	35.6	36.5	35.8	37.5	38.3	18.7	42.1	42.2	42.5		
32.5	26.1	27.4	23.6	34.3	31.4	30.2	24.2	44.4	42.4	41.2	34.1	30.7	31.8	21.5	45.7	41.1	40.9		
37.0	35.2	34.4	.....	36.2	32.9	33.8	.....	27.8	28.3	28.2	37.3	35.6	36.7	.....	38.3	36.6	36.5
10.0	11.0	11.0	8.3	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.0	13.8	13.0	13.0	18.0	17.8	18.0	8.8	14.0	14.0	13.0		
12.7	12.1	11.9	.....	12.4	11.1	11.2	.....	11.7	10.7	10.7	11.4	11.4	11.6	.....	12.8	12.2	12.3
37.7	56.8	55.0	40.0	40.5	56.3	54.6	41.4	46.4	59.0	60.3	48.1	60.2	60.3	39.0	47.3	54.0	57.4		
27.5	28.3	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.0	.....	28.7	29.0	32.6	32.7	.....	29.0	27.6	30.3
27.9	26.8	26.8	.....	28.5	28.8	28.2	.....	28.0	28.7	28.7	32.5	30.3	29.3	.....	28.3	24.0	25.5
30.9	35.5	37.1	24.2	28.8	31.0	31.6	21.0	35.7	37.5	37.8	30.9	36.2	36.6	18.8	32.0	34.5	35.8		
14.8	17.8	17.9	18.4	17.5	20.1	20.4	17.6	17.9	19.6	19.7	18.6	18.0	17.5	15.6	16.7	18.0	17.7		
24.5	25.2	24.3	.....	24.8	26.5	26.2	.....	22.5	25.2	25.2	20.4	21.7	18.7	.....	22.2	23.5	21.4
42.3	60.8	48.2	40.0	42.1	56.1	41.5	31.4	42.2	61.6	46.1	43.0	65.3	51.8	37.5	62.6	76.1	65.9		
31.0	38.8	36.6	27.5	35.0	41.1	32.7	22.5	30.0	43.7	42.0	.....	.....	41.1	26.3	46.1	41.5	41.2
8.4	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.6	9.4	8.7	.....	8.5	9.0	9.0	7.8	8.7	8.4	5.5	9.8	8.7	8.7	
4.9	4.9	4.9	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.6	5.7	5.3	5.4		
3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	.....	7.0	5.7	5.8	
9.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.1	9.3	.....	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.3	.....	10.6	9.6	9.8
11.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	13.1	11.8	11.8	.....	11.9	10.9	10.6	9.6	9.1	9.1	.....	11.5	9.9	9.9
25.8	26.0	25.7	26.0	28.3	25.8	26.2	.....	25.6	25.2	24.2	26.5	24.8	23.9	.....	27.9	26.6	25.9
18.7	19.2	18.8	.....	21.2	20.6	20.7	.....	13.0	14.0	14.4	19.2	17.8	17.7	.....	23.4	23.0	23.0
9.3	9.6	9.4	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	9.8	9.7	9.7		
9.0	10.0	10.6	.....	8.5	10.0	10.1	.....	7.3	9.1	9.5	9.0	11.6	11.6	.....	9.9	11.4	11.6
2.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.1		
7.5	3.3	3.8	.....	7.5	2.9	3.1	.....	6.8	3.1	3.6	9.7	5.8	5.8	.....	8.6	4.9	5.3
6.0	2.6	3.5	.....	4.6	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	4.4	4.5	.....	4.9	3.3	3.8
14.5	14.5	14.6	.....	17.6	16.5	16.0	.....	15.8	14.9	15.0	13.0	12.9	13.1	.....	12.9	12.7	12.5
15.4	14.4	14.7	.....	15.0	14.4	14.0	.....	16.9	16.3	16.7	15.1	14.8	14.7	.....	17.1	16.3	16.4
16.3	16.4	16.9	.....	15.0	15.8	15.7	.....	17.9	17.7	17.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	.....	17.2	17.9	17.6
14.6	14.3	14.1	.....	12.1	13.4	13.4	.....	14.2	14.3	14.6	12.3	10.2	10.3	.....	13.4	13.4	13.2
6.4	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.4	9.2	9.0	5.7	6.1	8.4	8.3	5.9	8.1	8.0	6.2	6.5	8.3	8.2		
63.5	65.4	66.2	65.7	80.9	79.4	82.0	50.0	55.8	57.3	56.8	69.3	66.2	67.8	52.5	61.1	60.1	60.3		
40.4	39.9	39.5	35.8	44.0	43.8	44.1	32.0	33.9	35.7	35.7	30.8	33.8	33.1	31.3	38.4	38.8	39.4		
19.8	21.9	21.1	.....	15.9	18.6	18.5	.....	16.3	19.2	17.9	18.1	19.8	20.0	.....	17.6	19.0	18.9
27.2	19.9	19.5	.....	24.9	19.0	19.0	.....	22.8	18.8	18.9	23.4	18.9	18.0	.....	26.2	19.6	19.5
² 12.0	² 12.4	² 12.4	.....	² 15.9	² 14.9	² 14.7	.....	37.1	34.3	34.3	33.8	37.1	33.9	.....	36.2	31.9	33.2
55.8	57.3	60.5	.....	44.3	46.7	47.3	.....	48.3	51.3	45.3	36.3	39.7	38.2	.....	51.0	51.4	49.7

² Per pound.

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

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.				Washington, D. C.			
		Jan. 15—		Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 15—	Dec.	Jan.		
		1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	15, 1922.	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	1913	1922	15, 1922.	15, 1923.	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.0	29.8	29.3	29.7	30.0	28.9	30.8	25.0	39.6	41.8	41.8	
Round steak.....	do.....	20.0	26.1	25.8	26.0	29.3	28.7	30.2	21.4	33.2	34.5	34.7	
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.0	23.6	24.0	23.9	20.1	21.6	21.8	20.3	32.1	32.6	32.7	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.2	16.9	16.1	16.3	17.5	17.9	18.3	15.6	21.3	22.5	23.1	
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.7	13.3	12.7	13.2	12.0	12.2	12.0	10.7	12.8	12.5	12.2	
Pork chops.....	do.....	23.4	32.3	34.8	33.6	25.5	26.2	25.2	20.3	33.3	32.0	33.4	
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	30.0	45.7	48.4	47.5	36.0	38.7	38.7	23.0	35.6	39.0	38.9	
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	28.3	47.6	49.6	49.8	41.6	43.2	41.8	28.2	50.9	55.2	54.5	
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	18.6	30.5	32.7	33.6	31.3	35.6	37.2	19.3	41.5	41.7	42.1	
Hens.....	do.....	24.3	37.1	31.0	32.2	30.7	29.3	28.3	20.6	41.4	37.7	39.9	
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		31.0	31.2	31.2	34.9	33.4	32.1	.....	30.9	28.0	28.0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	9.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. cans.....		11.9	11.1	11.1	13.2	12.6	12.8	.....	12.6	11.5	11.6
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.6	41.1	57.1	57.6	44.2	61.7	58.5	43.4	50.3	62.8	63.3	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		29.2	29.7	28.8	29.9	28.3	28.6	.....	28.8	27.8	28.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....		29.7	29.0	28.6	28.5	27.4	26.8	.....	28.3	27.2	26.8
Cheese.....	do.....	21.6	33.7	36.2	36.2	34.3	38.3	38.9	22.8	35.9	38.1	38.1	
Lard.....	do.....	17.8	16.6	19.7	19.3	14.3	17.4	17.2	14.2	15.0	17.2	17.1	
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		23.6	25.5	24.7	21.8	23.1	23.7	.....	21.6	23.2	23.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	39.0	38.9	56.4	42.8	48.6	62.5	50.4	33.1	57.7	70.4	57.9	
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	32.5	.....	43.0	40.0	41.5	39.2	38.5	25.0	40.0	43.8	41.6
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.5	9.3	5.7	8.6	8.5	8.2	
Flour.....	do.....	2.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	3.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.7	2.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	
Roll'd oats.....	do.....		8.7	8.2	8.5	10.9	10.1	10.6	.....	10.0	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		12.2	11.7	11.8	11.0	9.8	9.7	.....	10.3	9.4	9.4
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		27.4	26.9	26.4	28.5	26.8	26.0	.....	27.3	25.3	25.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.8	18.5	18.7	20.2	20.5	19.9	.....	21.8	21.0	21.8
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	10.3	10.9	10.9	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.8	10.4	10.5	
Beans, navy.....	do.....		8.2	9.4	10.1	7.8	10.6	11.4	.....	8.2	10.9	11.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	3.8	2.7	2.4	
Onions.....	do.....		8.3	4.1	4.6	10.0	4.7	5.1	.....	9.2	5.1	5.6
Cabbage.....	do.....		4.7	3.2	3.9	6.8	3.6	4.4	.....	5.6	3.8	4.1
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 cans.....		16.9	15.2	14.9	13.4	13.7	13.4	.....	12.0	11.9	12.0
Corn, canned.....	do.....		17.7	16.8	17.0	15.5	14.3	14.6	.....	15.2	14.6	14.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....		18.3	18.5	19.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	.....	16.3	15.9	15.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		16.4	16.4	15.5	14.2	14.4	14.6	.....	13.1	11.2	11.3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	6.8	8.9	8.9	6.9	9.0	9.0	5.5	6.3	7.9	7.8	
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	62.4	66.4	66.5	74.3	72.9	71.8	57.5	74.0	76.0	74.4	
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	35.2	36.3	37.2	28.8	32.2	34.4	34.8	
Prunes.....	do.....		17.8	18.1	18.1	19.1	22.8	21.0	.....	20.6	22.1	22.0
Raisins.....	do.....		25.0	18.7	18.6	26.1	21.6	21.0	.....	24.5	18.7	19.6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		15.1	14.8	15.7	10.2	11.6	11.5	.....	38.9	37.5	37.5
Oranges.....	do.....		47.9	54.3	44.2	48.1	56.2	52.4	.....	45.4	46.2	46.4

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 January, 1923, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in January, 1922, and in December, 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

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 15.

based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.³

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of January 98 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 24 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Bridgeport, Butte, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Little Rock, Manchester, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me.; Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Ill.; and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JANUARY, 1923.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	98	98	96	98	95	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	24	8	2	7	2	5

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JANUARY, 1923, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN DECEMBER, 1922, JANUARY, 1922, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

City.	Percentage increase January, 1923, compared with year 1913.	Percentage increase January, 1923, compared with January, 1922.	Percentage decrease January, 1923, compared with December, 1922.	City.	Percentage increase January, 1923, compared with year, 1913.	Percentage increase January, 1923, compared with January, 1922.	Percentage decrease January, 1923, compared with December, 1922.
Atlanta.....	41	1 1	2	Milwaukee.....	44	3	2
Baltimore.....	50	2	1	Minneapolis.....	43	5	1
Birmingham.....	46	2	2	Mobile.....	3	3	0.4
Boston.....	49	3	2	Newark.....	46	4	2
Bridgeport.....	6	2	2	New Haven.....	47	3	0
Buffalo.....	51	2	2	New Orleans.....	45	0.4	1
Butte.....	3	2	2	New York.....	53	3	2
Charleston.....	10.2	2 2	2 2	Norfolk.....	0.4	2	2
Chicago.....	49	3	2 0.1	Omaha.....	39	0.1	2
Cincinnati.....	41	0.4	1	Peoria.....	1 3	3	3
Cleveland.....	43	6	1	Philadelphia.....	48	2	1
Columbus.....	2	2	0	Pittsburgh.....	46	5	2
Dallas.....	42	10.1	3	Portland, Me.....	3	3	0.4
Denver.....	33	5	4	Portland, Oreg.....	32	4	3
Detroit.....	49	3	0.2	Providence.....	52	2	2
Fall River.....	50	2	2	Richmond.....	54	1 2	2
Houston.....	0.3	1	1	Rochester.....	3	3	2
Indianapolis.....	39	2	2 2	St. Louis.....	43	4	3
Jacksonville.....	38	10.1	1	St. Paul.....	4	4	2
Kansas City.....	39	1 2	1	Salt Lake City.....	24	2	2
Little Rock.....	39	3	2 0.4	San Francisco.....	40	3	3
Los Angeles.....	39	4	2	Savannah.....	2	2	3
Louisville.....	35	3	2	Scranton.....	52	1 2	2
Manchester.....	45	1 1	2 1	Seattle.....	36	5	2
Memphis.....	36	2	2 0.4	Seattle, Ill.....	1 2	2	2
				Washington, D.C.....	51	1	2

¹ Decrease.

² Increase.

³ 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.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15, 1922, and December 15, 1922, and on January 15, 1923, 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 JANUARY 15, 1922, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923
	Jan. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$14.978	\$15.527	\$15.427
Chestnut.....	15.017	15.516	15.456
Bituminous.....	9.892	11.233	11.179
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous.....	7.519	10.404	10.481
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.000	¹ 16.250	¹ 16.250
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.750	¹ 16.267	¹ 16.250
Bituminous.....	7.850	10.200	11.000
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	7.192	8.398	8.407
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.000	16.000	16.000
Chestnut.....	15.000	16.000	16.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.850	15.563	15.750
Chestnut.....	13.850	15.750	15.750
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.960	13.238	13.238
Chestnut.....	12.960	13.238	13.238
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous.....	11.673	11.500	11.494
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 17.100	¹ 17.100	¹ 17.100
Bituminous.....	12.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.410	16.180	16.180
Chestnut.....	15.340	16.000	16.050
Bituminous.....	8.906	10.820	10.980
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous.....	7.000	9.619	9.638
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.313	15.675	15.750
Chestnut.....	14.438	15.675	15.750
Bituminous.....	8.139	10.900	11.322

^a 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.

¹ 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 JANUARY 15, 1922, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923
	Jan. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous.....	7.196	9.742	9.848
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	18.250	18.125	18.125
Bituminous.....	15.423	15.477	15.375
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	15.917	17.000	17.250
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	15.917	17.000	17.250
Bituminous.....	10.836	11.041	10.692
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.563	15.938	16.000
Chestnut.....	14.563	15.938	16.000
Bituminous.....	8.750	12.031	11.893
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.250	16.500	16.500
Chestnut.....	15.000	15.750	16.083
Bituminous.....	9.167	11.000	.....
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous.....	12.250	12.833	12.833
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.750	15.750	15.750
Chestnut.....	15.667	15.750	15.750
Bituminous.....	7.550	9.613	9.610
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous.....	13.000	15.000	15.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	17.214	16.929	16.929
Stove, or No. 4.....	18.125	17.875	17.750
Bituminous.....	8.669	8.964	8.900
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	12.800	12.500	12.500
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	19.000	16.500	16.500
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous.....	7.096	10.114	10.182
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.500	18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	16.500	18.000	18.000
Bituminous.....	11.000	14.000	.....
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous.....	7.786	9.411	9.411
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.980	16.424	16.650
Chestnut.....	15.950	16.404	16.625
Bituminous.....	10.407	12.423	12.716
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.750	17.660	17.710
Chestnut.....	17.750	17.670	17.670
Bituminous.....	11.703	14.188	13.913
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	11.214	10.969	10.929
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.750	12.792	12.792
Chestnut.....	12.750	12.792	12.792
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	15.333	15.333
Chestnut.....	14.000	15.333	15.333
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	21.500	21.500
Chestnut.....	18.000	21.500	21.500
Bituminous.....	10.781	11.208	11.208

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15, 1922, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923
	Jan. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$13.208	\$14.542	\$14.450
Chestnut.....	13.208	14.542	14.450
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	16.000	16.000
Chestnut.....	14.000	16.000	16.000
Bituminous.....	9.429	12.429	12.429
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	22.000	22.000	.....
Chestnut.....	22.000	22.000	.....
Bituminous.....	11.857	12.036	11.938
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous.....	6.321	7.125	7.167
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 14.125	¹ 14.969	¹ 15.094
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.125	¹ 14.969	¹ 15.094
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.500	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.667	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Bituminous.....	6.781	8.375	8.156
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.843	15.840	15.843
Chestnut.....	15.843	15.843	15.843
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous.....	12.964	14.270	14.522
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 15.000	² 15.600	² 16.420
Chestnut.....	² 15.000	² 15.600	² 16.400
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.250	16.000	16.500
Chestnut.....	14.250	16.000	16.500
Bituminous.....	9.846	12.900	13.100
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.450	13.450	13.450
Chestnut.....	13.450	13.450	13.450
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.188	16.438	16.583
Chestnut.....	16.375	16.438	16.583
Bituminous.....	7.158	8.329	8.355
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.750	17.667	17.667
Chestnut.....	17.750	17.642	17.642
Bituminous.....	12.050	14.369	13.931
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	19.125	.....	20.000
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	20.000	.....	20.000
Bituminous.....	9.000	9.452	9.172
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerrojos egg.....	27.250	26.750	26.750
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg.....	26.250	24.250	24.250
Bituminous.....	19.250	17.900	17.900
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	³ 17.100	³ 17.100	³ 17.000
Chestnut.....	³ 17.100	³ 17.100	³ 17.000
Bituminous.....	³ 12.267	³ 14.183	³ 14.083

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.

³ 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15, 1922, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923
	Jan. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$9.700	\$9.817	\$9.817
Chestnut.....	9.700	10.300	9.825
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous.....	10.130	10.068	10.271
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous.....	4.575	5.350	5.325
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.943	15.871	15.871
Chestnut.....	14.621	15.871	15.871
Bituminous.....	9.096	11.296	11.335

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁴ Prices in Zone A. Cartage charges in Zone A have been included in the price. These charges were \$1.75 in January, 1922; \$1.25 to \$1.75 in December, 1922; and \$1.25 to \$2.25 in January, 1923.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in January, 1923.

WHILE wholesale prices reacted to some extent in January, 1923, from the upward movement of recent months, no change in the general level is shown by the index number compiled by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number being 156, the same as for November and December, 1922. This index number is based on price quotations of 404 commodities in representative markets and is weighted according to the relative importance of such commodities.

Appreciable price decreases took place during the month among certain farm products and foodstuffs. Corn, oats, rye, wheat, cattle, hides, eggs, and potatoes were all cheaper than in the month before. The decrease in the group of farm products as a whole was over 1½ per cent. Foods decreased over 2 per cent, due mainly to declines in fresh beef and other meats, butter, cheese, milk, wheat and rye flour, corn meal, lemons, oranges, and sugar.

In all other groups of commodities prices averaged higher than in December. Prices of cloths and clothing were 1 per cent higher, owing to considerable increases in cotton goods. Practically the same per cent of increase also was reported for fuel and lighting materials and for housefurnishing goods. In the groups of metals and metal products and building materials prices were 1½ per cent higher as a result of advances in pig iron, steel billets and plates, copper, lead, silver, tin, lumber, shingles, sand and gravel, lime, and paint materials. Prices for the group of miscellaneous commodities, including among others such important articles as bran and mill-feed middlings, linseed meal, hemp, jute, sisal, manila rope, and rubber, also rose 1½ per cent above the December level. Chemicals and drugs were only slightly higher than in December.

Of the 404 commodities for which comparable data for December and January were collected, price increases were shown in 156 instances and decreases in 103 instances. In 145 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Commodity group.	January, 1922.	December, 1922.	January, 1923.
Farm products.....	122	145	143
Foods.....	131	144	141
Cloths and clothing.....	176	194	195
Fuel and lighting.....	195	216	217
Metals and metal products.....	112	131	133
Building materials.....	157	185	188
Chemicals and drugs.....	124	130	131
Housefurnishing goods.....	178	182	184
Miscellaneous.....	117	122	124
All commodities.....	138	156	156

Comparing prices in January with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level has risen 13 per cent. Building materials show the largest increase, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Metals and metal products follow next with an increase of 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Farm products have increased 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, fuel and lighting materials 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and cloths and clothing 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in price in the year. Food articles, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous items all show smaller increases compared with prices of a year ago.

Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1921.

THE report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on wholesale prices for the years 1890 to 1921 has just been issued as Bulletin No. 320. This report, which is published annually, brings the information published in preceding bulletins down to the end of 1921, giving tables and charts showing the course of prices, by years, over the entire period covered and, by months, from January, 1913, to December, 1921. The report differs from previous ones of this series in the grouping of commodities from which the index numbers are computed. Formerly articles were arbitrarily confined to one group, but in the present bulletin they are included under each classification under which they might properly fall. For example, food articles which reach the consumer in practically unchanged form are included under both farm products and food, although in computing the general index number for all commodities such articles have been counted only once so that there is no duplication in the final result.

Commodities have been arranged in nine groups, within which subgroups of closely related articles have been placed. The articles are classified under farm products, foods, cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous. In computing the index numbers for these groups the prices were weighted according to census figures gathered in 1919, instead of those secured in 1909, which were used in previous bulletins, thus conforming to the bureau's plan of revising the weighting factors every 10 years, as new census figures become available.

The course of wholesale prices from 1890 to 1921 is indicated in the following table of index numbers, quoted from the report. In this table the price for 1913 is taken as the base or 100.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1921.

Year.	Index number.	Year.	Index number.	Year.	Index number.
1890.....	81	1901.....	79	1912.....	99
1891.....	80	1902.....	84	1913.....	100
1892.....	75	1903.....	86	1914.....	98
1893.....	77	1904.....	86	1915.....	101
1894.....	69	1905.....	86	1916.....	127
1895.....	70	1906.....	89	1917.....	177
1896.....	67	1907.....	94	1918.....	194
1897.....	67	1908.....	90	1919.....	206
1898.....	70	1909.....	97	1920.....	226
1899.....	75	1910.....	101	1921.....	147
1900.....	81	1911.....	93		

In addition to the tables showing index numbers for groups of commodities, the average yearly prices of a large number of important individual commodities are given for the years 1890 to 1921, and the average monthly prices for 1921.

Appendixes to the bulletin give the weighting factors used in constructing the revised index numbers; tables showing the relative importance of commodities as measured by their wholesale values in exchange in 1921; a table of revised index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials arranged by subdivisions; and tables of index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries, 1913 to December, 1922.

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and several foreign countries, as compiled by recognized authorities, have been reduced to a common base, in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. The results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base for each series of index numbers to the year 1913; i. e., by dividing the index for each year or month on the original base by the index for 1913 on that base. These results are therefore to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers in the case of series constructed by averaging the relative prices of individual commodities.¹ This applies to the index numbers of the Department of Labor of Canada, the Statistique Générale of France, the series for Italy constructed by Prof. Riccardo Bachi, and the series here shown for Japan. The index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Census and Statistics Office of New Zealand are built on aggregates of actual money prices, or relatives made from such aggregates of actual prices, and therefore can readily be shifted to any desired base. The series here shown for Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Australia are reproduced as published, the last two series being rounded off to three figures. It should be understood also that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers.

¹ For a discussion of index numbers constructed according to this method, see Bulletin No. 181 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, pp. 245-252.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation.]

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics (revised ¹); 404 commodities (variable).	Canada: Department of Labor; 272 commodities (variable).	United Kingdom: Board of Trade (revised); 150 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Germany: Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bacchi; 100 commodities. ²	Japan: Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 56 commodities.	Sweden: Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	98	100	.....	102	.....	95	96	116	100	102
1915.....	101	110	.....	140	.....	133	97	145	141	121
1916.....	127	134	.....	188	.....	201	117	185	132	131
1917.....	177	174	.....	262	.....	299	147	244	146	148
1918.....	194	205	.....	339	.....	409	192	339	170	172
1919.....	206	216	.....	356	.....	364	236	331	180	175
1920.....	226	246	307	510	1486	624	259	347	218	208
1921.....	147	182	197	345	1911	578	200	211	167	197
1914.										
January...	98	101	.....	100	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	98	101	.....	100	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	97	99	.....	101	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	97	102	.....	107	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915.										
January...	98	103	.....	124	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	99	108	.....	135	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	100	111	.....	142	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	102	112	.....	158	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.										
January...	113	127	.....	179	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	121	132	.....	190	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	123	132	.....	186	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	136	138	.....	198	.....	207	.....	.....	133	.....
1917.										
January...	153	154	.....	215	.....	229	.....	.....	133	.....
April.....	173	169	.....	248	.....	265	.....	.....	136	.....
July.....	188	179	.....	268	.....	304	.....	.....	148	.....
October...	183	179	.....	284	.....	350	.....	.....	155	.....
1918.										
January...	184	190	.....	313	.....	363	.....	.....	164	160
February...	186	194	.....	319	.....	380	.....	.....	164	159
March.....	187	199	.....	327	.....	394	.....	.....	167	161
April.....	190	199	.....	333	.....	401	.....	.....	168	166
May.....	190	204	.....	335	.....	409	.....	.....	171	167
June.....	191	207	.....	329	.....	415	.....	.....	171	169
July.....	196	210	.....	337	.....	420	.....	.....	170	172
August.....	200	210	.....	350	.....	432	.....	.....	172	177
September	204	211	.....	355	.....	433	.....	.....	172	179
October...	202	214	.....	360	.....	442	.....	370	173	182
November	203	215	.....	358	.....	437	.....	367	172	186
December..	202	213	.....	353	.....	371	.....	372	172	187
1919.										
January...	199	211	.....	348	.....	325	.....	369	171	180
February...	193	206	.....	340	.....	321	.....	358	167	176
March.....	196	205	.....	337	.....	325	.....	354	168	170
April.....	199	206	.....	332	.....	332	.....	339	171	168
May.....	202	210	.....	325	.....	338	.....	330	172	167
June.....	203	210	.....	330	.....	358	.....	324	173	168
July.....	212	217	.....	349	.....	362	.....	320	176	170
August.....	216	222	.....	347	.....	369	.....	321	182	174
September	210	223	.....	360	.....	372	.....	319	185	178
October...	211	221	.....	382	.....	390	.....	307	200	179
November	217	227	.....	405	.....	439	.....	308	199	181
December..	223	238	.....	423	.....	457	.....	317	197	183

¹ For particulars concerning revised index numbers, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922, pp. 59 and 60.

² 38 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1921.

³ July, 1913, to June, 1914.

⁴ July, 1914.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—
Concluded.

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics (revised); 404 commodities (variable).	Canada: Department of Labor; 272 commodities (variable).	United Kingdom: Board of Trade (revised) 150 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Germany: Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bachi; 100 commodities.	Japan: Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 56 commodities.	Sweden: Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1920.										
January...	233	250	297	487	1256	508	301	319	203	190
February...	232	254	310	522	1685	557	314	342	206	194
March.....	234	258	319	554	1709	602	322	354	209	202
April.....	245	261	325	588	1567	664	300	354	217	205
May.....	247	263	326	550	1508	660	272	361	225	206
June.....	243	258	322	493	1382	632	248	366	233	205
July.....	241	256	317	496	1367	604	239	364	234	215
August.....	231	244	313	501	1450	625	235	365	236	215
September	226	241	311	526	1498	655	231	362	230	216
October....	211	234	302	502	1466	659	226	346	215	218
November	196	225	287	461	1509	670	221	331	208	214
December.	179	214	264	435	1440	655	206	299	197	214
1921.										
January...	170	208	246	407	1439	642	201	267	196	212
February...	160	199	225	377	1376	613	195	250	192	206
March.....	155	194	211	360	1338	604	191	237	181	204
April.....	148	187	205	347	1326	584	190	229	171	201
May.....	145	183	202	329	1308	547	191	218	166	198
June.....	142	179	198	325	1366	509	192	218	162	196
July.....	141	176	194	330	1428	520	196	211	159	196
August.....	142	174	190	331	1917	542	199	198	160	193
September	141	172	187	344	2067	580	207	182	160	193
October....	142	169	181	331	2460	599	219	175	156	191
November	141	168	173	332	3416	595	214	174	151	187
December.	140	170	168	326	3487	595	209	172	148	185
1922.										
January...	138	168	164	314	3665	577	206	170	147	182
February...	141	169	162	306	4103	562	204	166	147	178
March.....	142	166	160	307	5433	533	201	164	146	176
April.....	143	166	160	314	6355	527	197	165	148	176
May.....	148	167	160	317	6458	524	194	164	155	174
June.....	150	166	160	325	7030	537	197	164	156	172
July.....	155	166	160	325	10059	558	201	165	157	174
August.....	155	164	156	331	19202	571	195	163	155	174
September	153	163	154	329	28698	582	193	158	158	171
October....	154	162	155	337	56601	601	190	155	159	171
November	156	164	157	352	115101	596	188	154	162	.....
December.	156	165	155	362	147430	580	183	155	161	.....

Cost-of-Living Survey, California.

THE California State Civil Service Commission has recently published the results of a cost-of-living study¹ made by a special committee appointed by the commission. The study was undertaken for the purpose of determining "what in its judgment constituted satisfactory standards of living" for workers in the employment of the State. The budgets made represent the amounts necessary to provide a "minimum of health and comfort" for married laborers, clerks, and executives, and for unmarried clerks, male and female.

Occupations for which the budgets were made were selected for the following reasons:

Day laborers and clerks are not organized; consequently their wages are not fixed as are those of organized workers by formal bargain. In consequence there may be considerable variation of wages to laborers and clerks for similar work in different

¹ California. State Civil Service Commission. Cost of living survey. Sacramento, 1923.

departments of the State government. Inspection of the State's wage scale made it plain that in a few cases wages were being paid that were not sufficient to meet adequately the needs of the employees. A budget was prepared for executives for the purpose of establishing a standard which might attract able men of public spirit to the service of the State and hold those already in the service. No budgets were prepared for skilled workers. Whatever wages the State might pay them are fixed by competitive conditions which determine wages of all skilled workers whether employed by the State or private employer. Since a large number of State employees are unmarried clerks, separate budgets were prepared for this group.

All the family budgets were based on the assumption that the man was the sole support of the family. In the case of unmarried workers it was assumed that these were "independent workers, both entirely self-supporting and without dependents."

Prices were collected in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, in October, 1920, when prices were almost at their highest, and again in November, 1921, when prices had fallen some 10 per cent from the October, 1920, level. The prices secured covered a large number of commodities, "including as nearly as possible the entire round of the expenditures" of the families and individuals for whom the budgets were to be made. The "probable quantities which could be used" were estimated by the committee, which was "guided in equal parts by experience and judgment." No allowances were made for possible economies from the purchase of second-hand or mail-order goods nor for higher prices which might be charged on installment purchases.

The table below shows the results arrived at by the committee. "House and house operation" includes such items as rent, heat, light, telephone, ice, service, garbage removal, replacement and renovation of furniture, bed and table linen, etc., and personal and house-cleaning supplies. "Miscellaneous" includes allowances for entertainment of guests, amusements, club or organization dues, newspapers and books, church, gifts, medical and dental care, vacation, insurance, and car fare.

MINIMUM HEALTH AND COMFORT BUDGETS, AT 1921 PRICES, FOR LABORERS, CLERKS, AND EXECUTIVES IN STATE EMPLOY, BY SIZE OF FAMILY GROUP.

Occupation, and size of family group.	Food.		Clothing.		House and house operation.		Miscellaneous.		Total budget, 1921.	Final estimate, 1921. ¹
	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.		
<i>Laborers.</i>										
Man, wife, 3 children...	\$697.00	32.3	\$373.13	17.3	\$710.36	32.9	\$376.95	17.4	\$2,157.44	\$2,049.57
Man, wife, 2 children...	601.20	30.7	320.44	16.3	672.02	34.2	362.83	18.5	1,956.99	1,859.14
Man, wife, 1 child.....	510.20	29.1	268.75	15.3	619.67	35.3	352.26	20.1	1,750.88	1,663.34
Man, wife.....	420.00	27.5	216.56	14.1	553.67	36.2	335.49	21.9	1,525.72	1,449.43
<i>Clerks.</i>										
Man, wife, 3 children...	798.00	25.3	717.65	22.7	1,127.61	35.8	505.75	16.0	3,149.01	2,991.56
Man, wife, 2 children...	686.48	25.2	623.39	22.9	918.76	33.7	491.52	18.0	2,720.15	2,584.15
Man, wife, 1 child.....	582.60	24.1	529.13	21.9	823.86	34.2	472.62	19.6	2,408.21	2,287.80
Man, wife.....	478.80	22.6	434.87	20.5	748.26	35.4	450.12	21.3	2,111.96	2,006.36
Man, unmarried.....	515.20	38.1	228.82	16.9	180.00	13.3	429.35	31.7	1,353.37	1,285.70
Woman, unmarried...	515.20	38.9	308.00	23.3	180.00	13.6	319.42	24.2	1,322.62	1,256.48
<i>Executives.</i>										
Man, wife, 3 children...	1,063.00	15.1	1,424.53	20.2	2,985.02	42.4	1,562.25	22.2	7,034.80	6,683.06

¹ Final estimate represents total budget minus 5 per cent for good management.

² This amount is not the correct sum of the items, but is as given in the report.

The report states:

Because of the care exercised in choosing commodities, in weighing them and in pricing them, the committee feels that the budgets it has established should be maintained. At regular intervals, probably once a year, new prices obtaining in California should be taken rather than to accept the changes indicated by other index numbers. * * *

The budget of the married clerk will probably challenge most criticism. The amount arrived at is considerably in excess of what clerks customarily now receive, whether in State or private employment. Yet a careful review, item by item, of the budget should convince the candid, as it has convinced this committee, that, while a family may live at a minimum of health and comfort on the sum and quantities indicated, it still requires frugality and good management to live happily within the total.

We must face the fact that the period of high prices has worked the greatest hardship upon this group of married clerks. Salaries which were always slightly lower than standard of living rose scarcely at all with increasing costs. Our estimated total will only seem large until attention is given to the surprising fact that our budget (1921) for a family of five is a little less than twice the amount that seems unavoidably necessary for a single male clerk.

Retail Prices of Food and Fuel in Canada, October and November, 1922.

A CONSULAR report, of date of January 2, 1923, gives the average retail prices of various articles of food in Canada for the months of October and November, 1922. These are shown in the table following:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1922.

Commodity.	Quantity.	October, 1922.	November, 1922.	Commodity.	Quantity.	October, 1922.	November, 1922.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Beef, sirloin steak.....	Lb...	29.1	27.7	Oats, rolled.....	Lb...	5.6	5.5
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	do.	15.9	15.0	Rice, good, medium.....	do.	10.6	10.6
Veal, roast, fore quarter.....	do.	18.7	18.4	Beans.....	do.	8.7	8.5
Mutton, roast, hind quarter.....	do.	27.2	26.9	Apples, evaporated.....	do.	23.9	22.6
Pork, fresh, roast.....	do.	30.0	27.9	Prunes, medium.....	do.	19.6	19.8
Pork, salt, mess.....	do.	26.9	25.9	Sugar, granulated.....	do.	8.7	9.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	do.	41.6	40.9	Tea, black, medium.....	do.	58.4	59.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	do.	22.7	22.9	Tea, green, medium.....	do.	58.4	59.2
Eggs, fresh.....	Doz.	41.7	51.6	Coffee, medium.....	do.	53.6	53.2
Eggs, storage.....	do.	37.4	43.7	Potatoes.....	Pk.	20.2	19.2
Milk.....	Qt.	11.6	11.7	Vinegar, white wine.....	Pt.	7.2	7.2
Butter, dairy, bulk.....	Lb.	38.4	38.8	Starch, laundry.....	Lb.	12.0	12.0
Butter, creamery, prints.....	do.	43.0	43.7	Coal, anthracite.....	Ton.	1,862.4	1,849.6
Cheese, old.....	do.	27.6	28.5	Coal, bituminous.....	do.	1,232.0	1,228.8
Cheese, new.....	do.	27.6	28.5	Wood, hard.....	Cord.	1,284.8	1,265.6
Bread, plain, white.....	do.	6.8	6.7	Wood, soft.....	do.	950.4	947.2
Flour, family.....	do.	4.5	4.4	Coal oil.....	Gal.	31.0	31.0

Retail Prices in Denmark, April, July, and October, 1922.

STATISTISKE Efterretninger, issued by the Statistical Department of Denmark, November 15, 1922, publishes retail prices of specified commodities in Denmark for April, July, and October, 1922. The calculations are based on reports from the municipal authorities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte communities, from all towns, and from 110 rural communities. The information regarding the October prices was gathered during the first week in October.

Retail prices for specified localities are given in the following table:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1922, IN SPECIFIED LOCALITIES IN DENMARK, AND IN THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE.

[1 öre at par=0.268 cent; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts; 1 hectoliter=2.838 bushels; 1 cubic meter=35.31 cubic feet.]

Article.	Unit.	Copenhagen.		Towns.		110 rural communities.		Average for whole country.		
		July, 1922.	October, 1922.	July, 1922.	October, 1922.	July, 1922.	October, 1922.	April, 1922.	July, 1922.	October, 1922.
Bread, rye	4 kg	Öre. 120	Öre. 112	Öre. 118	Öre. 107	Öre. 117	Öre. 105	Öre. 116	Öre. 118	Öre. 108
Bread, sifted rye	Kg.	64	56	58	54	59	55	61	60	55
Bread, wheat	do.	83	83	86	81	85	81	91	85	82
Flour, fine	do.	48	45	46	41	45	40	46	46	42
Flour, potato	do.	82	77	78	69	74	63	71	78	70
Barley, Danish	do.	51	50	50	47	49	45	51	50	47
Oats, Danish	do.	89	90	88	86	83	80	88	87	85
Semolina	do.	69	68	70	69	69	66	68	69	68
Rice	do.	97	89	82	78	79	76	88	86	81
Sago	do.	75	76	73	73	69	70	74	72	73
Peas, yellow, shelled	do.	115	111	95	96	91	92	95	100	100
Peas, canned, coarse	do.	97	87	99	90	105	89	96	100	89
Sugar, loaf, No. 1	do.	77	80	81	84	79	83	73	79	82
Sugar, brown, No. 1	do.	64	68	67	70	67	69	62	66	69
Coffee	do.	423	417	401	398	382	387	392	402	401
Tea, common Congo	do.	809	809	778	768	792	787	758	793	788
Apples, evaporated, American	do.	300	280	298	273	285	266	294	294	273
Apricots, evaporated	do.	416	420	417	415	397	399	401	410	411
Prunes	do.	206	198	181	174	175	169	182	187	180
Raisins, Valencia	do.	299	275	279	249	259	232	294	279	252
Fish balls, Faroe Islands	1/2 kg.	94	93	97	94	99	96	97	97	94
Butter, "lur" brand	Kg.	484	510	465	495	460	484	432	470	496
Margarine, animal	do.	242	240	198	190	193	184	226	211	205
Margarine, vegetable	do.	180	174	176	167	173	164	190	176	168
Plant fats (Palmin)	do.	170	162	175	166	177	167	185	174	165
Cheese, skimmed-milk	do.	192	170	103	131	106	131	127	133	131
Eggs, fresh, Danish	20.	346	490	286	452	274	432	258	302	458
Eggs, storage	20.	255	334	312	342	29	341	.....	.....	339
Milk, sweet	Liter.	39	43	31	32	29	30	33	33	35
Milk, skimmed	do.	13	15	12	12	10	10	12	12	12
Buttermilk	do.	21	23	13	13	12	12	16	15	16
Beef, fore quarter	Kg.	197	186	163	162	159	158	139	173	169
Beef, boneless	do.	357	331	249	253	238	241	242	281	275
Veal, fore quarter	do.	215	209	173	179	156	163	145	181	184
Pork, fresh, butts	do.	239	253	276	276	272	272	241	262	267
Pork, backs	do.	62	99	48	58	58	69	.....	56	75
Tenderloin	do.	475	461	470	455	453	446	451	466	454
Pork, salt	do.	337	370	310	327	309	307	294	319	335
Mutton, fore quarter, Icelandic	do.	.....	.....	214	172	214	184	166	.....	.....
Ham, smoked, boneless	do.	475	483	485	491	505	507	471	489	494
Pork fat, seasoned, Danish	do.	260	259	190	193	196	195	220	215	216
Sausage, summer	do.	590	596	446	450	454	446	504	497	497
Herring, fresh	do.	121	95	76	80	86	79	78	94	85
Codfish	do.	71	77	57	59	65	67	65	64	68
Flounders	do.	266	236	153	148	139	129	158	186	171
Split cod	do.	180	163	177	163	172	176	184	176	167
Cabbage	do.	.....	13	.....	16	.....	14	20	.....	14
Potatoes, large quantities	50 kg.	.....	624	.....	525	.....	451	637	.....	533
Potatoes, small quantities	Kg.	18-45	15	14-44	15	13-41	13	16	15-43	14
Salt, kitchen	do.	20	19	19	19	18	18	20	19	19
Washing soda, American	do.	19	16	20	18	20	18	21	20	17
Soap, brown, best	do.	89	85	89	84	88	83	86	89	84
Petroleum, water white	Liter.	31	31	29	29	29	29	34	30	30
Coal, Scotch nut	Hectoliter	374	374	396	374	382	370	473	384	373
Coke, crushed, delivered	do.	330	333	313	297	328	306	391	324	312
Electricity	Kwt.	51	50	74	72	78	76	71	68	66
Gas	Cu. meter	36	35	40	39	43	41	42	40	38
Kindling	Kg.	11	12	10	10	10	10	11	10	11
Shoes, men's, box calf, sewed	Pair.	2,734	2,587	2,651	2,557	2,699	2,607	2,773	2,695	2,584
Half-soleing and heeling of men's shoes	do.	925	908	872	872	842	826	904	880	869

¹ First price given for July is for old potatoes, the second for new potatoes.

Retail Prices of Food in Ireland, October, 1922.

RETAIL prices of 36 articles of food in Ireland in mid-October, 1922, are given in a report ^a recently issued by the Irish Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It was found that the price of food was 94.6 per cent higher, and the whole cost of living 88.8 per cent higher, than in July, 1914.

The average retail prices in June and October, 1922, and the per cent of change in October as compared with June are shown in the table below:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN IRELAND, JUNE AND OCTOBER, 1922.

[Shilling at par=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) October, compared with June.	Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) October, compared with June.
		June 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1922.				June 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1922.	
Beef:		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Lb...	1 5	1 4	-5.9	Eggs.....	Doz...	1 5½	2 11½	+102.9
Shoulder.....	do..	1 1¼	1 0¾	-7.3	Butter, Irish:				
Brisket, corned.....	do..	1 0	0 11¼	-6.3	Creamery.....	Lb...	1 10½	2 1½	+13.3
Neck.....	do..	0 11½	0 11	-4.3	Farmers'.....	do..	1 6½	1 10½	+20.0
Liver.....	do..	0 7¼	0 7	-3.4	Margarine:				
Mutton, leg.....	do..	1 5¼	1 4¼	-5.8	First grade.....	do..	0 11½	0 11½	(1)
Mutton, neck.....	do..	1 1	1 0	-7.7	Second grade.....	do..	0 8½	0 8½	+2.9
Bacon:					Cheese, Golden Spray.....	do..	1 4½	1 4	-3.0
Irish, streaky.....	do..	2 1¼	2 0	-5.0	Lard.....	do..	0 11½	1 0½	+6.4
Irish, shoulder.....	do..	1 7¼	1 6	-6.5	Milk, fresh.....	Qt..	0 5	0 5½	+15.0
A m e r i c a n ,					Milk, condensed.....	lb. can	0 11¼	0 11½	+2.2
streaky.....	do..	1 5½	1 4¾	-4.3	Bread.....	2 lbs.	0 5½	0 5½	(1)
A m e r i c a n ,					Flour.....	14 lbs.	3 0¼	2 10	-6.2
shoulder.....	do..	1 1¼	1 1½	-1.8	Oatmeal.....	do..	3 6	3 5½	-1.8
Pig, heads.....	do..	0 8	0 8	(1)	Rice, Rangoon.....	Lb..	0 3¼	0 3¼	(1)
Pork, fresh, shoulder.....	do..	1 5½	1 5½	-1.4	Rice, Java.....	do..	0 5½	0 5½	(1)
Sausages, pork.....	do..	1 4¼	1 3½	-4.6	Potatoes.....	14 lbs.	1 4½	0 10¼	-37.9
Herring, red.....	Doz.	1 8½	1 6	-12.2	Tea, best grade.....	Lb..	3 6¼	3 7½	+1.8
Herring, fresh.....	do..	1 11¼	1 10¼	-5.3	Tea, cheapest grade.....	do..	2 2½	2 3	+1.9
Codfish, steak.....	Lb...	1 1¼	1 2¼	+7.3	Sugar.....	do..	0 6	0 6¼	+4.2
					Jam, strawberry.....	do..	1 3¼	1 2½	-4.9

¹ No change.

^a Ireland. Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Report on the cost of living, October, 1922. Dublin [1922].

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Tin-Plate Mills in 1922.

THE United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics has nearly completed the collection of data concerning wages and hours of labor in representative plants of the iron and steel industry. Summary figures are now available for tin mills and the same are here presented. Similar summaries for other divisions of the industry will appear in later numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Average earnings per hour in representative tin-plate mills of the United States in 1922 as compared with 1920 show a decrease of 31 per cent; as compared with 1913 an increase of 75 per cent; and as compared with 1910 an increase of 99 per cent. Changes in average full-time weekly earnings differ very little from the changes in hourly earnings.

Average customary full-time hours in 1922 show a decrease of 4 per cent from 1910 and 1 per cent from 1920.

Index numbers for customary full-time hours, hourly earnings, and full-time weekly earnings in this industry are shown below, based on the figures of 1913; that is, 1913 equals 100.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES AND HOURS IN TIN-PLATE MILLS.

[1913=100.]

Year.	Customary full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings.
1910.....	98	88	87
1911.....	99	98	97
1912.....	99	99	98
1913.....	100	100	100
1914.....	100	102	102
1915.....	100	102	101
1919.....	97	220	217
1920.....	95	252	253
1922.....	94	175	172

In the table that follows are shown the most significant facts concerning average hours and average earnings for each of the principal productive occupations in the tin-plate mills in the period from 1910 to 1922. Data for 1922 were obtained from nine plants. For certain years data are not available. The index numbers above are computed from a combination of the data for the principal occupations here shown.

While the increase in hourly earnings in 1922 over 1913 is 75 per cent for the combined occupations as a whole, the figures naturally vary somewhat for the several occupations. Rollers show an increase of only 50 per cent, while shearment's helpers show 150 per cent above 1913. Laborers are 90 per cent higher than in 1913, but 33 per cent lower than in 1920.

The table below also shows index numbers for customary full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for each occupation concerning which data are available back to 1913, the base year. In addition percentage distribution is made of employees in the several occupations according to customary full-time hours per week.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN TIN-PLATE MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922.

[1913=100.]

Occupation and year.	Number of plants.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Index numbers for—			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—					
						Full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings.	48 and under.	Over 48 and under 60.	Over 60 and under 72.	Over 72 and under 84.	84	
<i>Rollers.</i>														
1910.....	5	174	42.7	\$1.025	\$43.73	100	90	90	100					
1911.....	6	201	42.7	1.109	47.33	100	97	97	100					
1912.....	6	229	42.7	1.097	46.82	100	96	96	100					
1913.....	9	356	42.7	1.139	48.59	100	100	100	100					
1914.....	10	345	42.7	1.115	47.59	100	98	98	100					
1915.....	10	349	42.7	1.106	47.17	100	97	97	100					
1919.....	9	410	42.7	2.248	95.99	100	197	198	100					
1920.....	9	476	42.7	2.542	108.54	100	223	223	100					
1922.....	9	400	42.7	1.701	72.63	100	149	149	100					
<i>Rollers, level handed.</i>														
1919.....	7	46	42.7	1.362	58.16				100					
1920.....	7	212	42.7	1.599	68.29				100					
1922.....	3	138	42.7	.925	39.50				100					
<i>Roughers.</i>														
1910.....	5	174	42.7	.425	18.14	100	80	80	100					
1911.....	6	196	42.7	.507	21.63	100	95	95	100					
1912.....	6	216	42.7	.513	21.89	100	96	96	100					
1913.....	10	380	42.7	.533	22.73	100	100	100	100					
1914.....	11	367	42.7	.560	23.87	100	105	105	100					
1915.....	11	366	42.7	.562	23.96	100	105	105	100					
1919.....	9	447	42.7	1.193	50.94	100	224	224	100					
1920.....	9	502	42.7	1.363	58.21	100	256	256	100					
1922.....	9	429	42.7	.894	38.17	100	168	168	100					
<i>Catchers.</i>														
1910.....	5	174	42.7	.427	18.23	100	92	92	100					
1911.....	6	198	42.7	.487	20.79	100	105	105	100					
1912.....	6	239	42.7	.493	17.20	100	87	87	100					
1913.....	10	354	42.7	.493	19.74	100	100	100	100					
1914.....	11	347	42.7	.468	19.95	100	101	101	100					
1915.....	11	361	42.7	.489	20.87	100	106	106	100					
1919.....	9	507	42.7	1.014	43.30	100	219	219	100					
1920.....	9	541	42.7	1.217	51.95	100	263	263	100					
1922.....	9	456	42.7	.816	34.84	100	176	176	100					
<i>Screwboys.</i>														
1910.....	5	174	42.7	.308	13.15	100	84	84	100					
1911.....	6	198	42.7	.345	14.72	100	94	94	100					
1912.....	6	221	42.7	.352	15.03	100	96	96	100					
1913.....	10	387	42.7	.396	15.64	100	100	100	100					
1914.....	11	384	42.7	.385	16.43	100	105	105	100					
1915.....	11	372	42.7	.389	16.59	100	106	106	100					
1919.....	9	466	42.7	.813	34.93	100	223	223	100					
1920.....	9	585	42.7	.973	41.54	100	266	266	100					
1922.....	9	470	42.7	.675	28.82	100	184	184	100					

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN TIN-PLATE MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922—Continued.

Occupation and year.	Number of plants.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Index numbers for—			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—				
						Full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings.	48 and under.	Over 48 and under 60.	60	Over 60 and under 72.	72	Over 72 and under 84.	84
<i>Doublers.</i>													
1910.....	5	174	42.7	\$0.632	\$26.97	100	85	85	100				
1911.....	6	205	42.7	.706	30.13	100	95	95	100				
1912.....	6	247	42.7	.677	28.00	100	91	92	100				
1913.....	10	341	42.7	.740	31.58	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	10	324	42.7	.734	31.32	100	99	99	100				
1915.....	10	322	42.7	.718	30.63	100	97	97	100				
1919.....	8	352	42.7	1.408	60.12	100	190	190	100				
1919.....	9	330	42.7	1.655	70.69	100	224	224	100				
1920.....	9	330	42.7	1.655	70.69	100	224	224	100				
1922.....	9	322	42.7	1.045	44.62	100	141	141	100				
<i>Doublers, level handed.</i>													
1913.....	4	46	42.7	.567	24.20	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	5	54	42.7	.559	23.84	100	99	99	100				
1915.....	5	62	42.7	.561	23.92	100	99	99	100				
1919.....	5	84	42.7	1.114	47.57	100	196	197	100				
1920.....	8	382	42.7	1.290	55.09	100	228	228	100				
1922.....	7	284	42.7	.865	36.94	100	153	153	100				
<i>Doublers' helpers.</i>													
1910.....	5	174	42.7	.324	13.82	100	90	90	100				
1911.....	6	191	42.7	.351	14.97	100	97	97	100				
1912.....	6	193	42.7	.370	15.81	100	102	102	100				
1913.....	10	344	42.7	.362	15.43	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	10	330	42.7	.387	16.49	100	107	107	100				
1915.....	10	324	42.7	.402	17.17	100	111	111	100				
1919.....	9	406	42.7	.888	37.92	100	245	246	100				
1920.....	9	384	42.7	1.014	43.28	100	280	280	100				
1922.....	8	345	42.7	.687	29.33	100	190	190	100				
<i>Heaters.</i>													
1910.....	5	174	42.7	.648	27.63	100	95	95	100				
1911.....	6	215	42.7	.714	30.47	100	105	105	100				
1912.....	6	314	42.7	.675	28.78	100	99	99	100				
1913.....	6	312	42.7	.679	28.99	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	9	142	42.7	.752	32.10	100	111	111	100				
1915.....	9	211	42.7	.725	30.95	100	107	107	100				
1919.....	9	288	42.7	1.458	62.26	100	215	215	100				
1920.....	8	182	42.7	1.722	73.51	100	254	254	100				
1922.....	8	149	42.7	1.170	49.96	100	172	172	100				
<i>Heaters, level handed.</i>													
1913.....	6	414	42.7	.595	25.38	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	6	430	42.7	.622	26.53	100	105	105	100				
1915.....	6	294	42.7	.611	26.08	100	103	103	100				
1919.....	7	272	42.7	1.273	54.36	100	214	214	100				
1920.....	9	756	42.7	1.465	62.57	100	246	247	100				
1922.....	9	656	42.7	1.001	42.74	100	168	168	100				
<i>Heaters' helpers.</i>													
1910.....	4	165	42.7	.348	14.84	100	81	81	100				
1911.....	5	166	42.7	.436	18.60	100	101	101	100				
1912.....	5	109	42.7	.396	16.92	100	92	92	100				
1913.....	8	147	42.7	.430	18.36	100	100	100	100				
1914.....	8	127	42.7	.476	20.32	100	111	111	100				
1915.....	8	202	42.7	.455	19.43	100	106	106	100				
1919.....	8	241	42.7	1.052	44.92	100	245	245	100				
1920.....	8	230	42.7	1.174	50.12	100	273	273	100				
1922.....	8	135	42.7	.846	36.12	100	197	197	100				

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN TIN-PLATE MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922—Continued.

Occupation and year.	Number of plants.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Index numbers for—			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—				
						Full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings.	48 and under.	Over 48 and under 60.	Over 60 and under 72.	Over 72 and under 84.	84
<i>Skarmen.</i>													
1910.....	5	58	52.7	\$.497	\$25.68	93	102	94	53	12	34		
1911.....	6	65	52.8	.555	28.72	93	114	105	54	11	35		
1912.....	6	72	51.8	.573	29.00	92	118	106	60	10	31		
1913.....	9	126	56.5	.485	27.34	100	100	100	6	82	13		
1914.....	9	116	56.9	.486	27.61	101	100	101	3	84	14		
1915.....	8	112	57.3	.514	29.55	101	106	108		86	14		
1919.....	6	140	48.3	1.368	66.07	85	282	242	56	44			
1920.....	6	103	44.1	1.280	56.52	78	264	207	80	20			
1922.....	8	117	44.7	.914	40.86	79	188	149	83	17			
<i>Skarmen's helpers.</i>													
1910.....	2	25	61.8	.118	7.31	111	72	80		80	20		
1911.....	2	31	59.7	.118	7.02	107	72	77		26	74		
1912.....	3	35	57.6	.136	7.71	103	82	84	14	20	63		3
1913.....	4	43	55.8	.165	9.13	100	100	100	19	51	14	16	
1914.....	4	42	55.3	.168	9.18	99	102	101	17	52	14	17	
1915.....	3	33	56.5	.150	8.51	101	91	93		67	15	18	
1919.....	2	29	53.9	.539	29.05	97	327	318	31	69			
1920.....	1	22	49.5	.731	36.18	89	443	396		100			
1922.....	2	33	49.4	.413	20.40	89	250	223	27	73			
<i>Openers, male.</i>													
1910.....	3	94	57.5	.221	12.72	101	81	82		100			
1911.....	4	84	57.3	.266	15.24	101	97	98		100			
1912.....	5	93	56.9	.296	16.86	100	108	108	4	96			
1913.....	7	210	56.9	.274	15.58	100	100	100		100			
1914.....	7	201	56.8	.266	15.14	100	97	97		100			
1915.....	7	227	57.2	.247	14.13	101	90	91		93	7		
1919.....	5	235	52.3	.800	41.84	92	292	269	23	77			
1920.....	4	204	56.2	.728	40.55	99	266	260		100			
1922.....	6	186	49.0	.633	31.02	86	231	199	36	64			
<i>Openers, female.</i>													
1922.....	1	4	44.0	.476	20.94				100				
<i>Tinners.</i>													
1910.....	4	224	42.9	.402	17.27	98	93	92	98	2			
1911.....	5	283	43.0	.429	18.48	99	99	98	98	2			
1912.....	5	294	43.4	.444	19.28	100	103	102	94	6			
1913.....	8	484	43.6	.433	18.84	100	100	100	95	5	(1)		
1914.....	8	486	43.5	.442	19.22	100	102	102	95	5	(1)		
1915.....	8	487	43.3	.442	19.13	99	102	102	97	3	(1)		
1919.....	8	683	43.0	.977	42.01	99	226	223	97	3			
1920.....	9	702	42.9	1.114	47.85	98	257	251	100				
1922.....	6	410	43.3	.796	34.47	99	184	183	100				
<i>Redippers.</i>													
1910.....	1	14	46.2	.570	26.56	87	106	95	71	29			
1911.....	1	17	47.2	.619	29.32	89	115	105	71	29			
1912.....	1	10	55.0	.592	32.58	104	110	116		100			
1913.....	3	26	53.0	.536	28.03	100	100	100	42	54	4		
1914.....	3	23	53.0	.538	28.55	100	100	102	43	52	4		
1915.....	3	19	51.4	.563	28.81	97	105	103	58	37	5		
1919.....	2	29	46.9	1.272	59.66	88	237	213	55	45			
1920.....	3	27	43.1	1.538	66.26	81	287	236	100				
1922.....	2	33	43.1	1.027	44.26	81	192	158	100				

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN TIN-PLATE MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922—Concluded.

Occupation and year.	Number of plants.	Number of employ-ees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time weekly earnings.	Index numbers for—			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week.	Earn-ings per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings.	48 and under.	Over 48 and under 60.	60 and under 72.	72 and under 84.	84		
<i>Risers.</i>															
1910.....	2	34	44.1	\$0.262	\$11.51	98	94	91	88	12					
1911.....	3	42	44.8	.275	12.30	99	99	98	86	14					
1912.....	3	30	50.1	.239	11.98	111	86	95	40	60					
1913.....	3	34	45.1	.279	12.59	100	100	100	100						
1914.....	4	48	51.3	.268	13.70	114	96	109	52	46	2				
1915.....	4	41	49.5	.288	14.16	110	103	112	66	32	2				
1919.....	3	46	47.4	.642	30.43	105	230	242	50	50					
1920.....	3	41	43.2	.791	34.12	96	284	271	100						
1922.....	2	54	42.9	.528	22.65	95	189	180	100						
<i>Branners, male.</i>															
1910.....	2	12	67.8	.170	11.52	106	89	95			100				
1911.....	2	20	67.7	.170	11.50	106	89	95			100				
1912.....	2	16	67.7	.170	11.51	106	89	95			100				
1913.....	4	37	63.7	.190	12.14	100	100	100		43		46	11		
1914.....	4	41	64.1	.198	12.69	101	104	105		39		51	10		
1915.....	4	34	65.4	.203	13.22	103	107	109		24		76			
1919.....	6	60	61.3	.452	27.71	96	238	228	23		30	27	13		7
1920.....	6	48	62.4	.624	38.68	98	328	319	23	10		35	31		
1922.....	6	32	65.1	.455	29.62	102	239	244	31	6		38		25	
<i>Branners, fe-male.</i>															
1922.....	1	6	42.0	.287	12.05				100						
<i>Assorters, male.</i>															
1922.....	2	21	49.3	.619	30.52				71		29				
<i>Assorters, fe-male.</i>															
1910.....	4	101	49.7	.128	6.41	93	79	73	46	54					
1911.....	5	120	50.7	.138	7.03	94	85	80	38	62					
1912.....	5	127	51.4	.145	7.39	96	89	84	37	63					
1913.....	6	171	53.7	.163	8.75	100	100	100	25	75					
1914.....	6	172	53.3	.153	8.26	99	94	94	27	73					
1915.....	6	208	55.4	.162	8.98	103	99	103	23	77					
1919.....	6	279	48.5	.417	20.22	90	256	231	44	56					
1920.....	7	295	46.9	.465	21.83	87	285	249	43	57					
1922.....	6	230	43.3	.365	15.80	81	224	181	98		2				
<i>Laborers.</i>															
1910.....	4	191	60.6	.165	9.97	98	87	86		53	24	23			
1911.....	5	238	61.0	.164	10.01	99	87	86		37	38	24	1		
1912.....	6	276	61.6	.167	10.32	100	88	89		30	43	25	(1)	1	(1)
1913.....	9	575	61.6	.189	11.64	100	100	100		24	18	58	(1)		
1914.....	9	469	62.4	.189	11.78	101	100	101		12	16	72			(1)
1915.....	9	444	61.6	.190	11.72	100	101	101		33	16	51		(1)	
1919.....	6	418	64.3	.461	29.64	104	244	255	1	13	36	32	12	2	3
1920.....	8	271	60.5	.533	32.19	98	282	277		62	13	21	5		
1922.....	9	231	59.4	.359	21.32	96	190	183		72	19	9			

Salaries of Factory Office Employees in New York State, 1914 to 1922.¹

THE following table shows the course of average weekly earnings from June, 1914, to October, 1922, inclusive, of office employees in representative manufacturing establishments in the State of New York:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES.²

Industry group.	Number of employees in factory offices.		Average weekly earnings of factory office employees.									
	June, 1914.	Oct., 1922.	June, 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	April, 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	607	727	\$18.06	\$21.73	\$21.10	\$20.76	\$21.69	\$24.35	\$26.19	\$29.33	\$29.65	\$29.95
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	12,122	17,016	19.69	19.57	19.95	21.53	22.53	25.19	27.97	31.97	32.83	32.08
Wood manufactures.....	1,539	1,893	18.68	20.35	20.55	22.29	23.95	24.92	27.27	34.00	33.77	33.62
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	2,137	2,929	16.05	15.74	16.78	18.71	19.17	21.00	25.08	28.69	27.33	28.22
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc..	3,795	4,349	16.24	16.42	17.97	19.01	20.12	20.52	23.35	26.10	26.02	26.43
Paper.....	273	412	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Printing and paper goods..	7,075	8,909	22.57	20.44	21.61	23.05	24.55	25.75	29.70	33.58	34.20	34.24
Textiles.....	1,592	2,000	16.60	15.99	17.04	18.41	19.86	21.45	22.73	26.96	26.54	26.87
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	4,809	5,311	15.88	16.18	16.81	18.39	19.45	21.21	25.63	29.45	28.52	28.62
Food, liquors, and tobacco..	3,022	3,856	21.61	21.70	21.80	23.25	23.49	25.66	28.65	32.00	32.27	32.19
Water, light, and power....	455	767	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total.....	37,336	48,169	19.18	18.91	19.58	21.07	22.15	24.11	27.13	31.06	31.27	31.20

¹ The employees represented in this table comprise those who appear on the factory office pay roll, such as office clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, auditors, stock clerks, office managers, foremen, superintendents, etc. The total number of factories reporting is 1,648.

² Reports do not cover a sufficient number of employees to permit the publication of an average weekly earning.

It will be noted that the average weekly earnings for October, 1922, were practically the same as for October, 1921. The only industrial groups in which the average weekly earnings for factory office workers declined in October, 1922, as compared with October, 1921, were the metal trades, in which the decrease was 75 cents, wood manufactures, in which the average was 15 cents lower, and the food products group, in which the reduction was 8 cents.

The increases ranged from 4 cents in the printing and paper-goods industry to 89 cents in the furs, leather, and rubber-goods group. Factory office employees' salaries are and have been for the last three years approximately 62 per cent above their salaries of June, 1914, while the earnings of factory workers, even after the decreases of the past two years, are over 100 per cent above their earnings of June, 1914.

The actual weekly earnings of office workers are higher than those of the shop workers by \$5.15. In the wood-manufactures group office earnings are nearly \$9 higher than those of the shop forces, and in the food-products industry the difference is over \$10. In most groups the difference is about \$5, but in the chemicals, oils, and paints group the difference between office and shop earnings is only 82 cents.

¹ New York. Industrial Commissioner. The Industrial Bulletin. Albany, November, 1922, p. 38.

Supervisory forces and technical men, such as accountants, draftsmen, etc., are included among the office employees, and consequently the range of salaries is much wider for these employees. There are also more very high salaries in the office workers' group, but the majority of this group are receiving salaries lower than the averages shown in the above table.

Payments to Japanese Workers Discharged from Military and Naval Arsenals.

WORKERS in Japanese military and naval arsenals, discharged because of the reduction of naval armaments, were granted special allowances by an imperial ordinance of October 7, 1922, according to Industrial and Labor Information, December 22, 1922 (pp. 17, 18). These workers had previously demanded that special allowances be made them because of their dismissal from Government work, and the House of Representatives had requested that measures should be taken for their protection. The amount of the allowances and the conditions under which they would be granted were fixed by the treasury and graded according to length of service. For less than one year's service an allowance of 75 days' wages was made, increasing each year up to five years when the allowance amounted to from 285 to 315 days' pay, and for more than 40 years to wages for 870 days.

It was provided that the payments were to be made in State bonds instead of cash, except for such amounts as were considered necessary to meet immediate requirements. In addition to these special allowances, discharge allowances, payments by mutual aid societies, and allowances for traveling expenses of persons returning to their homes are also allowed.

It was expected that about 5,960 workers would be dismissed during the month of October, and that altogether about 17,500 workers would be affected, although the remainder will be kept at work until after April, 1923, the beginning of the next fiscal year. It was estimated that the allowances for those discharged in October would average about 500 yen (\$249.25, par) per person. The various employment exchanges were endeavoring to find employment for the dismissed workers.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Minimum Wage Rates in the Brush Industry, Massachusetts.

ONE of the earliest rates fixed by a minimum wage board of Massachusetts applied to employees in the brush industry, the decree bearing date of August 3, 1914. This decree fixed a minimum rate of 15½ cents per hour for experienced female employees, and a learners' rate of 65 per cent of this amount for not more than one year. On a weekly schedule of 48 hours this gave a wage of \$7.44 per week for experienced workers and \$4.80 for inexperienced workers. A second wage board was formed in 1921, reporting in the spring of 1922 a minimum rate of \$14.40 per week. The minimum wage commission did not approve this report, but organized a third board, to which the question was again referred. The new board has recommended a rate of \$13.92 for a week of 48 hours for women with an experience of one year or more in the industry. For learners and apprentices the rate required was \$9.60 for the first six months and \$12 per week for the second six months. Proportionate hourly rates are fixed throughout, i. e., 29 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents. A hearing was held January 9, 1923, following which on January 25 the minimum wage commission made its final approval of the rates recommended, to be operative on and after March 1, 1923, and applicable to all females then or thereafter employed.

Defeat of Minimum Wage Bill in Ohio.

A BILL for a minimum wage law was defeated by a vote of four to three in the senate labor committee of the Ohio Legislature on February 7. In its stead a favorable report was ordered by the same majority on a bill to create a joint committee for the investigation of the entire question of the minimum wage, to report to the next legislature. Existing official reports cover only periods of a rising wage, and do not indicate the effects of such laws during such a period of deflation and adjustment as has existed during the past two years. In view of this fact, the position was taken that no law should be enacted establishing a minimum-wage system, in so important an industrial State, without fuller information.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Bituminous Coal Industry.

PEACE in the soft-coal fields is assured until April 1, 1924, by the continuation of the wage agreement effected at the close of the strike. Conferences of bituminous coal operators and representatives of the mine workers were held in New York in January and an agreement was signed covering the tri-State field of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This agreement reinstated the central competitive field as the basic wage-making body for the organized bituminous fields. The Pittsburgh Producers Association signed the contract later, as did the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which recently withdrew from the association.

After the adjournment of the joint conference the miners' policy committee adopted a resolution authorizing all outlying districts to hold conferences to make their scale, to be based on the New York agreement. The terms of the contract call for \$7.50 for an 8-hour day and \$1.08 per ton for contract miners. Working conditions remain unchanged.

The agreement effective on April 1, 1923, reads as follows:

Acting upon the urge of the United States Coal Commission advanced in the interest of the common welfare, as set forth in a message dated January 4, 1923, and addressed by the commission "To the Operators and Miners Committee on Reorganization," then meeting in Chicago, Ill., and reading as follows:

"To the Operators and Miners Committee on Reorganization:

"The Congress of the United States, charged with the duty of legislation for the general welfare of the American people, has created the United States Coal Commission to investigate the coal industry and to report the facts which it may find and to make recommendations to assist the legislative branch of our Government in its efforts to guarantee justice to all concerned, to stabilize the industry, and to keep the mines in uninterrupted operation.

"This commission has not yet had time to ascertain the facts nor to reach any conclusions as to the merits of your controversies, but it is satisfied that delay in reaching an agreement is bad for the whole country and that every interested party would suffer a greater economic loss by the closing of your mines even for a comparatively short period than would be sustained by a continuance of your present agreement until April 1, 1924.

"If, therefore, all efforts to reach an agreement fail, the commission urges you in the interest of the common welfare to continue your present arrangement until April 1, 1924, by which time this commission expects to have found and rereported fully all the facts over which your disagreements have arisen, with recommendations to the Congress and by which time the Congress will have had opportunity to consider and take such action in the premises as it may deem wise.

"(Signed) JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, *Chairman,*
"United States Coal Commission.

"WASHINGTON, January 4, 1923."

This joint conference of miners and operators of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, as now constituted, hereby reaffirms the wage scale contracts now existing between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators whose interests are represented in this conference, and hereby extends the same for a period of one year from April 1, 1923, in all of their terms, provisions, and conditions, and directs the chairman of this joint conference to mail a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General, and to the United States Coal Commission, that these public authorities may be duly apprised of this action.

Pottery Industry.

THE national agreement between the United States Potters Association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters expired September 30, 1922. The workers' request for a 7 per cent increase in wages was refused, the manufacturers proposing a continuation of the old wage scale. A strike ensued affecting about 7,000 pottery workers in the general ware branch of the industry. The strikers were persuaded to go back to work pending settlement. Committees representing the brotherhood and the manufacturers reached an agreement on December 20 continuing the 1921 contract until October 1, 1924, with a modification of the wage scale effecting an increase of 4.2 per cent in the wages of potters in the general ware branch of the industry. Wages in the industry are paid on a piece-rate basis under a sliding scale arrangement providing for a reopening of wage negotiations under "pronounced or radical changes in labor, living, or market conditions."

The agreement affecting the 3,500 employees in the sanitary branch of the industry expired on November 1. Negotiations for a new scale were ineffective and the strike in this branch of the industry continues at the present writing.

Stove Industry.

THE national conference agreements in force between the International Molders Union of North America and the Stove Founders National Defense Association have been renewed for the year 1923.

The most important modification of the agreements is that relative to the wage scale. The molding price in all shops of the Stove Founders National Defense Association is increased 16.2 per cent over the 1922 price. This increase follows a 10 per cent decrease in 1922. A general increase of 50 cents a day applies to all daywork molders and the established minimum day wage is accordingly increased from \$6 to \$6.50.

It is agreed, however, that the local union will allow an old or physically incapacitated molder to work for such wage as may be mutually agreed upon between him, his employer, and the local union.

Garment Industry—Cleveland.

THE "continuing" contract between the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union carries a cancellation clause requiring three months' notice of desire to change or terminate the agreement. Pursuant to this clause the manufacturers requested termination of the agreement on December 31. The board of referees tendered their services as mediators to avert the strike which seemed imminent. Through their efforts the question of standards of production as against the bargaining method of determining the wage price, which neither party was willing to arbitrate, was finally agreed upon. Other ques-

tions were submitted to the board of referees as arbitrators. The method of fixing production standards is altered by the employment of two engineers, instead of the one heretofore employed, one to be paid by the union and the other by the manufacturers. If they can not agree they are authorized to call in an arbitrator.

Following is the decision of the board of referees on the other points in dispute handed down on December 31, 1922:

First. The new wage scale will be effective January 1, 1923.

Second. The 10 per cent wage reduction that was established last year for those houses that would give an absolute guaranty of 41 weeks' work is now eliminated. It was put in at the time, frankly, because of a serious emergency. It failed to serve even that purpose. We believe that the whole industry should be treated alike.

Third. The wage scale now established as of January 1, 1923, is the scale established in May, 1921.

Fourth. While we abolish the absolute guaranty of 41 weeks' work, we increase each guaranty fund from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent.

We don't know (we haven't been officially advised—only unofficially) what the injunction action that Fried-Biederman have brought as to the guaranty fund really means. Basing our statement, therefore, only on imperfect information, which may not be correct, we want to emphasize that if a house attempts, instead of appealing to the board of referees, after appeal to an impartial chairman, to go to court and stay the hand of either side or the board of referees it makes the duty and the responsibility of the referees all the greater and impels them as it will the impartial chairman to exercise the utmost diligence, legally of course, to protect the interests of both sides as against improper interference. We don't pass upon the right or propriety of a law suit of which we know nothing. We are talking in general terms, subject to correction, as to the nature of the proceedings, but we emphasize this. This guaranty fund is meant to be put into the hands of the board and to be applied for the purpose for which it is put up and to be applied at the proper time for which it is put up, free from interference, and if the acceptance of a surety company's bond in place of cash or securities has led or is going to lead to the possibility of injunction suits, where security or cash deposited in New York City and with the chairman instead of with somebody that comes to Cleveland, would compel such suits to be brought here if they are going to be brought at all, the impartial chairman is going to carefully consider how in view of such possibilities the guaranty fund is to be paid in. Under the agreement it is up to the impartial chairman, subject to review by the board, to work out the details of the guaranty fund and its payment. We merely emphasize this at this time as a word of caution.

Fifth. While denying at this time an increase over the wage scale of May, 1921, we reserve for the hearing in April full consideration of the wage that should be established at that hearing, not limited as it would otherwise be but for this reservation by the difference in the cost of living.

Sixth. We feel keenly that the proper basis of differentiation between men and women, as established in the Hanover award, and not since changed, should be carefully restudied and we reserve for the April hearing the right to revise that differentiation. We desire both sides carefully to study and present everything that bears on the problem with expert assistance. Subject to that right to decide at the April hearing whether the Hanover differentiation is the correct one, or what should then be put into effect as the correct differentiation, we decide now that in each branch of the work in which in any shop men and women are employed the basic rate shall be that of the sex in the majority.

Seventh. As to the differentiation between the standard and the minimum wage which to-day is 10 per cent, that is, the standard wage is now 10 per cent above the minimum wage, both sides have felt that there ought to be a greater differentiation, but of course each side wants that differentiation effective in an opposite direction. That question is so intimately tied up with the wage question itself that we reserve it for the April hearing.

We believe, from the best information that we have been able to obtain, that both general business conditions and conditions in the industry may be viewed fairly optimistically at this time. But we appreciate at the same time that a more or less critical period in this industry and in the general industrial field in the country is not yet over; that while perhaps there has been a full elimination of the weaker factors among the members of the Cleveland association, it is our duty in aid of the industry as well as of all the parties to it to proceed with very great caution so far as vital changes are

concerned, and we are hopeful that both as to the condition of the country generally and as to the industry we may be able to stand on firmer ground and have a better prognosis at the April session than at this time. It is for that reason that we are reserving for the April hearing the wage question in its fullest extent, as stated in paragraphs numbered fifth, sixth, and seventh, subject only to such changes as we have announced.

As to the other points we emphasize in the first place that there seems to be some erroneous conception as to the binding effect of decisions of referees. For that reason we want to say a word or two as to the general principles which ought to govern the impartial chairman in dealing with prior determinations as binding in the future. A decision of the referees of course stands unless it is appealed from and some other decision given by the board of referees. If the board of referees determines some general principle interpreting the agreement itself, then that is just as if it were written into the agreement. If the impartial chairman determines it and there is no appeal it is subject to review if it arises again in another case. If the impartial chairman determines not an interpretation of the agreement but the application of the agreement to certain states of facts, then when the same or similar questions arise later it is the duty of the impartial chairman to consider, first, how far the particular circumstances of the case influence the decision, and whether the particular circumstances of the second case compel a similar decision or not. That is whether the circumstances of the second case are so identical with those of the first case or so analogous that the two decisions ought to be alike. If he determines that they are the same or analogous, then he ought to follow the first decision in order to get some continuity of action. But if he is clearly of the opinion that the first decision is wrong, then he ought to tell the parties to appeal, and pending the appeal he ought to suspend his own decision if he thinks that the first decision which he has followed is clearly wrong. If he isn't perfectly clear that the first decision is wrong, but is doubtful about it, then of course it is all the more his duty to follow the first decision; but it is just equally his duty to advise the parties to appeal and get a definite decision from the board of referees. And in that case where he is only doubtful he must exercise his own discretion as to whether it calls for suspension pending the appeal. Those are only general principles that one follows in court and that the impartial chairman ought to and wants to follow. We emphasize these things because in the press and in the arguments made heretofore statements have been made as if decisions of referees are sacrosanct. Of course, they are not. Even a decision of the board of referees, and even one interpreting the agreement may be subject to reconsideration when fresh light may come. Even in courts—even in the Supreme Court of the United States—even in the House of Lords of England, if the court becomes convinced the court has announced a wrong principle, though it is too late for the parties in the first case to get the benefit of the changed view, those in another case may get the help. It is rarely that that happens, but it can happen here and can happen in courts.

To take up now specific points:

First. As to the outside shops, we can not at all agree that they should be eliminated from consideration. We can see the difficulties that each side is experiencing and is apt to experience because of the fact that there are outside shops; but we believe that if possible they should be brought directly under this agreement instead of indirectly. In other words, if it were at all possible, they should be made members of the association instead of having an association of their own. We don't say that this is possible and that it must be done. These are matters on which we are not entitled to adjudge. We do hold that we can not effectuate any change in the agreement in reference to those outside shops at this time.

Second. As to the out-of-town shops, we are of the opinion that there ought, of course, to be differentiation in the wage scales based on the difference in the cost of living; but on the other hand we can not agree that because a Cleveland manufacturer may do a jobbing business, therefore he may manufacture in the neighboring towns regardless of the agreement and thereby create a real competition between his own and the other Cleveland factories and the out-of-town shops controlled by him. We don't think that the maintenance of his Cleveland factory force is sufficient evidence of good faith in the real sense of the word. We believe strongly, however, that the parties should endeavor to get together and determine in each instance what the proper differential should be, based upon the difference in conditions in the two communities, whether it be Painesville, Ohio, or even some other place in Ohio further removed from Cleveland than Painesville. Just what the neighborhood or the vicinity of Cleveland is, whether 60 miles is too far, or 30 miles not too far, is of course an exceedingly difficult question to determine. At this time we are not disposed to lay down any new rule on that subject, but if the parties can not agree as to the proper differential in the wage

scale to be applied to the out-of-town shops, then we reserve the right, first through the impartial chairman and then on appeal, to make that determination.

Third. As to the collection of dues, the difficulties, if any, that have been experienced we feel have been due not to any rules or to the agreement, but to the administration of it. The union must be in a position with its 5,000 people to exercise the proper control over them, and it can be in this position only if it can enforce the collection of proper dues and if it can enforce properly the collection of fines. If it can not enforce the collection of proper dues and of proper fines, it can not exist. Moreover the union must determine for itself what are the proper dues and what are the proper fines. Yet if there is a clear breach of its own rules then the effect of that breach on the employer is a matter to be brought up to the referees; but it is only in the case of a clear abuse of the right that the referees could have anything to say. If the union were clearly arbitrary in its dealings, while it might do as it pleased so far as its own membership is concerned, it could not enforce as against the manufacturer a purely arbitrary finding; but on the other hand, the union has the right as the manufacturers have the right, to make its own lawful rules and regulations that govern the relations between it and its members, and which must govern in the relation of its own members to the manufacturers by whom they are employed. Any other principle would be absolutely destructive to the union itself. Having said this as to the collection of dues, of course there is no need of discussing the preferential shop.

Fourth. The problems of peak workers and the right of reorganization are tied up together. There again it is a question of administration rather than of rule.

A decision of an impartial chairman as to what length of service constitutes a taking into the industry is, as we said before, subject to reconsideration by the referees; it is not as if written into the agreement. So far as we can ascertain there has never been written into the agreement itself any specific period.

We understand that the so-called two weeks' rule is based upon the impartial chairman's rulings; we haven't understood that it is based upon a definite agreement. If it were a definite agreement there would be no argument as to what constitutes a regular worker. As it is, the impartial chairman, subject to review by the board of referees must be given a discretion and all that we can say is as we have said so often, it comes down to the particular facts in the case; is the reorganization a real and honest reorganization or is it not? If there is a subterfuge then it isn't an honest reorganization. If the so-called reorganization is a laying-off of most of the workers that are going to be reengaged for the peak, if in that respect there is a change from the practice as prevailing for a year or two in the shop, if there is a resumption of full employment at the peak of the season, so that the change is only in the slack time and not right straight through *prima facie*, it would be no reorganization at all. On the other hand, as long as this industry continues to be a seasonal industry, and so far the only way that we know that we can help is to endeavor to enforce the continuity of work through the guaranty fund, because we can not begin to change the habits and desires of the women of the United States, at least, not directly through small part of the industry such as Cleveland is; we say so long as that condition continues we must recognize that there is and there always will be a peak in the industry and the need of extra workers during that peak. As to whether they are or are not really peak workers, the impartial chairman, subject to review, must determine. If they are peak workers well and good. If they are merely peak workers to help out at the peak of the industry they don't become a part of the permanent force. But if they are not, and if it is the result particularly of an attempted improper reorganization at the beginning of the season, they do become a part of the permanent force. The exact length of time is a matter that again can not be laid down arbitrarily, but must be determined in each case.

Fifth. As to the right of discharge, there again no change can be made in the agreement. If it is difficult to prove unfitness the difficulty exists. We must again trust to the impartial chairman. There is no right to discharge under the agreement except for proven inefficiency or insubordination or unfitness and unless the case is clear the discharge ought not to be effective. On the other hand, if the case is clear it ought to be effective.

The referees are unanimous in their findings.

Granite Industry—New England.

THE prolonged strike in the New England granite industry has been partially settled by the conclusion of agreements between the workers' organizations and a number of individual firms in all branches of the industry.

The strike which began last April and affected about 9,000 men in all branches of the industry was against a 20 per cent cut in wages and other changes in working conditions demanded by the manufacturers' associations. The manufacturers' organizations, viz., International Monumental Granite Producers Association, the National Building Granite Quarries Association, and the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers Association, work together in the national committee of the granite industries with an executive board, known as the board of control. Most of the workers in this industry are organized in the granite cutters, the quarry workers, and the paving cutters unions.

Settlements in this industry have usually been made through conference of the national executive officers or through branches of the unions and the manufacturers' local branches. The agreements between these organizations expired on April 1. The paving cutters were able to reach an agreement with the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association last June. The other two organizations suspended work pending the renewal of their contracts.

Following is the agreement concluded by the paving cutters and the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association, which is incorporated in local contracts:

1. That a reduction of \$1 per thousand be made upon the ratification of this agreement and extending to April 1, 1923. Action to be taken by the branches of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada and by the members of the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association of the United States (Inc.) on or before June 20, 1922.
2. That a further reduction of \$2 per thousand be made to take effect on April 1, 1923, and to continue until April 1, 1925.
3. The day rate is to remain the same, 75 cents per hour minimum.
4. The price of Durax shall remain the same, \$8 per thousand.
5. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, 8 hours a day and 4 hours on Saturday.
6. All paving stock shall be quarried to size one way as near as practicable and be free from seams and powder shakes.
7. All agreements in force March 31, 1922, shall continue in force except as modified or added to by this agreement.
8. That should either party desire a change at the expiration of this agreement period, three months' notice shall be given previous to April 1, 1925, in writing, specifying changes desired. If no notice be given then this agreement shall hold in force for another year and from year to year thereafter, with notice of change as provided above.
9. Minor local conditions shall be settled locally between the respective branches and their employers.
10. That the vice president of the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association of the United States (Inc.) and the chairman of this conference be and hereby are authorized to sign the written recommendations for and on behalf of this conference.

The granite cutters concluded agreements with practically all New England firms not holding membership in the employers' associations, continuing the dollar an hour minimum, but the employing granite manufacturers in both the building and the monument branches affiliated with the associations refused to meet with the unions and

announced the open shop. The suspension thus became a strike, which dragged on until December and threatened to affect building operations in New York and other cities where marble was being used for building purposes. A conference was called in New York in December, at the instigation of Mr. Eidlitz, between the National Building Granite Quarries Association and the granite cutters. This conference resulted in the following settlement, effective until April 1, 1925, in the building branch of the industry, which included Cape Ann, Mass.; Hardwick and Bethel, Vt.; North Jay, Me.; Redstone and Concord, N. H.; and Westerly, R. I.

DURATION OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement to continue in force to April 1, 1925. Should either party desire a change at the expiration of this agreement, 3 months' notice in writing shall be given prior to April 1, 1925, and the changes desired specified in such notice. Should no notice be given by either party as above stated, then this agreement shall continue in force from year to year, until 3 months' notice, as above prescribed, shall be given prior to April 1 of any year thereafter. It is mutually agreed that when notice of a desired change is given, both parties will make an earnest effort to adjust all differences before the expiration of this agreement.

HOURS OF WORK.

Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work—8 hours per day the first 5 days of the week and 4 hours on Saturday. The regular work hours to be mutually agreed upon in each locality.

WAGES.

Journeymen cutters, tool sharpeners, polishers, and journeymen machine operators shall receive \$1 per hour minimum.

Should a journeyman be incapacitated by age, or through physical disability, the branch shall have the right to fix his rate of wages satisfactory to all concerned. The conditions and regulations governing tool sharpening in each locality shall remain the same as in agreement which expired on April 1, 1922, except as herein otherwise stipulated.

Journeymen working outdoors will be paid in accordance with regulations in effect in local agreements which expired on April 1, 1922, unless in any locality the local branch and employer may mutually agree to amend same to meet existing conditions, in which event this matter may be adjusted locally.

OVERTIME.

Overtime may be worked at the rate of time and one-half in case of necessity or emergency—spoiled stones, stones delayed in quarrying, or when stones are required to complete a shipment—but no overtime may be worked over four successive days without referring necessity for same to the adjustment committee.

Work on Sunday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas to be paid for at the rate of double time. Work on New Year's Day to be agreed upon locally.

Wages to be paid weekly under the same local regulations as prevailed under the agreement which expired April 1, 1922.

APPRENTICE CUTTERS AND TOOL SHARPENERS.

It is agreed that one apprentice granite cutter may be put on for each four journey men cutters, or fraction thereof, employed in any one manufacturing plant.

An apprentice granite cutter shall serve three years, during which period not over six months may be spent on granite manufacturing machinery and surfacing machines.

Where no tool-sharpening machine is in use, an apprentice may be put on to each four journeymen tool sharpeners employed.

Where a tool-sharpening machine is in use, an apprentice tool sharpener may be put on when at least two journeymen tool sharpeners are employed.

The period of apprenticeship for a tool sharpener shall be two years.

It is agreed that if an employer has more than the prescribed quota of apprentices employed at the time this agreement is entered into, such employer may retain all such apprentices until they have completed their apprenticeship.

SHIFTS.

It is agreed that extra shifts may be worked on all granite manufacturing machinery under either of the following arrangements:

- (a) Two shifts of 8 hours, one to be the established workday at the regular rate of wages, and the other shift to be paid at the rate of 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.
- (b) Two shifts of 8 hours, which break up the established workday, each shift to be paid at the rate of 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work.
- (c) The overtime rate shall apply to work over 8 hours in either of the above shifts.

MACHINE OPERATORS.

It is agreed that apprentice machine operators may be employed upon all granite manufacturing machines, with the understanding that such apprentices shall serve 2 years upon machinery, including at least 1 year upon one particular class of machinery, before being classed as journeymen machine operators, under this agreement.

It is agreed that such an apprentice, after serving the prescribed period of apprenticeship, may then become a member of the G. C. I. A. as a journeyman machine operator, subject to the minimum wage and regulations applying to journeymen under this agreement.

It is further agreed that not more than one apprentice machine operator may be put on for each two journeymen machine operators employed in any manufacturing plant.

It is understood that granite manufacturing machines shall include such machines as saws, lathes, polishing machines, carborundum or abrasive machines, etc., and any new machines which may be developed in the future, but shall not include surfacing machines, hand tools, plug drills, or tools of such character not used in a mechanically operated machine.

It is understood that helpers employed upon granite manufacturing machines do not come under the scope of this agreement, and will not be classed as journeymen or apprentice machine operators; but it is agreed that there shall be at least one journeyman or one apprentice machine operator employed upon each machine or unit of machinery operated.

DUST.

All dust-making machines to be equipped with dust-removing devices when proven practical.

REINSTATEMENT.

It is agreed that men employed at the time this agreement is entered into, who are otherwise eligible to membership in the G. C. I. A. will be reinstated at a fee to be determined by the G. C. I. A., but not to exceed a maximum of \$200 and that such men are not to be discriminated against.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Local conditions may be regulated locally between the employer and the local branch to accord with agreements expiring April 1, 1922, or by mutual agreement if changes are desired, with the understanding that such conditions as may be agreed upon locally do not conflict with or in any way modify the articles agreed to herein.

ADJUSTMENT AND ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

SECTION (a). It is mutually agreed that any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement as to its performance in good faith by either party, shall be referred to a committee of six members; three to be selected by the employer and three from the local branch G. C. I. A.; which committee shall act as an adjustment committee and said committee failing within 5 days to agree by two-thirds vote, shall refer the matter in dispute to an arbitration board of seven, two to be selected by the employer and two by G. C. I. A. In each instance the two thus appointed shall select one additional member to serve and these two members thus selected shall choose the last or seventh member. The last three named shall be men of high standing, in no way connected with the granite industry. The arbitration committee thus constituted shall hear the parties and make an award within 15 days by a majority vote. Pending such arbitration in reference to the foregoing agreement, it is mutually agreed that there shall be no strike, lockout, or suspension of work.

SEC. (b). It is further agreed that any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement that is not covered by this agreement shall be referred

to the adjustment committee, who shall render their decision within 5 days, and any agreement that they may come to in the matter under consideration shall be accepted by both parties. If the adjustment committee fails to agree the matter then shall be referred to the arbitration committee provided for in section (a) of this article. Pending consideration by this adjustment committee, it is mutually agreed that the cause of contention be not removed the first 5 days, but said contention shall be removed pending consideration by the arbitration committee, and it is further agreed that pending the consideration of any contention by said adjustment and arbitration committees there shall be no strike, lockout, or suspension of work. The award of arbitration committee shall be final.

Building contractors represented in this agreement are the largest firms in their line in New England, employing under normal conditions about 1,400 men in all departments. On February 1, it was reported, about 60 per cent of the granite workers who had been on strike went back to work.

In the monument branch of the industry a number of settlements had been made on the basis of the former contract.¹ Practically all of the granite manufacturers in Quincy (about 40) were reported on December 13 to have signed individual agreements with the granite cutters on the terms prevailing before the strike. Following is a copy of the agreement which has been entered into in this locality:

Whereas the granite manufacturing industry in Quincy, Mass., has experienced a period of depression for several months, owing to a suspension of work therein, arising out of a difference of opinion between the employers and employees over wages and working conditions in said industry; and both employers and employees have suffered serious loss thereby; and with a view toward ending said difference of opinion and bringing about an immediate resumption of profitable activity in said industry, with the consequent return of prosperous conditions to all parties interested; it is hereby agreed

That work in the granite trade in Quincy, Mass., shall be resumed at once, so far as it is in the power of the subscribers to bring about said resumption of work, under the following conditions, viz:

That all questions in relation to working conditions shall be governed, settled, and carried into operation in accordance with the conditions embraced in the agreement heretofore in effect between the Granite Manufacturers' Association of Quincy, Mass., and the Quincy branches of The Granite Cutters' International Association of America, known as "the 1916 agreement," a copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part of this agreement, after said "1916 agreement" is amended as follows, said amendments being hereby agreed to by the parties hereto:

First. The wage rate shall be on the basis of \$1 per hour minimum.

Second. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work during the 7 months from March 15 to October 15 in each year.

Third. Forty hours shall constitute a week's work during the 5 months from October 15 to March 15 in each year.

Fourth. This agreement shall continue as the working agreement between the parties hereto until March 31, 1925.

Fifth. No discrimination on stock.

Sixth. All apprentices now working for the said ——— may continue to work and to finish their apprenticeship, but in case any such apprentice leaves his employer, he shall not be replaced by a new apprentice unless such replacement conforms to the terms of the "agreement of 1916," hereinbefore referred to.

The quarry workers are less skilled than the granite cutters, and their jobs have therefore been filled more easily. They have lost their strikes in a number of places. In Quincy, for example, they have gone back to work on the open-shop plan. Compromise agreements have been made in some instances and the quarrymen have accepted a 10 per cent decrease in their wages.

¹ The first of these settlements was made several months ago with the Presbrey Leland Co. at Barre, Vt., and was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, pages 119 to 124.

Recent Decisions re Discharge and Discipline.

DISCHARGE and discipline of workers are undoubtedly among the most frequent causes of unrest and dispute within the shop. Four interesting cases of the sort have recently come to the attention of this bureau.

Men's Clothing—Cleveland.

THE first case decided by the impartial machinery set up January 1, 1923, in the Cleveland Men's Clothing Market, where Prof. C. E. Gehlke is impartial chairman,¹ concerned the alleged unjust discharge of a shop chairman, who stated that his release was caused by his too active functioning in that capacity. The company alleged that his discharge was due not to this cause, but to his inefficiency as a worker.

In the opinion of the chairman the complainant did not clearly establish by evidence his contention as to the true cause of his discharge. "If he had established this contention, the chairman would have ruled without hesitation that he be reinstated without loss of time, upon the principle that the representative of the union in the shop, the shop chairman, shall not have his tenure of position jeopardized by reason of his activities as shop chairman, where these activities do not contravene the agreement."

Nor, in the opinion of the chairman did the company establish a degree of inefficiency warranting discharge. Although on a number of occasions the complainant's work had been judged imperfect by his employers, the fact that he had been employed for approximately four years by this employer would indicate that the worker should be credited with a degree of ability which is most of the time tolerable, especially when compared with that of his fellow workers. "I am inclined to credit the firm with patience and the worker with a degree of ability which does not fall below the toleration point."

The chairman therefore directed that the worker be reinstated on January 10. (He had been discharged on December 28.) "If I regarded his work as perfectly satisfactory I should direct his reinstatement as of December 28. I believe, that I am called upon by the preponderance of evidence to admit a certain degree of inefficiency which may deserve a suspension of a few days, but not discharge."

Fancy Leather Goods—New York.

A CONTROVERSY occurred in one of the shops operating under the agreement in the New York Fancy Leather Goods Industry,² in which a quarrel between the chairman of the price committee and the foreman resulted in the discharge of the worker for violence. A hearing was requested by the union. In his decision Mr. Charles B. Barnes, chairman of the arbitration committee, confirmed the dis-

¹ Men's Clothing Industry, Cleveland, Ohio. Board of Arbitration. Case 1, Jan. 4, 1923.

² Fancy Leather Goods Industry, New York. Arbitration Committee. Decision of the chairman, case No. 80, Dec. 8, 1922.

charge of the worker but fined the foreman for his injudicious method of discipline. His decision is in part as follows:

Although the worker was undoubtedly provoked by the conduct of the foreman, there was no such provocation shown as justified him in striking a blow and in raising the disturbance which followed. Led on by the repeated charges of the foreman, the worker created a situation which renders it impossible for him to continue to work in this shop. Therefore the discharge is confirmed.

The conduct of the foreman on this occasion calls for serious consideration. A foreman is undoubtedly within his rights to discharge a worker when he considers that there is justification for the discharge. But there are different ways of exercising a right. In this instance the conduct of the foreman was more than injudicious. It was provocative of trouble. He insisted on charges which the worker denied. Instead of announcing to the worker that he was discharged and stopping at that, he argued with him, he threatened him, and to cap all, lowered the dignity of his position by gathering up the man's work in the attempt to discharge him. If a foreman desires discipline in a shop, his position demands a certain amount of dignity, and it is believed that in this case the excitable way in which the matter was handled led to the striking of the blow and the subsequent trouble. The chairman does not desire to read a sermon on the subject of the duties and obligations of a foreman, who is responsible for the harmonious relations of the shop's organization. These obligations and duties are too well known. While no malice or ill intention was shown in this case, yet it is believed that more than an admonition is required. As a reminder in future situations of this kind, a fine of \$25 is imposed on the foreman, which sum is to be paid into the joint grievance board fund. This fine is directly imposed upon the foreman instead of the firm because it is meant to be corrective and not punitive. The firm, however, in a case of this kind must be held responsible for the actions of the foreman and responsible for the results that follow.

The chairman believes that it is well here to point out that where matters of this kind are brought to him he will always uphold the right of the foreman to enforce discipline, but this discipline must be enforced in a cool-headed and judicious way. In this case it is not sought to lessen the right of the foreman to impose discipline, but it is sought to correct the methods of carrying out that discipline.

Silk-Ribbon Industry—New York.

DISCRIMINATION was charged by the union in a dispute which arose in the silk-ribbon industry of Greater New York³ over the laying off of two weavers whose production, the firm maintained, was too poor to make it profitable for the management to keep them on the class of work they were doing. In this case Mr. Barnes, impartial chairman of the arbitration machinery, decided that the firm was justified in taking the weavers off the class of work, but "the superintendent did not handle the matter in either a tactful or practical way. The weavers were not shown in full detail their production for the past two or three weeks, so that the matter would have been clear to them. Nor were the weavers told that it was expected that they would shortly be given other looms mounted with the standard sort of ribbon on which they had worked before. Naturally, these weavers, not knowing when they would be taken back and not having a full explanation of why they were laid off, felt that they were discriminated against."

The chairman decided that the two weavers should be informed as to their production on the two looms they were about to operate and that the chairman of the shop committee should be present at the measurement of their production.

³ Silk Ribbon Industry of Greater New York. Trade Council. Decision of the chairman, case No. 40, Nov. 15, 1922.

Men's Clothing—Chicago.

THE question of the firm's right to discharge during the probationary period workers who had been employed by them either permanently or temporarily at a previous time arose in the men's clothing industry of Chicago,⁴ and was referred by the trade board to the board of arbitration, of which Prof. H. A. Millis is chairman, for ruling on the principle involved. This decision, which applies to the entire Chicago market, lays down principles for the discharge of workers during the probationary period and delegates the responsibility for "the burden of proof," in cases which arise during this period. This decision follows in full:

The firm, after two days' employment, discharged seven cutters hired as permanent cutters and requisitioned others to take their places. The union thereupon complained to the trade board that the firm had made improper use of the probationary period by applying it to workers previously employed by it either as permanent or as temporary cutters. It objected to or at least requested reasons for the discharge of two men who had worked for the firm two or three years and quit for sufficient reason, the discharge of a third who as a temporary cutter had recently worked for the firm two or three months, and the discharge of another who had worked there only two days but who some months ago had been discharged from another house by the chairman of this board as discipline. When the matter came to a hearing before the trade board the firm, relying upon board of arbitration decisions as interpreted by it, held that it was quite within its rights in what had been done and that it was not required to present reasons for discharge. Thereupon the trade board referred the principle involved to this board for a ruling.

The union's position in the matter, as understood by the chairman, may be stated as follows: The probationary period is for the purpose of trying out workers to see whether or not they qualify for the jobs for which they have been requisitioned; if they do not qualify in respect to quality or quantity of work or in conduct, they may be discharged within the probationary period; if they do qualify in the respects mentioned it is expected that they will be kept; when workers are not kept and it feels that they have qualified it is entitled to an explanation and has a right to contest the discharge; furthermore, that most of these workers had worked previously in this house with satisfactory results and had therefore really already had their probationary test.

The firm (and the other manufacturers, for this has become a market case) contends that the discharge of the men was quite within its right as defined by a previous chairman of this board; that a discharge can be contested only on the ground that it was discriminatory or was carrying out an "embargo"; and that if such charge is made, the union must assume the burden of proof and present evidence in support of the charge. It states, furthermore, that the manufacturers were not satisfied with the methods of securing help, but feeling assured by discussion in conference when the new agreement was being negotiated that its rights as defined would not be contested, no modification was sought in the new agreement. It therefore holds that earlier decisions of this board bearing upon the matter have become most definitely binding.

The decisions upon which the argument has centered were made June 22 and September 25, 1920, in cases developing out of discharges by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. In the earlier decision the then chairman ruled that "Previous employment with a good record would no doubt carry weight in the minds of the management, and would have, properly, a certain presumptive evidence before the trade board in case the union should bring the case before that board for investigation; but it can not be held to be conclusive. Its weight would vary according to the conditions above named." He ruled further "that until there is some agreement reached by the union and the company, or until there is some general revision of the sections relating to hiring and discharge, the general practice of the company for a probationary period of a month (later changed to two weeks) will be regarded as having a presumption in its favor." "This may be, however, examined into where there is reason to suspect any unfair discrimination or policy contrary to the general spirit of the agreement."

⁴ Men's Clothing Industry, Chicago. Board of Arbitration. Decision, case No. 185a (new series), Nov. 15, 1922.

In the decision of September 25 the chairman undertook to make a more precise statement of his position relative to the matter. He stated: "During this (the probationary period) the board holds that the burden of proof which in ordinary cases of discharge is upon the firm, must be shifted to the worker. The firm is not obliged to prove anything against the worker if it wishes to discharge him during the two weeks' period. But the union would be obliged to show that there has been discharge for some unjustifiable reason, such as union activity, 'embargo,' etc. This applies not only to new employees, but to those formerly employed by the firm."

The chairman of this board interprets the decision of his predecessor as follows: (1) The probationary period applies to workers previously employed as well as to those employed for the first time, but in contested cases proper weight would be given to their record with the house in the case of those previously employed; (2) the power to discharge within two weeks is not absolute; (3) it may, however, be contested only on the ground that it is discriminatory or out of harmony with the spirit of the agreement—because of union activity, "embargo," race, or something of the same general nature; (4) the union must assume the burden of proof when it contests a discharge made within the probationary period.

The chairman rules with his predecessor as these decisions are here interpreted. In his opinion this gives the employer the needed control in the selection of workers, and at the same time furnishes protection against abuse and ill-considered action. Both are necessary. After all, when it is held that the probationary period applies to those previously employed by the house and that the burden of proof rests upon the union in contested cases, the question is largely one of procedure. When the union feels that action has been taken contrary to the spirit of the agreement it may make complaint, produce its witnesses to show that the workers discharged were good men in respect to production and conduct, and leave the question as to whether the action taken was in harmony with the spirit of the agreement to the judgment of the trade board.

A supplementary decision ⁵ under this case was handed down on November 22 by the trade board, in which the release during the probationary period of two workers formerly employed by the firm was confirmed and the retention of another suggested on the ground that he was an apprentice and not a journeyman. The necessity that apprentices be given an opportunity to complete their training and that firms must cooperate to this end was emphasized. The following further comment of the trade board on the refusal of the foreman to give reasons for discharge in this case is of interest:

The board takes occasion to comment on the charge made at the hearing that the foreman refused to give any reason for releasing certain men during the probationary period. Whatever the rights of the firm may be during the probationary period, the board feels that every worker is entitled to a direct answer to the question of why he is released. Such an answer must be given if the union sees fit to contest the release, and to refuse to give it when the question is asked is but to arouse suspicion.

⁵ Men's Clothing Industry, Chicago. Trade Board. Decision, case No. 185 (new series), supplementary, Nov. 22, 1922.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Hours and Working Conditions of Women in Maryland Industries.¹

A RECENT bulletin of the United States Women's Bureau gives the results of an investigation made at the request of the Governor of Maryland, in which assistance and cooperation were given by a number of State, municipal, and private bodies. The field investigation was begun May 9 and continued until June 25, 1921, with a supplemental investigation for a few days in July. No attempt was made to study wages. The survey was made at a period of great industrial depression, when wages were uncertain and the trend had been for some time downward, and it was felt that data gathered at such a time would not be representative of the normal earnings of women in Maryland industries.

The survey covered 240 establishments, of which 142 were in Baltimore, the others being in 14 cities and towns in various parts of the State. In these establishments 14,097 women and girls were employed, of whom 68.1 per cent were in manufacturing industries, 24.2 per cent in mercantile establishments, 5.3 per cent in laundries, and 2.3 per cent in restaurants. Garment making led the manufacturing industries in number of women employed, followed by textiles, with metal products coming third.

Individual data were obtained for between 6,000 and 7,000 women, of whom only 6 per cent were foreign born. The majority, 67.6 per cent, were single, 18 per cent were married, and 14.4 per cent were widowed, divorced, or separated. Of 6,519 reporting their age, 35.7 per cent were under 20 years, 35.8 per cent were 20 and under 30 years, 14.5 per cent were 30 and under 40 years, and 14. per cent were 40 and over.

In general, the Maryland law concerning women permits a 10-hour day and a 60-hour week. It allows night work, but limits the hours to 8 per day if any part of the work is done before 6 in the morning or after 10 at night. At the time of the inquiry, owing to the business depression, the hours actually worked were often shorter than customary, but the scheduled hours were frequently better than those permitted by law.

Daily.—The Monday to Friday hours of 213² establishments (restaurants excluded) showed:

(a) A schedule of 8 hours or less in 74 establishments, affecting 31.9 per cent of the total number of women.

(b) A schedule of more than 8 hours in 141 establishments, affecting 68.1 per cent of the total number of women.

(c) A schedule of 10 hours in 18 establishments, affecting 4 per cent of the total number of women.

¹ U. S. Women's Bureau Bul. No. 24: Women in Maryland industries. A study of hours and working conditions.

² Sum of establishments classified by hours exceeds total, because of certain establishments appearing in more than one group.

Weekly.—The records for 208² establishments (restaurants excluded) showed:

- (a) A schedule of 48 hours or less in 104 establishments, affecting 56.9 per cent of the total number of women.
- (b) A schedule of more than 48 hours in 107 establishments, affecting 43.1 per cent of the total number of women.
- (c) A schedule of more than 54 hours in 21 establishments, affecting 5.3 per cent of the total number of women.

Hours on Saturday varied from none at all for women, which was the case in 18 establishments, through a half day up to a full or to a longer-than-usual schedule. The latter, of course, was particularly common in mercantile establishments.

In restaurants the hours were conspicuously longer and more irregular than in other establishments. A 7-day week was worked by 29.5 per cent of the 264 woman restaurant employees whose hours were obtained. Fourteen per cent had a schedule of over 60 hours per week. Moreover, the custom of dividing the working hours into two tricks often made the day longer and more burdensome than the number of hours actually worked would indicate. Over one-fourth (26.4 per cent) of the regular restaurant workers studied had daily over-all hours of 10 to 14, inclusive.

The study includes a detailed report of the working conditions in the 240 plants visited. These varied widely, and due credit is given to certain progressive employers who had provided excellent surroundings for their workers. Numerous cases were found, however, in which employees were working under insanitary and unsafe conditions.

As the different establishments were visited, inquiries were made as to how the women were trained for their work. Some employers maintained special schools or classes for the purpose. The most efficient and thoroughly worked out plans for training were found in some of the department stores of Baltimore. In a few other industries plants were found which employed special instructors or had a training department, but far more frequently foremen and forewomen were expected to give what instruction they could, or the new employee had to pick up her work from watching others. Sometimes the newcomer was assigned to an experienced worker who was expected to give what training was needed. There seems some danger that women may be shut out from lines of work to which many are suited owing to the difficulty of getting the training needed.

The metal establishments visited were an important industrial field for women, employing over 1,000. Most of the processes performed by women were mechanical in nature, such as the tending of automatic machines, and, as one manager said, "women learn their mechanical tasks very easily." Accordingly, the little training necessary was given by the foremen or experienced workers. In one shop, however, the women were engaged in the highly technical operations of boring, milling, hammering, surfacing, grinding, filing, gauge setting, inspecting with micrometer tests, and welding imperfections. At the time of the investigation all the women in this plant were highly experienced. During the war, when it was necessary to substitute women for men in the skilled occupations in metal shops throughout the country, women were given special training and a chance to prove their ability in this line. Even after the return of men to the metal industry many of the women who had acquired the necessary skill were retained. Untrained women, however, have at present but little opportunity of breaking into this field. If in the future women are to enter upon such work, for which a number have a natural aptitude and ability, girls must be given the same opportunities as boys for training in vocational schools. As yet, except for the usual courses in dressmaking, sewing, and millinery, extremely little has been done in this respect.

HOUSING.

Housing Situation in Massachusetts.

THE report made to the Massachusetts Legislature in January, 1923, by the special commission on the necessities of life contains a section devoted to the subject of housing, in which the commission declares its belief that the crisis of the postwar housing shortage is passed. In Massachusetts, as in most other parts of the Union, building activities increased greatly in 1922. Data presented for the metropolitan Boston district show that while in 1921 permits were issued for the erection of 1,510 dwellings providing accommodations for 2,515 families, in the first 11 months of 1922 permits were issued for 2,934 dwellings, planned to accommodate 6,928 families, an increase of 94.3 per cent in the number of dwellings and of 175.5 per cent in the number of families to be housed. In Boston alone the increase in the number of families to be provided for was over 200 per cent, and in Brookline over 400 per cent. This increased housing capacity, the commission states, is largely due to the construction of kitchenette suites and apartments.

One result of the housing shortage, the commission believes, is an increase in home ownership. It is pointed out that before the war it was really cheaper to rent than to own, but that the housing crisis has changed this situation.

Rents were unduly low. Income return from real estate was not as attractive as from industrial or commercial ventures. Home owning came to be looked upon as sentimental. Its sound moral and financial aspects were ignored. Since the war it is more profitable to own a home at a reasonable cost than to pay present rents. Therefore the number of home owners is increasing. * * *

There are no definite figures available to show the extent to which home ownership has grown during the past two years. The commission is convinced, however, that the drift towards tenantry has not only been stopped, but it is swinging back towards home ownership. Due to the increase in urban population the percentage of home owners will probably never equal that of former times, when nearly every family lived in a separate house.

Some space is devoted to a discussion of the working of the emergency rent laws. Massachusetts has four of these, one relating to the termination of tenancies at will, one providing for a discretionary stay of proceedings in actions of summary process to recover possession of buildings, the third providing penalties for violation of certain rights of tenants, and the fourth providing that unjust, unreasonable, and oppressive agreements shall be a defense in actions for rent. The commission believes that this last has "outlived its usefulness in its present form," and that it "should be repealed or amended so that the court will have the right during the emergency to establish reasonable rents based on a fair return on the owner's investment." With this exception, the commission considers that the emergency laws, all of which expire on July 1, 1923, should be continued till May 1, 1924, when the next session of the legislature will have an

opportunity to consider whether or not any further extension is necessary. The commission states emphatically that the Massachusetts emergency rent laws "have not interfered with property rights or retarded new building."

To test the actual increase in the cost of building over pre-war days, the commission, with the assistance of builders, prepared the following table, showing the cost of erecting a representative dwelling in 1914 and 1922. The building selected for the comparison is a two-family frame dwelling, consisting of 11 rooms, 5 on the first and 6 on the second floor, with modern improvements. The builder's profits are not included.

COST, IN 1914 AND 1922, OF BUILDING A TWO-FAMILY, 11-ROOM FRAME DWELLING.

Item.	Material.			Labor.		
	Cost.		Per cent of increase.	Cost		Per cent of increase.
	1914	1922		1914	1922	
Foundation, including chimney, fire-stop, etc., and concrete floor in cellar.....	\$365	\$666	82.5	\$182	\$334	83.5
Lumber schedule, frame, etc.....	882	1,750	98.4	(1)	(1)	.....
Asphalt shingles.....	100	153	53.0	(1)	(1)	.....
Doors and windows.....	276	558	102.2	(1)	(1)	.....
Flooring.....	190	375	97.4	(1)	(1)	.....
Inside finish.....	383	900	135.0	(1)	(1)	.....
Hardware.....	127	213	67.7	(1)	(1)	.....
Carpenters' labor.....				686	1,225	78.6
Plumbing, complete.....	376	624	66.0	65	109	67.7
Heating (hot water), complete.....	322	561	74.2	161	281	74.5
Electric wiring.....	40	75	87.5	30	58	93.3
Gas installation.....	23	42	82.6	10	16	60.0
Plastering, including lathing.....	223	614	175.3	335	603	80.0
Two ranges, combination gas and coal.....	78	140	79.5	4	8	100.0
Electric fixtures.....	45	106	135.6	20	36	80.0
Painting, interior and exterior.....	130	267	105.4	202	300	48.5
Paper, including hanging.....	32	60	87.5	40	75	87.5
Shades.....	19	35	84.2	3	5	66.7
Screens.....	25	42	68.0	3	6	100.0
Total.....	3,636	7,181	97.5	1,741	3,056	75.5

¹ Included under carpenters' labor.

The fees for necessary permits, which in 1914 were \$46, were \$62 in 1922, so that the cost of putting up a dwelling of the kind described had risen from a total of \$5,423 in 1914 to \$10,299 in 1922, without counting in the builder's profits, cost of securing loans, or similar items. This shows an increase of \$4,876, of which \$3,545, or 72.7 per cent, is due to the increased cost of material, \$1,315, or 27 per cent, to the rise in building trade wages, and \$16, or 0.3 per cent, to the increase in fees for permits.

Consent Decree Limiting Activities of Trade Associations.

THE intermediate report of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, of which a summary was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1922 (pp. 165-168), contained charges of illegal practices against numerous associations of dealers and manufacturers handling building materials, and gave some account of attempts to enforce the laws against such activities.

One of the organizations against which proceedings were initiated was the Gypsum Industries Association, which was charged with having violated the Sherman law in numerous particulars. The proceedings were terminated by a consent decree, signed by Judge Knox, of the Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, on January 3, 1923.¹ Under the terms of the decree the association is dissolved, and its members, their officers, agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, through, by, or in behalf of them, or any of them, are "perpetually enjoined, restrained, and prohibited directly or indirectly from engaging in or forming any like association, * * * and from carrying out or continuing in effect the agreements described herein, or making any express or implied agreements or arrangements together or with one another, like those hereby alleged to be illegal, or using any other means or methods the effect of which would be to prevent the free and unrestrained flow of such interstate trade and commerce in said gypsum products, or to monopolize the same."

The defendants are permitted, however, to form a new nonprofit-making corporation, and the injunction specifies what this corporation may do and what is forbidden to it. It may maintain credit and traffic bureaus, may advance the use of gypsum products by "research, publicity, advertisement, and any other activities of like character," may carry on educational and research work relating to the industry, may handle engineering and trade problems, and deal with "improved methods of plant and mine operation, including sanitation, safety appliances, accident prevention, labor, plant and mine development, housing conditions, insurance, and methods of accounting." The activities forbidden to it include methods, direct or indirect, of establishing or maintaining uniform prices for gypsum products or of increasing or decreasing prices uniformly; agreements or action to limit the output of single manufacturers or of the whole body; division of sales territory by agreement; discrimination for or against any purchaser or class of purchasers; the blacklisting of any purchaser, or action to oblige a given customer to deal only with a specified manufacturer; agreements to enforce arbitrary freight rates in excess of those lawfully made; agreements to fix middlemen's discounts to consumers; agreements to adopt or follow any published price list; agreements that certain manufacturers shall make a gypsum product of a certain definite composition and others shall refrain from producing it; and, finally, the defendants are enjoined from "aiding or abetting or assisting individually or collectively others to do any or all of the matters herein set forth, and enjoined and restrained herein."

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the probable effect of this decree. The judge who signed it put his finger on a weak spot, according to a report in the New York Times of January 4, 1923:

When the matter came before Judge Knox, Colonel Hayward explained the details of the decree and the widespread good it was expected to accomplish. The court wanted to know how the corporation was to be supervised so that the Government might be sure it was keeping within the provisions of the decree. Colonel Hayward replied that the injunction would accomplish this, but the court thought that some supervising agency would be necessary and that, so far as was known, there was no such agency. It was suggested that the powers of the Federal Trade Commission might be extended to give it supervisory powers.

¹ American Contractor, Chicago, Jan. 13, 1923, pp. 19, 20.

The United States attorney, William Hayward, was, according to the same report, enthusiastic about the possibilities of the decree. He explained that the consent decree had been decided upon partly because it was thought that it might be used for a number of cases, with a consequent saving of time and expense.

Colonel Hayward explained that failure to indict was largely due to the prosecution, that counsel for the various controlling concerns in the gypsum industry had assisted the Government in every way, and that it had been plainly intimated that the legal representatives of the various concerns engaged in the trade would consent to a form of decree that did not restrict the companies from advancing their own interests in every legitimate manner. Out of this grew the idea that if such a decree could be prepared, other firms in the building trades, and in other activities now under suspicion, or which might fall under the scrutiny of Federal officials, might consent to similar decrees.

It was pointed out that thousands of investigations were going on in connection with firms suspected of violating the Sherman law; that these inquiries always occupied many months of expensive technical work; that other long periods were consumed in gathering the evidence and preparing for trial, and that no matter what the outcome was, it was always unsatisfactory. Colonel Hayward said that under the provisions of the decree signed yesterday the acts prohibited were so clearly set forth that it only would be necessary to present to a court proof of a violation to subject the defendants to punishment for contempt. He described the method as a simple and expeditious way of disposing of violations of the Sherman law.

On the other hand, both the chairman and the attorney of the Lockwood committee hold that the decree is unfortunate and sets a dangerous precedent. Charles C. Lockwood, chairman, according to the *New York Times* of January 5, declared that this particular association had been one of the worst offenders in the matter of profiteering in building material and that the signing of the consent decree "amounts to the dropping of all criminal prosecutions and practical immunity to the lawbreakers." Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, according to the same issue of the *Times*, emphasizes the point made by Judge Knox that there is no supervising agency to see that the decree is enforced, and thinks that in the absence of such an agency there is no more reason to suppose that the associations will refrain from violations of the Sherman Act under the new arrangement than before. He says:

In the present state of the law and in the absence of an administrative body such as has been proposed by me in the form of a State trade commission law, I regard the decree as vicious and dangerous and as amounting to a virtual repeal of the antitrust laws. * * * For all practical purposes it is worse than worthless. It points the way and is almost an incentive to lawbreaking.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in January, 1923.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in January, 1923, from 4,153 representative establishments in 43 manufacturing industries, covering 1,839,678 employees, whose total wages during the one week pay-roll period reported amounted to \$45,107,280.

Identical establishments reported 1,814,876 employees in December and total pay rolls of \$46,392,900. Therefore, in January, in the 43 industries combined, there was an increase over December of 1.4 per cent in the number of employees and a decrease of 2.8 per cent in the total amount paid in wages.

Increases in the number of employees in January, 1923, as compared with employees in identical establishments in December, 1922, are shown in 24 of the 43 industries, and decreases in 18 industries, while the sawmill industry shows no change.

The pottery industry, as in the preceding report, leads in increased employment, the per cent of increase this month being 36.9. Women's clothing and fertilizers, both of which industries are seasonal, show increased employment of 11.1 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively.

The greatest decreases in employment in January as compared with December are shown in the brick and flour industries, being 7.7 and 7 per cent, respectively.

Increases in the total amount of pay rolls in January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922, are shown in only 12 of the 43 industries, with decreases in the remaining 31. The greatest increase is shown in the pottery industry, 54.5 per cent, followed by women's clothing and fertilizers with increases of 24.9 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively.

The greatest decreases in total pay rolls in January, as compared with December, were in the flour, piano, and brick industries, being 11.4, 9.3, and 9 per cent, respectively.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for December, 1922, and January, 1923.	Number on pay roll in—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Amount of pay roll in—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
		December, 1922.	January, 1923.		December, 1922.	January, 1923.	
Agricultural implements.....	54	18,309	17,904	-2.2	\$461,124	\$460,116	-0.2
Automobiles.....	176	223,601	233,063	+4.2	7,013,153	6,573,018	-6.3
Automobile tires.....	70	42,288	43,614	+3.2	1,183,412	1,210,642	+2.3
Baking.....	143	23,884	23,439	-1.9	592,840	589,701	-0.5
Boots and shoes.....	148	88,093	90,648	+2.9	2,013,250	2,045,463	+1.6
Brick.....	187	15,483	14,287	-7.7	365,144	332,125	-9.0
Car building and repairing.....	103	97,775	99,644	+1.9	2,710,346	2,607,792	-3.8
Carpets.....	22	18,479	18,674	+1.1	509,137	501,158	-1.6
Carriages and wagons.....	28	2,024	2,069	+2.2	46,890	46,608	-0.6
Chemicals.....	74	15,846	16,362	+3.3	390,395	387,762	-0.7
Clothing, men's.....	122	46,062	46,691	+1.4	1,193,442	1,249,402	+4.7
Clothing, women's.....	121	11,457	12,723	+11.1	298,796	373,089	+24.9
Cotton finishing.....	25	16,399	16,262	-0.8	371,622	360,036	-3.1
Cotton manufacturing.....	139	117,757	119,294	+1.3	2,010,457	2,045,613	+1.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	88	68,274	69,635	+2.0	1,742,626	1,736,293	-0.4
Fertilizers.....	52	3,743	4,146	+10.8	61,080	66,759	+9.3
Flour.....	83	8,084	7,515	-7.0	207,643	183,984	-11.4
Foundries and machine shops.....	237	100,617	102,937	+2.3	2,862,210	2,828,005	-1.2
Furniture.....	156	29,007	28,798	-0.7	674,707	640,858	-5.0
Glass.....	105	28,401	27,865	-1.9	713,094	677,157	-5.0
Hardware.....	31	22,208	22,381	+0.8	503,383	491,017	-2.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	135	50,919	50,799	-0.2	852,377	824,669	-3.3
Iron and steel.....	184	216,788	219,954	+1.5	6,064,831	6,015,093	-0.8
Leather.....	126	28,610	29,095	+1.7	680,262	676,808	-0.5
Lumber, millwork.....	124	18,102	18,141	+0.2	424,779	402,886	-5.2
Lumber, sawmills.....	190	56,583	56,583	(1)	1,003,655	979,408	-2.4
Millinery and lace goods.....	41	6,692	6,917	+3.4	138,593	146,646	+5.8
Paper boxes.....	112	13,309	12,798	-3.8	276,641	254,883	-7.9
Paper and pulp.....	130	38,840	38,497	-0.9	970,471	970,289	(2)
Petroleum.....	38	43,084	42,889	-0.5	1,371,899	1,344,190	-2.0
Pianos.....	16	5,606	5,569	-0.7	157,179	142,596	-9.3
Pottery.....	31	5,116	7,002	+36.9	110,441	170,626	+54.5
Printing, book and job.....	112	19,831	19,827	(2)	667,612	662,209	-0.8
Printing, newspaper.....	138	32,133	31,888	-0.8	1,165,504	1,131,084	-3.0
Shipbuilding, steel.....	21	19,965	20,394	+2.1	537,841	515,206	-4.2
Shirts and collars.....	92	25,777	25,989	+0.8	384,296	393,060	+2.3
Silk.....	127	41,190	41,017	-0.4	807,710	796,612	-1.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	83	95,611	95,037	-0.6	2,177,908	2,171,155	-0.3
Stamped ware.....	30	10,793	11,415	+5.8	223,329	226,092	+1.2
Stoves.....	34	7,404	7,096	-4.2	199,580	185,983	-6.8
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	9	1,803	1,860	+3.2	30,020	31,792	+5.9
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	112	25,483	24,436	-4.1	464,651	430,320	-7.4
Woolen manufacturing.....	104	53,466	54,524	+2.0	1,218,570	1,229,075	+0.9

¹ No change.² Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparative data relating to identical establishments in 13 manufacturing industries for January, 1923, and January, 1922, appear in the following table. The number of employees, as in preceding months, increased in 10 industries and decreased in the remaining 3.

Automobiles, iron and steel, and car building and repairing continue to show very largely increased employment in this yearly comparison, the percentages this month being 42.7, 40.2, and 35.8, respectively, while men's clothing shows decreased employment of 9.8 per cent.

The total of the pay rolls was increased in 1923 in 11 of the 13 industries, men's clothing and hosiery and knit goods alone showing decreased pay rolls

The automobile and iron and steel industries' pay rolls increased 135.7 per cent and 103.6 per cent, respectively.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN JANUARY, 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments reporting for Janu-ary, 1922, and January, 1923.	Number on pay roll in—		Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).	Amount of pay roll in—		Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).
		January, 1922.	January, 1923.		January, 1922.	January, 1923.	
Automobiles.....	39	84,418	120,466	+42.7	\$1,475,644	\$3,478,815	+135.7
Boots and shoes.....	71	60,474	62,612	+3.5	1,380,680	1,460,175	+5.8
Car building and repairing.....	55	41,125	55,857	+35.8	990,899	1,467,718	+48.1
Clothing, men's.....	34	28,412	25,629	-9.8	855,645	762,611	-10.9
Cotton finishing.....	17	13,534	14,096	+4.2	285,759	309,597	+8.3
Cotton manufacturing.....	56	55,927	55,488	-.8	946,431	978,224	+3.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	62	30,288	30,308	+1	490,704	489,425	-.3
Iron and steel.....	110	109,708	153,794	+40.2	2,054,756	4,182,879	+103.6
Leather.....	33	12,928	14,431	+11.6	275,805	321,603	+16.6
Paper and pulp.....	45	19,496	20,830	+6.8	468,843	512,117	+9.2
Silk.....	45	18,436	17,894	-2.9	374,397	379,700	+1.4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	49	13,940	15,048	+7.9	246,844	278,218	+12.7
Woolen manufacturing.....	23	23,824	25,879	+8.6	521,069	607,389	+16.6

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1923, WITH THOSE IN DECEMBER, 1922.

Industry.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922.	Industry.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922.
Pottery.....	+12.9	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-2.3
Clothing, women's.....	+12.4	Iron and steel.....	-2.3
Clothing, men's.....	+4.7	Lumber, sawmills.....	-2.4
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	+2.6	Carpets.....	-2.6
Millinery and lace goods.....	+2.4	Carriages and wagons.....	-2.8
Agricultural implements.....	+2.0	Stoves.....	-2.8
Shirts and collars.....	+1.4	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-3.0
Paper and pulp.....	+ .8	Glass.....	-3.2
Cotton manufacturing.....	+ .5	Hardware.....	-3.2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+ .3	Foundries and machine shops.....	-3.4
Baking.....	-.5	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	-3.4
Automobile tires.....	-.8	Chemicals.....	-3.8
Printing, book and job.....	-.8	Paper boxes.....	-4.2
Boots and shoes.....	-.9	Furniture.....	-4.3
Brick.....	-.9	Stamped ware.....	-4.3
Silk.....	-1.0	Flour.....	-4.7
Woolen manufacturing.....	-1.1	Lumber, millwork.....	-5.4
Fertilizers.....	-1.4	Car building and repairing.....	-5.6
Petroleum.....	-1.6	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-6.2
Leather.....	-2.2	Pianos.....	-8.7
Printing, newspaper.....	-2.2	Automobiles.....	-10.0
Cotton finishing.....	-2.3		

The amount of full-time and of part-time operation in January, 1923, in the establishments reporting as to their operating basis is shown in the following table by industries.

A combined total of the reports made by establishments in the 43 industries shows that 81 per cent of the establishments were on a full-time basis, 17 per cent on a part-time basis, and 2 per cent were not in operation.

It must be understood that full-time operation does not necessarily indicate full-capacity operation, as, for example, an establish-

ment may be working regular hours with a greatly reduced force. The figures here shown refer only to time worked.

The establishments reporting in 4 industries, viz, woolen manufacturing, newspaper printing, pianos, and carpets, were all working full time, while from 91 to 95 per cent of those reporting in 12 other industries, viz, agricultural implements, baking, boots and shoes, car building and repairing, chemicals, cotton manufacturing, electrical machinery, furniture, book and job printing, steel-ship building, shirts and collars, and slaughtering and meat packing, were also working full time. Sixty-nine per cent of the iron and steel establishments reporting were operating full time, and less than one-half of the pottery establishments were on a full-time basis.

FULL AND PART-TIME OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments reporting.			
	Total.	Per cent operating full time.	Per cent operating part time.	Per cent idle.
Agricultural implements.....	27	93	7	.....
Automobiles.....	130	86	14	.....
Automobile tires.....	74	72	23	5
Baking.....	115	92	8	.....
Boots and shoes.....	117	91	7	2
Brick.....	142	58	31	11
Car building and repairing.....	90	94	3	2
Carpets.....	16	100	.....	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	25	72	28	.....
Chemicals.....	54	94	6	.....
Clothing, men's.....	60	78	20	2
Clothing, women's.....	51	69	25	6
Cotton finishing.....	23	87	13	.....
Cotton manufacturing.....	127	91	9	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	49	94	6	.....
Fertilizers.....	49	59	39	2
Flour.....	45	38	62	.....
Foundries and machine shops.....	164	87	13	.....
Furniture.....	90	91	9	.....
Glass.....	85	71	18	12
Hardware.....	22	86	14	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	77	69	32	.....
Iron and steel.....	143	69	24	7
Leather.....	87	83	17	.....
Lumber, millwork.....	71	77	18	4
Lumber, sawmills.....	172	73	22	5
Millinery and lace goods.....	23	87	13	.....
Paper box.....	86	85	15	.....
Paper and pulp.....	88	68	30	2
Petroleum.....	34	82	18	.....
Pianos.....	5	100	.....	.....
Pottery.....	28	46	54	.....
Printing, book and job.....	79	94	6	.....
Printing, newspaper.....	124	100	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, steel.....	15	93	7	.....
Shirts and collars.....	61	92	8	.....
Silk.....	111	82	18	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	63	95	5	.....
Stamped ware.....	18	83	17	.....
Stoves.....	28	57	39	4
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	6	33	67	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	77	70	25	5
Woolen manufacturing.....	98	100	.....	.....

Wage adjustments, increases in all but three instances, which became effective between December 15 and January 15 were reported by various establishments in 40 of the 43 industries included in this report. The total number of establishments reporting such changes was just double the number reporting changes in the previous month.

The greatest number of establishments reporting increases in any one industry was 32 in the paper and pulp industry, followed by 20 in the iron and steel industry, 19 in foundry and machine shops, 16 in stoves, 15 in sawmills, 13 in book and job printing, and 11 each in the brick, pottery, and newspaper printing industries.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent of total employes affected.	Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent of total employes affected.
Agricultural implements	1	+10-25	44	Foundries and machine shops.....	1	+10	33
	1	+10	4		1	+10	10
	1	+9.8	13		1	+10	9
	1	(1)	17		1	+10	7
Automobiles.....	1	+10	4		1	+10	3
	1	+10	3		1	+10	9
Automobile tires.....	1	+10	2		1	+8.7	2
	1	+12.5	2		1	+8.3	8
	1	+12	3		1	+7	16
	1	+5	5		1	+5	23
	1	(2)	23		1	+4.7	39
Baking.....	1	-10	17		1	(3)	15
	1	(3)	32		1	+3.7	3
Boots and shoes.....	1	+10	9	Furniture.....	1	+15	11
	1	+10	4		1	+10	6
	1	+5	9		1	+8	73
	1	-5	45		1	+6	52
Brick.....	1	+15	100		1	+6	19
	1	+14	17		1	+6	(8) 100
	1	+10	20	Glass.....	1	+10	2
	1	+10	16		1	+8	4
	1	+7	100	Hardware.....	1	+10	3
	1	+7	87		1	+8	5
	1	+6	100		1	+8	50
	1	+5	100		1	+5	98
	1	+1	75	Hosiery and knit goods..	1	+10	13
	1	(4)	50		1	+10	10
	1	-20	37		1	+10	100
Car building and repairing.....	1	+10	6	Iron and steel.....	1	+12.5	40
	1	+8	3		1	+12.5	49
Carpets.....	1	+5	87		1	+12	40
Carriages and wagons...	1	+10	42		2	+12	29
	1	+7	13		1	+11.6	40
Chemicals.....	1	+5	33		1	+10.9	4
	1	+2.5	17		1	+10	75
Clothing, men's.....	1	+5	8		1	+10	40
	1	+2	36		1	+10	20
	1	(5)	25		1	+10	2
Clothing, women's.....	1	+9	68		1	+8.7	21
	1	+1	9		1	+4.5	50
	1	(3)	2		1	+3	62
Cotton finishing.....	1	+10	5		1	+2.3	13
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	+10	8		1	+1	50
	1	+5	9		1	+1-3	41
	1	+5	5	Leather.....	1	+12	2
	1	+1.8	16		1	+10	100
	1	(3)	4		1	+10	78
	1	+13	93		1	+6	52
Fertilizers.....	1	+9	100		1	+6	6
	1	(6)	22		1	+5	100
	1	(3)	84		1	+5	5
Flour.....	1	+15	7		1	(3)	13
Foundries and machine shops.....	1	+20	5	Lumber, millwork.....	1	+5-7.5	25
	1	+15	4		1	+5	35
	1	+12	11		1	+4	56
	2	+10	100				
	1	+10	35				

¹ 2 to 5 cents per hour increase.

² 5 cents per hour increase.

³ Not reported.

⁴ 50 cents per day increase.

⁵ \$1 per week increase.

⁶ 20 per cent increase to employes receiving less than \$1.75 for 10 hours.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND JANUARY 15, 1923—Concluded.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent of total employees affected.	Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent of total employees affected.
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	+17.5	45	Printing, book and job..	1	+7	4
	1	+16.7	9		1	+5	6
	1	+16	100		1	+2-9	23
	4	+14.3	100	Printing, newspaper....	1	+20	56
	1	+14	100		1	+15	52
	2	+12.8	97		1	+12	42
	1	+10	66		1	+11.8	34
	1	+10	26		1	+10	6
	1	+7	100		1	+9.5	28
	1	+6	100		1	+6	30
	1	+5	35		1	+5	100
	1	(¹)	7		1	+3	25
	1	(¹)	100		1	+2	
	3	(¹)	100		1	(²)	(³)
Millinery and lace goods.	1	+10-20	38	Shipbuilding, steel.....	1	+10	44
	1	+5-20	9		1	+3	7
	1	+8	10	Shirts and collars.....	1	+25	00
	1	(⁴)	24		1	+10	50
Paper boxes.....	1	+10	12	Silk.....	1	+17	72
	1	+8-10	27		2	+10	50
	1	+5.2	11		1	+10	20
	1	+2	2	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	+6	7
Paper and pulp.....	1	+16	100		1	+5	6
	1	+15	100		1	+5	5
	1	+12.5	3	Stamped ware.....	1	+11	5
	4	+10	100		1	+8	2
	1	+10	3	Stoves.....	1	+17	34
	1	+9.5	100		1	+16	100
	22	+6	26		1	+16	58
	1	+5	100		1	+16	53
Pianos.....	1	+7.5	5		1	+16	23
Pottery.....	1	+6	100		1	+16	20
	1	+5.3	100		1	+16	18
	2	+5	100		1	+14	36
	2	+4.5	100		1	+13	29
	1	+4.5	34		1	+10-16	69
	1	+4.2-9.3	77		1	+10-16	53
	1	+4.2	100		2	+10	100
	1	+4.2	93		1	+10	31
Printing, book and job..	1	+4.2	56		1	+5	100
	1	+15	17		1	(⁵)	18
	1	+12-15	12	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	(⁶)	11
	1	+12	23	Woolen manufacturing..	1	+10	3
	1	+11	36		1	+7	11
	1	+11	26		1	+7	2
	1	+11	23		1	+5	100
	1	+10	19		1	+5	1
	1	+10	18		1	+5	
	1	+10	3		1	+5	
	1	+8.3	10		1	+5	

³ Not reported.⁴ 50 cents per day increase.⁷ 25 cents per day increase.⁸ 50 cents per week increase.⁹ One-fourth cent per pound increase.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, September to December, 1922.

IN CONTINUATION of the report published in the December MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, tables are here given showing changes in employment and earnings of railroad employees from September to December, inclusive, 1922. For the sake of ready comparison the figures for September and December, 1921, used in a previous report are here repeated.

These reports are for class 1 roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

The number of employees under "Maintenance of equipment and stores" is greater in November and December, 1922, than in any

other month since these reports have been published. This is due to the accumulated work produced by the strike of July and August last and to increased transportation demands. The increased total compensation in this department is in part due to a considerable amount of overtime work in December.

The relative amount of shopwork done by and for the railroads is not entirely revealed by these figures because of the contract work put out by certain roads.

The figures for the train and engine employees reflect the increased traffic in the last year.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON CLASS 1 ROADS DURING SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1921, AND SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1922.

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items shown under the respective groups.]

Month and year.	Professional, clerical, and general.			Maintenance of way and structures.		
	Clerks.	Stenographers and typists.	Total.	Laborers (extra gang and work train).	Track and roadway section laborers.	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
September, 1921.....	165,691	24,316	274,698	50,623	234,357	408,569
December, 1921.....	164,491	24,446	273,376	33,512	173,731	324,047
September, 1922.....	163,344	24,100	308,190	53,065	238,460	420,669
October, 1922.....	164,397	24,033	285,266	51,466	226,845	407,860
November, 1922.....	167,821	24,465	283,373	46,311	206,749	383,145
December, 1922.....	167,989	24,538	281,324	36,345	175,955	336,672
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
September, 1921.....	\$20,588,402	\$2,877,460	\$35,847,985	\$3,942,594	\$17,375,968	\$36,596,836
December, 1921.....	20,764,682	2,920,211	36,154,848	2,372,942	12,579,058	29,361,080
September, 1922.....	20,041,252	2,776,007	40,616,761	3,756,601	15,887,473	35,253,262
October, 1922.....	20,605,382	2,807,650	37,757,909	3,831,748	15,784,900	35,657,215
November, 1922.....	20,715,625	2,841,202	36,926,054	3,287,372	14,040,614	32,977,516
December, 1922.....	20,792,662	2,850,009	36,745,836	2,503,090	11,883,581	29,335,680
Maintenance of equipment and stores.						
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trade helpers.	Laborers (shops, engine house, power plants, and stores).	Common laborers (shops, engine house, power plants, and stores).	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
September, 1921.....	123,318	56,301	97,279	44,066	48,904	489,829
December, 1921.....	122,447	58,095	104,846	44,414	50,512	505,284
September, 1922.....	95,021	38,555	94,697	42,698	49,012	410,278
October, 1922.....	125,805	56,682	122,668	45,887	56,105	520,765
November, 1922.....	134,100	62,502	133,004	49,203	59,993	561,606
December, 1922.....	133,674	65,359	135,871	51,341	61,190	574,250
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
September, 1921.....	\$18,149,478	\$8,733,600	\$10,898,089	\$4,096,399	\$4,007,963	\$63,920,307
December, 1921.....	17,376,325	8,938,738	11,417,631	4,201,649	4,042,752	64,331,361
September, 1922.....	17,941,527	8,809,383	13,962,976	4,399,167	4,277,833	66,811,268
October, 1922.....	20,765,615	11,452,518	16,243,265	4,621,983	4,854,316	78,102,944
November, 1922.....	19,832,254	11,515,825	15,918,304	4,826,561	4,853,183	77,292,979
December, 1922.....	19,225,517	11,684,552	15,842,979	5,090,296	4,951,332	77,476,636

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON CLASS 1 ROADS DURING SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1921, AND SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1922—Concluded.

Month and year.	Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.					Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers).
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.	Truckers (station warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen, and gatemen.	Total.	
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
September, 1921.....	31,960	27,280	39,864	23,333	210,007	23,609
December, 1921.....	31,762	26,512	36,665	22,285	202,516	23,390
September, 1922.....	31,685	27,044	38,646	22,205	217,828	24,513
October, 1922.....	31,201	27,431	39,657	21,740	212,664	24,844
November, 1922.....	31,537	27,560	42,278	21,842	214,490	25,405
December, 1922.....	31,502	27,519	42,109	21,693	212,707	25,849
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
September, 1921.....	\$4,725,650	\$3,859,860	\$3,691,075	\$1,815,233	\$24,648,241	\$3,956,336
December, 1921.....	4,789,107	3,894,418	3,419,394	1,737,136	24,224,908	4,004,589
September, 1922.....	4,692,814	3,879,189	3,389,683	1,506,132	25,214,402	4,363,942
October, 1922.....	4,692,738	4,044,161	3,634,832	1,492,663	25,230,742	4,484,836
November, 1922.....	4,657,620	3,952,043	3,723,942	1,557,293	24,904,924	4,463,985
December, 1922.....	4,721,556	4,059,998	3,673,896	1,562,170	25,039,483	4,639,848
<i>Transportation train and engine.</i>						
	Road conductors.	Road brakemen and flagmen.	Yard brakemen and yard helpers.	Road engineers and motormen.	Road firemen and helpers.	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
September, 1921.....	34,618	71,726	44,780	41,827	43,477	296,467
December, 1921.....	33,395	70,413	45,768	40,611	42,879	293,313
September, 1922.....	35,647	74,212	48,349	43,645	45,545	311,301
October, 1922.....	36,947	77,459	51,083	45,158	47,351	325,373
November, 1922.....	37,767	79,367	53,686	46,326	48,552	336,474
December, 1922.....	38,295	79,907	54,785	46,911	49,282	341,751
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
September, 1921.....	\$7,468,517	\$11,123,079	\$6,806,374	\$9,853,016	\$7,352,198	\$52,609,117
December, 1921.....	7,010,665	10,255,972	6,780,640	9,413,878	6,957,458	50,487,697
September, 1922.....	8,407,861	12,781,044	7,660,704	11,353,499	8,445,683	59,881,223
October, 1922.....	9,064,550	13,917,359	8,724,018	12,369,598	9,185,168	65,863,498
November, 1922.....	9,002,673	13,824,788	8,907,057	12,331,141	9,137,109	66,054,548
December, 1922.....	9,173,407	13,527,759	9,185,794	12,628,860	9,356,228	67,726,794

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, December 30, 1922, to January 27, 1923.

CONTINUING a series of tables which have appeared in previous numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the accompanying table shows for a large number of coal mines in the bituminous fields the number of mines closed the entire week and the number working certain classified hours per week from December 30, 1922, to January 27, 1923. The number of mines reporting varied each week, and the figures are not given as being a complete presentation

of all mines but are believed fairly to represent the conditions as to regularity of work in the bituminous mines of the country. The mines included in this report ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, DECEMBER 30, 1922, TO JANUARY 27, 1923.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by the U. S. Geological Survey. The mines included ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output.]

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting.	Mines—															
		Closed entire week.		Working less than 8 hours.		Working 8 and less than 16 hours.		Working 16 and less than 24 hours.		Working 24 and less than 32 hours.		Working 32 and less than 40 hours.		Working 40 and less than 48 hours.		Working full time of 48 hours or more.	
		No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.
1922. Dec. 30	2,228	106	4.8	195	8.8	652	29.3	561	25.2	302	13.6	224	10.1	180	8.1	114	5.1
1923. Jan. 6	2,442	128	5.2	205	8.4	657	26.9	598	24.5	343	14.0	253	10.4	226	9.3	32	1.3
Jan 13	2,428	122	5.0	239	9.8	718	29.6	565	23.3	288	11.9	183	7.5	180	7.4	133	5.5
Jan. 20	2,442	116	4.8	266	10.9	747	30.6	587	24.0	268	11.0	168	6.9	153	6.3	137	5.6
Jan. 27	2,385	93	3.9	248	10.4	794	33.3	559	23.4	280	11.7	172	7.2	125	5.2	114	4.8

Recent Employment Statistics.

Connecticut.¹

THE following figures show the activities of the five public employment offices in Connecticut during the years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, and the month of January, 1923:

OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OF CONNECTICUT FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1921 AND 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923.

Year or month, and sex.	Applications for employment.	Applications for help.	Situations secured.	Per cent of applicants placed.	Per cent of applications for help filled.
1920-21:					
Males.....	27,746	21,863	19,719	71.0	.....
Females.....	20,320	18,361	15,898	78.2	.....
Total.....	48,066	40,224	35,617	74.1	88.5
1921-22:					
Males.....	23,931	18,908	17,540	73.3	.....
Females.....	18,151	16,117	14,013	77.2	.....
Total.....	42,082	35,025	31,553	75.0	90.0
January, 1923:					
Males.....	2,761	2,354	2,221	80.4	.....
Females.....	1,563	1,555	1,361	87.1	.....
Total.....	4,324	3,909	3,582	82.8	91.6

¹ Connecticut. Bureau of Labor. Report for the period ending June 30, 1922. Hartford, 1922. Monthly report for January, 1923.

The average cost per capita for securing positions in the years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, is given below for each of the five offices and also for offices combined.

AVERAGE COST PER CAPITA OF SECURING POSITIONS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN CONNECTICUT, 1921 AND 1922, BY OFFICES.

Office.	1921	1922
Hartford.....	\$0.550	\$0.727
New Haven.....	.426	.454
Bridgeport.....	.548	.553
Waterbury.....	.710	1.048
Norwich.....	.499	.468
Total.....	.666	.687

Illinois.

A PRESS release of the Illinois Department of Labor under date of January 19, 1923, states that reports received from 1,513 employers of the State having more than one-third of the manufacturing employees on their pay rolls and from representative employers in general contracting work, mining, and public utilities indicate that the volume of employment in Illinois industries rose 1.5 per cent during December, 1922. Gains of 2 per cent and 1.7 per cent were reported in the two preceding months. In December, 1921, there was a fall of 4 per cent. All during 1922, however, with the exception of a very slight decrease in July, continued improvement was recorded in the number of employees at work. The 1,513 employers reporting to the Illinois Department of Labor had 368,015 employees on their pay rolls in December, 1922, as compared with 362,490 in the preceding month—an increase of 5,525 for the later period. All the reporting firms in the manufacturing industries, with the exception of food, beverages, and tobacco, had more workers in December than in November. Of the 64 industries included in the tabulations of the department, 37 increased in volume of employment, 25 declined, and 2 showed no change.

Employment usually decreases in December because of bad weather and shutdowns for the taking of inventories. Despite these factors, employment rose 1.5 per cent in this month, as stated above, and the workers' average earnings also increased. Employers who might otherwise be expected to lay off their workers were reported as keeping their forces intact in anticipation of full-blast operation in the spring.

Chief among the establishments reporting a rise in employment in December were the car and locomotive shops, the increase amounting to nearly 16 per cent, while the average earnings of the workers advanced almost 20 per cent.

Very active business was reported by both clothing and shoe manufacturers. Even the makers of building materials were operating in December not far below the high point of the rush periods earlier in 1922.

Production in coal mines showed a further expansion. A shortage of cars, however, made it impossible to continue work steadily throughout the six days of the week in many of the mines.

In general, there was a downward trend in the food industries and also in many of the wearing apparel lines in which the rush demand occurred before Christmas. Mail-order establishments added 10.2 per cent to their workers for the peak of Christmas business, and volume of employment in millinery houses increased 21.6 per cent.

The reports of the Illinois free public employment offices for December, 1922, reflect the demand made upon such offices for work in the winter for persons released from outdoor labor. In that month there were 116.6 applicants for work for each 100 available positions, which was slightly above the November ratio. Only once since September, 1920—in October, 1922—have the orders for workers been in excess of the labor supply. In November and December, 1921, at the Illinois free public employment bureaus there were respectively 207 and 210 persons registered for each 100 jobs.

Total wages paid during the week of December 15, 1922, by 1,512 establishments aggregated \$9,235,236.27—an increase of 1.6 per cent over the week of November 15. The increase in total volume of wages for September, 1922, was 3.7 per cent; October, 1922, 4 per cent; and November, 1922, 3.8 per cent.

The 806 building permits issued in Chicago in December, 1922, called for over \$34,000,000 worth of work, which was more than triple the value of the permits issued during the 12 months of 1918. The number of building permits in 9 of the remaining 11 cities reporting showed a decline in December, 1922, although in most cases the permits involved larger values than in December, 1921. There seems to be "no reason to revise the earlier statement that indications were that intensive building activity would not terminate by the beginning of 1923."

Iowa.¹

EMPLOYMENT in Iowa increased 0.1 per cent in December, 1922, over the preceding month, and the combined number reported on the pay rolls of the industries covered was higher than at any time during the year. This rise was especially remarkable in view of the fact that in December a large number of manufacturing plants shut down temporarily for repairs and the taking of inventories.

The decreases in personnel in certain groups are attributable to seasonal reductions, while the increases are regarded as the result of improvement in business conditions, which are very noticeably better than they were even so recently as the beginning of last summer.

Employment in the iron and steel group has made the most conspicuous advance throughout 1922, followed closely by the rise in the stone and clay products group, which has also progressed encouragingly toward normal, although showing a decrease in personnel in the last month of the year.

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

While the building program was considerably reduced during December, a new record was made in 1922, taken as a whole, both in the number and value of the permits issued. In 1921, 8,158 permits were issued with a valuation of \$19,529,926 in 12 Iowa cities having a population of 10,000 or more. In 1922, 9,966 permits were issued valued at \$31,296,123, or an increase over the preceding year of 22.2 per cent in the number of permits and 60.2 per cent in valuation.

The table here given shows the number of males and females on the pay rolls in 11 industry groups in December, 1922:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN IOWA, DECEMBER, 1922, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1922.

Industry group.	Number of firms reporting.	Number of workers.			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with November, 1922.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Food and kindred products.....	74	12,165	2,356	14,521	-2.3
Textiles.....	37	920	2,099	3,019	-5.5
Iron and steel work.....	91	11,744	491	12,235	+8.2
Lumber products.....	43	5,199	209	5,408	+6
Leather products.....	15	564	264	828	-2.1
Paper products, printing, and publishing.....	31	2,284	1,044	3,328	-1.9
Patent medicines, chemicals, compounds.....	9	186	367	553	-2
Stone and clay products.....	39	3,512	64	3,576	-13.7
Tobacco, cigars.....	7	178	380	558	+1.1
Railway car shops.....	7	4,111	50	4,161	-5
Various industries.....	71	4,879	7,707	12,586	+2.3
Total.....	424	45,742	15,031	60,773	+1

Employment Offices.

The beginning of the winter season and the reduction in farm demand are reflected in the records of the three State-Federal employment offices in Iowa, the shortage of workers in summer being succeeded by a surplus of labor. Registrations for jobs numbered 6,431 in October, 5,502 in November, and 4,977 in December, 1922, while the number of jobs offered was 7,519 in October, 4,754 in November, and 2,643 in December. It will be noted that in December the number registered was nearly double the number of jobs offered.

Massachusetts.

ACCORDING to data received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries on February 8, 1923, the calls for labor and the placements reported by the public employment offices in Massachusetts in each month of 1922 exceeded the calls and placements for the corresponding months of 1921. The tabulated statement here given summarizes the records of the several offices for the past two years:

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1921 AND 1922.

Office.	1921			1922		
	Persons called for by employers.	Persons referred to positions.	Persons reported placed.	Persons called for by employers.	Persons referred to positions.	Persons reported placed.
Boston.....	15,729	22,317	11,734	17,772	23,367	13,244
Mercantile branch.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,787	3,103	1,408
Springfield.....	11,807	12,081	9,689	18,249	18,125	13,968
Worcester.....	8,574	9,127	7,133	12,504	13,279	9,849
Total.....	36,110	43,525	28,556	50,312	57,874	38,469

¹ Opened Jan. 9, 1922.

Minnesota.¹

THE combined activities of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, Minn., public employment offices for January, 1922, and January, 1923, are shown in the following table:

WORK OF MINNESOTA FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JANUARY, 1922 AND 1923.

Division.	Registrations.		Help wanted.		Referred to positions.		Verified placements.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Men's division.....	1,604	3,370	1,151	2,994	1,071	2,399	810	1,863
Women's division.....	2,144	2,751	1,446	1,707	1,305	1,566	1,159	1,371
Total.....	3,748	6,121	2,597	4,701	2,376	3,965	1,969	3,234

In January, 1923, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth offices referred 198 farm hands to farmers throughout the State; in January, 1922, 128 farm hands. These offices made interstate shipments of 63 unskilled laborers in January, 1922, and of 326 such laborers in January, 1923.

North Dakota.²

THE 1921 Legislature of North Dakota passed an act for the establishment of a free State employment bureau under the supervision of the commissioner of agriculture and labor who is authorized to cooperate in this connection with the United States Department of Labor. There is now a special labor agency at Fargo and agencies were established at four other places for the harvest period. The commissioner suggests that the best practicable system, if further financial provision be made for the purpose, would be to maintain four regional free employment offices—one each at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot, and during the spring and harvest rush operate subagencies in other cities.

¹ Statements from the Minnesota Industrial Commission.

² North Dakota. Department of Agriculture and Labor. Biennial report for the term ending June 30, 1922. [Bismarck, 1922,] pp. 6, 7.

The reports of the North Dakota employment offices for 1921-22 are here summarized:

ACTIVITIES OF NORTH DAKOTA EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

Sex.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Referred to positions.	Reported placed.
Males.....	16,406	19,884	15,895	13,828
Females.....	1,857	2,312	1,453	1,222
Total.....	18,263	22,196	17,348	15,050

Oregon.

THE following figures on placements made by the public employment offices of Oregon from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1922, inclusive, are taken from the tenth biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of that State, 1921-22:

1920—October.....	4,061	1921—November.....	2,385
November.....	1,873	December.....	3,315
December.....	1,087	1922—January.....	12,722
1921—January.....	953	February.....	13,161
February.....	2,638	March.....	4,731
March.....	2,258	April.....	3,042
April.....	2,152	May.....	3,649
May.....	2,094	June.....	4,268
June.....	2,547	July.....	3,669
July.....	2,119	August.....	4,010
August.....	3,299	September.....	4,330
September.....	3,064		
October.....	2,754	Total.....	90,181

Private employment offices.—The above-mentioned report states that there are 23 fee-charging employment agencies in Oregon, 18 of which are in Portland, 2 in Klamath Falls, and 1 each in Astoria, Baker, and Pendleton. The placements by these offices from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1922, totaled 141,142 and are given below by months:

1920—October.....	11,270	1921—October.....	8,438
November.....	4,316	November.....	4,467
December.....	1,701	December.....	2,270
1921—January.....	1,817	1922—January.....	2,517
February.....	2,368	February.....	3,326
March.....	3,067	March.....	4,121
April.....	5,302	April.....	7,268
May.....	4,059	May.....	8,222
June.....	3,631	June.....	7,815
July.....	5,913	July.....	12,579
August.....	5,846	August.....	10,056
September.....	6,793	September.....	13,980

Pennsylvania.¹

THERE is a critical shortage of skilled workers along mechanical lines in important industrial centers of Pennsylvania, according to advices received by the State employment bureau. That bureau reports that "there is apparently no relief for the scarcity of skilled labor at the present time, with the consequence that not more than 75 per cent production can be attained." Although increasing attention is being given to the problem of apprenticeship, the inadequacy of the supply of highly trained workers must continue for several years, the commissioner of labor and industry thinks, until the folly of the recent neglect of apprenticeship has been overcome.

The 1922 report of the workmen's compensation bureau shows an increase of 15 per cent in fatal accidents and 25 per cent in nonfatal accidents as a result of putting inexperienced men at work at skilled trades.

The report of January 1, 1923, of the State employment bureau gives 36,675 as the number of persons on strike and 22,333 as the number voluntarily unemployed.

Railroads, building operations, factories, and mills are holding their competent workers at a premium. There is as large a demand for labor in the steel industry now as at any time during the shortage.

The transportation situation in Pennsylvania is reported as "the most prosperous on record." Progress is also being made in building projects, but the main activities are centered around the completion before the severe weather sets in of constructions already under way. There is still a call for skilled building-trades workers.

The scarcity in the common labor supply in the Pittsburgh district has been somewhat relieved by the migration of workers from other parts of the State. The surplus common labor supply in Scranton shows a disposition to remain there.

The mining situation in the anthracite region has been complicated to some extent by transportation conditions, but the railroads are doing all in their power to move the coal as quickly as it is mined. Reports from the bituminous district indicate that the securing of a sufficient number of cars to move the coal on hand is quite difficult, despite the earnest efforts of the railroads to meet the demand for rolling stock.

Texas.²

FROM February 1, 1921, to September, 1922, licenses were granted in Texas to 88 private and 17 "emigrant employment agencies," 60 of which are reported in operation, and from which \$12,734.50 have been collected in license fees, occupation taxes, etc. Six of the larger agencies do not charge a direct fee for securing positions for applicants but conduct commissaries and in this way probably get a higher income than if they asked fees. These agencies placed 20,462 persons. Other agencies furnished positions to 63,227 persons, the

¹ Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry. Monthly bulletin. Harrisburg, January, 1923, pp. 30, 31.

² Texas. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Report covering period from Feb. 1, 1921, to Sept. 1, 1922. 4 typewritten pages.

fees amounting to \$212,366.46, an average of \$3.36 per person. There were 155,122 applicants for jobs through employment agents. Five agencies, specializing in stenographic and clerical help and collecting fees on a percentage basis, furnished positions to 718 persons, 429 of whom were females. The total charge for such service was \$14,660.14, an average of \$20.42 per person. One agency charged four applicants \$317.83, an average of \$79.46 for each person. The law placing private employment offices under the control of the State bureau of labor statistics does not limit the fee such agencies may ask. Employers are also left unprotected from unscrupulous agents. Farmers seeking labor are frequently victimized. They are charged an exorbitant fee for being furnished with workers who are also made to pay if they have the wherewithal to pay. Then the same labor supply is resold to another farmer. It is suggested in this report that the two separate laws regulating employment agencies should be consolidated and amended to prevent the abuses which are now possible. The creation, however, of free public employment offices in the principal labor centers of Texas is recommended as a more effective and beneficial method of correcting the evils of the existing system.

Wisconsin.

THE records of the Wisconsin public employment offices given below for December, 1921, and for December 4 to 30, 1922, show for the later period an increase of 440 in the number of applications for work, of 2,981 in the number of help wanted, of 1,576 in the number referred to positions, and of 1,466 in the number securing positions:

OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN WISCONSIN, DECEMBER, 1921, AND DECEMBER 4 TO 30, 1922.

Period and sex.	Applica- tions for work.	Help wanted.	Referred to positions.	Positions secured.
December, 1921:				
Male.....	6,372	4,269	4,307	3,558
Female.....	2,574	2,052	2,114	1,491
Total.....	8,946	6,321	6,421	5,049
December 4 to 30, 1922:				
Male.....	6,933	6,875	5,652	4,718
Female.....	2,453	2,427	2,345	1,797
Total.....	9,386	9,302	7,997	6,515

Unemployed Workers' Insurance Act of 1922, Queensland.

PROVISION has recently been made for unemployment in Queensland through the passage, in October, 1922, of an act known as the unemployed workers' insurance act of 1922.¹

A worker, as defined by the act, is any person, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who is, in any manner, engaged or employed

¹ Australia (Queensland). Department of Labor. Queensland Industrial Gazette. Brisbane, October, 1922, pp. 766-771.

by an employer in work of any kind whatsoever subject to the direction and control of an employer and whose remuneration is fixed by an award or an agreement under the industrial arbitration act, 1916.² The term includes also every person "employed by the Crown or any minister of the Crown or any corporation or officer representing or acting as the agent of the Crown," but excludes certain specified professions, such as lawyers, doctors, etc.; subcontractors; auctioneers or agents; or indentured apprentices, except in those cases where the apprentices' wages are fixed by an award or industrial agreement. Aboriginal alien natives of Asia, Africa, or the Pacific Islands are also excluded from the provisions of the act.

The act is to be administered by an unemployment council constituted as follows: (1) The minister, who shall be chairman of the council; (2) the registrar of friendly societies; (3) the director of labor; (4) a workers' representative; and (5) an employers' representative.

Benefits Paid.

THE benefits paid, called the "sustenance allowance," must not exceed one-half of the weekly wage paid under any award or of the prevailing weekly rate in the district. For individual workers, whether male or female, unmarried, widows, or widowers, the benefit varies from 15s. to 20s. (\$3.65 to \$4.87, par) a week according to the district; for married males supporting wives and any dependent children, from 25s. to 35s. (\$6.08 to \$8.52, par). For each child (not exceeding four children) under 16 years of age the benefit paid varies from 4s. to 5s. (97 cents to \$1.22, par) per week. The minimum benefit then for a married male worker supporting four dependent children is 41s. (\$9.98, par) and the maximum is 55s. (\$13.38, par).

Contributions to the Insurance Fund.

THE unemployment insurance thus provided for is to be paid out of a fund newly created in the treasury and known as the unemployment insurance fund. Contributions to the fund are to be paid by the employers, employees, and the State, each contributing an equal amount. The rates of contribution to the fund are to be fixed from time to time by the governor in council. The first grant to the fund from the State is for the amount of £15,000 (\$72,997.50, par) for the financial year ending June 30, 1923. Provision is made in the act for necessary changes in rates to insure a sufficiency to meet the expenses of the fund. In case rates are increased, one-half of the increase must be borne by the employers, one-fourth by the employees, and one-fourth by the State.

Principal Conditions Governing Payment of the Allowance.

THE sustenance allowance may be paid for a maximum period in any one year of 15 weeks after a waiting period of 14 days; but the council may in its discretion extend such payments or reduce the waiting period to meet cases of hardship and suffering. Each

² The 1916 act applies to all callings except agriculture and domestic service.

person receiving the allowance must have contributed to the fund for six months prior to his application for the allowance. In these cases also the council may, with the approval of the governor in council, make proportionately reduced payments to those who have contributed to the fund for less than six months prior to application. No benefit may be paid to a person who is not registered at a State labor exchange.

Certain disqualifications for the reception of sustenance allowances include: The receipt of an old-age pension under the laws of the State; the receipt of a periodical payment made under the provisions of the workmen's compensation act, 1916-1921; receipt of any unemployment allowance (in the case of returned soldiers) from any repatriation department. Refusal, without reasonable excuse, to accept work offered by the labor exchange, or otherwise, disqualifies an applicant for 30 days. There are, however, exceptions to this condition. For instance, refusal to accept employment made possible through a stoppage of work due to an industrial dispute is regarded as a reasonable excuse.

Provisions of the Act Dealing with Unemployment.

IN ADDITION to its powers relative to the sustenance allowance the council may inquire into the causes and extent of unemployment and suggest measures for its relief. The governor in council may in his discretion provide Government work in localities where the need is greatest. He may also, by order in council, direct local authorities to carry out such works for the relief of unemployment as are specified in the order. He may set aside land for labor farms which shall admit men normally unemployable and unable to support themselves otherwise. If the governor in council is satisfied that unemployment is likely to ensue from failure on the part of employers to begin or carry out possible undertakings, he may, by order in council, direct them to take such measures as will be effective in reducing unemployment. Employers may in such cases appeal to an industrial magistrate against the making of the order.

If it is shown that a worker has repeatedly lost his employment by reason of lack of technical skill, he may be given the requisite vocational training. At the discretion of the council either part or all of the cost of such training and the allowance for sustenance during the course of instruction is to be paid from the sustenance fund. As an additional measure for dealing with unemployment, the minister may issue to any unemployed worker a ticket or pass at the expense of the fund to enable him to travel to a place of prospective employment.

Amendment of Austrian Unemployment Insurance Law.¹

THE Austrian unemployment insurance law of March 24, 1920,² which came into force May 9, 1920, has on the whole operated satisfactorily. Public opinion in Austria considers the unemployment insurance system introduced by this law, under which one-

¹ The date on which article is based are from Austria, Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung, Amtliche Nachrichten, Vienna, Aug. 31, 1922, pp. 319-323; Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt, Berlin, Nov. 9, 1922, pp. 1246-1249.

² For a summary of this law see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1920, pp. 137, 138.

third of the cost of the insurance is borne by the State and the remaining two-thirds by employers and workers, a great improvement as compared with the former system of unemployment doles paid entirely out of State funds. The continuous depreciation of Austrian currency has, however, made necessary frequent amendments of those provisions of the law that regulated contributions and benefits. During the two years of practical operation of the law it had also become evident that there were a few defects in the law that had led to inequities and hardships for the beneficiaries. The insured therefore expressed the wish that the classes of persons subject to insurance be extended, that the period during which the insured are entitled to benefits be lengthened, and that the waiting time be shortened. In order to fulfill this wish and to consolidate at the same time various amending orders to the law, the National Assembly enacted a law on July 19, 1922, thoroughly amending the original unemployment insurance law of March 24, 1920.

Like the earlier measure, the new law covers all persons subject to compulsory sickness insurance, but expressly excludes domestic servants and agricultural and forestry workers (who have in the interval become subject to compulsory sickness insurance). Home workers are included in the new law. Unemployed persons whose livelihood is not endangered by their unemployment, persons under 16 years of age, and apprentices may by decree be excluded from the benefits of the law.

As in the earlier act, insured persons, in order to have a claim to unemployment benefit, must have been employed for at least 20 weeks within the previous 12 months in an occupation subject to insurance. The new law provides, however, that in necessitous cases the district industrial committees charged with the administration of the unemployment insurance may fix this period at 20 weeks in the previous 24 months.

The payment of benefit begins, as before, on the eighth day of unemployment. However, as this provision has caused a great deal of hardship to many workers, especially those in the building trades, who frequently have several days of unemployment between jobs, for which they could claim no benefit, the eight days' waiting period is in the future to include all days of unemployment within the last six weeks. Ordinarily, benefit is, as before, to be limited to 12 weeks in 12 consecutive months, but if the situation of the labor market should continue to be unfavorable the period may be increased to 30 weeks for necessitous unemployed persons. The provisions for the reduction of the unemployment benefit paid to persons in receipt of relief from other public funds have also been made less stringent.

The four weeks' period of suspension of benefit imposed on workers who give up their work arbitrarily and without justifiable cause may be increased up to eight weeks in flagrant cases.

In the earlier act the amount of benefit was 60 per cent and 80 per cent of the sickness benefit rates for unmarried and married workers, respectively; these rates might be raised to 75 and 100 per cent, respectively, in necessitous cases. In future the benefit paid to married workers and unmarried workers living alone is to be equal to the sickness benefit; in all other cases 75 per cent of that benefit.

As in the earlier act, the total expenditure will be advanced by the State, which will afterwards recover two-thirds in equal contributions from employers and workers. Higher rates of contribution may be fixed by ministerial order for trades in which the rate of unemployment is high.

An entirely new section of the act deals with measures for "productive unemployment relief" on the German model. Provision is made for State loans or subsidies in aid of work of national utility which otherwise would not be undertaken at the present time, and which will provide employment for persons who would otherwise receive benefit. In general this financial assistance will be granted only to public authorities. The amount of the assistance will generally be in proportion to the unemployment benefit saved; to a certain extent, however, allowance is made for the employment of persons who have exhausted their claim to benefits. Persons employed on such work must be engaged through the public employment exchanges.

Wages paid are to be such as to make the work more attractive than unemployment benefit, but less attractive than regular employment. The latter object is to be secured rather by short time than by paying less than standard rates. Public expenditure under this head must not exceed a quarter of the total expenditure on unemployment relief, including insurance. The administrative order for this section of the act lays down that in granting loans and subsidies preference should be given to work largely independent of foreign raw materials and coal. Small undertakings (i. e., those employing less than 20) should not be subsidized.

During periods of serious industrial depression the State may arrange to give compensation to employers who retain in their employment workers whom they are entitled to discharge.³ The compensation may not exceed the amount which would have been paid in unemployment benefit to the workers had they been discharged.

Unemployment in Great Britain and Its Treatment.

DURING the past two years Great Britain has suffered more than any other country of the world from extensive unemployment, and even at the present date the unemployment situation is its foremost economic problem. In view of this fact it would seem that the American public would welcome authentic first-hand information on this subject. A digest is therefore given below of an article "Unemployment and its treatment—the emergency problem in England," by Henry Clay, professor of political economy in the University of Manchester, which appeared in the "Reconstruction in Europe" supplement to the Manchester Guardian Commercial of October 26, 1922. In a few instances more recent statistics, taken from the Ministry of Labor Gazette for December, 1922, have been substituted for the statistics quoted by the author.

³ Various acts passed soon after the end of the war and renewed at intervals require employers either to engage a new worker in place of each one dismissed, or to give notice proportionate to length of service and to pay a leaving grant.

Extent of Unemployment.

ON NOVEMBER 20, 1922, 1,454,336 persons, or 12.4 per cent of the working population insured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the unemployment insurance act, were recorded as unemployed. In addition 58,372 persons, or 0.5 per cent, were regularly working short time "in such a manner as to entitle them to unemployment benefit." These figures, serious as they are, do not fully represent the gravity of the problem.

In the first place, not all the unemployed, even in the insured trades, are recorded in the employment department records. Some have temporarily exhausted their right to benefit; others are in receipt of national health insurance allowance, and therefore not entitled to the (larger) unemployment insurance allowance. And certain important classes of employments—under local authorities, on railways, in agriculture, etc.—are excluded from the insurance scheme.

In the second place, the general average conceals the intensity of the depression in the worst trades. One man in eight is the proportion unemployed in industry generally; in shipbuilding it is more than one in three; in the engineering trades and in the iron and steel industry, almost one in four; in the construction, brass and copper, and linen and hemp industries, and in dock work, one in five.

Even the figures for individual trades do not reveal the true intensity of the problem. Within any one industry some districts are much worse off than others. Thus, in coal mining, while the average number of days worked per week in the last fortnight of July was 4.65, in Lancashire and Cheshire it was only 3.95; and in Scotland only 3.32. In shipbuilding in August the northeastern employment exchange division showed an unemployment percentage of 44.3, and Scotland of 43.4, as against a percentage of 36.4 for the entire country; in the engineering trades and in iron founding the percentages for the same divisions were 26.6 and 29.6 as contrasted with a figure of 22.7 for entire country. Even these high figures must be increased, if allowance is to be made for the large amount of short time among employed workers and for the action of employers retaining in employment essential staffs for whom present market conditions provide no real work. The insurance scheme figures of organized short time are no measure of underemployment, since not all trades are able to distribute the available work in such a way as to satisfy the conditions of that scheme.

The distress caused by unemployment is cumulative. It increases disproportionately the longer the period of unemployment lasts, owing to the exhaustion of reserves, and it is necessarily greater when it is accompanied by a decline in wage rates. The percentage of insured workers totally unemployed has not fallen below 10 since January, 1921; it has exceeded 12½ in 14 of the last 20 months. The insurance benefit, moreover, does not cover the whole field of employment, and in the occupations which it does cover does not provide relief to all the unemployed; "only 80 per cent, according to the Government actuary's estimate, are normally in receipt of benefit." The number of persons in receipt of poor relief in 31 urban districts increased from 313 to 588 per 10,000 between July, 1921, and July, 1922. Again the general average concealed the worst

cases; in Stockton-on-Tees the figure was 1,677 per 10,000, Sheffield 1,365, Glasgow 1,253, West Ham 952, and Birmingham 876. From the point of view of Government policy, the absolute figures are perhaps less important than the trend. This shows improvement (unemployment having decreased from 15.1 per cent in December, 1921, to 12 per cent in August, September, and October, 1922), and the improvement since June has an added significance, since the seasonal trend before the war was in the opposite direction. There are other indications of reviving trade. Against these, however, must be set the fact that the absolute burden of unemployment is still greater than in any previous depression, the probability that the unassisted revival in trade will not do much to relieve it before next spring, and the cumulative influence of the past two years' burden. The industry of the country, with less than seven-eighths of its force working, has had to maintain the other one-eighth in idleness for nearly two years. As the resources of industry have been diminished by depression, the burden that it has had to carry has increased. Two incidents of public finance tend to aggravate the burden. The first is that the funds for unemployment relief are raised in large part by contribution from employer and employed; when trade is good the employer's contribution does not worry him; now that trade is bad, output small, and costs have to be cut, the £15,000,000 (\$72,997,500, par) that the employers will have to pay this year becomes a serious exaction. The second is the averaging of income for income-tax purposes; income-tax assessments are still influenced by the high profits for the financial year 1919-20. Local rates (taxes) are an almost equally serious burden in districts, like Sheffield, which are highly specialized in industries that are exceptionally distressed. Parliament last year had to remove the previous limits on the powers of local authorities to raise loans and to authorize the payment of poor relief out of loans; 30 boards of guardians raised loans amounting to £2,283,000 (\$11,150,220, par) under this provision.

While trade generally is depressed, the proportion unemployed is much larger in some industries than in others. As in pre-war depressions, it is greatest in the constructional and equipment industries (the first to be brought under the compulsory insurance scheme), in the iron and steel trades, closely allied with these, and in transportation other than by railways. The extent of the unemployment in the various industries on November 20, 1922, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF INSURED WORKERS AND PER CENT OF UNEMPLOYED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES ON NOV. 20, 1922.

Industry group.	Number of insured workers.	Unemployed.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Engineering and iron founding.....	1,152,730	254,925	22.1
Shipbuilding.....	358,640	134,706	37.6
Iron, steel, and other metal industries.....	796,670	142,621	17.9
Building, construction, bricks, sawmilling, quarrying.....	1,240,370	202,726	16.3
Coal mining.....	1,224,660	60,401	4.9
Transportation (sea, docks, canals, road).....	506,110	96,283	19.0
Cotton.....	601,470	50,225	8.4
Food and drink manufactures.....	445,100	40,623	9.1
Clothing trades.....	676,270	47,740	7.1
Chemicals, explosives, etc.....	240,910	28,673	11.9

More than three-fifths of the unemployed were found in the first six industry groups which had a total of 891,662 unemployed out of 1,454,336 insured workers. The chief manufacturing industries had lower percentages of unemployment, although the absolute numbers were considerable.

Home and Foreign Trade.

FROM the point of view of relief measures the writer attempts to find out to what extent unemployment is due to loss of home and of foreign trade, respectively. He comes to the conclusion that it is impossible to do this with precision, but that some rough estimates can be attempted.

The board of trade has estimated the falling off in the physical volume of exports in the second quarter of 1922 as compared with the second quarter in 1913 by calculating the value of 1922 exports at 1913 prices. These figures, however, do not warrant a statement of what proportion of unemployment is attributable to loss of foreign trade. It is necessary also to know what proportion of each industry in 1913 was working for export. The only indication of these proportions (except in the case of coal) is to be found in the census of production for the year of 1907. These two sets of ratios are shown in the following table:

DECREASE IN BRITISH EXPORT TRADE OF SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, SECOND QUARTER OF 1922, AS COMPARED WITH SECOND QUARTER OF 1913, AND PER CENT PRODUCED FOR EXPORT, 1907.

Industry group.	Per cent of decrease in export trade.	Per cent produced for export (census of 1907).
Machinery.....	62.0	60.0
Vehicles (including ships).....	48.0	33.3
Iron, steel, etc.....	40.0	33.3
Coal.....	25.0	20.0
Cotton.....	40.0	80.0
Woolen and worsted.....	7.9	50.0
Apparel.....	48.0	12.5
Chemicals, etc.....	46.0	33.3
Nonferrous metals, etc.....	5.8	25.0

A combination of the two sets of figures in the preceding table gives only a rough indication of the extent to which loss of foreign trade is responsible for the present unemployment. The figures may, however, serve as basis for a broad classification of industries under three heads:

- A. Industries in which unemployment is due mainly to the collapse of the home market;
- B. Industries in which unemployment is due mainly to the loss of export trade; and
- C. Industries intermediate between A and B.

In Class A would come the building and construction group, shipbuilding, and the nonferrous metals group; in other words, in these industries unemployment is due immediately to failure of the home demand. In Class B would come engineering and iron founding, the chemical group, and cotton; in other words, in these industries the loss of foreign trade is sufficient to account for most of the existing unem-

ployment. In Class C would fall iron and steel, vehicles (other than ships), and coal. Transport would fall in Class B, since the unemployment is mainly among seamen and dockers.

In the other trades in the table the differences are too small to allow reliable inferences; for what they are worth, they stress the importance of export trade. For the country's industry as a whole the decline in exports (quantities) in the June quarter of 1922, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, was 35 per cent; the unemployment percentage at the end of June was 12.7 per cent; the pre-war export proportion of our industry's production was about a third.

This grouping of industries suggests to the writer that the powers of any one Government to remedy unemployment are limited. He believes that an expansion of the building and construction and other "home market" industries would do something to revive other industries and to foster commercial confidence, but that a general revival must wait on a recovery of export trade.

* * * Not only is a large part of our production normally for export, but it is only by a growth of the world demand that the excessive productive capacity in certain directions, for which the needs of the war are responsible, can be absorbed. This country, for example, has increased its steel-producing capacity out of proportion to its other industrial equipment; the industry which might take off the surplus, shipbuilding, expanded its capacity (in the world as a whole) even more, and shipbuilding is not likely to recover so long as the bulk of our overseas trade and that of the world as a whole is substantially less than it was in 1913.

A more detailed examination of the British export trade does not reveal any obvious measures the Government could take. The author compares the trade returns for the first eight months of 1922 with the corresponding period of 1913, and confines himself to engineering, cotton, and coal, the two former because they depend so extensively on their export trade, the latter because its bulk gives it a special importance in Great Britain's trade relations.

In the engineering groups the biggest drop in exports has occurred in the industries manufacturing agricultural machinery and prime movers (excluding electric motors). The market affected was Europe. Textile machinery has maintained its exports better than any other branch of engineering, but the exports to European markets have fallen below one-third their pre-war volume. The decline in the export of locomotives is accounted for mainly by the loss of South American and Australian trade.

In the case of cotton the export of yarns has recovered but there has been a falling off in that of piece goods. Here the biggest losses are in India and Turkey.

Coal shows a different record. Russia is the only market which has not been recovered, at least in part. Exports to Germany and France were about the same as in 1913, and substantial progress has been made in recovering other markets.

The industries that have progressed farthest in the direction of recovering their pre-war export trade are coal, woolen and worsted, and iron and steel. It is noteworthy that in all three cases wages are adjusted automatically to changed market conditions; in the case of coal the basis being profits, in woolen and worsted cost of living, in iron and steel selling prices. As a result of this wages were reduced earlier and to a greater extent than in other industries. Miners and iron and steel workers lost on an average £2 [\$9.73, par] a week per head in the course of 1921; woolen and worsted operatives suffered a reduction of 28 or 29 per cent. In contrast with these reductions in engineering and shipbuilding averaged only 12s. [\$2.92, par] a week, in cotton 22 per cent, and on the railways 11 to 18 per cent. In the course of the present year [1922], further big reductions have been suffered, by miners and iron and steel workers equally with engineering operatives. The recovery of their export

markets by the coal and iron industries may, it is hoped, be taken to mean that the sacrifices of the workers have been effective and have reached their limit. In other industries also trade seems to be improving; but it would seem that our costs generally are still above the world level. The Board of Trade recently estimated that the price level of our exports in the second quarter of this year [1922] was still 96 per cent above the 1913 level, while imports were only 52 per cent and reexports only 23 per cent above 1913 level. Considering the large reductions in labor cost in the chief export industries, especially coal and iron and steel, we should have expected a bigger fall in export prices; there would seem to be some justice in the charge that the home industries, such as railways, which our export industries in part employ, are handicapping the latter in their effort to recover foreign markets.

There are limits to the possibility of recovering markets by reducing labor costs; they had been reached in the mining industry when exports began to increase. When the difficulties in the way are political, no mere adjustment of prices will avail to cure the depression. It is clear that the political unsettlement of Europe is the chief influence depressing export trade. Directly it accounts for most of the big losses; indirectly it accounts for others, since extra-European markets, India in particular, are prevented from taking British goods by inability to dispose of those which they used to send to the countries of Europe.

* * * The political task of international resettlement therefore remains the greatest contribution that the Government can make to trade revival. Export credit guaranties and financial facilities acts, though useful within limits, can not affect the main elements in the problem. One element in the general disorganization of Europe may perhaps be selected as having an exceptional influence in keeping trade depressions—the element of uncertainty introduced into finance by reparations. Industry and commerce can adjust themselves to most conditions, provided the conditions are certain; they can not adjust themselves to the constant changes due to the form given to reparations in the peace treaty.

Effects of "Economy."

THE writer points out that "from the point of view of the nation and the Government the most important feature of a depression is the reduction in the production of wealth."

* * * The national production has fallen off; the population's needs have not fallen off in the same proportion. The unemployed have to be kept; if they can not be kept by their own labor, they must be kept by transferring to them a portion of the production of the labor and capital that are working. There are only two alternatives—either the diminished resources of a depressed industry must be further taxed or the national production must be increased. Obviously the latter is the preferable alternative; the mistake the Government made in the winter of 1920-21, when the depression became obvious, was to check and reduce production in all the services under its control. That it has since sought to stimulate and assist productive work can not undo the influence of its "economies" in helping to precipitate the depression.

There was, the writer considers, serious confusion in the use of the term "economy." In his opinion it is one kind of economy to reduce to a minimum the cost of doing whatever work the Government undertakes; it is a different kind of economy to reduce the scope of the work the Government does undertake. In the pursuit of the former it is reasonable to cut down salaries and to prune programs so long as the necessary functions of the Government are discharged; on the other hand, to discard or postpone in the pursuit of the other kind of economy necessary work, that is, work which the Government has already planned to undertake and is reasonably certain to carry out within the next 10 or 15 years, "is not merely to lose an opportunity of economy in the first sense by executing the work

while costs of all kinds are low, but to aggravate the burden of unemployment and trade depression."

The confusion is due largely to applying, to the Government, ideas of economy derived from the experience of private individuals. The analogy between State and individual, always misleading, is most misleading in relation to the business cycle. If the State during a period of business depression pursues a course similar to that of the individual, it will curtail its expenditure, reduce its services, discard constructive programs, and to that extent relieve the taxpayer. By curtailing expenditure it will reduce the consumption of wealth, but not in proportion to the reduction it effects in the production of wealth. The men it turns off are not likely to find productive employment elsewhere; they cease producing, therefore, but they do not cease consuming. The other aspect of the State, as representative of the general needs of the community, becomes important. The unemployed have to be kept, even if the State refuses to employ the proportion of them whose services it could utilize. And in poor relief, contributions to insurance funds and special relief works the State quickly expend all that it saved by curtailing expenditure on schemes previously regarded as necessary.

The last financial year offered the clearest example of this. Excess profits duty realized £89,500,000 [\$435,552,000, par] less than the budget estimate, income tax £11,500,000 [\$55,964,750, par] less, corporation profits tax £12,500,000 [\$60,831,250, par] less; on the other hand, civil services supplementary estimates were necessary amounting to £130,000,000 [\$632,645,000 par], and in spite of all economies the civil services expenditures exceeded the budget estimate by over £70,000,000 [\$340,655,000, par].

The closing down of constructional work and the restriction of expenditure on renewals and extension of equipment in a depression are, moreover, an important factor in the causation of trade fluctuations. Just because the plant has run down and building programs have been curtailed during the depression, when trade does revive the demand for goods can not be met. The boom of 1919 is given as a clear example. There was a real shortage of goods, while the capacity to produce had been reduced by the war. Prices shot up and large contracts for new plants were placed; but production had not reached the pre-war level when the collapse came. During the boom the Government competed with private industry for labor, for capital, and for materials in order to expedite its very necessary schemes for housing, road improvements, housing of Government departments, and "reconstruction" generally. As soon as private trade fell off the Government also curtailed or canceled its schemes. By its action, the author states, the Government first drove up prices and exaggerated the boom, and then drove down credit and exaggerated the depression.

In the writer's opinion the Government and the larger local authorities "might be expected to react against trade depression instead of submitting to it like an ordinary private firm."

* * * Their needs can be calculated, and provision made, over a longer period; their credit does not fail in the depression, and they have the direct pecuniary incentives of lowered costs if they expand public work, heavier charges for public relief if they contract public work, to encourage them to act in this depression. That they have not so reacted in the past has been due mainly to the confusion in the nature of "economy" analyzed above; in part it is due to unfortunate experiences of relief works in periods of depression.

Relief Works and Allowances.

IF RELIEF is to be given at all, a straightforward unemployment allowance is, from the writer's point of view, a much better policy than relief work.

Relief works are based on a confusion between the two policies of allowances and unemployment and possess the advantages of neither. They are uneconomical in the true sense of the word, being an expensive way of doing the work they undertake. They are extravagant because they are improvised, instead of being executed on a considered plan. The conditions usually attached, that they must employ unskilled manual labor, where a contractor would use skilled labor or machinery, and that they must relieve unemployment rather than meet an urgent need, insure that they will be uneconomical. They are usually advocated on the ground that allowances without work are the only alternative, and these are demoralizing. It may be doubted. To set a man to work that is not his own, work which he knows has been instituted not because it was thought necessary but merely to provide an excuse for paying allowances, and which is carried on in disregard of ordinary conditions of commercial efficiency, is much more likely to demoralize a man and unfit him for ordinary commercial employment than to recognize his claims on society as a regular worker and give him a regular unemployment allowance. Allowances that are uncertain and inadequate break a man's morale, though even these are less demoralizing than absolute want. Regular allowances are probably less demoralizing than most relief works, and have the great additional advantage that they do not entangle a man in something outside his proper scope and so make him unavailable when employment in his "proper trade recovers.

Government Measures in 1921.

THE problem, then, is to find work for the unemployed, not in the sense of "making" work as an excuse for providing an allowance, but in the sense of putting in hand work of the kind normally undertaken (or let to contractors) by public authorities. At the best, Government action can deal with only a part, the smaller part, of the problem, since the larger part of unemployment is due to the loss of export trade, over which the Government can exercise little influence for good.

The Government's relief measures of last winter were directed by some such conception of the problem as this. Although they failed to relieve the unemployment insurance fund of any large part of its burden, they constituted the biggest effort any Government has ever made to solve the problem of unemployment in a depression. That they were not more effective was probably due, first, to their experimental character and the limits imposed upon them by considerations of "economy," and, second, to the Government's inability to get away from the idea of "relief works," which led to the imposition of conditions that were really uneconomical.

The chief measures were the grants to local authorities for relief works, administered by Lord St. Davids' committee; the special grant administered by the road board to expand work on road improvement; the offer to local authorities of assistance meeting the charges of new capital expenditure; the trade facilities act; and the export credit guaranty scheme.¹

Only the last two touched export trade. The credit guaranty was intended to overcome the obstacle offered by political risks (as distinct from ordinary commercial risks) to a resumption of foreign trade relations. Since the conditions were made less stringent exporters have availed themselves of it, though not to the full amount of £25,000,000 [\$121,662,500, par] that the scheme provides for. The Government has decided to extend the scheme for a year from September 8 last, the date at which originally it was to close. If applications should exceed the £25,000,000 limit, it is not obvious why the limit should not be extended, since no immediate expenditure is involved. Of the guaranties given under the trade facilities act up to March 31 last, only one was in respect of an overseas contract.

The trade facilities act empowers the treasury, on the advice of a special committee, to guarantee principal and/or interest of loans for capital undertakings calculated

¹ The scope of these remedial measures was outlined in the January, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pp. 175-177.

to promote employment in the United Kingdom. Up to March 31 £15,000,000 [\$72,997,500, par] out of the £25,000,000 [\$121,662,500, par] permitted had been allocated. The treasury and advisory committee have now had experience of the working of the act and the possibilities of assistance of this kind. If the committee find the provision that expenditure of a loan must be calculated to promote employment useful to them in discriminating between applications, it might be continued; but on purely economic grounds the commercial prospects of the investment are of much more importance. In any case, the first year's working must be experimental; it should be possible now to formulate a scheme for a more extensive use of the State's guaranty in a trade depression.

The last two measures were both designed primarily to stimulate private employment. The chief hope of affecting the unemployment problem lay in the possibility that large corporations of the type of railways would avail themselves of the trade facilities act. A more direct attack on the problem of unemployment was offered by the assistance to local authorities. The Government undertook to take a share of the liability for loan charges on necessary capital expenditure undertaken to relieve unemployment. The offer was generous, 65 per cent of the charges for half the period of the loan in the case of nonrevenue-producing works, and 50 per cent for five years in case of revenue-producing works; but again conditions were attached that gave the work the character of relief work; and the total expenditure from loan of local authorities in the financial year, in spite of this assistance, was less than in the previous year of good trade—£21,500,000 [\$104,629,750, par] as compared with £25,000,000 [\$121,662,500, par]. The grants made by the St. Davids' committee were for relief works pure and simple. They resulted in much work of a useful character, but not in most cases work that would have been selected on grounds of intrinsic urgency, if no consideration of employing unemployed manual workers had been present. It was an extraordinary proceeding to stimulate local authorities by the grant of millions to undertake work which they had not regarded as necessary, in the same financial year as they were prohibited from proceeding with housing schemes that they did regard as urgent and necessary. The great reconstruction housing program was cut short just when it might have checked the general trade depression; schemes in hand were to be completed within 12 months ending July, 1922; and the only hope the Government could offer the people who wanted houses was that by that time private enterprise would be ready and able to undertake the provision—a hope which as yet shows no signs of fulfillment.

As in the case of building, a real need for increased activity exists in the group of industries described in the unemployment returns as "construction other than building," a need that public (or private) enterprise will be compelled to meet in the near future.

* * * In two fields the need is particularly urgent—the railways and the road system. The normal expansion of railway facilities to keep pace with the growth of population and commerce was slowing down before the war; during the war it was stopped, indeed reversed, with the result that the post-war recovery of trade was checked and hampered by congestion on the railways. Even to-day the same cause is hampering the output of the mining industry. The needs of the road system were recognized by the establishment of the road board before the war; but again the war checked development, and post-war efforts have done little to make up arrears.

In the seven years 1900 to 1906 the number of passengers carried by the railways increased by 9 per cent, in the seven years 1907 to 1913 by 16 per cent, in the seven years 1913 to 1920 by 38 per cent. Goods traffic declined in the last period owing to the reduction in mineral traffic. The expansion of the system was slowing down before the war, and stopped during the war; the increases in length of line open in the three periods were 5.5, 2.6, and 0.3 per cent respectively.

The improvement of roads has already been provided for. A special grant of £8,250,000 [\$40,148,625, par] was made to the road board in 1919 for a road and bridge program, directed to assisting local authorities to overtake the arrears of the war years, and another grant of £4,000,000 [\$19,466,000, par] last year to provide work for the unemployed. Of the former under a million, of the latter, which was made up to £10,500,000 [\$51,098,250, par] by road board grants and loans, £5,000,000 [\$24,332,500, par] was still to be allocated at the time of the last report of the board, March 31, 1921. This has all by now been spent, and an expenditure of £7,000,000 [\$34,065,500, par] is indicated for the coming winter. The road board estimate the annual expenditure on roads and bridges at £50,000,000 [\$243,325,000, par], as against £17,500,000 [\$85,163,750, par] before the war. When allowance is made for the increase in cost of labor and materials and the greater wastage of roads due to increased motor traffic, the con-

tribution to the reconstruction of the road system is not great. The utility of the special grants to relieve unemployment is lessened by the conditions; first, that the local authority finds 50 per cent of the total cost; and, second, that at least 50 per cent of the total cost be expended on direct labor. The local authorities have not, therefore, full discretion in the development of their road system and the use they make of the grant. * * *

Another field in which development might be accelerated is in electrical supply. During the war the use of electrical power in industry more than doubled. It is reasonable to suppose that a similar increase may be expected when trade revives. Should the demand come, it could be supplied only with difficulty. Transport as well as manufacture is affected, since the electrification of railways in urban areas offers the best chance of relieving congestion on the railways.

The electricity commissioners have been at work for nearly two years. Presumably they have some schemes matured. In their first report (for 1920-21) they gave the obstacles to any effective reorganization:

"The financial and general economic conditions of the country following the war, the present high cost of plant, materials, and fuel, increased rates of wages and high cost of capital, constitute difficulties of a far reaching kind, and render it clear to the commissioners that progress in reorganizing electricity supply in this country can only be gradual and brought about in stages. Even if the problem could be reduced to engineering considerations alone, the present financial stress would constitute a barrier to the speedy development of schemes." Every one of these conditions is now changed.

In connection with transport, the better equipment of ports is another possible opening for the depressed engineering industry. In all these cases the conditions are favorable for work; costs are lower than they have been for many years, capital is available and cheap, the need is well ascertained. The credit and interest of the Government would make them possible. It is not economy to defer, since the conditions are favorable to economical execution. On the contrary, to defer them until private industry is busy, and meanwhile to maintain an eighth of the population in unemployment is a double waste of national resources.

Conclusions.

THE writer ends his survey of the unemployment problem with the following conclusions:

The first is that the powers of governments are limited, because governments are national and trade is international. The chief service the Government can perform for British industry is to restore some stability to political conditions in Europe and to remove the financial uncertainty involved in the present arrangement under which the question of reparations is "settled" afresh every three months. Until some measure of political stability is achieved it will be impossible to estimate what permanent effects the war has had on British industry. Probably some trade has been permanently lost to other countries whose industries were not interrupted or diverted by the war, and unemployment will be abnormal until British industry has found a new direction for its capacities. But this article is concerned only with the emergency problem of the coming winter.

Subject to this limitation, the Government can still do much. It and the local authorities control, as part of their normal function, a large part of the demand for constructional work; owing to the interruption of normal work by the war and the subsequent trade boom, they control an unusually large portion to-day. It is not economy to defer work of this sort until it becomes more expensive, maintaining in the meantime by unemployment allowances drawn from the taxation of other industry the workers who might have been employed on it. In particular, the implied undertaking given by the Government a year ago to reconsider its housing policy in July, 1922, should be carried out at once.

The trade facilities act should be extended, or other machinery suggested by the experience of the working of the trade facilities act should be used, to encourage capital expenditure by dock authorities, railway companies, and other large corporations, whose services are likely to be strained as soon as trade revives.

Finally, the community should face its obligation of maintaining its unemployed members adequately and continuously, instead of inadequately and intermittently. If it does, it will realize the expense involved, and will apply itself to the problem of understanding and controlling the trade fluctuations, which are the chief cause of unemployment.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1917 to 1922.¹

THE latest report (1922) of the Federal Board for Vocational Education is quinquennial rather than annual, since it presents a survey of the board's work from its organization under the vocational education act of 1917. The initial history of the board has been covered in earlier issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW and needs no comment. With the transference of the rehabilitation division (soldier and sailor) of the Federal Board to the Veterans' Bureau, August 9, 1921, the administrative services of the board were organized under a director and five chiefs, one for each of the following services: (1) Agricultural education; (2) trade and industrial education; (3) home-economics education; (4) commercial education; and (5) vocational rehabilitation.

As a result of the cooperation established between the States and the Federal Government relative to the promotion and support of public school vocational education the number of schools giving vocational training under approved State plans has increased from 1,741 in 1917-18 to 4,945 in 1922. During the same period the pupils enrolled in vocational courses in schools receiving Federal aid have increased from 164,186 to 475,828. The progressive annual increases, in round numbers, have been 30,000 in 1919 over 1918; 70,000 in 1920 over 1919; 59,000 in 1921 over 1920; and 150,000 in 1922 over 1921. Of the total number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses in 1922, 133,835 were in night schools, 228,655 in part-time schools, and 113,338 in all-day schools. The number of teachers in these schools grew from 5,257 in 1917-18 to 12,280 in 1922, and these data did not exclude the teachers of vocational teacher-training courses, who numbered 524 in 1917-18 and 1,125 in 1922.

Cost of Vocational Education.

THE total cost of vocational education in the United States during the first five years of the Federal Board's existence is shown in the following table:

EXPENDITURES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, FOR YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1918 TO 1922.

Vocational schools.

Classification of expenditure.	Amount of expenditure.				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Agricultural schools.....	\$739,933.27	\$1,413,938.49	\$2,437,286.06	\$3,393,088.21	\$4,020,306.85
Home-economics schools.....	334,548.49	554,195.42	1,054,489.05	1,822,347.97	2,110,306.06
Part-time general continuation schools.....	347,399.89	374,146.19	987,807.17	1,955,543.42	2,570,902.11
Trade or industrial schools.....	1,189,039.06	1,628,327.02	2,408,919.48	3,336,218.30	3,846,779.55
Total.....	2,610,920.71	3,970,607.12	6,888,501.76	10,507,197.90	12,554,294.57

¹ United States. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Annual report, 1922 [1917-1922].

EXPENDITURES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, FOR YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1918 TO 1922—Concluded.

Teacher training institutions.

Teachers of agriculture.....	\$121,244.10	\$306,895.47	\$556,580.32	\$703,855.12	\$736,092.90
Teachers of home economics.....	205,800.16	412,266.40	599,427.07	750,197.41	779,607.80
Teachers of trade or industrial subjects.....	81,785.30	262,007.47	490,654.69	657,112.75	700,147.38
Total.....	408,829.56	981,169.34	1,646,662.08	2,111,165.28	2,215,848.08

The increasing total amount of money, as shown in the table, spent on vocational education year by year from 1918 to 1922 is interesting in itself; but of still greater moment is the growing financial response of the States and of localities to the provisions of the act. Discussing this phase of the subject the report says:

Under the act if a Federal dollar is used in a State it must be matched with a dollar of State or local money expended for the same purpose. The States are, of course, free not to accept the Federal grant in whole or in any proportion for all purposes or for any particular purpose; they are free, having accepted the grant for any purpose, to restrict expenditure of State and local money to an amount equal in combination to the Federal grant for the same purpose. Being free to curtail and avoid expenditures of State and local money in any year, for any or for all purposes designated in the act, the States have chosen rather year after year to accept the Federal dollar and match it, not once only, but two or three, and in some cases seven or more times over.

Of the total amounts spent the Federal appropriations increased from \$638,430.47 in 1918 to \$2,854,046.58 in 1922, the State appropriations from \$833,493.06 in 1918 to \$3,594,285.95 in 1922, while local appropriations mounted from \$1,138,997.81 in 1918 to \$6,105,962.04 in 1922. These increases undoubtedly constitute an index to the value which is being attached to this program of occupational training for young people.

Agricultural Education.

BEFORE the passage of the vocational education act of 1917 agriculture had been taught for one term or one year in a few of the States. Under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with the State boards for vocational education, vocational agriculture is now being taught in the public schools of every State in the Union. From 609 in 1917-18 the schools receiving Federal aid for salaries of teachers of agriculture increased to 2,175 (1,937 all-day schools and 238 evening and part-time schools) in 1921-22, while at the close of the year 1922 the number of pupils enrolled was 59,276, as compared with 15,453 in 1918, a gain of 284 per cent. The courses given have grown more practical with each succeeding year and are chosen with regard to their adaptability to local conditions, thus eliciting increased interest on the part of the pupils and greater support on the part of the community than did the more formal courses previously followed.

During 1921-22 the 238 part-time and evening schools provided agricultural training for 77,275 boys and young men employed on farms, and sufficient instructors have been trained to supply practically all demands for agricultural classes. In cooperation with the agricultural education service of the Department of Agriculture the service has undertaken to analyze the jobs connected with the production, management, and marketing of all major crops and important farm animals of the United States.

During 1921-22 there were 165 vocational agricultural departments in colored schools enrolling 4,064 pupils, and in addition 64 part-time schools had an enrollment of 1,035 pupils, an increase of 128 per cent over the attendance of the preceding year.

Trade and Industrial Education.

THE continuous growth observed in the agricultural vocational work during the five-year period is apparent also in the trade and industrial schools. Attendance in the trade and industrial classes increased from 117,934 pupils in 1917-18 to 297,788 pupils in 1922. Of the latter number enrollments in the general continuation schools were 165,911; in other federally aided trade and industrial schools, 131,877.

The development of the continuation school, which aims better to prepare young people for their duties as individual members of society, to give the training necessary for better citizenship, and to provide the best type of vocational guidance, is the outstanding feature of this part of the board's activities. It has come to be more and more widely recognized that the continuation school has what the report calls a "patching-up" job; that is, it ministers to the boys and girls who, for one reason or another, have left the regular schools before receiving the amount of training and education which will enable them to take their proper places in the social scheme.

Our national statistics of school attendance show that as a constantly obtaining social condition there are practically 12,000,000 young persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years who do not attend school; that approximately 3,000,000 of them are from 14 to 17 years of age, and nearly 5,000,000 in the age group 18 to 20 years, and that about 2,000,000 boys and girls drop out of school annually. When these totals are considered in the light of the ultimate effect upon the country of turning loose annually such an army of untrained young people, the magnitude of the board's task in trying to provide adequate preparation and training is at once apparent.

Up to 1918 only two of the States, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, had part-time compulsory education for minors between 14 and 18 years. In 1922, 25 States had such legislation. Supervision of industrial education has increased, and experience shows that the work has developed in proportion to the efficiency of the supervision. While the board has not attempted to standardize teacher training for industrial classes, most of the States have comprehensive teacher-training programs in operation, among which are those designed to train instructors for foremanship classes.

Home-Economics Education.

WHILE special effort is being made to provide training for the large number of women and girls employed in industrial pursuits, the training of home workers is not being neglected. Reports for 1922 show that every State has organized classes in home making which, while suited to the immediate needs of the girls and women, are designed also to furnish them with the essentials of a good home-making education. There are both all-day and night schools, the

greatest development of the work having been found in the evening schools, in which 63,000 women were enrolled in 1922. The States evidence a growing appreciation of the value of this type of education by appropriating many times the amount of Federal aid for the promotion of home economics in the public schools.

The course of study in most of the States covers two years and constitutes a part of the regular high-school course. Efforts are also being made to reach ungraded groups of girls in elementary and junior high schools and also the foreign-born girls, many of whom marry young.

In 1922 there were for negro girls approximately 30 all-day schools in home economics, enrolling 1,506 pupils; 7 part-time schools, enrolling 187 pupils; and 34 evening classes, enrolling 1,113 pupils. All of these schools received Federal aid.

Instruction in the principles and practice of cooking, sewing, household management, and the care of children makes up the curriculum, and the methods and the equipment used are as up-to-date and as practical as possible.

Commercial Education.

COMMERCIAL education, unlike other vocational training, has for many years been a part of the school curriculums. According to the report of the Bureau of Education for the school year 1915-16, 16.7 per cent of all of the high-school pupils in the country were enrolled in the commercial courses, and thousands more in evening and in private business schools, totaling more than a half million.

There was scant supervision of these classes, and as most of the teachers had had little or no business experience the instruction was theoretical and generally unadapted to local needs. In cooperation with the States the Federal Board for Vocational Education has made a number of surveys of commercial occupations with a view to aiding the States to conduct the commercial schools on a vocational basis. These researches include studies dealing with job analysis, with occupations most generally open to beginners, with occupations most widely followed throughout the country, and others which it is hoped will prove helpful in making commercial training really vocational. Efforts have also been made to improve teacher training for commercial subjects and to initiate a program for developing retail selling education.

Vocational Rehabilitation.

THE annual record of permanently disabling industrial and public accidents emphasizes the need of Federally aided rehabilitation work. Prior to the passage of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act, which became effective June 2, 1920, only six States were engaged in rehabilitation work. At the present time, 34 States have met the legislative conditions of the act. During the fiscal year 1920-21, 457 persons were rehabilitated, and at the close of the year 1,682 handicapped persons were receiving the rehabilitation service. During 1921-22 the number of persons rehabilitated was 1,890, and 8,147 were in the process of rehabilitation at the close of the year. The report in addition to a discussion of the general work of voca-

tional rehabilitation contains excerpts from various State reports showing the development of vocational rehabilitation for persons injured in industry and otherwise in those sections. It also contains statistical tables which give the details of this necessary and valuable service, by States.

Conclusion.

A REVIEW of the activities of the Federal Board for Vocational Education should not be closed without a mention of its publications which deal intimately with the most important phases of each of its services. Part VI of Section II of the report is devoted to a summary of the progress of vocational education by States.

Special Training for Vocational Teachers in Sweden.¹

FROM the beginning of the organization of continuation and other schools designed to give vocational training the need for specially trained teachers has been a difficult one to supply. Experience has shown that very often trade instruction given by a classroom teacher, though he be ever so well equipped as to the science of teaching, lacks the practical "touch with things" when applied in an actual workshop or factory. The workman instructor, though an expert with tools, fails in many instances in the art of imparting his skill, or lacks the educational insight into the personal needs of his pupils, and in addition has not the broad outlook necessary to help prepare his pupils for living as well as for working.

A demand has thus arisen for instructors who combine the qualities outlined above, and the need for special training courses of this character has naturally developed. In response various States in our own country and some of the European countries have appropriated funds to meet the demand. Among them is Sweden, whose Government, in 1920, set apart for vocational-teacher training courses 45,000 crowns (\$12,060, par) and to this amount was later added 80,000 crowns (\$21,440, par).

As a result the Central Institution for Vocational Teachers, a teachers' training college of the new type, has been organized at Stockholm. It is designed to be the center for training teachers of the crafts. New courses have been instituted and new textbooks and handbooks for teachers drafted for the purpose of finding and preparing instruction material and equipment suitable to schools of different regional industries. A special bureau has also been formed to answer questions, submit plans and programs of work, direct organizers, and advise as regards material, costs, plans, literature, etc. In order that teachers of subjects, such as agriculture and ship-building for instance, may be trained where the industries are located, apprentice and craft schools in Stockholm and elsewhere which could furnish material for the practical part of the courses have tentatively been affiliated with the central institution at Stockholm and arrangements have been made whereby the teaching forces and the facilities

¹ United States. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. *School Life*, Washington, January, 1923. Pp. 103, 104.

of these schools as well as those of industrial plants may be utilized when expedient.

During the first year (1921) of the existence of the institution four groups of teacher-training courses of a continuation character were given, as follows:

Group 1, for teachers of apprentices and crafts schools, comprised subjects such as labor legislation, vocational hygiene and sanitation, patent regulations, and some 15 other topics. Group 2, training of teachers of furniture making—machines, tools, material. Group 3, for teachers of commerce—bookkeeping, national economy, and commercial law. Group 4 instructed teachers of home economics—sewing, the use of tools, drawing of patterns, material, vocational hygiene, and vocational economics. Two groups of courses in educational science were given. The lecture series dealt with educational psychology, history of education, survey of teaching practice, lessons and exercises, illustrative lessons, methods and practices of certain schools.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Causes and Cost of Industrial Eye Injuries in the United States.

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has received from the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters certain statistical data relative to the causes and cost of industrial eye injuries in the United States. This information represents the accident and compensation experience of several insurance carriers for the policy year 1919 as reported to the National Council on Workmen's Compensation Insurance. It covers the entire experience of these carriers in all industries and all parts of the United States. It shows the number of injuries requiring medical aid, the number of tabulatable and compensable injuries, the total medical and compensation cost, and the average compensation cost per compensable case for each of the principal cause classifications. Unfortunately the data cover only about 10 per cent of the total industrial eye injuries in the country; furthermore, the injuries are not classified by severity. For example, the number of loss-of-eye cases can not be ascertained nor the particular causes which produce these injuries. Nevertheless the data are deemed of sufficient value to warrant publication, despite the limited exposure, because they show fairly accurately around what causes the accidents congregate, thus pointing the way to the safety engineer for effective accident prevention work.

The data include 32,825 injuries requiring medical aid, 7,826 tabulatable injuries, and 1,400 compensable injuries. These three categories are not mutually exclusive. Most of the medical-aid injuries do not come within the tabulatable group, whereas practically all of the tabulatable and compensable injuries require medical treatment. The compensable injuries, however, must obviously also be tabulatable. The total cost of all the injuries amounted to \$671,569, of which the medical cost constituted \$186,602 and the compensation cost \$484,967. The average compensation cost per compensable case was \$346, and the average total cost per case requiring medical treatment was \$20.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE. 111

NUMBER AND COST OF INDUSTRIAL EYE INJURIES FOR THE POLICY YEAR 1919, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Cause of accident.	Number of injuries.			Benefits incurred.			Average compensation cost per compensable case.
	Tabu- la- table.	Re- quir- ing medi- cal aid.	Com- pen- sable.	Medi- cal.	Com- pen- sa- tion.	Total.	
Boilers and steam pressure apparatus.....	5	11	1	\$220	\$1,079	\$1,299	\$1,079.00
Machinery:							
Prime movers and power transmission apparatus.....	4	9		26		26	
Power-working machines—							
Abrasive wheels.....	1,865	10,210	158	38,013	22,342	60,355	141.41
Bolt and nut machines.....	2	65	4	327	111	438	27.75
Boring mills.....	25	121	4	585	225	810	56.25
Drills.....	157	683	15	3,379	4,684	8,063	312.27
Food-products machinery.....	25	39	9	1,250	6,721	7,971	746.78
Glass-making machines.....	18	55	1	226	14	240	14.00
Hammers and forging machines.....	37	83	9	833	3,104	3,937	344.89
Lathes.....	285	1,460	40	6,351	6,951	13,302	173.78
Metal-working, miscellaneous.....	217	876	31	4,175	10,455	14,630	337.26
Milling and gear-cutting machines.....	45	236	5	966	3,885	4,851	777.00
Planers.....	55	228	6	1,431	1,538	2,969	261.33
Polishers.....	45	161	5	791	1,339	2,130	267.80
Portable power tools.....	404	1,527	53	7,900	18,703	26,603	352.89
Power presses.....	84	212	21	2,603	10,423	13,029	496.33
Rolling mills.....	13	33	2	226	956	1,182	478.00
Saws.....	15	50	5	280	1,280	1,560	256.00
Shears.....	14	32	3	179	315	494	105.00
Textile machines.....	25	41	9	416	3,151	3,567	350.11
Welding machines.....	42	140	4	601	1,231	1,832	307.75
Wire-working machines.....	7	10	3	264	4,021	4,285	1,340.33
Woodworking machines.....	158	343	59	4,769	26,097	30,866	442.32
Unclassified.....	131	346	39	4,039	13,211	17,250	338.74
Total.....	3,669	16,951	485	79,607	140,787	220,394	290.28
Cranes, hoists, and conveyors.....	26	272	16	1,286	5,183	6,469	323.94
Explosives, electricity, hot and corrosive substances:							
Corrosives.....	304	714	74	6,508	12,505	19,013	168.99
Electricity.....	61	138	8	808	142	950	17.75
Explosives.....	39	66	22	1,080	18,272	19,352	830.55
Hot liquids, not water.....	32	70	7	759	1,745	2,504	249.29
Hot metal, molten.....	231	423	65	6,972	24,589	31,561	378.29
Hot metal, not molten.....	7	16	2	92	1,257	1,349	628.50
Hot water.....	17	26	4	1,267	8,666	9,933	2,166.50
Unclassified.....	92	175	21	1,849	5,639	7,488	268.52
Total.....	783	1,628	263	19,335	72,815	92,150	358.69
Falling objects.....	21	47	2	249	101	350	50.50
Falls of persons.....	34	60	9	554	495	1,049	55.00
Handling of tools and objects:							
Handling of heavy objects.....	17	51	4	297	2,180	2,477	545.00
Handling of heavy objects thrown.....	10	22	3	336	580	916	193.33
Handling of heavy objects dropped.....	14	23	7	577	2,777	3,354	396.71
Handling of sharp objects.....	30	51	12	1,421	8,552	9,973	712.67
Handling of glass.....	19	51	5	905	5,178	6,083	1,085.60
Handling of tools by workers.....	92	217	24	3,013	17,218	20,231	717.42
Handling of tools by workers, objects flying from.....	872	3,069	211	23,510	77,781	101,291	368.63
Handling of tools by fellow worker.....	13	21	4	328	1,248	1,576	312.00
Handling of tools by fellow worker, objects flying from.....	28	59	18	1,885	11,101	12,986	616.72
Handling of trucks and wheelbarrows.....	4	15	1	119	5	124	5.00
Total.....	1,099	3,579	289	32,391	126,620	159,011	438.13
Vehicles.....	14	28	3	186	721	907	240.33
Unclassified:							
Animals.....	1	5		23		23	
Flying particles (n. o. c.).....	1,947	9,703	347	47,408	114,044	161,452	328.66
Striking against objects.....	90	195	23	2,051	12,648	14,699	549.91
Other.....	133	347	22	3,266	10,474	13,740	476.09
Total.....	2,171	10,250	392	52,748	137,166	189,914	349.91
Grand total.....	7,826	32,825	1,400	186,602	484,967	671,569	346.41

An analysis of the data brings out some significant facts for the safety engineer. Flying particles and objects account for 70 per cent of the total eye injuries and 50 per cent of the total cost. Of these, abrasive wheels produce 10,210, or 31 per cent of the total medical-aid injuries, but only about 9 per cent of the total cost; objects flying from tools handled by the workers account for 9 per cent of the accidents, which represent 15 per cent of the cost; and flying particles not otherwise classified account for 30 per cent of the accidents and 24 per cent of the cost. From the foregoing it will be seen how important a factor goggles and other eye-protecting devices are in reducing the hazard resulting in eye injuries.

Workmen's Compensation Premiums Written by State Funds and Private Carriers, 1921.

THE following table shows the net workmen's compensation insurance premiums written by competitive State funds and private carriers for the year 1921.^a The figures for private carriers were furnished by State insurance commissioners and those for the State funds were furnished by State compensation commissions or the State funds. All data are for the calendar year 1921 with three exceptions as noted.

NET WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY COMPETITIVE STATE FUNDS AND PRIVATE CARRIERS, 1921.

State.	Premiums written by—		Per cent of total premiums.	
	State funds.	Private carriers.	State funds.	Private carriers.
California.....	\$5,004,881	\$8,549,226	36.9	63.1
Colorado.....	364,010	1,351,430	21.2	78.8
Idaho.....	255,078	414,441	38.0	62.0
Maryland.....	¹ 201,367	1,854,709	9.8	90.2
Michigan.....	322,372	5,186,518	5.8	94.2
Montana.....	² 202,981	144,823	58.4	41.6
New York.....	3,100,115	36,273,291	7.8	92.2
Pennsylvania.....	2,190,011	14,352,118	13.2	86.8
Utah.....	³ 189,994	572,042	24.9	75.1
Total.....	11,830,809	68,898,603	14.7	85.3

¹ For fiscal year ending Oct. 30, 1921.

² For fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

³ For fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

^a Data taken from the Dec. 28, 1922, issue of The Insurance Field quoted in Economic World, Jan. 13, 1923.

Length of Healing Period in Permanent Partial Disability Cases in Wisconsin.

THE Wisconsin Industrial Commission has recently issued a series of tables¹ showing the length of the healing period in all permanent partial disability cases and the relationship between the length of the healing period and the statutory compensation periods provided in the schedule. A summary table of the data published by the Wisconsin commission is given below. This table shows the number of cases of each type of disability, the average healing period (both arithmetic average and median) for scheduled and relative (impairment) injuries, and the percentage the average healing period is of the statutory schedule allowances. By "scheduled" injuries are meant amputation cases, with the exception of eye and ear injuries where complete loss of use is meant; "relative" or "impairment" injuries include partial loss of use in eye and ear cases and partial or complete loss of use in other cases.

The average healing period in impairment cases is practically twice that for scheduled injuries. It is interesting to note that the average healing period in most of the minor injuries in impairment cases is greater than the compensation periods provided in the statute, running as high as 467 per cent in the case of permanent impairment of the ring finger at the distal joint.

¹ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Comparison of healing period and schedule allowance for permanent partial disabilities, scheduled injuries, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922. Madison, 1922. (Photostat tables.)

LENGTH OF HEALING PERIOD IN PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY INJURIES IN WISCONSIN.

Member injured.	Number of injuries.		Healing period.							Per cent average healing period is of statutory schedule allowance (2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922).			
	Amputation cases. ¹		Arithmetic average.			Median.				Average: scheduled injuries.	Median.		
	2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922.	5-year period, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1922. ²	Scheduled injuries.		Impairment cases: 2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922.	Scheduled injuries.		Impairment cases: 2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922.	Scheduled injuries.		Impairment cases.		
			2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922.	5-year period, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1922. ²		2-year period, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922.	5-year period, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1922. ²						
			<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>				
One eye (enucleation).....	48	100	58	64	49.0	50.4	39.2	6.0	5.1	-----			
One eye (sight).....	54	126	103	89	52	49.7	55.1	12.2	5.9	-----	16.7		
Hearing (one ear).....	3	13	171	52	94	61.0	58.5	-----	-----	-----	88.4		
Hearing (both ears).....	1	3	3	115	63	95	111.0	11.9	11.5	-----	15.2		
Arm (at shoulder).....	3	8	87	81	130	147	86.0	4.2	4.5	-----	27.5		
Arm (at elbow).....	13	16	67	90	109	144	76.0	5.3	4.5	-----	31.2		
Hand (at wrist).....	10	28	123	79	103	112	83.5	5.4	5.8	-----	23.6		
Thumb (at proximal joint).....	32	52	29	66	49	46	41.7	13.5	9.9	-----	32.9		
Thumb (at second or distal joint).....	142	288	83	37	39	36	22.7	28.0	12.6	-----	56.5		
Index finger (at proximal joint).....	40	84	31	56	53	48	46.0	29.3	23.9	-----	50.6		
Index finger (at second joint).....	73	173	57	42	42	40	21.0	34.9	17.5	-----	55.8		
Index finger (at distal joint).....	220	484	65	30	31	28	21.6	40.8	30.0	-----	80.5		
Middle finger (at proximal joint).....	16	53	19	76	66	40	73.0	63.3	60.8	-----	93.0		
Middle finger (at second joint).....	27	77	41	39	40	33	26.8	53.8	37.2	-----	91.5		
Middle finger (at distal joint).....	237	450	55	29	28	35	21.0	60.3	43.7	-----	146.0		
Ring finger (at proximal joint).....	9	31	23	41	45	46	32.2	57.3	44.7	-----	128.9		
Ring finger (at second joint).....	17	42	20	38	42	36	34.0	55.4	70.8	-----	136.4		
Ring finger (at distal joint).....	86	194	32	25	25	28	21.0	68.8	58.3	-----	467.2		
Little finger (at proximal joint).....	19	51	19	54	45	36	37.2	63.9	44.3	-----	106.7		
Little finger (at second joint).....	25	72	32	35	34	31	27.8	58.3	46.3	-----	85.5		
Little finger (at distal joint).....	75	161	38	26	26	28	23.0	71.5	63.9	-----	154.3		
Leg (at hip).....	3	5	61	189	678	244	196.0	10.5	10.9	-----	47.9		
Leg (at knee).....	10	30	114	317	375	252	196.0	24.0	14.8	-----	66.9		
Foot (at ankle).....	2	6	134	79	121	172	101.5	7.3	9.4	-----	66.9		
Great toe (at proximal joint).....	11	24	4	86	78	77	68.5	57.2	45.7	-----	124.2		
Great toe (at second joint).....	16	40	8	40	38	48	36.0	44.8	40.0	-----	154.2		
Total ³	1,608	3,513	1,507	47	49	97	33.5	33.1	56.1	-----	21.4	15.3	41.5

¹ In eye and ear cases, complete loss of use.

² Not including fiscal years 1916-17 and 1919-20.

³ All permanent partial disabilities including certain minor and multiple injuries not specified in above table.

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Recent Compensation Reports.

Colorado.

THE sixth report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado covers the year ending November 30, 1922. The commission administers not only the workmen's compensation act, including the State insurance fund, but also the industrial relations act and the minimum wage law of the State. However, no appropriation for the last-named law was made, except for a secretary, and the commission has found it necessary to use her services, as well as those of other employees, in an attempt efficiently to administer the compensation law. Requests for additional appropriations have been unsuccessful, and it is said that "the commission has been particularly handicapped by lack of an additional referee and an additional reporter."

Amendments to the statute were urged at the last regular session, but without avail, though there was believed to be a general approval of the principal proposed changes. A difference of opinion existed as to provisions affecting the State fund, but as these have been disposed of by a decision of the supreme court of the State sustaining the power of the commission to prescribe the forms of workmen's compensation policies, it is believed that the session of 1923 will be able to effect some, at least, of the desired changes.

The law of the State is elective, but employers coming under it are required to insure their workmen, a competitive State fund being provided. The bulk of insurance is carried by stock companies, the total premiums for seven years being \$4,683,339.63 for such companies, \$2,335,655.22 for mutual companies, and \$1,835,741.36 for the State fund. Losses paid by stock companies amounted to \$1,605,947.01; by mutual companies, to \$498,849.92, and by the State fund, to \$507,917.03. The premium income for 1921 was more than \$150,000 less than for 1920, both mutual companies and the State fund showing some falling off, while the stock companies increased their business. This, the report states, "was, no doubt, due to the decreased pay rolls account of a temporary reduction in wages; that as to said fund it was due principally to a general slump in the metal-mining industries in Colorado and not to a lack of faith by the insuring public in either class of insurance."

Self-insurance is permitted, subject to revocation by the commission at any time. A recent resolution of the commission requires not only the setting up of reserves to cover losses incurred, but a minimum contingent reserve of at least \$5,000 for each self-insurer. Indemnity bonds amounting to \$760,000 are held by the commission besides \$140,500 in cash, United States bonds, and other securities in lieu of bond. Provisions for catastrophies and reserves to cover incurred losses are also required, bringing the total security for payments to become due from self-insurers up to \$2,024,062.38.

The State fund reports premiums for insurance written for the year ending November 30, 1922, amounting to \$331,313.44, other income from insurance and the sale and redemption of bonds bringing the total income up to \$820,486.45. There was also due from the State treasurer, as custodian, and from outstanding premiums the sum of \$411,820.44. Disbursements for compensation and medical aid

amounted to \$174,239.31, while dividends were paid to policyholders in the sum of \$28,169.71. Expenses of management were \$23,962.65, the remainder of the expenditures being purchases of bonds and warrants. Total assets at the end of the year amounted to \$1,368,354.65, a surplus over all liabilities of \$462,117.15.

The bulk of the report is taken up with memoranda of decisions of the commissions, accident statistics occupying but two pages.

The number of accidents for the year was 12,859, in 4,201 of which, or 32.67 per cent, claim for compensation was made. Claims were made for 155 accidents causing death; 72 of these accidents occurred in the coal industry, 19 in metal industries, and 64 in miscellaneous industry groups. There were 124 amputations and 15 cases of permanent total disability. Temporary total disability was found in 3,866 cases. The average weekly wage of persons injured was \$24.09 and the average weekly rate of compensation \$9.51, the statutory basis being 50 per cent of the wages, with a weekly maximum of \$10. The compensation awarded and being paid was \$489,635.92.

Iowa.

THE industrial commissioner of the State of Iowa is charged with the administration of the workmen's compensation act of that State, the law requiring biennial reports. The report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1922, presents a general discussion of the principles of the law and the methods adopted in administering it, followed by recommendations for amendments, a brief financial and statistical report, and a compilation of the opinions of the Iowa Department of Labor on cases before it. This last section constitutes the bulk of the report (pages 35-155.)

The commissioner recommends that compensation payments should be exempt from garnishment; that there should be a limitation of the time within which workmen may ask for arbitration of disputed claims; that the \$100 allowed for burial expenses should be increased 50 per cent; that the waiting period should be reduced from two weeks to one; that medical, etc., expenses be fixed at a \$200 maximum to be available without the special application now required for the second \$100; that maimings should be compensated separately for the healing period and for loss of member; that occupational diseases be covered, and that payments to nonresident alien dependents be reduced, taking into consideration the greatly enhanced purchasing power of American money abroad. Another point that is emphasized in the report is the situation of workmen not protected by the compensation statute. The law was made elective "because of the fear of constitutional inhibition which might serve to invalidate the entire statute." The provision imposing upon employers a presumption of negligence in cases of injury has not proved sufficient to induce them to come under the act, and "in actual experience it rarely occurs that in the service of an employer without this system injured workmen are able to secure relief. Either the employer is judgment proof or he is able to rebut the presumption of negligence, or for some other reason to escape from liability, as a rule. If there is not another remedy for this deplorable situation it should come through amendment to the constitution."

Administrative appropriations of \$20,000 per annum have sufficed to carry the act, usually with a considerable balance turned back, though the time seems approaching when an additional amount will be required. Considerable revision of the law is urged, no amendments having been made during four years, and if this should occur it is probable that additional costs will follow with a more extended coverage of the law.

For the year ending June 30, 1921, there were 14,952 accidents reported, while for the succeeding year the number was 11,487. Fatal cases during the first year numbered 113 and during the second 77. There were 5,347 settlements with \$606,294.69 compensation paid in 1921 and 4,095 settlements with \$339,486.33 compensation in 1922. All figures for 1922 are, therefore, considerably less than for 1921 with the exception of amounts reported paid for medical, surgical, and hospital expenditures, which were \$78,386.49 in 1921 and \$95,557.62 in 1922.

The inclination to insist on disputed points is apparent from the number of hearings during the two years, 117 applications being filed during the first year and 152 during the second. Of these 50 were arbitrated during the first year and 63 during the second, while the number of cases settled without hearing was 52 in 1921 and 53 in 1922. Cases decided on review by the commissioner were 12 in 1921 and 20 in 1922, while 6 were appealed to courts in the earlier and 12 in the later year. A record is given of the cases arbitrated during each year, the points in issue, the settlement, and whether or not an appeal to the courts was taken. Each fatal case is also reported, showing the cause of the injury, the amount of the settlement, the dependents, and the mode of adjustment.

Massachusetts.

THE Industrial Accident Board of Massachusetts covers the year ending June 30, 1921, in its ninth annual report. The number of accidents reported during the year was 155,554, of which 53,313 were tabulatable, i. e., causing disability on another day or shift than that in which the injury was received. In 296 cases death resulted; 6 cases involved permanent total disability, 1,371 permanent partial, and 51,640 temporary total disability. Of this last group 12.8 per cent caused no disability beyond the third day, while in 23 per cent the workman returned to work within from 4 to 7 days after the injury and in 9.9 per cent in 8 to 10 days. Thus 45.7 per cent of the cases lasted less than 11 days and were entitled to no compensation other than medical benefits, which were paid if the employers were insured. There were 8.5 per cent of the cases which caused disability of from 11 to 14 days and 20 per cent over two but not more than four weeks. During the next four weeks the disability in 15.9 per cent of the cases terminated, leaving but 9.9 per cent in which disability lasted longer than 8 weeks.

Insurance payments on account of disability amounted to \$5,666,859.93. Of this, \$1,639,670.49, or 28.9 per cent of the total, was for medical aid; \$639,608.26, or 11.3 per cent, for death benefits; and \$3,387,581.18, or 59.8 per cent, for compensation in nonfatal cases. The average medical cost per case was \$17.78, fatal injury

benefits averaged \$2,793.04, and benefits in nonfatal cases \$127.68. Temporary total disability cases furnished 96.8 per cent of all tabulatable injuries, permanent partial disabilities 2.6 per cent, deaths 0.5 per cent, and permanent total disabilities less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The industries responsible for the largest number of tabulatable injuries are in order, iron and steel, 9,463 (17.7 per cent); textiles, 7,592 (14.2 per cent); trade, 6,076 (11.5 per cent); transportation by road, 5,597 (10.5 per cent); and building, 5,254 (9.9 per cent). The next highest industry, leather, was responsible for less than one-half the number of accidents that building operations caused.

Transportation by road, with 76 cases, or 25.7 per cent of the total, led in number of fatalities caused, followed by building, with 47 cases, or 15.9 per cent of the total; iron and steel, with 28 cases; trade, with 26; and textiles, with 23. The 6 cases of permanent total disability were distributed one each among as many industry groups. Permanent partial disabilities were most numerous in the iron and steel industry, with textiles, building, and lumber following in the order named. Iron and steel furnished 23.4 per cent of all permanent partial disabilities, textiles 14.2 per cent, building 8.5 per cent, and lumber 8.1 per cent. The rank of the industries in regard to temporary total disabilities caused is, of course, the same as in the total number of injuries caused, the percentages being practically the same.

Severity of injuries, by industries, is given as measured by the number of days lost, the loss in road transportation amounting to 672,351 days; iron and steel, building, textiles, and trade follow in order, the last being responsible for a loss of 374,326 days. The total days lost was 4,103,378. Of these, 43.3 per cent are chargeable to deaths, and 0.9 per cent to permanent total disabilities, each case under these headings being taken to represent 6,000 working days. Permanent partial disabilities caused 24.5 per cent of the time lost and temporary total disabilities 31.3 per cent. The average time lost per accident was highest in the mineral industries, 145 days; professional occupations, 143 days; agriculture, 126 days; and transportation by road, 120 days. However, the number of cases under all except the last was so small that the aggregate is but a fraction of the time loss in the transportation industry.

Other statistics show the distribution of injuries by age periods, by industries and wage groups, by location and nature of injury, cause, condition of dependents, and specific injury cases by age and by cause of injury. In the 296 fatal cases, 87 victims were single, 191 married, 14 widowed, and 4 divorced. Of the married employees, 187 left total dependents, 3 left partial dependents, and in one case there were both partial and total dependents. Of the 87 single employees, 16 left total dependents, 29 left partial dependents, and 3 left dependents of both classes, while in 39 cases there was no dependency.

Several pages are given to the subject of dependency in fatal cases not insured under the act, of which there were 59, or 19.9 per cent, of the total of 296 fatal injuries. The average age of these employees at the time of death was 41 years, and their average weekly wage was \$33.49. If these employees had been insured under the act, compensation amounting to \$159,900 would have been paid to the

dependents of these deceased workmen. The actual amount paid was \$47,657.66, or 29 per cent, of that called for by the compensation act. There were 17 cases in which only a widow survived and 22 others in which there was a widow with from one to eight children.

Detailed tables, of which the foregoing is a brief summary, set forth in complete detail, by industries, age, sex, and other items, the experience of the board for the year.

Minnesota.

THE State of Minnesota was one of the earlier States to enact a compensation law. This was administered by the courts for a number of years, but by an act of 1921 an industrial commission was created to which was entrusted the duty of administering this and other labor laws of the State. The first biennial report of this commission covers the period from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922. The compensation statute, while following the earlier law in many respects, was considerably amended, resulting "in the establishment in this State of what is admitted by all who are informed on the subject to be one of the best, if not the best, workmen's compensation law in the United States." The provisions of the act are in large degree the result of investigations made by separate house and senate commissions created by the legislature of 1919 to investigate the subject, particularly the experience of various States. The reports of these commissions were submitted to the 1921 legislature, but are reproduced in the present volume for purposes of permanent preservation. The industrial commission finds, however, that "the operation of the act has disclosed the apparent need of some technical amendments"; though no recommendations are made in the report, suggestions "will be placed in the hands of the legislative committees in due time."

Statistics are based throughout on cases closed during the year for which the report is made. Thus for the year ending June 30, 1921, 11,096 cases were closed. In 134 of these the accident caused death; in 5, permanent total disability; in 1,027, permanent partial disability; and in 9,930, temporary total disability. For the year ending June 30, 1922, the number of cases closed was 10,657. In 113 of these the accident caused death; in 12, permanent total disability; in 726, permanent partial disability; and in 9,806, temporary total disability. The most prolific cause of accidents was objects handled, this accounting for 3,148 cases during the first year and 3,099 during the second. Falls of persons come next with 1,726 and 1,787 cases for the respective years, while third place falls to machinery, with 1,878 cases in the first year and 1,416 the second. The mining industry paid the largest amount of compensation; in this industry 1,426 cases were closed in 1921, aggregating \$260,909, or an average of \$183 per case. In 1922 there were in this industry 763 cases costing \$191,572, or an average of \$251 per case. The next heaviest cost was in "erecting," there being 1,078 cases in 1921 aggregating \$169,168, an average of \$157 per case; in 1922, 889 cases called for an expenditure of \$144,362, or an average of \$162 per case.

The average compensation for death cases for the year ending June 30, 1921, was \$1,859; for permanent total disabilities, \$3,940;

for permanent partial, \$607; and for temporary total, \$59. For the second year compensation for deaths averaged \$1,839; permanent total disabilities, \$1,063, less than one-third the average for the prior year; permanent partial disabilities, \$703; and temporary total, \$70. Dependents in the 134 fatal cases closed in 1921 numbered 264. Of these 24 were widows alone; in 53 cases there were widows and children numbering 188; in 9 cases 12 dependent parents, and in 4 cases 5 other persons wholly dependent. Partial dependents were found in 22 cases, 35 dependents in all, while in 22 cases there were no dependents. These figures for 1921 show an average payment to widows alone of \$2,501 each; for widows and children, \$819 each; for parents wholly dependent, \$787 each; for others wholly dependent, \$1,519 each; for parents partially dependent, \$534; and for others partially dependent, \$350. The figures for 1922 show some considerable differences, in regard to parents wholly dependent, the average in 4 cases being \$2,644, an excess over the average grant to widows, which was \$2,440.

Other statistics show compensation by nature of injury, medical expenditures, infected injuries, permanent partial injuries by location of injury, and sex and age of injured persons, by five-year groups. The commission emphasizes the report on infected injuries, 1,111 out of a total of 11,096 closed cases in 1921 and 1,108 out of a total of 10,657 in 1922 falling in this category.

It shows that about 10 per cent of the cases required payment of compensation because of infections that followed what appeared to be otherwise simple injuries. The compensation paid for this class of cases amounts to 7 per cent of the total amount paid. This information indicates the great need of furnishing adequate first-aid treatment by the employer.

Montana.

IN PRESENTING its sixth annual report, covering the year ending June 30, 1921, the Industrial Accident Board of Montana assumes that "the details of the law are well understood by most of those affected by it," so that there is not the need of the more detailed and rather expensive report issued in past years. There is presented, therefore, only a brief statistical statement for the period covered, though it is anticipated that "next year a more detailed report will undoubtedly be required for the benefit and information of the legislative assembly."

Insurance is required of all employers under the act, three plans being offered: (1) Self-insurance on proof of solvency and financial responsibility, (2) insurance by a recognized insurance company, and (3) insurance in the State fund. A summary covering the six-year period ending June 30, 1921, shows 2,520 employers under the act; of these 73 were self-insurers, obviously including many of the largest employers in the State; 1,038 were insured in stock or other recognized companies; and 1,409 were contributors to the State fund. The number of accidents reported by self-insurers is nearly two-thirds of the total, being 22,738 for the six-year period, while those insured in companies reported 8,364 and those in the State fund 4,091. Total compensation payments show a still heavier balance on the side of the self-insurers, the amount being \$1,945,106.26, while insurance companies have paid \$438,520.63 and the State fund \$467,532.60.

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The following table shows the principal statistical facts presented for the year ending June 30, 1921. In explanation of the striking difference apparent in the amount of medical and hospital aid paid by self-insurers, it may be said that this is due to the practice of maintaining a hospital contract system, the law of Montana providing that employees may contribute to a hospital fund:

COMPENSATION STATISTICS FOR MONTANA, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921.

Insurer.	Number of accidents resulting in—				Total accidents reported.	Number of claims filed.
	Death.	Per- manent total disability.	Per- manent partial disability.	Tem- porary total disability.		
Self-insurers.....	49	.....	55	1,838	1,939	699
Insurance companies.....	4	.....	28	822	854	250
State fund.....	30	3	41	991	1,065	560
Total.....	83	3	124	3,648	3,858	1,509

Insurer.	Amount of benefit paid for—						Total.
	Death.	Per- man- ent total dis- ability.	Per- man- ent partial disability.	Tem- porary total disability.	Fu- neral ex- penses.	Medi- cal, etc., aid.	
Self-insurers.....	\$143,387.76	\$520	\$32,877.45	\$87,243.77	\$3,000	\$1,694.65	\$268,723.63
Insurance companies.....	16,821.16	.....	9,743.20	18,606.18	225	17,761.58	63,157.12
State fund.....	45,014.08	8,509	32,346.05	62,048.52	2,100	17,676.75	167,694.40
Total.....	205,223.00	9,029	74,966.70	167,898.47	5,325	37,132.98	499,575.15

The seventh annual report of the Industrial Accident Board of Montana is also at hand, the receipt of the above report having been delayed. Despite the anticipated increase of detail, but little additional material is furnished, none of it accident data. The number of employers is slightly increased above the summary report for the 6-year period, being at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1922, 2,557; of these 76 were self-insurers, 1,004 were insured in insurance companies, and 1,477 were contributors to the State fund. This shows a slight decrease in the number of those insured with private companies, and the principal gain of the year in the State fund. The number of employees covered by insurance was 25,353 for self insurers, 11,000 for employers insured in companies, and 17,319 for those under the State fund, a total of 53,672.

Compensation payments for the year aggregated \$408,980.60, of which \$180,043.78 was paid by self-insurers, \$54,419.89 by companies, and \$174,516.93 by the State fund. The disproportionate approximation of the amount expended by the State fund to that paid by self-insurers shown by the above figures, is explained in part by the fact that the State fund payments included \$21,460.62 for medical expense, which item under self-insurance was only \$1,994.39, not including medical care under hospital contracts.

The following table shows the accident record for seven years:

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN MONTANA IN 7-YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Year ending June 30—	Compensable accidents resulting in—				Noncompensable accidents.	Total.
	Death.	Perman-ent total disability.	Perma-nent partial disability.	Temporary total disability.		
1916.....	136	2	89	1,431	5,143	6,801
1917.....	307	11	184	1,461	6,362	8,325
1918.....	123	3	185	1,881	3,628	5,820
1919.....	122	1	151	1,720	3,481	5,475
1920.....	94	5	89	1,681	3,045	4,914
1921.....	83	3	124	1,299	2,349	3,853
1922.....	51	3	76	1,059	2,179	3,363
Total.....	916	28	898	10,532	26,187	38,561

Computation is made showing the percentage of employees under the act injured each year, the rates being 11 per cent for the first year, 12 for the second, 8 for the third, 7 for the fourth, 6 for the fifth, 7 for the sixth, and 6 for the seventh, an average of 8 per cent during the period of operation of the act. The per cent of employees under the act who received injuries for which compensation was paid was 2.66 for the first year, 2.17 for the second, 2.50 for the third, 2.12 for the fourth, 2.20 for the fifth, 2.81 for the sixth, 2.20 for the seventh, an average of 2.38 for the seven years.

Another comparison of interest is the accident cost and employers' cost under the three plans in force in the State. Under self-insurance the accident cost for the seven years averaged 1.40 per cent of pay roll, which is, of course, the same as the employers' cost. Under company insurance the accident cost amounted to 0.90 per cent of the pay roll, while premiums averaged 2.44 per cent, and under the State system the accident cost was 1.01 per cent, the cost to employer being 1.24 per cent.

In commenting on the above figures the report explains the higher accident cost under self-insurance as resulting from the larger percentage of extrahazardous occupations, "since nearly all of the larger mining, milling, lumbering, and power concerns are under this plan." Under the other plans of insurance the risks are about the same. The difference in accident costs is not explained, but the difference in cost to employers insured in the State fund and those insured in private companies is explained by the statement that overhead expense for the State fund is borne by the State, and no profit is sought. Records show that up to the end of 1921, the insurance companies had collected premiums amounting to \$1,479,534, and paid therefrom in losses \$507,741, or about 34 per cent of the premium income.

Progressive liberality in the administration of the State fund is reported, the earlier commissions having been "doubtful about its financial stability, and naturally they were exceedingly careful not to pay out any compensation money where such payment was not specifically required by the law. In other words, they took advantage of doubt in close cases and availed themselves of many technicali-

ties to deny payment." With the establishment of solvency and successful experience in other States, there has resulted "an increased liberality of administration." There was also a statutory increase in the weekly maximum by an act of 1919, advancing the rate from \$10 to \$12.50, a 25 per cent increase. The progressive development in administering the law in its application to temporary total disability cases, confining the showing to payments made by the State fund, is shown by the fact that the average payment per case for the first fiscal year was \$62.84, for the second \$65.84, for the third \$66.24, for the fourth \$98.09, for the fifth (benefits increased) \$115.23, for the sixth \$132.58, and for the seventh \$157.57.

Certain amendments to the law are suggested, one being separate payments for the healing time and for specific maimings and mutilations, instead of making the specific payments the sole award; another would give the board power to make awards on the basis of percentage of disability without the present wide divergency between the two classifications of total and partial disability. The board should be authorized to notify employees where employers have failed to keep up their compensation assessments and the insurance is canceled by the board; also the law should define who are officers and who are employees of public corporations, the recommendation being made that deputy sheriffs, policemen and paid city or village firemen, and others in hazardous occupations should be classed with employees entitled to compensation. Minors illegally employed have been excluded by construction, but the board desires a specific statement on this point.

North Dakota.

THE third annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Awards were made during the year on 1,145 claims, representing 56,773 days of lost time. Awards for temporary disability amounted to \$43,342.16, for permanent partial disability \$27,721.41, for death \$72,011.72, and for medical and hospital services and funeral expenses \$34,764.68, or a total of \$177,839.97. The number of cases falling under each head is not given; indeed the report is practically exclusively financial. Insurance is entirely through the State fund, which showed for the fiscal year an income of \$474,604.12 and disbursements amounting to \$271,017.91. Assets aggregated \$1,056,870.78, and liabilities amounted to \$796,059.39, leaving an estimated general surplus of \$260,811.39.

Industries are classified separately, and rates are adjusted according to experience. The new rates effective July 1, 1922, show a reduction in 45.6 per cent of the classes and an increase in 6.58 per cent as compared with the rates in effect during the fiscal year preceding. Tables show for each industry class the earned pay roll, earned premium, number and amount of awards, credit merits, dividends, and the state of the fund. In a number of instances there is a deficit, though in the aggregate there is a surplus of \$197,290.68 as a result of the year's activities, to which must be added interest paid and accrued, amounting to \$76,281.06.

The total earned pay roll is reported as being \$93,657,402.01 and the earned premium as \$1,374,204.17. Administrative expenses

amounted to \$129,536.51, and the statutory surplus reserve, in addition to the surplus above noted, was \$98,363.92.

The concluding table shows the manual rates for each classification for the four years 1919 to 1923 and the adjustment processes of increase or decrease found necessary to maintain the separate funds so far as experience has developed. However, in a number of classes the pay-roll exposure in North Dakota has not been sufficient to warrant the assumption that further changes will not be necessary. Amendments of the law have also influenced the rates.

The present rates compare very favorably with the rates of like industries in other States. In making a comparison of rates with other States, due consideration must be given to the benefits allowed in such States. The benefits provided by the workmen's compensation act in the State of North Dakota are exceeded by no other State in the Union. The benefits at present allowed in the States of Minnesota and of New York more nearly equal those of North Dakota than do those of any of the other States. For each of the past two periods the bureau has declared a 15 per cent refund dividend, which has resulted in a 15 per cent reduction in the rates for these periods for those employers who have had a normal experience, and in addition to this a further decrease in rates has been brought about by the credit merit rating system.

Oklahoma.

THE Industrial Commission of Oklahoma has issued what is designated as its fifth biennial report, but it is devoted to the operations of the compensation law for the year ending September 1, 1922. The number of accidents recorded was 25,636, calling for compensation in the amount of \$1,458,081.74, besides medical expenditures aggregating \$649,540.24. The increase in compensation payments is above 34 per cent as compared with 1921; medical expenses as reported are nearly three times as great, but this is the result of a complete reporting rather than an increased outlay.

The Oklahoma statute does not apply to fatal cases, so that no accurate record of deaths and injuries is available. Ten persons were reported as totally and permanently disabled.

The average cost of compensation per claimant was \$56.88, and the average medical expense \$25.34, or an average benefit of \$82.22. Amendments recommended would permit payment of compensation for the healing period in addition to the present specific award for the loss of a member; compensation for the partial loss of use of a member, for which no award can now be made except for time lost; compensation for vocational diseases and for injuries induced by "slow and gradual process," without restriction to "accidental injuries" as now limited. "The word 'accidental' should be stricken from the statute." Another amendment would give accrued benefits to survivors where an injured workman dies from his injuries before compensation is finally awarded. Procedure should also be revised so as to allow claims after one year if liability is admitted, to give orders awarding compensation the force and effect of judgments, and fixing the liability of all employers so as to protect employees of contractors and subcontractors. Extension to other industries is recom-

mended, especially threshermen and certain classes of men connected with the operation of railways. Death cases should also be brought under the jurisdiction of the act even if a constitutional amendment is necessary.

Oregon.

THE Industrial Accident Commission of Oregon has published a comparative financial statement of the industrial accident funds of the State for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922. Oregon is one of the States having an exclusive State fund, in which insurance is required if the employer elects to come under the law. At the end of the first year, ledger assets amounted to \$4,363,256.33, increasing by about one-half of a million during the next year to \$4,867,178.92. In this State workmen contribute to the fund by a deduction of 1 cent a day from their wages. This contribution amounted in the first year to \$197,527.25, the employers contributing \$2,767,369.04; in 1922 the workmen contributed \$176,582.33 and the employers \$1,736,243.61, a million dollars less than in the earlier year. Total receipts were \$3,156,308.89 the first year and \$2,225,684.55 the second. In 1921 disbursements were as follows: "Pensions," \$506,910.73; "time loss" (awards for temporary total disability), \$745,595.23; permanent partial awards for less than 24 months, \$188,477.59; and medical aid, \$436,209.83; or a total of \$1,877,193.38. In 1922, payments were: For "pensions," \$479,040.35; for "time loss," \$472,598.06; for permanent partial awards for less than 24 months, \$182,356.69; and for medical aid, \$345,247.27, a total of \$1,479,242.37. The account shows also disbursements for physiotherapy, burial expense, rehabilitation, and administration. The total ledger assets for the fund are offset by liabilities amounting to \$4,400,268.19 in 1921, leaving a surplus for distribution of \$523,473.81. In 1922 the liabilities aggregated \$4,538,844.44, the surplus for distribution being \$307,512.72, with an unassigned surplus of \$545.83.

A comparative statement is given showing receipts and disbursements for each of the fiscal years from 1915 to 1922, with totals. Premiums paid by employers reached their maximum in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the amount, as already stated above, being \$2,767,369.04, though the previous year closely approached this record, payments amounting to \$2,733,081.28. These premiums reflect not only the number of workers, but also the wage rate; while premiums by workmen are significant only of the number of days worked, without reference to wages. Workmen's premiums were largest in 1920, when \$198,689.08 was collected from this source, about \$1,100 more than in the year 1921, which ranked next.

Time loss, by which is meant the temporary total disability cases, was highest in 1920, when \$752,484.69 was disbursed on this account; medical aid reached its maximum in 1921, with an expenditure of \$436,209.83. The year 1921 also showed the high mark in "pensions," i. e., continuing payments for death or continuing disability.

Vermont.

THE Commissioner of Industries of Vermont has published his biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1922, giving data for the biennium. Nonfatal accidents during the first year numbered 7,724 and during the second 6,564, or a total of 14,288. The largest number of these (4,139) were due to the workmen being hit by objects. Slivers of wood, steel, etc., caused 1,464 accidents, falls 1,296, and nails, hooks, glass, iron, etc., 1,292. Crushes and bruises were the most numerous type of injury (4,629), cuts and lacerations having second place with 4,008. Fingers were the parts most often injured, the number being 4,069, while injuries to eyes numbered 2,045. A little more than one-half of the eye injuries were due to slivers of wood, steel, etc., suggesting a possible improvement in protection by the use of goggles. Injuries to hands numbered 1,805 and to trunk 1,501. The number of fatal injuries was 61, of which two did not come under the compensation act. Benefits for medical aid amounted to \$160,089.37, and for compensation to \$362,030.31.

Wisconsin.

THE following summary table shows the amount of compensation and medical benefit incurred on account of industrial accidents settled by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, classified by type of disability. The original tables just made public by the commission¹ contain much more detailed data than are given in the table below.

COMPENSATION AND MEDICAL AID ON ACCOUNT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN WISCONSIN SETTLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY.

Type of disability.	All cases.	Benefits.					
		Total.	Average per case.	Compensation.		Medical aid.	
				Total.	Average per case.	Amount.	Average per case.
Deaths:							
With total dependents.....	87	\$394,192	\$4,530	\$378,031	\$4,345	\$16,161	\$186
With partial dependents.....	33	45,341	1,374	39,300	1,191	6,041	183
Without dependents.....	36	8,301	231	2,812	78	5,489	152
Total.....	156	447,834	2,871	420,143	2,693	27,691	177
Permanent total disabilities.....	7	41,433	5,919	39,445	5,635	1,988	283
Permanent partial disabilities (scheduled injuries).....	769	508,831	661	442,209	575	66,622	87
Permanent partial disabilities (relative injuries).....	769	700,159	910	544,943	708	155,216	202
Other permanent disabilities (nonscheduled injuries).....	29	86,760	2,991	78,208	2,696	8,552	295
Temporary disabilities.....	14,122	1,174,957	83	727,190	52	447,767	32
Total, all cases.....	15,852	2,959,974	187	2,252,138	142	707,836	45

¹ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Compensation and medical aid incurred on account of accidents, by extent of disability—settled cases July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922. (Photostat tables.)

Old-Age Pension Legislation in Belgium.¹

BY A Belgian law of August 20, 1920, provision was made for the payment of free old-age pensions to persons born before January 1, 1858, on their reaching the age of 65 years. In fixing this limit, which was accepted by the Government, the legislature indicated that it intended to give the law only a temporary and transitory character and that the Government was expected to present a bill which would definitely settle the question of old-age pensions. A law of January 3, 1923, extends the benefits of this law to persons born before October 1, 1860, upon their reaching their sixty-fifth year. This extension of the law, therefore, is for a period of less than three years. In the meantime the Government has introduced a bill providing for compulsory insurance against old age and death.

—————
 Determining Compensation under Danish Accident Insurance Law of July 6, 1916.²

THE accident insurance law of Denmark, passed July 6, 1916, and amended June 28, 1920, provides that in permanent disability cases compensation shall be paid for accidents covered by the law when there is a permanent reduction of working capacity of 5 per cent or more.

The workmen's insurance commission authorized to enforce the law has issued a circular which shows the disability percentages the committee intends to use in administering the law. The percentages shown in the table are based on the supposition that previous to the accident the injured person was in good health and able-bodied and that the accident did not affect special skill required in his customary work. Should this not be the case, or should complications arise due to the accident, the figures in most cases would be higher. The following table shows percentages for specified injuries:

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY SCHEDULE OF DANISH WORKMEN'S INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Nature of injury.	Per cent of total disability.		Nature of injury.	Per cent of total disability either member.
	Right or major.	Left or minor.		
Loss of arm.....	80	70	Loss of both eyes or sight of both eyes...	100
Total stiffness of shoulder joint...	45	40	Loss of one eye (enucleation).....	30
Total stiffness of elbow joint at extension.....	50	40	Loss of sight, one eye.....	20
Total stiffness of elbow joint at nearly right angle.....	30	25	Reduction of sight, one eye, to one-third vision.....	5
Total stiffness of wrist joint, normal position.....	20	15	Reduction of sight, one eye, to over one-third vision.....	0
			Loss of hearing, both ears.....	50

¹ Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, Bulletin, Jan. 17, 1923, p. 30; and Bulletin Mensuel du Parti Ouvrier Belge, Jan. 10, 1923, pp. 2, 3.

² Arbetarskyddet, Stockholm, No. 11, 1922, pp. 351-353.

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY SCHEDULE OF DANISH WORKMEN'S INSURANCE COMMISSION—Concluded.

Nature of injury.	Per cent of total disability.		Nature of injury.	Per cent of total disability either member.
	Right or major.	Left or minor.		
Loss of hand.....	75	65	Loss of hearing, one ear.....	10
Loss of thumb and metacarpal bone.....	30	25	Loss of leg at hip.....	85
Loss of thumb.....	25	20	Total stiffness of hip joint, normal position.....	40
Loss of thumb, one phalanx.....	10	8	Loss of leg between hip and knee.....	75
Loss of index finger.....	15	12	Loss of leg at knee.....	65
Loss of index finger, two phalanges.....	12	10	Total stiffness of knee joint at extension.....	25
Loss of index finger, one phalanx.....	0	0	Total stiffness of knee joint strongly flexed.....	40
Loss of middle finger.....	10	10	Loss of leg between knee and ankle.....	50
Loss of middle finger, two phalanges.....	8	8	Total stiffness of ankle joint at almost right angle.....	20
Loss of middle finger, one phalanx.....	0	0	Loss of foot.....	40
Loss of ring finger.....	10	10	Loss of all toes on one foot.....	20
Loss of ring finger, two phalanges.....	8	8	Loss of great toe including metatarsal bone.....	10-12
Loss of ring finger, one phalanx.....	0	0	Loss of great toe.....	8-10
Loss of little finger.....	10	10		
Loss of little finger, two phalanges.....	8	8		
Loss of little finger, one phalanx.....	0	0		

Stiffness of finger joints is compensated by varying amounts and may equal or exceed the amount paid for the loss of a member.

In case of decrease or loss of acuity of vision in both eyes the disability percentage is figured according to the following table. This table applies to workers whose occupation does not make any special demands on the eyesight. When it does, an increase is made. Where there is decrease or loss of acuity of vision of both eyes, compensation varies and depends upon whether the decrease of vision is due entirely to the accident or partly to prior causes.

DANISH TABLE FOR DETERMINING DEGREE OF DISABILITY IN CASE OF DECREASE OR LOSS OF ACUITY OF VISION OF BOTH EYES.

Visual acuity.	6/6	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	2/60	0/0
6/6.....	0	0	5	8-10	12	15	18	20
6/12.....	0	0	5	8-10	12	15	18	20
6/18.....	5	5	10	12	15-18	20	25	30
6/24.....	8-10	8-10	12	15	20	25	35	40
6/36.....	12	12	15-18	20	30	40	50	60
6/60.....	15	15	20	25	40	50	65	75
2/60.....	18	18	25	35	50	65	80	90
0/0.....	20	20	30	40	60	75	90	100

The left-hand column represents the visual power of one eye and the horizontal line of fractions represents the visual power of the other, while the figure in the body of the table found at the vertex of a right angle drawn from the two fractional quantities represents the percentage of total disability that is allowed for the particular case.

Twenty-Five Years' Operation of Danish Accident Insurance.^a

THE Danish accident insurance law of July 6, 1916,^b made compulsory insurance general and codified the existing accident insurance legislation, including the following: (1) Law of January 7, 1898; (2) law of April 3, 1900, providing voluntary accident insurance for fishermen; (3) law of April 1, 1905, providing seamen's insurance and for the first time making insurance compulsory; and (4) law of May 27, 1908, introducing voluntary agricultural insurance for small owners and also abolishing the limitation of the scope of the act to "hazardous" employments. The laws of May 9, 1919, and June 28, 1920, raised the maximum income on which calculations were based from 1,200 to 2,400 kroner (\$321.60 to \$643.20, par). Provisions for handling the insurance in South Jutland were enacted June 28, 1920.

The number of cases reported under the several acts increased from 1,906 in 1899 to 11,481 in 1922. In 1919, the year preceding the economic depression, 11,722 cases were reported. In 1899, 371 cases were settled, the death and invalidity benefits totaling 262,084 kroner (\$70,239, par). In 1922 there were approximately 3,700 cases with total benefits amounting to about 6,000,000 kroner (\$1,608,000, par). During this 24-year period death and invalidity benefits amounting to about 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,720,000, par) were granted. This amount does not include cash benefits for temporary disability, which amounted to 1,965,000 kroner (\$526,620, par), or about 23 per cent of the death and invalidity benefits for the 3-year period 1917-1920. The temporary disability benefits, however, are paid only from the beginning of the fourteenth week after the injury, the first 13 weeks of disability being compensated under the voluntary sickness insurance law. As previous to 1916 there was no supervision over these cash benefits, it is impossible to estimate the amount before that time. There is also a small sum for medical treatment in accordance with the provisions of the 1916 law.

The operations of the Danish accident insurance laws from 1899 to 1922 are summarized in the following table:

EXPERIENCE UNDER DANISH ACCIDENT INSURANCE LAWS, 1899 TO 1922.

[1 krone at par=26.8 cents.]

Year.	Number of accidents reported.	Number of compensation cases settled.	Invalidity and death benefits. ¹	Year.	Number of accidents reported.	Number of compensation cases settled.	Invalidity and death benefits. ¹
			<i>Kroner.</i>				<i>Kroner.</i>
1899.....	1,906	371	262,084	1912.....	6,193	2,420	1,370,093
1900.....	2,284	713	575,257	1913.....	6,631	2,344	1,314,880
1901.....	2,296	884	685,112	1914.....	6,570	2,253	1,250,015
1902.....	2,107	906	587,798	1915.....	6,681	2,325	1,394,124
1903.....	2,477	877	606,905	1916.....	7,064	2,105	1,352,925
1904.....	2,511	844	628,993	1917.....	9,934	2,269	2,031,805
18-15.....	2,324	941	626,923	1918.....	10,654	2,648	2,876,646
1906.....	3,053	1,136	742,250	1919.....	11,722	2,886	2,932,536
1907.....	3,194	1,186	856,291	1920.....	11,154	3,115	3,719,451
1908.....	3,192	1,289	873,549	1921.....	10,496	3,643	5,369,427
1909.....	4,211	1,473	863,006	1922 ²	11,481	3,707	6,155,000
1910.....	5,650	1,821	1,334,788				
1911.....	5,985	2,228	1,417,706	Total.....	139,630	44,084	39,827,568

¹ Does not include cash benefits for temporary total disability, which were approximately 1,965,000 kroner for the 3-year period 1917-1919.

² Figures for 1922 are estimates.

^a Denmark. Indenrigsministeriet. Meddelelser fra Socialraadets Sekretariat. Copenhagen, January, 1923, pp. 1-12.

^b See MONTHLY REVIEW, October, 1916, p. 62.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Labor Laws That Have Been Declared Unconstitutional.

A WELL-KNOWN saying may be paraphrased by stating that legislatures propose but courts dispose. Since the days of Chief Justice Marshall the position has been maintained that an enactment of a law-making body stands or falls according to whether or not it survives the test of constitutionality as determined by the courts. The laws in the field of labor which have failed to survive this test are covered in Bulletin No. 321 recently issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bulletin shows that some 270 statutes, ordinances, and bills have thus been declared unconstitutional by the various courts. The decisions covered are mainly those of the courts of final jurisdiction, State and Federal, but in some instances the decision of a lower court holding an act unconstitutional has not been contested, and such decisions have been accepted as conclusive.

Practically every phase of legislation and attempted legislation is represented by the laws, etc., found invalid. The bulletin opens with a statement of the basis of legislative action and the constitutional distinctions which the courts apply. Then follows a brief account of the subject of each enactment and the reason for its condemnation, with the citations of cases. The Southern States have attempted in various ways to compel the repayment of money and supplies advanced in anticipation of services to be rendered under a labor contract, and seven such statutes have been found to conflict with the Constitution; while an equal number seeking like ends by punishing breaches of contracts were likewise futile. Attempts to compel the giving of a statement of cause of discharge were declared invalid in four States, while two others upheld them, being sustained therein by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This last-mentioned situation has occurred in various instances, as the bulletin shows different tribunals applying the selected tests with different results. Opposite viewpoints have also been adopted, as is illustrated by the upholding by the Supreme Court of the United States of workmen's compensation statutes of identical provision with those declared invalid by the courts of New York and Kentucky. Another illustration of such differences is in the line of reasoning by which the Supreme Court of Colorado condemned a law limiting the hours of labor in mines, notwithstanding decisions by the Supreme Court of Utah and of the United States sustaining similar legislation. A change of attitude by the same court has also occurred, as where the Supreme Court condemned a baker's work-time law in 1905, but upheld a general factory hours law of Oregon in 1914.

Anyone interested in the history of labor legislation and its constitutional limitations will find this little bulletin of special value; it also affords interesting sidelights on judicial attitudes as expressed by different courts and at different times.

Constitutionality of Provision of Clayton Act Giving Jury Trial to Persons Charged with Contempt.

FOR the violation of an injunction issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Burrell Atchison and L. H. Sheehee were charged with contempt. They claimed the right to trial by jury under the provisions of section 22 of the so-called Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730), to the effect that "in all cases within the purview of this act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by jury." In its proceedings the Government objected to trial by jury, and on hearing the demand was denied, the provisions of the act in this respect being declared outside the power of Congress to enact. (In re Atchison, 284 Fed. 604.) In discussing the point the court referred to the "separate and independent" branches of the Government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, the courts having inherent powers to enforce their orders and punish for disobedience. Decisions of the courts of last resort of Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Virginia, holding unconstitutional State laws which undertook to regulate procedure and contempt were cited, and the following conclusion was reached by the court: "I am of opinion that that portion of the Clayton Act giving a jury trial to persons charged with contempt in violating the injunctive order is of no force even in cases which fall strictly under said act." As the parties charged with contempt were not employees of the railroad at the time the injunction was issued, it was said to be "extremely doubtful if these are cases falling under said act," which regulates the relations of employer and employees in the case under consideration. For both reasons, therefore, "the prayer in the answers for a jury trial will be denied."

Interference with Interstate Commerce by Strikes and Boycotts.

THE question of the relation of interference with manufactures and the interruption of interstate commerce was before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit sitting at St. Louis, Mo., in the case, *U. S. Leather Workers' International Union v. Herkert & Meisel* (284 Fed. 446), which came before the court on appeal from the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri. Suit had been brought by the company against the union for an injunction to restrain interference by picketing, the use of threats, force, intimidation, assaults, etc., leading to the quitting of employment by the employees of the company. The injunction was granted (268 Fed. 662), the jurisdiction of the Federal court resting on the alleged violation of the antitrust law, there being no diversity of citizenship between the parties, and no other Federal question involved. The provision of the act on which the decision was based is the first section, which declares illegal every contract, combination, conspiracy, etc., in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations (26 Stat. 209). The union contended that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the decree, since, "although it conclusively established the facts that

the defendants conspired to and did by unlawful means, such as too many pickets, assaults, threats, and intimidation of employees and those seeking employment," interfere with interstate commerce in the products of the company, with whom four other corporations were associated as complainants, this interference was effected by preventing the manufacture of articles, which was not itself an interference with interstate commerce, the means adopted being for the purpose of compelling the plaintiff companies to employ union men only and to comply with other demands of the union.

Counsel for the union argued that the union had no purpose to restrain interstate commerce, but only to secure union recognition; but the court held the conclusion inevitable that the purpose was to prevent the manufacture and delivery in interstate commerce for the purpose of inflicting a continuing loss of income by which the plaintiffs would be compelled to submit to the demands of the union. The court found that valuable contracts were in existence calling for the shipment in interstate commerce of goods of an aggregate value of \$327,000, while the annual product of the complaining companies "poured into the channels of interstate commerce" a value of at least \$2,500,000. Many cases were cited showing the inclusiveness of the term "commerce," which covers "the receipt and acknowledgement of the receipt of the orders, the manufacture of the goods pursuant thereto, the packing, loading, and shipping of them," all of which were "intermediate steps and parts of, and the delivery and payment for the goods were the final steps of, contracts and transactions in interstate commerce." Restraint and prevention or partial prevention of the taking of any of these steps by the unlawful means "was the very restraint denounced by the antitrust act. * * * The rights of the plaintiffs to keep their business running, to the continuous flow of their currents of interstate commerce, were property rights which they were legally entitled to exercise."

Reference is made to the case *United Mine Workers of America v. Coronado Coal Co.* (42 Sup. Ct. 570), in which the Supreme Court had ruled that "coal mining is not interstate commerce," and though obstruction may prevent coal from going into such commerce it is not a restraint of that commerce unless it is intended so to operate, "or has necessarily such a direct material and substantial effect to restrain it that the intention reasonably must be inferred." In this case the amount of coal, the mining of which was obstructed, was too small to have any "appreciable effect upon the price of coal or non-union competition"; so that an action based on interference with commerce could not be sustained. In the present case the importance of the interruption was held to bring the transaction under the corollary of the necessarily "direct material and substantial effect" of restraint from which intent may be reasonably inferred. Both prior and subsequent to the injunction issued by the district court, intimidation by numbers, by threats, by following workmen to their homes, and by other unlawful acts had prevented the manufacture of the articles contracted for and stopped the flow of such products in interstate commerce. "The defendants are estopped from denying the necessary direct inevitable effect of their acts." The decree of the lower court was therefore affirmed, one judge dissenting.

In contrast with the foregoing decision is one by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, rendered a few weeks earlier (Danville Local Union No. 115 *v.* Danville Brick Co., 283 Fed. 909). The conditions were the same as in the case of the trunk makers, the parties in the present case being a union of brick and clay workers and a manufacturer of brick at Danville, Ill. The plant had previously been operated as a union shop, but the agreement failed of renewal, and after a three months' shutdown, the plant reopened as a nonunion establishment. A strike and picketing followed, and a preliminary injunction was allowed enjoining the union from doing certain acts interfering with the operation of the company's business.

The fundamental question in this case was one of jurisdiction, since, as in the case above, there was no diversity of citizenship, and only the claim that the antitrust act was violated by interference with interstate commerce could support the jurisdiction of a Federal court. Shipments outside the State were alleged, and in particular a certain contract to furnish brick to the city of La Fayette, Ind., performance of which was prevented by the acts of the defendants.

It does not appear that there was any direct interference with the transportation of goods, nor is there any allegation to that effect. Construing the evidence most favorably to the plaintiff it appears, at most, that the acts complained of interfered with the operation of the plant, i. e., with the process of production, and affected distribution of the goods beyond the State only to the extent that interference with output ultimately reduces the quantity of goods available for distribution between States.

In this case the court found that the interference was purely local in character and "so insignificant in its effect that it obviously can not be said to have any direct or appreciable influence in restraining interstate commerce within the meaning of the antitrust act," citing the Coronado Coal case above. The decree granting an injunction was therefore reversed, the court finding itself without jurisdiction to entertain the bill, which was directed to be dismissed.

Collective Agreements Creating Monopolies, Colorado.

TWO cases were recently before the Supreme Court of Colorado, coming up under the antitrust law of the State, which declares unlawful any trust or combination of capital, skill, or acts by persons or associations to carry out restrictions in trade or commerce, to increase or reduce the price of commodities, etc. The act provides further that labor is not a commodity within the meaning of the act (ch. 161, Acts of 1913).

The first case (*Campbell v. People*, 210 Pac. 841) involved an agreement between the members of a plumbers' association and the members of a local union of working plumbers by which the former agreed to employ none but members of the latter, while the members agreed to work only for members of the employers' association. There was also an agreement that not more than two members of any firm should work with tools and that in no case should these two work with tools on the same job. This was held to be in contravention of the terms of the act above cited. The court regarded the provisions of this agreement as clearly a restriction of the business. "Its purpose and intent must be learned from its obvious and natural ten-

gency, which would be to put everybody not a member of that association out of the business of plumbing, and thus achieve a monopoly." The agreement was held to have the intent of controlling the business of plumbing in the city of Colorado Springs, which was the locus of the two parties. The contract did not relate to labor alone, so that it was not exempt under the provision declaring labor not a commodity; there was also a direct restriction in the provision prohibiting more than two members of the firm of master plumbers to use tools.

The second case (*Johnson v. People*, 210 Pac. 843) involved an agreement among dealers in electrical appliances, who also made installations, by which they pooled, combined, and united their interests so as to increase the prices of the manufacturers and also the cost of installation. It was argued that as installation was labor it was excepted from the restrictions of the statute as to combinations, and was lawful; and as the verdict in the court below had been general, the conviction was unlawful in its entirety because it included the conviction for the lawful act of a labor combination. This argument the supreme court of the State rejected.

Since electric apparatus is usually sold with installation, to control the price of the installation would be to practically control the price of the apparatus and to defeat the law. * * * While labor is not a commodity under this act, yet electric apparatus is. The control of the commodity price is forbidden, and any share of combination to control or establish its price is unlawful.

The judgment in this case was therefore affirmed, as well as in the one first noted.

Union Membership as a Condition of Employment, Massachusetts.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently had before it a case (*Ryan v. Hayes*, 137 N. E. 344) in which were considered various points of law affecting the status of a workman who seeks employment in a closed shop. Ryan was by occupation a teamster, and applied for employment to one Adams, who carried on the business of sponging cotton and woolen cloth. Adams had agreed with the spongers' union to employ only union members in his establishment, and he told Ryan when the latter applied for work that he must make application to the union and become a member if he was to remain in his employment. This Ryan agreed to do, voluntarily accepting it as a condition to be met to obtain the employment which he desired.

Soon after he began work it became known throughout the establishment that a nonunion man was at work, and an officer of the union asked Adams what his intention was as to the fulfillment of his agreement to employ only union men. Adams replied that he intended to keep the agreement, and that Ryan had been put to work with the understanding that he should become a member of the union. The officers of the union knew that Adams desired a teamster, but made no effort to furnish one for him. However, Ryan consulted with the officers, and made his application, as a teamster, for admission to the union, and Adams was told at the time that Ryan must not work until he had been admitted. Subsequently the

application to be received as a teamster was changed because the union had no such classification, and the application was made to be received as a sponger. This Ryan consented to, though expecting to follow his vocation as teamster. When his application was accepted, it was voted that his name be placed at the bottom of the list for work, though of this vote Ryan had no notice.

Ryan was competent to operate a sponging machine, and having been told by Hayes, one of the officers of the union, that he could go to work, he did so, though another officer had told him the contrary. After Ryan had worked a couple of hours, Hayes, by telephone, revoked his previous permission. Adams was then told that he must not employ Ryan under the circumstances; this Adams assented to, and Ryan was therefore out of work, though having complied with all the requirements and been accepted by the employer as an employee in conformity with his agreement with the union. Ryan thereupon sued Hayes and other officers and members of the union for an injunction and damages for an alleged conspiracy to prevent obtaining and holding employment. The court found that the agreement that he had made to become a member of the union as a condition of obtaining employment was not unlawful and that he was bound by its terms. Taking into account all the facts set forth above by the master in chancery to whom the case had been referred, the court found that there was no deceit in changing the application from teamster to sponger, and that though Ryan had not been informed of the condition that his name "be placed on the bottom of the list for work," the action was nevertheless in accordance with the contract into which Ryan had entered to become a member of the union. This membership involved conformity with the regular procedure of the union, which had power to make by-laws not in conflict with the constitution or by-laws of the central body. Hayes was therefore acting on authority when, in accordance with the special vote, he secured Ryan's dismissal until it should be his turn in the order of the list to be placed at work. "It is immaterial that Adams had not been informed of this vote until after the plaintiff (Ryan) had been admitted, or that the plaintiff refused to acquiesce in the decision and brought suit. In joining the union 'he engaged to be bound by its rules and subjected himself to its discipline.'" The case was therefore dismissed.

Right of Wrongfully Discharged Employee to Bonus, North Carolina.

THE status of a bonus promised to employees for continuous service was discussed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in a case recently before it (*Roberts v. Mays Mills*, 114 S. E. 530). The defendants operated a cotton mill in the State, and in January, 1920, had promised a 10 per cent bonus at Christmas "to those who have been continuously in the company's employ since this present month of January." Roberts and his wife worked in the mill up to September 13, 1920, when they were dismissed from service. It was in evidence that the work of the plaintiffs was entirely satisfactory, and that their discharge was due not to any dissatisfaction

with their work, but to remarks alleged to have been made by Roberts outside of the mill and not in connection with its business. Roberts and his wife sued to recover the wages for the prior week, also for \$191.83 bonus, and for an additional sum claimed as damages for breach of contract, this sum being the amount that would have been earned from the time of discharge to Christmas.

The trial court recognized the claim for the wages, the company also admitting it, and tendering an offer for judgment for this sum. It denied other liability, and the court took this view of the case, giving judgment only for the unpaid wages. When the case came to the supreme court of the State, cases were cited in which it was decided that a bonus promised for faithful and continuous service is not a gratuity or gift, but that the employee is entitled to it if he is wrongfully discharged, or at least to the proportionate amount accrued up to the time of discharge.

There was contradictory testimony as to whether or not Roberts had made the offensive remarks, but the judge in the trial court had issued instructions on this point. The supreme court ruled that the jury should have been called upon to weigh the evidence, and decide whether there was good and sufficient cause for the discharge. If the finding should be in the negative, "then the plaintiff and his wife are entitled to recovery upon a quantum meruit for the bonus up to the time they were wrongfully discharged." The case was therefore remanded for a new trial, the decision being that if the discharge was on grounds "not legal and sufficient for termination of the offer of extra compensation for continuous service," there was a liability "to the extent at least of payment of the bonus earned up to the time of the discharge."

As to the added damages for loss of employment, it was said that there was no right of recovery in this respect, since the contract of employment was terminable at the end of any week; for the same reason the bonus for the unexpired term could not be recovered.

Accident Insurance Law for Agricultural Workers in France.¹

BY A law enacted December 15, 1922, the French accident insurance law of April 9, 1898, was extended to include agricultural workers. The original compensation law which related to workers in industrial enterprises was amended April 12, 1906, to include workers in commercial establishments, and on July 15, 1914, the benefits of the law were extended to forestry workers. While repeated efforts have been made to include agricultural workers these efforts have been unavailing up to the present time except for a provision of the law of June 30, 1899, which made the law of 1898 applicable to agricultural workers in the single case of accidents caused by machinery driven by mechanical power. The present law, which first passed the French Senate, had the support of the ministers of agriculture and labor, who insisted before the joint committees of agriculture and health that the Chamber of Deputies should accept, without amendment, the text adopted by the Senate.

¹ The data on which this article is based are from *L'Information Sociale*, Paris, Jan. 18, 1923, pp. 7, 8; *La République Française*, Dec. 30, 1922, p. 3; and *Journal Officiel*, Dec. 16, 1922, pp. 12014-12016.

The law will not become effective until one year after the publication of the official decrees which regulate the execution of the law.

These decrees must be issued within six months of the promulgation of the law, making a maximum delay of 18 months in putting it into effect. This period of delay, it is considered, will allow sufficient time for the organization of mutual accident insurance societies.

The only agriculturists excepted from the provisions of the law are the small farmers who ordinarily work alone or with the assistance of their families, even though they occasionally employ one or more helpers. Nevertheless an opportunity is given to these workers to avail themselves of the provisions of the law and in order that the financial burden may not prove too onerous for them the law provides that part of the premiums shall be paid by the State if these farmers elect to take out insurance for themselves and their families.

It will be noted that the text of the law omits any mention of the responsibility for medical fees, a question, it is stated, which has caused many difficulties in connection with the administration of the law of 1898.

The provisions of the law are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The law relating to the responsibility for labor accidents shall apply, subject to special reservations noted below, to workers, employees, and servants other than personal servants, who are engaged in any kind of agricultural undertaking as well as in the breeding and training of animals and those employed in storehouses or warehouses having articles for sale which belong to syndicates or agricultural enterprises, when the agricultural enterprise is the principal one.

Farmers who ordinarily work alone or with the assistance of members of their family, are not subject to the present law, even if they occasionally employ one or more other persons.

ART. 2. Persons employed by contractors or individuals in the care of gardens are to be regarded as agricultural workers, small farmers being excluded.

ART. 3. If any person referred to in article 1 is employed by a person subject to the law, principally in work outlined in the preceding articles, but occasionally at other work not covered by accident legislation, the present law shall apply also to accidents which may occur in connection with this other occupation.

ART. 4. Farmers who are exempted from the law may, by taking out insurance in favor of members of their families and of their occasional hired helpers, elect to come under the provisions of the law as regards all accidents which occur to these workers in the course of their employment.

Employer farmers whose employees come under the terms of the law, those who work alone, and those who have taken advantage of the permission given in the preceding paragraph may, under the same condition of taking out insurance, benefit by the said law in case of accidents of which they may be the victims. A decree will regulate the conditions under which this may be effected.

The law then becomes applicable also, under conditions determined by the law of July 18, 1907, to the members of families of the small farmers working with them, and to their occasional helpers; these may claim from the insurer the allowances fixed by the present law, conforming to the regulations established by the law of April 9, 1898.

The cost of benefits to members of the families of small farmers and their occasional helpers shall be borne by the farmers themselves and that of benefits to the farmers by the insurer according to the conditions of article 23 of the aforesaid law.

ART. 5. If disability continues for more than four days and if the place of the accident is outside of the commune where the farmer lives, the accident must be reported to the farmer by registered letter, requiring acknowledgment of its receipt either by the injured employee, or by a representative or an interested person.

Every accident causing incapacity for work must be reported by the farmer or his agent to the mayor's office of the place where the accident occurs, under the conditions specified in article 11 of the law of April 9, 1898.

The delay allowed by that law will begin, in case the farmer does not live in the commune where the accident happens, on the day of the receipt by him of the registered letter.

Upon the failure of the person reporting the accident to attach a physician's certificate showing the condition of the injured employee, the probable results of the accident, and the period within which it will be possible to know the definite results, the farmer must, within four days after the receipt of the notice, and under the penalty provided for in article 14 of the law of April 9, 1898, have a medical certificate provided at his expense and deposited in the mayor's office at the place where the accident occurred, which serves as a receipt.

If either the farmer or his agents has had knowledge of an accident entailing incapacity for more than four days and if he has not received a notice of this accident from either the injured employee, his representative, or an interested person, he must make the report to the mayor's office at the place of accident with a corroborating certificate.

The fee for posting the notice of the accident and the cost of the medical certificate shall be paid by the farmer. Free printed forms for notice to the farmer will be placed at the disposal of those interested. A decree will determine the contents of the forms, the use of which shall not be compulsory, and will fix the conditions under which notice of accidents shall be transmitted to the Ministry of Labor by the mayor's office.

The time within which the justice of the peace shall proceed to the inquiry provided for in the law of 1898 is fixed at 3 days and the time for closing the inquiry at 15 days.

ART. 6. If the proprietor does not work the farm himself, the farmer, renter, or other manager shall be responsible for the payments to the injured employees or the parties interested.

If there is no insurance, the renter, or in his place, the National Old-Age Retirement Fund has a right of action against the lessor to the amount of half the compensation, notwithstanding all agreements to the contrary.

This right of action shall not be exercised when the renter has been duly insured against the entire risk, either by himself, or by the lessor, who, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, must bear at least half of the insurance premium.

No action may be taken against the proprietor if, the risk having been insured according to paragraph 3, the renter has taken on additional uninsured workers unless the proprietor had been so notified by registered letter sent eight days previously by the renter.

ART. 7. When the accident happens to a person having charge of animals belonging to several farmers or is employed on agricultural works carried on cooperatively, the responsibility shall fall solely upon the owners of the animals or upon the persons having undertaken together the operations of agricultural works, excepting action which may be taken against them under the common law.

If the whole amount of the risk has been duly insured by one of said farmers or by one-third of them, those who have paid the premiums shall have a right of action against those who have not participated in the insurance up to the total amount of the premiums.

ART. 8. The daily compensation shall be equal to half of the wages. In case the wages vary, this daily compensation shall be equal to half the wages which the injured employee received at the time of the accident, for the entire period during which he would have been employed.

At the expiration of this period the daily compensation shall be calculated upon rates fixed every two years by the prefect of each department, after advising with the departmental commissioner of labor or, in default of that, by the general council and after regular consultation with chambers of agriculture, departmental agricultural offices, and workers and employers' agricultural unions, regarding the average annual wages of agricultural workers.

The rates fixed by the prefect in execution of the preceding paragraph may be for the agricultural region and should be by classes of workers.

If there is payment in kind, it shall be calculated, unless there is a contrary stipulation raising the amount of the share, according to the average value of this remuneration in the department.

If the injured employee is not on regular wages, the daily payment shall be calculated according to paragraph three of this article.

If the injured employee is not on regular wages, or if he receives a varying wage or wages in kind, the payments provided for by the law of 1898 shall be calculated according to an average annual wage fixed according to paragraph three of this article.

For farmers not earning wages the calculation of the daily compensation or the income due shall be based upon the annual profits declared by them at the time they took out insurance.

ART. 9. In any case the wage serving as a basis for the fixing of the income shall not be less than the minimum wage fixed for each department, according to the provisions of paragraph three of the preceding article.

It is upon this minimum wage that the income due to a worker under 16 years of age shall be calculated, if it is not shown that such a worker earns more.

ART. 10. As exceptions to the provisions of article 3 of the law of 1898, foreign workers, victims of accidents, who do not reside or who cease to reside in French territory, will not receive daily compensation excepting in the case of clauses to the contrary in treaties provided for in the said article.

ART. 11. The societies or the funds of insurance and of mutual agricultural reinsurance organized under the provisions of the law of July 4, 1900, will be admitted to cover the risks of death and permanent disability under the present law, on condition that they operate in accordance with the guaranties imposed upon mutual insurance societies, by article 27 of the law of 1898, modified by that of March 31, 1905, according to the methods determined by a "Regulation of the Public Administration," countersigned by the ministers of labor, of agriculture, and of finances, which will fix, notably, the minimum number of members and the minimum of insured risks.

Mutual insurance societies registered under the law of July 4, 1900, will receive each year from the State, within the limits of the credit appropriated for this purpose in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, and under the conditions determined by a "Regulation of Public Administration," special grants representing half of the maximum fees paid by those members listed in paragraph 2 of article 1, who have made use of the permission relating to dependents provided for in article 4.

ART. 12. In case of accidents covered by the present law a decree will determine the conditions under which the notice shall be transmitted by the mayor's office to the labor inspection department.

The justice of the peace is obliged to summon the head of the enterprise or his assistant at least four days in advance.

ART. 13. Enterprises subject to the present law will contribute to the special guaranty funds provided for in article 24 of the law of 1898 under the conditions determined by article 5 of the law of April 12, 1906, amended by the law of March 26, 1908.

ART. 14. The provisions of article 31 of the law of 1898 shall not be applicable to the enterprises subject to the present law.

The text of the present law, as well as the regulations as to its execution, must be kept posted in the offices of the mayor and the justices of the peace.

ART. 15. The physicians appointed by the court to report concerning a labor accident must file their conclusions within one month at the latest.

ART. 16. The present law will go into effect one year after the official publication of the decrees regulating its execution.

These decrees must be issued within six months following the promulgation of the present law.

Insurance contracts written prior to the publication of these decrees for those persons covered by the first article are annulled from the date of the application of the present law even if they cover the risks specified by the laws of 1898, 1902, 1905, and 1906.

Notwithstanding all clauses to the contrary only the earned premiums shall remain the property of the insurer.

The unearned premium, if any, shall be restored to the insured person.

From the same date the provisions of the law of 1899 shall not apply to accidents caused by machinery driven by mechanical power whenever such machines are used in the work of the enterprise by the farmers to whom they belong and who are themselves subject to the present law.

Every contract of insurance against accidents included under the present law may at the wish of either of the parties, and notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be canceled every five years, counting from the date on which it went into effect, on condition that six months' notice is given either by an extrajudicial action or by registered letter.

ART. 17. The present law shall be applicable to Algeria.

The "Regulations of the Public Administration" issued during the year following the promulgation of the present law will determine its application to the four colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Réunion.

Previous to this and at least three months before the expiration of the delay fixed by the preceding paragraph, "Regulations of the Public Administration" will determine the conditions of application to these colonies of the law of April 9, 1898, and of subsequent laws upon labor accidents.

There shall be instituted for each of these colonies special guaranty funds managed by the chief of the bureau of registration.

Recent Labor Legislation in Italy.¹

THE Italian Government has recently issued three decrees, two of which modify legislation in force relating to the superior labor council and to invalidity and old-age insurance, respectively, while the third decree provides for registration of employers' and workers' associations. A brief digest of the provisions of these decrees is given below.

1. Superior labor council: A decree dated October 27, 1922, and promulgated in the Official Gazette on December 5, 1922, introduces certain changes, as a provisional measure of reform, in the composition of the superior labor council, an advisory board created by the law of June 29, 1902,² for the purpose "of examining questions concerning the relations between employers and employees, suggesting measures to be adopted for the betterment of the conditions of the workingmen, proposing studies and investigations to be executed by the Bureau of Labor, expressing opinions on legislative bills pertaining to labor and on any other subject that the minister of labor may submit to its study."

This council, according to a report in the Italian press, had practically ceased to function. It consisted of 44 members, of whom 5 directly represented employers in agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises, and 7 directly represented the workers. The council, as now reorganized, is intended to be more closely representative of the different economic activities and of the workers' and employers' organizations in Italy. It is specifically divided, for the first time, into three groups, viz: A first group, increased by 28 new members to 41, representing the workers; a second group, increased by 25 new members to 40, representing the employers; and a third group of 16 members, representing the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, public administrations, social welfare institutions, and the economic and social sciences.

The membership of the standing committee of the council has been increased from 9 to 11, 4 members being chosen from each of the first two groups and 3 from the third.

2. Invalidity and old-age insurance: The Official Gazette of November 28, 1922, publishes the text of a decree, dated October 27, 1922, modifying the system of compulsory invalidity and old-age insurance instituted in Italy by decree of April 21, 1919.³

Pensions at reduced rates may now be granted at the age of 60 (the normal age being 65) to all insured persons (instead of, as formerly, only to persons employed in trades injurious to health). Nonmanual workers with a monthly salary exceeding 800 lire [\$154.40, par] (instead of, as formerly, 350 lire [\$67.55, par]), and persons of the farming class with an annual income from farming exceeding 9,000 lire [\$1,737, par] (instead of 3,600 lire [\$694.80, par]) are exempted. The allowance of 50 lire [\$9.65, par] a month for six months, formerly granted only to the widow of an injured man who died before having received his pension or to the children under 15, will in future be also granted to the children under 15 of an insured woman who dies before having received her pension, or to the widower, provided he is incapacitated for work. Women who, on marriage, cease to be liable for compulsory insurance, and who have paid at least 24 contributions will, in future, have the right, when disabled, or on completion of their 55th year, to a pension corresponding in amount to the contributions paid.

3. Registration of employers' and workers' associations: A decree dated October 29, 1922, and promulgated in the Official Gazette on December 5, 1922, provides for the registration of those employers' and workers' associations which seek to protect the interests of their members in the relations between capital and labor.

¹ Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, January, 1923, p. 11.

² U. S. Bureau of Labor, Bul. No. 54, pp. 1064, 1065.

³ For a summary of this decree see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1919, pp. 349-358.

Registration is optional; but, when the scheme is in operation, the representatives of employers' and workers' associations on public advisory councils and committees will be elected by registered associations only.

Two registration committees, one for employers' associations and one for workers' associations, will be set up at the Ministry of Labor and at the offices of each of the district factory inspectors. National associations must apply to the former for registration and district associations to the latter. Each committee will be composed of four representatives of the workers' and four representatives of the employers' associations, under official chairmanship.

Applications for registration must be supported by certain documents, including, *inter alia*, a copy of the constitution and rules, a copy of the last balance sheet, which must show that at least three-fifths of the income of the association is derived from the contributions of the members, and a list of the names of the members and of affiliated associations. In the case of workers' associations, this list must indicate the undertaking in which each member is employed; and in the case of employers' associations, the average number of workers employed by each firm or undertaking.

Registration committees may refuse, suspend, or cancel any registration. They must revise all registrations annually. Appeals against their decisions may be made either by the association immediately concerned or by other associations.

Amendments to Accident Insurance Law of Sweden During 1922.¹

DURING the 1922 session of the Swedish Parliament several amendments to the accident insurance law were adopted. They became effective January 1, 1923.

Some of the principal changes are the following:

The maximum life annuity previously paid in permanent total disability cases was two-thirds of the annual wage. An amendment permits this maximum to be exceeded when the condition of the injured workman necessitates special care, but the annuity must not exceed the amount of his yearly wage. The minimum yearly wage is fixed at 450 kronor (\$120.60, par) and the maximum yearly wage at 2,400 kronor (\$643.20, par).

Massage treatments, etc., needed to increase the earning capacity of the injured person may be given even though that person is receiving an annuity at the time.

The minimum contribution toward funeral expenses has been raised from 60 kronor (\$16.08, par) to 100 kronor (\$26.80, par).

Under the new poor relief law a child is a minor until the sixteenth birthday is passed. The accident insurance law has been changed to conform to this, so that life annuities to minor children are to be paid up to the age of 16 years instead of 15 years, as was formerly done.

It is stated that perhaps the most important change is the one with regard to the method of determining the yearly wage of the injured person. The law required that in calculating such wage his earnings were to be counted for one year previous to the time of the accident, but according to a ruling of the royal insurance commission no account could be taken of work done during that period if it did not come under the accident-insurance law. As a consequence the annual wage for a competent worker in many cases was set too low, often at the minimum of 450 kronor (\$120.60, par) per year. This was remedied by the new law. New regulations also went into effect for calculating the earnings of minors.

¹ Arbetarskyddet, Stockholm, No. 6-7, 1922, pp. 185-208.

To avoid the long delays which sometimes occurred in cases where it could not be determined at once that the injured person was entitled to compensation, the law has been amended to permit some compensation to be paid temporarily until a decision can be reached as to the final disposition of the case. When it is doubtful with whom the injured person is insured, the State insurance institute is authorized to make arrangements with regard to care and payments, and if the injured person later proves to be insured with some other insurance company it reimburses the State insurance institute.

One of the new regulations governing mutual insurance companies requires that as a rule insurance must be taken out for the calendar year. It has also been made possible for mutual insurance companies to purchase life annuities in the State insurance institute.

A paragraph has been added making the employers jointly and severally responsible for the premiums when a workman is employed by two or more employers.

Reciprocal agreements with foreign States regarding the application of the Swedish law or the laws of foreign States are authorized to a greater extent than before.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Status of British Trade-Unions, 1920 and 1921.¹

IN ORDER that information in regard to the operations of British trade-unions in 1921 might be available as early as possible, the Registry of Friendly Societies has recently published a leaflet giving in condensed form statistics for the years 1912 to 1921 on the operations of registered trade-unions, which are reproduced below in part.

The number of trade-unions on the register and their membership at the end of 1920 and 1921 are shown in the following table. The figures for 1920 include Ireland; those for 1921 relate to Great Britain only.

REGISTERED TRADE-UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP, 1920 AND 1921.

Industrial group.	1920 ^a			1921 ^b		
	Number of trade-unions—		Member-ship at end of year.	Number of trade-unions—		Member-ship at end of year.
	On register at end of year.	Mak-ing re-turns.		On regis-ter at end of year.	Mak-ing re-turns.	
Workers' organizations:						
Fishing.....	7	7	10,474	6	6	7,708
Agriculture.....	4	3	210,379	3	2	149,102
Bricks, pottery, and quarrying.....	94	95	1,007,617	96	97	841,396
Chemicals.....	5	6	1,024	5	6	35,629
Metals, machines, implements, and conveyances.....	3	3	5,488	2	2	3,719
Textiles.....	94	98	1,134,389	78	80	1,010,702
Furs, skins, and leather.....	85	86	338,925	71	72	271,142
Clothing.....	14	14	18,714	14	14	11,575
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	17	16	217,065	15	14	161,062
Woodworking, furniture, and fittings.....	20	18	33,350	10	9	26,172
Paper making, printing, etc.....	20	19	65,838	16	16	54,822
Building, decorating, etc.....	21	21	139,817	22	22	145,078
Transport.....	43	43	558,652	31	31	456,040
Commerce and finance.....	49	53	1,091,889	33	44	868,501
Public administration.....	33	34	398,359	31	31	258,368
Professions.....	26	23	139,024	14	14	118,009
Entertainments and sport.....	13	12	24,089	12	11	19,668
Miscellaneous and general.....	10	10	51,969	9	11	44,050
	62	63	1,644,659	56	53	971,072
Total.....	620	624	7,091,721	524	535	5,453,815
Employers' associations.....	106	101	53,711	97	96	52,675

^a Including Ireland.

^b Excluding Ireland.

¹ Great Britain. Registry of Friendly Societies. Statistical summary showing the operations of registered trade-unions for the years 1912-1921. London, 1922. 3 pp.

There were also on the trade-union register at the close of 1921 97 employers' associations in Great Britain, with a membership of 52,675, as against 106 in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 53,711, at the close of 1920.

The income, expenditures, and resources of British registered trade-unions, including both employees' and employers' associations (exclusive of Ireland) in 1921, as compared with 1920, are shown in the following table:

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND RESOURCES OF BRITISH REGISTERED TRADE-UNIONS, INCLUDING BOTH EMPLOYEES' AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF IRELAND), 1920 AND 1921.

[Pound at par=\$4.8665.]

Item.	1920	1921	Item.	1920	1921
Income:	£	£	Expenditures—Concluded.		
From members.....	11,331,645	11,739,631	Other benefits (including superannuation and grants to members).....	£ 723,497	£ 861,216
From ministry of labor (allowances for unemployment insurance).....	315,659	7,831,797	Payments from political fund.....	185,415	160,418
From other sources.....	1,237,298	1,635,769	Grants to federations and other societies....	1,687,419	721,409
Expenditures:			Administrative and other expenses.....	4,363,301	4,503,707
Unemployment, traveling and emigration benefit.....	1,602,787	14,787,970	Resources:		
Dispute benefit.....	3,218,852	3,788,676	At beginning of year....	15,916,820	15,869,108
Sick and accident benefit.....	748,401	980,194	At end of year.....	15,974,799	10,950,118
Funeral benefit.....	296,951	322,597			

The most striking facts evident from the preceding table are the large increase in expenditures for unemployment, traveling, and emigration benefit from £1,602,787 to £14,787,970 and the consequent large decrease in resources by over £5,000,000.

Swiss Trade-Union Movement in 1921.¹

THE trade-unions in Switzerland have suffered considerable losses in membership in 1921 owing to the extensive unemployment prevailing in Switzerland during that year. At the beginning of 1921 the 21 federations affiliated with the Swiss Federation of Trade-Unions (*Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund*) had a total membership of 223,572, of which 41,534 were women. At the close of the year the membership had fallen to 179,391, a decrease of 44,181. The female membership underwent a relatively greater decrease than the male membership, the number of female members having decreased from 41,534 to 29,121 (29 per cent), while that of male members fell from 182,038 to 150,270 (18 per cent).

The membership in 1921 of the individual federations affiliated with the Swiss Federation of Trade-Unions, as well as some financial statistics relating to them, is given in the following table:

¹ Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein, Basel, Dec. 9, 1922.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE SWISS FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS, 1921.

[1 franc at par = 19.3 cents.]

Federation.	Total membership, Jan. 1, 1921.	Membership, Dec. 31, 1921.			Year ending Dec. 31, 1921.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Contributions.		Total revenues.	Total disbursements.	Resources. ¹
					Total amount.	Average per member.			
					<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Fres.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Building trades' workers.....	12,501	8,378	50	8,428	347,158	33.18	384,585	402,115	198,559
Clothing workers.....	2,847	1,381	689	2,070	77,143	31.38	86,713	78,492	38,653
Bookbinders.....	1,771	844	563	1,407	101,218	63.69	127,076	117,576	140,703
Railroad workers.....	38,609	37,799	1,287	39,086	849,279	21.86	1,325,504	997,989	1,941,783
Workers in municipal and State employment.....	10,229	10,102	403	10,505	268,710	25.92	338,711	183,837	321,439
Workers in commerce, transportation, and foodstuff industries.....	19,492	9,396	5,894	15,290	474,020	27.26	681,613	603,847	236,777
Woodworkers.....	10,989	9,334	80	9,414	517,439	50.95	627,285	542,271	835,573
Hatters.....	385	210	80	290	10,244	30.40	14,537	10,516	23,311
Leather workers.....	5,342	2,900	824	3,724	77,970	17.20	81,076	104,876	9,866
Lithographers.....	1,027	952	.....	952	163,836	125.83	219,225	165,679	476,894
Metal workers and watchmakers.....	82,699	47,017	8,000	55,017	2,683,099	38.97	4,248,229	4,903,902	2,010,785
Musicians and theatrical workers.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper workers.....	2,813	1,492	707	2,199	79,511	31.73	146,723	124,464	67,897
Embroidery workers.....	.....	1,244	759	2,003	45,607	20.49	154,093	209,185	78,417
Telegraph employees (telegraphers, clerks, etc.).....	.....	451	.....	451	9,280	19.96	12,714	11,243	4,023
Telephone and telegraph workers (manual).....	1,714	1,739	.....	1,739	46,297	26.82	56,166	49,554	51,603
Textile workers (factory).....	22,107	7,728	8,480	16,208	472,416	24.66	761,252	649,094	600,984
Textile workers (home).....	4,365	2,732	1,288	4,020	49,706	11.86	177,201	154,347	169,327
Printers.....	5,405	5,432	.....	5,432	877,714	162.00	1,132,593	923,331	2,025,442
Dental laboratory workers.....	368	289	17	306	7,694	22.83	9,062	9,972	7,795
Bank employees, Zurich.....	850	850	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	223,572	150,270	29,121	179,391	7,158,341	35.58	10,584,661	10,240,290	9,179,231

¹"Resources" does not represent a balance of the other items given.

According to the preceding table the only federations which experienced an increase in membership during the year under review were those of railroad workers, workers in municipal and State establishments, telephone and telegraph workers, and printers. The musicians' and theatrical workers' union withdrew from the Swiss Federation of Trade-Unions. The federations of the embroidery workers and telegraph employees, on the other hand, affiliated with the central organization during 1921. The following federations suffered the largest losses in membership: Metal workers (33 per cent), building trades workers (33 per cent), leather workers (30 per cent), clothing workers (27 per cent), textile workers in factories (27 per cent), hatters (25 per cent), workers in commerce, transportation, and foodstuff industries (23 per cent), and paper workers (22 per cent). The membership losses of the Swiss trade-unions in 1921 were chiefly due to the industrial and economic crisis. That other factors were also responsible, however, is indicated by the heavy loss of members by the federation of building trades workers, which occupies second place among the federations whose membership decreased, and this in spite of the fact that, with the exception of the winter months, employment conditions were not bad in the building trades.

The number of local unions affiliated to the Swiss Federation of Trade-Unions was 1,315 in 1921 as against 1,314 in 1920. Among these 1,315 local unions there were 234 with less than 20 members. Such small unions are rather a hindrance to the development of the movement. Some progress is being made toward amalgamation, however, the building trades workers having recently consolidated with the woodworkers and the leather workers with the clothing workers.

The combined revenues of all federations amounted to 10,584,661 francs (\$2,042,840, par) in 1921, as against 11,276,113 francs (\$2,176,290, par) in the preceding year. That the decrease in revenues was not greater is due to the fact that several federations increased the contributions of their members to the sick and unemployment funds and that the State and cantonal subsidies to the union unemployment funds totaled 1,580,932 francs (\$305,120, par) in 1921, as compared with 324,061 francs (\$62,544, par) in 1920.

The disbursements of all federations in 1921 totaled 10,240,290 francs (\$1,976,376, par). The largest disbursements were for unemployment benefits, an amount of 3,977,483 francs (\$767,654, par) having been so spent. Sick benefits required an outlay of 1,291,516 francs (\$249,263, par); funeral benefits, one of 174,473 francs (\$33,673, par); invalidity benefits, one of 135,865 francs (\$26,222, par). The disbursements for strike benefits amounted to 1,003,661 francs (\$193,707, par), and those for the costs of administration to 1,817,168 francs (\$350,713, par).

The net resources of the federations increased in spite of the unfavorable economic situation, from 9,069,946 francs (\$1,750,500, par) in 1920 to 9,179,231 francs (\$1,771,592, par) in 1921. This small increase in the net resources was effected by a policy of strictest economy. Most of the federations are endeavoring to increase their resources, and in part they are succeeding in this endeavor. In a few federations, however, the resources are in such a disproportion to the number of members that the Swiss Federation of Trade-Unions has recommended to them the taking of immediate measures for putting their finances on a sound basis.

The annual report of the central federation shows that 640 different movements for wage regulation took place in Switzerland in 1921. The total number of workers participating in these movements was 108,342, of whom 53,984 were organized, 154 of them terminated with success for the workers and 157 with partial success, while in 314 movements the workers failed in their object and 15 movements had not yet terminated at the close of the year under review. The report also states that a number of collective agreements were not renewed in 1921 because the employers intended to use renewals of agreements as a means of making effective extensive wage reductions. Under these conditions the workers preferred to continue to work without being bound by any agreement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Industrial Strikes and Lockouts in Italy, 1921.¹

THE Italian Ministry of Labor has recently published statistics for the year 1921 on industrial strikes and lockouts. These statistics were compiled from reports received from Government authorities, industrial establishments and labor organizations, and from notices in the daily press and periodicals. The strike statistics compiled by the ministry relate exclusively to economic strikes—that is, to stoppages of work by the workers for the purpose of obtaining better wages or working conditions from their employers—all strikes of a political character being left out of consideration. For the sake of facilitating comparisons with pre-war statistics, separate strike statistics were compiled for the pre-war territory of Italy and the territory acquired through the peace treaty (Venezia Giulia and Tridentina).

Strikes in Pre-war Territory.

IN THE following table are shown the number of strikes and strikers for the period 1905 to 1914 and the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS AND THEIR GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, 1905 TO 1914, AND 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

Geographic section.	Annual average, 1905 to 1914.		1919		1920		1921	
	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.
Northern Italy.....	515	104,969	888	761,385	918	520,491	564	378,662
Central Italy.....	339	65,274	440	125,713	547	159,615	233	104,266
Southern Italy.....	136	22,695	192	90,246	300	128,119	164	39,243
Insular Italy.....	94	22,865	99	48,645	100	51,908	78	46,988
All Italy (national strikes).....	.....	.....	7	52,880	16	409,820	6	55,305
Total.....	1,084	215,803	1,626	1,078,869	1,881	1,267,953	1,045	644,564

According to the preceding table the number of strikes in 1921 was below the annual average for the period 1905 to 1914 and much lower than in 1919 and 1920. The intensity of the strikes in 1921, judged by the number of strikers, was, however, nearly three times as great as in the decade preceding the war, but only half as great as in 1920. The Ministry of Labor states that woman workers participated in 466 of the 1,045 strikes of 1921. In 33 strikes the strikers were exclusively women (3,942), and in 433 strikes in which strikers of both sexes participated the female strikers numbered 209,858 and the male

¹ Italy. Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale. Bollettino del Lavoro. Rome, June, 1922, pp. 570-594, and Citta di Milano. Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro. Bollettino Municipale Mensile, Milan, November 30, 1922. pp. 460-462.

strikers 228,664. In the remaining 579 strikes the participants were exclusively men (202,100). The total number of male strikers thus was 430,764 and that of female strikers 213,800. In 769 strikes the stoppage of work was complete, while in the remaining 276 strikes the suspension of work was partial. In the latter kind of strikes 154,062 workers out of a total of 197,465 employed in the establishments affected had gone on strike. As in former years, the great majority of the strikes of 1921 occurred in the northern and central Provinces, where all the principal industries are located.

The number of strikes, strikers, and working days lost are shown in the following table by industry groups:

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1921.

Industry group.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Working days lost.	Industry group.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Working days lost.
Hunting and fishing...	2	1,720	14,900	Textiles.....	175	240,437	2,901,862
Mining.....	55	36,213	790,013	Clothing, house furnishings.....	11	4,753	68,476
Woodworking.....	43	8,057	98,847	Chemical industry....	39	14,919	61,497
Foodstuffs.....	70	31,651	435,344	Production and distribution of power, light, heat, and water.....	17	2,170	3,876
Hides, leather, and other animal products.....	34	3,929	55,513	Transportation and communication....	72	27,025	142,861
Manufacture of buttons and notions....	4	594	11,504	Commerce and public utilities.....	53	14,534	144,176
Paper and printing....	46	5,321	68,576	Tobacco.....	4	2,037	2,413
Iron and steel, metal-working, machinery, and naval construction.....	127	96,400	1,538,758	Public services.....	37	22,975	78,233
Fine instruments, jewelry.....	17	3,869	46,506	Strikes covering several industries.....	7	51,200	168,800
Stonecutting, etc.....	107	18,104	486,145				
Building and construction.....	125	58,656	654,570	Total.....	1,045	644,564	7,772,870

Table 2 shows that in 1921 the largest number of strikes took place in the textile industry. This industry group holds also first place with respect to the number of strikers and working days lost. The iron and steel, metal-working, machinery, etc., group had the next largest number of strikes, strikers, and working days lost. Building and construction holds third place with respect to number of strikes and strikers. In the mining group the number of strikes and strikers was relatively small, but the number of working days lost totaled 790,013.

The great majority of the strikes were of short duration, 131 lasting less than 1 day, 340 from 1 to 5 days, 218 over 5 to 10 days, 163 over 10 to 20 days, 88 over 20 to 30 days, 54 over 30 to 50 days, 33 over 50 to 75 days, 5 over 75 to 100 days. Of the remaining 13 strikes the duration is not known.

Considered from the workers' point of view, 119 strikes were entirely successful, 119 were largely successful, 256 ended in a compromise, 165 were only in a very small degree successful, and 353 ended in total failure. The result of 33 minor strikes is not known.

Demands of the workers for wage increases or proposals of wage reductions by employers caused more than two-thirds of all strikes. Strikes due to disputes relating to organization of the workers came next in frequency. Nine-tenths of all strikes were directed by labor organizations.

Strikes in Venezia Giulia and Tridentina.

IN THE territory acquired by Italy through the peace treaty with Austria there occurred 22 strikes in 1921, participated in by 80,101 strikers, who lost a total of 954,977 working days. The iron and steel and metal-working industries and transportation account for the most intensive strikes as regards number of strikers and duration. Only one small strike ended with complete success for the workers, three strikes were largely successful, four were compromised, two were largely unsuccessful, seven were total failures, and for five small strikes nothing is known as to their result.

Lockouts.

THE number of lockouts in 1921 was 66, with 60,279 workers locked out, who lost 782,339 working days. Half the lockouts were of considerable duration (11 to 100 days). With the exception of 10 lockouts, the result of which is not known, all lockouts ended with complete or partial success for the employers. The largest lockouts occurred in the iron and steel and metal-working industries and in the textile group.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in January, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 51 labor disputes during January, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 32,963 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 and indirectly affected.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JANUARY, 1923.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
M. K. & T. R. R., St. Louis, Mo. (The Southwest).	Strike.....	Shop crafts.....	Wage cut; recognition.	Pending
O. H. Amling Co., Chicago, Ill.....	.....do.....	Florists.....	Discharge of 6 employees.	Do.
Dannebaum Cloak Co., Baltimore, Md.	.....do.....	Cloak makers....	Working conditions.	Do.
Superba Co., San Diego, Calif.....	.....do.....	Motion-picture operators.	Wage cut.....	Do.
Whitehead-Hoag Co., Newark, N. J..	.....do.....	Machinists, tool makers.	Proposed wage cut..	Do.
Tuxedo Silk Mills, West New York, N. J.	.....do.....	Textile workers..	Asked \$25 minimum; 8-hour day.	Adjusted.
Kosher butchers, New York City.....	Threatened strike.	Butchers.....	Maintain union conditions.	Pending.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement. *	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Begin-ning.	Ending.	Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.
M. K. & T. R. R., St. Louis, Mo. (The Southwest).		1922. July 1	1923.	3,350	6,500
O. H. Amling Co., Chicago, Ill.....		Dec. 14		51	70
Dannebaum Cloak Co., Baltimore, Md.		1923. Jan. 1			
Superba Co., San Diego, Calif.....		1922 Sept 2		30	50
Whitehead-Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.		June 2		35	
Tuxedo Silk Mills, West New York, N. J.	Compromise on wages.....	Dec. 17	Jan. 3	36	14
Kosher butchers, New York City.....		1923. Jan. 1		5,000	

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JANUARY, 1923—Continued.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Goldman Costume Co., New York City	Strike.....	Clothing workers.	Violation of contract.	Unable to adjust.
Hope Hosiery Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	Textile workers..	Demanded increase.	Adjusted.
Central Hosiery Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Blue Cross Knitting Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Mohn Bros. Knitting Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Cook Coal Co., Hazelton, Pa.	.....do.....	Miners	Miners' pay held up.	Do.
65 knee pants shops, New York City..	Lockout.....	Clothing workers.	Contractors allege loss.	Do.
Rosedale Knitting Mills, Rosedale, Pa.	Strike.....	Textile workers..	Reduction of force; night work.	Do.
Woodward Colliery, Edwardsville, Pa.	.....do.....	Miners	Working conditions.	Do.
New England Granite Co., Westerly, R. I.	.....do.....	Granite cutters..	20 per cent wage cut.	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	Quarrymen	.....do.....	Do.
Woodbury Granite Co., Hardwick, Vt.	.....do.....	Granite cutters..	20 per cent cut; conditions.	Do.
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., North Jay, Me.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
80 jacket manufacturers' shops, New York City.	.....do.....	Clothing workers.	Wages; conditions..	Do.
Georges Creek Coal Co., Cumberland, Md.	.....do.....	Miners	Wages, etc., nation wide.	Do.
Gellis & Co., New York City.....	.....do.....	Butchers.....	Discharge of employee.	Do.
Manufacturers ocean-pearl buttons, New York City	.....do.....	Button makers...	Asked 25 per cent increase.	Do.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
		1923.	1923.		
Goldman Costume Co., New York City.....		Jan. 3	.....	300	.....
Hope Hosiery Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	1½ cents per dozen pairs granted.	Jan. 6	Jan. 10	40	25
Central Hosiery Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 8	15	5
Blue Cross Knitting Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	25	12
Mohn Bros. Knitting Mills, Adamstown, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	25	10
Cook Coal Co., Hazelton, Pa.....	Received pay, etc.....	Jan 1	Jan. 6	150	25
65 knee pants shops, New York City..	Compromise pending negotiations.	.....do.....	Jan. 9	4,000	.....
Rosedale Knitting Mills, Rosedale, Pa.	Recognition of union; new conditions.	1922.	Aug. 1 Feb. 1	250	2,000
Woodward Colliery, Edwardsville, Pa.	Conferences as per agreement.	1923.	Jan. 5 Jan. 10	1,400	.....
New England Granite Co., Westerly, R. I.	Wages unchanged; 44-hour week.	1922	Apr. 1 Jan. 1	100	.....
Do.....	10 per cent cut; hours same as before.	.....do.....	.....do.....	75	.....
Woodbury Granite Co., Hardwick, Vt.	No cut; 44-hour week.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	125	.....
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., North Jay, Me.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	50	.....
80 jacket manufacturers' shops, New York City	Temporary compromise....	1923.	Jan. 1 Jan. 10	6,000	.....
Georges Creek Coal Co., Cumberland, Md.	Company signed Cleveland agreement.	1922.	Jan. 1 Jan. 15	200	.....
Gellis & Co., New York City.....	Reinstated; all return.....	1923.	Jan. 1 Jan. 9	12	.....
Manufacturers ocean-pearl buttons, New York City.	10 per cent increase granted.	.....do.....	Jan. 29	200	800

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JANUARY, 1923—Continued.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Carpenters, Newburgh, N. Y.....	Strike.....	Carpenters and metal.	Jurisdictional.....	Unclassified.
18 manufacturers shops, New York City.	.....do.....	Men's clothing workers.	Violation of union conditions.	Pending.
Shirt makers, Corona, N. Y.....	.....do.....	Shirt makers.....	Proposed wage cut..	Adjusted.
Hillside Coal & Iron Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.....do.....	Colliery workers.....	.....	Pending.
Shell Oil Co., State of California.....	Controversy.	Oil workers.....	Wages; conditions..	Do.
Building trades, San Jose, Calif.....	Strike.....	Building trades	.....do.....	Do.
Bricci & Sons, Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	Granite cutters.....	20 per cent wage cut.	Adjusted.
Swenson Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Kerry Bros., Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Laundry drivers, New York City....	Threatened strike.	Laundry drivers.	Working conditions.	Pending.
Hudson Coal Co., Pittston, Pa.....	.....do.....	Miners.....	.....do.....	Do.
John Duffy Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	Strike.....	Granite cutters.....	20 per cent wage cut.	Adjusted.
Cummings Bros., Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Shovel and dredge contractors, Los Angeles, Calif.	Controversy.	Shovel and dredge men.	Jurisdictional wage dispute.	Pending.
Milford Brick & Granite Co., Milford, Mass.	Strike.....	Granite cutters.....	Wage cut; open shop	Do.
United States Woven Label Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Controversy.	Textile workers..	Wage cut.....	Adjusted.
Artistic Weaving Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10 and 13 per cent wage cut.	Do.
E. H. Kluge Weaving Co., West New York, N. J.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., Redstone, N. H.	Strike.....	Granite cutters.....	20 per cent wage cut.	Do.
Trouchee & LaRochelle Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Carpenters, Newburgh, N. Y.....	Settled prior to commissioners' arrival.	1922. Dec. 15	1923.	30	.....
18 manufacturers' shops, New York City.	.....	1923. Jan. 1	.....	.....	.....
Shirt makers, Corona, N. Y.....	No cut; negotiations pending.	1922. Dec. 29	Jan. 15	50	.....
Hillside Coal & Iron Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell Oil Co., State of California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building Trades, San Jose, Calif.....	.....	Jan. 23	.....	900	200
Bricci & Sons, Concord, N. H.....	No cut; 44-hour week.....	Apr. 1	Jan. 12	10	.....
Swenson Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 11	100	150
Kerry Bros., Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 12	50	75
Laundry drivers, New York City....	Mediation impracticable.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Coal Co., Pittston, Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Duffy Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	No cut; no change.....	Apr. 1	Jan. 19	7	.....
Cummings Bros., Concord, N. H.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 17	7	.....
Shovel and dredge contractors, Los Angeles, Calif.	.....	1923. Jan. 1	.....	30	40
Milford Brick & Granite Co., Milford, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
United States Woven Label Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Return to scale pre-March, 1922.	1922. Apr. 5	Jan. 24	.....	.....
Artistic Weaving Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
E. H. Kluge Weaving Co., West New York, N. J.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., Redstone, N. H.	\$1 per hour; 44-hour week...	Apr. 1	.....do.....	75	.....
Trouchee & LaRochelle Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 26	5	.....

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JANUARY, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Lappari Monument Co., Concord, N. H.	Strike.....	Granite cutters..	20 per cent wage cut.	Adjusted.
Duprane & Son Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Sartorallo & Derochhi, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Thomas Fox Monument Works, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
George Clark Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Hornerberry & Harrison Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Larson & Carlson, granite dealers, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Lappari Monument Co., Concord, N. H.	\$1 per hour: 44-hour week...	1922. Aug. 1	1923. Jan. 20	4	.....
Duprane & Son Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 19	5	.....
Sartorallo & Derochhi, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Thomas Fox Monument Works, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 24	15	.....
George Clark Granite Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	9	.....
Hornerberry & Harrison Co., Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	.....
Larson & Carlson, granite dealers, Concord, N. H.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	9	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	22,987	9,976

On February 1, 1923, there were 40 strikes before the department for settlement, and in addition 9 controversies which had not yet reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending 49.

COOPERATION.

Cooperative Credit Societies in America and Foreign Countries.

COOPERATIVE credit societies (credit unions) in America and foreign countries is the subject of a bulletin (No. 314) recently issued by this bureau. The report covers two types of credit associations—the Raiffeisen credit societies and the Schulze-Delitzsch people's banks—and analyzes, at some length, the points of likeness and difference between the two types.

In many ways these societies resemble combined savings bank, and building and loan associations, but are engaged in other than building operations. They differ from the regular commercial banks in four important particulars: First, they are organized and managed primarily in the interests of the borrowers; secondly, the par value of the shares is small and may be paid for in weekly or monthly installments of a few cents each; thirdly, small loans are preferred to large ones; fourthly, other collateral being lacking, good character is occasionally accepted as security for a loan.

The history and development of this form of cooperation in the various countries of the world are discussed in the bulletin and, where available, statistics are given showing number of societies, membership, share capital, deposits, loans, and reserves.

The first credit association—a people's bank—in America was established in 1900, in the town of Levis, Province of Quebec. From there the idea spread to the United States and there are now credit societies in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, besides a separate Jewish credit-union movement with societies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. All the available statistical data for each State have been brought together in this bulletin.

A bibliography on cooperative credit is appended to the report.

Farmers' Cooperation in the North Central States.¹

THE United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been collecting information regarding farmers' cooperative marketing associations in the United States; this information it publishes from time to time in *Agricultural Cooperation*. Data for 1,647 associations in the five States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska show that the total amount of business done in 1921 was \$237,309,000. By States the business was as follows:

¹ The data on which this article is based are from U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Cooperation*, issues of Jan. 2 and 15, 1923.

NUMBER OF FARMERS' MARKETING SOCIETIES, AMOUNT OF BUSINESS, AND AVERAGE PER SOCIETY, BY STATES.

State.	Number of associations reporting.	Business done.	
		Amount.	Average per society.
Minnesota.....	560	\$59,935,000	\$107,026
Iowa.....	402	55,405,000	137,823
Illinois.....	252	36,519,000	144,916
Nebraska.....	226	42,288,000	187,115
Kansas.....	207	43,162,000	208,512
Total.....	1,647	237,309,000	144,085

In Minnesota the local cooperative creamery and cheese factory is the most important type of enterprise among the cooperative marketing associations for which figures have been tabulated.

In Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois the grain marketing associations are the most numerous, while in Iowa grain marketing, the marketing of dairy products, and the marketing of live stock rank in the order given.

In addition to the associations for which figures are given above, data were obtained from 113 farmers' buying (consumers') associations. These did a business during 1921 of \$7,002,000, an average of \$61,964 per society.

An effort was made to obtain, for a period of years, the average amount of business of the farmers' associations, for, it is explained:

The average amount of business per member is a yardstick which can be used in measuring the relative usefulness of farmers' buying and selling organizations. Other things being equal, the larger the amount of business done for each member the more efficiently and economically is the organization likely to perform its functions. If during a period of years this average consistently increases it is reasonable to presume that the farmers' buying and selling association as an institution is becoming a more important factor in the economic life of the Nation.

Data are available for a limited number of associations in seven of the North Central States, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska, for each of the seven years, 1913-1919. The figures seem to indicate that the farmers' local association is functioning on a larger scale.

The figures obtained are shown below:

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS PER MEMBER, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	Number of associations reporting.	Members.		Business.	
		Total number.	Average per association.	Amount.	Average per member.
1913.....	314	36,027	114.7	\$32,154,879	\$892
1914.....	148	15,383	103.9	13,888,110	902
1915.....	118	12,526	106.1	10,660,264	851
1916.....	188	23,555	125.2	27,514,306	1,168
1917.....	168	22,769	135.5	35,253,846	1,548
1918.....	151	22,502	149.0	33,176,454	1,474
1919.....	77	13,753	178.6	17,057,857	1,240

Cooperative Movement in Foreign Countries.

Bulgaria.

AT THE end of June, 1921, according to a report in the September, 1922, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (p. 229), there were in Bulgaria 1,862 cooperative associations. Of these, 1,077 were credit societies and people's banks, 212 were productive societies, 512 were consumer's societies, and 61 were agricultural unions. It is calculated that 34 per cent of the towns and villages have cooperative societies, that there is one credit society for every 4,520 persons, one consumers' society for every 9,500 persons, and one productive society for every 23,000 persons.

Canada.

STATISTICS of consumers' cooperative societies in Canada for the year 1921 are contained in the December, 1922, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (pp. 303, 304). Only 14 societies reported, as compared with 21 the year before, and therefore the figures do not "adequately disclose the numerical or financial strength" of the consumers' movement in Canada. The following statement gives the information furnished:

	1920.	1921.
Number of societies reporting.....	21	14
Number of members.....	7,427	5,919
Amount of sales.....	\$2,465,253	\$1,990,765
Share capital.....	\$256,450	\$209,561
Reserve fund.....	\$40,419	\$39,001
Surplus savings.....		\$154,713
Number of employees.....	214	182

It is seen that the average society is somewhat larger than in 1920, the average number of members being 423 as compared with 354 the previous year. The average sales per member remained practically unchanged in amount, being \$332 in 1920 and \$336 in 1921.

Germany.¹

AT THE end of 1921 the Central Union of German Consumers' Societies was composed of 3 central unions, 10 auditing unions, and 1,362 local consumers' societies. The 3 central unions have, in turn, a membership of 1,887 individual local societies.

The year 1921 was a successful year for the cooperative wholesale society of the union, its business having increased from 1,351,224,382 marks² in 1920 to 2,406,982,699 marks in 1921, and the number of affiliated societies from 1,003 to 1,026. At the end of the year its paid-in share capital amounted to 24,642,382 marks and the reserve fund to 26,859,124 marks. The net saving for the year was 15,260,738, of which the amount of 4,537,411 marks was returned in purchase dividends to the affiliated societies.

¹ The data on which this section is based are from International Cooperative Bulletin, London, May and June, 1922 (pp. 129, 130), and August, 1922 (pp. 178-181).

² The mark at par equals 23.8 cents. Because of the enormous depreciation in the German currency and the fluctuations in the exchange rate, no conversions to United States money are made here.

The value of the output of the productive departments for the year was as follows:

	Marks.
Tobacco products.....	44, 113, 851
Soap.....	129, 051, 445
"Edible paste goods".....	31, 746, 979
Boxes.....	6, 014, 489
Mustard.....	1, 729, 021
Sugar and chocolate.....	7, 956, 731
Brushes.....	3, 336, 527
Ready-made clothing.....	6, 698, 644
Fish products.....	2, 716, 613
Other products.....	1, 419, 473
Total.....	234, 783, 773

Revision of Law on Cooperative Societies.¹

Except for a few minor amendments made in 1896 and 1897, German cooperative societies of all kinds have until recently been regulated by the law of 1889. The movement has now reached the point where changes in the law are necessary if the movement is to reach its full development. In 1919, the cooperators, accordingly, through a joint committee presented to the Reichstag an amendment to the law. Realizing, however, that it would be impossible for the scheme to be brought up for discussion at an early date, the committee centered its effort on obtaining action with regard to the two most urgent problems—those of amalgamation and the general meeting.

In recent years the small societies have shown a tendency to amalgamate. Under the terms of the law of 1889 societies had to go through long and wearisome liquidation proceedings before they could amalgamate. Further, as the societies have increased in size the general meeting has become more and more unwieldy. The members no longer know one another and are no longer able to follow the operations of the society, either in detail or as a whole, and therefore can not vote with a full knowledge of the facts and with a feeling of responsibility. The management of the societies is in danger of falling into the hands of a small group of members, instead of being under the control of the members as a whole. Sometimes the societies are so large that it is impossible to hold general meetings at all.

An amendment to the law was passed by the Reichstag on July 1, 1922, which permits amalgamation without the formality of liquidation proceedings. The capital of a society amalgamating with another will be managed by the other society but separate books will be kept. Amalgamation may be effected by a two-thirds majority at general meetings of the societies concerned. When the amalgamation has been entered on the register of cooperative societies of the district in which the dissolved society has its headquarters, the dissolution of the latter and the transfer of its property to the other society will be considered as having been effected.

The amendment also provides that in cooperative societies with more than 10,000 members the general meeting shall be attended

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Oct. 6, 1922, p. 35.

by delegates only. Cooperative societies with more than 3,000 members are also authorized to amend their rules so as to transform the general meeting into a meeting of delegates.

The new provisions regarding the constitution of general meetings will come into force at a date to be determined by the minister of justice. The other provisions of the amendment came into force on the date of its promulgation.

Hungary.¹

AT THE end of 1921 there were in affiliation with the "Hangya," the central cooperative union and wholesale society of Hungary, 1,945 local societies with 900,000 members. In other words, "the total number of consumers thus (cooperatively) supplied amounts to over 4,000,000 out of a total population of about 7,000,000." The value of the goods sold by the local societies during 1921 amounted to approximately 3,000,000,000 crowns;² the value of goods purchased by these societies from the "Hangya" amounted to 1,890,000,000 crowns in value.

The "Hangya," in conjunction with the Central Cooperative Credit Society, has established in Budapest a modern cooperative hospital.

Italy.

THE consumers' cooperative movement in Italy has, according to an account given in the January, 1923, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (pp. 8-12, 17, 18), been undergoing the "most arduous period of its existence."

No cooperative movement has suffered the consequences of the crisis, violence, and reaction to the extent that distributive cooperation has done in Italy, and probably no movement has witnessed so much courage displayed at such a terribly distressing time. * * *

Up to the time of the National Cooperative Congress held in January, 1922, the history of distributive cooperation in Italy was episodic and fragmentary. We find it more often than not involved in the history and chances of this or that party, of certain institutes or certain large cooperative societies, dependent on the good or bad will of governmental cabinets. Above all, we find it disorganized and opposed to all attempts at discipline and control.

At the time of the greatest development of the Italian movement, January, 1921, there were 9,874 retail cooperative societies, 126 provincial federations, 3 national unions, and 3 cooperative wholesale societies. It is estimated that the local societies affiliated with the national societies were distributed about as follows:

	Number of affiliated societies.
National Union of Cooperative Societies (Socialist).....	4, 000
Italian Cooperative Federation (Catholic).....	3, 000
National Cooperative Federation of Combatants (neutral).....	679

The Italian movement has been characterized by its large number of small societies and by the distinct cleavage, within the move-

¹ The data on which this section is based are from the May-June issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin, London, p. 139.

² The crown at par equals 20.3 cents. Because of the depreciation in the currency and the fluctuations in the exchange rate, no conversions to United States money are made here.

ment, along political and religious lines. One of the chief problems has been to knit the movement together on neutral lines and to eliminate duplication of activity and waste of effort by the amalgamation of these small societies. This problem, it is reported, has to some extent been solved by developments in Italy in 1922. That year witnessed the rise of the Fascist movement. The cooperative societies "in more than 40 of the most important Provinces out of a total of 71 in Italy" have been destroyed either wholly or in part by Fascisti or their sympathizers. "Approximately one-third" of the societies affiliated with the National Union of Cooperative Societies have been thus destroyed.

The result has been to draw the cooperators together and to impress upon them the urgency of a united front.

The collaboration, which seems to be penetrating the different cooperative tendencies, is to be noted with satisfaction, and is evidenced by the joint agreements for the systemization of the institutions established with the aid of the State; by the clientele of the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society which is drawn from all the movements, and by collaboration in the State commissions for the reorganization of cooperative societies and the concession of credit. At the same time the question has just been solved of the autonomy of distributive cooperation with regard to political parties and its value compared with that of the trade-union organizations and the other forms of cooperation. In this work of the tactical advance of distributive cooperation, the National Federation of Distributive Societies, which will be the outgrowth of the national league and of the wholesale society, will be of the greatest importance. But of the greatest importance of all is the reorganization of distributive cooperation and its forces by fusion and concentrated effort, and the development of trading and economic activities in the defense of the consumer.

Switzerland.

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1922, was given a short summary of the report of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies (the V. S. K.) for the year 1921. The December, 1922, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin gives (p. 312) statistics showing the operations of the retail cooperative societies, affiliated to the union, since 1900. These figures are as follows:

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF RETAIL SOCIETIES AFFILIATED TO SWISS COOPERATIVE UNION, 1900 TO 1921.

[Franc at par=19.3 cents.]

Year.	Number of societies affiliated.	Number of families supplied.	Amount of business.	Reserve fund.	Amount returned in dividends on purchases.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1900	116	83,549	32,725,427	1,916,284	2,391,991
1907	259	171,610	69,596,679	5,044,043	5,974,807
1915	403	286,704	135,506,000	12,589,267	7,602,300
1921	505	369,074	337,366,085	18,965,911	12,510,842

It is stated that "As Switzerland counts nearly 900,000 households, considerably more than a third of the Swiss population is interested in distributive cooperation."

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for December, 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 from July to December, 1922. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residences, 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, from July 1, 1922, to February 7, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immi- grant aliens admit- ted.	Non- immi- grant aliens admit- ted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens de- barred.	Total arrivals.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- em- igrant aliens.	United States citi- zens.	Total depar- tures.
July, 1922.....	41,241	12,001	22,279	1,191	76,712	14,738	16,096	53,069	83,903
August, 1922.....	42,735	12,298	31,407	1,537	87,977	10,448	9,051	21,364	40,865
September, 1922.....	49,881	17,135	54,766	1,528	123,310	7,527	9,734	18,668	35,929
October, 1922.....	54,129	17,063	34,678	1,558	107,428	7,192	10,645	19,546	37,383
November, 1922.....	49,814	12,316	21,251	1,612	84,993	7,077	10,202	15,354	32,633
December, 1922.....	33,932	10,052	16,720	1,541	62,245	8,157	10,673	15,761	34,591
Total.....	271,732	80,865	181,101	8,967	542,665	55,139	66,401	143,762	265,302

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Austria.....	985	5,369	8	144
Hungary.....	753	5,685	57	698
Belgium.....	118	1,425	79	388
Bulgaria.....	53	369	28	108
Czechoslovakia.....	1,276	13,423	103	1,517
Denmark.....	144	1,818	52	256
Finland.....	202	2,586	19	203
France, including Corsica.....	253	2,833	71	912
Germany.....	2,806	17,859	84	1,077
Greece.....	55	3,079	243	1,983
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,943	41,682	3,511	17,408

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Countries.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Netherlands.....	178	1,228	23	238
Norway.....	378	3,796	130	533
Poland.....	3,222	19,936	216	4,353
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	24	2,149	263	1,883
Rumania.....	1,823	9,567	90	844
Russia.....	2,136	11,227	56	1,824
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	40	645	253	1,706
Sweden.....	305	6,251	118	560
Switzerland.....	333	2,278	43	322
Turkey in Europe.....	122	2,252	2	103
United Kingdom:				
England.....	1,513	11,835	419	3,459
Ireland.....	875	9,324	67	979
Scotland.....	1,442	8,663	65	511
Wales.....	74	621	3	24
Yugoslavia.....	704	5,667	157	1,428
Other Europe.....	10	385	8	107
Total Europe.....	21,767	191,952	6,168	43,568
China.....	418	2,741	388	2,299
Japan.....	447	2,784	326	1,782
India.....	20	142	17	95
Turkey in Asia.....	258	1,829	53	598
Other Asia.....	22	234	3	46
Total Asia.....	1,165	7,730	787	4,820
Africa.....	36	401	11	80
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	31	433	54	285
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	2	37	.....	10
British North America.....	7,554	38,258	217	1,538
Central America.....	64	625	53	329
Mexico.....	2,263	23,913	300	1,430
South America.....	271	2,000	112	860
West Indies.....	779	6,374	454	2,214
Other countries.....	.....	9	1	5
Grand total.....	33,932	271,732	8,157	55,139
Male.....	18,445	147,378	6,445	37,255
Female.....	15,487	124,354	1,712	17,884

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
African (black).....	330	3,479	116	680
Armenian.....	96	1,918	1	58
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	572	5,253	78	1,232
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	200	1,641	144	1,289
Chinese.....	334	2,361	387	2,254
Croatian and Slovenian.....	496	3,856	28	171
Cuban.....	44	771	99	468
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	38	442	11	117
Dutch and Flemish.....	373	2,791	92	640
East Indian.....	23	96	15	69
English.....	3,945	24,246	614	4,998
Finnish.....	201	2,078	19	244
French.....	1,868	11,024	135	1,180
German.....	5,095	29,400	145	1,452
Greek.....	73	3,815	244	2,022
Hebrew.....	6,049	33,131	31	315
Irish.....	1,917	14,498	87	1,034

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Race or people	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Italian (north).....	564	8,269	338	1,809
Italian (south).....	1,479	33,935	3,204	15,792
Japanese.....	429	2,695	321	1,758
Korean.....	4	49	8	31
Lithuanian.....	130	1,366	22	1,032
Magyar.....	975	6,474	67	799
Mexican.....	2,190	23,392	295	1,358
Pacific Islander.....		13		2
Poish.....	1,301	9,923	198	4,201
Portuguese.....	49	2,283	265	1,952
Rumanian.....	163	1,048	84	782
Russian.....	411	2,034	55	935
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	91	498	2	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,080	13,513	340	1,541
Scotch.....	2,431	13,811	102	745
Slovak.....	412	5,892	30	317
Spanish.....	136	1,846	297	2,009
Spanish American.....	75	921	105	698
Syrian.....	110	962	39	516
Turkish.....	4	205	2	83
Welsh.....	115	733	4	45
West Indian.....	86	681	115	375
Other peoples.....	43	389	18	178
Total.....	33,932	271,732	8,157	55,139

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Professional:				
Actors.....	44	415	12	81
Architects.....	16	99	2	18
Clergy.....	165	1,047	32	312
Editors.....	5	48		9
Electricians.....	120	730	9	48
Engineers (professional).....	165	1,029	17	137
Lawyers.....	7	83	5	28
Literary and scientific persons.....	44	333	4	61
Musicians.....	97	604	14	84
Officials (Government).....	26	289	21	126
Physicians.....	59	379	8	82
Sculptors.....	22	176	2	46
Teachers.....	161	1,481	20	255
Other professional.....	165	1,462	43	310
Total.....	1,096	8,175	189	1,597
Skilled:				
Bakers.....	206	1,503	20	142
Barbers and hairdressers.....	129	1,137	23	182
Blacksmiths.....	150	1,080	6	73
Bookbinders.....	6	84		4
Brewers.....	3	9	2	2
Butchers.....	169	1,052	11	122
Cabinetmakers.....	16	161	4	47
Carpenters and joiners.....	624	4,472	62	338
Cigarette makers.....		16		1
Cigar makers.....	12	153	45	102
Cigar packers.....		5		3
Clerks and accountants.....	964	7,447	121	966
Dressmakers.....	322	2,896	24	188
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	200	961	10	80

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY OCCUPATIONS—Con.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Skilled—Concluded.				
Furriers and fur workers.....	25	146	2	8
Gardeners.....	36	385	14	87
Hat and cap makers.....	20	144	2	6
Iron and steel workers.....	258	1,116	10	47
Jewelers.....	24	148	.....	24
Locksmiths.....	188	799	1	9
Machinists.....	241	1,490	18	236
Mariners.....	310	2,551	47	239
Masons.....	138	1,769	33	138
Mechanics (not specified).....	291	1,878	26	185
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	45	228	3	5
Millers.....	27	139	1	9
Milliners.....	56	412	2	26
Miners.....	465	2,621	76	489
Painters and glaziers.....	138	917	26	122
Pattern makers.....	9	66	.....	2
Photographers.....	40	185	2	18
Plasterers.....	44	186	3	14
Plumbers.....	59	290	2	24
Printers.....	49	313	2	41
Saddlers and harness makers.....	19	107	1	1
Seamstresses.....	155	1,281	5	51
Shoemakers.....	249	2,355	43	286
Stokers.....	37	296	2	38
Stonecutters.....	20	132	4	14
Tailors.....	487	3,708	31	343
Tanners and curriers.....	12	83	.....	5
Textile workers (not specified).....	30	114	1	7
Tinners.....	38	214	4	17
Tobacco workers.....	1	15	.....	2
Upholsterers.....	13	83	1	9
Watch and clock makers.....	32	203	.....	13
Weavers and spinners.....	120	945	21	245
Wheelwrights.....	15	31	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified).....	10	91	1	12
Other skilled.....	370	2,195	50	352
Total.....	6,822	48,612	762	5,374
Miscellaneous:				
Agents.....	73	507	8	66
Bankers.....	4	58	6	44
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	39	279	8	28
Farm laborers.....	1,303	13,635	85	564
Farmers.....	1,033	6,545	166	1,130
Fishermen.....	190	657	5	36
Hotel keepers.....	16	94	5	22
Laborers.....	3,383	39,496	4,537	23,427
Manufacturers.....	23	187	10	49
Merchants and dealers.....	758	5,191	199	1,570
Servants.....	3,358	34,301	304	2,248
Other miscellaneous.....	1,346	9,578	277	1,951
Total.....	11,526	110,528	5,610	31,135
No occupation (including women and children).....	14,488	104,417	1,596	17,033
Grand total.....	33,932	271,732	8,157	55,139

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DECEMBER, 1922, AND FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1922, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.	December, 1922.	July to December, 1922.
Alabama.....	16	252	4	26
Alaska.....	11	100	10	47
Arizona.....	583	4,980	15	136
Arkansas.....	34	135	1	6
California.....	2,891	20,042	810	4,752
Colorado.....	103	908	30	155
Connecticut.....	628	5,580	197	1,187
Delaware.....	41	293	20	56
District of Columbia.....	120	888	36	244
Florida.....	190	1,527	112	648
Georgia.....	20	270	2	40
Hawaii.....	288	1,382	35	291
Idaho.....	68	328	13	62
Illinois.....	2,443	20,503	484	3,388
Indiana.....	356	2,593	52	346
Iowa.....	174	1,588	25	203
Kansas.....	99	712	11	85
Kentucky.....	40	302	6	45
Louisiana.....	40	628	36	217
Maine.....	532	3,016	12	74
Maryland.....	208	1,426	20	236
Massachusetts.....	2,606	19,401	706	4,994
Michigan.....	2,075	13,876	274	1,677
Minnesota.....	390	3,459	104	434
Mississippi.....	22	177	2	13
Missouri.....	303	2,213	33	344
Montana.....	114	760	33	161
Nebraska.....	91	984	12	163
Nevada.....	22	196	10	40
New Hampshire.....	313	1,650	10	82
New Jersey.....	1,644	14,933	362	2,439
New Mexico.....	155	576	6	47
New York.....	9,257	77,116	3,142	22,011
North Carolina.....	16	178	7	28
North Dakota.....	72	599	41	98
Ohio.....	1,533	11,152	268	1,925
Oklahoma.....	23	310	8	50
Oregon.....	390	1,907	42	304
Pennsylvania.....	2,952	24,141	576	4,447
Philippine Islands.....	.....	4	.....	5
Porto Rico.....	17	132	14	.....
Rhode Island.....	374	2,888	85	694
South Carolina.....	17	87	1	11
South Dakota.....	32	368	9	49
Tennessee.....	21	233	6	22
Texas.....	927	14,818	183	715
Utah.....	55	559	28	144
Vermont.....	131	1,006	3	38
Virginia.....	84	645	4	93
Virgin Islands.....	1	12	.....	.....
Washington.....	876	4,643	126	862
West Virginia.....	120	1,155	63	304
Wisconsin.....	419	3,806	64	516
Wyoming.....	42	290	4	48
Total.....	33,932	271,732	8,157	55,139

TABLE 6.—STATUS OF THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922, JULY 1, 1922, TO FEBRUARY 7, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Monthly quota.	Admitted Feb. 1 to 7, 1923.	Annual quota.	Admitted July 1, 1922, to Feb. 7, 1923	Balance for year. ¹
Albania.....	58	1	288	284	2
Armenia (Russian).....	46	.....	230	230	(²)
Austria.....	1,490	159	7,451	5,571	1,813
Belgium.....	313	.....	1,563	1,563	(²)
Bulgaria.....	61	1	302	283	18
Czechoslovakia.....	2,871	29	14,357	14,316	(²)
Danzig.....	60	2	301	127	172
Denmark.....	1,124	124	5,619	2,507	3,082
Finland.....	784	90	3,921	3,173	712
Fiume.....	14	7	71	63	8
France.....	1,146	47	5,729	3,428	2,232
Germany.....	13,521	433	67,607	21,526	45,911
Greece.....	659	.....	3,294	3,294	(²)
Hungary.....	1,128	3	5,638	5,636	(²)
Iceland.....	15	.....	75	51	24
Italy.....	8,411	6	42,057	42,037	(²)
Luxemburg.....	19	.....	92	92	(²)
Memel region.....	30	1	150	39	109
Netherlands.....	721	67	3,607	1,900	1,693
Norway.....	2,440	100	12,202	4,433	7,739
Poland.....	4,215	290	21,076	20,997	(²)
Eastern Galicia.....	1,157	132	5,786	3,152	2,564
Pinsk region.....	857	97	4,284	2,654	1,487
Portugal.....	493	.....	2,465	2,464	(²)
Rumania.....	1,484	13	7,419	7,411	(²)
Bessarabian region.....	558	63	2,792	626	2,122
Russia.....	4,323	1,324	21,613	18,358	2,411
Esthonian region.....	270	5	1,348	146	1,202
Latvian region.....	308	62	1,540	1,066	463
Lithuanian region.....	462	.....	2,310	2,309	(²)
Spain.....	182	.....	912	912	(²)
Sweden.....	4,008	846	20,042	9,169	10,824
Switzerland.....	750	100	3,752	3,113	601
United Kingdom.....	15,468	1,623	77,312	45,449	31,614
Yugoslavia.....	1,285	33	6,426	6,307	80
Other Europe.....	17	.....	86	86	(²)
Palestine.....	12	.....	57	57	(²)
Syria.....	186	.....	928	927	(²)
Turkey.....	478	.....	2,388	2,388	(²)
Other Asia.....	16	.....	81	81	(²)
Africa.....	25	.....	122	122	(²)
Atlantic islands.....	24	.....	121	63	56
Australia.....	56	.....	279	279	(²)
New Zealand and Pacific islands.....	16	.....	80	79	(²)
Total.....	71,561	5,658	357,803	238,768	116,939

¹ After all admissions and pending cases have been deducted from the annual quota.

² Exhausted for the year. Pending cases for which quotas have been granted cover differences between annual quota and number already admitted.

Emigration from Czechoslovakia, First Quarter, 1922.

A REPORT from the American consul at Prague, under date of December 16, 1922, presents statistical data on emigration from Czechoslovakia during the first quarter of 1922. Portions of the text and tables are here reproduced.

Before the war almost 50,000 people a year left their homes in the territory now forming the Czecho-Slovak Republic to seek their fortune in America. The great majority of emigrants then came, and to-day still come, from the districts of Slovakia and Rumania (*Podkarpatska Rus*); the remainder, and by far the lesser number, from Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Of the number who emigrated before the war, several thousand, mostly Slovaks, returned to their fatherland after the founding of the

Republic on October 28, 1918. At that time, many people in the new State were of the opinion that henceforth the number of emigrants would materially diminish, if not stop altogether. On the contrary, however, there has been a considerable increase in emigration. This increase reached its highest point during the spring of 1920 and continued until restricted by the new American law on immigration. More than 80 per cent of the emigrants from Czechoslovakia have near relatives in the United States.

The tables which follow throughout the present report contain the latest emigration statistics for the Czecho-Slovak Republic issued by the State Statistical Office. The figures given in these tables apply to the first three months of 1922.

Extent of emigration.—The extent of emigration from Czechoslovakia, by districts, is shown in the following table:

EXTENT OF EMIGRATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY MONTHS AND DISTRICTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1922.

District.	Number of emigrants.			
	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Bohemia.....	818	876	1,403	3,097
Moravia.....	404	355	502	1,261
Silesia.....	85	91	100	276
Slovakia.....	558	491	548	1,597
Russia.....	78	39	32	149
Total.....	1,943	1,852	2,585	6,380

According to the figures in the preceding table it would appear that the largest number of emigrants come from Bohemia. This would hold true if every worker who leaves his native country for a few weeks or months in order to obtain seasonal employment in bordering countries and returns home at the end of the season were considered an emigrant. Most of the persons tabulated as emigrants from Bohemia belong to this class. If, however, only those persons are considered emigrants who leave Czechoslovakia for permanent or protracted residence abroad, emigration is as extensive from Slovakia as from Bohemia.

Declared length of residence abroad.—Based on declarations made by the emigrants themselves as to how long they intend to reside abroad the Czecho-Slovak Statistical Office divides the emigrants into certain classes. The distribution of these classes by districts is shown in the following table:

EMIGRATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACCORDING TO DECLARED LENGTH OF RESIDENCE ABROAD, BY DISTRICTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1922.

District.	Declared length of residence abroad.					Total.
	Perma- nent.	Pro- tracted.	Sea- sonal. ¹	Indefi- nite.	Not stated.	
Bohemia.....	897	404	1,046	256	494	3,097
Moravia.....	356	588	20	41	256	1,261
Silesia.....	103	50	14	12	97	276
Slovakia.....	405	872	23	90	207	1,597
Russia.....	56	70	.....	.....	23	149
Total.....	1,817	1,985	1,103	398	1,077	6,380

¹ Temporary residence in border countries by laborers for certain seasonal work.

Countries of destination.—Statistics for the first quarter of 1922, showing emigration according to countries of destination, are presented in the following table:

EMIGRATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, FIRST QUARTER, 1922.

Country of destination.	Emigrants from specified districts.					Total.
	Bohe- mia.	Mora- via.	Silesia.	Slova- kia.	Rus- sinia.	
America:						
United States.....	128	99	7	1,138	128	1,500
Other countries.....	80	49	20	43	8	200
Austria.....	793	478	72	37		1,380
France.....	439	8	3	20		470
Germany.....	1,031	119	132	17		1,299
Hungary.....	27	67	2	78	10	184
Italy.....	71	11	2			84
Poland.....	43	170	28	13		254
Rumania.....	118	119	6	27	2	272
Russia and Ukraina.....	15	5		7		27
Yugoslavia.....	207	102	2	33		344
Other countries.....	145	34	2	184	1	366
Total.....	3,097	1,261	276	1,597	149	6,380

The great majority of emigrants from the Czecho-Slovak Republic go to the United States and to the neighboring countries in central Europe, principally Austria and Germany. Next in importance come France and the Balkan countries. The number of emigrants to the United States during the first quarter in 1922, however, was relatively small for the reason that the quota allotted to Czechoslovakia was practically complete by the end of 1921. The most advantageous European field for future emigration from Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly be Russia, where the experience gained by the Czecho-Slovak legionaries during the war will be a great incentive to colonization.

After the war many emigrants from the present territory of Czechoslovakia, principally Slovaks, returned to their country from the United States, Austria, and Russia. Emigrants returning to their fatherland are entitled to a certain amount of support from the Government. During the present year, 5,000,000 crowns (\$1,015,000, par) have been set aside by the Czecho-Slovak Government for this purpose, and for 1923 the sum of 3,000,000 crowns (\$609,000, par) has been appropriated for the same use.

Sex and nationality.—The following table contains statistics as to the sex and nationality of Czecho-Slovak emigrants:

EMIGRATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY SEX AND NATIONALITY, FIRST QUARTER, 1922.

District and sex.	Emigrants of each specified nationality.							Total.
	Czecho-Slovak.	German.	Magyar.	Hebrew.	Polish.	Russonian.	Other.	
Bohemia:								
Male.....	1,464	799			3	1		2,267
Female.....	402	416			6	4	2	830
Total.....	1,866	1,215			9	5	2	3,097
Moravia:								
Male.....	630	215	1	1		1	1	849
Female.....	271	130			2	2	7	412
Total.....	901	345	1	1	2	3	8	1,261
Silesia:								
Male.....	23	116			14			153
Female.....	24	93			5	1		123
Total.....	47	209			19	1		276
Slovakia:								
Male.....	797	12	74	28	1			912
Female.....	566	18	58	40	2	1		685
Total.....	1,363	30	132	68	3	1		1,597
Russia:								
Male.....		3	24	14		31		72
Female.....		2	18	14		43		77
Total.....		5	42	28		74		149
Czechoslovakia:								
Male.....	2,914	1,145	99	43	18	33	1	4,253
Female.....	1,263	659	76	54	15	51	9	2,127
Grand total.....	4,177	1,804	175	97	33	84	10	6,380

The data given in the preceding table indicate that two-thirds of the emigrants from Czechoslovakia are males and that emigrants of Czech or Slovak nationality form 65 per cent and those of German nationality 28 per cent of the total number of emigrants.

Age of emigrants.—Of the 6,380 persons who emigrated from Czechoslovakia during the first quarter of 1922, 557 were 14 years of age or under, 2,238 were 15 to 24 years of age, 2,555 were 25 to 39 years of age, 870 were 40 to 59 years of age, and 160 were 60 years of age or over.

Regulation of emigration.—The Czecho-Slovak Government makes no attempt to limit or restrict emigration from its territory; it merely regulates the process of emigration with the view to insuring the adequate protection of the emigrants by making provision for appropriate measures of a legal and sanitary nature. A new and more up-to-date law on emigration has been in force since February, 1922.

The great majority of emigrants to the United States come from Slovakia and Russia. As most of these people are of the peasant class, they are subject to special rules and regulations. The political offices which issue passports in these districts do not, however, deliver passports to the applicants, but forward them to the Ministry of Social Welfare at Prague for delivery. Applicants for American visas from those districts must pass through the delousing camp at Svatoborice near Kyjov, Moravia. As the Svatoborice station is located at a distance of one hour's walk from the nearest railway, it has been decided to move the same to the barrack camp at Uharske Hradiste, also in Moravia.

From Svatoborice the would-be emigrants are transported en masse to Prague and taken to the emigration station in the suburb of Liben. This station is twice the size of the one at Svatoborice in Moravia, having living accommodations for 500 to 600 people, and is under the administration of the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross. Here the emigrants stay until they receive their passports from the Government and obtain the visas necessary for their destination.

The local shipping agencies send their representatives to the Liben station, and the emigrants are entirely free to decide for themselves by which company they will sail. The shipping contract, however, must comply with all the provisions of the Czecho-Slovak emigration laws for the protection of emigrants before and after their passage. Furthermore, under the local emigration laws, each shipping company represented must obtain a license to do business and at the same time deposit the sum of 300,000 Czecho-Slovak crowns (\$60,900, par) with the Ministry of Social Welfare as a guaranty for the proper observance of the laws of the country. Any fines imposed on shipping agencies for violations of the laws are deducted from the amount on deposit at the Ministry of Social Welfare. * * * Agents of shipping companies are required to wear badges or other insignia permitting of ready identification. Foreign emigrants passing through Czechoslovakia are entitled to equal protection under the local emigration laws.

At the present time 12 steamship companies hold licenses to do business in this country, and others have filed applications. The companies already established are the following: United States lines, Holland America Line, Red Star Line, North German Lloyd, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Baltic America Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Pacific Company, Lloyd Triestino.

Emigrants from Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are not subject to the same rules and regulations applying to those of Slovak or Russian origin. In the first place, they are not required to pass through the delousing camp at Svatoborice; it is sufficient for them to obtain a medical certificate where they are; in the second place, they receive their passports directly from their own political offices, although beginning with next year they are also to receive them directly from the Ministry of Social Welfare at Prague.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Connecticut.

THE value of new factory buildings in Connecticut for the two years ending June 30, 1922, was only about one-third of that for the preceding biennium while the actual number of such buildings shows even a greater reduction in the later period, according to the thirtieth report of the bureau of labor of that State. There were only 98 brick tenement houses constructed for the two years ending June 30, 1922, compared with 211 in the preceding two years.

Strikes and lockouts.—The above-mentioned report states that the number of strikes in the biennium closing June 30, 1922, was 63, the number of employees affected, 8,959; the loss of days to the workers, 356,190, while the record for 1919 and 1920 was 280 strikes, affecting 75,943 employees, with 1,307,508 days' loss to the workers.

Factory inspection.—In the eighth biennial report of the Factory Inspection Department of Connecticut for the period ending June 30, 1922, the following summary of the work of the department is given for 1921 and 1922:

	1921.	1922.
Factories inspected (by men deputies).....	3,261	3,085
Special factory inspections.....	60	76
Factories inspected (by woman deputy).....	940	1,004
Total factory inspections.....	4,261	4,165
Male employees in factories inspected.....	177,615	176,486
Female employees in factories inspected.....	68,589	72,328
Bakeshops inspected.....	597	604
Special bakeshop inspections.....	42	18
Total bakeshop inspections.....	639	622
Mercantile elevator inspections.....	797	839
Mercantile establishments inspected.....	2,724	2,808
Woman employees in mercantile establishments inspected.....	8,479	11,551
Orders for factories (by men deputies).....	832	552
Orders for factories (by woman deputy).....	361	539
Orders for bakeshops.....	233	155
Orders for mercantile elevators.....	120	130
Orders for mercantile establishments.....	526	722

The number of male employees in factories in 1921 was 177,615; the number of female employees, 68,589. In 1922 there were 176,486 male employees, a decrease of 1,129 compared with the preceding year, and 72,328 female employees, an increase of 3,739 over 1921.

Minnesota.¹

THE division of accident prevention of the Minnesota Industrial Commission made 16,348 inspections during the six months ending January 1, 1923, and issued 6,431 orders for the improvement of working conditions. In the previous two years 27,407 inspections were made and 8,907 orders issued. For the month of January,

¹Information furnished by Minnesota Industrial Commission under date of Feb. 2, 1923.

1923, the division reports 2,185 inspections, including 294 factories, 524 buildings, 1,321 stores and offices, and 46 specials. The number of employees in these various places inspected was 19,930. In the same month 787 orders were issued.

Division of women and children.—Through the efforts of its division of women and children the Minnesota Industrial Commission has secured for woman workers in various parts of the State \$1,218.36 in back pay since July 1, 1922. In the majority of cases a considerable amount of the time of one or more investigators was taken up in these adjustments necessitated by violations of the minimum wage law.

The summary of the report of the division of women and children for the month of January, 1923, is here given:

Special investigations on complaint.....	192
Inspections.....	30
Employment certificates issued by school superintendents (December)..	27
Child labor prosecutions.....	2
Prosecution for failure to produce employment register.....	1
Orders issued.....	30

North Dakota.

THE seventeenth biennial report of the Department of Agriculture and Labor of North Dakota for the term ending June 30, 1922, shows the present agricultural trend in the State and comments upon the prevailing feeling throughout the State, especially during the last year of the biennium that "to insure a safer farming status and to stabilize agrarian interests there should be a greater diversification in our future system of farming. As a result of this feeling there has been a practical development of dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry, and a larger acreage of cultivated crops such as potatoes, corn, etc." Many more acres have been turned into pastures and hay meadows. The large wheat acreages have naturally been reduced.

Oregon.¹

ON OCTOBER 1, 1920, the Oregon Bureau of Labor Statistics had 3,053 manufacturing concerns listed and on September 30, 1922, 3,725, a net increase of 672. The records also show that during the biennium between these dates 34 plants were burned and "569 operations discontinued business." During this period the bureau made 9,454 inspections.

The Salem office of the bureau received 145 anonymous and miscellaneous complaints regarding such matters, for example, as violation of the 8-hour law on public works, poor sanitation, defective machinery, overwork, compulsory board at company boarding house, compulsory purchase of stock in order to hold job, and blacklisting. The demands for assistance at the Portland office continue to grow, the records for 1920-22 showing that service was rendered to 2,312

¹ Oregon. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Biennial report, from Oct. 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1922. Salem, 1922, 125 pp.

persons. The majority of the people coming to this branch of the bureau to secure information to enable them to get out of some personal difficulty are not included in these records. During the same period 485 wage claims in cases where employers were not able or not willing to pay came to the main office at Salem, which succeeded in collecting 251 of these claims amounting to \$6,419.44. At the Portland branch office 404 wage cases were adjusted, aggregating \$17,225.91. In 468 instances, however, efforts at wage adjustment failed. The commissioner of labor has no statutory authority to force the collection of wages and has to depend upon reason and persuasion. The need for a legal aid bureau in the State is emphasized.

Working permits to children.—There was a considerable increase in the number of working permits issued to children in Salem in 1922 compared with 1921 as is shown by the following table:

WORKING PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN IN SALEM, 1921 AND 1922.

Permits issued to minors—	1921			1922		
	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Between 14 and 16, for vacation	120	28	148	204	57	261
Between 16 and 18, for vacation	56	25	81	111	48	159
Between 14 and 16, during school period.....	2	1	3	13	6	19
Between 16 and 18, during school period.....	7	4	11	19	34	53
Total	185	58	243	347	145	492

In addition 121 mail requests for working certificates outside of Salem were received by the Salem office and referred to the secretary of the board of inspectors of child labor at Portland.

Comparison of output and labor cost.—In the table given below is shown the value of finished products with the amounts paid in wages in 1921 in certain important industries in Oregon. It would be interesting to embody in the same table the value of the grounds, buildings, machinery, raw material, and capital of these different industries, but the same number of firms did not report all these items.

OUTPUT AND LABOR COSTS IN 1921 IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN OREGON.

Industry.	Total number of firms.	Number of firms reporting.	Value of finished product.	Amount paid in wages during 1921.	Amount paid in wages per \$100,000 output.
Wood and wood products	292	243	\$53,812,475.13	\$16,051,310.76	\$29,828.27
Metal products	69	49	9,216,588.54	1,921,455.76	20,848.00
Food products.....	285	159	49,499,710.29	4,434,689.60	8,959.02
Paper and paper products	9	7	9,116,945.84	2,119,665.73	23,249.85
Textile, clothing, and furnishings.....	35	27	6,973,526.15	2,175,461.86	31,196.13
Clay and stone products.....	40	13	1,016,880.90	338,540.63	33,294.71
Chemicals, soap, paint, and oils.....	12	8	2,159,114.36	172,468.66	7,987.99
Leather and rubber	14	8	659,612.73	159,305.57	24,151.85
Cigar manufacturing.....	30	14	207,435.44	77,171.24	37,208.89
Total	786	528	132,662,289.38	27,450,069.81	20,691.70

Women's dependents.—The results of a recent investigation of women's dependents in Oregon are here summarized:

NUMBER AND MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMEN SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.

Industry.	Number of firms.	Total number of women.	Number without dependents.	Women supporting dependents.						Number of dependents.			
				Marital condition.						Number of women.	Children.	Adults.	Total.
				Married.	Divorced.	Separated.	Single.	Widowed.	Deserted.				
Manufacturing	200	4,547	3,897	266	57	20	163	139	9	650	803	394	1,197
Mercantile	296	3,554	2,845	183	100	32	244	142	8	709	554	546	1,100
Public house-keeping	367	2,132	1,715	145	94	35	38	100	5	417	511	164	675
Telephone and telegraph	62	2,016	1,910	24	10	1	60	11	.....	106	71	97	168
Laundries cleaners, and dyers	46	795	556	108	25	8	28	64	6	239	316	115	431
Offices	29	403	328	11	5	.....	39	20	.....	75	64	69	133
Personal service	16	178	165	7	1	.....	5	.....	.....	13	12	7	19
Total	1,016	13,625	11,416	744	292	96	582	467	28	2,209	2,331	1,392	3,723

Pennsylvania.

THE principal difficulties encountered by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in enforcing child-labor legislation are summarized as follows in the January, 1923, issue of Labor and Industry, the official monthly bulletin of the department (pp. 12, 13):

(1) The divided responsibility of enforcement among the department of labor and industry, the department of public instruction, and the municipal authorities, without setting forth specifically the provisions for which each is responsible. (2) The inevitable conflict that results from separating the coal-mining industry from the general child labor and placing it under the jurisdiction of the department of mines by prior legislation and by failure to note the exemption of this industry in the child-labor act of 1915. (3) The misunderstanding and rather unfavorable reflection upon this department by reports issued by the Federal Government on child labor in Pennsylvania, in not stating clearly the complications that exist in Pennsylvania in connection with responsibility of enforcement of child-labor legislation. (4) The complaints from the various child-welfare organizations that violations of the law are common and that there seems to be widespread ignorance on the part of some employers as to the provisions of the act and as to the rulings of the industrial board. (5) That employers in certain industries feel that child-labor restrictions have interfered with apprenticeship to such an extent as to affect the future of industry.

The following statistics on child labor are also taken from the above-mentioned source (p.18):

NUMBER OF MINORS AND OF EMPLOYEES OF ALL CLASSES IN PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIES, 1916 TO 1921.

Sex.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Minors:						
Males	10,239	12,948	14,231	10,658	11,225	6,178
Females	9,089	9,974	10,963	10,669	10,420	8,616
Total	19,328	22,922	25,194	21,327	21,645	14,794
All employees	1,735,543	1,802,813	1,827,101	1,523,609	1,614,099	1,270,599

¹ Exclusive of public service.

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The State bureau of inspection reports that out of 123 prosecutions during October and November, 1922, 51 were for violations of the women's law and 47 for violation of the child labor law. The prosecution under the latter law resulted in heavy fines for second and third offenders.

Survey of York High School Apprenticeship Plan.

The secretary of the industrial board recently made a study of the York High School plan of apprenticeship training. The board will soon make recommendations with reference to apprenticeship as a child-labor problem and as a school problem.

Approximately 150 boys are trained for industry under the York High School plan. They spend part of their time in class, but devote about 5,000 hours to actual shop work, being employed by establishments in the vicinity. The secretary of the industrial board reports that "there are many interesting features about the plan, some favorable and others unfavorable for its adaptation as a general apprenticeship scheme."

Iron-Ore Production.

Approximately 780,000 tons of iron ore were mined in Pennsylvania in 1922, according to a preliminary survey, the results of which are reported in a press release from the State department of internal affairs. It is estimated that the production for 1922 exceeds that of any year since 1907 and quadruples the production of 1921, a year of great depression in the iron industry.

Texas.

ACCORDING to a recent typewritten report received from the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics, 3,386 inspections were made by that office in 2,623 establishments in 175 cities and towns of the State from February 1, 1921, to September 1, 1922. The total number of workers in these establishments was 132,747, of whom 81,642 were males and 51,105 females. There were 871 orders issued for the better safeguarding of machinery, sufficient fire escapes, seats for female employees, improvements in sanitary conditions, and other things for the benefit of employees.

Particular attention was given to 205 cases in which females were worked longer than allowed by law. Of these cases, 131 were found to be slight and involuntary violations, and adjustment was made on the basis of immediate compliance with the law. In 18 cases payments for overtime were required. In the 56 criminal prosecutions filed, convictions and fines followed in 28 cases, 8 cases resulted in acquittal, 11 were dismissed, and 9 are pending in the courts. Fines, court costs, and overtime wages collected totaled over \$2,000.

Child labor.—The original child-labor law of the State passed in 1903 has been amended, the age limit having been raised from 12 to 15 years. The present statute is said to have numerous defects. Under it the indiscriminate issuance of working certificates is possible. In some counties permits are granted without due investigation into the necessity for the children to go to work or into the character of

the employment they are to take up. The report urges that no child should be granted a working certificate who can not read and write simple English sentences or who after physical examination by a physician has been found unable to do the assigned work.

Texas has no legal provision against night labor for children, and under the law they may be employed 10 hours a day.

The Federal child labor tax law, which has been declared unconstitutional, was a great aid in correcting child-labor evils in Texas. It has been suggested that a new State law modeled upon the Federal child-labor tax law should be enacted and jointly administered by the comptroller of public accounts and the commissioner of labor statistics.

Wage claims.—From February 1, 1922, to September 1, 1922, 493 wage claim cases involving more than \$200,000 and affecting several thousand workers were referred to the State bureau of labor statistics, which was able to make collections in only a small number of cases. Attention is again called to the fact¹ that the majority of these uncollectible wage claims were against certain oil companies "operating under a so-called declaration of trust, an instrument apparently drawn to defeat payment of honest debts. * * * No complaints were filed against established oil companies."

Vermont.

THE following data are taken from the biennial report of the commissioner of industries of Vermont for the term ending June 30, 1922:

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN VERMONT AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED ENGAGED IN SUCH INDUSTRIES, 1922.

Industry.	Number of plants.	Number of employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Food products.....	351	3,014	724
Mechanical industries.....	554	12,172	1,325
Mineral products.....	254	6,599	166
Paper products.....	25	1,461	238
Textile products.....	73	4,321	4,234
Wood products.....	373	7,163	592
All other industries.....	139	2,026	1,645
Total.....	¹ 1,769	36,756	² 8,924

¹ 168 of these plants did not report number of employees.

² Over 1,000 women employed in stores not included.

In 1921 legal provision was made for the appointment of a woman factory inspector who visited during the year ending June 30, 1922, 127 factories and workshops employing women. Employers, on the whole, have manifested a disposition to correct bad conditions so far as was possible. The woman factory inspector, however, reports that many of the factories and mills are old and lack modern heating,

¹ See report of Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics in MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1922, p. 225.

lighting, and sanitation methods. Out of the 127 places visited only 3 had what might be dignified by the designation of lunch room or rest room. Among these same establishments many had no cloak rooms, the toilet arrangements were frequently poor, and proper washing facilities were seldom found. On the other hand there are quite a number of comparatively modern factories, especially some of the newer textile mills, in which the working conditions are of a high order. A number of the older mills have been remodeled. It is the belief of the factory inspector that "there is a steadily growing number of employers who are coming to see that increased comfort for their employees means increased production from their plants."

The work of women in the stores in the larger towns falls within the weekly limit of 56 hours prescribed by law for manufacturing and mechanical establishments, but in the smaller towns and more remote localities where stores are open every evening in the week the hours of the women employed in such stores exceed this limit. Recommendation is made by the woman factory inspector for the inclusion under the hours of labor law of women and minors in "mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, telephone exchanges and other places operated for gain."

Child labor.—In Vermont the issuance of employment certificates has the advantage of being centralized, but the ambiguous and contradictory wording of the law on vocational employment certificates renders the enforcement of the statute doubtful. Vermont is the only New England State which does not make some provision for the physical examination of a child before he or she begins work. The application for a working permit now calls for the child's weight, and through the cooperation of nursing associations investigation has been made and help given in these underweight cases, but in the judgment of the woman factory inspector the law should require a medical inspection record before an employment certificate is granted.

The recent business depression has reduced the activity of the child-labor market, only 252 general-employment certificates and 283 vocational-employment certificates being issued during the two years ended June 30, 1922. The majority of those securing general certificates permitting full-time employment had finished the rural-school course and had reached the age of 15 years.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Northern Shift of Negro Labor.

THAT there has been a rather remarkable movement of unskilled negro labor from the South to northern industrial centers during the winter months was brought out by an investigation by the United States Department of Labor. This is the first indication of a northern shift of this class of workers that has been noticeable since the war, but the present movement is in no manner widespread or considered general, like the previous one.

These workers have come directly from the southern States, Georgia yielding the greatest number of migrants.

Philadelphia, Pa.; Portsmouth, Akron, and Youngstown, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Argo, Ill.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; and Trenton and Newark, N. J., are specific points into which an appreciable influx of negro labor has come for absorption into industrial life. A slight increase is noted in Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; southern Ohio, and certain points in Illinois. Kansas City, Mo.; Camden, N. J., and Detroit, Mich., show no increase in the number of negro workers, while several districts show a very slight decline in the use of negro labor.

In general, however, continued migration from the South is indicated, with a slowly increasing absorption of negro labor by northern industry just as rapidly as increased output is demanded. In this connection, the iron and steel industry continues to lead in its demands for negro labor, with the meat-packing, glass, transportation, and food production industries, etc., closely following. The department states that the probability is great that a wider entrance than ever before, so far as specific occupations and types of employment are concerned, will eventually result from this growing movement of labor.

The most significant phase of the movement is that it exists in spite of the reluctance of negro labor to drift northward in winter, and it is the general opinion that spring will bring larger numbers, providing the industrial demands prevail.

Changes in Personnel in New York State Department of Labor.

THE resignation of Henry D. Sayer as industrial commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor became effective January 31, 1923. He was succeeded on February 1 by Bernard L. Shientag, who was counsel to the State Department of Labor under the present governor's previous administration, and also served as assistant counsel to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, created in 1911.

New Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania.

DR. ROYAL MEEKER has been appointed commissioner of labor and industry of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Clifford B. Connelley. Dr. Meeker was United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics from 1913 to 1920. For nearly two and one-half years he has been connected with the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, resigning his position as chief of the research division of that organization to take up his new work early in March.

New Department of Labor in China.

THE Peking Daily News, December 14, 1922, reports that steps have been taken to organize a labor department in China to look after the interests of the workers of that country. A resolution was passed by the cabinet at a meeting early in December authorizing the establishment of the department, and the details of its organization were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce under whose jurisdiction the new department will come. The Ministry decided that the department should be established on similar lines to the other departments; that is, with a department chief, an assistant chief, and 8 senior and 16 junior-clerks. Regulations governing the powers and functions of the new department were drawn up by the Ministry, which were to become effective as soon as they were sanctioned by the cabinet.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

ALABAMA.—*Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Bulletin No. 1. Montgomery, April 1, 1922. 16 pp.*

Contains compensation calendars for 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, schedule of compensation under the workmen's compensation act effective January 1, 1920, and general instructions concerning submission of accident report forms to the bureau.

CALIFORNIA.—*Civil Service Commission. Cost-of-living survey. Report relative to the cost of living in California for selected family groups. Sacramento, 1923. 84 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 43 to 45 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

COLORADO.—*Industrial Commission. Report, December 1, 1921, to December 1, 1922. [Denver, 1923.] 173 pp.*

Figures for this report are given on pages 115 and 116 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

CONNECTICUT.—*Bureau of Labor. Report for period [2 years] ending June 30, 1922. Hartford, 1922. 71 pp.*

Data for this report are published on page 170 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Factory Inspection Department. Biennial report, for the two years ending June 30, 1922. Hartford, 1922. 123 pp.*

Data from this report are published on page 170 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

IOWA.—*Workmen's Compensation Service. Report for biennial period ending June 30, 1922, and report of decisions by the department and State courts. Des Moines, 1922. 160 pp.*

A brief digest of this report is given on pages 116 and 117 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Industrial Accidents. Annual report for year ending June 30, 1921. Boston, 1922. 138 pp.*

A summary of the information contained in this report is given on pages 117 to 119 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MINNESOTA.—*Industrial Commission. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Minneapolis [1923]. 153 pp.*

Figures from this report are given on pages 119 and 120 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MONTANA.—*Industrial Accident Board. Annual report for 12 months ending June 30, 1921. Helena [1921]. 13 pp.*

— — *Annual report for 12 months ending June 30, 1922. Helena [1922]. 34 pp.*

Data from these two reports of the Montana Industrial Accident Board are given on pages 120 to 123 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEBRASKA.—*Department of Public Welfare. Report for the biennium closing June 30, 1922. Lincoln [1922]. 92 pp.*

Includes the report of the bureau of child welfare. In both farm labor and the beet-sugar industry, which employ the largest number of children, there is said to be a conflict with the administration of the school attendance law, the authorities frequently being unable to enforce the law because of an adverse public opinion. Considerable improvement is noted in the housing conditions in the beet field sections. Special child labor officers and a system of industrial camps for city boys who go to the country to work in the beet fields are recommended.

NEVADA.—*Inspector of Mines. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Carson City, 1923. 56 pp.*

This report contains the following figures on fatal accidents in the mines of Nevada:

FATAL UNDERGROUND MINE ACCIDENTS IN NEVADA, 1910 TO 1922.

Year ending November 30—	Number of fatal accidents.	Year ending November 30—	Number of fatal accidents.
1910.....	10	1917.....	31
1911.....	47	1918.....	26
1912.....	39	1919.....	16
1913.....	24	1920.....	10
1914.....	22	1921.....	9
1915.....	18	1922.....	10
1916.....	29		

It is stated that two of the fatalities occurring in 1922 do not properly belong in the list as the mine was not being worked at the time of the accident.

About 4,200 men worked underground in the Nevada mines in 1921 and 4,500 in 1922.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. Court decisions on workmen's compensation law, July, 1920-October, 1922. Subjects other than constitutionality and coverage. Albany, 1922. 188 pp. Special bulletin No. 114.*

NORTH DAKOTA.—*Department of Agriculture and Labor. Biennial report for the term ending June 30, 1922. [Bismarck, 1922.] 132 pp.*

The greater part of this publication deals with the agricultural resources and activities of the State. Extracts from the report appear on page 171 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, including detailed report of the fund by classification as of February 28, 1922. [Bismarck, 1922.] 30 pp.*

Data from this report are given on pages 123 and 124 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OKLAHOMA.—*Industrial Commission. Report [for fiscal year ending September 1, 1922]. [Oklahoma City, 1923.] 11 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 124 and 125 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OREGON.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Biennial report, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1922. Salem, 1922. 125 pp.*

This report of the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops includes an industrial directory. Extracts from the report are published on pages 171 to 173 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Industrial Accident Commission. Financial report. Comparative statement of the Oregon State industrial accident funds for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922. [Salem, 1922.] 1 page, folded.*

Figures from this statement are given on page 125 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Governor General. Report * * * for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1921. Washington, 1922. 255 pp. Map.*

Includes a brief report of the bureau of labor. Although it was found necessary to curtail the inspection force considerably, 5,989 factories, industries, and plantations were inspected during the year as compared with 4,428 during the previous year. Propaganda committees to encourage laborers to settle unoccupied public lands and become small landholders numbered 343 as against 252 for the previous year. There was a decrease of 48.5 per cent in the number of strikes and other industrial disputes reported to the bureau, 35 in 1921 as against 68 in 1920. The 35 disputes directly involved 19,782 workers. Of this number the workers won 13 and lost 22. With nine exceptions the workers involved belonged to labor unions. The bureau handled 549 claims involving 46,357.53 pesos (\$23,178.77, par) in 1921 as compared with 392 claims involving 35,674.89 pesos (\$17,837.45, par) in 1920. The number of labor accidents decreased from 460 in 1920 to 306 in 1921. A constant decrease due to the general economic depression was noted both in the registration and employment of laborers.

There is also a brief account of the visit of the special labor commissioner to Hawaii.

VERMONT.—*Commissioner of Industries. Biennial report for the term ending June 30, 1922. Rutland, 1922. [22 pp.]*

The portion of the report relating to workmen's compensation is summarized on page 126 and other activities of the office are noted on pages 175 and 176 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Civil Service Commission. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1922. xlv, 182 pp.*

The report contains sections on retirement of Government employees, reclassification of the service, and need of a survey of the service. During the last fiscal year 206,007 persons were examined and 63,867 appointments made. On June 30, 1922, there were 560,863 employees in the whole Government service, an increase of about 123,000 since June 30, 1916. Of this number 69,980 were employed in the District of Columbia.

— *Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Immigration. Hearings, December 13 to 20, 1921, January 12, 21, 24, and 26, February 9 and 13, March 29, May 4, June 8, and August 22, 1922. Washington, 1922. 629 pp. Maps. 67th Cong., 2d sess. Serial 1B-6B.*

Among the subjects discussed in these hearings are conditions among migrants in Europe, operation of 3 per centum immigration act, inquiry into activities with relation to certain Chinese refugees, deportation of aliens convicted of violation of narcotic and prohibition acts, transportation of immigrants on American ships, naturalization and citizenship of women, and immigration for fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

— *Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth census of the United States taken in the year 1920. Vol. XI. Mines and quarries, 1919. General report and analytical tables and reports for States and selected industries. Washington, 1922. 443 pp.*

Contains statistical data concerning production, number of employees, days of operation, etc.

— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Immigration. Annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1922. 154 pp.*

Certain statistics of immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1922 (pp. 4 and 5) and October, 1922 (pp. 201-206).

— *Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920. Washington, 1923. 146 pp. Bulletin No. 313. Miscellaneous series.*

A summary of this bulletin appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1922 (pp. 214-220).

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. Washington, 1922. 60 pp. Bulletin No. 314. Miscellaneous series.*

An account of this study is given on page 154 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — — *Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional. Washington, 1922. 90 pp. Bulletin No. 321. Labor laws of the United States series.*

A notice of this bulletin appears on page 130 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — — *Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1921. Washington, 1923. 55 pp. Bulletin No. 317. Wages and hours of labor series.*

Advance data from this bulletin were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1922 (pp. 80-82).

— — — — *Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1921. Washington, 1922. 276 pp. Bulletin No. 320. Wholesale prices series.*

This report is reviewed on pages 40 and 41 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — — *Children's Bureau. Annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1922. 31 pp.*

This report reviews the work of the Children's Bureau for the year indicated, such work including among other activities the following: Studies of unemployment and child welfare; the completion of a children's year survey in Porto Rico; cooperation with the North Dakota Children's Code Commission in child labor studies in that State, especially of rural child labor, and with the South Dakota Child Welfare Commission in an investigation of child dependency and delinquency; a study of the records of a number of dependent children who had been under the supervision of the board of guardians in the District of Columbia; studies of mothers' pensions, of organized methods for the promotion of children's welfare in their transition from school to work, and of the work of mothers and children on Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia truck farms, and the administration of the maternity and infancy act which was passed November 23, 1921.

— — — — *Child labor in the United States; ten questions answered. [Washington, 1923.] 31 pp.*

— — — — *Women's Bureau. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1922. 21 pp.*

Stating that the chief activity of the bureau during the past year has been "its investigations of wages, hours, and working conditions in a number of States," the report gives a brief summary of some of the more important findings. It also describes other activities among which may be mentioned investigations of Negro women in industry, women in the Government service, home responsibilities of wage-earning women, women in the candy industry in St. Louis and Chicago, and the progress of special legislation for the protection of women in industry.

— — — — *The occupational progress of women. An interpretation of census statistics of women in gainful occupations. Washington, 1922. 37 pp. Bulletin No. 27.*

This study, based upon the census figures, shows that while between 1910 and 1920 the number of women gainfully employed increased by 473,739, the proportion of those aged 10 years and over thus employed decreased from 23.4 per cent to 21.1 per cent. Part of the decrease is attributed to a difference in census methods, and part to a change in the time of collecting data, the 1910 census having been taken in April, which is a busy season on farms, and the 1920 census in January, at which time farm activities, particularly those in which women are employed, are at a low ebb. Part, however, is due to a falling off in the employment of girls aged 10 to 15, the proportion gainfully employed in this age group having decreased from 11.9 per cent in 1910 to 5.6 per cent in 1920.

Two occupational groups, agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and domestic and personal service, showed an actual falling off in the number of women employed. For the first group the figures, owing to causes mentioned above, are not strictly comparable. In the second group the decrease is largely among general servants, whose numbers fell off during the decade by 216,762, and among laundresses not employed in laundries, whose numbers decreased by 134,130.

In the other great occupational divisions the number of women increased, the percentage of increase varying widely. Manufacturing and mechanical industries showed an increase of 109,771, or 6 per cent, over the figures for 1910; transportation an increase of 106,429 (99.8 per cent); trade an increase of 199,704 (42.7 per cent); professional service an increase of 282,607 (38.5 per cent); and clerical occupations an increase of 832,892 (140.4 per cent).

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Women in Maryland industries: A study of hours and working conditions. Washington, 1922. 96 pp. Bulletin No. 24.*

A brief digest of this report is given on pages 69 and 70 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Report for the year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1922. 32 pp.*

— *Bureau of Mines. The technology of slate. Washington, 1922. viii, 132 pp. Bulletin 218.*

This bulletin is one of a series designed to "promote economy and the reduction of waste" in the quarry industry. The section on accident prevention includes statistics of accidents in slate quarries and a discussion of dangers from faulty equipment, improper methods, and carelessness.

— *Federal Board for Vocational Education. Annual report, 1922 [1917-1922]. Washington, 1922. xiii, 405 pp.*

A résumé of this report is given on pages 104 to 108 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. Annual report on the statistics of railways in the United States for the year ended December 31, 1920. Washington, 1922. xxx, 471 pp.*

This report contains the usual statistics of mileage, equipment, capitalization, traffic and operation, revenue, investment, etc. The statistics directly concerned with railway labor cover number of employees, by classes and by district, their hours on duty, their total compensation and average hourly earnings according to class in each of the three districts of the United States.

The comparative statement showing growth of population and of steam railway transportation and facilities therefor in the United States, by decades, which is also contained in this report, shows a surprising lack of adequate development of our railway system to meet the growing needs of the country.

— *Post Office Department. Postal Savings. Statement of operations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, 1923. 50 pp.*

At the close of the fiscal year 6,774 postal savings depositories were in operation. The balance to the credit of depositors represented by outstanding certificates decreased during the year from \$152,389,903 to \$137,736,439, a loss of \$14,653,464, or 9.6 per cent. The number of depositors dropped from 466,109 to 420,242, a loss of 10 per cent. These decreases are attributed chiefly to the present low rate of interest prescribed by the existing law, the unsettled industrial conditions, and the opportunities that prevail in the investment field. The average deposit was \$327.76. The system continues to be self-supporting.

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—*Bureau of Census and Statistics. Pocket compendium of Australian statistics. Melbourne, 1922. 144 pp. C. S. No. 397.*

Of interest to labor are the data on the arbitration court, cost of living, prices of commodities, purchasing power of money, wages, friendly societies, old-age and invalid pensions, rents, trade-unions, and unemployment.

— *Department of Health. The scope of industrial hygiene, by D. G. Robertson. Melbourne [1922]. 44 pp. Illustrated. Service publication No. 20.*

This pamphlet reviews the industrial health work of the Commonwealth Department of Health and outlines methods to be followed by industrial establishments in giving medical service to their employees.

— *Parliament. Immigration: Possibilities of settling immigrants on lands in Western Australia. [Perth] 1922. 8 pp. Map.*

BELGIUM.—*Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation, année 1921. [Brussels, 1922.] 84 pp.*

This is the annual report of the General Savings and Retirement Fund of Belgium for the year 1921.

CANADA.—*Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada yearbook, 1921. Ottawa, 1922. xxiii, 909 pp. Maps.*

Ten pages of this publication (122–132) are devoted to immigration. Section XI (pp. 598–650) deals with labor, wages, and prices.

— (ONTARIO).—*Department of Labor. Annual report [for the year] 1921. Toronto, 1922. 61 pp.*

Among the subjects covered by this report are labor legislation, the labor market, unemployment relief, factory and workshop inspection, and safety suggestions and statistics.

FRANCE.—*Commission Supérieure des Caisses Nationales d'Assurances en Cas de Décès et en Cas d'Accidents. Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de ces deux caisses. Année 1920. Paris, 1922. 84 pp.*

This report of the National Death and Accident Insurance Funds gives the details of the operations of the two funds for the year 1920.

GERMANY.—[*Statistisches Reichsamt.*] *Jahresberichte der Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr, 1921. Berlin, 1922. 4 vols. [Various paging.]*

Annual reports of the factory and mine-inspection services of the various German States for the year 1921. They contain statistics as to the number of establishments and workers employed in them (male and female adult workers and juvenile workers), and cover such subjects as enforcement of laws regulating the hours of labor, Sunday work, shop regulations, operation of works councils, home work, collective agreements, labor disputes, conciliation boards, industrial accidents, accident prevention, industrial hygiene, production, wages, housing of workers, and welfare institutions for workers. The reports dealing with the operation of works councils, production statistics, and the use made by German workers of their spare time are summarized on pages 7 to 10 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN.—[*India Office.*] *Statistical abstract relating to British India from 1910–11 to 1919–20. London, 1922. viii, 263 pp. Cmd. 1778.*

Includes among other important statistical matter relative to British India, data on education; cooperative societies; agriculture, forests, and land tenure; emigration; wages (postal service and woolen industry); persons employed in cotton and jute mills, in factories, and other large industries; and factory inspection under the factory act.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Industrial Fatigue Research Board. Some studies in the laundry trade. London, 1922. v, 57 pp. Report No. 22. Laundry series No. 1.*

Owing to the peculiar conditions affecting laundry work which differentiate it from ordinary factory work and make it difficult to standardize, this report is considered as a sociological study rather than a direct contribution toward solving such problems as the length of the workday and best working conditions. It was found that efficiency decreased toward the end of the day, and, although the data did not allow definite conclusions to be drawn, this reduction in efficiency tended to be greater during a 10-hour than during a 9-hour workday. Individual differences in adaptability, the condition of health, and the psychic state of the workers were found to have a decided influence upon output. Short rest pauses in the middle of each working period appeared to have a favorable effect upon efficiency. The atmospheric conditions compared unfavorably with many industries, but no evidence was produced to show that laundry work, when conducted under good conditions, is injurious to the health of the workers.

— — *A study of efficiency in fine linen weaving. London, 1922. 28 pp. Report No. 20. Textile series No. 5.*

This study of the effect of temperature and humidity on efficiency was made in two linen-weaving sheds in Ireland. It was found that while a variety of factors determine the variations of efficiency in this industry, variations of temperature have a definite effect when the humidity remains practically constant. An increase of temperature up to 73° F. was shown to result in increased productive efficiency, but beyond that point there was a decrease owing to the discomfort and fatigue of the weavers. Variation in illumination was also shown to affect production, the use of artificial light in the places under investigation resulting in a considerable reduction in the efficiency of the workers.

— *Ministry of Health. Persons in receipt of poor-law relief (England and Wales). London, 1922. 70 pp. 172.*

A statement of the number of recipients of poor-law relief in England and Wales, January 1, 1922, made to the House of Commons, August 3, 1922. The total number of persons receiving such relief on January 1, 1922, was 1,493,066, an increase of 829,399 over the number thus provided for on January 1, 1921. The large increase for the period shown is attributed largely to the prevailing unemployment, 744,797 men, women, and children out of the 1,493,066 receiving such relief in their homes for this reason, the other 748,269 cases being due to physical or mental illness, ill health of dependents, widowhood and orphanhood, etc.

— — *Unhealthy areas committee. Interim report. London, 1920. 10 pp. Second and final report. London, 1921. 24 pp.*

Both reports emphasize the fact that slum areas have grown up under conditions existing through long periods, and can not be satisfactorily dealt with by any one panacea. Clearance and reconstruction on a large scale are impracticable until the housing shortage has been relieved. Meanwhile, plans can be prepared for comprehensive action as soon as economic conditions permit, and alleviative measures can be adopted.

Pending reconstruction, unhealthy areas might be materially improved if they were purchased by local authorities on terms equitable to present owners, but not prohibitive in cost, and the houses thereon altered, repaired, and managed on the Octavia Hill system. Where dense overcrowding exists, as in the London area, the formation of garden cities in the neighborhood should be encouraged and the further demolition of houses to make way for new factories checked.

— *Ministry of Pensions. Annual report, from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922. London, 1923. 48 pp. 18.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Registry of Friendly Societies. Reports for the year ending December 31, 1920. Part C. Trade-unions. London, 1922. 57 pp.*

Covers membership, income, expenditure, funds, federations, employers' associations, etc.

— *Statistical summary showing the operations of registered trade-unions for the years 1912-1921. London, 1922. 3 pp.*

Figures from this summary are given on pages 143 and 144 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INDIA.—*Department of Mines. Report for year ending December 31, 1921. Calcutta, 1922. 100 pp.*

The total output of coal in the various Provinces of British India during 1921 was 18,358,934 tons as compared with 17,082,711 tons in 1920, an increase of about 7½ per cent. The output per person employed below ground in 1921 was 168 tons, above and below ground, 96 tons, as compared with 179 tons and 110 tons, respectively, for 1916-1920.

The total number of persons employed during 1921 in and about mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 249,663, an increase of 15,464, or 6.6 per cent over the number employed during the preceding year. Of these persons 149,299 were underground workers, 100,364 surface workers. Classified as to sex and age 149,166 were men, 91,949 women, and 8,548 were children under 12 years of age. Coal miners constituted 190,647 of the total number employed in mines, an increase of 14,704 over the number of employees in coal mines during 1920.

During 1921 there occurred at all mines regulated under the act 232 fatal accidents, resulting in the loss of 293 lives. These data represent an increase of 55 fatal accidents and 68 deaths over similar statistics for 1920. Of the total number of deaths 257 occurred in coal mines. The health of the mining community was generally good.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.—*International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1921. (Text in French, analytical introduction and index in English.) Rome, 1922. lxi, 1380 pp.*

Included are sections dealing with agricultural cooperation, insurance, and credit; rural property and land settlement; and recent legislation regulating the relations between capital and labor in agriculture in various countries, as follows: (1) Farm leases; (2) labor contracts; (3) protection of workers; (4) rural dwellings; (5) emigration and immigration.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Problems and methods of vocational guidance, by Dr. Edouard Claparede. Geneva, 1922. 77 pp. Studies and reports, series J (Education), No. 1.*

This is, as its name implies, a general survey of the problems peculiar to vocational guidance. Following an historical outline of the subject of vocational guidance and a discussion of the two forms (vocational guidance and vocational selection) which the subject necessarily takes, the author briefly describes the occupational and psychological tests which may be used as determining factors, their value and methods of applying them. The study is concluded with a summarization of the steps which should be taken to place vocational guidance on a firm foundation.

IRELAND.—*Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Report on the cost of living, October, 1922. Dublin [1922]. 4 pp.*

The prices contained in this report are given on page 47 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Department of Labor. Report for [fiscal year ended March 31], 1921. Wellington, 1921. 28 pp.*

The report states that the number of factories registered under the act during 1920-21 was 13,661 employing 96,603 persons. In 1919-20 there were 13,490 registered factories employing 85,591 persons. The large increase in the number employed in 1920-21 is explained by the fact that when the registration was made for the earlier

period the New Zealand soldiers had not returned home. Total accidents in factories during the year numbered 1,575, of which 91 were serious and 11 fatal. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-five employment permits were issued to minors under 16 years of age, 1,267 to boys, 1,368 to girls. Under the provisions of the shops and offices amending act of 1920 the maximum weekly number of hours in shops and offices was reduced from 52 to 48. There were 102 industrial disputes during the year, 59 of which were unimportant. Under the industrial conciliation and arbitration act 31 industrial agreements were filed, 250 recommendations were made by arbitration councils, and 220 awards by the court of arbitration.

NORWAY.—*Fabriktilsynet. Årsberetninger fra Arbeidsrådet og Fabriktilsynet for 1921. Christiania [1922]. 189 pp. Illustrated.*

Annual report on the factory inspection service and the activities of the advisory labor council of Norway for the year 1921. Among the subjects covered by the report are accident prevention, occupational diseases, sanitary conditions, hours of work, employment of children, young persons, and women. It contains annual reports of the district inspectors and the special inspectors and a résumé in French.

— *Riksforsikringsanstalten. Sykeforsikringen for året 1921. Christiania, 1922. 85 pp. Norges Offisielle Statistikk, vii, 61.*

Report by the State Insurance Institute of Norway on sickness insurance for the year 1921. The institute supervises the administration of the sick funds. The report contains information on compulsory insurance, insurance premiums, membership of funds, expenditure of the funds, etc.

— (CHRISTIANIA).—*Statistiske Kontor. Statistisk aarbok, 1922 (og 1921). Christiania, 1922. xii, 220 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for the city of Christiania, 1921 and 1922. Contains statistics on housing conditions, employment, prices, wages, working conditions, etc.

SWEDEN.—*Socialstyrelsen. Undersökning rörande åttatimmarslagens ekonomiska och sociala verkningar. Stockholm, 1922. 80, 96* pp.*

This report by the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*) on the economic and social effects of the 8-hour day in Sweden states that in view of the short time the law has been in force and the exceptional conditions under which it has operated it is too soon to form an opinion which would stand a general critical test.

The report deals with the 8-hour law and seasonal occupations; the 8-hour law and overtime work; changes in the number of workers; changes in the organization of the work and mechanical aids; the effect on production costs and on the intensity of work of shortening the working day, and the social effects of the shortened working period.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Mining Industry Board. Report. Cape Town, 1922. 58 pp. U. G. 39-22.*

Report of a board appointed April 15, 1922, following the strike on the Rand, to inquire thoroughly into conditions surrounding the coal and the gold mining industry of the Union and to make recommendations concerning them. Questions of importance to the peace and the efficiency of the industries covered by the report include the color bar and status quo agreement; ratio of native (negroes) to white workers; wages (native and white); restoration of managerial control; methods of meeting the demand for native labor; and conciliation boards (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1923, pp. 256 to 258).

— *Office of Census and Statistics. Statistics of production. Pretoria, 1922. viii, 73 pp. U. G. No. 40-1922.*

Statistics of factories and productive industries (excluding mining and quarrying) in the Union for the year 1920-21. Includes the number and classification of factories, the number of Europeans and of non-Europeans employed in each class of industry, and salaries and wages paid to persons of both white and native races.

Unofficial.

ALCOCK, G. W. *Fifty years of railway trade unionism.* London, Cooperative Printing Society, Ltd., 1922. xvi, 631 pp.

This volume records the growth of railway unionism in Great Britain from about 1865, when the first active efforts toward organization commenced, through the period of the war, and down to 1921. It describes in the intimate detail which the author's long association with the railway organization makes possible, the personalities and events of interest and importance in the career of the English industrial union known as the National Union of Railwaymen.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. *Documentary history, 1920-1922.* 445, lxxviii pp. Illustrated.

This history contains the report of the general executive board for the 2-year period, the proceedings of the fifth biennial convention of the organization, held in Chicago in May, 1922, and the proposed new constitution of the Amalgamated, together with statistical charts and tables presenting data on strikes, lockouts, injunctions, agreements, and decisions of the impartial arbitration machinery in the various markets.

The report of the executive board includes a detailed account of the progress of the organization in the larger clothing markets and in the smaller cities where men's clothing is made. There are details of strikes, agreements, and organization. This report together with the previous ones issued by the organization since its inception furnishes one of the most complete histories available of any labor organization.

GIGON, A., AND MANGOLD, F. *Neue Indexziffern (Schweizerischer Minimal-Ernährungsindex).* Bern, 1921. 39 pp.

In the above brochure A. Gigon, a physician specializing in nutrition, and F. Mangold, a well-known economist, have made an attempt to show by means of a new system of index numbers the minimum cost of existence in Switzerland for adult men, adult women, infants, children 2 to 7 years of age, and 8 to 15 years of age, and for a standard family. In computing their sets of index numbers the authors considered (1) the weekly menus most frequently used by the Swiss population and (2) the minimum quantity of food required for physiologically rational nutrition of the individual members of the population, according to sex and age. The foodstuffs selected were those most frequently in use and which, owing to their quality and to their relative cheapness, were best suited for comparison. The nutritive value and the content of calories of these foodstuffs were obtained by direct analysis. The prices used were those currently charged by cooperative stores affiliated to the Federation of Swiss Consumers' Societies. In addition to an average national index, an index for two cities, Zurich and Basel, was also computed. The national index numbers cover the period 1914-1920, the city index numbers the two years 1919 and 1920. Compared with the index numbers published by the Federation of Swiss Consumers' Societies the new index numbers show considerable divergencies. Up to 1919 the former are lower than the latter while in 1920 this position is reversed.

