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JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

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IN MEMORIAM.

Hon. C. A. McHugh, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, and vice president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, died at Norfolk, Va., on April 2, 1923, as the result of an operation. He was buried at Roanoke on April 5.

Mr. McHugh was a native of South Carolina, where he had engaged in the practice of law before going to Roanoke in 1890.

He had served as the employers' representative on the Industrial Commission of Virginia since the creation of that body by the workmen's compensation act of 1918, effective January 1, 1919.

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MAY, 1923

Health and Welfare Activities in the Government Printing Office.

By ANICE L. WHITNEY.

THE evolution of the so-called "welfare work" of a decade or more ago has developed a quite general recognition on the part of employers of the absolute necessity for the establishment of certain provisions for the health and comfort of employees as a part of plant operations. The enactment of workmen's compensation acts in most of the States, necessitating adequate provision for the medical and surgical care of employees in case of accident, together with the increasing public recognition in the past few years of the value of preventive medical work, has been responsible for a rapid increase in the number of well-equipped industrial hospitals and dispensaries. The value to the working force of good food, properly cooked and served, has also been generally recognized, as well as the possibility of building up the "esprit de corps" of an industrial organization through social and athletic activities.

In line with this present-day tendency, therefore, the administration of the Government Printing Office by Public Printer George H. Carter has assisted the employees in establishing a restaurant and recreational features, has enlarged the emergency hospital, and has improved the lighting and ventilation of workrooms. In accordance, also, with the best practice in personnel work, the management of the restaurant and the social activities has been placed by the Public Printer in the hands of a representative committee of employees. The personnel work in the Government Printing Office, especially as it relates to women, is in charge of the secretary to the Public Printer, Miss Mary A. Tate, who is the first woman ever to have charge of that important endeavor of the big Printing Office.

The Government Printing Office, the world's greatest printing plant, which employs normally more than 4,000 persons, offers a particularly good opportunity for the establishment of a model lunch room, as the Printing Office is in continuous operation during the sessions of Congress and at other times two shifts are employed.

Under these conditions it is possible to operate a restaurant with far greater economy than would be the case in other Government departments where noon lunch is the only meal it would be necessary to provide. When the plant is running three shifts, the cafeteria is open throughout the 24 hours, and at other times from 7 a. m. to midnight, and this fact justifies an outlay for equipment and for management which might not be possible under other circumstances.

In order to provide the needed space for the lunch room, assembly hall, and rest rooms, the officials of the Government Printing Office were obliged to undertake the largest building enterprise of that establishment since the erection of the main building more than 20 years ago. The concrete roof of the building was raised so as to make a full story of the eighth floor, which had formerly been an

attic, and a permanent canopy was constructed on the roof, adding much to the comfort of the employees.

The roof is fitted up with benches and is well lighted so that the night employees can use it as well as the day force. A broad staircase leads from the lunch room to the roof, making it easy of access to all employees during the luncheon periods. It affords a beautiful view of the city and the Virginia hills and provides a pleasant change from the hot workrooms during the heat of the summer.

Much of the work of these alterations, such as cutting walls and installing heat, light, and power, was done by the buildings division of the Printing Office in addition to its regular work in keeping up repairs throughout the plant.

Government Printing Office Cafeteria and Recreation Association.

ALTHOUGH the Government Printing Office provides the space, fixed equipment, heat, light, and power for the lunch and recreation rooms, the actual financing and management are in the hands of a voluntary association of the employees called the "G. P. O. Cafeteria and Recreation Association." The object of this association, as stated in the constitution and by-laws, is "to establish, operate, and maintain a cafeteria and recreation rooms on the eighth floor and roof garden of the Government Printing Office, where good and wholesome food shall be sold at the lowest possible cost and where clean and healthful recreation may be enjoyed by all, subject to the approval of the Public Printer."

The opportunity to join the association was extended to all employees, and the only qualification for membership was the payment of the initial fee, which was charged in order to get a working capital with which to begin the operation of the lunch room. The fee was very small, the employees contributing either \$1 or \$2 as they felt inclined, and it was given on the understanding that it would be returned upon separation from the service, provided, of course, that funds were available. It was planned also, if the enterprise was a financial success, eventually to return all the original contributions.

The sum raised amounted to nearly \$4,500, as practically all the employees joined the association, the majority giving one dollar each. Up to the present time between \$300 and \$400 have been returned to employees who have left the service of the Printing Office.

The members of the association elect, annually, a general committee to represent them in the transaction of the business of the association. This committee, having about 50 members, consists of one representative for each 100 employees or less in each designated unit and two auditors appointed by the Public Printer. The officers of the general committee—president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer—are elected annually by the committee by secret ballot, and these officers, with the addition of one director appointed by the Public Printer, constitute the board of directors. There is an auditing committee of three members, one appointed by the president and the others by the Public Printer, which examines the books once a month.

The purchase of supplies and equipment and the employment and payment of the cafeteria employees are in the hands of the board of directors, which submits quarterly reports to the general committee and the Public Printer. The board of directors meets regularly

once a month and the general committee once in three months, although special meetings may be called to deal with specific problems or questions as they arise.

Operation and Equipment of the Lunch Room.

THE lunch room, which was opened for regular service on January 23, 1922, seats 1,000 persons and is open to all employees whether members of the association or not. There is no compulsion about its use, employees being free to go outside for their meals if they wish to do so, but eating in the workrooms is forbidden except in case of physical disability or of work requirements which may be authorized by the foremen from time to time. Employees who bring their own lunches are especially requested to use the cafeteria, as they are equally as welcome as those who buy their lunches, and a short-order counter furnishing coffee, tea, milk, sandwiches, pie, ice cream, etc., is provided for those who wish to supplement the lunches brought with them from home.

The lunch room is furnished with tables having vitrolite tops and with comfortable bent-wood chairs. There are three long serving counters, in addition to the short-order counter, which have every device for keeping food either hot or cold as necessity requires. Two of the lunch counters furnish the service for the white employees and one for the colored employees, of whom there are about 800 in the Printing Office. A section of the dining room is assigned for the use of the colored employees, who receive the same food and service as the white employees. Another section of the dining room is reserved where smoking is not allowed, and a small room, with several tables, is partitioned off from the main lunch room for the use of officials, foremen, and special guests.

The midday luncheon is the meal most largely patronized, although a larger percentage of the night force than of the day employees use the lunch room. The total patronage, however, is highly satisfactory, since more than 75 per cent of the employees eat one or more meals there each day. This is a larger percentage than usually obtains in industrial establishments. In the welfare study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1916 the numbers reported to be using the restaurants averaged less than 30 per cent of the total number of employees, although, of course, individual establishments showed considerably larger percentages.

In order to avoid crowding and to expedite the service at the noon luncheon, at which about 2,600 persons use the cafeteria, the employees are released from work in sections and definite elevator assignments made for the different groups so that none of the luncheon period of one-half hour is wasted in getting to and from the lunch room. The day lunch period begins at 11.30 a. m. and ends at 1.15 p. m., when all employees are back at work, after 12 o'clock the different sections being released at 15-minute intervals. At the beginning and the end of each of these periods there is through express elevator service between the work floors and the lunch room.

In addition to these measures for conserving the time allowed the employees for their lunch period, the service at the lunch counters is made as expeditious as possible, a line of 350 persons being able to pass one of the counters in seven minutes. As a result of this efficient

and rapid service the employees have some time left for recreation either in Harding Hall, which adjoins the lunch room, in the bowling alleys, or on the roof.

The night force of about 700 employees has its lunch periods at 11 and 11.15 p. m., and when Congress is in session another large group, employed upon the Congressional Record, eats at 3 a. m. Smaller groups, whose working hours do not coincide with the regular shifts of the plant, have still other lunch periods. Breakfast is served from 7 to 9 a. m., and is patronized usually by about 150 persons, while about 200 eat their dinner, which is served from 4.30 to 7 p. m., in the cafeteria. Approximately 150 employees take all their meals in the restaurant. The night service in the lunch room has been of particular benefit to the women employees, who formerly were obliged to go outside the building to eat if they did not bring their lunches with them, or to the street in order to get some fresh air. A typical day during the two-shift period, March 17, shows 138 employees served at breakfast, 1,794 at lunch, and 676 at night, making a total of 2,608 meals. This does not include 500 or 600 employees who regularly carry their own lunches, which they eat in the cafeteria.

Kitchen Equipment.

THE fixed equipment of both the lunch room and the kitchen, costing approximately \$20,000, was purchased by the Printing Office for the employees after visits by some of the officials to various large manufacturing establishments for the purpose of deciding upon the most satisfactory types of power machines and other kitchen furnishings. The kitchen is operated entirely by electricity. The ranges, ovens, and grills are all electrically operated, as are the various labor-saving machines, which include a slicer for meats, bread, cheese, etc., a dough mixer, used for making bread, cake, mashed potatoes, and mayonnaise dressing, and a potato peeler. The machines for washing dishes, of which there are two, are also operated by electricity. The smaller of these two machines is of the circular type and is used for washing silver and glassware. One revolution of the conveyor of this machine is sufficient to wash and sterilize the silver and glasses, which are subjected to live steam just before being removed. The other mechanical dishwasher, which is of the usual type, requiring an attendant at each end, thoroughly washes the dishes and sterilizes them with steam. It has been found in the practical operation of this machine that cleaning powder is more satisfactory than soap. The big refrigerators are cooled by brine coils carried to this floor from the refrigerating system for the work divisions.

All the baking for the restaurant, with the exception of bread, is done in the kitchen. Rolls are baked twice a week, and the ice cream is also made there. Racks, open on all sides but thoroughly screened, are placed close to the ovens so that pies and cakes may be put there to cool, and all the equipment is so placed as to require a minimum of walking.

The greatest attention is paid to maintaining a high sanitary standard in the kitchen and dining room. The medical and sanitary officer of the Printing Office makes a daily inspection, and he has the authority to condemn any food he considers unfit for use and to insist upon the most rigid cleanliness.

[890]



SECTION OF CAFETERIA.



SECTION OF ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED KITCHEN.

Menus.

IT IS not planned to make a profit on the business done by the cafeteria but to give superior food at as near cost as possible. The portions served are of generous size and are well cooked. A club lunch is served for 25 cents, consisting of a choice of meats or stew, potatoes, one other vegetable, milk, tea, or coffee, choice of desserts, and bread and butter. The prices for separate dishes average 15 and 20 cents for meats, 8 and 10 cents for vegetables, 8 and 10 cents for pies and cakes, 5 cents for tea, coffee, and cocoa, and 5 cents for rolls or bread and butter. With meat orders of 20 cents or more bread and butter are included. The following menu, which was served on March 19, is a typical one:

G. P. O. CAFETERIA MENU

March 19, 1923

SPECIAL CLUB LUNCH.

VEAL CUTLET OR BEEF STEW	} 25c
MASHED POTATOES AND MACARONI AU GRATIN	
GLASS MILK OR COFFEE AND SMALL PIE OR PUDDING	
BREAD AND BUTTER	

SOUP—Vegetable and Navy Bean

Large Bowl Soup, 10c

Small Bowl Soup, 6c

Rolls (2) with Butter, 5c

Corn Bread and Butter, 5c

Bread and Butter, 5c

Veal Cutlet, 20c

Sandwiches, 5c

Beef Stew, 15c

Baked Beans, 10c

Sliced Onions, 5c

Mashed Potatoes, 5c

Macaroni au Gratin, 8c

Peach Salad, 10c

Combination Salad, 10c

Pie a la Mode, 13c

SPECIAL—Hot Mince Pie, 10c

Ice Cream Cones, 5c

Cup Cakes, 5c

Pies and Cakes, 8c

Ice Cream, 10c

Tapioca Pudding, 5c

Apple Dumpling, 10c

Milk (pint bottle), 6c

Coffee, 5c

Cocoa, 5c

Tea, 5c

Ice Cream Cones for sale at Quick Lunch Counter

Hot Frankfurter Sandwich at Quick Lunch Counter

(Wheat, rye, or graham bread and butter served free with meat orders of 20c or more.)

Dinner, March 19

4.30 to 7 p. m.

See Small Menu Board

SPECIAL DINNER—Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce with Coffee, Tea or Glass of Milk and Dessert, 50c.

Special—Steak Dinner with Potatoes, Bread and Coffee, Tea or Glass of Milk, 40c

Breakfast, March 20

7 to 9 a. m.

COMBINATIONS—HAM OR BACON AND EGG, HOT BISCUITS, AND COFFEE, 30c
GRIDDLE CAKES WITH COUNTRY SAUSAGE AND COFFEE, 25c

CAFETERIA OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT.

Orders left at the Commissary may be delivered at main entrance of old building or east G street entrance of new building. Fresh Brookfield Eggs, 40c doz.; Phillips Bros. Sausage, 25c pound; Brookfield Butter, 54c; Blue Ribbon Butter, 54c; Pure Creamery Blue Valley Butter, 1 lb., 55c; ½ lb. Carton, 28c; ¼ lb. Carton, 14c.

3-lb. boxes Touraine Chocolates, \$1.35; for sale at Cigar Stand. Orders taken for Easter delivery.

Employees wishing to buy milk to drink between breakfast and lunch are supplied with half-pint bottles, sold at 4 cents, which are delivered to the workrooms from 9.30 to 10.30 in the morning. The milk must be used at that time. When this service was started last fall, a canvass of the employees was made to see how many were interested, and about 200 indicated their wish to purchase the milk. Within the first week the number buying the milk rose to 800, and the service has been continued successfully since that time. It has proved to be especially beneficial to employees who eat a light or hurried breakfast and who otherwise would feel faint before time for lunch. Women employees are the principal patrons of this special milk service, but the number of men taking a midmorning drink of milk or buttermilk is increasing.

Number of Cafeteria Employees and Pay Roll.

THE cafeteria association employs a manager at a yearly salary of \$3,000, who has control of the purchase of food supplies, the general operation of the restaurant, and of sales of food from the commissary to the employees. There is also an assistant manager, who takes charge of the lunch room at night. The manager makes a daily report of the food which is charged out of the commissary storeroom to the kitchen and of other supplies issued on requisition; of the total number of people who pass in the line at the different meals; of the total lunch room, commissary, and cigar stand receipts, and of the expenditures for food and other items. The average cost per meal and the receipts per head are also computed, as well as the percentage of profit.

In addition to the manager, it requires a total of 53 persons to operate the lunch room, cigar stand, and bowling alleys when the Printing Office is running full time and 42 when it is in operation for two shifts only. These employees include a chef, two cooks, counter girls, bus boys, and dishwashers for the dining room and kitchen, one attendant for the cigar stand for each shift, and attendant and pin boys for the bowling alleys.

All these employees ordinarily work eight hours. With the reduced hours in force at the present time, however, the counter girls are employed for only four hours, since there is not enough work to keep them all employed on full time, and it was desirable that none of them should be dismissed. The counter girls do not work after 8 o'clock in the evening, as it is possible for the kitchen helpers and bus boys to do the serving at the night lunch periods.

The weekly pay roll averages about \$750 at the present time and ranges from \$860 to \$900 when Congress is in session and the Printing Office is open throughout the 24 hours. A minimum wage of \$14 per week is paid the employees of the association for full-time work, the eight-hour law being strictly observed.

The association maintains a counter for the sale of cigars, cigarettes, and candy at one side of the lunch room, which has quite a large volume of sales. During the first half of March the sales of tobacco and candy from the counter amounted to \$1,084.49. As in the other activities of the association, however, it is planned to make only a small profit in addition to the cost of operation, as it is maintained solely for the convenience of the employees.

Sale of Food to Employees.

THE advantages of cooperative buying are also extended to the employees, who are given the privilege of purchasing certain foodstuffs from the commissary of the cafeteria, such as butter, eggs, sausage, and canned goods, at a small per cent above cost price. The orders are left at the commissary by the employees during the lunch periods and the supplies are delivered to them at the main entrances to the building on their departure from work.

At Thanksgiving the managers of the association decided to buy turkeys for those employees who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase at wholesale prices, and an order was placed for 3,000 pounds. This amount was insufficient, however, and 9,000 pounds were finally bought, at a saving to the employees, from market prices, of about \$1,500. The Christmas purchase of turkeys was larger, amounting to 13,000 pounds, but the saving to the employees was less than at Thanksgiving, as the market broke just before Christmas, partly, it was thought, because of the prices at which the turkeys were being sold to the employees of the Printing Office.

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the Public Printer points out the benefit which would result to the Government employees generally if the opportunity of buying on a cooperative basis were extended to all those employed in the Government departments in Washington. He believes that the civilian employees of the Government are entitled to the same assistance in attempting to meet the abnormally high cost of living in this city as that given to the Army and Navy officers stationed here, who are able to buy at reduced prices from the quartermaster stores operated for their benefit at Government expense, and he recommends, therefore, that the stores of the Army and Navy in Washington be opened to other employees of the Government.

Financial Results of Cafeteria Operation.

THE magnitude of the business done by the lunch room is shown by the receipts for the first year of operation. From January 23, 1922, the date of opening, to January 23, 1923, the first year of operation, the gross receipts amounted to approximately \$195,700. As stated before, it is the purpose of the association to furnish satisfactory meals at as near cost as possible. It is necessary, however, to make enough to cover breakage and the occasional purchase of new equipment and to keep a working balance in the treasury. It has been found that to do this it is necessary that the cost of the food issued from the commissary shall not exceed 70 per cent of the total receipts and the cost of labor 24 or 25 per cent, leaving from 5 to 6 per cent to cover the other items.

The financial condition of the association on March 8, according to the auditors' statement, shows that the assets (including cash in bank, complete inventory, and petty cash) amounted to \$10,052.85 and the liabilities to \$8,266.53. Included in the liabilities was \$4,324.75, the amount still due the members of the association on their original contributions but which is available for the association's use if it is needed. The balance in the treasury, amounting to

\$1,786.32, shows, the auditors state, that the business is in a healthy financial condition.

The buying for the commissary is done so economically and on such a systematic basis and the prices fixed for food are so closely adjusted that it is seldom necessary to change lunch-room prices. The prices of food purchased from the commissary do, however, change with the fluctuation of market prices.

A statement regarding the operation of the cafeteria for the month of January, 1923, shows the average receipts per meal were 19.8 cents and the average cost per meal 18.9 cents, leaving an average profit per meal of 0.9 cent. For the month of February the average profit was a little less, amounting to 0.7 cent on each meal.

The following statement of earnings and expenses for March 15, 1923, shows the details of expenses and receipts and the percentage of costs and profits of the lunch room, commissary, and cigar stand. A similar report is made to the association daily by the manager.

G. P. O. CAFETERIA.

MARCH 15, 1923.

Daily Statement of Earnings and Expenses.

DETAIL OF DAILY RECEIPTS.

Special milk service.....	\$29. 66		
Breakfast.....number, 127..	34. 00		
Dinner.....number, 1,814..	301. 26		
Supper.....number, 573..	116. 23		
Night.....number, .....	.....	
Total this day.... number, 2,514..	481. 15	This month, to date..	\$6, 373. 76
Commissary.....	25. 49	This month, to date..	329. 43
Cigars, candy, cigarettes this day.....	84. 87	This month, to date..	1, 084. 49
Total receipts this day.....	591. 51	This month, to date..	7, 787. 68

DAILY EXPENSES.

Merchandise salable issued, per requisition.....	\$324. 31		
Other than table supplies, per requisition.....	14. 59		
Daily pay roll.....	120. 92		
Cigar pay roll.....	5. 33	not included in totals.	
Laundry.....	.....	
Replacements.....	2. 50		
General expenses.....	.....	
Total expenses this day.....	462. 32	This month.....	.....
Per cent merchandise cost was of cafeteria receipts.....	70	Profit.....	\$18. 83
Per cent of profit.....	3. 9	Previously reported.....	10. 77
Average for month.....	.....	Total profit to date.....	29. 60
Receipts per head.....	\$0. 191		
Cost per head.....	. 183		

Sheets must be kept accurate so they will balance with monthly inventory or at any time an inventory may be taken.

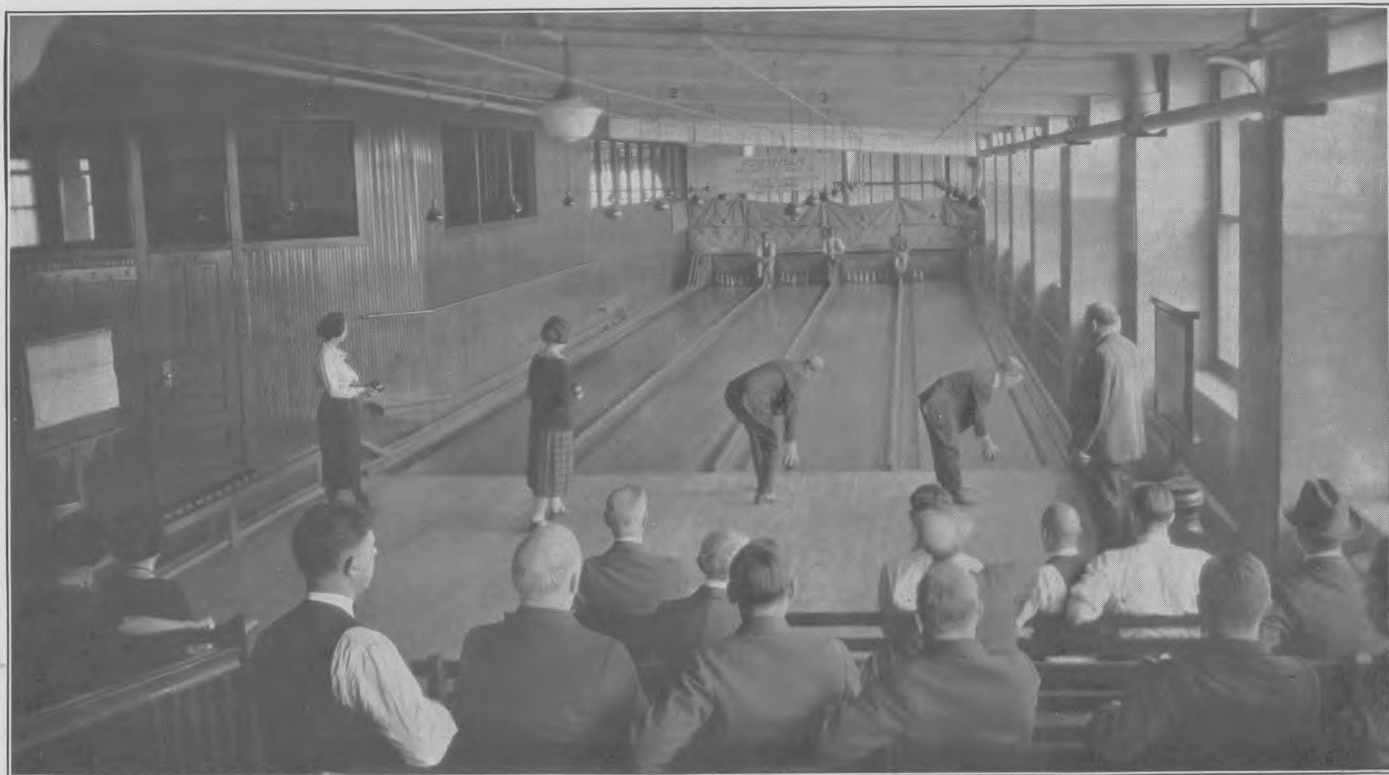
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

_____, *Manager.*



HARDING HALL.



BOWLING ALLEYS.

The following monthly statement shows the results of operation for the month of February, 1923:

*Monthly Statement of Operation of the Government Printing Office Cafeteria,
February, 1923.*

Total receipts.....	\$11,864.65
Total cost of operation.....	10,837.95
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Gross profit.....	1,026.70
Replacement of dishes, etc.....	600.00
<hr/>	
Net profit.....	426.70
Total number of meals served.....	60,030
Average meals per day.....	2,509
Average receipts per meal.....	.197
Average cost per meal.....	.190
<hr/>	
Average profit per meal.....	.007

Recreation.

HARDING HALL, an assembly hall having a seating capacity of 1,200, and adjoining the cafeteria, was opened on Christmas eve, 1921. The hall was especially designed for official assemblages of employees, it having been necessary, previously, for them to gather in hallways and on stairs whenever there was occasion to call them together. The hall is open to the employees, however, for general recreational purposes. Organizations composed exclusively of the employees are allowed to use the hall for their meetings and for such entertainment of their members, families, and friends as they may arrange from time to time for the benefit of the association.

The hall has a small stage with a grand piano costing \$1,600, which was bought by subscriptions of the employees and presented to the association. The floor is of a composition material, which gives a beautifully smooth surface for dancing. An upright piano for dance music was bought with the association's funds, and there is a mechanical player with a violin attachment which was put in by the company manufacturing it. The company keeps the machine in order and sends new rolls from time to time, for which it receives 80 per cent of the earnings of the machine, the balance going to the association. From \$13 to \$15 is collected each week from the machine, which is used by the employees for dancing during the lunch periods. A moving-picture machine and a screen which can be rolled up when not in use have recently been installed for the exhibition of industrial and educational films.

Each Friday during the entire lunch period, from 11.30 a. m. to 1.15 p. m., the office orchestra of about 20 pieces gives a popular concert and the employees dance if they wish. This concert is repeated during the evening lunch period. The members of the orchestra are all employees of the office. They practice on their own time, but are allowed part time for the Friday concerts. No other assistance is given them by the office. They also play for some of the dances which are given by the employees from time to time, for which they are paid the regular orchestra rates by the dancers. A small fee sufficient to cover expenses, is charged employees attending these dances. All receipts from these entertainments in excess of the audited expenses go to the benefit of the cafeteria association.

The families of employees are also considered in the recreational activities of the association. During Christmas week an afternoon and evening entertainment was given for the children of employees. In the afternoon fully 1,000 children under 12 years of age were given a vaudeville entertainment, each child received a present, and all were treated to ice cream and cake in the cafeteria. A similar entertainment was given in the evening for young people between the ages of 12 and 18, which was attended by about 600.

As a means of promoting interest in the work and also because of their educational value it has recently been the practice to show industrial films dealing with manufacturing processes in industries allied to the printing industry. Pictures already shown include one on the manufacture of typesetting machines, one on the various processes in paper making, from the felling of the trees in the forest to the delivery of the paper to the press, one on the effect of static electricity on paper and cloth, and one entitled "The making of a book," taken in one of the largest book-publishing establishments in the country.

The recent acquisition of a moving-picture machine will facilitate the work along this line, and a number of films have already been arranged for. The films are shown for the day force at 8 p. m. and for the night force at 11 p. m., part of the lunch period and enough of the working time to complete the showing of the film being used. Employees are not compelled to attend, but as these pictures are considered to be of great educational value those who do not attend are considered to evince a lack of interest in their work and they have been notified that nonattendance will count against their efficiency rating.

Four regulation bowling alleys adjoining the lunch room were equipped by the association. They are used fairly constantly from about 11 in the morning until midnight on every day except Sunday. Ten cents is charged for a game, 3 cents of which goes to the manager, 4 cents to the pin boys, and 3 cents for upkeep, which a little more than covers breakage.

Rest Rooms.

SEPARATE rest rooms are provided on the cafeteria floor for white and colored employees. The women's rest rooms are furnished with mission furniture—tables, rockers, and straight-backed chairs.

These rooms are not largely used during working hours, however, as an effort is made by the medical department to have the women who are sufficiently indisposed to need to lie down go to the ward in the emergency hospital.

There are also shower baths furnished for both men and women which are used fairly frequently, especially by the men engaged in athletic games like baseball, the Government Printing Office having several baseball teams.

Emergency Hospital.

THE health of the employees of the Government Printing Office is looked after by an efficiently organized hospital department under the direction of the medical and sanitary officer. The space for this department has recently been extended from a single room



MAIN HOSPITAL ROOM.

Dr. D. P. Bush, Medical Officer.



SUPPLY ROOM, HOSPITAL SECTION.

to a suite of four rooms consisting of a large room for treatment fully furnished with all needed equipment, an office for the doctor, a medical supply room, and a ward containing three beds for women. This ward is divided into cubicles, each furnished with a hospital bed and a hospital chair. There is a door leading from the ward into the hall, so that employees who wish to use this room may enter and leave without going through the hospital. Opening off this room is a nicely fitted dressing room and toilet with a shower bath adjoining. All the furnishings of these rooms are of the best hospital type. There is no separate ward for men, but two beds are screened off in the emergency room for their use.

The staff consists of two physicians and three nurses. One of the doctors is always on call even when the plant is in continuous operation.

There are no first-aid cabinets in the plant, as employees are obliged to report to the hospital for even the most trivial accidents, and they are encouraged to report for illness. An ambulance is maintained by the Printing Office, and when necessary employees are sent home or to an outside hospital in it.

In case of injury or illness serious enough to incapacitate an employee for work, complete reports are made by the chief of the division, office, or section in which the patient is employed and by the medical and sanitary officer. If the employee is excused from work because of sickness or injury, whether he is sent to the emergency hospital or not, the chief of his division is required to send a report, properly filled out, to the medical officer as soon as the employee is excused. This report shows the nature of the illness or injury and, in case of sickness, the manner in which it is reported, whether "in person," "by phone," "letter," or "messenger." In case of injury in line of duty the card provides for a complete report regarding the nature of the injury, time and place of accident, whether or not the machine was properly safeguarded or the accident was due to negligence or misconduct, and the names of three eye-witnesses.

Employees are not obliged to report to the emergency hospital if they are absent from work because of sickness lasting less than three days, but if they are absent three or more days they can not return to work until they have been examined by the medical officer and received his permission to resume work. If allowed to return, the employee is marked present by the timekeeper at the hour at which he reported to the emergency hospital.

A weekly report of the work of the emergency hospital is made by the medical and sanitary officer to the Public Printer. This report gives the number of persons injured and the number of cases of illness while on duty, as well as the number of re-treatments, examinations for entrance into the service and for retention in the service, the number sent to other bureaus for treatment, X ray, etc., and the number who are off duty because of injury. The report also shows the number of employees who are not at work because of illness or injury contracted outside of the office and the manner in which this illness or injury is reported to the office. The names and addresses of persons absent because of contagious diseases and the final disposal of each case are also given.

Since the inauguration of this detailed system of reporting, absenteeism in the plant has been greatly reduced. While employees are not required to report because of sickness unless absent at least three days, they are encouraged to do so and the number taking advantage of this opportunity is increasing. The number of cases treated during a year ranges from 4,000 to 4,500, including almost every ailment from indigestion to the amputation of a finger. The cases of indigestion, however, have been reduced from several hundred to almost a negligible number since the office cafeteria was put in operation.

For the weeks ending February 26, March 5, 12, and 19 the number of cases treated ranged from 208 to 258, including examinations. The examinations for retention in service apply only to those employees who have reached the retirement age but who wish to remain at work. The outside cases, the number of which is always small, are mainly from the city post office. The number of injuries during the four weeks were 31, 36, 36, and 43, respectively, and the number of cases of illness were 118, 133, 126, and 108. Sickness cases in January, when the gripe was at its height, averaged about 200 per week. The detailed reports for the four weeks are as follows:

NUMBER OF CASES OF INJURY, SICKNESS, EXAMINATIONS, AND RETREATMENTS IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN FOUR WEEKS, FEBRUARY 19 TO MARCH 19, 1923.

Item.	Number of cases for week ending—			
	Feb. 26.	Mar. 5.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 19.
Injured while on duty.....	31	36	36	43
Illness while on duty.....	118	133	126	108
Retreatments of previous injury.....	91	74	58	50
Examinations for entrance into the service.....	5	13	5	1
Examinations for retention in the service.....	1	1	1	1
Sent to other bureaus for treatment, X ray, etc.....	3	.....	.....	2
Outside cases.....	3	1	3	3
Total.....	252	258	229	208

A complete physical examination, including tests of vision and hearing, is given both men and women upon entrance into service in the Government Printing Office. Rejections are made for certain contagious diseases and for hernia in certain stages. In addition to rejecting applicants for causes which would prove to be a menace to the other employees or which would interfere with their own usefulness, this record serves as a check if an employee complains that the work to which he is assigned is too heavy or if hernia or other troubles develop. Employees who are found to be on work for which they are physically unfit are given more suitable work to do.

The emergency care of the Government Printing Office is also available at all hours for employees of the city post office, which has an emergency room with a nurse in charge during regular working hours but does not have the services of a doctor.

No follow-up work in the home is done by the medical officer of the hospital except in case of injury.

In the annual report of the Public Printer a summary is given of the work of the emergency hospital during the fiscal year 1922. There was a total of 4,581 treatments given to sick and injured em-



HOSPITAL ROOM FOR WOMEN.

ployees, of which 1,609 were surgical cases requiring 2,401 dressings, and 2,972 were medical cases. The surgical cases included 3 finger amputations, 5 fractures, 145 cuts, 276 contusions, 303 lacerated wounds, 85 punctured wounds, 120 abrasions, 121 sprains or strains, 74 burns, 321 foreign-body removals, and 128 infections.

In addition to the supervision of the sanitary condition of the lunch room and kitchen and the work in the emergency hospital, the medical officer supervises the sanitation of the entire plant. Individual lockers are disinfected at regular intervals and every effort is made to prevent the spread of disease.

Conclusion.

THERE can be no question that the cooperative efforts of the officials and the employees of the Government Printing Office in instituting and carrying on these services have been of great benefit to the employees. The saving in money alone through the lowered cost of meals and the purchase of supplies in the commissary has amounted to many thousands of dollars, while the opportunity to get a warm and satisfactory lunch can not fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the workers. The recreational features also add to the interest in the place of employment, and all these features have had an effect in increased efficiency, since the office records for last year show that the actual production per employee has materially increased.

In commending the cordial cooperation shown by officials and employees, the Public Printer in his annual report says:

Much of this good fellowship, which naturally is reflected by increased production, is due to the better conditions that have been provided during the year for the comfort and enjoyment of the working forces. The new cafeteria, Harding Hall, and attractive rest and recreation rooms have been of inestimable service in bringing health and happiness to an army of workers whose welfare had been neglected too long by the Government. It is to this new life and brighter prospect that the Government Printing Office can attribute its recent advancement to a place among the most efficient and successful industrial plants of the country.

New England Textile Strike.

By LEONARD E. TILDEN.

IN 1922 a general textile strike occurred in New England, commencing in January in Rhode Island and spreading in February to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The textile industries involved were cotton manufacturing (yarn and weaving mills), cotton finishing (bleaching, printing, and dyeing, separate or combined), and woolen and worsted manufacturing (wool sorting, yarn, weaving, and wet and dry finishing). The two worsted mills involved were owned by firms that had cotton manufacturing mills in which the employees struck, but the woolen and worsted yarn mill included was not under cotton-mill management. The major causes of the strike were a reduction of wages and an increase of hours.

There were 56 mills directly involved in the strike, employing at the time of the strike 55,927 persons, and 9 mills indirectly involved, employing 10,019 people, making a total of 65 mills and 65,946 persons.

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Location of Mills, Number of Employees, and Hours of Labor.

Rhode Island.

IN Rhode Island there were 29 mills, employing 14,331 persons directly involved in the strike and 5 mills, employing 3,997 people, indirectly involved. The strike in this State was in two distinct areas, Pawtucket and vicinity and Pawtucket Valley. The Pawtucket and vicinity area included Pawtucket, Central Falls, Ashton, Berkley, Lonsdale, Providence, and South Attleboro, Mass., while in the Pawtucket Valley area were Crompton, Arctic, Phenix, Hope, Harris, Arkwright, River Point, Natick, Pontiac, Apponaug, and Buttonwoods.

Pawtucket and vicinity.—In the Pawtucket and vicinity division there were 13 mills directly and 5 indirectly involved, 2 of those directly involved being located just over the Rhode Island State line in South Attleboro, Mass. Six of the cotton-manufacturing mills directly involved had been working 48 hours per week since February, 1919. In two cotton-finishing mills the employees in the finishing departments were working 48 hours per week, and the basic working time of the employees of the engraving and printing departments was 48 hours per week, with time and a half for all time over the 48 hours, but in the printing and engraving departments the employees worked 50 hours per week. The Massachusetts law requires a 48-hour working week for minors and women, so that with the two Massachusetts mills in the division there were 10 mills working 48 hours per week. The total number of employees in these mills was 4,832. The other three mills directly involved had 3,954 employees, two of these mills working 54 hours per week and employing 3,492 people, while the third mill worked 50 hours per week and employed 462 persons.

Of the five mills in this division indirectly connected with the strike three, employing 2,945 people, worked 54 hours per week; one, with 46 employees, worked 50 hours per week (working 5 days instead of 6 per week); and one, with 1,006 employees, worked 48 hours per week.

Pawtucket Valley.—In this division there were 16 mills, employing 5,545 people. Thirteen of the mills worked 54 hours per week and employed 4,533 persons. In one mill a day shift worked 6 days and 48 hours per week, and a night shift 5 nights and 48 hours per week, the total employees being 500. A finishing plant, with 312 employees, had a basic working week of 48 hours, paying time and a half for all time over the 48 hours. Another finishing plant, employing 200 (all male adults), worked 56 hours per week. The Rhode Island law regarding working hours limits the working week for minors and women to 54 hours but does not limit the hours of male adults.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts the strike area included Lowell, Lawrence, and Methuen. The number of mills directly involved were 4 in Lowell, 7 in Lawrence, and 2 in Methuen, a total of 13, with 16,644 employees. There were 2 mills in Lawrence, having 5,694 employees,

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that were indirectly connected with the strike. The mills worked 48 hours per week, the law providing that women and minors may not work more than that number per week.

New Hampshire.

The strike in New Hampshire was at Manchester, Suncook, Nashua, Dover, Somersworth, Newmarket, and Exeter, with mills at Hookset and Pittsfield indirectly involved. The number of mills directly involved was 14, employing 24,952 people. There were 2 mills, with 328 employees, indirectly involved in the strike. All the mills were working 48 hours per week. The legal hours of work for minors and women in New Hampshire are 54, but in February, 1919, as a war measure, the textile mills adopted a 48-hour working week.

Causes of the Strike.

THE immediate cause of the strike was a general reduction in wages of 20 per cent in cotton-manufacturing mills and in worsted mills owned by the same firms that owned the cotton mills, there having been no reduction of wages in other worsted mills.

In Rhode Island a general reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent in wages was made at the cotton-finishing plants, there being one exception where the reduction was 20 per cent. In the Pawtucket and vicinity division two finishing plants, working 48 hours per week, announced an increase of hours to 54 per week. Two cotton mills, working 54 hours per week, and a dyehouse, working 50 hours per week, refused to reduce their hours to 48 per week, and a demand for a 48-hour week was added by the strikers to their refusal to accept a reduction of wages. In the Pawtucket Valley division there was no demand for a reduction of hours from 54 per week. The employees in a finishing plant working 56 hours per week, where no reduction of wages was made or reduction of hours made or asked, struck because the employees of the cotton mill owned by the plant were reduced in wages 20 per cent. In the five mills in Rhode Island indirectly involved in the strike, at a silk weaving mill the strike was caused by soldiers, called out by the general strike, parading around the mill where the silk employees worked; at a cotton-finishing mill, by a lockout because of a demand for 48 hours; and at a cotton-warp mill, by the substitution of a piece rate for a time rate; while at a cotton-finishing plant and dyeworks, where there were strike demonstrations but never more than 3 per cent of the employees were out, that percentage was the normal percentage of absenteeism of the two plants.

In Massachusetts the general 20 per cent reduction in wages applied to cotton finishing and worsted mills as well as to cotton manufacturing. No question of hours was involved. Of the two mills indirectly involved in the strike, a worsted mill made no reduction of wages, but shut down because of the strike, and the other, a fiber-rug mill, made a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages, causing a controversy with the textile strikers.

In New Hampshire the strike was on two direct issues at all the mills involved, viz., a general reduction in wages of 20 per cent and an increase in hours from 48 to 54 per week. Of the two cotton-

manufacturing mills in New Hampshire indirectly connected with the strike, one made no reduction in wages or increase in hours, but shut down because of the strike, and in the other the reduction of wages and increase of hours were accepted by all the employees except in the finishing plant, where the employees struck.

Unions Conducting the Strike.

IN Rhode Island the strike was conducted in the Pawtucket and vicinity division by the United Textile Workers of America and in the Pawtucket Valley division by the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. In Massachusetts the strike was under the direction of the United Textile Workers of America at Lowell, and of the United Textile Workers of America and the One Big Union at Lawrence and Methuen. The United Textile Workers of America had entire charge of the strike in New Hampshire.

The unions were not strongly organized, less than one-half of the strikers in Rhode Island and approximately one-fourth in Massachusetts and New Hampshire belonging to the unions, but the unorganized strikers left the conduct and management of the strike entirely to the unions and followed the lead and instructions of the union officials.

Position of the Manufacturers.

THE manufacturers' position relative to the strike was set forth in a statement issued by the treasurer of a large textile establishment at Lawrence, Mass. The cotton-textile industry in New England, he pointed out, was meeting severe competition from the South, where the hours worked were longer, wages lower, and raw material nearer the mill, reducing the transportation cost. The treasurer stated:

As indicating the difference in the cost of manufacture between the North and the South, the average weekly wage paid in the southern mills belonging to [the Lawrence mill] and making similar goods to those manufactured at [the Lawrence mill] was \$14.88 for a week of 55 hours, against full week in Lawrence of \$22.28 for 48 hours. The wages paid per hour in Columbia, S. C. [location of southern mill owned by Lawrence mill] were 27.05 cents, and in Lawrence 46.4 cents.

In an address delivered by the same official, he said:

Our wages after the reduction are nearly 80 per cent above the prewar level. On the other hand, the purchasing power of the country is not equal to the price of cotton goods. For example, the price of cotton goods in February, 1922, as compared to the 1913 level, was higher than any of a list of 50 staple commodities, except brick and tobacco. If the farmer gets only 42 per cent more for his wheat and 6 per cent more for his corn, he can not and will not buy finished cotton goods at 130 per cent over the cost of 1913.

The stand defined in the quotations given was the stand of all mill officials, objection to reduction of working hours being emphasized by those in Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Attitude of the Employees.

THE attitude of the strikers was definite. The reduced rates, they contended, would not enable them to earn a living wage, and they did not believe that the industry was unable to continue paying them the old rates. They claimed that the Rhode Island and New Hampshire manufacturers could operate their mills 48 hours

per week as was done by all Massachusetts textile mills. The employees, through the union organizations, requested an investigation into the textile industry to determine and place before the public the true facts and figures.

At Lawrence, Mass., May 14, 1922, a statement was issued by the unions, from which the following is quoted:

Although it will mean hardship for our people if the manufacturers can prove that it is impossible for them to operate under the former wage, the textile workers can be relied upon to share the sacrifice, if this is proved. We do not believe it will be, however. The workers are willing at any time to place their case before any fair board and abide by the decision rendered, after a thorough investigation of both sides in which all the facts are exposed.

Nationality of Employees.

FROM representative mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire that keep a list of employees by nationality the percentage of employees of the various nationalities for the month previous to the commencement of the strike has been obtained. While all of the mills do not keep a nationality record, the percentage given by the mills keeping a record is representative of the States for which they are given, except that in Rhode Island the percentage of Italians would be considerably higher in the cotton mills of the Pawtucket Valley and in the finishing and dye works of the textile centers. In the dye works there would be a small percentage of Slovaks. The following table shows the percentage of employees of specified nationalities in the mills in the three States.

PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES OF SPECIFIED NATIONALITIES IN TEXTILE MILLS IN RHODE ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rhode Island.		Massachusetts.		New Hampshire.	
Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent.
American.....	40.99	American.....	35.21	French.....	40.26
Portuguese.....	21.07	French.....	13.26	Irish.....	14.24
French.....	13.19	Italian.....	10.42	American.....	13.30
English.....	6.19	English.....	8.67	Polish.....	9.43
Polish.....	4.44	Irish.....	5.45	Greek.....	7.21
Italian.....	3.65	Syrian.....	4.48	German.....	4.12
Irish.....	2.14	Lithuanian.....	3.30	Scotch.....	2.55
Greek.....	1.89	Polish.....	3.30	Portuguese.....	2.43
Scotch.....	1.19	Russian.....	3.04	English.....	2.19
Assyrian.....	1.07	Armenian.....	2.96	Swedish.....	1.33
Belgian.....	.55	Portuguese.....	2.49	Russian.....	.90
German.....	.44	Scotch.....	2.00	Lithuanian.....	.68
Lithuanian.....	.47	Greek.....	1.91	Belgian.....	.33
Egyptian.....	.41	German.....	1.03	Syrian.....	.23
Albanian.....	.39	Austrian.....	.68	Armenian.....	.12
Armenian.....	.30	Belgian.....	.56	Turkish.....	.09
Turkish.....	.30	Ukrainian.....	.37	Danish.....	.09
Swedish.....	.26	Turkish.....	.29	Albanian.....	.09
Spanish.....	.26	Hebrew.....	.24	Austrian.....	.07
Russian.....	.22	Assyrian.....	.01	Dutch.....	.07
Ukrainian.....	.06	Czechoslovakian.....	(¹)	Hebrew.....	.05
Rumanian.....	.13	Danish.....	(¹)	Norwegian.....	.04
Austrian.....	.13	Rumanian.....	(¹)	Italian.....	.04
Finnish.....	.20	Ruthenian.....	(¹)	Ukrainian.....	.03
Brazilian.....	.06	Scandinavian.....	(¹)	Finnish.....	.03
		Spanish.....	(¹)	Welsh.....	.01
		Swedish.....	(¹)	Bohemian.....	.06
		Swiss.....	(¹)	Hungarian.....	.06
		Welsh.....	(¹)	Swiss.....	.06

¹ Less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

Development of the Strike.

Rhode Island.

THE strike began in Rhode Island. It is a rule of the textile mills, whenever it is proposed to make a change in wages, hours, or working conditions, to post a notice giving the proposed changes. Such notices are posted in all departments of the mills. A week's notice of any contemplated change is given.

On Monday morning, January 23, 1922, 11 male mule spinners at a yarn mill in the Pawtucket and vicinity strike territory refused to work at the reduced wages which had been posted the week before and walked out, throwing 12 other male employees of the mule department out of work. All of the remaining 192 employees, about equally divided between males and females, struck within five days thereafter. Later in the morning of the 23d, in the Pawtucket Valley district, two weavers in a cotton manufacturing plant commenced urging the other weavers to strike, and within an hour all the weavers had struck, closing the weaving department, whereupon the mill management closed the rest of the mill. The strikers marched to an adjoining town and persuaded the employees of another yarn and weaving mill to strike, closing that mill. The employees of the two mills then paraded back to the town where the strike began, making a strike demonstration at another cotton-manufacturing plant, which caused the employees of that plant to strike, closing the mill. News of the strike having spread, the employees of another yarn and weaving mill located in an adjoining town struck, and this mill was closed. In the four mills which were closed there were 1,084 male and 891 female employees.

On Tuesday, January 24, employees of two manufacturing plants in the Pawtucket Valley, numbering 442 males and 288 females, struck, closing both mills. On Wednesday the strike extended to a bleachery in the same district, employing 206 males and 58 females, which also was closed, while on Saturday, January 28, 30 male employees in the printing and engraving department of a cotton-manufacturing plant in the Pawtucket Valley struck, and 2 days later the other employees of the plant (245 males and 37 females) struck, closing the plant.

On the following Monday, January 30, two manufacturing firms in the same territory, employing 333 males and 202 females, were involved in the strike and their plants were closed, while in the Pawtucket and vicinity area employees of two finishing plants struck. At one, employing 448 males and 81 females, 36 male engravers, 30 male printers, and 12 female pantographers struck, and three days later 15 male folders walked out, the others staying to finish the work in progress, which required about three days. At the other finishing plant, with 620 male and 82 female employees, 15 printers and 3 engravers struck on Monday, and three days later 268 males and 65 females struck, but the plant was not closed.

Two manufacturing companies and a finishing plant in the Pawtucket Valley, employing 740 males and 510 females, were involved in the strike on Tuesday, January 31. Both of the cotton mills were closed by the strike, while the finishing plant was closed with the exception of the dye house, 12 employees of which stayed two days to

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finish the work in progress. On the same day at a manufacturing plant in the Pawtucket and vicinity district, 7 male mule spinners struck, throwing out of employment the other 9 employees (males) of the mule department, and an hour after the mill opened the next morning 181 males and 113 females struck, throwing out of employment 75 males and 67 females, and closing the plant.

On Thursday, February 2, the strikers of this mill marched to an adjoining town and persuaded the employees of a manufacturing plant there, numbering 158 males and 152 females, to strike. The strikers of the two plants then gathered at a hall and formed a local union. The same day at a dye-works establishment in the district employing 402 males and 60 females, 265 males and 60 females struck. Work was continued, however, with the remaining 137 male employees, the places of the employees who had left being filled the same day from the outside.

The strikers who had formed a union on Thursday marched on Friday, February 3, to a near-by town where there were two manufacturing mills and a finishing plant, and induced the 653 male and 538 female employees of the two yarn and weaving mills to strike, closing the mills. Joined by the strikers of these plants, the marching strikers prevailed upon the 319 male and 159 female employees in the finishing plant near one of the manufacturing plants to strike, closing it. The same day, February 3, there was a strike at a finishing plant in the Pawtucket Valley, which employed 200 males, and it was closed. There had been no change in hours or wages, but the employees struck because the employees of a cotton-manufacturing mill owned by the same firm had been reduced 20 per cent in wages and were on a strike.

On Monday, February 6, there was a strike at a yarn mill in the Pawtucket and vicinity area and a strike at a finishing plant in the Pawtucket Valley. At the yarn mill 10 male slubber tenders and 30 female speeder tenders struck, throwing out of employment 82 males and 121 females and closing the mill. At the finishing plant there were employed 199 males and 50 females, of whom 121 males and 29 females struck. The establishment, however, was not closed. On the same day the marching strikers of the Pawtucket and vicinity division marched to a manufacturing plant in an adjoining section, to endeavor to get the employees there to strike. There was a strike demonstration at the plant, which employed 1,950 males and 1,299 females, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and 42 employees struck. The next day 250 employees struck and the following day 208 more, but the plant was not closed. These strikers met and formed a local union, and this place became a strike center.

On Tuesday, February 7, a strike occurred at a finishing plant in the Pawtucket Valley, 25 male and 5 female employees striking and closing the establishment, and on Thursday, the 9th, there was a strike at a yarn mill in the Pawtucket and vicinity area. Of the 777 employees of the mill, 24 male and 36 female speeder tenders struck and the next day the plant closed.

The only other mill directly involved in the strike in Rhode Island was a yarn bleaching and dyeing establishment in the Pawtucket and vicinity division, which employed 124 males and 54 females. The strike took place Monday morning, February 13, when 36

bleach hands, 16 dyehouse hands, and 15 mercerizers, all males, did not report for work, and at noon 18 male quillers and 6 male winders, and 37 females of various other occupations struck, leaving only 33 males and 17 females at work, and the establishment closed five days later.

Altogether 18 establishments in Rhode Island, with 6,706 employees, closed the day the strike was called; 2 establishments, with 1,229 employees, closed the day after the strike was declared; 2 establishments, with 760 employees, closed two days after; 2 establishments, with 390 employees, closed five days after; and 1 establishment, with 529 employees, closed six days after. This gives a total of 25 establishments and 9,614 employees. There were 4 establishments involved in the strike that were not closed, but of their 4,662 employees 1,368 struck the first week of the strike at these plants.

Two establishments, a finishing plant and a dyehouse owned by the same company and located in the Pawtucket and vicinity division, which on January 30 made a 15 per cent reduction in wages, claimed that they had no strike, although admitting that they were indirectly affected by the strike, as there were demonstrations by strikers from other firms and they had to keep guards at their works. The finishing unit had 2,553 employees and the dye-works unit 247 employees. The management states that its employees did not make any move to strike. There was not over 3 per cent of the employees away from work in any one week, which is the usual percentage of absenteeism in their plants.

Massachusetts.

The strike began in Massachusetts at two manufacturing mills in Lowell, Monday morning, February 13, 1922. These mills employed 1,104 males and 1,072 females. At one mill 35 loom fixers and 8 slasher tenders, male employees, refused to work at the reduced wage and struck, and at the other 10 male loom fixers and 30 male weavers refused to work at the reduced wages and quit. The occupations of loom fixers and slashers are key occupations, the work of employees in other occupations being to a large extent dependent upon the work of the employees in these occupations. At the first mill the loom fixers and slasher tenders who struck were joined by 100 weavers, who took the same position as they did relative to working for a reduced wage. All but 72 males and 8 females were thus thrown out of employment, these employees being overseers, second hands, and section hands, and the mill closed down. At the other mill the strike of the loom fixers and weavers caused 65 males and 35 females to stop work, but did not close the mill.

On July 10 a strike occurred at a cotton-manufacturing mill at Lowell, all of the employees going out because of the reduction. Normally the number of employees in this mill was 2,300, but owing to there being very little demand for its product there were employed at the time only 600 males and 300 females. A great many mills in Massachusetts and in other parts of New England had been working part time—three, four, or five days per week—at the beginning of the year, before the strike became general, but there had been no large reduction in the number of employees as at this Lowell mill. When the strike began the demand for textiles was light and trade conditions were against the strikers.

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On July 17, at another cotton-manufacturing plant at Lowell, with 1,613 employees, 50 loom fixers, 20 slasher tenders, and 50 beamers, all male employees, walked out. Within the next three days, 385 males and 335 females struck, making a total of 840 strikers for the plant.

On the morning of March 27 there occurred strikes at three yarn and weaving mills (cotton manufacturing), two yarn mills (one a cotton and the other a woolen and worsted mill), one finishing mill, and one worsted mill at Lawrence, these seven mills employing 5,907 males and 4,586 females. The number of strikers at these seven mills the first week were 2,761 males and 2,302 females. One establishment employing 1,716 people, where 54 of the 60 loom fixers and 14 of the 15 slasher tenders employed did not report for work, shut down two days after the strike began. Four plants, with 7,486 employees, were so affected that the second week of the strike one shut down, and the other three announced that they were practically closed, although attempting to operate.

A worsted mill, employing 2,715 males and 2,664 females, that had made no reduction in wages shut down and its employees were thrown out of work.

At Methuen a yarn and weaving mill and a yarn mill, employing 618 males and 844 females, were affected by the strike. The first week 325 males and 435 females went out.

New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire on Monday, February 13, the employees of 10 yarn and weaving mills, 3 finishing mills, and 1 worsted mill, to the number of 14,797 males and 9,807 females, struck. All the 14 plants were closed but 1 cotton-manufacturing plant and 2 finishing plants, and they were practically closed as the three had only 240 males and 108 females at work. A yarn and weaving mill employing 200 operators and working 48 hours per week made no reduction in rates or increase in hours but closed down.

Disturbances During the Strike.

Rhode Island.

ON January 31, 1922, a striker was arrested at Natick, R. I., for assaulting an officer. A crowd of approximately 500 strikers and sympathizers gathered at the mill where he had been employed, smashed the windows in the office of the mill, broke into the office, and searched it for the prisoner, but, unknown to those searching for him, the man had been taken to the fourth district court at East Greenwich, where he was arraigned and remanded to jail in lieu of \$1,000 bail. The rioting continued at the mill for nearly three hours, at the end of which time the prisoner was brought back to the place of arrest and liberated.

February 9, at Providence, nine colored men were hired to go to Centerville with two motor trucks to remove cotton from the railroad station there to a mill. After the trucks had been loaded at the depot and started for the mill both were stoned by a crowd of strikers. The men on the trucks jumped off, but were forced back on the

trucks and made to drive them back to the depot and to unload the cotton there. Two arrests were made.

At Crompton 86 outside male workers were brought in, February 12, to work in a mill and 5 male workers from Crompton joined them the next day. They were housed and fed in a building at the plant. At 2.30 a. m. the following day stones were thrown through the windows of the building in which the men were housed, and when it was time to resume work the 5 men from Crompton were gone.

February 20 there was a riot at Pontiac, a crowd of strikers and their friends throwing clubs and stones at a mill office, smashing the windows and breaking into the office, wrecking office furniture, and scattering and destroying office books and papers. The sheriff of the county, two deputies, and mill officials escaped from the building, the latter telephoning to the governor for State troops.

In Pawtucket extra policemen were added to the force for strike duty. On February 21 strikers assembled in force to block the five entrances to a yarn and weaving mill there, so that employees could not enter the plant to work. The company telephoned the mayor and one of the organizers of the United Textile Workers of America to come to the office of the plant. The organizer wanted to parade the strikers in front of the mill, but this was not allowed. He was told to take the strikers southeast on a street away from the plant and disperse them, which was done, but the strikers re-formed and came back without an authorized leader. The mayor read the riot act. Six policemen with riot guns were stationed across the street from the mill to hold the strikers back from the mill entrances, but some women got through this line and shouted to other strikers to come on. In the scuffle to advance a police sergeant fell or was knocked down. Getting up, he fired his gun into the air to frighten the strikers back, it is stated, whereupon the crowd rushed forward and the police fired at them. A weaver who had been employed at Lonsdale, a Portuguese by birth, was killed. The number reported as wounded varies from 7 to 17, including 10 women, 2 of the males being seriously wounded, it is stated. A coroner's inquest was held and the evidence submitted showed that the officers had riot guns with shells loaded with buckshot, and that some of the officers had 32-caliber revolvers. The testimony showed that the man was not killed by ammunition used in the police guns, although he fell when the riot guns were fired. The coroner's verdict was as follows:

Jose D'Assunpcao came to his death February 21, 1922, when a slug entered the back of his head and passing through to the brain caused his death. Said D'Assunpcao at the time was standing with a crowd of people on Weeden Street, into which crowd the police shot at a time, according to evidence, when said police were in danger of bodily harm, and that said shooting by said officer was done in self-defense.

On the day of the funeral, February 23, approximately 7,000 marched in the funeral procession.

The Cavalry Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery, and the Sanitary Troop of Rhode Island, with 49 officers and 912 men, were mobilized. Part of the force was stationed at Pawtucket and part at Crompton, to guard the two strike areas. The personnel of the troops was changed from time to time, so as not to interfere any more than was necessary with the civil pursuits of the guardsmen. The troops were

gradually reduced in number until at the end of the strike there were only 2 officers and 13 enlisted men to withdraw.

The State militia marched to and from and about the various textile plants in the strike area. The weavers of a cotton-spinning and a silk-weaving mill located in the Pawtucket and vicinity territory, who were not involved in the strike, objected to the militia parading about the building of the weaving department and struck. There were 438 weavers, about equally divided between males and females, and 12 male loom fixers who struck, but none of the cotton employees went out. About 100 of the weavers returned to work after a week and all returned after two weeks, as the number of soldiers at the mill had been reduced to four or five, and were present only at the beginning and close of work, to which the strikers did not object.

At Crompton a serious clash occurred between the soldiers and strikers on April 18. Trouble arising in a house where some strikers lived, created by a boarder or caller, two brothers went out to look for a policeman, it is stated. Some troopers met them and asked what they wanted, and on hearing that there was a disturbance, the troopers started for the house. It is claimed that the brothers did not want the soldiers to interfere or enter the house and offered resistance, and that the soldiers fired in self-defense, the brothers being seriously wounded. Attempts were made at once to have the lieutenant in command of the soldiers arrested, but action was considered as in the line of duty and no arrest was then made. On November 14, after the soldiers had been dismissed from strike duty, the two brothers who had been wounded caused the arrest of the lieutenant on a warrant charging assault upon them with a dangerous weapon. He was held for trial under a bond of \$500. The case was continued from time to time, and when brought to trial the judge held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the defendant had ordered the troops to fire, and that under the military laws covering acts of soldiers on duty, the soldiers were performing a duty imposed upon them by the chief executive of the State, and dismissed the case.

At a yarn mill in South Attleboro, Mass., just over the Rhode Island State line, six policemen had been detailed for strike duty at a yarn mill and a bleach and dye establishment. On March 10 windows were broken at the yarn mill, and five days later the mill secured deputy sheriffs to protect their property. There were strike demonstrations on March 20 and 28 at both the South Attleboro plants and on the latter date four shots were fired at the yarn mill. Two men were arrested but were rescued from the police by the strikers. On April 25 a bomb was exploded on the freight platform of the yarn-mill storehouse, but little damage was done, and on July 30 a house in which lived one of the employees of the yarn mill, who was working at the mill, was bombed and the piazza blown off, but no one was injured. The piazza of a house in which one of the employees of the bleach and dye establishment lived was set on fire June 10 and the windows broken with stones on June 12. On July 5 the house was bombed, but very little damage was done.

At Pawtucket on April 25 a bomb was thrown on the roof of a weave shed. It tore off several sheets of the roof cover, but did no great damage.

On June 13 a company of Coast Artillery was placed on guard at the Flat River Reservoir. This reservoir is about 45 miles in circumference, with a dam about one-third of a mile in length, and is a storage reservoir for power purposes, emptying into the South Branch of the Pawtucket River and furnishing power to many of the mills in the Pawtucket Valley where there were strikes. It had been discovered on June 10 that the Coventry dam of the reservoir had been dynamited, in an attempt to blow off the gates, and that part of the lower gate had been blown off, but not in a manner to cause any outlet of water. Ten half sticks and one full stick of dynamite were found at the dam, and it is estimated that 50 pounds of dynamite were used, but the explosion was not heard nor noticed. The wreckage was discovered by children, who reported it thinking the wind had blown the gate down.

At Lonsdale on July 1 there were evicted from dwelling houses owned by a mill 10 families, comprising 49 persons. These families located on unoccupied land in the city, securing tents and establishing a tent colony, which they named after one of the organizers of the United Textile Workers of America. The strikers used publicity regarding the camp as a means of strike propaganda. The company, in evicting the families, had moved them free to where they located. The company states that the families were evicted because they had become personally obnoxious to it. The wife of one family had threatened a deputy sheriff guard with a revolver, and the husband of the same family had threatened one of the mill officials with violence. The head of one of the families was secretary of one of the local unions involved in the strike. The company made no other evictions, although they had many dwellings occupied by strikers. Very few evictions were made by mills in any of the three States. More strikers were evicted from houses owned by others than mill firms than by the mills, although all the mills own a large number of dwelling houses occupied by their employees. Rent was not generally paid by strikers occupying company houses, the back rent being paid after the strike in stipulated amounts each pay day.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire the strike was free from violence. It was alleged that at Lawrence, the strike center for Massachusetts, the police department was favorable to the strikers, and that at Manchester, the strike center for New Hampshire, the police department was favorable to the manufacturers. Both departments maintained order.

Strike Injunctions.

DURING the strike, 18 restraining orders or temporary injunctions were granted against the officials of the unions engaged in the strike and their associates in the respective localities. In Rhode Island 12 were granted to mill firms, including two firms located just over the Rhode Island State line in Massachusetts, over which it was conceded the Rhode Island courts had jurisdiction, the headquarters of the union strike officials conducting the strike being in Rhode Island.

A temporary injunction was granted to a mill at South Attleboro, Mass., on June 27, two at Pawtucket, R. I., on the same date, one at Arkwright, one at Hope and one at Crompton on June 29, two at Pawtucket on July 7, and one covering River Point, Natick, Centerville, and Artie, for seven mills owned by the same company, on July 8. A restraining order was granted by the court to a mill at South Attleboro, Mass., on May 11, and others were granted in both Berkley and Lonsdale, R. I., on July 13, the restraining order at Lonsdale covering three mills owned by the same firm.

The decrees of the court in Rhode Island, except in the change of firm name and names of union officials and associates on the injunctions were in all cases practically as follows:

They and each of them are enjoined until further order of the court from either directly or indirectly—

1. Inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the complainant to break the same.
2. Molesting, intimidating, threatening, annoying or hindering either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk, and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employment of the complainant or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such person from remaining in or entering said employment.
3. Molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such person in any manner whatsoever in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode and complainant's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets.
4. Picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets, or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the complainant or in the vicinity of the abode of any employee or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employee of the complainant, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which such employees pass in going to or from the premises of complainant and their respective abodes.
5. Entering into or continuing in any scheme, design or conspiracy amongst themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the complainant's business, good will, or property by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the complainant or willing to or desirous of entering the same.
6. Committing any act of violence whatsoever or trespassing in any way whatsoever upon the premises of the complainant.

In Massachusetts two restraining orders were granted at Lawrence July 27. One of the orders was for a fiber-rug mill not directly involved in the strike, restraining the union officials and their associates conducting the general strike from interfering at this mill or with its employees. A reduction of 10 per cent in wages had been made and 78 per cent of the employees had struck. Four temporary injunctions were granted in New Hampshire, one for two mills at Nashua on May 21, one at Somersworth on June 9, one at Manchester on June 17, and one at Suncook for three mills on October 10.

These injunction decrees had the same provisions as those granted in Rhode Island, but there was an additional clause in the New Hampshire decrees which enjoined and restrained—

By writing or circulating threatening, scurrilous, or intimidating letters to said employees, or those desiring to become such employees.

Those against whom the injunction was granted in Manchester secured, on July 21, a modification of the injunction allowing them to have two pickets at each mill entrance. No modifying orders were secured elsewhere.

Efforts of State and Federal Officials to Settle the Strike.

IN RHODE ISLAND on February 13, by direction of the governor, the State bureau of labor appointed a board of mediation of five members, three representing the public and two the employees, to investigate the textile strike and to endeavor to settle it. The board met with representatives of the Rhode Island Manufacturers Association, representing the textile plants of the State involved in the strike, and with representatives of the United Textile Workers of America and the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. On February 19 two representatives of the Division of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor joined with the Rhode Island board of mediation in its efforts to secure a settlement of the strike, but on April 3, the board, after exhausting every means possible to secure an adjustment of the controversy, decided that nothing further could be done and disbanded.

The State board of conciliation and arbitration of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts was notified of the strike in Lowell and Lawrence, and on February 17 a member of the board went to Lowell to investigate conditions. On March 28 the board had a conference with the mayor and commissioner of public safety of Lawrence concerning the strike, and afterwards did everything possible to bring about an adjustment of conditions and a settlement of the strike. Representatives of the Division of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor on April 3 joined with the State board of conciliation and arbitration in an endeavor to settle the contentions and bring about reemployment.

By request the Commissioner of Labor of New Hampshire on May 1 offered his services to help adjust the differences between employers and employees. Joint conferences were arranged at Somersworth and Dover May 9, at Suncook and at one mill in Manchester May 11, and at Newmarket and Exeter May 16. A mill at Manchester and two mills at Nashua declined to enter a joint conference, and on June 1 the mill at Manchester entering the conference was purchased by the mill that did not participate in the conference.

As a result of the joint conferences held, the commissioner of labor recommended: First, that the strike be declared off; second, that all operatives be reinstated without preference or discrimination; third, that the hours of labor for minors under 18 and women be 48 hours per week; fourth, that the question of a 20 per cent reduction in wages be submitted to the State board of conciliation and arbitration for decision.

On June 1 the commissioner wrote to the mills and employees, asking them to go before the board of conciliation and arbitration, but they declined to do so. The employees agreed to the recommendation as to wages, but they would not agree as to hours, as the recommendation did not specify 48 hours for all employees. No agreement being reached to submit the strike situation to conciliation and arbitration, the commissioner of labor, being required under the law when arbitration is refused to make a decision in the matter, on July 18 made his recommendations his decision. The representatives of the Division of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor present in New Hampshire on July 7 and at other times tendered their services in an endeavor to settle the strike but it was impossible to accomplish anything.

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The Lawrence Settlement and the Restoration of Wages.

AT LAWRENCE, Mass., soon after the strike commenced, the mayor appointed a citizens' committee in an effort to settle it. This committee made a number of attempts to settle the difficulty, but to no avail.

On June 23 one of the Lawrence companies offered a compromise, under the terms of which the whole situation would be carefully studied by the chairman of the State board of arbitration, the chairman of the citizens' committee, and the treasurer of the company. Such increase as the judgment of the three considered justified by the conditions in each of the departments of the company would be made effective October 2, or earlier if conditions warranted it. This offer was considered significant, as it was the first time the company, which was one of the most important in the State and in New England, had ever proposed to allow any outsider a say as to what wages should be paid by the company. The proposition was absolutely rejected by the strikers, who took the ground that if arbitration was going to be resorted to finally, there was no reason why they should work at a loss for three months before obtaining the benefits.

The chairman of the Lawrence citizens' committee announced on August 16 that the company had promised to restore in October the rates prevailing prior to the strike, and that for those who went back to work at once these rates would be retroactive. Confusion developing as to the precise terms of the offer, the company gave out the following statement August 23, in order to clear up any misunderstanding arising from previous reports:

Employees are to return at the present scale, and adjustments will be made effective October 2, 1922, and at that date retroactive to September 1, 1922, as follows:

Worsted department: The scale of wages in effect previous to the reduction of March 27, 1922.

Print work (cotton finishing): The scale of wages in effect previous to the reduction of March 27.

Cotton department: The scale of wages in effect previous to the reduction of March 27, 1922. Because of the difference in conditions existing in this department from those in other departments the scale is not guaranteed beyond December 1, 1922. If it is found necessary to change the rate of wages, sufficient notice will be given employees, for the purpose of arriving at a settlement satisfactory to all concerned.

Mechanical department: The scale of wages in effect previous to the reduction of March 27, 1922.

Within a few hours after the giving out of this statement, the board of strategy of the United Textile Workers of America met and recommended the acceptance of the company's terms to the local affiliated unions, who quickly met and voted to accept the terms offered. The One Big Union organizer held out against the acceptance of the terms, but finding that sentiment was running strongly in favor of the terms, withdrew his opposition. Some objected to going back nominally at the reduced rates, but the great majority felt that since the difference between the reduced rate and the old rate was to be made up to them at the end of the month, it would be folly to haggle over a mere detail of language.

The Tuesday after Labor Day, on the reopening of the mills, was rather generally accepted as the proper time for returning to work. A few went back before then to aid in getting matters ready for general resumption of work after Labor Day.

The mills of Lawrence and Methuen followed the lead in the restoration of wages, and started up again the day after Labor Day, working full time, 6 days and 48 hours per week. Two mills in Lawrence and one in Methuen made the old scale retroactive to August 28. The worsted mill at Lawrence that had made no reduction in wages at the time of the strike, but had closed down at that time, resumed work at the same time as the others did and at the old wages. After the restoration of textile mill wages, the fiber-rug mill at Lawrence indirectly connected with the strike restored its old wage scale. On the first pay day after resuming work all these mills paid the scale of wages in effect before the strike, not waiting for the designated date.

Of the two mills at Lowell where the strike began on February 13, one had within 169 of as many employees when the strike ended as before the strike and the other 141 more, having put on a night force in some of its departments. The mill where the strike commenced July 10 had 1,700 employees as against 900 before the strike, and the mill where the strike began July 17 had one more employee than at the time of the strike. All these mills restored wages September 11, the 20 per cent reduction having been in effect at these mills until then.

Of the two mills in Lowell where the employees struck February 13 one was not closed at all, and the other was closed for three weeks, at the end of which time the finishing department started up. The normal number of employees of this division is about 500, equally divided between males and females, and two weeks after the finishing department was started there were 143 male and 60 female employees at work. On March 20, 50 male nappers struck, claiming that they should not receive the 20 per cent cut in wages. At the end of two weeks part of the nappers came back at the 20 per cent reduction but the rest stayed out. The employees of the mill where the strike began July 10 returned to work July 12 with the exception of 33 dyers and finishers whose places were filled.

At the Lowell mill where the strike occurred on July 17, its 1,613 employees being reduced to 793 by July 22, the number of employees began to increase until on August 15 the number was 1,614, within one of the original number.

The Lowell cotton manufacturers state that, after they had made and maintained their reduction of 20 per cent in wages, they were forced because of the Lawrence increase in wages to restore the original wages, as otherwise they could not keep their employees and thereby retain their mill organization.

In Rhode Island and New Hampshire all the mills that had been on strike, with the exception of two in each State, restored wages on September 11. The other two Rhode Island mills restored wages on September 18, and the other two New Hampshire mills restored wages one on September 18 and the other on November 20, the latter mill, which had closed down February 13, having made no effort to resume work until the date it restored wages.

One Rhode Island mill granting the increase on September 11 did not begin work until October 9, as it had to wait for product from another mill, besides having difficulty about not employing all the old help. On September 23, 116 out of 217 employees at one mill

and on September 28, 125 out of 202 employees at another mill in Rhode Island struck because all the old employees had not been reemployed, but the strikers at both mills returned after two days, the management of the mills showing that they were taking back employees as fast as work could be provided for them.

In Rhode Island, at a cotton-warp mill employing 46 employees, where there was a strike March 28 against a change from a time rate to a piece rate, 5 quillers, who were out under direction of the textile unions, returned 11 days after the strike at the piece rate against which they had struck. The finishing plant that had closed down August 18, locking out its 145 employees, rather than grant a 48-hour week instead of the 54-hour week, resumed work 10 days after the lockout at 54 hours with 75 employees and soon had its normal force.

A New Hampshire manufacturing mill where wages had been reduced 20 per cent February 13, the hours being 54 per week, but where no strike had taken place, restored the wages September 11 and reduced the hours worked to 48 per week. On March 19, 1923, this company restored the hours of labor to 54 per week. The New Hampshire mill that had made no reduction in wages or increase of hours but had closed down February 13 resumed work September 11.

At the headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America at Lawrence, exceptions were taken to the reduced number of employees at a yarn mill in Methuen after the restoration of wages, the mill employing only about one-third of the number of employees it had before the strike. Officials of the union called the situation to the attention of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for investigation, but nothing could be done. The mill is buying yarn in the South, where, it states, it can be purchased cheaper than it can be manufactured at Methuen, this yarn being processed, bleached, mercerized, and dyed at Methuen. Before the strike the yarn processed was spun at the mill.

Two mills in Connecticut on February 13 made a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, but the 939 employees did not strike. On October 2 both mills granted an increase of 25 per cent, restoring the original wage. The maximum hours per week allowed by law for women and children in textile mills in Connecticut are 55, and these hours were worked by the mill both before and during the wage reduction and after the restoration of wages.

In Maine nine mills, with approximately 8,500 employees, made a reduction of 25 per cent in wages February 13 and restored the wages on September 11. There was no strike. The mills both before and during the reduction in wages and after the restoration were operating 54 hours per week, the maximum hours for women and children in textile mills allowed by the laws of the State. On February 3, 1919, there was a strike in Maine for a reduction of hours from 54 to 48 per week. The fight was made at the two large cotton mills and the result accepted by the other mills of the State. The strike lasted 11 weeks and was lost, part of the employees returning to work at the end of the tenth week.

All the mills directly or indirectly involved in the general strike, that previous to the strike had not been running full time after the restoration of wages resumed work at full time.

The Fight for a Forty-eight Hour Week.

AFTER the restoration of wages the union conducting the strike for the Pawtucket and vicinity division of Rhode Island continued the fight against five mills in that division that were working 54 hours per week and a finishing plant and dye works owned by a company where the employees had not gone out, demanding a 48-hour week. These mills had practically a normal force of employees. The union made its demand general for the State of Rhode Island.

In New Hampshire one manufacturing mill, whose entire plant had been closed from February 13, on August 7 granted an increase of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in wages and reduced its hours from 54 to 50 hours per week, whereupon 60 per cent of its employees returned to work. On September 11 the mill granted another increase of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, thus restoring the original wage, and the remainder of its employees returned to work.

A bleachery on September 18 reduced its hours from 54 to 48 per week. It had continued work from February 13 with a limited number of employees, but with the reduction of hours and the restoration of wages its work proceeded with a normal force.

A manufacturing mill and a finishing plant owned by the same company, after granting the restoration of wages on September 11, compromised the question of hours on October 30 by reducing its working time per week from 54 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, to continue effective until January 1, 1923. At this time about one-fourth the normal force of the manufacturing plant was at work, which, upon the compromise of hours, was increased to three-fourths of the normal force, which was as many as work could be provided for at once. There was no work ready for the finishing plant, owing to strike conditions, but in four weeks it was running with a full number of employees. On January 1, 1923, both plants, against the protest of the employees and the United Textile Workers of America, went back to 54 hours per week.

A manufacturing plant that had closed down on February 13, having announced that it would open and begin work November 20 at the old rate of wages but with a 54-hour week, did so with about three-fifths of the normal force. Against this mill and eight others involved in the strike in New Hampshire the fight for the 48-hour week continued, efforts also being used to bring the mills that had compromised on less than 54 hours per week to accept a 48-hour week. These mills had been closed from 181 to 281 days and in resuming operations had far from a normal force.

On October 10, at Suncook, children of the strikers paraded, carrying small American flags in their hands and crying "Eight hours," when, it is stated, a mill official took a flag from a 17-year-old boy, broke the flag stick in three pieces, and threw the pieces, with the flag, to the ground. The boy picked up the flag, whereupon, it is alleged, the official tried to take it away from him. The textile unions claimed this to be an insult to the American flag and on October 12 held a patriotic demonstration in denunciation of the incident. The American Legion of Suncook refused to consider the flag incident for investigation as an insult to the flag.

The center of the strike in New Hampshire was at Manchester. On July 7 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce appointed a citizens' committee of 10 to confer with the mill company at which there was a strike and with the strikers. A meeting was held and the strike situation discussed, but no settlement was reached. On October 5 the mayor of Manchester appointed a committee of ten to try to secure a settlement, being directed to do so by the following resolution passed by the board of aldermen:

That the mayor is instructed to appoint a committee of 10 citizens of Manchester to confer with officers of the company and leaders of the textile operators now on strike to see if some satisfactory basis can be obtained so that present conditions of the textile industry can be satisfactorily adjusted in the interest of the whole city of Manchester.

At the solicitation of the committee the company agreed to a conference with a committee of former employees on October 17. At that meeting officials of the company, members of the overseers' organization, the president of the second-hands association, and three representatives of the employees of the company who were working were those announced by the company as representatives to the conference. The representatives of the strikers refused to meet with the committee and the representatives of the company if the employees at work were represented, but the company insisted that they be represented. A deadlock developed, and the conference was called off.

The Bishop of Manchester of the Catholic diocese of New Hampshire in a letter dated October 28 proposed to the company that the strike be compromised by an agreement to work 51 hours per week. The strikers voted in favor of the compromise, but the company on October 31 replied to the bishop's letter declining to compromise. A committee of strikers visited the company on November 15 and inquired upon what condition the strikers would be reemployed. The company informed the committee that if the strikers wished to return to work at 54 hours per week and the wage schedule then in effect (restored wages), all would be eligible to reemployment except those guilty of violence or intimidation or whose conduct during the strike had been such as to destroy the possibility of maintaining the relation of employer and employee with mutual respect and confidence. A vote was taken by the unions on the terms submitted by the company, and on November 20 it was announced that the terms had been rejected by a 99 per cent vote of the strikers.

On November 25 the vice president of the United Textile Workers of America in charge of the textile strike in New Hampshire recommended to the locals of the nine international labor organizations affiliated with the United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor and concerned in the strike (the painters, molders, machinists, electricians, sheet-metal workers, plumbers, leather workers, firemen, and carpenters) that the strike be declared off, stating:

That the real and permanent victory for the 48-hour work week is not to be won in the offices of the textile corporation, but in the legislative halls of the statehouse.

A meeting of the executive board of the unions was called to consider the recommendation, and a ballot of the strikers was ordered to decide whether or not the strike should be continued. The vote

was announced on Sunday evening, November 26, as being 75 per cent in favor of returning to work, and Monday morning applications began for reemployment.

A meeting of the Nashua mill strikers was held on November 27 to consider calling off the strike at the mills there, which was against a 54-hour week and for 48 hours per week. Organizers of the United Textile Workers of America addressed the meeting, explaining that the strike had been declared off by a vote of the striking employees at Manchester and that the fight for 48 hours would be continued by efforts at the next session of the New Hampshire Legislature to secure a law for a 48-hour working week for women and children. The Nashua strikers wished to discuss the matter with strikers who had left Nashua since the strike began and also to give the matter further consideration, and no vote was taken as to calling the strike off. The national officials of the United Textile Workers thereupon left the matter to the local unions involved in the strike for final decision. The Nashua local officially called the strike off March 10, 1923.

Strike Aid.

IN RHODE ISLAND, the United Textile Workers of America in the Pawtucket strike furnished strike aid by checks, and also issued \$1 orders on specified stores for groceries, bread, and salt pork. The Amalgamated Textile Workers of America maintained 13 restaurants in the Pawtucket Valley, located as follows: One each at Arctic, Centerville, Crompton, Apponaug, Phenix, Hope, and Pontiac, and three each at Natick and River Point. Families needing strike aid and unable to go to the restaurant through illness in the family or having children too young to take out were given other aid varying from \$4 to \$8 per week. A committee investigated each case where such aid was furnished to see that the money was spent for necessities. Two shoemakers were employed during the strike period to repair the shoes of the strikers. New shoes and old shoes were solicited from industrial centers not on strike, a Boston social federation sending 110 pairs of new shoes at one time, and other articles of wearing apparel were also contributed from various outside industrial centers.

In Massachusetts the United Textile Workers of America and the One Big Union granted aid by check or by money, for which a receipt was taken, after investigation as to the necessity for aid.

In New Hampshire, at Manchester, three commissaries and a restaurant were established by the United Textile Workers of America and the affiliated unions to furnish groceries, vegetables, meats, fish, and meals to strikers and their families who upon investigation were found to be in need of such assistance. The three commissaries were at different localities near the centers of population of the persons on strike. Everything supplied by the commissaries was purchased at wholesale and furnished to applicants entitled thereto free of charge. Groceries were distributed every three days in one-fourth pound lots for a family of two persons, the amount increasing one-fourth of a pound for each additional person in a family. A loaf of bread was furnished daily for each family of two and an additional loaf for each additional member in a family. On Mondays half a pound of fresh

meat, sausage, salt pork, or salt cod, whichever preferred, was furnished to families, a pound to a family of two persons and a half pound additional for each extra member in a family. Wednesdays, at the same ratio, spare ribs and cabbage or other vegetables were furnished. Fridays fresh codfish was furnished in the same proportion as meat. The commissaries were open from 8.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. week days.

Funds for the support of the commissaries and restaurant were secured by the treasurer of the strike fund from the unions involved, other unions, tag days, and other solicitations for strike aid. The treasurer was purchasing agent for all supplies used by the strikers, and the work at the commissaries and the restaurant was done by strikers, who received no wages for their work. The number of persons, strikers, and members of strikers' families who were given aid during the strike was 17,000. At the time the strike ended some 10,000 persons were being aided, and the commissaries were continued for a while thereafter. At the restaurant two meals a day were served, one from 8.30 to 9.30 a. m. and the other from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m. The morning meal consisted of prunes, oatmeal, eggs or bacon, biscuits or corn cakes, and coffee. The afternoon meal was varied, with beef or lamb stew or clam chowder, corned beef or Hamburg steak, boiled or fried ham, fresh fish, beans or cabbage, potatoes, coffee or tea. The restaurant furnished meals to single persons, and at the peak of the strike the average number of people fed daily was 120. When the strike was declared off, 55 persons were being furnished meals.

Wood for fuel was furnished the strikers in \$1 lots, when considered necessary. If a striker or a member of a striker's family was reported sick, investigation of the case was made and a doctor furnished when necessary, if such aid was desired by the family. The doctor and medicine were paid for out of the strike fund.

At Nashua the United Textile Workers of America and the affiliated unions had no commissaries, but a restaurant was opened at about the same time as that at Manchester, which served practically the same bill of fare. For the first two months three meals a day were served and after that two meals per day. Single persons on strike were furnished meals at the restaurant, from 200 to 250 people being provided for. The restaurant was closed November 6.

Any other aid furnished in Nashua or other strike sections in New Hampshire elsewhere than Manchester was by check, after investigation.

Statistical Data of the Strike.

A SUMMARY table of strike data is here presented for Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, giving the number of establishments involved in the strike, by establishment number, whether or not each establishment was closed by strike, number of days establishment was closed, the date of beginning, ending, and duration of the strike at each establishment, the number of employees of each establishment the week before the strike began and the week before the strike ended, the week after it ended, and four weeks after it ended. Overseers, second hands (assistant overseers), and clerical employees are not included.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE OF NEW ENGLAND, AND WHETHER OR NOT ESTABLISHMENT WAS CLOSED BY STRIKE, DURATION OF STRIKE, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT SPECIFIED TIMES, BY STATES AND BY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rhode Island.

Establishment.	Whether establishment closed.	Number of days establishment closed.	Duration of strike.			Number of employees.			
			Beginning—	Ending—	Number of days.	Week before strike.	Week before strike ended.	Week after strike ended.	Four weeks after strike ended.
			1922.	1922.					
No. 1.....	Yes.....	17	Jan. 23..	Sept. 11.	231	215	108	140	172
No. 2.....	Yes.....	223	Jan. 31..	do.....	223	452	.....	243	286
No. 3.....	Yes.....	221	Feb. 2... do.....	.....	221	310	.....	104	231
No. 4.....	Yes.....	220	Feb. 3... do.....	.....	220	800	.....	652	804
No. 5.....	Yes.....	220	do..... do.....	.....	220	391	.....	258	300
No. 6.....	Yes.....	219	do..... do.....	.....	219	478	.....	145	152
No. 7.....	No.....	.....	Feb. 6... do.....	.....	216	3,249	² 2,619	² 2,680	² 2,473
No. 8.....	Yes.....	40	do..... do.....	.....	217	243	217	230	244
No. 9.....	Yes.....	7	Jan. 30.. do.....	.....	224	529	521	516	522
No. 10.....	No.....	.....	do..... do.....	.....	224	702	680	680	679
No. 11.....	No.....	.....	Feb. 2... do.....	.....	221	462	462	462	472
No. 12.....	Yes.....	1	Feb. 9... do.....	.....	212	777	540	550	620
No. 13.....	Yes.....	71	Feb. 13.. do.....	.....	208	178	114	114	123
No. 14.....	Yes.....	183	Jan. 23.. do.....	.....	231	777	449	460	457
No. 15.....	Yes.....	259	do..... Oct. 9..	.....	259	795	.....	.....	.....
No. 16.....	Yes.....	138	do..... Sept. 11.	.....	231	129	103	116	100
No. 17.....	Yes.....	177	do..... do.....	.....	231	274	211	212	225
No. 18.....	Yes.....	134	Jan. 24.. do.....	.....	230	380	270	282	288
No. 19.....	Yes.....	159	do..... do.....	.....	230	350	271	275	283
No. 20.....	Yes.....	138	Jan. 25.. do.....	.....	229	264	254	254	254
No. 21.....	Yes.....	184	Jan. 30.. do.....	.....	224	260	94	83	202
No. 22.....	Yes.....	156	do..... do.....	.....	230	295	237	240	240
No. 23.....	Yes.....	7	Feb. 3... do.....	.....	220	200	200	200	200
No. 24.....	Yes.....	30	Jan. 31.. do.....	.....	223	250	230	217	217
No. 25.....	Yes.....	230	do..... Sept. 18.	.....	230	500	.....	484	484
No. 26.....	Yes.....	13	do..... do.....	.....	230	500	505	505	505
No. 27.....	Yes.....	101	Jan. 28.. Sept. 11.	.....	226	312	251	251	251
No. 28.....	Yes.....	63	Feb. 7... do.....	.....	216	30	30	30	30
No. 29.....	No.....	.....	Feb. 6... do.....	.....	231	249	256	256	256
No. 30 ³	No.....	.....	Mar. 28.. Apr. 8..	.....	11	46	46	46	46
No. 31 ⁴	No.....	.....	Feb. 27.. Mar. 13..	.....	22	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006
No. 32 ⁴	Yes.....	10	Aug. 18.. Aug. 28..	.....	10	145	75	75	145
No. 33 ⁴	No.....	.....	Jan. 30.. Sept. 11 ¹	.....	224	2,553	2,553	2,550	2,550
No. 34 ⁴	No.....	.....	do..... do.....	.....	224	247	247	.....	247
Total.....	(⁵).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,328	12,549	14,536	15,065

¹ Demand for 48 hours per week continued thereafter.

² A yarn mill of this company, employing an average of 300 persons, closed down in September for lack of orders, because of dull season for product manufactured.

³ Indirectly connected with strike.

⁴ Indirectly connected with strike. Guards kept at plant by company to prevent interference with employees. Company states that the people who were out did not strike, but were absentees, they constituting the usual percentage of absenteeism (3 per cent) of the plant.

⁵ Twenty-six establishments closed.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE OF NEW ENGLAND, AND WHETHER OR NOT ESTABLISHMENT WAS CLOSED BY STRIKE, DURATION OF STRIKE, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT SPECIFIED TIMES, BY STATES AND BY ESTABLISHMENTS—Concluded.

Massachusetts.

Establishment.	Whether establishment closed.	Number of days establishment closed.	Duration of strike			Number of employees.			
			Beginning—	Ending—	Number of days.	Week before strike.	Week before strike ended.	Week after strike ended.	Four weeks after strike ended.
No. 1	Yes	21	1922. Feb. 13	1922. Sept. 11	209	1,596	1,427	1,317	1,425
No. 2	No		do	do	209	580	721	721	721
No. 3	Yes	2	July 10	do	63	900	1,700	1,700	1,700
No. 4	No		July 17	do	57	1,613	1,614	1,614	1,614
No. 5	Yes ⁶	145	Mar. 27	Sept. 17	162	⁸ 1,295	⁸ 268	⁸ 1,184	⁸ 1,265
No. 6	Yes ⁶	145	do	do	162	⁸ 3,872	⁸ 679	⁸ 2,672	⁸ 3,939
No. 7	Yes ⁶	145	do	do	162	⁸ 2,135	⁸ 1,126	⁸ 1,933	⁸ 2,238
No. 8	Yes	162	do	do	162	1,716		1,487	1,741
No. 9	No		do	do	162	456	54	438	472
No. 10	Yes	90	do	do	162	184	125	118	104
No. 11	No		do	do	162	835	326	576	738
No. 12	No		do	do	162	1,008	⁹ 373	⁹ 373	⁹ 460
No. 13	No		do	do	162	454	46	453	453
No. 14	Yes ¹⁰	162	do	do	162	5,379	1,006	4,001	5,380
No. 15 ³	No		Apr. 3	do	152	315	315	315	315
Total	(11)					22,338	9,778	18,902	22,565

New Hampshire.

No.	Whether establishment closed.	Number of days establishment closed.	Duration of strike		Number of days.	Number of employees.			
			Beginning—	Ending—		Week before strike.	Week before strike ended.	Week after strike ended.	Four weeks after strike ended.
No. 1	Yes	108	1922. Feb. 13	1922. Mar. 27 ¹²	287	11,636	5,625	6,009	6,499
No. 2	Yes	189	do	do ¹²	287	3,186	1,265	1,734	1,966
No. 3	Yes	108	do	(¹³)	(¹³)	1,540	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)
No. 4	Yes	238	do	Mar. 13 ¹²	274	376	165	165	376
No. 5	Yes	275	do	do ¹²	274	175			118
No. 6	Yes	275	do	do ¹²	274	103			95
No. 7	No		do	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	2,850	¹⁵ 2,127	¹⁵ 2,127	¹⁶ 2,417
No. 8	No		do	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	100	¹⁵ 100	¹⁵ 100	¹⁶ 100
No. 9	Yes	112	do	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	903	17,706	17,706	18,804
No. 10	Yes	112	do	Oct. 30 ¹³	260	1,531	423	1,331	1,478
No. 11	Yes	(¹⁹)	do	do ¹²	260	210	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	238
No. 12	Yes	281	do	Nov. 20	281	1,164		776	1,097
No. 13	Yes	175	do	Sept. 11	210	950	570	950	1,073
No. 14	No		do	Sept. 18	217	225	33	225	225
No. 15 ³	No		do	do	217	128	128	128	128
No. 16 ³	Yes	210	do	Sept. 11	210	200	200	200	200
Total	(20)					25,280	11,432	14,664	16,893

³ Indirectly connected with strike.

⁶ Although some employees were at work, the management of the plants consider the plants the same as closed from Apr. 8 to Sept. 5.

⁷ Wages restored Sept. 1, but employees did not return to work until Sept. 5, the day after Labor Day.

⁸ Not including general employees, this number ranging from 131 to 153.

⁹ The great reduction in number of employees is due to the fact that the establishment buys yarn already spun and processes it, instead of spinning all yarn processed, as it did before the strike.

¹⁰ Indirectly connected with strike. Main mill closed. No reduction of wage made, hence no restoration.

¹¹ Eight establishments closed.

¹² Wages restored Sept. 11.

¹³ Purchased by establishment No. 1, June 1. Wages restored Sept. 11.

¹⁴ Strike had not been declared off Feb. 1, 1923. Wages restored Sept. 11.

¹⁵ Number of employees Nov. 11.

¹⁶ Number of employees Dec. 16.

¹⁷ Number of employees Nov. 21.

¹⁸ Number of employees Dec. 19.

¹⁹ Work had not been resumed on Nov. 25 or week after, no product being ready for bleaching process.

²⁰ Twelve establishments closed.

The following shows for the three States combined the number of establishments involved in the strike, the number of establishments closed by the strike, and the number of employees at the four periods presented by the State table. The building up by a mill of an organization of employees after a long strike is an important feature of the effects of a strike, and the number of employees at specified times illustrates this factor.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE OF NEW ENGLAND, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT SPECIFIED TIMES, BY STATES.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of establishments closed.	Number of employees—			
			Week before strike.	Week before strike ended.	Week after strike ended.	Four weeks after strike ended.
Rhode Island.....	1 34	26	18,328	12,549	14,536	15,065
Massachusetts.....	2 15	8	22,338	9,778	18,902	22,565
New Hampshire.....	3 16	12	25,280	11,342	14,664	16,893
Total.....	4 65	46	65,946	33,669	48,102	54,523

¹ Including five establishments, employing 3,997 persons, indirectly involved in strike.

² Including two establishments, employing 5,694 persons, indirectly involved in strike.

³ Including two establishments, employing 328 persons, indirectly involved in strike.

⁴ Including nine establishments, employing 10,019 persons, indirectly involved in strike.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Views of Secretary Davis on Industrial Relations and Twelve-hour Day.

IN A speech delivered before a meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of America, at Warren, Ohio, April 5, 1923, Secretary of Labor Davis stressed the need of better relations in industry, saying:

We live in an extraordinary age. We are just learning the full value of the words, organization and cooperation. We are approaching the day when labor shall be really free, when industry shall be really unshackled. The day of master and man is over and gone in American history. I hope that with that unhappy time there will disappear the period of discord and strife in American industrial life, and that we shall enter upon an era of intelligent cooperation based on mutual interests, mutual good will, and mutual understanding between the worker and the employer. Many forces in this country are to-day working toward this end, as day after day we demonstrate the futility of fratricidal conflict between those who manage industry and those whose labor makes industry possible. We are learning that industry is a single structure, and we know that a house divided against itself shall not stand. * * *

I know something of the weaknesses and something of the strength of trade-unionism in America. Some trade organizations have provided the best experts that are known in their particular lines to furnish necessary information and statistics to the representatives of the organization who deal with management. Their experience has demonstrated the wisdom of providing the representatives of the workers with full and complete data as to their industry. We can do much by bettering the facilities of the workers for securing all information as to the problems of management as well as to their own problems. A strong and efficient staff constantly in touch with every operation in the industry, would give every individual worker clear and definite information upon which to base his views and opinions.

When we meet with the management I want to meet them on equal terms. I want our representatives to know just as much as the representatives of management know about the conditions within and without the industry. I want them to know the problems which confront the management, the problems of finance, of sales, of markets, of raw materials. I would have them armed with facts and figures, strong in statistics, backed by more than the mere threat of force. I would put our case on the high ground of proven right, set forth in a spirit of cooperation and not upon mere bluff and bluster.

The trade-union principle is fundamentally sound, but, like every other great human institution, it has its faults, and it can be abused. Not many men in industry to-day are quarreling with the trade-union principle. But some of the abuses have stirred many men in the management of industry against it.

With regard to the 12-hour day in the steel industry, Secretary Davis expressed himself as follows:

Something over a year ago I attended the conference called by President Harding in an effort to put an end to the 12-hour day and the 7-day week in the steel industry. It is true that but a small percentage of the workers in the steel industry work a 12-hour day 7 days a week. But there ought not to be a single one. * * *

The 12-hour day and the 7-day week in American industry must go. Enlightened employers all over the country are seeing the wisdom of abolishing the long shift. Recently the box-board manufacturers of the country, with an output of a hundred million dollars a year and with twelve or thirteen thousand employees, took steps to eliminate the 12-hour day. The industries which seek to perpetuate the long shift will ultimately find that it will cost more to maintain it than to reorganize upon a more humane basis. Society can not afford to permit any industry to unmake men in order to manufacture any product. * * *

* * * I am confident that we are coming steadily and surely to the six days of work and one of rest prescribed by the law of God, and to that ideal of eight hours for work, eight hours for play, and eight hours for sleep, which is best for all mankind.

Changes in Farm Occupancy, Ownership, and Tenancy in the United States During 1922.

THE Department of Agriculture has recently issued a preliminary report¹ on changes which occurred in farm occupancy, ownership, and tenancy in the United States during 1922. The facts were secured from the replies sent in to the department by 10,833 crop correspondents residing in 86 per cent of the 3,062 counties of the 48 States.

Changes in occupancy (owners or tenants) were noted in 19 per cent, or about 1,245,000, of the 6,448,000 farms of the country. This constitutes an apparent change of one family in five. In nine of the States—all in the South—more than 25 per cent of the farms had new occupants during 1922, while in six New England States fewer than 10 per cent of the farms changed occupants. Changes of ownership occurred in 6 per cent of American farms, the percentage of change being highest in the West and South. According to the returns there was a net increase of 27,000 tenant farms in the United States during the year. Thirty-six States showed a larger percentage of farms operated by tenants than during 1921, but in about two-thirds of this number, the report states, the percentage was so small as to be negligible. The percentage of tenancy remained unchanged in 2 States and declined in 10 States. About 10 per cent of the tenants either gave up farming or moved out of the community in which they lived.

Labor and Labor Conditions in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula.²

Ceylon.

LABOR in Ceylon is employed chiefly on the tea, rubber, coconut, cacao, and other estates, or by the government departments, municipalities, local boards, and private firms. Since a large percentage of the labor employed on the island is imported from India, it may be classified as estate or nonestate labor, as immigrant or native. Of the estate labor, about 85 per cent consists of Indian Tamils. During 1921 there were in Ceylon 603,000 of these Tamils, 494,000 of whom worked on the estates. The up-country tea estates employ immigrant labor almost entirely, but on the rubber and coconut estates in the low country native coolies, largely Singhalese, supplement and in some instances replace the Indian coolies.

The chief difference between these two classes of estate workers is that the native coolies are not resident on the estates. The Tamils are housed by their employers and constitute permanent labor forces which are generally under the supervision of a European superintendent assisted by native conductors and "kanganies" (recruiting agents, usually Indian immigrant headmen). The Singhalese come from the neighboring villages and retain their residence in their own homes.

¹ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Preliminary report on farm occupancy, ownership, and tenancy, 1922, by Charles L. Stewart. Washington, March, 1923.

² India (Bombay), Labor Gazette, February, 1923, pp. 35-39; Ceylon, Office of the census and director of statistics, Handbook of commercial and general information for Ceylon, Colombo, 1922, pp. 19-21 and 199-200.

They are for this reason more independent than the resident workers, less amenable to discipline, and, having other opportunities to augment their earnings, are likely to be more irregular in attendance than the imported workers. Excellent results, it is said, are obtained from the native workers when they are housed on the estates.

Public offices and private firms also employ both classes of workers. The estates are, however, the largest employers of labor.

Kinds of Work.

Work on the estates is provided for whole families. Men do pruning (tea), tapping (rubber), work in the factory (tea and rubber), weeding, and cleaning of drains. They also dig pits and keep up the State roads. Women are employed at plucking (tea), tapping (rubber), sorting leaf in the factory, and light agricultural work. Children 7 years of age and over may be employed for the whole day.

Wages and the Monthly Working Day.

The Indian immigrant works under a monthly contract, which is renewed from month to month unless a month's notice is given by either party for its termination. Men work, on an average, from 19 to 23 days in a month; women, from 15 to 19 days; and children, from 17 to 21 days.

Wages, payable monthly, have practically doubled during the past four or five years, the average monthly earnings in 1922, including piecework and overtime, being approximately as shown in the following statement:

	Rubber (rupees). ¹	Tea (rupees). ¹
Men.....	16-20	12-16
Women.....	10-12	10-12
Children.....	6-8	6-8

Allowances are also made the estate laborers in the form of free fuel, housing, small garden plots, medicines and medical attendance, and education. In addition they are allowed to purchase rice, their principal article of diet, at a price often much below cost, they are exempt from the payment of poll tax, and their traveling expenses are met in full, or at least in part. In some instances women receive, in addition to medical attendance, a certain amount of money and free rice for four weeks at confinement.

Living expenditures, exclusive of the cost of clothes and recreation, of a family consisting of a man and wife and two children are said to be approximately 17 rupees a month. Clothes cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees extra.

Wages of nonestate labor are generally higher than the rates paid on the estates, but rice is not furnished at reduced cost. Native clerks receive from 30 rupees a month as beginners to 200 rupees and over a month when they have become efficient. The salaries of the European estate superintendents are 300 to 1,500 rupees per month, according to the responsibility and importance of the positions they hold.

¹ Owing to the constantly changing value of the rupee no attempt is made to give the equivalent in United States money. The value of the rupee, according to the latest Treasury circular, is a little less than 23 cents; 1 anna = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee.

Welfare and Education.

The houses at present provided for labor on the estates consist, for each family of four persons, of a room, 10 feet by 12 feet, having a veranda 10 feet by 6 feet. Laborers' houses in the future will be built according to specifications prescribed by the medical department. The Government maintains 81 out-of-door dispensaries and 54 hospitals in the principal agricultural districts. The hospitals have trained staffs and can accommodate 4,500 persons. Besides these provisions for the medical care of workers, 63 hospitals and 471 dispensaries are maintained by the various estate proprietors. Medical inspection of the housing, sanitation, and hospital facilities is also made.

Education of the estate laborers' children is free and fixed by law. In 1917, schools maintained on the estates numbered 596, and the number is reported to have increased since then.

Recruitment of Labor.

The system by which sufficient immigrants to constitute an adequate labor supply on the large plantations of Ceylon are recruited is both elaborate and efficient. It is controlled by the Ceylon Labor Commission, which was organized in 1904 and which consists of one commissioner, one deputy commissioner, five assistant labor commissioners, and a number of labor commission agents. The commission is maintained from a fund made up of assessments on the estates and has its headquarters at Trichinopoly. Most of the coolie labor (80 to 90 per cent) recruited by the kanganies (recruiting agents) from Ceylon is sent through the commission's depots direct to the estates by rail, the cost of their transportation being borne by the planters. In 1921, 22,079 coolies were thus transported.

Labor Unrest.

It will be evident from all of the foregoing that the labor question in Ceylon would center naturally around the Tamil coolie, and this has been the case. For years the chief point of controversy was the coolies' indebtedness. Until recently the coolie could not, under penalty of the law, break his contract and quit work. Furthermore, the indebtedness of the coolie which, of necessity possibly or because of his inherent impecuniosity, had been increased by advances made by his employers, could by means of what was known as the "tundu system" be transferred to any estate to which he went.

Recent legislation, ordinance 43 of 1921, abolished the tundu and the penal provisions regarding the laborer's contract as well. Now, proper notice being given, the coolie is freely discharged and may go to any estate he pleases. The employer, if the coolie is in his debt, must seek redress through civil action.

Proposals of Indian Government Relative to Indian Labor.

With a view to a further correction of the abuses which have crept into the employment conditions of Indian labor in Ceylon, the Indian Government makes the following proposals which if carried

into effect will make decided changes in the present operation of the system of labor recruitment:

(1) All recruiters shall be licensed by an emigration commissioner appointed by the Government of Ceylon and no emigrant shall proceed unless recruited through an official agency.

(2) Contracts for a period exceeding one month shall be void.

(3) The cost of recruitment, subsistence, and transport to the estate of destination shall be borne out of a common fund managed by a colonial government, and no part of such cost shall be recoverable from the emigrants.

(4) When a coolie falls ill or is ill-treated or finds the work unsuitable, he should be repatriated within one year of his arrival in the island.

(5) Payments made by recruiters to emigrants recruited in India to enable them to pay off their debts shall not be recoverable.

(6) The Government of Ceylon should furnish periodical reports to the Government of India regarding the recruitment and the welfare of Indian emigrants in the colony.

(7) The employment of children under 10 years of age should be prohibited.

Carrying its protective policy still further, the Indian Government has effected an agreement with the Government of Ceylon whereby Indian laborers are guaranteed against exploitation by employers after their arrival in Ceylon. Under the terms of the agreement the Ceylon Government has agreed to make an early inquiry into the question of fixing a basic wage subject to a minimum for Indian labor employed on estates, and the cost of living in relation to the rate of wages now paid and a possible increase in the present rate of wages; to bear the expense of sending back to India sick men and men thrown out of employment during industrial depression; and to accept an emigration agent appointed by the Indian Government in Ceylon.

Malay Peninsula.

Kind of Labor.

IMMIGRANTS from India constitute an important factor also in the labor supply of the Malay Peninsula. The movement began in the early part of the 19th century and developed unimpeded until 1857, when legislation was adopted regulating, to some extent, labor conditions in the Peninsula. According to the census of 1921, the total population of British Malaya was 3,358,054, of whom the Indians numbered 471,666, or 14 per cent. There are approximately 1,493 estates in the Malay Peninsula, 1,350 of which employ 372,709 of the Indian laborers.

Labor Conditions.

Indian labor is employed largely on the rubber estates. Monthly agreements, such as those noted for Ceylon, prevail. The laborer is at liberty to leave his work after a month's notice, or in lieu of that upon surrendering a month's pay. Some of the workers enter into written contracts for a period not exceeding 300 days. Labor offenses, punishable until recently by fine or imprisonment, were abolished by legislation enacted in 1921 and 1922.

Wages and Hours of Labor.

Six days constitute the working week, and daily hours of labor range from 6 to 9. Average daily rates of wages in August, 1921, varied generally from 10 to 12 annas for men and 8 to 10 annas for

women. According to statistics furnished by the high commissioner, the present cost of living per person is 10 rupees 15 annas a month, while the monthly wages of men are 17 rupees and 3 annas, of women 14 rupees and 1 anna.

Welfare and Education.

Approximately the same provisions for the care of Indian workers are made in the Malay Peninsula as in Ceylon. Education, however, has not developed to the extent noticeable in Ceylon. School attendance is voluntary for the Indian children. There are 105 Tamil schools in the Federated Malay States and, though data are not supplied, many others are said to be in operation in the Straits Settlements and the unfederated Malay States. Estate schools providing free vernacular education and inspected by the labor department periodically existed to the number of 15 in the Straits Settlements in 1921.

Houses, usually built on standard designs furnished by the Government, are provided by the employers for their workmen. Garden plots are also often allowed. The Government maintains 95 hospitals, the estate proprietors 222, in which 12,000 patients may be cared for. As in Ceylon, a month's leave, food, and hospital attendance are furnished in confinement cases.

The Government labor department is located at Penang, and officers from this department carry out welfare work for the immigrants, inspect the estates at regular periods, inquire into petitions and complaints received, and accomplish most useful results in the promotion of harmonious industrial relations between employers and their employees.

The Government of India and the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States have entered into practically the same agreements relative to the further protection and regulation of Indian labor in the Peninsula as those agreed to between the Government of India and that of Ceylon regarding Indians employed there.

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 March 15, 1922, and on February 15 and March 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of fresh milk per quart was 13 cents on March 15, 1922; 13.7 cents on February 15, 1923; and 13.6 cents on March 15, 1923. These figures show an increase of 5 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, showed an increase of 2 per cent in March, 1923, as compared with March, 1922, but a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent in March, 1923, as compared with February, 1923.

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, MARCH 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1922, AND FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

[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 (—) Mar. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	35.9	37.1	37.3	+4	+1
Round steak.....	do.....	30.8	31.5	31.7	+3	+1
Rib roast.....	do.....	27.0	27.5	27.6	+2	+0.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	19.3	19.5	19.6	+2	+1
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.0	12.8	12.8	-2	0
Pork chops.....	do.....	31.3	28.7	28.3	-10	-1
Bacon.....	do.....	39.0	39.4	39.2	+1	-1
Ham.....	do.....	49.8	45.0	45.0	-10	0
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.5	36.0	36.0	-4	0
Hens.....	do.....	37.8	35.5	35.8	-5	+1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.6	31.3	31.2	-4	-0.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.0	13.7	13.6	+5	-1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.3	12.1	12.2	+8	+1
Butter.....	Pound.....	45.8	57.7	57.6	+26	-0.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.9	29.0	29.0	+4	0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	27.0	26.7	27.4	+1	+3
Cheese.....	do.....	33.0	37.5	37.1	+12	+1
Lard.....	do.....	17.3	17.4	17.4	+1	0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.9	22.4	22.4	+2	0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	31.8	46.2	38.5	+21	-17
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	0	0
Flour.....	do.....	5.3	4.9	4.8	-9	-2
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	+3	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.8	8.7	8.8	0	+1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.2	9.7	9.8	-4	+1
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.0	24.8	24.7	-5	-0.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.2	19.8	19.8	-2	0
Rice.....	do.....	9.3	9.4	9.4	+1	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.9	11.3	11.4	+28	+1
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.1	2.1	2.2	-29	+5
Onions.....	do.....	11.6	5.3	5.4	-53	+2
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.4	4.7	6.6	+22	+40
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.2	13.1	13.0	-2	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.7	15.4	15.4	-2	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.7	17.4	17.4	-2	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.6	12.8	12.9	-5	+1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.5	8.7	10.2	+57	+17
Tea.....	do.....	67.5	68.9	68.9	+2	0
Coffee.....	do.....	35.6	37.5	37.9	+6	+1
Prunes.....	do.....	19.2	19.9	19.8	+3	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	24.6	18.7	18.4	-25	-2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	36.9	36.9	36.7	-1	-1
Oranges.....	do.....	53.9	47.1	47.9	-11	+2
All articles combined ¹					+2	-0.2

¹ See note 2, p. 43.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on March 15, 1913 and 1914, and on March 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with the percentage changes in March of each of these specified years compared with March, 1913. For example, the price per pound of butter was 41.4 cents in March, 1913; 35 cents in March, 1914; 55.2 cents in March, 1918; 66.5 cents in March, 1919; 75.2 cents in March, 1920; 57.6 cents in March, 1921; 45.8 cents in March, 1922; and 57.6 cents in March, 1923. As compared with the average price in March, 1913, these figures show the following percentage changes: A decrease of 15 per cent in March, 1914; and the following increases: 33 per cent in March, 1918; 61

per cent in March, 1919; 82 per cent in March, 1920; 39 per cent in March, 1921; 11 per cent in March, 1922; and 39 per cent in March, 1923.

The cost of the various articles of food, combined, showed an increase of 46 per cent in March, 1923, as compared with March, 1913.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Mar 15—								Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Mar. 15 of each specified year compared with Mar. 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.	24.7	25.3	33.8	41.8	40.8	39.1	35.9	37.3	+2	+37	+69	+65	+58	+45	+51
Round steak.....	do.	21.3	22.9	31.8	39.4	37.5	34.9	30.8	31.7	+8	+49	+85	+76	+64	+45	+49
Rib roast.....	do.	19.4	20.0	26.8	33.4	31.9	30.0	27.0	27.6	+3	+38	+72	+64	+55	+39	+42
Chuck roast.....	do.	15.6	16.3	23.2	28.4	25.1	22.5	19.3	19.6	+4	+49	+82	+61	+44	+24	+26
Plate beef.....	do.	11.8	12.4	18.2	22.1	18.2	15.7	13.0	12.8	+5	+54	+87	+54	+33	+10	+8
Pork chops.....	do.	20.3	20.9	33.9	38.6	39.1	35.3	31.3	28.3	+3	+67	+90	+93	+74	+54	+39
Bacon.....	do.	26.1	26.6	48.8	54.9	50.2	41.9	39.0	39.2	+2	+87	+110	+92	+61	+49	+50
Ham.....	do.	26.0	26.5	44.1	51.4	51.2	48.8	49.8	45.0	+2	+70	+98	+97	+88	+92	+73
Lamb, leg of.....	do.	19.1	18.9	31.7	38.0	39.8	34.4	37.5	36.0	-1	+66	+99	+108	+80	+96	+88
Hens.....	do.	21.4	22.4	.....	41.1	45.7	43.2	37.8	35.8	+5	.....	+92	+114	+102	+77	+67
Salmon, canned, red.	do.	.....	.....	29.5	32.1	37.6	38.8	32.6	31.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	8.9	9.0	13.4	15.3	16.6	15.2	13.0	13.6	+1	+51	+72	+87	+71	+46	+53
Milk, evaporated.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	15.3	15.1	14.6	11.3	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	Pound.	41.4	35.0	55.2	66.5	75.2	67.6	45.8	57.6	-15	+33	+61	+82	+39	+11	+39
Oleomargarine.....	do.	.....	.....	39.0	.....	43.1	34.0	27.9	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.	.....	.....	35.5	.....	36.1	31.0	27.0	27.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	do.	22.1	23.1	35.1	40.5	42.8	39.0	33.0	37.1	+5	+59	+83	+94	+76	+49	+68
Lard.....	do.	15.6	15.6	33.2	33.4	30.4	19.6	17.3	17.4	0	+113	+114	+95	+26	+11	+12
Vegetable lard substitute.	do.	.....	.....	33.2	.....	37.5	24.6	21.9	22.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.	Dozen.	26.4	30.9	44.3	48.3	55.6	41.7	31.8	38.5	+17	+68	+83	+111	+58	+20	+46
Bread.....	Pound.	5.6	6.2	9.6	9.8	11.2	10.5	8.7	8.7	+11	+71	+75	+100	+88	+55	+55
Flour.....	do.	3.3	3.3	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.4	5.3	4.8	0	+100	+106	+142	+94	+61	+45
Corn meal.....	do.	2.9	3.1	7.2	5.9	6.5	4.8	3.9	4.0	+7	+148	+103	+124	+66	+34	+38
Rollod oats.....	do.	.....	.....	8.3	.....	10.3	10.2	8.8	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	14.1	14.1	13.2	10.2	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat cereal.....	(⁴)	.....	.....	.....	25.1	29.7	29.9	26.0	24.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.	.....	.....	19.3	.....	20.2	21.0	20.2	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	do.	8.6	8.7	12.0	13.4	18.4	9.8	9.3	9.4	+1	+40	+56	+114	+14	+8	+9
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	18.1	12.5	11.9	8.4	8.9	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.9	6.8	2.5	3.1	2.2	+20	+67	+93	+353	+67	+107	+47
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	4.0	6.0	9.4	3.8	11.6	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	5.3	8.7	4.2	5.4	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked.....	(⁵)	.....	.....	.....	18.1	16.8	15.1	13.2	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned.....	(⁵)	.....	.....	.....	19.3	18.5	16.7	15.7	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned.....	(⁵)	.....	.....	.....	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.7	17.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	(⁵)	.....	.....	.....	16.4	15.1	11.8	13.6	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.	5.4	5.1	9.2	10.6	18.7	9.7	6.5	10.2	-6	+70	+96	+246	+80	+20	+89
Tea.....	do.	54.3	54.5	61.5	70.4	73.2	71.1	67.5	68.9	+0.4	+13	+30	+35	+31	+24	+27
Coffee.....	do.	29.8	29.7	30.4	37.6	49.1	37.1	35.6	37.9	-0.3	+2	+26	+65	+24	+19	+27
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	16.5	220.9	28.7	20.9	19.2	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.	.....	.....	15.1	16.4	26.4	31.7	24.6	18.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.	.....	.....	36.6	.....	41.4	41.6	36.9	36.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	do.	.....	.....	53.2	.....	62.0	43.7	53.9	47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined. ⁶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+2	+59	+81	+106	+61	+43	+46

¹ Both pink and red
² 15-16-ounce can.
³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 29-ounce package.
⁵ No. 2 can.
⁶ See note 2, p. 43.

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 March, 1923.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1922, AND IN MARCH, 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.
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915.....	.257	3.9	.250	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922.....	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923: March.....	.373	2.7	.317	3.2	.276	3.6	.196	5.1	.128	7.8	.283	3.5
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per dz.</i>	<i>Dozs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922.....	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923: March.....	.392	2.6	.450	2.2	.174	5.7	.358	2.8	.385	2.6	.576	1.7
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922.....	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923: March.....	.371	2.7	.136	7.4	.087	11.5	.048	20.8	.040	25.0	.094	10.6
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921.....	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922.....	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923: March.....	.022	45.4	.102	9.8	.379	2.6	.689	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, February, and March, 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 49 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 March, 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. 43.

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, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1923.

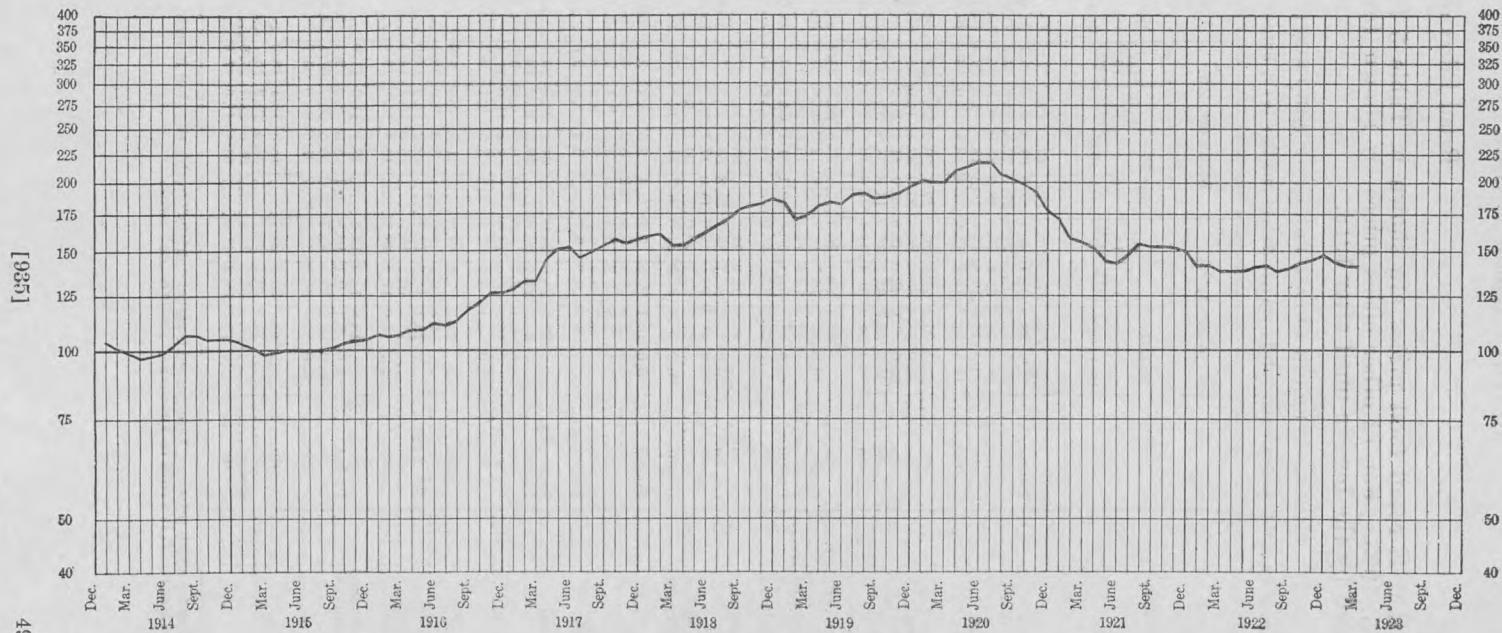
[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Ba- con.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	But- ter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Pota- toes.	Sug- ar.	Cof- fee.	Tea.	All articles com- bined.
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
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	146	100	100	114
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	154	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	108	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	120	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	130	110	206	129	121	125	141
July.....	154	153	142	127	106	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	145	133	109	124	151	124	126	144
February.....	146	141	139	122	106	137	146	167	110	167	134	151	170	154	155	148	133	108	124	158	126	127	142
March.....	147	142	139	123	106	135	145	167	110	168	112	150	168	153	155	145	133	108	129	185	127	127	142

[934]

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

[1913=100.]



[1913]

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Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities 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 ARTICLES

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

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.6	33.3	32.7	33.1	22.0	33.3	35.7	35.7	24.9	32.5	33.6	34.4
Round steak.....	do.....	20.5	30.4	29.5	28.9	20.7	29.8	32.8	32.5	21.3	29.0	29.3	29.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.4	26.5	25.8	26.0	18.0	26.9	29.1	28.5	19.3	24.8	25.8	26.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	13.0	18.6	18.8	18.6	15.3	18.9	19.5	19.4	16.1	19.2	20.3	21.0
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.1	11.7	11.2	11.9	12.4	12.4	13.0	12.9	10.5	11.8	12.4	12.6
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.5	30.0	27.6	26.7	19.3	29.9	28.5	27.6	20.0	29.5	28.8	28.1
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.0	38.4	35.8	35.4	22.0	32.5	34.5	34.2	31.3	40.3	40.7	40.9
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	29.0	47.9	45.0	45.0	30.0	54.1	50.9	50.7	30.0	47.8	45.5	45.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.6	38.3	35.9	35.9	18.3	38.9	37.9	37.5	21.3	39.5	36.3	37.5
Hens.....	do.....	19.3	34.3	31.1	31.4	21.8	40.8	38.4	38.8	18.7	33.8	31.4	31.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	30.8	29.1	29.1	.....	26.8	26.6	26.7	.....	32.4	30.0	30.6
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	20.0	19.0	18.5
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	13.4	14.0	14.1	.....	10.6	11.9	11.9	.....	12.2	13.4	13.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.4	48.8	58.1	58.5	42.1	51.1	63.0	63.6	45.0	48.6	60.7	60.1
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	28.9	32.0	31.0	.....	26.3	25.8	25.4	.....	32.8	33.3	33.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	25.8	26.3	26.7	.....	25.8	26.9	27.1	.....	29.6	31.1	30.5
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	33.0	36.5	35.7	23.3	33.3	37.5	37.9	21.8	31.4	37.2	36.4
Lard.....	do.....	14.8	18.2	18.0	18.0	14.0	17.1	16.7	16.6	15.4	17.2	17.5	17.6
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	21.2	20.1	20.0	.....	20.1	21.6	21.4	.....	21.1	19.2	19.0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	20.9	27.6	42.7	34.5	21.7	31.6	46.8	37.8	25.5	28.8	45.7	32.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	10.1	9.1	9.1	5.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	5.0	9.1	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	3.2	5.2	4.5	4.6	3.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	9.7	9.1	9.2	.....	8.9	8.4	8.8	.....	9.5	9.6	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	9.7	9.7	9.7	.....	9.4	8.9	9.0	.....	9.9	9.9	9.9
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	27.0	25.9	26.2	.....	24.8	23.6	23.2	.....	27.7	27.0	26.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	21.9	21.1	20.8	.....	19.3	19.2	19.4	.....	18.3	19.4	19.0
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	9.1	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.3	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	10.4	13.0	12.9	.....	8.4	11.0	11.1	.....	9.7	11.7	11.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	1.5	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	4.1	3.2	3.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	12.3	7.0	7.2	.....	11.8	6.0	6.2	.....	12.0	5.9	6.1
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	4.8	6.8	9.0	.....	5.3	6.0	8.1	.....	4.9	5.8	8.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	13.1	13.5	13.7	.....	12.2	12.3	12.0	.....	15.0	14.4	14.3
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.7	16.0	16.0	.....	15.0	15.1	14.5	.....	16.5	16.2	16.5
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	17.0	17.7	18.3	.....	16.4	16.3	16.4	.....	20.2	20.4	20.1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	13.6	13.2	13.2	.....	12.1	11.9	11.9	.....	13.2	11.6	11.6
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.6	7.1	9.1	10.8	5.1	5.6	8.0	9.9	5.2	6.5	8.8	10.2
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	86.6	89.3	89.7	56.0	66.6	66.7	67.1	61.3	80.1	82.0	81.6
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	35.5	36.9	37.1	25.2	31.5	33.0	33.7	28.8	36.3	37.5	38.0
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	19.7	20.3	20.7	.....	18.3	18.1	18.0	.....	20.8	20.7	20.9
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	24.9	20.1	20.1	.....	23.4	16.3	15.7	.....	25.2	20.1	19.5
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	26.3	25.3	24.4	.....	28.6	28.1	27.6	.....	34.3	33.6	33.6
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	49.7	39.2	42.5	.....	53.1	47.5	47.5	.....	48.5	39.1	42.9

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.

for March 15, 1913 and 1922, and for February 15, 1923, and March dates with the exception of March, 1913, as these cities were not

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

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

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 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.	
34.6	56.1	59.4	58.5	40.0	43.4	42.9	22.0	32.9	36.3	36.5	29.3	27.9	27.9	21.0	35.0	34.1	35.3	
33.0	46.5	45.8	46.2	34.2	36.5	36.1	19.0	26.8	29.9	30.0	25.5	24.5	24.7	20.0	33.4	30.9	32.7	
23.4	33.7	35.7	35.4	31.1	33.0	32.7	17.3	25.7	27.1	27.1	24.9	22.3	22.3	19.3	28.9	27.3	28.6	
17.7	23.0	23.0	22.8	20.9	23.3	23.2	15.3	18.6	20.0	19.8	17.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	21.5	20.7	21.4	
.....	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.4	10.5	9.9	11.5	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	15.7	14.3	15.0	
.....	
22.2	33.5	31.7	30.1	31.6	29.7	28.9	19.3	33.3	30.1	29.9	31.1	27.0	26.8	23.0	33.8	29.1	29.5	
25.4	35.8	37.6	37.5	42.9	45.0	44.9	21.0	32.3	33.2	32.8	50.0	45.7	45.9	24.3	35.0	37.4	35.8	
28.8	57.1	50.6	49.9	60.2	53.8	52.8	25.0	50.2	45.6	46.5	57.1	50.0	49.1	26.7	48.1	41.9	42.3	
21.8	41.2	37.8	38.0	37.6	38.1	35.7	17.3	34.0	32.0	31.7	29.3	29.5	30.4	21.3	45.9	40.6	43.1	
24.2	40.6	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.0	39.4	21.7	37.8	36.1	36.2	35.9	30.5	30.3	21.8	39.5	36.0	36.9	
.....	
.....	31.2	29.2	29.0	33.0	30.1	30.0	.....	28.0	27.6	27.3	37.1	36.8	36.0	.....	27.9	27.1	26.7
.....	13.5	14.5	14.5	12.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	14.3	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.2	14.2	11.7	18.7	18.0	18.0	
.....	12.0	12.6	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.5	.....	10.3	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	.....	11.1	12.0	12.2
.....	41.4	45.8	44.8	60.6	44.8	57.9	58.2	40.6	45.6	58.4	58.5	44.3	55.7	53.2	40.4	44.5	56.1	
.....	30.7	31.0	31.0	25.8	27.0	28.3	.....	27.1	28.0	28.0	27.5	30.5	30.5	.....	28.5	28.2	28.0
.....	
.....	26.8	26.0	25.6	24.3	27.8	27.8	.....	26.5	26.1	26.6	29.1	31.2	31.7	.....	30.0	28.0	28.0
.....	34.1	38.4	38.6	33.0	37.8	37.9	21.5	32.0	36.4	36.3	35.6	37.9	36.7	21.0	30.8	36.6	35.6	
.....	15.7	17.6	18.2	18.1	16.3	17.3	14.1	16.5	16.6	16.6	21.1	20.9	20.5	15.0	18.5	18.8	18.7	
.....	22.4	24.1	24.2	21.0	21.6	21.2	.....	20.0	21.1	22.3	24.7	26.7	26.3	.....	21.5	20.7	21.3
.....	32.8	43.7	60.0	57.1	41.4	58.7	52.9	24.7	31.3	50.5	42.7	39.6	60.9	46.3	26.3	29.4	43.4	
.....	
.....	5.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	6.2	9.4	9.5	
.....	3.7	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	2.9	5.0	4.3	4.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	3.7	6.2	6.0	
.....	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.0	
.....	.....	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.6	.....	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.6	.....	9.5	9.5
.....	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	.....	9.4	9.2	9.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	.....	10.6	10.0	10.0
.....	
.....	26.2	25.2	24.9	25.1	24.4	23.9	.....	25.2	25.2	24.7	29.7	28.8	28.8	.....	24.9	25.0	25.0
.....	24.0	23.6	23.7	24.6	23.8	23.7	.....	22.3	21.8	21.7	22.8	21.3	21.3	.....	20.2	20.5	20.4
.....	9.2	10.5	10.6	11.0	9.7	10.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.8	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	
.....	.....	8.7	10.5	10.6	9.4	11.4	11.6	.....	8.3	11.2	11.3	9.1	10.3	10.1	.....	9.6	12.0
.....	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	3.7	2.6	
.....	
.....	12.0	6.5	6.6	11.7	5.7	6.1	.....	12.0	5.2	5.2	12.0	4.1	4.2	.....	13.7	5.5	5.5
.....	6.3	6.8	8.6	6.9	4.6	6.2	.....	5.5	3.6	5.4	6.3	3.8	5.5	.....	4.3	3.8	4.8
.....	14.4	14.2	14.3	11.8	12.2	12.2	.....	11.2	11.1	11.0	19.4	17.7	17.5	.....	11.6	11.5	11.4
.....	18.7	19.0	19.2	18.5	18.9	18.9	.....	14.7	14.6	15.3	17.7	15.7	15.3	.....	14.7	14.6	14.6
.....	21.2	21.4	21.5	19.9	21.3	21.3	.....	16.8	16.2	15.5	17.2	16.5	16.3	.....	19.1	18.0	18.2
.....	
.....	13.3	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.1	.....	13.1	13.2	13.7	16.6	15.1	15.1	.....	12.1	10.8	10.8
.....	5.3	6.3	8.7	10.3	6.1	8.1	9.7	5.3	6.2	8.6	10.1	8.4	10.3	12.2	5.0	6.0	7.9	
.....	58.6	67.5	69.0	68.6	57.0	57.0	57.6	45.0	58.7	61.2	60.9	78.3	80.0	80.0	50.0	74.6	70.7	
.....	33.0	41.0	42.8	43.1	34.1	35.3	36.3	29.3	33.5	35.3	35.5	45.1	45.0	26.0	31.5	32.7	32.8	
.....	
.....	19.8	20.6	20.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	.....	18.3	19.0	19.1	19.8	20.4	20.3	.....	19.2	19.8	20.2
.....	23.1	18.0	16.8	25.0	18.1	17.7	.....	21.9	17.5	16.3	27.5	21.2	21.3	.....	24.9	18.6	18.2
.....	44.9	53.3	50.1	35.9	36.7	36.7	.....	44.4	46.5	47.4	2 14.7	2 15.5	2 15.4	.....	34.6	36.9	36.9
.....	59.2	53.3	52.6	57.0	48.7	46.5	.....	60.1	51.2	50.5	52.5	40.8	44.6	.....	46.8	33.3	38.3

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.0	34.5	37.6	37.3	22.4	31.6	33.2	33.8	23.7	31.2	33.7	33.9
Round steak.....	do.....	18.9	27.2	28.9	28.8	19.9	28.4	29.9	30.0	21.0	25.8	28.0	27.5
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.4	27.7	29.2	29.1	19.0	26.6	27.5	28.2	19.2	23.4	25.3	24.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	18.5	18.8	18.9	14.9	17.2	17.7	17.9	16.2	18.1	19.3	19.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.7	12.1	13.9	14.3	14.6	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.2
Pork chops.....	do.....	17.9	27.7	24.8	24.7	20.6	30.5	27.0	26.7	19.8	30.7	28.2	27.5
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	29.8	45.2	44.3	44.2	25.0	30.8	33.5	32.9	25.6	37.0	39.9	39.6
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	31.3	49.7	46.6	46.9	26.8	51.5	45.4	45.2	33.5	49.3	46.0	47.0
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.7	36.7	34.2	34.4	17.4	36.1	34.2	34.0	20.3	36.6	33.6	34.6
Hams.....	do.....	19.9	36.5	34.0	34.1	23.3	39.2	36.7	38.3	22.7	39.3	37.1	38.5
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	33.3	32.2	31.3	.....	28.2	27.9	28.0	.....	31.2	29.4	29.6	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	11.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	10.3	13.3	11.4	11.2	.....	10.4	11.6	11.6	.....	10.2	11.7	11.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.4	43.5	56.4	55.7	42.9	44.9	56.8	57.3	43.4	48.8	60.2	59.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	23.6	25.6	25.3	.....	27.9	29.7	29.7	.....	28.1	29.4	28.7	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	23.1	24.5	24.2	.....	27.7	27.6	27.8	.....	25.5	27.5	27.1	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	34.3	40.4	40.6	21.6	33.9	38.4	38.1	23.0	32.3	36.3	36.6
Lard.....	do.....	14.6	16.2	16.4	16.6	14.0	15.6	15.4	15.9	16.1	17.7	17.8	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	21.6	23.0	23.2	.....	21.0	23.3	22.6	.....	21.6	23.7	23.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	23.4	31.5	45.8	39.5	20.5	27.2	39.2	30.1	27.2	32.1	47.6	38.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	5.5	7.9	7.9	7.9
Flour.....	do.....	2.7	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.4	5.2	4.5	4.5	3.2	5.3	4.7	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.8
Roll'd oats.....	do.....	.....	8.1	8.2	7.9	.....	8.5	8.7	9.0	.....	7.9	8.5	8.4
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	9.8	9.6	9.6	.....	9.7	9.4	9.5	.....	10.6	9.9	9.9
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	25.0	24.2	23.9	.....	24.9	23.3	23.2	.....	25.6	24.4	24.7
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	18.2	18.0	18.2	.....	17.3	15.9	16.1	.....	19.9	18.9	18.3
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.9
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	8.6	11.4	11.5	.....	7.7	10.8	10.9	.....	7.9	11.2	11.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.3	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	3.2	2.2	2.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	10.0	5.0	5.0	.....	10.8	5.1	5.3	.....	11.5	4.8	5.0
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	5.0	5.6	7.2	.....	5.1	4.4	6.5	.....	5.8	4.3	6.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	12.2	13.0	12.9	.....	10.9	11.6	11.7	.....	12.0	12.7	12.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.5	14.4	14.5	.....	15.2	14.1	14.0	.....	16.7	15.9	15.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.5	15.8	15.4	.....	17.2	16.4	16.5	.....	17.9	17.2	17.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.0	13.6	13.5	.....	13.4	12.4	12.3	.....	13.5	13.7	13.7
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	4.9	5.9	8.2	9.3	5.1	6.4	8.5	9.9	5.5	6.5	8.5	10.2
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	63.4	70.0	70.0	69.0	70.8	69.6	69.1	50.0	64.0	69.1	68.5
Coffee.....	do.....	30.0	34.3	37.6	37.7	25.6	30.4	32.2	33.3	26.5	35.8	40.2	40.4
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	20.4	20.1	19.9	.....	18.9	19.9	19.6	.....	17.7	19.3	19.9
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	25.4	19.2	19.0	.....	22.6	18.3	18.5	.....	23.0	18.8	17.9
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	35.4	37.8	38.2	.....	38.1	38.1	40.7	.....	45.0	43.9	49.8
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	56.2	51.8	52.6	.....	51.2	41.3	41.9	.....	55.8	49.7	51.8

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.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.			Fall River, Mass.				
Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 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.	
31.9	33.7	33.6	21.8	33.6	33.7	33.5	22.7	29.6	29.0	29.1	24.0	32.5	35.7	35.8	132.0	152.2	155.8	155.9
27.5	29.2	29.5	20.3	30.4	30.8	31.0	19.6	24.6	23.5	24.0	19.4	25.5	27.5	27.4	25.0	40.0	41.8	41.0
25.2	25.6	25.1	18.8	28.4	28.5	27.0	16.6	22.2	21.1	21.2	19.8	25.3	26.0	25.7	22.0	25.8	27.2	27.0
19.4	19.4	20.1	15.6	20.0	20.5	21.3	14.6	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.4	17.8	18.7	18.6	17.0	19.5	20.1	19.8
23.4	12.8	13.0	12.5	16.2	14.5	15.1	9.4	10.2	9.7	9.5	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.5	.....	12.3	11.5	11.6
28.3	26.3	25.0	21.2	33.6	27.5	27.5	17.6	28.7	26.6	25.7	18.6	31.1	28.0	26.7	19.5	29.7	27.5	27.5
35.6	38.3	37.1	37.0	46.5	39.7	39.1	27.0	42.1	42.5	43.0	23.0	38.9	39.8	39.5	25.0	36.7	38.1	37.7
49.3	45.3	44.7	31.3	55.0	50.0	50.0	28.3	55.0	48.8	49.4	25.5	56.9	48.6	48.3	29.7	50.9	46.8	46.8
36.1	34.7	34.6	22.0	39.2	44.2	46.0	16.9	33.4	34.7	34.1	17.2	37.2	36.9	36.1	19.3	38.5	38.1	38.9
33.3	33.0	33.5	19.6	31.1	30.8	30.6	20.7	32.9	29.3	30.8	21.6	38.3	36.3	36.3	24.5	42.6	42.2	41.8
32.4	31.6	31.6	.....	32.1	31.6	31.6	.....	36.6	33.2	32.7	.....	30.7	30.4	29.3	.....	31.5	31.1	30.7
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	9.8	11.8	11.8	8.0	12.3	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10.4	12.1	12.2	.....	13.5	13.5	13.5	.....	10.9	11.7	11.7	.....	10.8	11.6	11.7	.....	12.8	13.6	13.7
44.4	57.1	55.6	39.0	46.4	56.5	57.2	39.0	39.8	53.1	52.7	40.6	45.6	58.3	58.9	39.9	44.3	56.8	57.8
24.8	27.6	27.2	.....	27.8	27.5	27.5	.....	28.4	28.0	29.2	.....	25.7	28.6	28.4	.....	28.7	30.0	30.0
24.3	26.1	26.2	.....	29.8	29.4	29.4	.....	28.2	28.3	28.3	.....	25.2	27.2	26.8	.....	30.0	27.7	27.7
30.8	36.9	35.5	20.0	33.4	36.9	36.2	26.1	35.6	38.9	38.5	21.3	31.9	30.7	36.5	24.0	33.7	37.6	38.3
15.4	15.2	14.7	17.0	20.3	20.6	20.9	16.3	19.0	19.3	19.1	16.2	16.4	17.1	17.2	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.9
21.4	22.4	22.8	.....	20.6	20.8	20.0	.....	24.1	21.9	21.1	.....	21.1	23.4	23.1	.....	21.8	23.0	23.4
27.1	41.5	30.3	24.0	24.8	41.2	27.0	26.1	29.3	42.3	31.0	25.2	31.1	48.5	41.3	32.9	52.1	68.3	58.4
7.9	7.7	7.8	5.6	9.1	8.9	8.9	5.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.6	9.1	9.1
4.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	2.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.1	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.3	5.0	5.1
3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	6.0	5.8	5.8
8.8	9.0	8.8	.....	10.5	10.4	10.5	.....	9.4	8.8	9.1	.....	9.3	8.9	8.9	.....	9.8	9.7	9.7
9.5	10.1	10.1	.....	11.6	10.8	10.8	.....	10.5	9.9	9.9	.....	9.6	9.1	9.0	.....	10.7	9.9	9.8
25.4	24.4	24.1	.....	26.3	25.9	25.9	.....	25.4	24.7	24.6	.....	25.5	24.0	23.8	.....	27.7	27.7	27.5
19.9	18.6	18.6	.....	20.7	21.2	21.2	.....	21.6	20.8	20.8	.....	19.1	19.1	18.7	.....	23.6	24.0	24.0
10.7	10.4	10.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.1	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.9
8.5	11.0	11.2	.....	10.0	11.6	11.6	.....	9.3	11.9	12.2	.....	8.1	10.9	11.1	.....	8.5	10.8	10.5
3.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	4.0	3.3	3.4	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.5
12.0	5.9	6.7	.....	11.7	7.2	6.9	.....	12.3	3.8	4.2	.....	11.1	4.9	4.9	.....	12.0	5.8	5.8
6.4	5.1	7.9	.....	4.8	5.4	6.4	.....	4.9	3.3	4.6	.....	6.4	4.6	6.7	.....	7.3	6.6	8.7
13.1	13.2	13.5	.....	16.1	14.8	15.1	.....	14.7	14.4	14.0	.....	11.7	12.3	12.1	.....	13.3	13.4	12.9
12.9	12.5	12.5	.....	16.6	17.0	16.9	.....	14.9	14.4	14.8	.....	15.2	15.2	15.3	.....	15.8	16.3	15.8
15.5	14.5	14.6	.....	22.1	21.1	21.1	.....	17.3	16.2	16.3	.....	16.5	17.0	17.4	.....	17.9	18.2	17.8
14.3	13.1	13.1	.....	14.3	13.9	14.3	.....	13.2	13.1	13.2	.....	13.0	13.0	13.1	.....	13.5	13.1	13.6
6.7	8.8	10.1	5.7	6.9	9.5	10.9	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.2	5.0	6.1	8.6	10.3	5.2	6.4	8.8	10.5
77.0	76.7	76.3	66.7	88.9	92.7	91.8	52.8	70.0	68.3	68.1	43.3	60.7	66.5	65.8	44.2	54.3	59.6	60.2
34.1	36.6	36.9	36.7	40.8	42.7	42.7	29.4	35.1	35.9	36.5	29.3	35.3	38.4	39.0	33.0	38.5	39.2	39.5
19.1	20.8	20.7	.....	22.3	23.3	23.1	.....	20.1	21.1	21.2	.....	19.1	19.8	20.0	.....	18.1	18.4	18.4
23.7	18.5	18.5	.....	26.6	19.8	19.7	.....	25.3	19.7	19.5	.....	23.1	17.5	17.4	.....	24.9	19.3	18.9
36.9	41.8	38.6	.....	33.3	34.2	31.4	.....	213.5	213.8	213.4	.....	33.3	34.4	34.2	.....	210.3	210.7	210.9
53.7	45.6	45.9	.....	56.2	51.2	51.1	.....	52.9	51.0	49.2	.....	55.8	50.3	50.4	.....	56.0	50.9	50.5

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Mar. 15, 1923.	
					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>	
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	31.8	30.0	29.9	24.8	32.5	34.4	35.0	25.8	34.8	33.6	34.1
Round steak.....	do.....	29.8	29.2	29.3	23.2	30.8	32.8	33.3	20.3	29.8	27.3	28.6
Rib roast.....	do.....	24.5	24.2	24.3	17.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.9	25.7	26.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.3	19.9	19.9	15.5	20.2	20.9	21.0	15.8	17.4	17.5	17.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	17.1	15.9	15.9	12.3	13.9	14.0	13.9	10.3	10.2	15.5	11.1
Pork chops.....	do.....	30.0	27.4	26.7	20.0	31.1	27.6	27.4	23.0	31.3	28.6	28.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	49.1	45.9	44.5	28.0	37.6	37.1	37.2	26.0	36.5	36.1	36.9
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	51.1	46.2	45.6	29.5	54.1	48.8	48.9	26.8	50.0	44.1	45.0
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.5	35.0	36.0	18.7	39.3	40.0	39.2	20.8	37.5	35.8	36.7
Hens.....	do.....	33.4	34.5	33.0	21.8	33.7	32.4	34.1	22.0	37.4	33.9	34.3
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.2	31.0	30.4	.....	38.4	36.1	36.1	.....	31.2	30.5	30.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	16.0	15.8	15.8	8.0	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.5	17.7	17.7	17.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.8	12.9	12.9	.....	10.4	11.6	11.6	.....	12.1	12.6	12.8
Butter.....	Pound.....	47.3	53.9	54.9	42.3	44.5	55.5	55.8	43.8	47.9	58.9	60.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	30.3	32.5	32.5	.....	27.8	28.9	28.9	.....	27.8	29.1	29.1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.9	29.0	28.8	.....	26.8	26.5	26.6	.....	27.5	28.7	28.4
Cheese.....	do.....	31.5	36.8	35.5	20.5	33.3	38.5	37.1	22.5	31.5	36.3	35.4
Lard.....	do.....	18.8	18.9	18.0	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	15.3	17.3	17.8	17.8
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	23.7	18.6	18.2	.....	21.1	23.4	23.0	.....	22.4	21.0	21.8
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.0	36.5	26.9	20.0	24.0	40.3	31.0	30.0	30.4	41.2	36.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	7.0	7.2	7.2	5.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	6.5	10.4	10.2	10.2
Flour.....	do.....	5.4	5.1	5.0	3.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.8	6.2	5.7	5.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.2	8.9	8.7	.....	7.9	7.8	7.6	.....	10.2	9.8	9.6
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.2	9.7	9.7	.....	9.9	9.2	9.2	.....	10.4	9.9	9.7
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.0	24.3	24.1	.....	26.7	24.9	25.3	.....	27.4	23.8	24.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.5	20.2	20.2	.....	19.0	18.5	18.5	.....	19.4	19.6	19.5
Rice.....	do.....	7.9	7.8	7.7	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.1	6.6	9.3	9.0	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.5	10.3	10.5	.....	9.2	11.4	11.7	.....	9.7	11.3	11.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.9	2.9	3.0
Onions.....	do.....	11.0	5.8	5.7	.....	11.6	4.9	5.1	.....	12.5	6.5	6.7
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.4	4.1	4.8	.....	5.1	4.2	6.9	.....	3.3	4.9	4.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.8	13.6	13.5	.....	12.9	13.8	13.8	.....	12.3	11.7	11.9
Corn, canned.....	do.....	13.7	13.9	13.9	.....	14.6	13.1	13.1	.....	17.5	16.1	16.4
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.7	19.0	18.1	.....	15.5	15.2	15.4	.....	18.2	16.0	16.4
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.6	11.9	11.6	.....	14.5	13.8	13.9	.....	13.6	11.6	11.7
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.2	8.9	9.7	5.8	6.7	9.1	10.9	5.9	6.8	8.4	10.3
Tea.....	do.....	71.6	69.8	70.2	60.0	74.2	77.2	77.2	60.0	84.8	84.4	84.0
Coffee.....	do.....	31.1	34.4	34.2	31.3	36.6	38.4	38.4	34.5	37.6	40.1	40.1
Prunes.....	do.....	20.6	20.1	19.9	.....	19.9	21.1	20.8	.....	18.3	21.1	20.6
Raisins.....	do.....	24.7	19.1	19.1	.....	26.2	19.6	19.2	.....	24.7	20.3	20.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	28.0	28.6	27.7	.....	30.0	30.3	29.7	.....	27.2	26.3	25.6
Oranges.....	do.....	53.5	45.2	44.9	.....	50.0	44.9	47.2	.....	41.1	30.9	32.8

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.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
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.	Cts.
22.8	33.8	34.7	34.6	24.4	29.4	32.0	32.3	22.8	34.1	32.4	33.0	21.8	30.3	30.0	30.4	135.2	150.9	151.8	152.9
20.2	28.5	28.8	29.2	19.4	27.1	29.4	28.8	20.4	28.2	26.9	27.2	18.9	28.1	27.0	27.2	28.6	41.9	42.1	43.7
17.7	23.3	23.7	23.5	18.4	23.7	26.4	26.1	19.0	28.1	28.2	28.1	17.9	45.2	41.3	41.0	27.8	45.1	40.2	39.6
14.7	16.5	17.2	17.2	15.3	18.5	18.8	19.5	16.0	17.7	18.0	17.8	15.3	17.5	17.4	17.4	16.8	20.6	20.7	20.3
11.4	11.3	10.5	10.7	12.0	14.1	14.0	14.1	12.7	13.8	13.2	12.8	11.9	12.9	13.4	13.5	.....	14.3	14.6	14.6
19.2	29.3	24.9	24.7	20.0	30.3	29.4	29.1	24.4	37.6	35.8	36.4	19.6	27.8	22.3	22.7	19.2	31.2	27.5	28.3
28.4	44.0	41.2	41.5	34.0	42.1	40.9	41.5	33.8	50.5	48.7	48.9	27.8	32.5	34.3	33.9	22.6	32.2	34.1	33.8
27.9	53.2	45.0	45.0	28.8	51.5	46.9	45.9	34.2	60.6	58.7	57.6	27.9	45.2	41.3	41.0	27.8	45.1	40.2	39.6
17.3	32.5	31.5	31.8	20.8	38.6	36.1	36.9	19.2	32.1	33.0	33.2	18.1	36.7	34.3	35.0	18.6	37.2	36.4	35.1
17.4	28.3	31.4	31.6	17.9	30.8	30.9	30.7	26.5	43.8	40.5	40.6	23.1	35.5	33.8	31.9	23.2	42.9	42.0	42.3
.....	32.5	32.0	32.0	.....	33.2	31.4	32.3	.....	42.7	37.8	37.9	.....	30.0	28.8	28.6	.....	31.8	29.8	29.6
8.7	13.0	13.3	13.3	10.0	13.3	15.7	15.3	10.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	9.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.3	13.0	13.0
.....	11.9	12.6	12.5	.....	12.1	13.1	13.4	.....	10.1	10.8	10.8	.....	11.4	12.0	12.1	.....	12.9	13.6	13.9
40.6	45.0	58.4	58.0	43.3	47.6	55.7	58.5	43.5	45.0	57.1	52.9	43.6	48.4	55.7	58.4	42.2	48.1	61.1	62.1
.....	26.9	26.9	.....	30.6	30.6	30.6	.....	30.3	31.9	31.9	.....	27.0	28.4	28.4	.....	28.3	28.5	29.2	.....
.....	27.9	27.3	27.4	.....	29.4	28.8	28.4	.....	27.7	29.0	29.4	.....	27.1	26.8	25.6	.....	24.5	22.0	22.0
21.5	34.5	38.1	37.7	21.7	33.9	39.2	38.6	19.5	35.9	38.5	37.5	21.7	30.8	37.4	36.6	21.5	33.2	38.0	38.5
16.2	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.0	19.3	19.5	19.5	17.9	17.7	19.3	19.3	15.3	15.5	14.4	14.5	16.2	17.4	17.4	17.4
.....	24.1	21.8	22.9	.....	22.4	20.1	21.4	.....	22.1	22.7	21.8	.....	23.2	23.1	23.1	.....	22.4	20.6	20.2
23.1	28.6	40.0	32.9	20.5	25.0	40.7	30.9	26.0	32.2	38.4	33.3	20.4	23.7	36.0	26.7	29.6	39.1	55.6	53.1
5.9	6.9	8.2	8.2	6.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	6.2	9.0	8.8	9.0	5.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	5.9	8.0	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	3.4	5.7	5.2	5.2
2.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.6
.....	8.3	8.4	8.4	.....	9.9	10.3	10.3	.....	9.8	9.5	9.7	.....	8.1	8.4	8.4	.....	8.8	8.8	8.8
.....	10.1	9.9	10.0	.....	10.0	9.8	9.7	.....	10.2	9.6	9.6	.....	9.6	9.3	9.3	.....	9.9	9.7	10.0
.....	26.8	25.6	25.6	.....	27.3	25.6	25.9	.....	25.1	23.4	23.5	.....	24.9	23.9	24.1	.....	26.8	25.3	25.3
.....	31.8	20.6	21.3	.....	22.2	21.5	20.5	.....	17.1	15.6	1.55	.....	18.4	16.4	16.5	.....	25.3	24.9	25.1
8.7	9.0	9.5	9.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.1	8.7	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8
.....	9.6	11.6	12.0	.....	9.2	12.3	12.2	.....	8.5	9.6	9.8	.....	8.2	10.5	10.6	.....	8.6	11.1	11.4
1.5	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.0	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
.....	11.9	5.5	5.7	.....	12.3	5.9	6.4	.....	10.3	5.8	5.5	.....	12.5	5.4	5.3	.....	12.3	5.2	5.4
.....	5.1	5.1	6.8	.....	4.9	5.9	7.9	.....	3.7	3.8	4.2	.....	5.1	5.2	8.0	.....	6.7	4.3	5.3
.....	14.0	14.4	14.3	.....	13.6	13.6	13.6	.....	14.0	13.1	13.0	.....	12.1	11.7	11.7	.....	15.0	14.9	15.1
.....	13.6	13.8	13.8	.....	15.7	15.7	15.7	.....	17.3	16.4	16.3	.....	15.4	13.9	13.1	.....	18.2	17.5	17.3
.....	14.9	15.5	15.5	.....	19.6	18.2	18.3	.....	19.4	18.7	18.5	.....	17.0	15.4	15.4	.....	21.9	20.6	20.6
.....	14.4	13.3	13.5	.....	14.8	12.9	13.5	.....	215.2	15.4	15.4	.....	13.2	11.2	11.2	.....	20.4	20.1	20.6
5.6	6.9	9.4	10.6	5.7	7.3	9.4	10.9	5.2	6.4	9.3	10.7	5.1	6.7	8.6	10.2	5.6	6.5	9.0	10.9
54.0	76.8	80.0	79.2	50.0	90.0	91.8	91.4	54.5	66.7	69.5	70.1	62.5	77.6	71.0	71.0	45.0	56.8	56.4	56.4
27.8	35.6	38.9	39.4	30.8	39.4	41.2	41	236.3	36.8	39.0	39.0	27.5	32.9	35.1	36.1	32.0	38.1	39.0	39.3
.....	20.2	20.7	20.3	.....	20.6	21.0	20.6	.....	18.5	19.6	19.4	.....	19.6	20.1	20.1	.....	19.4	19.1	19.0
.....	27.7	20.8	20.6	.....	24.9	20.7	20.7	.....	24.8	17.9	17.6	.....	25.2	18.5	18.4	.....	23.4	18.4	18.2
.....	11.3	4	13.0	.....	8.6	10.1	10.2	.....	11.0	11.3	11.5	.....	37.3	38.6	38.6	.....	9.9	10.4	10.4
.....	54.5	48.4	47.7	.....	56.5	50.8	53.3	.....	34.5	34.1	33.2	.....	47.0	40.0	41.7	.....	59.8	51.0	49.5

² No. 2½ can.

³ No. 3 can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.1	30.0	30.1	31.0	21.5	33.9	35.5	35.2	20.0	28.4	30.2	30.8
Round steak.....	do.....	18.4	26.0	26.3	27.2	20.0	29.9	31.1	31.0	18.5	24.9	24.9	25.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.7	23.1	22.6	22.5	17.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	18.2	22.3	24.0	23.7
Chuck roast.....	do.....	14.4	16.9	17.0	17.5	15.5	20.8	21.3	21.2	15.0	16.9	18.4	18.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.4	13.2	12.7	12.6	11.3	12.7	12.4	12.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.7	27.8	22.5	22.5	18.8	29.0	26.8	26.8	17.8	28.1	26.9	26.1
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	29.3	37.6	37.3	37.7	27.3	40.6	40.6	40.4	25.0	41.7	42.5	42.5
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	26.4	50.4	44.6	44.2	26.8	46.9	44.0	43.5	27.5	48.3	45.6	46.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.4	39.1	35.3	35.2	20.0	39.6	36.1	36.2	15.7	32.8	33.0	32.6
Hens.....	do.....	19.6	32.8	30.4	29.2	21.8	36.4	32.7	35.8	19.5	34.6	31.4	31.9
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	40.6	37.2	36.8	.....	33.1	32.9	33.2	.....	39.0	37.4	37.1	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	12.5	12.4	12.4	.....	11.0	11.4	11.6	.....	11.7	12.5	12.4	.....
Butter.....	Pound.....	42.1	44.7	55.3	57.1	39.6	43.3	56.0	55.5	39.0	42.0	54.2	53.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	28.8	28.3	28.3	.....	25.0	26.7	26.7	.....	26.4	26.4	27.3	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	27.6	24.6	24.7	.....	24.5	25.3	25.3	.....	25.5	24.9	25.4	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	21.3	30.9	36.8	35.3	22.0	30.3	35.8	35.8	20.3	31.9	36.7	35.7
Lard.....	do.....	15.4	16.8	15.7	16.2	15.3	17.9	17.4	17.7	15.3	16.5	17.0	17.1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.9	21.0	21.0	.....	21.2	22.5	23.1	.....	22.3	23.2	24.0	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	26.5	40.2	30.8	23.2	28.5	42.5	34.0	22.4	28.4	43.1	34.1	.....
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.4	8.9	8.9	5.6	8.4	9.0	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	3.1	4.9	4.3	4.3	2.9	5.3	4.7	4.6
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Rollod oats.....	do.....	9.5	9.2	9.2	.....	6.9	7.0	7.0	.....	7.3	8.5	8.8	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.5	9.5	9.6	.....	9.5	9.1	9.3	.....	10.2	10.2	10.2	.....
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.7	23.8	23.6	.....	25.2	24.0	24.5	.....	25.2	24.9	24.8	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	17.6	18.3	17.8	.....	17.8	17.5	17.5	.....	17.6	17.6	17.7	.....
Rice.....	do.....	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.4	12.0	11.8	.....	8.5	11.5	11.5	.....	9.1	11.2	11.0	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.6	3.2	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.6	.....
Onions.....	do.....	11.0	4.8	4.8	.....	11.3	5.3	5.4	.....	11.7	4.6	4.9	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.7	4.7	6.8	.....	5.6	3.8	6.8	.....	5.7	3.8	4.6	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.4	13.0	13.0	.....	11.0	11.7	11.6	.....	14.4	13.8	14.2	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	14.8	14.5	15.1	.....	15.0	15.2	15.4	.....	13.9	13.6	13.7	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.9	17.5	18.2	.....	15.4	15.3	15.3	.....	15.9	15.8	15.8	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.6	12.8	13.0	.....	14.3	13.4	13.6	.....	15.2	14.9	14.9	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.5	6.8	8.8	10.3	5.4	6.2	8.2	9.7	5.6	6.6	9.3	10.4
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	87.5	82.3	83.4	50.0	68.4	70.2	70.1	45.0	62.6	65.5	65.5
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	37.8	37.2	38.3	27.5	31.9	34.1	35.1	30.8	40.1	41.3	41.6
Prunes.....	do.....	20.3	19.7	20.0	.....	19.7	20.4	20.0	.....	19.4	22.1	21.9	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	26.2	18.5	19.5	.....	25.0	18.2	17.9	.....	24.9	19.2	18.8	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	31.7	34.4	33.9	.....	10.1 ³	10.3 ³	10.4 ³	.....	11.0 ³	12.5 ³	12.5 ³	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	51.7	39.8	44.9	.....	56.2	49.2	50.5	.....	55.1	49.7	50.9	.....

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 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.
28.6	30.8	31.5	26.2	38.2	41.4	41.5	30.4	45.0	48.1	47.8	20.0	31.2	31.0	31.4	25.4	39.1	39.9	39.9
28.6	29.8	30.0	25.6	37.2	38.5	38.1	26.6	36.3	39.3	39.1	17.5	28.0	28.1	28.0	23.8	37.2	38.3	38.1
24.9	26.0	26.5	20.0	32.5	33.4	33.4	23.0	32.3	33.3	33.5	19.6	26.9	26.7	27.1	21.7	34.5	34.7	34.9
19.4	19.8	19.7	16.8	20.2	21.6	20.8	18.0	22.1	24.5	24.4	13.0	19.6	19.8	20.0	15.8	20.8	21.2	21.2
15.4	15.4	15.8	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.8	.....	13.7	14.7	14.2	11.1	16.2	16.3	16.1	14.5	18.4	17.8	18.2
32.4	35.0	34.6	21.2	30.7	29.9	28.8	21.2	30.1	27.6	27.5	21.1	32.7	30.8	30.0	21.3	33.4	31.7	31.3
41.5	41.0	42.5	23.4	35.5	37.8	38.1	26.7	39.2	41.0	40.2	29.3	40.0	41.1	40.8	23.6	36.8	37.7	38.1
47.9	44.6	43.8	19.8	34.1	27.1	27.9	30.0	56.1	51.3	51.3	26.0	48.7	42.3	41.5	28.5	56.3	47.2	47.9
34.4	34.4	35.6	21.2	39.3	37.2	36.7	19.0	39.1	36.8	37.4	20.5	41.5	39.4	39.7	17.3	36.3	34.9	34.8
37.9	35.5	34.4	23.2	38.6	37.9	38.4	23.0	40.8	39.2	39.6	23.2	40.3	39.3	37.8	21.1	37.7	36.6	36.7
32.1	30.0	30.0	.....	28.2	29.6	29.9	.....	35.5	32.5	32.2	.....	37.1	37.7	37.5	.....	29.8	28.3	28.1
15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.6	12.9	13.0	.....	10.3	11.9	11.9	.....	11.2	12.2	12.3	.....	11.7	11.8	11.8	.....	10.3	11.8	11.6
51.0	60.4	61.0	43.8	46.2	59.1	58.7	39.0	44.4	56.7	57.5	41.9	47.5	58.8	58.5	41.2	45.7	58.0	56.8
29.3	30.7	.....	.....	28.4	29.6	29.1	.....	28.0	31.0	.....	.....	27.7	30.2	30.1	.....	27.3	28.7	28.3
28.4	28.1	27.7	.....	26.4	25.9	26.7	.....	26.0	27.3	27.3	.....	26.2	28.0	28.4	.....	25.6	25.1	26.1
32.2	39.0	37.8	24.5	34.3	38.8	38.9	22.0	33.3	38.6	37.7	21.4	32.0	37.2	36.3	19.8	33.3	37.5	37.6
17.7	18.0	18.3	.....	16.4	16.6	17.3	15.3	16.3	17.0	17.1	14.6	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.0	16.9	17.8	17.8
23.6	18.0	19.1	.....	20.7	22.3	22.2	.....	19.9	21.7	21.8	.....	22.6	23.2	23.4	.....	20.5	23.2	22.8
27.1	37.8	31.9	35.0	36.8	57.1	50.3	32.0	44.0	62.1	52.4	23.4	28.1	39.7	32.3	31.8	36.9	55.0	48.9
8.3	8.6	8.8	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	5.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	6.0	8.9	9.7	9.7
5.4	5.4	5.4	3.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	3.1	5.4	4.7	4.8	3.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.2	5.4	4.9	4.9
3.0	3.2	3.2	3.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	3.2	6.0	5.8	6.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.6
9.9	8.9	9.0	.....	7.7	8.1	8.2	.....	8.9	8.7	8.9	.....	8.8	8.7	8.8	.....	7.8	8.0	8.2
10.2	9.3	9.3	.....	9.2	8.9	8.9	.....	9.7	9.5	9.6	.....	9.8	9.5	9.5	.....	9.1	8.7	8.7
25.9	23.8	24.3	.....	25.5	24.8	24.1	.....	25.1	24.4	24.1	.....	24.8	23.9	23.9	.....	25.1	23.2	23.1
19.8	20.2	20.1	.....	21.5	21.4	21.4	.....	22.1	22.3	22.3	.....	9.5	8.5	8.8	.....	21.4	20.3	20.3
8.3	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.7	7.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.0	9.1	9.6	9.3
9.2	12.5	12.4	.....	8.2	10.6	10.9	.....	8.7	11.4	11.6	.....	8.6	10.9	10.8	.....	8.7	11.5	11.5
3.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.8	3.3
12.1	5.4	5.4	.....	11.7	5.9	5.9	.....	11.5	5.9	6.0	.....	10.6	4.8	4.8	.....	11.4	5.5	5.5
3.3	3.8	4.7	.....	6.4	4.4	6.4	.....	7.0	4.4	7.1	.....	3.5	4.2	4.2	.....	5.8	4.5	5.5
13.4	12.7	12.2	.....	11.3	10.8	10.8	.....	12.3	12.4	12.8	.....	12.6	13.1	12.9	.....	11.8	11.7	11.7
16.2	14.8	15.0	.....	15.5	14.1	14.1	.....	18.3	17.7	17.7	.....	14.1	13.4	13.5	.....	14.2	15.0	15.1
17.0	15.8	16.9	.....	17.9	16.6	16.5	.....	21.2	20.9	21.2	.....	17.0	17.2	17.5	.....	16.2	16.5	16.1
13.4	12.4	12.2	.....	12.6	12.0	12.0	.....	22.2	21.8	21.8	.....	13.3	12.0	12.0	.....	12.2	11.2	11.7
6.9	8.9	10.5	5.2	5.5	7.8	9.7	5.1	6.1	8.3	10.0	5.2	6.1	8.4	9.7	4.8	5.7	8.0	9.6
71.7	76.4	75.9	53.8	49.5	51.2	52.4	55.0	55.5	57.6	57.3	62.1	70.8	71.7	71.7	43.3	48.5	52.0	52.5
33.1	37.3	37.5	29.3	32.6	34.8	35.4	33.8	37.9	39.6	41.4	26.3	30.8	33.0	32.8	27.5	32.2	35.4	35.4
17.5	19.7	19.7	.....	17.4	17.8	17.2	.....	18.1	19.4	19.7	.....	18.3	20.2	20.1	.....	18.6	18.5	17.6
24.5	20.2	19.7	.....	21.4	16.4	15.9	.....	23.3	18.0	17.5	.....	25.5	19.0	18.9	.....	23.2	17.0	16.5
25.8	27.1	26.3	.....	40.0	35.7	37.9	.....	34.3	32.7	33.1	.....	22.5	23.0	20.0	.....	42.5	43.1	44.2
51.4	38.2	38.8	.....	55.7	49.4	49.9	.....	54.9	50.5	51.7	.....	56.1	48.8	51.3	.....	54.3	53.7	54.8

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 37.8	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 24.5	Cts. 33.6	Cts. 33.2	Cts. 33.0	Cts. 31.9	Cts. 30.4	Cts. 30.1
Round steak.....	do.....	30.7	29.6	31.0	20.8	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.1	29.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.3	29.2	30.5	17.9	24.4	24.6	24.5	23.5	23.1	23.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.3	18.7	18.9	15.5	19.0	18.9	18.6	20.4	18.4	18.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.5	13.8	13.7	10.3	11.0	9.8	10.3	12.7	12.5	12.9
Pork chops.....	do.....	28.7	28.1	27.9	18.2	29.9	25.9	25.8	30.5	26.0	26.3
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	34.6	37.0	36.0	27.0	46.1	45.6	45.6	41.0	41.1	40.4
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	41.3	38.5	38.0	29.0	54.3	48.8	48.5	50.0	45.4	44.6
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.8	37.6	38.5	18.0	36.9	34.8	34.9	36.4	33.9	33.7
Hens.....	do.....	38.2	37.2	37.6	18.5	33.4	30.8	31.2	33.1	28.9	31.5
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	29.8	29.7	29.2	.....	33.3	33.5	33.6	33.2	32.7	32.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2	10.8	10.8
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	10.6	11.2	11.3	.....	11.3	11.9	11.9	11.0	11.9	11.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	48.1	56.9	57.8	39.6	41.5	52.9	54.0	42.3	54.4	54.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.0	30.0	30.0	.....	29.2	28.7	29.3	28.9	29.5	29.4
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.1	27.7	27.2	.....	27.9	27.4	27.9	27.3	27.1	27.3
Cheese.....	do.....	31.7	35.3	33.6	22.9	31.1	36.6	36.4	33.1	37.3	37.5
Lard.....	do.....	16.7	16.4	16.4	17.3	20.0	18.9	18.9	17.3	17.1	17.1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.0	17.7	16.8	.....	23.1	22.5	23.4	22.1	23.7	24.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	27.5	42.6	32.5	20.5	27.3	38.2	32.6	25.9	38.7	30.2
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.4	8.0	8.0
Flour.....	do.....	5.2	4.8	4.8	2.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.2	4.7	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.3	13.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.2	8.1	7.9	.....	10.2	9.6	9.9	8.9	9.1	8.9
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.9	9.6	9.4	.....	11.2	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.5	24.3	24.0	.....	25.7	24.3	24.2	27.6	26.4	26.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.8	19.8	20.1	.....	19.5	19.8	20.3	20.5	19.4	19.4
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	9.7	9.6	8.5	8.4	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.5	9.5
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.3	10.7	10.8	.....	9.1	11.8	11.9	9.1	12.3	12.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.7
Onions.....	do.....	12.6	5.5	5.8	.....	12.1	4.4	4.9	11.9	5.6	6.0
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.9	4.2	6.1	.....	5.3	4.2	6.6	5.5	4.5	7.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	10.4	10.3	10.2	.....	14.6	15.4	15.1	12.9	13.3	13.4
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.0	14.9	15.2	.....	15.5	16.6	15.8	14.7	14.1	14.5
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.3	18.3	18.4	.....	16.3	17.1	16.9	16.4	17.1	17.1
Tomatoes canned.....	do.....	12.7	12.3	11.7	.....	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	7.9	9.3	5.7	6.7	8.7	10.1	6.8	9.2	10.7
Tea.....	do.....	74.6	76.4	75.7	56.0	70.3	74.2	73.9	61.0	61.1	61.1
Coffee.....	do.....	36.9	37.8	38.6	30.0	37.5	40.9	40.9	32.9	36.7	37.2
Prunes.....	do.....	18.3	19.4	19.5	.....	20.0	20.3	20.3	22.3	22.1	2.18
Raisins.....	do.....	24.5	18.0	17.8	.....	27.6	20.8	20.0	27.8	20.1	20.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	34.2	34.2	23.2	.....	10.5	12.6	12.4	10.5	11.1	10.9
Oranges.....	do.....	49.6	41.2	41.6	.....	50.1	51.5	50.6	51.1	48.2	47.0

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. —, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.2	37.9	37.4	37.6	34.6	36.2	35.9	22.8	32.7	33.3	33.8
Round steak.....	do.....	19.6	32.3	32.2	32.7	28.6	31.3	31.1	20.2	29.5	30.8	31.4
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.9	28.7	28.9	29.4	25.7	27.9	27.6	18.4	26.8	26.5	26.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	21.4	21.8	21.9	21.2	21.7	22.0	15.4	18.5	17.7	18.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.4	16.4	15.5	15.5	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.7	13.8	12.9	12.9
Pork chops.....	do.....	19.4	30.4	28.4	28.4	32.8	31.3	30.3	18.0	27.8	23.5	23.9
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	23.6	34.1	35.4	35.4	31.3	35.1	35.1	23.8	37.0	37.6	37.9
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	24.0	44.1	39.3	39.4	49.4	44.5	43.3	26.7	49.0	42.4	43.1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.3	41.7	42.1	42.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	17.1	38.2	34.6	34.8
Hens.....	do.....	22.0	37.9	36.1	35.9	42.1	40.0	40.8	18.6	34.9	32.7	31.8
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	33.5	31.4	30.5	30.4	28.8	29.1	.....	32.6	31.4	32.0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	10.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	12.6	13.0	13.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	.....	10.0	11.5	11.5
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.2	52.5	64.6	65.6	44.7	58.9	58.5	41.2	46.3	58.9	58.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	30.9	29.6	31.6	28.8	30.2	29.9	.....	26.4	27.2	26.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	27.9	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.2	26.8	.....	25.0	24.5	24.5
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	32.9	38.1	38.0	33.0	37.3	36.7	20.3	31.0	36.5	36.0
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	18.1	17.7	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.3	13.6	14.3	13.8	14.3
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	21.7	22.2	22.9	21.1	19.4	20.8	.....	20.5	22.3	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	21.8	29.1	46.7	32.8	34.1	52.3	45.8	22.0	27.9	41.3	32.0
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5	9.6	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	3.0	4.7	4.1	4.2
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	10.1	9.4	9.5	7.1	7.5	7.7	.....	8.3	8.4	8.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	10.3	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	9.2	8.8	9.0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	27.9	24.2	24.6	25.0	24.8	24.2	.....	25.0	23.3	23.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	21.5	21.8	21.8	19.4	18.4	18.9	.....	21.7	19.5	19.6
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	11.6	10.8	11.0	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	9.1	11.8	12.0	8.5	11.2	11.1	.....	8.5	11.3	11.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.3	2.0	2.0
Onions.....	do.....	.....	11.9	5.9	6.1	10.4	5.1	5.5	.....	11.5	5.4	5.2
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	6.2	5.3	8.3	5.0	3.4	4.4	.....	4.5	4.5	6.4
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.4	.....	11.1	11.0	11.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.2	16.3	16.6	.....	15.0	15.1	15.2
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	19.6	19.1	19.5	19.0	18.9	19.3	.....	16.4	16.6	16.6
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	13.4	12.2	12.3	13.1	13.4	13.8	.....	13.8	11.2	11.5
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.1	6.5	8.4	10.1	6.1	8.4	9.9	5.1	6.3	8.6	9.9
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	78.7	78.5	78.2	60.3	62.3	62.4	55.0	68.8	66.3	66.8
Coffee.....	do.....	27.4	35.2	38.4	38.8	33.1	35.9	36.1	24.3	33.9	35.0	35.5
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	20.2	21.5	21.9	19.6	20.3	20.0	.....	20.2	21.9	21.6
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	23.8	18.5	18.6	24.8	17.7	17.3	.....	25.2	17.9	17.5
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	33.8	38.1	38.5	41.3	43.7	43.9	.....	32.5	28.3	29.6
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	51.5	42.6	42.9	55.5	51.0	52.3	.....	50.7	47.6	47.0

1 No. 2½ can.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah.						San Francisco, Calif.						Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.				
			1913	1922			1913	1922						1913	1922	1923.	1923.				
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.				
30.8	33.5	33.1	22.1	27.0	26.3	26.1	20.3	30.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.7	30.7	22.3	45.2	46.4	46.3				
25.4	26.3	26.3	19.3	24.0	23.0	23.2	19.0	27.8	26.6	26.8	25.0	24.4	25.7	18.5	35.1	37.2	37.0				
25.2	27.4	27.0	18.5	22.1	21.1	20.6	20.7	29.0	28.6	28.2	23.8	21.9	23.9	18.8	33.7	34.6	34.7				
18.8	19.4	19.0	15.0	17.0	16.3	16.3	14.6	19.8	17.7	17.8	16.3	14.8	15.7	14.9	24.1	24.1	23.9				
10.3	10.8	10.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.9	15.0	14.2	13.8	14.0	12.6	13.1	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.0				
27.9	25.6	24.8	21.7	30.9	28.1	28.0	24.0	39.2	35.6	34.7	26.8	26.3	26.4	19.5	34.7	30.6	30.1				
40.8	39.8	39.4	31.7	39.7	38.1	38.0	32.8	53.7	51.5	50.3	35.6	34.4	33.8	24.2	43.1	41.7	42.4				
48.9	42.7	42.9	29.3	47.0	42.9	42.9	30.0	57.0	52.8	52.4	40.9	36.8	36.7	27.0	56.2	54.4	52.3				
34.2	31.9	32.8	18.2	33.1	31.1	30.5	17.3	36.4	34.0	33.6	39.2	39.2	39.0	20.7	44.1	42.5	42.2				
34.2	28.8	30.3	24.7	36.1	30.8	31.0	23.8	41.3	41.6	40.5	34.6	31.1	31.7	22.5	45.9	41.5	42.2				
36.6	34.8	34.4	.....	35.9	33.5	33.5	.....	27.5	28.1	27.9	36.2	36.1	36.6	.....	38.0	36.9	36.3	
10.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.0				
12.0	12.1	12.2	.....	11.2	11.5	11.3	.....	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.2	11.9	11.9	.....	11.7	12.3	12.3	
41.8	53.0	52.6	40.6	39.9	51.0	53.0	42.9	47.1	58.0	53.5	45.9	59.8	62.2	40.6	44.1	57.2	57.8				
27.8	28.8	28.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.7	29.0	29.3	31.5	32.4	32.4	.....	26.5	30.7	30.7
26.3	26.8	27.6	.....	28.5	27.5	28.1	.....	27.8	28.7	28.3	29.6	29.9	29.3	.....	26.7	25.5	25.5	
32.1	37.4	36.4	24.2	27.3	31.6	31.0	20.0	34.9	37.6	37.2	31.1	36.2	35.8	18.8	31.4	36.1	36.1				
16.9	17.9	17.7	18.7	19.2	20.3	20.0	16.9	19.2	19.4	19.3	18.3	18.0	17.8	15.8	17.5	17.7	17.7				
24.3	24.3	24.0	.....	25.3	26.4	26.7	.....	23.2	25.2	25.4	20.0	18.0	18.8	.....	21.9	22.4	22.6	
29.8	40.9	32.9	23.1	28.9	33.0	32.8	23.5	29.6	35.7	30.9	26.3	39.8	36.9	26.3	39.1	53.9	45.3				
8.4	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.4	9.6	9.5	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.0	7.8	8.7	8.7	5.6	9.6	8.6	8.6				
5.5	4.8	4.8	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	3.4	5.7	5.3	5.3				
3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	.....	6.5	6.2	5.8			
8.7	9.4	9.3	.....	9.7	9.3	9.3	.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	.....	9.9	9.5	9.4	
10.2	9.9	9.9	.....	12.6	11.4	11.3	.....	11.5	10.6	10.5	9.1	9.1	9.3	.....	10.1	9.8	10.1	
26.2	25.4	25.0	.....	26.9	25.4	25.1	.....	24.9	24.0	24.0	25.7	23.3	23.2	.....	27.4	26.8	26.4	
18.8	18.8	18.9	.....	21.3	20.4	19.6	.....	12.7	14.6	15.0	19.2	17.9	17.7	.....	23.2	23.1	22.9	
9.3	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.5	9.8	9.7	9.7				
9.0	11.6	11.9	.....	8.9	10.5	10.4	.....	7.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	11.9	12.0	.....	9.9	11.8	11.9	
2.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.6	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.3				
11.0	4.2	4.5	.....	11.6	3.2	3.2	.....	9.5	3.9	3.9	13.3	6.2	6.6	.....	11.7	5.8	6.0	
5.4	3.8	5.0	.....	6.2	3.1	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.2	4.5	4.5	.....	6.5	4.4	9.1
14.0	14.4	14.5	.....	18.0	15.6	16.0	.....	15.4	14.9	14.6	12.2	12.3	12.8	.....	12.5	12.1	12.1	
15.3	14.7	14.2	.....	15.1	13.8	13.8	.....	17.0	16.7	16.3	14.2	14.3	14.9	.....	17.0	16.4	16.4	
16.3	16.8	16.4	.....	15.5	15.3	15.2	.....	18.0	17.8	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.6	.....	17.7	17.6	17.6	
14.3	14.1	14.4	.....	12.5	12.9	12.9	.....	14.5	14.6	14.1	12.3	11.0	11.3	.....	13.3	13.3	13.4	
6.6	9.3	10.3	6.3	7.5	9.5	10.7	5.3	6.4	9.1	10.1	5.9	8.3	9.9	6.1	6.6	8.3	9.9				
64.2	67.3	67.3	65.7	80.3	82.3	79.7	50.0	55.8	58.5	57.3	67.2	66.6	66.3	52.5	59.2	60.6	60.5				
39.6	39.8	40.4	35.8	44.3	44.2	44.8	32.0	34.0	36.4	36.2	31.2	34.3	35.0	31.3	37.5	39.4	39.6				
20.2	21.5	21.3	.....	17.8	18.7	18.9	.....	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.4	19.5	19.9	.....	17.2	18.5	18.6	
27.0	19.5	19.5	.....	25.3	18.7	18.4	.....	22.6	18.7	17.8	22.4	17.8	17.8	.....	24.9	19.2	18.7	
12.0	12.4	12.2	.....	16.2	15.0	15.7	.....	36.4	34.3	32.9	31.3	33.8	34.2	.....	35.9	33.2	32.9	
57.7	60.5	57.3	.....	49.0	43.4	44.2	.....	53.1	43.4	44.3	49.3	38.3	41.1	.....	57.4	49.1	51.6	

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.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
				Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	21.8	30.6	29.8	30.0	31.3	30.3	31.0	26.4	41.2	42.3	41.6
Round steak.....	do.....	20.0	27.0	25.8	25.9	31.1	29.7	29.8	23.1	34.1	35.1	35.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.2	24.2	23.9	24.5	21.7	22.5	22.5	21.0	32.1	33.5	33.2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.0	17.8	16.3	16.4	18.9	17.8	18.2	16.6	22.7	22.8	22.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.2	13.8	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.2	11.7	12.9	12.1	12.0
Pork chops.....	do.....	23.4	34.4	34.0	33.4	29.6	24.5	24.5	21.9	33.9	31.8	31.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	30.0	48.8	47.9	47.7	37.4	38.9	38.0	25.4	37.3	38.8	37.7
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.0	52.7	49.4	49.3	47.7	42.1	42.9	28.6	56.4	54.2	54.5
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	18.2	32.8	33.4	34.0	40.6	37.9	38.1	21.4	45.9	40.5	39.9
Hams.....	do.....	24.0	35.6	31.3	31.3	33.3	30.4	31.6	22.1	42.6	40.3	41.0
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	31.1	31.2	31.0	34.9	32.4	33.5	.....	30.5	27.9	27.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	.....	10.5	11.2	11.1	12.1	12.7	12.9	.....	11.6	11.7	12.0
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.0	45.0	55.5	51.3	44.9	57.1	57.6	44.1	49.1	61.9	62.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.4	28.7	.....	27.4	28.2	29.1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	28.9	28.5	28.7	27.5	26.9	28.1	.....	27.4	27.0	27.3
Cheese.....	do.....	21.6	33.5	36.0	35.9	34.2	39.1	38.5	23.5	36.4	39.0	39.1
Lard.....	do.....	17.3	18.7	19.1	19.1	17.7	16.9	16.9	14.6	17.3	16.9	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	24.3	24.8	24.9	22.1	23.5	23.7	.....	21.6	23.3	23.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	23.5	29.2	37.1	33.8	27.3	40.2	34.0	22.6	32.6	50.5	35.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.5	8.2	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.4	5.5	8.6	8.2	8.2
Flour.....	do.....	3.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	3.6	5.6	5.2	5.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	8.5	8.5	8.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	.....	9.8	9.2	9.1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	12.1	11.8	11.7	10.5	9.8	10.1	.....	10.0	9.4	9.4
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	27.6	25.8	25.0	28.2	26.0	26.3	.....	25.6	24.7	24.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	18.7	18.0	18.3	20.1	19.8	19.8	.....	21.4	22.3	21.8
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.0	9.8	10.1	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.4
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.0	8.4	10.8	10.8	9.0	11.9	12.1	.....	8.6	11.7	11.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	9	2.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.6	2.5	2.6
Onions.....	do.....	.....	10.3	4.7	4.7	13.1	5.2	5.6	.....	12.3	5.7	5.8
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	6.3	4.9	5.9	5.7	4.8	7.6	.....	5.0	6.0	9.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	16.7	15.4	15.3	13.0	13.3	13.3	.....	11.6	12.0	11.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	17.3	17.2	16.7	15.2	14.3	14.7	.....	15.0	14.8	15.4
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.5	18.9	18.2	16.9	17.9	17.9	.....	16.7	16.0	15.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.7	.....	13.6	11.9	11.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	7.1	9.6	10.9	7.2	9.3	11.0	5.0	6.3	8.0	9.5
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	63.2	66.2	66.0	73.0	71.1	71.1	57.5	71.5	76.1	76.2
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	38.6	39.1	39.3	36.1	38.0	39.0	28.8	33.0	35.0	35.4
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	19.4	18.5	18.0	19.8	21.9	20.6	.....	20.1	22.0	22.8
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	24.7	18.6	18.6	26.0	20.9	20.1	.....	24.5	18.7	17.9
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	² 15.1	² 15.6	² 15.7	² 10.0	² 11.4	² 11.4	.....	38.4	37.9	37.3
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	55.4	43.4	47.9	57.7	58.2	53.9	.....	53.3	46.3	46.3

¹ No. 2½ cans.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 food ⁷ in March, 1923, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in March, 1922, and in February, 1923. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁸

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of March, 99.4 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 44 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

Items.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	99.4	99.4	98	100	99.5	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	44	12	7	14	7	4

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 43.

⁸ The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

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

City.	Percentage increase March, 1923, compared with year 1913.	Percentage increase March, 1923, compared with March, 1922.	Percentage decrease March, 1923, compared with February, 1923.	City.	Percentage increase March, 1923, compared with year 1913.	Percentage increase March, 1923, compared with March, 1922.	Percentage decrease March, 1923, compared with February, 1923.
Atlanta.....	39	0.1	0.1	Milwaukee.....	43	3	1 0.4
Baltimore.....	48	3	0.2	Minneapolis.....	42	3	0.4
Birmingham.....	44	2	1	Mobile.....	3	3	1 0.2
Boston.....	48	5	1 0.4	Newark.....	41	4	1 0.4
Bridgeport.....	8	8	1 0.3	New Haven.....	43	5	0.2
Buffalo.....	46	2	1	New Orleans.....	41	² 0.4	1
Butte.....	0.4	0.4	2	New York.....	49	5	1 0.4
Charleston.....	45	0.1	1 0.4	Norfolk.....	1	1	0.4
Chicago.....	46	3	0.4	Omaha.....	39	0.1	1 1
Cincinnati.....	39	0.4	1	Peoria.....	2	2	1 0.2
Cleveland.....	40	6	1 0.1	Philadelphia.....	45	3	0.3
Columbus.....	2	2	0.4	Pittsburgh.....	45	7	1 1
Dallas.....	40	2	1	Portland, Me.....	6	6	1 1
Denver.....	30	4	1	Portland, Oreg.....	23	1	2
Detroit.....	47	4	1 0.4	Providence.....	50	5	0
Fall River.....	47	3	0.2	Richmond.....	52	1	0.4
Houston.....	² 1	2	2	Rochester.....	4	4	0.4
Indianapolis.....	37	4	1 1	St. Louis.....	41	2	0.2
Jacksonville.....	36	1	1 1	St. Paul.....	1	1	1
Kansas City.....	39	3	1 0.1	Salt Lake City.....	22	1	1 1
Little Rock.....	37	4	0.2	San Francisco.....	35	² 0.4	2
Los Angeles.....	33	2	1	Savannah.....	5	5	1 1
Louisville.....	32	2	0.2	Scranton.....	49	1	1 0.2
Manchester.....	45	5	1 1	Seattle.....	33	1	1
Memphis.....	35	1	1 0.3	Springfield, Ill.....	2	2	1 1
				Washington, D. C.....	48	2	1

¹ Increase.² Decrease.Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on March 15, 1922, and on February 15 and March 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.

^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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON MARCH 15, 1922, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1923.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923	
	Mar. 15.		Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.
United States:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	\$14.892		\$15.549	\$15.539
Chestnut.....	14.942		15.531	15.512
Bituminous.....	9.716		11.137	11.031
Atlanta, Ga.:				
Bituminous.....	7.481		10.442	10.404
Baltimore, Md.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	1 15.000		1 16.250	1 16.250
Chestnut.....	1 14.750		1 16.250	1 16.250
Bituminous.....	7.850		10.700	10.400
Birmingham, Ala.:				
Bituminous.....	6.510		8.357	8.389
Boston, Mass.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.000		16.000	16.000
Chestnut.....	15.000		16.000	16.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	13.000		16.375	16.500
Chestnut.....	13.000		16.375	16.500
Buffalo, N. Y.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	12.813		13.238	13.238
Chestnut.....	12.813		13.238	13.238
Butte, Mont.:				
Bituminous.....	11.455		11.154	10.968
Charleston, S. C.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	1 17.000		1 17.000	1 17.500
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.....	15.380		16.050	16.050
Bituminous.....	8.765		10.790	9.960
Cincinnati, Ohio:				
Bituminous.....	6.827		9.423	9.346
Cleveland, Ohio:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.375		15.750	15.750
Chestnut.....	14.375		15.750	15.750
Bituminous.....	8.019		11.364	11.267
Columbus, Ohio:				
Bituminous.....	7.120		9.895	9.763
Dallas, Tex.:				
Arkansas anthracite—				
Egg.....	18.250		18.125	17.625
Bituminous.....	15.462		15.375	15.375
Denver, Colo.:				
Colorado anthracite—				
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	15.917		17.333	17.250
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	15.917		17.333	17.250
Bituminous.....	10.237		10.685	10.760
Detroit, Mich.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.563		16.250	16.000
Chestnut.....	14.563		16.250	16.000
Bituminous.....	8.688		11.893	11.536
Fall River, Mass.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.250		16.417	16.500
Chestnut.....	15.000		16.083	16.167
Houston, Tex.:				
Bituminous.....	12.000		12.833	12.500
Indianapolis, Ind.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.500		15.750	15.750
Chestnut.....	15.667		15.750	15.750
Bituminous.....	7.295		9.623	9.235

1 Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923	
	Mar. 15.		Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.
Jacksonville, Fla.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	\$17.500	.....		\$18.500
Chestnut.....	17.500	.....		18.500
Bituminous.....	13.000		\$15.000	15.000
Kansas City, Mo.:				
Arkansas anthracite—				
Furnace.....	17.214		16.929	16.929
Stove, or No. 4.....	17.875		17.875	17.875
Bituminous.....	8.672		8.883	8.817
Little Rock, Ark.:				
Arkansas anthracite—				
Egg.....	15.000		15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	12.167		11.833	11.500
Los Angeles, Calif.:				
Bituminous.....	19.000		16.500	16.500
Louisville, Ky.:				
Bituminous.....	6.865		10.182	10.130
Manchester, N. H.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	16.000		18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	16.000		18.000	18.000
Memphis, Tenn.:				
Bituminous.....	7.786		9.411	9.411
Milwaukee, Wis.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.980		16.634	16.634
Chestnut.....	15.950		16.614	16.614
Bituminous.....	10.366		12.759	12.657
Minneapolis, Minn.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	17.750		17.980	17.900
Chestnut.....	17.750		17.930	17.930
Bituminous.....	11.913		13.588	13.388
Mobile, Ala.:				
Bituminous.....	9.438		11.000	11.000
Newark, N. J.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	12.750		12.833	12.833
Chestnut.....	12.750		12.833	12.833
New Haven, Conn.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.000		15.750	15.750
Chestnut.....	14.000		15.750	15.750
New Orleans, La.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	17.000		21.750	21.750
Chestnut.....	16.833		21.750	21.750
Bituminous.....	9.688		11.208	11.208
New York, N. Y.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	13.142		15.000	14.125
Chestnut.....	13.142		14.900	14.125
Norfolk, Va.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.000		17.000	17.000
Chestnut.....	14.000		17.000	17.000
Bituminous.....	9.238		13.381	13.190
Omaha, Nebr.:				
Bituminous.....	11.857		11.774	11.155
Peoria, Ill.:				
Bituminous.....	6.464		7.042	7.021
Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	¹ 14.094		¹ 15.125	¹ 15.143
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.094		¹ 15.125	¹ 15.143
Pittsburgh, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	¹ 15.750	.....		¹ 18.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.667		¹ 17.750	¹ 17.750
Bituminous.....	6.750		8.321	8.464
Portland, Me.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.843		15.843	15.843
Chestnut.....	15.843		15.843	15.843
Portland, Oreg.:				
Bituminous.....	12.881		14.522	14.478

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923	
	Mar. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	
Providence, R. I.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	\$ 15.000	\$ 15.800	\$ 15.500	
Chestnut.....	15.000	15.800	15.500	
Richmond, Va.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.250	16.500	16.500	
Chestnut.....	14.250	16.500	16.500	
Bituminous.....	9.846	13.300	13.385	
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.....	16.063	16.563	16.438	
Chestnut.....	16.250	16.563	16.438	
Bituminous.....	6.974	8.276	8.303	
St. Paul, Minn.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	17.750	17.667	17.667	
Chestnut.....	17.750	17.642	17.642	
Bituminous.....	12.172	13.894	13.852	
Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Bituminous.....	8.978	8.759	8.694	
San Francisco, Calif.:				
New Mexico anthracite—				
Cerrojos egg.....	27.250	26.750	26.750	
Colorado anthracite—				
Egg.....	26.250	24.250	24.375	
Bituminous.....	19.250	17.900	17.900	
Savannah, Ga.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	\$ 16.600	\$ 17.050	\$ 17.050	
Chestnut.....	16.600	17.050	17.050	
Bituminous.....	\$ 12.297	\$ 13.667	\$ 13.667	
Scranton, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	9.700	9.817	9.817	
Chestnut.....	9.700	9.817	9.817	
Seattle, Wash.:				
Bituminous.....	\$ 10.107	\$ 10.289	\$ 10.257	
Springfield, Ill.:				
Bituminous.....	4.575	4.925	4.975	
Washington, D. C.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	\$ 14.643	\$ 15.943	\$ 15.914	
Chestnut.....	14.571	15.943	15.914	
Bituminous.....	\$ 9.073	\$ 10.931	\$ 10.615	

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² 50 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 price.

⁴ Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: March, 1922, \$1.75; February, 1923, \$1.25 to \$1.75; and March, 1923, \$1.25. These charges have been included in the price.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.^a

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

^a Retail prices of gas are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15, 1923, BY CITIES.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.
Atlanta.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.90	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65
Baltimore.....	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Birmingham.....	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.88	.80	.80
Boston.....	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.25
Bridgeport.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Buffalo.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	.....	.....
Butte.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75 ¹	.94	.90	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Cleveland.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Denver.....	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.85	.85	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
Fall River.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis.....	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.20	1.20	1.20
Jacksonville.....	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Manchester.....	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Memphis.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.98	.98
Minneapolis.....	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.11	1.11	1.02	1.02	.99	.99	1.03
Mobile.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark, N. J.....	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
New Haven.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New Orleans.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York.....	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.36	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.21	1.21
Norfolk.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40
Omaha.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Peoria.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Portland, Me.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55
Portland, Ore.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.10
Richmond.....	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
St. Louis.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00
St. Paul.....	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	1.00	1.00
Salt Lake City.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	1.30	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
San Francisco.....	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.02	.92	.92	.92
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Seranton.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Seattle.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Washington, D.C.....	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05

Natural gas.

Buffalo.....	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.42	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Cleveland.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.45	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Columbus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dallas.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68
Kansas City, Mo.....	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85
Little Rock.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Louisville.....	.....	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50

¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

² The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court, and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.

³ Plus 25 cents per month service charge.

⁴ The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

⁵ The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

⁶ Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.

⁷ Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15, 1923, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.
Los Angeles.....			\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.76	\$0.76	\$0.76	\$0.73	\$0.70	\$0.69	\$0.63
Buffalo.....														.65	^a .62	^a .62

^a Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas an average price has been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920 and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, and March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, and March 15, 1923. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in March, 1923, showed an increase of 33 per cent since April, 1913. From December, 1922, to March, 1923, there was a decrease of 1 per cent.

AVERAGE¹ AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920; AND ON MAY 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1921; MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922; AND MARCH 15, 1923, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED.

[Average prices in April, 1913=100.]

Date.	Average price.	Relative price.	Date.	Average price.	Relative price.
April 15, 1913.....	\$0.95	100	May 15, 1921.....	\$1.32	139
April 15, 1914.....	.94	99	September 15, 1921.....	1.31	138
April 15, 1915.....	.93	98	December 15, 1921.....	1.30	137
April 15, 1916.....	.92	97	March 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
April 15, 1917.....	.92	97	June 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
April 15, 1918.....	.95	100	September 15, 1922.....	1.27	134
April 15, 1919.....	1.04	109	December 15, 1922.....	1.27	134
April 15, 1920.....	1.09	115	March 15, 1923.....	1.26	133

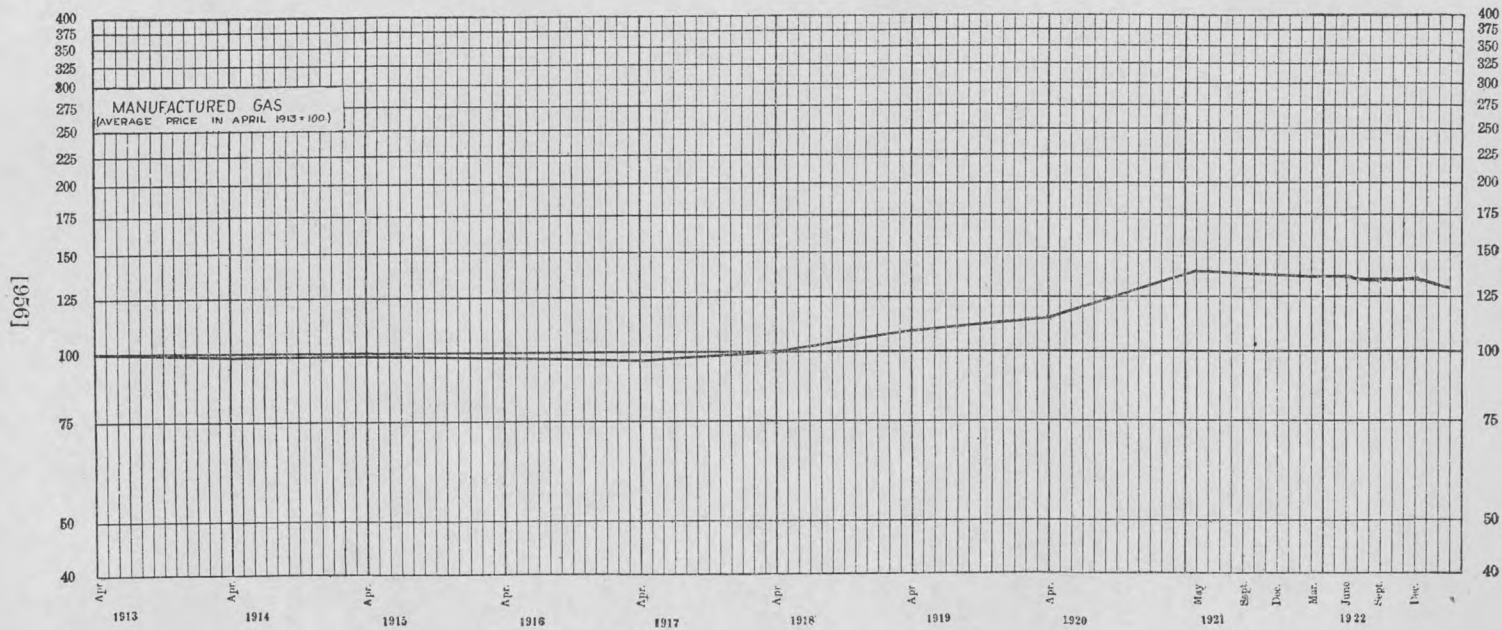
¹Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States.

THE following table shows for 32 cities the net price per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes. Rates for these cities are shown for certain specified months; for 19 cities from December, 1914, to March, 1923, and for 13 cities from December, 1917, to March, 1923.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given following the table.

TREND IN RETAIL PRICE OF GAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1913, TO MARCH, 1923.



NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1914 TO 1923, FOR 32 CITIES.

19571

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	De- cem- ber, 1914.	De- cem- ber, 1915.	De- cem- ber, 1916.	De- cem- ber, 1917.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922				1923	
						June.	De- cem- ber.	June.	De- cem- ber.	June.	De- cem- ber.	May.	De- cem- ber.	March.	June.	Sep- tem- ber.	De- cem- ber.	March.	
Atlanta.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Birmingham.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				8.1	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																			
Company A.....	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Company B.....	do.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Buffalo ²	First 60 hours' use of demand.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand.....	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Chicago ²	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati ²	First 30 hours' use of demand.....				8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand.....				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess.....				3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																			
Company A ²	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0										
Company B.....	All current.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	do.....				8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Denver.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per ac- tive room.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Detroit.....	Excess.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Houston ²	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																			
Company A.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Next 150 kilowatt hours.....				7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Company B.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....				6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Next 150 kilowatt hours.....				7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Jacksonville.....	All current.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per room (minimum, 3 rooms).....				7.6	7.6	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Excess.....				4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4

RETAIL PRICE OF ELECTRICITY.

¹ Price includes a coal charge, and a surcharge of 10 per cent from December, 1918, to June, 1920, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921.
² For determination of demand see explanation following table.
³ First 36 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

⁴ First 1,000 kilowatt hours.
⁵ First 2 kilowatt hours' per active room.
⁶ First block of demand. For determination of demand in effect from December, 1917, to March, 1922, and that in effect in June, 1922, see explanation following table.
⁷ Excess.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1914 TO 1923, FOR 32 CITIES—Concluded.

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City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	De- cember, 1914.	De- cember, 1915.	De- cember, 1916.	De- cember, 1917.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922			1923	
						June.	De- cember.	June.	De- cember.	June.	De- cember.	May.	De- cember.	March.	June.	Sep- tem- ber.	De- cember.	March.
Los Angeles:		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Company A....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	
Company B....	.....do.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	
Memphis.....	First 6 kilowatt hours per room.				⁸ 6.0	⁸ 6.0	⁸ 6.0	⁸ 6.0	⁸ 6.0	⁸ 6.0	⁹ 9.0	⁹ 9.0	⁹ 9.0	⁹ 9.0	⁹ 9.0	⁹ 9.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess.....																5.0	5.0
Minneapolis.....	First 8 kilowatt hours per active room.				7.6	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	¹⁰ 10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room.				5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	¹⁰ 7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	¹¹ 11.7	¹¹ 11.7	¹¹ 10.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
New Orleans ¹²	First 20 kilowatt hours.....				7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt hours.....				6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
New York:																		
Company A....	First 1,000 kilowatt hours.....	¹³ 10.0	¹⁴ 8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	¹⁵ 7.9	¹⁵ 7.9	¹⁵ 7.7	¹⁵ 7.5	¹⁵ 7.4	¹⁵ 7.4	¹⁵ 7.6	¹⁵ 7.6
Company B ¹⁶	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C ²	First 60 hours' use of demand.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	¹⁵ 9.0	¹⁵ 8.8	¹⁵ 8.7	¹⁵ 8.4	¹⁵ 8.4	¹⁵ 8.5	¹⁵ 8.6	¹⁵ 8.6
Norfolk.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Philadelphia:																		
Company A....	First 12 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁷ 10.0	¹⁷ 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 75 kilowatt hours.....			7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B....	First 500 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Pittsburgh ²	First 30 hours' use of demand.....				¹⁷ 8.0	¹⁷ 8.0	¹⁷ 8.0	¹⁷ 8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand.....								6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Portland, Me.....	All current.....	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																		
Company A....	First 9 kilowatt hours.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt hours ¹⁸	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B....	First 13 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁹ 9.0	¹⁹ 9.0	¹⁹ 9.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt hours ²⁰	²¹ 7.0	²¹ 7.0	²¹ 7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....	²² 4.0	²² 4.0	²² 4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Richmond, Va.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....				9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
St. Louis:																		
Company A ²³	First block of demand.....				7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next block of demand.....				5.7	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess.....				2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B ²⁴	First block of demand.....				7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next block of demand.....				5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess.....				2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

San Francisco:																			
Company A....	First 10 kilowatt hours.....	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 8.0	26 8.0	26 8.0	26 8.0	26 9.2	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours.....																		6.0
Company B....	First 10 kilowatt hours.....	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 7.0	25 8.0	26 8.0	26 8.0	26 8.0	26 9.2	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	25 8.5	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours.....																		6.0
Savannah:																			
Company A....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	27 10.8	27 10.8	27 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess.....	5.4	5.4	5.4															
Company B....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	17 6.0	17 6.0	17 6.0	23 7.2	23 7.2	23 7.2	23 7.2	23 7.2	23 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Scranton.....	First 150 kilowatt hours.....				8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:																			
Company A....	First 45 kilowatt hours.....	29 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B....	do.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Washington, D. C.?	First 120 hours' use of demand.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

² For determination of demand see explanation following table.

⁸ First 50 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour is refunded.

⁹ First 50 kilowatt hours.

¹⁰ Price includes a 10 per cent surcharge.

¹¹ First 100 kilowatt hours.

¹² There is an additional service charge of 25 cents per month in New Orleans.

¹³ First 250 kilowatt hours.

¹⁴ First 900 kilowatt hours.

¹⁵ Price includes a coal charge.

¹⁶ A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills over \$2 when payment is made within 10 days.

¹⁷ All current.

¹⁸ The number of kilowatt hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand has been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

¹⁹ First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

²⁰ For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 60 watts one additional kilowatt hour will apply.

²¹ Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

²² Excess.

²³ For determination of demand in effect from December, 1917, to October, 1919, and that in effect since Oct. 31, 1919, see explanation following table.

²⁴ For determination of demand in effect from December, 1917, to July 31, 1922, and that in effect since July 31, 1922, see explanation following table.

²⁵ First 50 kilowatt hours.

²⁶ First 30 kilowatt hours.

²⁷ First 10 kilowatt hours.

²⁸ First 50 kilowatt hours.

²⁹ First 60 kilowatt hours.

Determination of Demand.

IN BUFFALO, from December, 1914, to March, 1923, there has been no change in the method of determining the number of kilowatt hours to be paid for at each rate. The demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago, from December, 1914, to March, 1923, the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati, from December, 1917, to March, 1923, the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1914, to December, 1916, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1917, to December, 1919, there was a fixed number of kilowatt hours to be paid for at the primary rate by all customers, after which there was a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston, from December, 1914, to March, 1923, the demand has been estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In Indianapolis the determination of demand has been the same for both companies. From December, 1917, to March, 1922, the first block of demand for these companies was for 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.

From April 1, 1922, to July 1, 1922, the first block of demand consisted of the first 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms plus the first 3 kilowatt hours for each additional room, but not less than 15 kilowatt hours per month. Beginning July 1, 1922, a fixed number of kilowatt hours is to be paid for at each rate.

In New York the demand for Company C from December, 1914, to March, 1923, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh from December, 1919, to March, 1923, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each,

and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., from June 16, 1917, to March, 1923, the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

From December, 1914, to December, 1916, inclusive, the demand for Company B, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts. Since December, 1917, the present schedule has been in effect.

In St. Louis the first block of demand for Company A from December, 1917, to October, 1919, consisted of the first 4 kilowatt hours per month for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt hours for each additional active room. The second block consisted of additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per month per active room had been consumed, after which the third rate became effective. Since October 31, 1919, the first block has consisted of the first 5 kilowatt hours per month for each of the first 5 active rooms, and the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt hours for each additional active room. The second block has been for additional energy until a total of 9 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed. The third rate then becomes effective.

From December, 1917, to July 31, 1922, the number of kilowatt hours paid for at the primary and secondary rates for Company B was as follows: For homes of 4 rooms or less, 8 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate; 5 or 6 rooms, 12 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate; 7 or 8 rooms, 16 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate; 9 or 10 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 15 at the secondary rate. Beginning with August 1, 1922, the following number of kilowatt hours have been paid for at the primary and the secondary rates: For homes of 4 rooms or less, 10 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 8 at the secondary rate; 5 or 6 rooms, 15 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate; 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 16 at the secondary rate; 9 or 10 rooms, 25 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 20 at the secondary rate.

In Washington, D. C., from December, 1914, to March, 1923, the demand as determined by inspection consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Retail Prices of Dry Goods in the United States.¹

THE following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods on the 15th of March, June, September, and December, 1922, and on March, 1923, by cities. The averages given are based on the retail prices of standards brand only.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON 15TH OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923, BY CITIES.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.					Baltimore, Md.					
		1922				1923	1922				1923	
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.150					\$0.217				\$0.208	
Percalé.....	do.	.263	\$0.257	\$0.268	\$0.264	\$0.267	.235	\$0.244	\$0.243	.258	\$0.264	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.171	.178	.175	.178	.186	.158	.156	.158	.171	.191	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.254	.253	.259	.261	.248	.243	.236	.233	.235	.242	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.459	.471	.452	.451	.444	.376	.361	.366	.386	.376	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.204	.212	.217	.234	.238	.226	.212	.218	.237	.251	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.735	.728	.718	.708	.743	.739	.695	.689	.686	.721	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.646	1.652	1.655	1.652	1.689	1.718	1.655	1.673	1.778	1.929	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.218	.210	.216	.225	.244	.223	.216	.231	.236	.241	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.950		.990	1.000	1.047	1.000	.952	.993	.966	1.170	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	3.913	3.868	3.695	3.483	3.740	4.131	4.479	4.427	4.633	5.074	
		Birmingham, Ala.					Boston, Mass.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.113	\$0.113	\$0.142	\$0.142	\$0.161			
Percalé.....	do.	.261	.245	.245	.265	.268	.257	.261	.246	\$0.250	\$0.290	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.161	.170	.163	.162	.168	.173	.170	.174	.177	.173	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.246	.257	.265	.269	.268	.239	.238	.228	.225	.225	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.490	.463	.473	.436	.422	.490	.462	.440	.447	.431	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.177	.177	.191	.218	.238	.249	.252	.244	.247	.265	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.639	.648	.643	.639	.667	.681	.669	.672	.666	.689	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.469	1.482	1.491	1.509	1.518	1.659	1.685	1.636	1.501	1.657	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.202	.205	.215	.216	.216	.211	.212	.215	.239	.235	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.868	.923	1.004	1.063	1.095	.880	.880	.896	.950	.933	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.183	4.183	4.036	4.320	4.122	4.000	3.995	3.675	3.709	4.142	
		Bridgeport, Conn.					Buffalo, N. Y.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..						\$0.106	\$0.113	\$0.141		\$0.190	
Percalé.....	do.	\$0.246	\$0.245	\$0.255	\$0.258	\$0.258	.263	.263	.281	\$0.289	.290	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.170	.174	.174	.178	.196	.181	.179	.201	.213	.223	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.260	.227	.244	.249	.258	.266	.261	.255	.266	.267	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.496	.450	.423	.445	.422	.533	.482	.510	.503	.463	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.223	.227	.232	.233	.250	.229	.216	.219	.240	.251	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.709	.678	.680	.688	.740	.708	.674	.667	.671	.710	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.786	1.773	1.710	1.710	1.819	1.739	1.674	1.648	1.666	1.708	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.238	.274	.246	.249	.253	.212	.240	.218	.233	.249	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.750	.670	.897	.833	1.000	.865	.865	.913			
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	5.042	5.150	4.388	4.388	4.438	4.796	4.474	4.160	4.241	4.626	
		Butte, Mont.					Charleston, S. C.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.100	\$0.133		\$0.119	\$0.119	\$0.125	\$0.150	\$0.144	
Percalé.....	do.	.263	.335	.305	.295	\$0.285	.238	.241	.241	.225	.259	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.	.170	.178	.182	.178	.190	.153	.163	.161	.179	.190	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.	.261	.237	.235	.242	.239	.247	.236	.228	.228	.268	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.	.438	.430	.464	.460	.453	.415	.403	.424	.428	.376	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.	.241	.239	.239	.243	.243	.203	.199	.204	.219	.235	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.	.803	.823	.816	.810	.847	.664	.614	.607	.663	.685	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	2.044	1.991	2.010	2.000	2.029	1.685	1.579	1.521	1.703	1.716	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.264	.266	.267	.259	.252	.208	.207	.208	.235	.222	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.	.890	.964	.980	1.088	1.200	.760	.818	.835	.938	.860	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	5.130	5.260	4.860	5.088	4.766	3.880		4.215	3.860	3.642	

¹ Retail prices of dry goods are secured from each of 51 cities and are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON 15TH OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923, BY CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.					Cincinnati, Ohio.				
		1922				1923	1922				1923
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.117	\$0.119	\$0.122	\$0.107	\$0.120	\$0.129	\$0.132	\$0.150	.....	\$0.160
Percale.....	do..	.231	.226	.237	.240	.251	.246	.244	.235	\$0.242	.265
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.157	.154	.155	.160	.170	.149	.155	.161	.132	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.236	.226	.228	.224	.233	.237	.240	.250	.261	.243
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.537	.503	.456	.453	.423	.511	.490	.462	.449	.402
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.203	.205	.215	.234	.242	.198	.196	.204	.218	.231
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.672	.666	.667	.709	.696	.625	.629	.645	.650	.697
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.643	1.574	1.655	1.640	1.703	1.667	1.650	1.624	1.581	1.595
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.189	.198	.210	.213	.227	.202	.200	.201	.211	.227
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	1.420	1.400	1.475	1.500	1.667	.926	.926	.928	.963	.973
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.772	4.688	4.667	4.492	4.268	3.903	3.976	4.115	4.237	4.630
Cleveland, Ohio.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.133	\$0.158	\$0.160	\$0.160	\$0.184	\$0.148	\$0.141	\$0.144	\$0.140	\$0.142
Percale.....	do..	.259	.250	.265	.279	.299	.246	.253	.258	.271	.280
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.167	.168	.176	.189	.195	.169	.167	.173	.196	.198
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.242	.243	.244	.257	.252	.281	.280	.293	.308	.300
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.553	.473	.489	.490	.462	.581	.556	.534	.459	.438
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.239	.230	.238	.241	.259	.215	.210	.215	.242	.254
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.682	.642	.656	.692	.719	.750	.736	.726	.748	.732
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.675	1.625	1.655	1.714	1.757	1.785	1.763	1.750	1.762	1.808
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.229	.215	.243	.240	.246	.234	.238	.247	.250	.254
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.983	1.017	1.017	.950	1.033	1.250	1.250	1.000	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.550	4.441	4.494	4.572	4.582	4.089	4.205	4.272	4.211	4.289
Columbus, Ohio.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.108	\$0.119	\$0.125	\$0.167	\$0.195	\$0.175	\$0.152	\$0.194
Percale.....	do..	.219	.246	.238	.239	.247	.298	.298	.275	.279	.281
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.162	.162	.168	.187	.192	.168	.178	.176	.178	.189
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.237	.245	.249	.248	.245	.258	.263	.269	.267	.270
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.497	.457	.439	.433	.429	.535	.507	.479	.502	.488
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.206	.204	.214	.225	.224	.221	.231	.236	.238	.246
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.627	.625	.593	.632	.655	.768	.779	.739	.725	.767
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.561	1.486	1.506	1.508	1.624	1.754	1.704	1.673	1.676	1.917
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.188	.187	.191	.217	.225	.218	.237	.228	.233	.246
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.....	.750	.850	1.000	1.050	.979	.979	.973	.967	1.100
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.522	4.500	3.960	4.321	4.136	4.854	4.725	4.842	4.569	4.558
Dallas, Tex.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.129	\$0.121	\$0.120	\$0.255	\$0.264	\$0.258	\$0.258	\$0.246	\$0.260	\$0.274
Percale.....	do..	.172	.178	.176	.193	.202	.158	.155	.156	.164	.188
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.223	.220	.216	.227	.238	.283	.283	.280	.280	.290
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.510	.494	.472	.460	.444	.443	.433	.450	.430	.416
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.223	.228	.231	.242	.248	.223	.227	.240	.244	.245
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.733	.718	.714	.744	.743	.720	.705	.693	.714	.734
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	1.751	1.733	1.746	1.781	1.818	1.710	1.717	1.655	1.740	1.810
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	.220	.218	.226	.236	.240	.228	.203	.170	.245	.245
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	1.233	1.317	1.067	1.083	1.050	.....	.923	.910	.903	.913
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.270	4.144	4.280	4.375	4.614	4.406	4.384	4.278	3.903	4.134
Detroit, Mich.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.122	\$0.126	\$0.128	\$0.133	\$0.136	\$0.126	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.131	\$0.133
Percale.....	do..	.268	.242	.252	.257	.247	.277	.272	.270	.252	.270
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.172	.167	.167	.181	.187	.168	.173	.172	.180	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.210	.205	.208	.224	.216	.260	.257	.278	.261	.259
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.505	.486	.485	.460	.434	.532	.512	.461	.443	.388
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.188	.184	.190	.199	.223	.208	.213	.213	.241	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.579	.574	.582	.600	.669	.693	.683	.657	.684	.712
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.613	1.518	1.576	1.609	1.638	1.611	1.593	1.564	1.561	1.684
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.182	.173	.198	.197	.214	.200	.206	.210	.211	.219
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.762	.773	.850	.845	1.110	1.623	1.050	1.033	1.005	1.013
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.270	.....	4.733	4.599	4.490	4.628	4.439	4.484	4.468	4.462
Indianapolis, Ind.											

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON 15TH OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923, BY CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Jacksonville, Fla.					Kansas City, Mo.				
		1922				1923	1922				1923
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.142	\$0.107	\$0.135	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.145	\$0.140	\$0.148
Percalé.....	do..	.270	.270	.270	.266	.266	.270	.258	.270	.277	.290
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.170	.164	.160	.163	.183	.206	.210	.210	.210	.217
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.240	.232	.228	.246	.270	.270	.282	.276	.276	.280
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.465	.439	.425	.423	.422	.487	.490	.470	.447	.450
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.215	.217	.219	.235	.241	.229	.223	.233	.255	.272
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.670	.710	.750	.733	.737	.743	.718	.718	.749	.759
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.498	1.460	1.478	1.462	1.532	1.612	1.646	1.647	1.574	1.703
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.220	.195	.195	.235	.227	.222	.220	.240	.230	.247
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.750	.750	.750	.750	.750	.850	.725	.725	.975	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.186	4.250	3.908	3.893	4.023	4.997	5.176	4.747	4.783	4.867
		Little Rock, Ark.					Los Angeles, Calif.				
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.113	\$0.114	\$0.118	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.163	\$0.138	\$0.168	\$0.223	.....
Percalé.....	do..	.235	.255	.269	.261	.256	.297	.274	.274	.287	\$0.298
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.150	.150	.175	.188	.218	.172	.173	.173	.186	.223
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.231	.229	.233	.262	.253	.267	.255	.240	.243	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.451	.427	.436	.406	.431	.556	.548	.550	.561	.505
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.183	.184	.204	.240	.252	.226	.225	.237	.238	.254
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.687	.611	.658	.672	.719	.744	.709	.685	.679	.736
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.646	1.531	1.640	1.607	1.670	1.662	1.632	1.695	1.699	1.804
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.178	.187	.228	.233	.239	.239	.241	.242	.258	.267
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.894	.867	.915	1.067	1.063	1.250	1.125	1.125	1.033	1.050
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	3.676	3.386	3.393	3.792	4.109	4.443	4.436	4.489	4.493	4.481
		Louisville, Ky.					Manchester, N. H.				
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.122	\$0.125	\$0.133	\$0.140	\$0.156	\$0.133	\$0.139	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.138
Percalé.....	do..	.257	.270	.261	.263	.266	.220	.215	.217	.223	.232
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.163	.156	.163	.180	.200	.167	.151	.170	.178	.202
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.252	.262	.251	.275	.268	.224	.211	.210	.236	.251
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.454	.461	.478	.491	.461	.456	.453	.387	.387	.378
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.198	.207	.210	.219	.229	.225	.220	.232	.245	.245
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.675	.658	.635	.683	.694	.644	.577	.571	.668	.686
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.620	1.579	1.566	1.709	1.744	1.656	1.505	1.520	1.630	1.677
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.240	.240	.251	.240	.245	.223	.231	.230	.216	.232
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.807	.973	1.053	1.007	1.090	.864	.868	.895	.903	.990
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	3.787	4.057	4.722	4.490	4.490	4.083	3.752	3.464	4.102	3.891
		Memphis, Tenn.					Milwaukee, Wis.				
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.132	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.150	.....	\$0.132	\$0.123	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150
Percalé.....	do..	.252	.238	.266	.265	\$0.284	.258	.258	.231	.244	.256
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.159	.156	.159	.175	.199	.176	.176	.165	.173	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.251	.249	.259	.290	.270	.241	.244	.268	.286	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.518	.501	.461	.455	.438	.473	.465	.415	.431	.407
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.203	.206	.237	.231	.235	.232	.225	.238	.239	.246
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.672	.632	.691	.683	.704	.708	.682	.707	.706	.721
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.740	1.661	1.723	1.756	1.871	1.763	1.530	1.736	1.780	1.812
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.190	.185	.240	.230	.227	.224	.234	.221	.217	.223
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.870	.870	.990	.....	.....	1.000	.750	.750	1.000	.980
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.506	4.459	4.326	4.488	4.483	4.411	4.353	4.184	4.380	4.308
		Minneapolis, Minn.					Mobile, Ala.				
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.107	\$0.105	\$0.105	\$0.121	\$0.152	\$0.148	\$0.146	\$0.153	\$0.150	\$0.150
Percalé.....	do..	.267	.259	.256	.262	.259	.239	.239	.260	.266	.293
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.162	.155	.159	.170	.191	.150	.150	.150	.150	.150
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.258	.260	.244	.252	.264	.212	.212	.221	.222	.218
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.543	.494	.520	.558	.494	.421	.397	.440	.490	.417
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.226	.228	.230	.239	.263	.198	.202	.198	.195	.214
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.666	.659	.656	.661	.731	.598	.593	.624	.624	.632
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.741	1.670	1.709	1.765	1.841	1.517	1.493	1.556	1.571	1.591
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.206	.215	.221	.237	.242	.188	.188	.201	.207	.208
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.948	.990	.960	.928	.802	.890	.785	.910	.795	.868
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.509	4.542	4.703	4.751	4.952	4.428	4.464	4.281	4.247	3.529

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON 15TH OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923, BY CITIES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Portland, Oreg.					Providence, R. I.					
		1922				1923	1922				1923	
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.129	\$0.138	\$0.150	\$0.143				\$0.138	\$0.138
Percalé.....	do..	.286	.286	.307	.320	.290	.232	\$0.245	\$0.248	.248	.261	.261
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.161	.167	.167	.178	.195	.174	.173	.174	.174	.191	.191
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.238	.239	.242	.244	.243	.240	.235	.226	.240	.252	.252
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.558	.553	.541	.539	.474	.453	.408	.407	.404	.391	.391
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.235	.238	.235	.238	.258	.212	.217	.218	.223	.234	.234
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.652	.669	.666	.661	.669	.666	.643	.637	.650	.655	.655
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.756	1.821	1.812	1.790	1.825	1.717	1.537	1.545	1.553	1.649	1.649
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.218	.215	.231	.230	.238	.235	.233	.219	.221	.235	.235
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	1.100	.925	1.033	1.150	1.150	.888	.980	1.020	.932	.920	.920
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.495	4.271	4.521	4.519	4.775	4.717	4.516	4.433	4.406	4.470	4.470
		Richmond, Va.					Rochester, N. Y.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.127	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.146	\$0.143	\$0.134	\$0.140	\$0.133	\$0.142	\$0.142
Percalé.....	do..	.243	.246	.246	.248	.256	.257	.258	.239	.244	.252	.252
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.178	.175	.175	.175	.180	.163	.163	.165	.167	.167	.167
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.239	.243	.246	.260	.263	.230	.221	.221	.235	.238	.238
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.482	.447	.413	.414	.400	.531	.514	.472	.469	.408	.408
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.210	.210	.220	.238	.249	.209	.205	.211	.218	.242	.242
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.703	.663	.635	.651	.699	.647	.631	.626	.639	.721	.721
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.675	1.625	1.632	1.665	1.767	1.815	1.659	1.710	1.775	1.966	1.966
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.200	.201	.207	.223	.237	.203	.205	.203	.205	.239	.239
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.876	.864	.923	.957	.983	1.115	1.016	.935	.990	1.040	1.040
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.398	3.788	4.137	4.228	4.496	4.432	4.450	4.243	4.210	5.001	5.001
		St. Louis, Mo.					St. Paul, Minn.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.142	\$0.140	\$0.154	\$0.128	\$0.128	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.150	\$0.150
Percalé.....	do..	.269	.241	.254	.258	.264	.261	.255	.255	.256	.261	.261
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.169	.166	.164	.179	.180	.163	.165	.168	.173	.180	.180
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.256	.262	.248	.248	.248	.243	.251	.251	.247	.244	.244
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.517	.503	.519	.491	.450	.463	.489	.506	.490	.441	.441
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.201	.195	.205	.227	.232	.225	.215	.217	.230	.241	.241
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.711	.668	.659	.686	.733	.699	.648	.659	.658	.702	.702
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.601	1.629	1.601	1.695	1.811	1.712	1.683	1.697	1.706	1.775	1.775
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.198	.190	.177	.200	.222	.202	.201	.206	.219	.231	.231
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.925	.925	.925	.925	.925	.975	.975	.750	.977	.990	.990
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.385	4.365	4.511	4.388	4.607	4.951	4.758	4.598	4.449	4.353	4.353
		Salt Lake City, Utah.					San Francisco, Calif.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.150	\$0.138	\$0.133						
Percalé.....	do..	.300	.305	.315	.318	.301	\$0.329	\$0.301	\$0.287	\$0.290	\$0.287	\$0.287
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.169	.154	.172	.172	.176	.165	.190	.250	.225	.233	.233
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.275	.275	.275	.274	.288	.261	.247	.264	.259	.261	.261
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.517	.521	.519	.527	.462	.571	.527	.518	.522	.469	.469
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.230	.220	.233	.239	.252	.222	.225	.225	.234	.252	.252
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.749	.756	.744	.748	.755	.775	.735	.725	.761	.786	.786
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.834	1.816	1.787	1.786	1.826	1.846	1.693	1.675	2.011	2.036	2.036
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.234	.232	.239	.251	.262	.243	.249	.249	.262	.274	.274
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.717	.900	1.021	.937	1.008	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.250	1.371	1.371
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.774	4.631	4.916	4.630	5.015	4.955		4.383	4.867	4.950	4.950
		Savannah, Ga.					Scranton, Pa.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..						\$0.121	\$0.122	\$0.125	\$0.125		
Percalé.....	do..	\$0.263	\$0.245	\$0.260	\$0.261	\$0.263	.247	.241	.244	.256	\$0.258	\$0.258
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.175	.172	.167	.174	.179	.169	.175	.167	.176	.188	.188
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.252	.268	.264	.265	.274	.248	.255	.246	.255	.265	.265
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.494	.486	.464	.471	.442	.484	.490	.467	.437	.408	.408
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.223	.222	.229	.239	.255	.220	.236	.231	.237	.251	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.699	.713	.697	.688	.726	.758	.745	.689	.703	.747	.747
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.	1.671	1.723	1.662	1.728	1.798	1.809	1.828	1.760	1.683	1.755	1.755
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.201	.206	.205	.205	.256	2.155	2.155	.214	.203	.217	.217
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.785	.785	.785	.785	1.000	.903	.923	.938	.958	.979	.979
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..				3.923	3.820	4.671	4.238	4.301	4.284	4.148	4.148

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON 15TH OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.					Springfield, Ill.				
		1922				1923	1922				1923
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.117	\$0.117	\$0.140	.....	.....	\$0.124	\$0.115	\$0.127	\$0.123	\$0.120
Percale.....	do..	.279	.279	.295	.....	\$0.294	\$0.296	.244	.245	.251	.259
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.183	.190	.180	.196	.206	.171	.166	.165	.170	.170
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.245	.239	.239	.244	.247	.248	.244	.248	.243	.253
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.540	.533	.564	.505	.463	.411	.396	.413	.413	.358
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.245	.235	.242	.242	.258	.200	.196	.205	.229	.247
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.753	.710	.714	.727	.729	.659	.672	.615	.650	.670
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each..	1.883	1.800	1.810	1.804	1.850	1.706	1.594	1.611	1.623	1.777
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.241	.235	.247	.262	.253	.227	.215	.188	.236	.236
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	1.138	1.075	1.050	1.050	1.050	.750	.725	.783	.750	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.707	4.707	4.450	4.288	4.350	4.108	4.085	3.958	3.698	3.658
Washington, D. C.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard..	\$0.160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percale.....	do..	.270	\$0.255	\$0.271	.....	\$0.274	\$0.273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do..	.165	.173	.169	.188	.210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do..	.275	.268	.249	.263	.268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do..	.498	.465	.458	.433	.416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muslin, bleached.....	do..	.201	.203	.208	.229	.241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do..	.702	.662	.693	.700	.714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each..	1.625	1.630	1.672	1.645	1.725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard..	.202	.202	.198	.199	.205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do..	.980	.997	1.054	.956	1.011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair..	4.562	4.296	3.955	3.991	4.221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in March, 1923.

A FURTHER rise in the general level of wholesale prices is shown for March by information gathered in representative markets by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, advanced to 159, a gain of 1 1/4 per cent over the February level.

Building materials and metals again showed large increases over the preceding month, due to sharp advances in lumber, brick, paint materials, structural steel, iron pipe, nails, roofing tin, pig iron, steel billets, copper, lead, tin, and zinc. The increases in these two groups averaged 3 and 7 per cent, respectively. Smaller increases were recorded for the groups of farm products, foods, cloths and clothing, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. In the food group raw sugar averaged 18.2 per cent higher and granulated sugar 17.6 per cent higher in March than in February.

Prices of fuel and lighting materials continued downward, due to further declines in bituminous coal. The decrease in this group averaged 2 3/4 per cent.

Of the 404 commodities or series of quotations for which comparable data for February and March were collected, increases were shown in 189 instances and decreases in 79 instances. In 136 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

(1913=100.)

Commodity group.	1922	1923	
	March.	February.	March.
Farm products.....	130	142	143
Foods.....	137	141	143
Cloths and clothing.....	172	199	201
Fuel and lighting.....	191	212	206
Metals and metal products.....	109	139	149
Building materials.....	155	192	198
Chemicals and drugs.....	125	132	135
House-furnishing goods.....	175	184	185
Miscellaneous.....	117	126	127
All commodities.....	142	157	159

Comparing prices in March with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level has risen 12 per cent. Metals and metal products again showed the largest increase, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Building materials follow next with an increase of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Cloths and clothing have increased 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, farm products 10 per cent, and miscellaneous commodities 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in price in the year. Food articles, fuel and lighting, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods all show smaller increases compared with prices of a year ago.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities, January to March, 1923.

IN CONTINUATION of information first published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, there are presented herewith the average prices in January, February, and March, 1923, of the commodities included in the series of index numbers of wholesale prices constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the statement of absolute money prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Farm products.</i>						
(a) Grains:						
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago.....	\$0.649	\$0.666	\$0.663	103.8	106.6	105.9
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades.....	.711	.737	.740	113.7	117.9	118.4
No. 3 mixed.....	.698	.724	.727	113.4	117.6	118.1
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago.....	.441	.457	.462	117.4	121.5	122.8
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago.....	.872	.864	.827	137.1	135.8	130.0
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago.....	1.199	1.244	1.216	131.3	136.3	133.2
No. 2, red winter, Chicago.....	1.258	1.360	1.321	127.5	137.9	134.0
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.150	1.169	1.158	131.2	133.3	132.0
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.....	1.221	1.241	1.232	139.8	142.1	141.1
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.....	1.480	1.393	1.365	159.3	149.9	146.9

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Farm products—Concluded.</i>						
(b) Live stock and poultry:						
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime.....	\$11.075	\$10.206	\$9.900	124.0	114.3	110.9
Good to choice.....	9.780	9.356	9.263	115.0	110.0	108.9
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy.....	8.180	7.838	8.163	97.8	93.7	97.6
Light.....	8.395	8.069	8.344	99.3	95.4	98.7
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades.....	6.950	6.719	7.150	148.3	143.4	152.6
Lambs, western, good to choice.....	14.175	14.613	14.250	181.9	187.5	182.3
Wethers, fed, good to choice.....	8.260	8.075	8.688	154.5	151.0	162.5
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.204	.239	.249	132.4	155.4	161.5
New York.....	.259	.283	.270	154.6	168.8	161.3
(c) Other farm products:						
Beans medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York.....	8.140	8.388	8.475	204.0	210.2	212.4
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	20.450	20.500	19.500	123.8	124.1	118.1
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans.....	.273	.290	.305	215.2	228.1	240.4
New York.....	.275	.290	.307	214.7	226.4	239.9
Cotton seed, per ton, average price at gin.....	43.350	45.160	46.320	198.9	207.3	212.6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston.....	.431	.378	.313	171.4	150.1	124.3
Firsts, Chicago.....	.381	.332	.261	168.7	147.0	115.7
Extra firsts, Cincinnati.....	.419	.348	.253	187.1	155.3	113.0
Candled, New Orleans.....	.355	.360	.308	151.5	153.6	131.2
Firsts, New York.....	.419	.370	.310	168.3	148.6	124.5
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia.....	.434	.384	.314	164.6	145.6	119.1
Extra, pullets, San Francisco.....	.379	.283	.239	141.4	105.5	89.2
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis.....	2.798	3.054	3.041	207.4	226.4	225.4
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	23.625	23.625	24.600	166.5	166.5	173.4
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati.....	15.450	15.125	17.125	99.1	97.1	109.9
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	21.200	21.000	21.875	132.3	131.0	136.5
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago.....	.163	.167	.165	86.2	88.3	87.5
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York.....	.965	.964	.994	135.7	135.7	139.8
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago.....	.128	.127	.125	84.7	84.3	82.8
Hides, packers, heavy, native steers, Chicago.....	.200	.199	.193	108.8	108.4	104.7
Hides, packers, heavy, Texas steers, Chicago.....	.178	.176	.179	98.1	97.5	98.8
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York.....	.230	.230	.221	86.4	86.4	83.1
Pacifies, Portland, Oreg.....	.075	.079	.090	43.6	45.8	52.4
Milk, fresh, per quart—						
Chicago.....	.064	.064	.062	149.8	149.8	144.6
New York.....	.084	.079	.077	189.8	178.1	173.6
San Francisco.....	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	2.570	2.625	2.594	163.5	167.0	165.0
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.....	.068	.072	.070	191.5	202.5	195.8
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	.960	.988	1.100	93.8	96.5	107.4
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia.....	.563	.531	.530	116.6	110.1	109.8
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean.....	.039	.039	.039	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean.....	.058	.058	.056	114.6	114.6	110.7
Tobacco, Burley, good leaf, dark red, per 100 pounds, Louisville, Ky.....	27.500	27.500	27.500	208.3	208.3	208.3
Wool, Ohio, scoured, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing.....	1.405	1.432	1.432	227.7	232.0	232.0
Fine delaine.....	1.357	1.357	1.381	247.0	247.0	251.2
Half blood.....	1.174	1.217	1.217	236.2	244.8	244.8
One-fourth and three-eighth grades.....	.982	1.000	1.000	205.2	208.8	208.8
<i>Foods.</i>						
(a) Meats:						
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good native steers, Chicago.....	.154	.148	.145	118.8	113.9	112.0
Sides, native, New York.....	.140	.135	.127	111.8	107.8	101.4
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	14.050	16.813	18.000	74.2	88.8	95.1
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago.....	.202	.203	.206	121.5	121.8	124.1
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago.....	.244	.240	.240	164.0	161.4	161.4
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York.....	.115	.108	.109	112.2	104.9	106.1

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Foods—Continued</i>						
(a) Meats—Concluded.						
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago.....	\$0.155	\$0.156	\$0.148	104.3	105.2	99.6
Loins, western, New York.....	.175	.175	.167	114.9	114.9	109.7
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York..	27.800	27.500	27.375	123.7	122.4	121.8
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago.....	.128	.123	.126	103.8	99.8	101.9
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago.....	.132	.127	.131	103.5	99.6	102.5
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago.....	.243	.258	.255	168.0	178.1	176.3
Fowls, 48-56 pounds to dozen, New York.....	.243	.268	.292	133.0	146.7	160.1
Veal, dressed, good to prime, per pound, New York.	.300	.300	.300	165.9	165.9	165.9
(b) Butter, cheese, and milk:						
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston.....	.517	.508	.510	163.0	160.0	160.8
Chicago.....	.503	.500	.493	162.0	161.1	158.7
Cincinnati ².....	.494	.475	.470	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans.....	.546	.535	.545	162.5	159.2	162.2
New York.....	.516	.501	.497	159.9	155.3	154.1
Philadelphia.....	.528	.498	.500	161.9	152.7	153.4
St. Louis.....	.510	.495	.503	165.0	160.1	162.8
San Francisco.....	.518	.495	.452	163.2	156.1	142.5
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago.....	.259	.240	.234	182.7	169.3	165.0
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York..	.270	.255	.249	175.2	165.5	161.8
California flats, fancy, San Francisco.....	.220	.233	.246	138.0	145.9	154.3
Milk, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York.	6.150	6.150	6.244	130.9	130.9	132.8
Milk, evaporated, case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York.	4.825	4.731	4.738	136.5	133.9	134.0
(c) Other foods:						
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.076	.076	.076	177.0	177.0	177.0
Cincinnati.....	.062	.062	.062	174.7	174.7	174.7
New Orleans.....	.060	.060	.060	196.7	196.7	196.7
New York.....	.069	.069	.069	162.5	162.5	162.5
San Francisco.....	.069	.069	.069	173.0	173.0	173.0
Cocoa, beans, Arriba, per pound, New York.....	.113	.117	.125	74.0	76.2	81.5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York.....	.119	.130	.130	106.5	117.1	117.0
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York.	.051	.053	.058	49.2	50.4	55.5
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.....	7.000	7.000	7.000	104.4	104.4	104.4
Herring, large, split, per barrel (180-190 pounds), New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.500	113.2	113.2	113.2
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston.....	11.880	11.880	10.890	107.1	107.1	98.1
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.425	2.425	2.425	166.0	166.0	166.0
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis.....	4.810	4.844	4.500	154.0	155.1	144.1
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City.....	6.400	6.394	6.435	159.5	159.4	160.4
Winter straights, Kansas City.....	5.569	5.569	5.600	144.8	144.8	145.6
Standard patents, Minneapolis.....	6.630	6.713	6.825	144.6	146.4	144.5
Second patents, Minneapolis.....	6.370	6.506	6.400	144.1	147.1	144.7
Patents, Portland, Oreg.....	7.761	7.761	7.761	172.6	172.6	172.6
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	6.331	6.213	6.270	138.7	136.1	137.3
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	5.644	5.519	5.675	132.7	129.8	133.4
Patents, Toledo.....	6.238	6.313	6.265	132.0	133.6	132.6
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s.....	1.975	1.975	1.975	130.2	130.2	130.2
Pineapple, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s.....	3.550	3.550	3.550	172.9	172.9	172.9
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice.....	.114	.113	.113	158.5	156.7	157.1
Currants, Patras, cleaned, 50-pound boxes.....	.161	.148	.141	210.0	192.4	184.4
Prunes, California, 60-70s.....	.109	.106	.102	165.4	161.0	155.3
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk.....	.113	.107	.101	155.0	147.2	139.5
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwins, per barrel, Chicago.....	4.600	5.063	5.594	144.9	159.5	176.3
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York.....	2.035	2.035	2.035	132.4	132.4	132.4
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago..	6.125	5.719	5.688	106.1	99.1	98.5
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago..	3.800	3.844	4.406	86.0	87.0	99.7
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York...	3.070	3.095	3.113	143.6	144.8	145.6

¹ No 1913 base price.² As to score.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Foods—Concluded.</i>						
(c) Other foods—Concluded.						
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.....	\$1.490	\$1.530	\$1.546	90.3	92.7	93.7
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York.....	.118	.118	.126	107.4	107.2	114.1
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. Decatur, Ill.....	1.440	1.480	1.496	90.0	92.5	93.5
Yellow, Philadelphia.....	1.940	1.985	2.000	135.2	138.5	139.5
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York.....	.525	.525	.525	137.8	137.8	137.8
Oatmeal, car lots, in barrels (180 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York.....	3.308	3.254	3.299	133.7	131.5	133.3
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago.....	.205	.205	.205	126.2	126.2	126.2
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago.....	.128	.128	.129	110.5	110.5	111.6
Pepper, black, Singapore, per pound, New York.....	.101	.103	.111	93.0	95.0	102.6
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago.....	2.390	2.390	2.471	234.3	234.3	242.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels.....	.067	.073	.086	157.8	170.7	200.7
Raw, 96° centrifugal.....	.053	.062	.073	151.1	176.0	208.0
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago.....	.094	.093	.097	118.0	116.8	122.4
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York.....	.310	.310	.310	124.8	124.8	124.8
Vegetables, canned—						
Corn, Maryland standard, per dozen, New York.....	.825	.825	.838	130.1	130.1	132.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5, per dozen, New York.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	155.8	155.8	155.8
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3, per dozen, New York.....	1.650	1.650	1.750	126.9	126.9	134.6
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York.....	.100	.100	.103	74.3	74.3	76.2
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.110	.112	.119	180.6	184.0	195.5
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York.....	.108	.109	.118	149.0	150.2	163.2
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	1.790	1.800	1.800	106.0	106.6	106.6
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.130	.135	.140	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.113	.118	.123	184.6	193.0	201.1
Vinegar, cider, 40 grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	.220	.220	.210	197.1	197.1	188.1
<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>						
(a) Boots and shoes, per pair, factory:						
Children's—						
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher.....	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut.....	1.568	1.568	1.568	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vicí, polish, high cut.....	1.853	1.853	1.853	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher.....	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher.....	6.550	6.545	6.500	210.4	210.2	208.8
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.....	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher.....	4.650	4.618	4.350	237.9	236.2	222.5
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal.....	3.702	3.734	3.600	229.5	231.6	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf.....	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Chocolate, elk, blucher.....	1.786	1.786	1.786	125.4	125.4	125.4
Vicí kid, black, Goodyear welt.....	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace.....	4.250	4.250	4.250	141.7	141.7	141.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford.....	4.000	4.016	4.150	183.9	184.6	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford.....	3.350	3.366	3.500	224.9	226.0	235.0
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
(b) Cotton goods:						
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	.245	.252	.261	190.4	195.6	202.6
Drillings, brown, per yard, New York—						
Massachusetts D standard, 30-inch.....	.169	.173	.180	204.5	209.1	217.3
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.163	.174	.179	198.3	211.5	216.9

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Cloths and clothing—Concluded.</i>						
(b) Cotton goods—Concluded.						
Flannels, per yard, New York—						
Colored, 2.75 yards to the pound.....	\$0.203	\$0.210	\$0.214	200.6	207.3	211.6
Unbleached, 3.80 yards to the pound.....	.160	.166	.169	215.8	224.3	228.2
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound, New York.....	.135	.144	.144	207.7	221.5	221.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound, Boston.....	.145	.145	.145	234.6	234.6	234.6
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn, New York.....	1.750	1.750	1.750	217.5	217.5	217.5
Women's cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam, New York.....	2.782	2.775	2.749	157.1	156.9	155.4
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce, New York..	1.862	1.862	1.862	186.2	186.2	186.2
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom, New York.....	.188	.190	.194	219.8	222.7	227.7
Lonsdale, factory.....	.164	.170	.172	202.7	210.9	212.2
Rough Rider, New York.....	.165	.163	.170	205.6	208.9	211.7
Wamsutta, factory.....	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard, Boston.....	.078	.080	.082	227.3	231.9	237.7
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound, Boston..	.160	.160	.170	190.0	190.0	201.9
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound, New York..	.146	.151	.155	199.3	206.1	211.5
Ware Shoals, 4 yards to the pound, New York..	.121	.126	.128	197.1	205.5	208.3
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool, New York.	.058	.058	.058	148.7	148.7	148.7
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, New York.....	7.000	7.000	7.331	195.7	195.7	204.9
Women's union suits, combed yarn, per dozen, New York.....	12.000	12.000	12.500	175.1	175.1	182.4
Yarn, per pound, Boston—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1 cones..	.435	.448	.462	196.7	202.5	208.6
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1 cones..	.474	.487	.502	191.5	196.7	202.9
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 20/2.....	.498	.516	.536	214.5	221.9	230.9
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 40/2.....	.679	.691	.711	177.3	180.2	185.6
(c) Woolen goods:						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	215.8	215.8	215.8
Overcoating, soft-faced, black, per yard, Boston...	2.250	2.250	(³)	163.9	163.9	.....
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 12-ounce, factory.....	2.385	2.385	(³)	202.5	202.5	.....
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce, factory.....	3.016	2.970	(³)	218.2	214.9	.....
Middlesex wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce, New York.....	3.420	3.510	3.510	221.4	227.2	227.2
Serge, 11-ounce, factory.....	2.484	2.408	(³)	219.7	212.9	.....
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½ ounce, per yard, New York.....	1.650	1.690	1.725	145.8	149.3	152.4
Underwear—						
Merino, shirts and drawers, per dozen gar- ments, factory.....	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen, New York.....	29.400	29.400	29.400	299.5	299.5	299.5
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 91-ounce, 54-56-inch, New York...	2.093	2.162	2.255	159.1	164.4	171.6
French serge, 35-inch, factory.....	.725	.738	.750	219.7	223.5	227.3
Poplar cloth, cotton warp, factory.....	.350	.350	.365	184.2	184.2	192.1
Silfican cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch, New York..	.615	.625	.635	190.2	193.3	196.3
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch, factory....	.950	.993	1.035	168.9	176.4	184.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s, Boston.....	1.700	1.750	1.750	218.9	225.3	225.3
Half blood, 2/40s, Philadelphia.....	2.300	2.300	2.300	206.1	206.1	206.1
Fine domestic, 2/50s, Philadelphia.....	2.600	2.650	2.650	246.6	251.4	251.4
(d) Silk, etc.:						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York.....	2.077	2.077	2.077	232.6	232.6	232.6
Silk, raw, per pound—						
China, Canton filature, extra extra A, New York.....	7.928	7.918	8.350	226.6	226.3	238.6
Japan, Kansai, No. 1, New York.....	8.183	8.771	8.624	224.8	241.0	237.0
Japan, special extra extra, New York.....	8.477	9.065	8.967	208.1	222.5	220.0
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1.....	4.557	4.655	4.655	156.2	159.6	159.6
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1.....	5.488	5.635	5.635	158.3	162.5	162.5

* No quotation.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>						
(a) Anthracite coal, per gross ton, New York, tide-water:						
Broken.....	\$10.543	\$10.640	\$10.640	237.1	239.3	239.3
Chestnut.....	10.624	10.629	10.627	199.9	200.0	200.0
Egg.....	10.618	10.624	10.623	209.7	209.8	209.8
Stove.....	10.622	10.632	10.628	209.9	210.1	210.0
(b) Bituminous coal:						
Mine run, per net ton, Chicago.....	5.888	5.450	5.175	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Chicago.....	7.450	7.138	6.105	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, per net ton, Chicago.....	3.719	3.288	3.190	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mine run, Kanawha, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	5.640	4.890	4.890	256.4	222.3	222.3
Mine run, smokeless, New River, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	7.990	6.990	6.490	331.2	289.7	269.0
Mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton, Norfolk, Va.....	8.000	6.500	6.500	266.7	216.7	216.7
Prepared sizes, Pittsburgh, per net ton.....	5.500	5.500	5.250	(1)	(1)	(1)
(c) Other fuel and lighting:						
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, at ovens, per net ton.....	8.250	7.125	7.313	338.2	292.1	299.7
Gasoline, motor, per gallon, New York.....	.220	.231	.245	130.7	137.4	145.6
Matches, average of several brands, per gross, New York.....	1.540	1.540	1.540	189.7	189.7	189.7
Crude petroleum, at wells, per barrel—						
California, 20°.....	.623	.620	.620	177.9	177.1	177.1
Kansas-Oklahoma.....	1.350	1.725	1.850	144.5	184.6	198.0
Pennsylvania.....	3.370	3.944	4.000	137.5	161.0	163.3
Refined petroleum, per gallon, New York—						
Standard white, 110° fire test.....	.133	.133	.133	153.5	153.5	153.5
Water white, 150° fire test.....	.220	.220	.220	178.4	178.4	178.4
<i>Metals and metal products.</i>						
(a) Iron and steel:						
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent.....	5.700	5.700	5.825	137.3	137.3	140.4
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent.....	5.050	5.050	5.175	148.5	148.5	152.2
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace.....	25.800	26.250	30.125	175.4	178.5	204.9
Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	29.270	29.833	32.020	170.8	174.1	186.9
Foundry No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh.....	28.770	29.270	32.270	179.7	182.8	201.6
Foundry, No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.....	23.400	24.625	26.750	200.1	210.6	228.8
Ferromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard.....	105.000	108.125	120.000	180.1	185.5	205.9
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace.....	34.400	35.875	37.500	137.6	143.5	150.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia.....	.030	.031	.032	154.7	160.9	168.2
Common, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.027	.028	.030	161.2	166.7	180.6
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.000	2.000	2.000	145.4	145.4	145.4
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.800	2.875	2.925	153.9	158.1	160.8
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York.....	54.900	56.500	57.750	234.9	241.8	247.1
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.020	2.200	2.325	145.3	158.3	167.3
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer.....	37.300	39.625	44.375	144.6	153.6	172.1
Open hearth.....	37.500	39.625	44.375	143.7	151.8	170.0
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.040	2.200	2.388	131.8	142.1	154.2
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh.....	.021	.022	.024	139.2	150.7	161.5
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.033	.035	.036	151.1	157.5	165.8
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.000	2.100	2.200	132.4	139.0	145.7
Temperplate, 8 pounds I. C., per base box (200 pounds), Pittsburgh.....	9.600	9.750	10.200	138.4	140.5	147.0
Tin plate, domestic, coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	4.750	4.800	5.225	133.5	134.9	146.8
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago.....	3.690	3.790	3.853	159.8	164.1	166.8
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh.....	2.450	2.625	2.650	162.0	173.6	175.2
(b) Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum, per pound, New York.....	.228	.236	.252	96.2	100.0	106.6
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery.....	.146	.155	.169	92.5	98.3	107.5
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York.....	.213	.224	.240	100.4	105.6	113.4
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill.....	.170	.179	.195	101.7	106.9	116.7
Lead, pig, per pound, New York.....	.078	.082	.085	178.0	185.2	193.0

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Metals and metal products—Concluded.</i>						
(b) Nonferrous metals—Concluded.						
Lead, pipe, per 100 pounds, New York.....	\$3.893	\$9.310	\$9.552	175.0	183.2	188.0
Quicksilver, per pound, New York.....	.967	.927	.940	171.1	164.0	166.4
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York.....	.661	.647	.680	107.9	105.7	111.0
Tin, pig, per pound, New York.....	.393	.423	.489	87.5	94.1	103.9
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory.....	8.451	8.360	9.004	116.6	115.4	124.3
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York.....	.073	.076	.082	125.4	130.4	141.2
<i>Building materials.</i>						
(a) Lumber:						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1 common, boards.....	19.500	19.500	21.500	211.8	211.8	233.5
No. 2 and better, drop siding.....	42.000	43.000	46.000	242.3	248.1	265.4
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis.....	54.400	56.250	57.000	263.1	271.9	275.6
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	37.700	33.500	38.750	178.8	182.6	183.8
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	65.500	65.500	66.500	217.3	217.3	220.7
Oak, white, plain, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.....	74.000	80.000	80.000	200.0	216.3	216.3
No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N.Y.....	63.800	70.000	70.000	235.4	239.5	239.5
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8.....	24.590	25.310	26.010	193.1	198.7	204.2
Flooring, B and better.....	50.780	50.800	52.950	220.4	220.5	229.9
Timbers, square edge and sound.....	30.620	31.460	32.330	209.2	215.0	220.9
Poplar, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.....	67.000	70.000	75.000	202.9	212.0	227.1
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston.....	37.100	36.750	38.500	171.1	169.5	177.6
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill.....	5.230	5.540	6.010	172.0	182.3	197.7
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	5.798	6.000	6.000	163.7	169.4	169.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	3.270	3.450	3.420	166.3	175.4	173.9
(b) Brick, common building, per 1,000:						
Simple average of 82 yard prices.....	13.886	13.968	14.242	204.4	205.7	209.6
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago.....	8.770	8.730	8.650	177.6	176.8	175.2
(c) Structural steel. (See Metals and metal products.)						
(d) Other building materials:						
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pa., Ind., Minn., Tex., and Calif.....	1.833	1.892	1.892	176.4	182.0	182.0
Buffington, Ind. (representative of eastern prices).....	1.600	1.750	1.750	158.3	173.1	173.1
Crushed stone, 1½", per cubic yard, New York.....	1.650	1.650	1.650	183.3	183.3	183.3
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 27 plant prices.....	.961	.969	.970	194.4	196.0	196.2
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago.....	.067	.067	.067	105.3	105.3	105.3
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, average of 15 plant prices.....	9.489	9.525	9.583	230.0	230.8	232.1
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight.....	1.534	1.534	1.543	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual.....	4.675	4.745	4.836	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip.....	4.627	4.729	4.861	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced.....	1.726	1.744	1.812	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 31 plant prices.....	.646	.642	.637	169.5	168.4	167.2
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry.....	9.500	9.500	9.500	205.4	205.4	205.4
Glass, plate—						
3 to 5 square feet, per square foot, New York.....	.440	.440	.440	185.9	185.9	185.9
5 to 10 square feet, per square foot, New York.....	.610	.610	.610	191.6	191.6	191.6
Glass, window, American, f. o. b. works—						
Single, A, per 50 square feet.....	4.275	4.275	4.275	188.0	188.0	188.0
Single, B, per 50 square feet.....	3.612	3.612	3.612	162.7	162.7	162.7
Linseed oil, raw, per gallon, New York.....	.885	.945	1.020	191.5	204.5	220.7
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York.....	.048	.048	.043	179.2	179.2	162.3
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York.....	6.115	5.969	6.150	127.0	123.9	127.7
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York.....	1.522	1.493	1.548	355.7	348.9	361.8
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York.....	.116	.120	.123	171.0	177.5	181.2
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York.....	.068	.068	.071	125.5	125.5	131.0
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						

1 No. 1913 base price.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Building materials—Concluded.</i>						
<i>(d) Other building materials—Concluded.</i>						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>						
<i>(a) Chemicals:</i>						
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent.....	\$0.032	\$0.032	\$0.032	163.9	163.9	163.9
Muriatic, 20°.....	.010	.010	.010	76.9	76.9	76.9
Nitric, 42°.....	.053	.053	.053	107.6	107.6	107.6
Stearic, triple-pressed.....	.138	.152	.159	104.2	114.4	120.3
Sulphuric 66°.....	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof.....	.380	.380	.380	103.9	103.9	103.9
Wood, refined, 95 per cent.....	1.130	1.130	1.130	236.2	236.2	236.2
Alum, lump, per pound, New York.....	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York.....	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.250	2.250	2.370	190.6	190.6	200.8
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York.....	.055	.055	.055	146.7	146.7	146.7
Copper, sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound New York.....	.060	.063	.065	115.2	120.2	124.8
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York.....	.160	.160	.160	189.6	189.6	189.6
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York....	.087	.088	.089	86.0	86.6	87.6
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 83-82 per cent, per pound, New York.....	.067	.073	.081	186.3	205.5	226.9
Salt soda, per 100 pounds, New York.....	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York.....	1.950	1.950	1.950	334.3	334.3	334.3
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works.....	.018	.018	.020	175.0	175.0	200.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent solid, per pound, New York.....	.036	.035	.035	246.6	241.8	239.7
Soda, silicate of, 40° per 100 pounds, New York....	.775	.775	.785	121.9	121.9	123.7
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York.....	14.000	14.000	14.000	63.6	63.6	63.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago.....	.090	.091	.095	127.3	128.6	134.4
<i>(b) Fertilizer materials:</i>						
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York.....	9.750	9.750	9.750	126.9	126.9	126.9
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York.....	3.500	3.750	4.000	111.9	120.0	127.9
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago.....	24.750	25.000	24.600	123.1	124.3	122.3
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York.....	35.550	35.550	35.550	93.1	93.1	93.1
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines.....	2.500	2.875	3.000	73.4	84.4	88.0
Soda nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.600	2.588	2.635	105.3	104.8	106.7
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	47.000	45.875	44.750	201.2	196.4	191.6
<i>(c) Drugs and pharmaceuticals:</i>						
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York.....	.500	.490	.490	115.0	112.6	112.6
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York.....	.320	.320	.326	105.1	105.1	106.9
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York.....	4.740	4.740	4.740	189.7	189.7	189.7
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York.....	.265	.265	.265	111.2	111.2	111.2
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.750	2.750	2.750	250.0	250.0	250.0
Glycerine, refined, per pound, New York.....	.185	.185	.185	93.9	93.9	93.9
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York.....	6.750	6.750	6.750	112.2	112.2	112.2
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York.....	7.500	8.000	8.000	187.5	200.0	200.0
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York.....	.313	.315	.480	284.2	286.8	436.8
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York.....	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>House-furnishing goods.</i>						
(a) Furniture:						
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory.....	\$37.000	\$37.000	\$37.000	164.4	164.4	164.4
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory.....	5.500	5.500	5.500	244.4	244.4	244.4
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory.....	42.000	42.000	42.000	129.2	129.2	129.2
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory.....	60.000	60.000	60.000	166.7	166.7	166.7
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago.....	4.655	4.655	4.655	227.2	227.2	227.2
Set, 3 pieces, per set, Chicago.....	38.759	38.759	39.004	204.1	204.1	205.3
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory.....	56.750	56.750	56.750	132.0	132.0	132.0
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per 6, factory.....	33.000	33.000	33.000	220.0	220.0	220.0
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory.....	35.000	35.000	35.000	189.2	189.2	189.2
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory.....	64.500	64.500	64.500	187.0	187.0	187.0
Table, library, combination, per table, factory.....	35.500	35.500	35.500	177.5	177.5	177.5
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago.....	16.464	16.464	16.464	258.5	258.5	258.5
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory.....	16.200	16.200	16.200	156.8	156.8	156.8
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago.....	4.508	4.508	4.508	317.2	317.2	317.2
(b) Furnishings:						
Blankets—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair, New York.....	1.377	1.470	1.470	227.5	243.0	243.0
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound, factory.....	1.284	1.284	1.284	167.9	167.9	167.9
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow.....	3.168	3.168	3.168	236.5	236.5	236.5
Brussels, Bigelow.....	2.880	2.880	2.880	222.9	222.9	222.9
Wilton, Bigelow.....	4.848	4.848	4.848	201.3	201.3	201.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory.....	1.300	1.300	1.355	173.3	173.3	180.6
Knives and forks, per gross, factory.....	13.000	13.000	13.548	226.1	226.1	235.6
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory.....	20.750	20.643	21.680	141.5	140.7	147.8
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4—						
Pepperell, per yard, New York.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	290.7	290.7	290.7
Wamsuita, per yard, factory.....	.947	.947	.947	290.7	290.7	290.7
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory.....	.250	.250	.250	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glass pitchers, 2-gallon, per dozen, factory.....	2.250	2.250	2.400	281.3	281.3	300.0
Glass tumblers, 2-pint, per dozen, factory.....	.230	.230	.230	191.7	191.7	191.7
Plates, white, granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory.....	1.050	1.050	1.050	226.6	226.6	226.6
Tea cups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	236.8	236.8	236.8
Tickling, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	.280	.300	.300	208.0	222.9	222.9
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory.....	6.500	6.444	6.775	158.3	156.9	164.5
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
(a) Cattle feed:						
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis.....	26.200	27.625	28.438	142.7	150.4	154.8
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York.....	51.750	50.250	48.250	163.7	159.0	152.6
Linseed meal, per ton, New York.....	53.500	54.000	45.800	188.3	190.0	161.2
Mill-feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis.....	25.900	27.625	28.313	133.1	142.0	145.6
(b) Leather:						
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.450	.450	.450	166.9	166.9	166.9
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.700	.700	.700	279.6	279.6	279.6
Harness, Calif. oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago.....	.461	.470	.470	114.8	117.2	117.2
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.260	.260	.265	101.6	101.6	103.6
Sole, per pound—						
Hemlock, middle, No. 1, Boston.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.0	117.0	120.3
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston.....	.525	.525	.540	133.3	133.9	134.6
Union, middle weight, New York.....	.535	.538	.540	133.3	133.9	134.6
(c) Paper and pulp:						
Paper—						
Newsprint, rolls, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.039	.039	.039	189.5	187.6	187.6
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York.....	.093	.094	.094	191.2	192.2	192.2
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.675	2.675	2.731	120.2	120.2	122.8

* No quotation.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923—Concluded.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1923.
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>						
(d) Other miscellaneous:						
Hemp, manila, fair, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	\$0.083	\$0.087	\$0.094	89.5	93.6	101.4
Jute, raw, medium grades, per pound, New York..	.080	.075	.073	119.6	112.1	108.4
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York.....	.230	.238	.248	161.4	166.7	174.0
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York.....	.196	.210	.210	133.5	143.1	143.1
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York..	.272	.307	.290	33.7	38.0	35.9
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	.066	.066	.066	153.5	153.5	153.5
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati.....	4.015	4.015	4.015	130.2	130.2	130.2
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia.....	4.900	4.900	5.229	138.9	138.9	148.2
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York.....	.051	.051	.051	140.5	140.5	140.5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York.....	.701	.701	.701	180.2	180.2	180.2
Smoking, per gross, 1-ounce bags, New York..	9.920	9.920	9.920	175.9	175.9	175.9

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for March, 1923, the results of which are shown in the following tables. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 375 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, March, 1922, and December, 1922, respectively, to March, 1923, in 32 cities, and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, MARCH, 1922, AND DECEMBER, 1922, TO MARCH, 1923.

City.	Per cent of decrease June, 1920, to March, 1923.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) March, 1922, to March, 1923.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) December, 1922, to March, 1923.	City.	Per cent of decrease June, 1920, to March, 1923.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) March, 1922, to March, 1923.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) December, 1922, to March, 1923.
Atlanta, Ga.....	21.9	+0.7	-0.4	Mobile, Ala.....	23.7	+1.4	-0.5
Baltimore, Md.....	20.6	+1.4	-4	New Orleans, La...	17.1	-1.8	-8
Birmingham, Ala...	20.4	+1.7	-3	New York, N. Y...	21.4	+1.4	-1.1
Boston, Mass.....	22.2	+1.7	-7	Norfolk, Va.....	23.7	-1.1	-2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	22.1	+1.5	-5	Philadelphia, Pa...	20.5	+1.0	-5
Chicago, Ill.....	21.7	+1.8	(1)	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	19.8	+1.9	-4
Cincinnati, Ohio...	22.4	+2.1	+4	Portland, Me.....	20.8	+2.3	+2
Cleveland, Ohio....	21.3	+2.7	+2	Portland, Ore....	22.9	+1.5	-1.0
Denver, Colo.....	20.4	+1.0	-1.6	Richmond, Va.....	20.5	+1.2	-1
Detroit, Mich.....	24.0	+2.7	(1)	St. Louis, Mo.....	21.2	+2.3	+3
Houston, Tex.....	21.5	-4	-1.1	San Francisco and Oakland, Calif..	20.2	-6	-1.4
Indianapolis, Ind...	20.3	+3.8	+8	Savannah, Ga.....	25.1	(1)	+1
Jacksonville, Fla...	22.7	-4	-2	Scranton, Pa.....	19.7	+1.0	-7
Kansas City, Mo...	23.2	+6	-2	Seattle, Wash....	23.1	-3.3	-2.9
Los Angeles, Calif..	14.3	+3	-9	Washington, D. C.	21.4	+9	-8
Memphis, Tenn....	18.3	+3	+8	United States	22.0	+1.1	-4
Minneapolis, Minn..	17.9	+7	-2				

¹ No change.

Table 2 shows the changes from December, 1914, to March, 1923, by specified periods, in 19 cities.

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

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June, 1920, to March, 1922, there was a decrease during each period covered by the tables. During the latter part of this time the decreases were very small. From March to June, 1922, and from June to September of the same year the changes were small, being increases in some cities and decreases in others. From September to December, 1922, an increase was shown in each of the 32 cities.

From December, 1922, to March, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 2.9 per cent to an increase of 0.8 per cent, the average for the United States being a decrease of 0.4 per cent. In every city except one food decreased and clothing increased. Furniture increased in every city. In housing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items there were increases in some cities and decreases in others.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MARCH, 1923.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—														
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.
Food.....	4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6
Clothing.....	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6
Housing.....	1.2	.9	3.0	13.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6
Fuel and light.....	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2
Total.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2

Boston, Mass.

Food.....	10.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2
Clothing.....	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6
Housing.....	1.1	.1	1.1	2.8	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2
Fuel and light.....	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5
Miscellaneous.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4
Total.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food.....	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5
Clothing.....	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0
Housing.....	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9
Fuel and light.....	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7
Total.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5

Chicago, Ill.

Food.....	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4
Clothing.....	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2
Housing.....	1.1	.7	1.4	2.6	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1
Fuel and light.....	1.9	6.6	19.3	37.1	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3
Total.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0

Cleveland, Ohio.

Food.....	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1
Clothing.....	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1
Housing.....	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8
Fuel and light.....	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	112.3	129.1	121.3	86.8	67.9	60.5	50.5	50.0	53.6	63.6	74.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4
Total.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	95.1	116.8	104.0	84.7	79.9	76.4	66.2	66.6	65.8	70.4	70.7

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—														
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>															
Food.....	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6
Clothing.....	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1
Housing.....	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3
Fuel and light.....	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5
Total.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4
<i>Houston, Tex.</i>															
Food.....	11.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1
Clothing.....	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4
Housing.....	12.3	17.3	17.7	11.7	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0
Fuel and light.....	1.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	67.6	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8
Total.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	75.7	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5
<i>Jacksonville, Fla.</i>															
Food.....	10.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0
Clothing.....	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3
Housing.....	16.9	13.2	18.7	5.9	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2
Fuel and light.....	(²)	2.3	15.1	55.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	188.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3
Total.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4
<i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i>															
Food.....	14.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9
Clothing.....	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2
Housing.....	12.7	12.5	1.6	4.4	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1
Fuel and light.....	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6
Miscellaneous.....	11.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4
Total.....	11.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9
<i>Mobile, Ala.</i>															
Food.....	11.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2
Clothing.....	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3
Housing.....	11.9	14.3	13.6	11.2	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1
Fuel and light.....	(²)	8.8	27.1	57.1	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	13.8	43.2	72.4	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4
Total.....	1.4	13.8	43.2	71.4	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0

¹ Decrease.² No change.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

New York, N. Y.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—														
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.
Food.....	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0
Clothing.....	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9
Housing.....	1.1	1.1	2.6	6.5	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4
Fuel and light.....	1.1	11.0	19.9	45.5	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0
Miscellaneous.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0
Total.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2

Norfolk, Va.

Food.....	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4
Clothing.....	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0
Housing.....	1.1	1.7	1.7	39.0	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7
Fuel and light.....	(2)	17.0	33.3	74.6	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3
Miscellaneous.....	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8
Total.....	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food.....	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3
Clothing.....	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0
Housing.....	1.3	1.7	2.6	8.0	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7
Fuel and light.....	1.8	5.4	21.5	47.9	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0
Total.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8

Portland, Me.

Food.....	¹ 2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1
Clothing.....	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2
Housing.....	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1
Fuel and light.....	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 4.4	13.8	38.0	65.6	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0
Total.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	72.2	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4

Portland, Oreg.

Food.....	¹ 3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5
Clothing.....	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3
Housing.....	¹ 10.9	19.6	22.2	12.3	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1
Total.....	¹ 3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO MARCH, 1923—Concluded.

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—														
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.
Food.....	14.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0
Clothing.....	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0
Housing.....	1.7	12.5	14.0	13.9	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7
Fuel and light.....	1.1	4.6	14.4	30.1	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5
Miscellaneous.....	11.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8
Total.....	11.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5

Savannah, Ga.

Food.....	10.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	13.4	20.8	17.4
Clothing.....	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7
Housing.....	1.4	13.0	14.3	5.9	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5
Fuel and light.....	1.3	1.7	21.1	37.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	131.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.5	42.5	67.3	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8
Total.....	1.2	14.6	42.5	75.0	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	55.0	56.8	56.9

Seattle, Wash.

Food.....	12.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1
Clothing.....	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6
Housing.....	12.4	15.4	1.6	44.3	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8
Fuel and light.....	1.2	2.9	23.9	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3
Miscellaneous.....	11.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5
Total.....	11.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9

Washington, D. C.

Food.....	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	93.3 ⁽³⁾	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0
Clothing.....	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8
Housing.....	11.5	13.7	13.4	11.5	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0
Fuel and light.....	(2)	7.3	24.9	40.9	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4
Miscellaneous.....	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2
Total.....	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2

¹ Decrease.² No change.³ Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to March, 1923, in 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO MARCH, 1923.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—												
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.
Food.....	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	¹ 8.9	¹ 5.8	¹ 7.2	¹ 11.9	¹ 10.5	¹ 12.3	¹ 8.9	¹ 11.8
Clothing.....	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.3
Housing.....	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9
Fuel and light.....	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	21.5	34.6	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1
Total.....	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6

Birmingham, Ala.

Food.....	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	¹ 9.1	¹ 6.2	¹ 8.5	¹ 14.0	¹ 13.1	¹ 14.5	¹ 9.9	¹ 12.5
Clothing.....	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	¹ 1.4	¹ 5.2	¹ 6.1	¹ 1.2	¹ 1.7	¹ 1.5
Housing.....	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	70.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6
Fuel and light.....	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9
Miscellaneous.....	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3
Total.....	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Food.....	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	¹ 7.4	¹ 2.2	¹ 8.3	¹ 12.4	¹ 8.9	¹ 12.7	¹ 10.4	¹ 11.9
Clothing.....	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7
Housing.....	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3
Fuel and light.....	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3
Miscellaneous.....	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	48.1
Total.....	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2

Denver, Colo.

Food.....	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	¹ 13.1	¹ 7.8	¹ 8.8	¹ 17.6	¹ 14.2	¹ 17.2	¹ 9.0	¹ 14.6
Clothing.....	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9
Housing.....	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1
Fuel and light.....	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9
Total.....	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food.....	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	¹ 10.1	¹ 2.1	¹ 8.4	¹ 13.4	¹ 9.9	¹ 13.2	¹ 11.1	¹ 10.3
Clothing.....	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5
Housing.....	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5
Fuel and light.....	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5
Miscellaneous.....	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1
Total.....	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7

¹Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—													
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	
Food.....	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	18.3	14.3	16.6	15.7	13.5	11.6	12.0	12.9	
Clothing.....	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	
Housing.....	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	
Fuel and light.....	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	
Furniture and furnishings.....	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	
Miscellaneous.....	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	
Total.....	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	

Memphis, Tenn.

Food.....	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	14.2	19.2	111.2	116.1	115.1	117.7	114.9	115.3
Clothing.....	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5
Housing.....	(²)	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.7	72.3
Fuel and light.....	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	69.2	70.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3
Miscellaneous.....	16.1	20.9	28.3	33.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	33.2
Total.....	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6

Minneapolis, Minn.

Food.....	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	17.9	13.5	14.9	110.0	116.0	119.9	115.3	117.6
Clothing.....	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7
Housing.....	1.1	12.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8
Fuel and light.....	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7
Miscellaneous.....	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5
Total.....	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8

New Orleans, La.

Food.....	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	10.7	16.4	19.3	112.0	112.8	113.7	110.5	112.5
Clothing.....	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4
Housing.....	(²)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7
Fuel and light.....	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	37.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9
Miscellaneous.....	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1
Total.....	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.7

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food.....	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	18.8	13.0	15.6	114.4	112.2	111.7	115.4	118.1
Clothing.....	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9
Housing.....	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9
Fuel and light.....	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0
Miscellaneous.....	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1
Total.....	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO MARCH, 1923—Concluded.

Richmond, Va.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—												
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.
Food.....	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	17.4	11.0	12.9	10.2	17.8	110.8	16.3	19.0
Clothing.....	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8
Housing.....	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7
Fuel and light.....	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7
Miscellaneous.....	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9
Total.....	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3

St. Louis, Mo.

Food.....	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	110.1	14.5	111.6	114.0	112.1	113.8	19.5	112.7
Clothing.....	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0
Housing.....	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2
Fuel and light.....	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5
Miscellaneous.....	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5
Total.....	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3

Scranton, Pa.

Food.....	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	14.0	2.8	4.1	16.8	16.7	19.0	12.1	15.5
Clothing.....	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5
Housing.....	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6
Fuel and light.....	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8
Miscellaneous.....	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4
Total.....	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6

¹ Decrease.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to March, 1923. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES, 1913 TO MARCH, 1923.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—															
	Dec. 1914.	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.
Food.....	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	33.7	41.0	39.8	46.6	42.0
Clothing.....	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4
Housing.....	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4
Fuel and light.....	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.4
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	109.3
Total.....	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8
Electricity ².....	.....	-1.2	-2.4	-4.8	(*)	(*)	-2.4	+1.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	-1.2	-1.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4

¹ No change.

² This line shows the per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1914. These figures are based on simple averages of primary rates.

³ Same as December, 1914.

Dietary Study Among Italians in American Cities.

A DIETARY study among Italian immigrants in large cities of the East and Middle West was organized by the social service section of the American Dietetic Association in 1922, a report of which appears in the *Journal of Home Economics* for April, 1923 (pp. 181-185). Thirty-eight weekly records were secured, 12 each from New York City, Boston, and Detroit, and 2 from Memphis, Tenn. The families chosen were families having both parents living and at least three children, the mother not being employed outside the home, and, except for rickets, there being no special dietary problems. All the parents had been in the United States at least eight years. The families were selected from three economic levels, the arbitrary grouping according to annual income being as follows: Group 1, less than \$1,000, or an income below the minimum for maintenance; Group 2, \$1,000 to \$1,500, or a fairly adequate income; and Group 3, over \$1,500, or an income adequate for comfort. An accurate record of the food consumed by each family in a week (21 meals) and of all food expenditures was kept, it being found that in all cases there was hardly any waste. In New York City records were secured for 6 families in Group 1, 5 in Group 2, and 1 in Group 3; in Boston, for 4 families in each group; in Detroit, for 1 family in Group 1, 4 in Group 2, and 7 in Group 3; and in Memphis, for 2 families in Group 3, a total of 38 families.

The proportion of the income spent for food, the cost per man per day, and the cost per 3,000 calories, for the families in the different groups in the different cities, as ascertained by the survey, are shown in the following table:

PER CENT OF INCOME SPENT FOR FOOD AND COST OF FOOD PER MAN PER DAY AND PER 3,000 CALORIES FOR ITALIAN FAMILIES IN SPECIFIED INCOME GROUPS IN SPECIFIED CITIES.

City.	Per cent of income spent for food.			Cost of food per man per day.			Cost of food per 3,000 calories.		
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.
New York.....	77	72	41	<i>Cents.</i> 40	<i>Cents.</i> 54	<i>Cents.</i> 72	<i>Cents.</i> 43	<i>Cents.</i> 49	<i>Cents.</i> 64
Boston.....	87	52	43	52	38	59	44	53	44
Detroit.....	61	62	53	24	35	52	56	50	50

The average expenditure for food in Group 1 was 77 per cent of the total income, in Group 2 it was 62 per cent, and in Group 3 it was 48 per cent. These figures and those in the above table show that, as is usually the case, the proportion spent for food decreased as the income increased. The average expenditure for all groups was 62 per cent.

In Group 1 the average cost of food per man per day was 42.9 cents, in Group 2, 43.2 cents, and in Group 3, 56 cents, the cost per man per day increasing with the increased income, except in Group 2 in Boston. Comparing the cost per 3,000 calories and the daily cost per man, as shown in the above table, it will be seen that in Group 1 only the Boston families were furnished sufficient energy, at a cost of 44 cents, and in Group 2 only the families in New York City, at a cost of 49 cents, while in Group 3 the energy requirements of the families in all three cities were satisfied, at a cost of 64 cents for New York, 44 cents for Boston, and 50 cents for Detroit.

Almost one-fourth of the food expenditure in Group 1 was for grain products, but in the higher income groups the proportion decreased noticeably. An average of about 14 per cent was spent for milk and cheese in all three groups, while the proportion spent for meat and eggs was too large, being 29.5 per cent for Group 1, 28 per cent for Group 2, and 27 per cent for Group 3. The average expenditure for vegetables and fruits was 21.7 per cent.

The greatest deficiency in the diets of these Italian families was in the energy and phosphorus requirements, the average energy deficiency for all groups being 44.7 per cent and the phosphorus deficiency 42.1 per cent. The average deficiency in iron was 29 per cent, and 23.7 per cent of the diets were low in protein. It is evident that there is need for education among these families in the proper selection of foods, and the report suggests that "the nutrition specialist will do real Americanization work when she aids the Italian women in the adjustment of old dietary customs to the new environment."

Clothing Budget of a High-School Girl.

A CLOTHING budget of a high-school girl, compiled by one of the committees for special problems in the course in "Household budgets" at Columbia University, summer session, 1922, is published in the *Journal of Home Economics* for April, 1923 (pp. 196-199). The budget is planned for a girl of 16 years, one of a family of five (mother, father, girl of 16 years, and two boys, one of 11 and one of 5 years of age), which has an income of \$2,400 per year, 20 per cent of this being allowed for the family clothing. Under the unit plan adopted, the clothing allowance of the family (\$480) was apportioned as follows:

	Unit.
Father	0.8
Mother.....	1.0
Daughter, 16, 17 years.....	1.0
Boy, 11, 12 years.....	.6
Boy, 5, 6 years.....	.4
Total.....	3.8

The daughter, therefore, would receive ten thirty-eighths, or 26.3 per cent, of \$480, or \$126.30 per year for her clothing, and in addition \$60 was allowed for personal spending. The budget was planned for the junior and senior years after an inventory of the clothing on hand at the close of the sophomore year. The different items of the inventory had a value as follows: Underclothing, \$12.25; outer clothing, \$20.50; footwear, \$8.25; street clothing, \$24; hats, \$4; and clothing accessories, \$8.80—a total of \$77.80.

The budget, showing the proportion each item forms of the total and the amount allowed for two years, is as follows:

	Per cent.	Cost for 2 years.
Underclothing.....	16.8	\$42.35
Outer clothing.....	25.0	62.75
Footwear.....	22.6	57.00
Street clothing.....	21.8	55.50
Clothing accessories, gloves, toilet articles.....	6.2	15.75
Hats.....	3.6	9.00
Cleaning, pressing, repairing.....	3.6	9.00
Balance or margin.....	.4	1.25
Total.....	100.0	252.60

The following general division of the spending money, \$60 per year, which was to be given in monthly payments of \$5, was made:

Savings.....	\$6.00
Class dues.....	.50
Club dues.....	.25
Athletic dues.....	1.50
Benevolences, church, Sunday school, Junior Red Cross, donations...	6.00
Car fares.....	14.50
Luxuries, gifts, sodas, candy.....	7.75
Extra school supplies.....	.50
Postage and stationery.....	3.50
School papers.....	2.50
Recreation, entertainments.....	14.00
Miscellaneous.....	3.00
Total.....	60.00

Measures to Reduce Cost of Living in Buenos Aires.¹

ON JANUARY 8, 1923, the intendant of Buenos Aires issued a decree creating a board for providing and reducing the cost of articles of consumption (*Junta de Abastecimiento y Abaratamiento de artículos de consumo*) or, in other words, lowering the cost of living by bringing the producer and consumer together. A representative of the intendant's office will preside over the board, which will be composed of two representatives of the producers of each of the following: Meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, poultry and eggs, and wood and coal. One representative in each line will be named by the producers, the other by the municipal intendant's office. The board is authorized to install booths in the municipal markets, the public fairs, and private premises for selling directly to the consumer. These booths are to be subject to all the ordinances concerning sanitation, taxes, etc. The funds and other resources as well as the duties of the office of the superintendent of markets will be transferred to the new board. The regulations governing the activities of the board are to be drawn up by the board and submitted to the intendant for approval.

Minimum of Subsistence Costs in Berlin, February, 1923.

A STATEMENT by Dr. R. Kuczynski,² economist and editor of *Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz*, giving the minimum subsistence costs in Greater Berlin in February, 1923, indicates to what phenomenal heights the cost of living has been driven by the recent further depreciation of German currency.

In computing the minimum subsistence costs Doctor Kuczynski assumes that the daily nutrition requirements of a child 6 to 10 years old are equivalent to 1,600 calories, those of an adult woman to 2,400 calories, and those of an adult man to 3,000 calories, and that consumption is restricted as much as possible to the cheapest foodstuffs. He further assumes that an apartment consisting of one room and kitchen represents the minimum housing requirements of a workman's family composed of husband, wife, and two children (6 to 10 years old) and that the heating and lighting of such an apartment requires 1 metric centner (220.46 pounds) of briquets and 6 cubic meters (212 cubic feet) of gas, respectively.

Basing his deductions on these assumptions Doctor Kuczynski has computed the following table showing the increase in the cost of the weekly minimum of subsistence for a single man, a married couple, and a married couple with two children.

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. *Cronica Mensual*, Buenos Aires, January, 1923, pp. 996, 997.

² *Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz*, Berlin, Mar. 5, 1923.

COST OF WEEKLY MINIMUM OF SUBSISTENCE IN GREATER BERLIN, 1913-14 TO FEBRUARY, 1923.

[Mark at par=23.8 cents.]

Item.	Cost of weekly minimum of subsistence for—		
	Single man.	Married couple.	Married couple with two children.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
August, 1913, to July, 1914.....	16.75	22.30	28.80
February, 1920.....	129.00	190.00	254.00
February, 1921.....	149.00	225.00	313.00
February, 1922.....	305.00	468.00	627.00
January, 1923.....	18,968.00	28,454.00	37,167.00
February, 1923:			
Food.....	14,653.00	24,459.00	32,376.00
Rent.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Heating and lighting.....	7,667.00	7,667.00	7,667.00
Clothing.....	9,633.00	16,056.00	22,478.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	9,354.00	14,060.00	18,218.00
Total, February, 1923.....	41,607.00	62,542.00	81,039.00

With regard to the wages which must be received in order to secure the minimum necessities of life, Doctor Kuczynski says:

Reckoned by the working-day, the necessary minimum wage in February, 1923, for a single man was 6,935 marks, for a childless couple 10,424 marks, and for a married couple with two children of 6 to 10 years 13,506 marks. Computed on the basis of a year, the minimum of existence wage for a single man amounts to 2,170,500 marks, for a childless couple to 3,262,600 marks, and for a couple with two children to 4,227,600 marks.

From the year immediately preceding the war to February, 1923, the weekly minimum of existence in Greater Berlin increased as follows: For the single man, from 16.75 to 41,607 marks, or 2,484 times; for a childless couple, from 22.30 to 62,542 marks, or 2,804.6 times; and for a couple with two children, from 28.80 to 81,039 marks, or 2,813.8 times. Measured by the minimum cost of existence in Greater Berlin, the mark [23.8 cents, par] is now worth about one twenty-eighth piennig [0.0085 cent, par].

Retail Prices of Clothing in Great Britain, 1914 to 1923.¹

RETAIL prices of clothing have, in common with other items of working-class expenditure, experienced a remarkable increase since the beginning of the war, and they are still high. The British Labor Office, basing its conclusions upon the statistics gathered for its monthly reports on retail prices of articles used by the ordinary workingman's family, states that retail prices of clothing rose steadily until the summer of 1917 and even more rapidly thereafter until the latter part of 1918. In the fall of 1919 the upward tendency was again marked, and in the summer of 1920 retail prices of clothing were 330 per cent above the pre-war level. Later in that year a decline set in, and by October 1, 1921, the maximum increase had been cut to 165 per cent above the 1914 prices. Since then the fall in prices of clothing has been gradual, and on February 1, 1923, they were still 125 per cent above those prevailing in July, 1914.

¹ Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, February, 1923, p. 45.

Using July, 1914, as a basis, the average percentage increases on February 1, 1923, in the six clothing groups for which data are secured were as follows:

	Per cent of increase.
Men's suits and overcoats.....	90
Woolen material for women's outer garments.....	160
Woolen underclothing and hosiery.....	140
Cotton material for women's outer garments.....	210
Cotton underclothing material and hosiery.....	140
Shoes.....	110

An indication of the general ranges of prices for individual items of clothing appears in the table following. In presenting this table the Ministry of Labor Gazette calls attention to the fact that the method of calculation is "that of combining the percentage changes in the prices quoted by retailers from month to month, and not that of averaging the prices quoted." The quotations for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each."

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING PURCHASED BY WORKING-CLASS FAMILIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, JULY, 1914, AND FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

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

Article.	July, 1914.				Feb. 1, 1923.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men's suits and overcoats:								
Ready-made suits.....	21	0-30	0		35	0-55	0	
Ready-made overcoats.....	21	0-30	0		35	0-55	0	
Custom-made suits.....	30	0-42	0		50	0-84	0	
Custom-made overcoats.....	30	0-35	0		50	0-84	0	
Woolen material for women's outer garments:								
Costume cloth.....	1	6-3	0		3	11-6	11	
Tweed.....	1	0-2	0		1	11-3	11	
Serge.....	1	0-2	0		1	11-3	11	
Frieze.....	1	6-3	0		3	11-5	11	
Cashmere.....	1	6-2	0		3	6-4	11	
Woolen underclothing and hosiery:								
Men's vests and pants.....	2	6-2	11		4	6-7	11	
Men's merino socks.....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0		1	0-1	6	
Women's vests.....	1	0-1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	11-3	11	
Women's woolen stockings.....	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	6-2	6	
Flannel woolen stockings.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	6-2	6	
Cotton material for women's outer garments:								
Print.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Zephyr.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sateen.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	0-1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Drill.....	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	0-1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Galatea.....	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		1	0-1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Cotton underclothing and hosiery:								
Men's cotton socks.....	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	0		
Women's cotton stockings.....	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Calico, white.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Longcloth.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shirting.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	4	
Flannelette.....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shoes:								
Men's heavy shoes.....	5	11-8	11		12	6-18	6	
Men's light shoes.....	6	11-10	6		12	6-18	6	
Women's shoes.....	4	11-8	11		10	6-16	11	
Boys' shoes.....	3	11-5	11		7	11-12	11	
Girls' shoes.....	3	6-5	11		7	6-12	6	

Cost of Living in Mexico in 1922.¹

DURING the summer of 1922 the Mexican Department of Labor made an investigation of the cost of living for workingmen in the different regions and industrial centers of the Republic. In the case of 4,100 families in the municipalities which form the Federal District, a more detailed study was made. These families averaged 4.85 persons each. The typical family is therefore held to consist of five persons—husband, wife, boy of 9 or 10 years of age, an infant, and an elderly or invalid male dependent.

The table following shows the amount of food needed daily by the typical family, the most necessary articles of clothing and their probable duration, housing expenses (rent and light), and miscellaneous (soap and baths), with the daily cost of each item based on the retail prices in the city of Mexico during the first 10 days of July, 1922. It is estimated that the quantity of food shown in this table would supply a total of 11,200 calories. This allows 3,500 calories for the husband, 2,800 for the wife and infant, 2,800 for the elderly or invalid dependent, and 2,100 for the boy.

DAILY COST OF A WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY BUDGET IN THE CITY OF MEXICO IN JULY, 1922.

[1 peso at par=49.9 cents; 1 gram=0.0353 ounce.]

Item.	Quantity.	Duration.	Cost per day.	Item.	Quantity.	Duration.	Cost per day.
<i>Food and fuel.</i>				<i>Clothing—Concluded.</i>			
Maize.....	1,000	.....	0.1100	Wife—Concluded.	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Bread.....	200	.....	.0600	Skirt.....	60	.....	0.0291
Beans.....	200	.....	.0240	Blouse.....	60	.....	.0166
Rice.....	100	.....	.0290	Shawl.....	188	.....	.0400
Meat.....	500	.....	.4550	Shoes.....	90	.....	.0666
Milk.....	500	.....	.1150	Infant:			
Sugar.....	200	.....	.0560	Shirt.....	90	.....	.0200
Coffee.....	50	.....	.0390	Bonnet.....	60	.....	.0100
Butter.....	100	.....	.0900	Slips (6).....	90	.....	.0200
Peppers.....	50	.....	.0200	Boy of 9 or 10 years:			
Vegetables.....	300	.....	.0600	Shirt.....	60	.....	.0200
Salt.....	50	.....	.0045	Drawers.....	60	.....	.0166
Charcoal.....	2,000	.....	.1400	Trousers.....	90	.....	.0277
<i>Clothing.</i>				Blouse.....	90	.....	.0222
Husband and dependent:				Shoes.....	90	.....	.0500
Shirt.....		60	.0416	Hat, felt.....	90	.....	.0153
Drawers.....		60	.0332	Hat, straw.....	90	.....	.....
Trousers.....		90	.0776	<i>Housing.</i>			
Blouse.....		90	.0666	Rent.....			.3926
Suit, cassimere.....		180	.1666	Lighting (petroleum).....	100		.0240
Serape.....		180	.0444	Lighting (candles).....	50		.....
Shoes.....		60	.1458	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Sandals.....		60	.....	Soap.....	100		.0480
Hat, felt.....		180	.0610	Baths.....	a 32		.1066
Hat, straw.....		60	.....	<i>Total.</i>			
Wife:							2.8104
Shirt.....		60	.0208				
Undershirt.....		60	.0250				

^a Number per month.

¹ Mexico, Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, Departamento del Trabajo, Estudio sobre el costo de la vida obrera en México, por Eliseo Garza, Mexico [1922]; Boletín del Departamento del Trabajo, Mexico, March, 1922 (p. 97), and April, 1922 (p. 74 and folder).

The average prices of these items are received monthly from the presidents of 1,577 municipalities of 2,000 population or more. The average of these prices for the whole country in January and April, 1922, and the average prices in the Federal District for the same months and for 1910 are shown in the table following:

AVERAGE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, 1910, AND JANUARY AND APRIL, 1922, AND IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, JANUARY AND APRIL, 1922.

[1 peso at par=49.9 cents; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 1 liter=1.057 quarts; 1 meter=1.09 yards.]

Article.	Unit.	Average price in—				
		Federal District.			Entire country.	
		1910.	January, 1922.	April, 1922.	January, 1922.	April, 1922.
		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Food:						
Beans, small brown.....	Kilogram	0.12	0.125	0.12	0.19	0.17
Beef (cheap cut).....	do.	.42	.95	.90	.77	.77
Bread, white.....	do.	.32	.33	.31	.55	.59
Butter.....	do.	.60	.925	.93	.97	.89
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	do.	.60	.725	.70	.98	1.03
Coffee, raw.....	do.	.45	.70	.75	.70	.75
Flour, wheat.....	do.	.17	.27	.26	.31	.31
Maize.....	do.	.09	.125	.12	.09	.08
Milk.....	Liter	.15	.25	.25	.31	.26
Peppers, small green.....	Kilogram	.20	.43	.45	.94	.88
Rice, first grade.....	do.	.15	.295	.29	.36	.32
Salt, coarse.....	do.	.04	.09	.09	.11	.10
Sugar, loaf.....	do.	.17	.315	.30	.42	.40
Charcoal.....	do.	.04	.075	.06	.06	.06
Wood.....	do.	.02	.05	.05	.03	.03
Cloth, coarse cotton.....	Meter	.14	.20	.34	.37	.35
Canvas.....	do.	.40	1.00	1.00	.94	.96
Percale.....	do.	.12	.28	.30	.31	.31
Shoes.....	Pair	3.00	8.75	8.75	9.02	8.54
Hats, straw.....	Each	.44	.75	.75	1.63	1.52
Blanket (serape).....	do.	2.75	4.00	3.50	8.81	7.80
Rent (1 room).....	Month	5.00	11.62	11.78	9.42	9.19
Petroleum.....	Liter	.12	.235	.24	.33	.31
Candles, paraffin.....	Kilogram	.33	.515	.43	.86	.81
Baths.....	Each	.25	.30	.30	.31	.34
Soap.....	Kilogram	.25	.55	.55	.73	.69

In January, 1922, the index of the cost of living in the Federal District was 175.66 (average for 1910=100). In March, 1922, it decreased to 174.57 and rose the following month to 179.19. In January, 1922, for all the States and Territories, the prices of articles of prime necessity averaged 58.6 per cent above those of the Federal District, and in April, 1922, 48.6 per cent above the level in the district.

Cost of Living and Retail Prices in Scandinavian Countries and Finland.

Denmark.

RETAIL prices and a cost-of-living budget for January, 1923, in Denmark are published by the Statistical Department of Denmark in Statistiske Efterretninger No. 4, 1923. Actual prices and index numbers, based on a standard budget of a workman's family of five persons, which in 1914 spent 2,000 kroner (\$536, par), for the years 1914 and 1920 to 1923 are shown in Table 1. The ex-

penditure in January, 1923, was 3,963 kroner (\$1,062.08, par), a small decrease from that in July, 1922, which was 3,987 kroner (\$1,068.52, par).

TABLE 1.—COST OF LIVING OF A WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS IN DENMARK, JULY, 1914, AND 1920 TO JANUARY, 1923.

[1 krone at par=26.8 cents.]

Item.	Cost in July—				Cost in January, 1923.	Index numbers (1914=100) for—			
	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.		July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	January, 1923.
Food:	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.				
Pork, beef, etc.....	234	684	648	441	440				
Milk, cheese, and eggs.....	290	358	299	222	250				
Margarine, butter, and fats.....	30	349	264	212	214				
Fish (fresh and salt).....	30	50	51	40	39				
Bread.....	153	317	391	310	288				
Flour, meal, etc.....	33	116	101	67	63				
Potatoes, vegetables, fruit.....	54	183	163	151	97				
Sugar, spices, etc.....	156	351	325	302	309				
Total food.....	950	2,408	2,242	1,745	1,709	253	236	184	180
Clothing, shoes, laundry.....	270	959	669	587	594	355	248	217	220
Housing.....	285	371	403	443	443	130	141	155	155
Fuel and light.....	100	563	401	301	277	563	401	301	277
Taxes, subscriptions, etc.....	210	476	632	535	564	227	301	255	269
Miscellaneous.....	185	457	396	376	376	247	214	203	203
Total.....	1,050	2,826	2,501	2,242	2,254				
Grand total.....	2,000	5,234	4,743	3,987	3,963	262	237	199	198

Retail prices of food for January, 1922 and 1923, in Copenhagen, in country towns, and in 100 country districts and for the whole country are set forth in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN SPECIFIED LOCALITIES IN DENMARK, JANUARY, 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923.

[1 øre at par=0.268 cent; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 1 liter=1.057 quarts.]

Article.	Unit.	January, 1922.				January, 1923.			
		Copen- hagen.	Coun- try towns.	100 coun- try dis- tricts.	Aver- age for whole coun- try.	Copen- hagen.	Coun- try towns.	100 coun- try dis- tricts.	Aver- age for whole coun- try.
Bread:		Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.
Rye.....	4 kilograms.	124	118	116	119	108	107	104	106
Bolted rye.....	Kilogram.	68	60	61	63	58	54	54	55
Wheat.....	do.	98	90	89	92	78	80	80	79
Flour, fine.....	do.	48	45	43	45	43	44	43	43
Flour, potato.....	do.	73	67	63	68	57	54	53	55
Barley.....	do.	57	52	51	53	46	45	44	45
Oats.....	do.	94	87	87	89	85	85	82	84
Semolina.....	do.	73	73	71	72	65	67	67	66
Rice.....	do.	102	88	86	92	83	78	76	79
Sago.....	do.	84	76	73	78	83	78	74	78
Peas, yellow, shelled.....	do.	109	88	87	95	113	105	95	104
Peas, canned, coarse.....	do.	102	102	104	103	81	88	88	86
Sugar, loaf, No. 1.....	do.	72	76	75	74	80	85	83	83
Sugar, brown, No. 1.....	do.	62	65	64	64	68	71	70	70

TABLE 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN SPECIFIED LOCALITIES IN DENMARK, JANUARY, 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	January, 1922.				January, 1923.			
		Copen- hagen.	Coun- try towns.	100 coun- try dis- tricts.	Aver- age for whole coun- try.	Copen- hagen.	Coun- try towns.	100 coun- try dis- tricts.	Aver- age for whole coun- try.
Coffee.....	Kilogram...	Øre. 423	Øre. 390	Øre. 380	Øre. 398	Øre. 420	Øre. 403	Øre. 387	Øre. 403
Tea, common Congo.....	do.....	810	744	800	785	820	758	816	798
Apples, evaporated, American.....	do.....	287	293	283	288	244	236	226	235
Apricots, evaporated.....	do.....	400	409	393	401	418	411	399	409
Prunes.....	do.....	202	178	164	181	176	159	148	161
Raisins, Valencia.....	do.....	321	300	289	303	245	221	209	225
Fish balls, Faroe Islands.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram.....	103	101	105	103	91	93	91	92
Butter.....	Kilogram.....	369	353	352	358	509	492	488	496
Margarine, animal.....	do.....	278	221	207	235	241	192	183	205
Margarine, vegetable.....	do.....	194	189	186	190	174	166	161	167
Vegetable oil.....	do.....	184	188	191	188	156	162	162	160
Cheese, skim-milk.....	do.....	198	111	110	140	194	133	137	155
Eggs, fresh.....	20.....	623	493	447	521	513	432	413	453
Eggs, storage.....	20.....	484	423	440	449	356	350	336	347
Milk, sweet.....	Liter.....	35	29	28	31	41	33	30	35
Milk, skimmed.....	do.....	12	12	10	11	15	12	10	12
Buttermilk.....	do.....	20	14	12	15	23	13	12	16
Beef, fore quarter.....	Kilogram.....	178	146	147	157	173	154	154	160
Beef, boneless.....	do.....	330	241	234	268	313	245	234	264
Veal, fore quarter.....	do.....	183	162	144	163	187	167	155	170
Pork, butts.....	do.....	249	273	270	264	231	259	254	248
Pork, backs.....	do.....	65	54	58	59	59	53	61	58
Tenderloin.....	do.....	513	464	456	478	469	417	410	432
Pork, salt.....	do.....	336	314	310	320	326	303	293	307
Mutton, fore quarter, Icelandic.....	do.....	190	201	209	200	157	161	158	159
Ham, smoked, boneless.....	do.....	496	515	539	517	462	474	474	470
Pork, fat, seasoned.....	do.....	275	207	216	233	258	203	203	221
Sausage, summer.....	do.....	685	498	502	562	592	427	425	481
Herring, fresh.....	do.....	136	91	91	106	93	80	78	84
Codfish.....	do.....	129	77	78	95	81	60	66	69
Flounders.....	do.....	357	206	162	242	259	158	152	190
Cabbage.....	do.....	15	17	15	16	13	16	15	15
Carrots.....	do.....	31	23	21	25	19	19	17	18
Potatoes.....	do.....	16	15	14	15	14	14	13	14
Salt, kitchen.....	do.....	20	20	19	20	19	18	18	18
Washing soda, American.....	do.....	18	21	21	20	16	17	17	17
Soap, brown, best.....	do.....	74	74	73	74	84	83	79	82

Norway.

THE Statistical Central Bureau of Norway, in *Statistiske Meddelelser*, No. 1, 1923, publishes figures showing the cost of living in Norway for specified months in 1914, 1922, and 1923 for a workingman's family of five persons, and index numbers based on a standard budget for such a family with an income in 1914 of about 1,500 kroner (\$402, par). These figures are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—COST OF LIVING FOR A WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY OF 5 PERSONS IN NORWAY IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1914, 1922, AND 1923.

[1 krone at par=26.8 cents.]

Item.	July, 1914.	1922			Jan., 1923.	Index num- bers (July, 1914=100).	
		Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.
Food:							
Beef.....	102	279	224	237	238	273	233
Pork.....	24	61	56	55	54	256	224
Fish.....	46	108	95	91	94	236	206
Milk, butter, cheese, eggs.....	256	659	598	590	580	257	226
Bread.....	121	337	261	256	256	279	212
Flour, meal, potatoes, etc.....	83	216	154	154	154	261	186
Coffee.....	37	66	64	63	63	178	168
Sugar.....	34	83	66	66	66	244	194
Other foods.....	30	77	64	64	64	257	214
Total food.....	733	1,886	1,582	1,576	1,569	257	214
Fuel and light:							
Coal, coke, wood.....	46	153	125	124	123	337	271
Petroleum.....	23	63	42	42	41	277	181
Gas and electricity.....	11			21			
Clothing.....	193			458			
Rent.....	239			414			
Taxes.....	¹ 20			347			
Miscellaneous.....	263			660			
Grand total.....	1,528			3,641			

¹ Estimated price.

Retail prices of food for the same period, based on average prices for 31 cities, published by the bureau, are set forth in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN NORWAY IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1914, 1922, AND 1923.

[1 øre at par=0.268 cent; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 1 liter=1.057 quarts.]

Article.	Unit.	July, 1914.	1922			Jan., 1923.	Index figures (July, 1914= 100).	
			Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.
Beef:								
Roasting.....	Kilogram...	141	402	343	345	351	285	249
For soup.....	do.....	125	322	266	272	272	258	218
Mutton:								
Hind quarter.....	do.....	149	376	290	306	315	252	211
Fore quarter.....	do.....	140	346	267	280	291	247	208
Salt.....	do.....	112	310	247	265	258	277	230
Salt, Icelandic.....	do.....	¹ 97	269	203	208	208	277	214
Veal:								
Roasting.....	do.....	144	438	377	369	371	304	258
Fore quarter.....	do.....	129	374	310	314	320	290	248
Pork:								
Fresh.....	do.....	141	414	368	356	359	294	255
Salt, side.....	do.....	146	430	373	371	357	295	245
American.....	do.....	154	283	282	279	275	184	179
Venison, leg.....	do.....	¹ 125	431	383	409	383	345	306
Codfish:								
Fresh.....	do.....	¹ 83	124	111	102	107	149	129
Salt.....	do.....	40	103	91	92	88	258	220
Herring:								
Fresh, large.....	do.....	22	71	78	73	74	323	336
Salt.....	do.....	50	116	94	91	91	232	182
Halibut, large.....	do.....	97	274	232	228	233	282	240

¹ Estimated price.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN NORWAY IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1914, 1922, AND 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	July, 1914.	1922			Jan., 1923.	Index figures (July, 1914= 100).	
			Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.
			Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	Øre.	
Mackerel:								
Fresh.....	Kilogram	54	145					
Salt.....	do.	63	172	135	138	145	273	230
Haddock:								
Fresh.....	do.	35	101	90	85	91	289	260
Smoked.....	do.	65	134	141	133	127	206	195
Salt.....	do.	40	104	103	91	98	260	245
Fish balls, best.	Box	70	195	178	176	176	279	251
Milk:								
Whole.....	Liter	17	46	40	39	39	271	229
Skimmed.....	do.	8	15	13	12	12	188	150
Cream.....	do.	81	198	187	187	187	244	231
Butter:								
Dairy.....	Kilogram	244	573	614	589	598	235	245
Country.....	do.	222	541	589	572	569	244	256
Danish, best.....	do.		540	602	604	610		
Margarine:								
Animal, best.....	do.	144	315	274	279	275	219	191
Animal, cheapest.....	do.	108	262	211	213	213	243	197
Vegetable, best.....	do.	120	279	219	221	221	233	184
Cheese:								
Gruyère.....	do.	186	549	414	401	404	295	217
Goat, best.....	do.	164	518	401	405	403	316	246
Spiced.....	do.	81	308	192	200	209	380	258
Eggs:								
Fresh.....	do.	130	548	567	555	459	422	353
Storage.....	do.	112	374	434	438	398	513	355
Flour:								
Wheat, American.....	do.	31	277	259	259	259	248	190
Rye.....	do.	20	62	46	46	46	310	230
Barley.....	do.		61	49	50	48		
Oat.....	do.		89	70	71	69		
Potato.....	do.	47	119	83	79	78	253	166
Bread:								
Rye.....	do.	23	65	50	49	49	283	213
Wheat.....	do.	43	102	87	86	86	237	200
Boiled rye.....	do.	23	57	43	43	44	248	191
Beans, brown.....	do.	47	101	95	96	95	215	202
Peas, yellow.....	do.	35	109	106	106	106	311	303
Barley grits, best.....	do.	27	74	54	53	52	274	193
Rice.....	do.	48	100	91	89	89	208	185
Oat grits.....	do.	34	92	66	66	67	271	197
Oat grits, American.....	do.	31	91	63	65	64	294	206
Potatoes, both new and old.....	3 kilograms.	32	79	47	48	48	247	150
Cabbage.....	Kilogram	8	34	31	33	34	425	425
Coffee:								
Java Malang.....	do.	281	562	530	520	518	200	184
Guatemala.....	do.	253	425	410	401	404	168	260
Santos or Rio.....	do.	221	361	354	351	346	163	157
Sugar:								
Granulated.....	do.	58	163	116	115	116	281	200
Crushed.....	do.	55		115	113	113		205
Brown.....	do.	52	113	99	98	98	217	188
Chocolate, No. 3.....	do.	191	325	313	306	298	170	156
Sultana plums.....	do.	95	208	189	169	167	219	176
Apples, dried, American.....	do.	109	396	389	365	349	363	320
Salt, kitchen.....	do.	7	25	22	22	22	357	314

¹ Estimated price.

² Maximum price.

Sweden.

INDEX numbers of cost of living in Sweden are published in Sociala Meddelanden No. 1 B, 1923. These index numbers, given in the table below, are based on a standard budget for a working-class family of four persons with an annual income of 2,000 kronor (\$536, par) in 1914. The general increase in cost of living from July, 1914, to January, 1923, was 83 per cent.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING OF A WORKING-CLASS FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS IN SWEDEN, 1918 TO 1923.

[July, 1914=100.]

Item.	July—					January—	
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1922	1923
Food.....	258	318	287	231	178	202	166
Rent.....	112	120	130	155	163	163	163
Fuel and light.....	286	326	372	264	188	207	188
Clothing.....	285	310	300	270	210	240	203
Taxes.....	114	160	290	372	264	372	263
Miscellaneous.....	195	210	235	225	195	210	190
Total.....	219	257	270	236	190	216	183

In Sociala Meddelanden No. 2, 1923, are shown average retail prices of 58 commodities in 49 districts of Sweden in specified months in 1922 and in January, 1923. In January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922, 25 commodities decreased in cost, 14 showed a small increase, and 19 showed no change. The prices for the more important food articles appear in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN SWEDEN IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1922 AND IN JANUARY, 1923.

[1 öre at par=0.268 cent; 1 liter=1.057 quarts; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds.]

Article.	Unit.	Jan., 1914.	1922			Jan., 1923. ¹	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-), Jan., 1923, as compared with—	
			Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1922.
Milk:		Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.		
Whole.....	Liter.....	14	26	23	23	23	+64.3	-11.5
Skimmed.....	do.....	8	15	12	12	13	+62.5	-13.3
Butter:								
Dairy.....	Kilogram.....	239	342	390	389	388	+62.3	+13.5
Country.....	do.....	215	330	376	377	368	+71.2	+11.5
Cheese:								
Full cream.....	do.....	164	327	266	266	267	+62.8	-18.3
Half cream.....	do.....	121	218	174	176	177	+46.3	-18.8
Margarine, vegetable, best.....	do.....	138	199	190	188	187	+35.5	-6.0
Eggs:								
Fresh.....	20.....	210	431	419	411	333	+58.6	-22.7
Storage.....	20.....	152	370	329	327	292	+92.1	-21.1
Potatoes, old.....	5 liters.....	27	50	42	42	42	+55.6	-16.0
Peas, yellow.....	Kilogram.....	30	47	47	47	48	+60.0	+2.1
Beans, brown.....	do.....	46	90	83	78	77	+67.4	-14.4
Flour:								
Wheat, best.....	do.....	31	57	46	46	45	+45.2	-21.1
Rye.....	do.....	21	33	28	27	27	+28.6	-18.2
Bolted rye.....	do.....	26	48	39	39	39	+50.0	-18.8
Oat grits.....	do.....	36	52	50	50	50	+38.9	-3.8
Rice, best.....	do.....	40	67	56	55	54	+35.0	-19.4
Bread:								
Rye, hard, coarse.....	do.....	41	94	79	78	78	+90.2	-17.0
Rye, soft, loaf, sweet.....	do.....	38	80	66	66	65	+71.1	-18.8
Wheat, soft, cheapest.....	do.....	44	99	80	79	78	+77.3	-21.2
Wheat, milk, soft, cheapest.....	do.....	60	114	93	92	92	+53.3	-19.3
Beef:								
Roasting.....	do.....	121	223	217	214	213	+76.0	-4.5
For soup.....	do.....	100	175	173	170	170	+70.0	-2.9
Veal, roast.....	do.....	132	303	267	265	266	+101.5	-12.2

¹ Preliminary figures.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN SWEDEN IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1922 AND IN JANUARY, 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Jan., 1914	1922			Jan., 1923. ¹	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-), Jan., 1923, as compared with—	
			Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1922.
			Öre.	Öre.	Öre.		Öre.	Öre.
Mutton:								
Roasting.....	Kilogram	131	224	211	215	220	+67.9	-1.8
Salted.....	do.	117	186	175	173	179	+53.0	-3.8
Venison, roasting.....	do.	124	280	263	261	270	+117.7	-3.6
Pork:								
Fresh.....	do.	132	256	251	246	241	+82.6	-5.9
Salt.....	do.	139	273	264	260	257	+84.9	-5.9
Salt, American.....	do.		203	205	200	204	.....	+0.5
Fish:								
Herring, fresh.....	do.	35	78	70	66	62	+77.1	-20.5
Cod, fresh.....	do.	58	109	97	94	94	+62.1	-13.8
Flounders, fresh.....	do.	82	213	155	161	163	+98.8	-23.5
Haddock, fresh.....	do.		121	105	107	108	.....	-10.7
Herring, salt, best.....	do.	45	82	62	60	61	+35.6	-25.6
Coffee, unroasted, Santos.....	do.	161	189	239	241	241	+49.7	+27.5
Sugar, loaf.....	do.	64	² 165	² 114	² 113	² 113	+76.6	-31.5
Salt, kitchen.....	do.		22	20	20	20	.....	-9.1

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Maximum price.

Finland.

CHANGES in cost of living in Finland for specified months of 1922 and for January, 1923, are shown by the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Socialministeriet*) in *Social Tidskrift*, No. 2, 1923. The cost-of-living index numbers republished in the table following are based on a standard budget of a workingman's family with an annual income in 1908-9 of 1,600 to 2,000 marks (\$309 to \$396, par) per year, and the first half of 1914 is taken as the base. Comparing January, 1923, with January, 1922, food decreased 3.8 per cent, while rent increased over 33 per cent, and fuel about 8 per cent. The total cost of living was 2.3 per cent higher than in 1922.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING OF A WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY IN FINLAND AND IN HELSINGFORS IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF 1922 AND IN JANUARY, 1923.

[First half of 1914=100.]

Article.	Finland.				Helsingfors.			
	1922			Jan., 1923.	1922			Jan., 1923.
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	
Food.....	1151	1140	1122	1108	1070	1084	1040	1030
Clothing.....	1096	1093	1090	1090	928	921	921	921
Rent.....	603	795	795	804	427	623	623	623
Fuel.....	1250	1330	1340	1345	1095	1173	1173	1173
Tobacco.....	1292	1282	1283	1291	980	1013	1013	1013
Newspapers.....	1079	1079	1079	1079	1192	1192	1192	1192
Taxes.....	2093	2526	2526	2526	2260	3014	3014	3014
Total.....	1124	1168	1157	1150	1028	1103	1076	1070

Retail prices of food in 40 districts in Finland for specified months of 1922 and January, 1923, are set forth in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN FINLAND IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1922 AND IN JANUARY, 1923.

[1 penni at par=0.193 cent; 1 liter=1.057 quarts; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds.]

Article.	Unit.	1922			Jan., 1923.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in Jan., 1923, as compared with Jan., 1922.
		Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		
Milk:		<i>Penni.</i>	<i>Penni.</i>	<i>Penni.</i>	<i>Penni.</i>	
Whole.....	Liter.....	190	215	206	194	+2.1
Skimmed.....	do.....	88	98	95	90	+2.3
Butter:						
Dairy.....	Kilogram.....	3,609	3,921	3,820	3,853	+6.8
Country.....	do.....	3,257	3,615	3,513	3,516	+8.0
Margarine.....	do.....	2,002	1,884	1,833	1,810	-9.6
Lard.....	do.....	1,944	1,821	1,769	1,739	-10.5
Cheese:						
Full cream.....	do.....	2,942	2,347	2,297	2,272	-22.8
Half cream.....	do.....	2,327	2,020	1,925	1,941	-16.6
Skim milk.....	do.....	1,414	.....	.....	1,090	-22.9
Eggs.....	200.....	4,394	3,582	3,792	3,564	-18.9
Potatoes, old.....	5 liters.....	298	347	352	362	+21.5
Turnips, yellow.....	Kilogram.....	112	120	134	130	+16.1
Carrots.....	do.....	161	168	189	186	+15.5
Beets.....	do.....	172	180	199	193	+12.2
Peas, dried.....	do.....	436	422	417	424	-2.8
Flour:						
Wheat, foreign, best.....	do.....	761	595	582	592	-22.2
Wheat, domestic.....	do.....	607	486	441	441	-27.3
Rye.....	do.....	402	296	292	305	-24.1
Oat grits:						
Rolled.....	do.....	536	460	455	448	-16.4
Whole.....	do.....	477	388	380	387	-18.9
Buckwheat grits.....	do.....	975	795	777	783	-19.7
Barley.....	do.....	538	490	488	474	-11.9
Rice.....	do.....	714	641	634	621	-13.0
Bread:						
Rye, hard, coarse.....	do.....	818	740	727	732	-10.5
Rye, soft, cheapest.....	do.....	452	368	359	367	-18.8
Mixed flour.....	do.....	622	538	532	545	-12.4
Wheat, soft, cheapest.....	do.....	1,039	920	909	905	-12.9
Wheat, milk, soft, cheapest.....	do.....	1,399	1,240	1,231	1,236	-11.7
Beef:						
Roasting.....	do.....	970	1,118	1,120	1,142	+17.7
For soup.....	do.....	755	896	876	895	+18.5
Smoked.....	do.....	1,393	1,580	1,638	1,589	+14.1
Veal.....	do.....	1,020	1,133	1,197	1,201	+17.7
Mutton:						
Roasting.....	do.....	1,169	1,221	1,263	1,325	+13.3
Smoked.....	do.....	1,632	1,758	1,695	1,824	+11.8
Pork:						
Ham, fresh.....	do.....	1,740	1,779	1,754	1,761	+1.2
Smoked.....	do.....	3,011	2,917	2,879	2,890	-4.0
Salted.....	do.....	1,754	1,826	1,763	1,720	-1.9
American.....	do.....	1,914	1,847	1,784	1,748	-8.7
Fish:						
Cod, fresh.....	do.....	989	964	.....	.....	.....
Herring, small, fresh.....	do.....	487	448	569	652	+33.9
Herring, salt.....	do.....	673	665	655	657	-2.4
Salmon, fresh.....	do.....	3,062	2,719	2,773	2,769	-9.6
Salmon, salt.....	do.....	4,486	4,847	4,982	5,132	+14.4
Coffee, unroasted.....	do.....	3,102	3,087	3,049	3,049	-1.7
Sugar, loaf.....	do.....	1,105	1,015	1,009	1,007	-8.9

Comparison of Increase in Cost of Living in Scandinavian Countries and Finland.

THE per cent of increase in the cost of living since 1914 in specified months of 1921, 1922, and 1923 in the Scandinavian countries and Finland, taken from the Statistiske Efterretninger No. 8, 1923, published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, is shown in

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Table 9. The figures are based on cost-of-living budgets, made to conform as closely as possible.

TABLE 9.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND FINLAND IN SPECIFIED MONTHS IN 1921, 1922, AND 1923, AS COMPARED WITH 1914.

Item.	Denmark.			Sweden.		
	Jan., 1922.	July, 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Jan., 1922.	July, 1922.	Jan., 1923.
Food.....	97	84	80	102	78	66
Clothing.....	125	117	120	140	110	103
Rent.....	41	55	55	63	63	63
Fuel and light.....	233	201	177	107	88	88
Taxes.....	201	155	169	272	164	163
Miscellaneous.....	106	103	103	110	95	90
Total.....	112	99	98	116	90	83

Item.	Norway.			Finland.		
	Dec., 1921.	June, 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	June, 1922.	Dec., 1922.
Food.....	168	127	115	1,130	1,039	1,022
Clothing.....	171	149	137	1,007	999	990
Rent.....	66	68	73	502	654	695
Fuel and light.....	211	163	136	1,149	1,161	1,240
Taxes.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,993	1,993	2,426
Miscellaneous.....	169	157	151	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	175	149	138	1,072	1,037	1,057

¹ Included in total but no separate figures are given for this item.

While the price level in Denmark and Sweden at the beginning of 1922 was about the same as compared with that in 1914, for the first half of the year the price decreases were considerably more marked in Sweden than in Denmark, and while in Sweden the decrease continued, the price level in Denmark was practically unchanged from July, 1922, to January, 1923, so that at the beginning of 1923 the price level in Denmark was considerably higher than that in Sweden. Norway, where as a rule the price level since 1914 had been somewhat higher than that for Denmark and Sweden, shows a decrease throughout the year. For all three Scandinavian countries the price decreases were more marked for the first half of the year than for the last half. In 1922 prices in Norway and Sweden decreased by about 15 per cent, while in Denmark the decrease was 6 to 7 per cent.

Index of Commodity Prices in Uruguay, 1913 to 1922.

REPORTS from the United States consulate at Montevideo under dates of August 19, 1922, and February 23, 1923, contain tables prepared by the National Bureau of Labor (*Oficina Nacional del Trabajo*), giving average prices and corresponding index numbers of 28 articles of prime necessity for the years 1913 to 1922. From the tables, which are combined and reproduced below, it appears that of the 28 articles, 4 (beef, mutton, pork, and charcoal) decreased in average price in 1922 as compared with 1913, while one (farina) remained unchanged. The average price of 11 articles (hardtack,

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beef tallow, corn meal, milk, crushed corn, beans, semolina, "maté" tea, sweet potatoes, wood, and tobacco) increased less than 50 per cent; in the case of 8 articles (rice, sugar, spaghetti, wheat flour, eggs, bread, Irish potatoes, and kerosene) the increase was from 50 to 100 per cent; while edible oils, salt, and vinegar increased over 100 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF 28 ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY IN URUGUAY, 1913 TO 1922.

[1 peso at par=\$1.03; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 1 liter=1.057 quarts.]

Average price.

Article.	Unit.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Food:											
Edible oils.....	Liter.....	0.40	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.67	1.06	1.02	1.14	1.04	0.91
Rice.....	Kilogram.....	.14	.18	.20	.20	.23	.27	.31	.36	.28	.24
Sugar.....	do.....	.15	.20	.23	.25	.29	.32	.35	.41	.31	.25
Farina.....	do.....	.11	.09	.09	.10	.12	.14	.15	.14	.11	.11
Spaghetti.....	do.....	.11	.12	.16	.13	.16	.15	.16	.22	.23	.20
Hardtack.....	do.....	.12	.12	.15	.11	.13	.13	.15	.18	.19	.16
Beef tallow.....	do.....	.28	.25	.24	.27	.30	.31	.36	.43	.33	.30
Corn meal.....	do.....	.08	.09	.09	.08	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.11
Wheat flour.....	do.....	.08	.09	.12	.09	.12	.10	.11	.15	.16	.12
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	.22	.29	.28	.29	.31	.32	.35	.41	.38	.35
Milk.....	Liter.....	.08	.06	.07	.08	.08	.08	.09	.10	.09	.09
Crushed corn.....	Kilogram.....	.10	.11	.10	.10	.11	.12	.10	.12	.12	.11
Bread.....	do.....	.10	.14	.15	.13	.14	.14	.14	.18	.20	.15
Beans.....	do.....	.19	.19	.24	.23	.23	.22	.22	.24	.23	.23
Salt, table.....	do.....	.04	.08	.09	.08	.10	.10	.11	.13	.13	.13
Salt, coarse.....	do.....	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04
Semolina (grits).....	do.....	.16	.16	.19	.16	.18	.19	.19	.22	.22	.21
Vinegar.....	Liter.....	.08	.11	.11	.20	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.17
"Maté" tea.....	Kilogram.....	.28	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.33	.44	.40	.36
Beef.....	do.....	.22	.17	.20	.21	.20	.22	.27	.27	.19	.15
Mutton.....	do.....	.30	.21	.20	.24	.24	.24	.26	.29	.21	.20
Pork.....	do.....	.42	.33	.37	.40	.44	.45	.45	.45	.42	.41
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	.05	.05	.06	.06	.05	.07	.06	.06	.05	.06
Irish potatoes.....	do.....	.06	.08	.11	.08	.11	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10
Charcoal.....	Sack.....	1.25	1.03	.98	.89	.83	1.22	1.31	1.25	1.25	1.21
Wood.....	100 pieces.....	1.00	1.04	.97	.99	.98	1.03	1.22	1.17	1.16	1.12
Kerosene.....	Liter.....	.08	.09	.09	.10	.12	.16	.17	.17	.17	.15
Tobacco.....	Kilogram.....	1.40	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.88	1.92	1.86	1.98	2.01	1.98

Index numbers.

Food:											
Edible oils.....	Liter.....	100	138	133	133	168	265	255	285	260	228
Rice.....	Kilogram.....	100	129	143	143	164	193	221	257	200	171
Sugar.....	do.....	100	133	153	167	193	213	233	273	207	167
Farina.....	do.....	100	82	82	91	109	127	136	127	100	100
Spaghetti.....	do.....	100	109	146	118	146	136	146	200	209	182
Hardtack.....	do.....	100	100	125	92	108	108	125	150	158	133
Beef tallow.....	do.....	100	89	86	97	107	111	125	154	118	107
Corn meal.....	do.....	100	113	113	100	125	125	129	150	150	138
Wheat flour.....	do.....	100	113	150	113	150	125	138	188	200	150
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	100	132	127	132	141	146	159	186	173	159
Milk.....	Liter.....	100	75	88	100	100	100	113	125	113	113
Crushed corn.....	Kilogram.....	100	110	100	100	110	120	100	120	120	110
Bread.....	do.....	100	140	150	130	140	140	140	180	200	150
Beans.....	do.....	100	100	126	121	121	116	116	126	121	121
Salt, table.....	do.....	100	200	225	200	250	250	275	325	325	325
Salt, coarse.....	do.....	100	100	150	150	200	200	250	200	200	200
Semolina (grits).....	do.....	100	100	119	100	113	119	119	138	138	131
Vinegar.....	Liter.....	100	138	138	250	150	175	188	200	200	213
"Maté" tea.....	Kilogram.....	100	107	107	107	107	107	118	157	143	129
Beef.....	do.....	100	78	91	96	91	100	123	123	86	68
Mutton.....	do.....	100	70	67	80	80	80	87	97	70	67
Pork.....	do.....	100	79	88	95	105	107	107	107	100	98
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	100	100	120	120	100	140	120	120	100	120
Irish potatoes.....	do.....	100	133	183	133	133	200	167	167	167	167
Charcoal.....	Sack.....	100	82	78	71	66	98	105	100	100	97
Wood.....	100 pieces.....	100	104	97	99	98	103	122	117	116	112
Kerosene.....	Liter.....	100	113	113	125	150	200	213	213	213	188
Tobacco.....	Kilogram.....	100	128	130	130	134	137	133	141	144	141

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Blast Furnaces in 1922.¹

THE United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents the following statistics of wages and hours of labor in blast furnaces.

The figures for 1922 were collected in the fall of the year, mostly in October, and cover 32 representative plants. The figures for the earlier years are drawn from preceding reports of the bureau.

The tabulation covers the principal productive occupations, some of the minor occupations being omitted. A consolidation of the figures here given discloses that as a whole average earnings per hour in blast furnaces of the United States in 1922 as compared with 1920 show a decrease of 33 per cent, as compared with 1913 an increase of 91 per cent, and as compared with 1910 an increase of 120 per cent. Relatively, the changes in average full-time weekly earnings approximate those of hourly earnings. Average customary full-time hours in 1922 show no change from 1920 and a decrease of 9 per cent from 1910.

Index numbers for customary full-time hours, hourly earnings, and full-time weekly earnings, all selected occupations combined, are shown below for the years from 1907 to 1922, except 1916, 1918, and 1921, for which no figures are available. The index numbers are based on the figures of 1913; that is, 1913 equals 100.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES AND HOURS IN BLAST FURNACES (PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS COMBINED).

[1913=100.]

Year.	Index numbers of—			Year.	Index numbers of—		
	Cus- tomary full- time hours per week.	Earn- ings per hour.	Full- time weekly earn- ings.		Cus- tomary full- time hours per week.	Earn- ings per hour.	Full- time weekly earn- ings.
1907.....	103	88	91	1914.....	97	101	97
1908.....	101	85	86	1915.....	97	101	97
1909.....	102	83	85	1917.....	98	156	152
1910.....	102	87	90	1919.....	100	250	248
1911.....	102	89	90	1920.....	93	283	258
1912.....	99	92	90	1922.....	93	191	176
1913.....	100	100	100				

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 blast furnaces in the period from 1910 to 1922, so far as available. It will be observed that the num-

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1923, pp. 48-52, for similar data for tin-plate mills, and April, 1923, pp. 58-62, for sheet mills.

ber of plants covered varies from year to year. 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 91 per cent for the combined occupations as a whole, there is more or less variation in the figures for the several occupations taken separately. Earnings of blowers show an increase of 104 per cent in 1922 over 1913, while those of iron handlers and loaders show only 40 per cent increase for the same period. Laborers' rates were 85 per cent higher than in 1913, but 33 per cent lower than in 1920.

The table below also shows index numbers of customary full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time weekly earnings for each occupation concerning which data are available back to 1910. In addition percentage distribution is made of employees in the several occupations according to customary full-time hours per week.

AVERAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN BLAST FURNACES 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 of—			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 60.	Over 48 and under 60.	Over 60 and under 72.	Over 72 and under 84.	84		
<i>Stockers.</i>															
1910.....	32	1,445	79.9	\$0.164	\$13.17	102	85	88	.....	(1)	1	18	2	15	63
1911.....	32	904	79.7	.168	13.40	102	88	89	.....	1	3	12	7	16	62
1912.....	34	1,069	78.8	.171	13.46	101	89	90	.....	1	2	10	13	23	50
1913.....	33	1,269	73.0	.192	15.00	100	100	100	.....	1	3	18	12	22	45
1914.....	35	1,031	74.9	.188	14.03	96	98	93	.....	3	4	27	21	16	29
1915.....	35	878	74.6	.188	13.99	96	98	93	.....	2	5	27	22	17	27
1917.....	14	441	77.4	.295	22.79	99	154	152	.....	.....	.....	3	47	9	41
1919.....	20	1,043	78.1	.465	36.32	100	242	242	.....	13	(1)	6	6	8	66
1920.....	27	1,624	75.5	.527	39.68	97	274	265	.....	10	1	5	16	49	20
1922.....	31	1,316	74.4	.352	26.06	95	183	174	.....	3	1	10	40	24	22
<i>Bottom fillers.</i>															
1910.....	14	672	84.0	.152	12.77	102	90	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1911.....	15	417	84.0	.149	12.50	102	89	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1912.....	15	468	82.2	.152	12.53	100	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	85
1913.....	13	469	82.1	.168	13.83	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	84
1914.....	13	360	82.0	.167	13.76	100	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	86
1915.....	9	148	82.4	.176	14.48	100	105	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	86
1917.....	3	56	84.0	.270	22.68	102	161	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1919.....	4	72	82.2	.436	35.84	100	260	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	69
1920.....	6	249	67.1	.568	38.35	82	338	276	.....	42	.....	.....	23	.....	35
1922.....	7	311	72.8	.336	24.44	89	200	176	.....	16	.....	.....	53	.....	31
<i>Top fillers.</i>															
1910.....	13	142	82.8	.169	13.85	103	88	91	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
1911.....	14	92	82.2	.171	13.84	102	90	91	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
1912.....	14	96	80.0	.175	13.81	100	92	91	.....	6	.....	.....	19	.....	75
1913.....	14	98	80.3	.191	15.19	100	100	100	.....	6	.....	.....	16	.....	78
1914.....	13	80	80.1	.199	15.71	100	104	103	.....	8	.....	.....	15	.....	78
1915.....	8	44	79.0	.213	16.44	98	112	108	.....	14	.....	.....	9	.....	77
1917.....	3	22	84.0	.257	21.57	105	135	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1919.....	4	28	76.7	.468	35.90	96	245	236	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	57
1920.....	6	74	71.2	.573	39.72	89	300	261	27	24	49
1922.....	7	86	68.8	.388	26.02	86	203	171	27	53	20

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

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AVERAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN BLAST FURNACES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922—Continued.

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 of—			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 60.	Over 48 and under 60.	Over 60 and under 72.	Over 72 and under 84.	84
<i>Larry men.</i>													
1910.....	21	231	84.0	\$0.196	\$16.47	102	90	93					100
1911.....	21	203	82.9	.194	15.99	101	89	90					91
1912.....	23	241	78.2	.199	15.46	95	92	87	15			9	71
1913.....	23	238	82.3	.217	17.77	100	100	100					86
1914.....	27	192	78.6	.215	16.88	96	99	95				43	36
1915.....	27	212	78.6	.211	16.51	96	97	93				43	53
1917.....	14	183	77.2	.327	25.14	94	151	141				55	41
1919.....	18	286	80.4	.542	43.58	98	250	245	6			9	73
1920.....	24	369	73.8	.586	42.65	90	270	240	17			21	36
1922.....	27	340	75.1	.402	29.96	91	185	169	4			58	27
<i>Larry men's helpers.</i>													
1910.....	19	278	84.0	.165	13.88	102	86	88					100
1911.....	19	294	82.6	.168	13.89	100	88	88				14	88
1912.....	23	359	79.6	.172	13.64	96	90	87	10			12	76
1913.....	23	352	82.6	.191	15.78	100	100	100				11	89
1914.....	27	250	78.6	.187	14.67	95	98	93				43	3
1915.....	27	275	78.3	.185	14.43	95	97	91	(1)			46	54
1917.....	12	161	79.6	.292	23.20	96	153	147				34	5
1919.....	18	310	79.3	.491	38.94	96	257	247	10			9	13
1920.....	19	517	73.9	.531	39.09	89	278	248	8		10	16	68
1922.....	24	383	74.9	.356	26.40	91	186	167	4	(1)	3	56	23
<i>Skip operators.</i>													
1910.....	19	125	84.0	.197	16.56	101	91	92					100
1911.....	19	124	83.8	.198	16.60	101	91	92				2	98
1912.....	20	138	79.3	.206	16.19	96	95	90	13			9	78
1913.....	22	158	82.9	.217	17.97	100	100	100				9	91
1914.....	28	139	79.5	.214	16.98	96	99	94				35	60
1915.....	28	152	79.4	.215	17.03	96	99	95				36	5
1917.....	13	118	77.3	.343	26.52	93	158	148				56	44
1919.....	19	169	80.4	.536	43.09	97	247	240	5			15	74
1920.....	22	217	73.4	.594	43.30	89	274	241	18			28	28
1922.....	25	220	75.8	.401	30.20	91	185	168	3			53	29
<i>Blowers.</i>													
1910.....	32	131	83.5	.296	24.74	102	89	91		2			98
1911.....	33	123	82.9	.305	25.21	101	92	93				9	91
1912.....	34	139	80.3	.315	25.01	98	95	92	6			16	78
1913.....	34	154	82.2	.332	27.21	100	100	100				15	85
1914.....	38	143	80.7	.333	26.74	98	100	98			1	25	2
1915.....	38	149	80.6	.336	26.93	98	101	99			1	26	2
1917.....	18	84	77.8	.485	37.50	95	146	138				49	7
1919.....	24	134	79.8	.755	60.25	97	227	221	7			10	14
1920.....	28	198	73.2	.868	62.87	89	261	231	5	15		22	34
1922.....	32	195	72.4	.678	49.00	88	204	180	11			62	15
<i>Blowing engineers.</i>													
1910.....	34	153	84.0	.243	20.39	102	93	96					100
1911.....	35	137	82.9	.244	20.15	101	94	95				9	91
1912.....	35	142	80.6	.249	19.93	98	96	94	4			18	77
1913.....	35	156	82.0	.260	21.28	100	100	100				17	83
1914.....	38	147	79.3	.262	20.64	97	101	97				37	6
1915.....	38	153	79.1	.262	20.64	96	101	97				39	6
1917.....	18	122	76.1	.391	29.61	93	150	139				64	36
1919.....	24	143	80.0	.628	50.24	98	242	236	7			12	10
1920.....	28	164	73.7	.720	52.50	90	277	247	16			29	25
1922.....	32	213	74.2	.483	35.49	90	186	167	5			62	13

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

² Including 1 per cent whose full-time weekly hours were 91.

AVERAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK; EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN BLAST FURNACES 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 of—			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.
<i>Blowing engineers' assistants.</i>														
1910.....	18	94	84.0	\$0.207	\$17.38	101	92	93						100
1911.....	18	91	83.2	.205	17.06	100	91	91				7		93
1912.....	18	108	80.4	.211	16.85	97	94	90	8			10		81
1913.....	18	94	83.2	.225	18.67	100	100	100				6		94
1914.....	21	99	79.0	.223	17.57	95	99	94				36	12	52
1915.....	21	96	78.3	.223	17.41	94	99	93				42	13	46
1919.....	17	130	79.1	.565	44.69	95	251	239	7			17	15	61
1920.....	22	189	71.7	.632	45.24	86	281	242	20			30	25	25
1922.....	24	213	73.5	.424	31.08	88	188	166	6			67	16	11
<i>Stove tenders.</i>														
1910.....	34	200	84.0	.193	16.21	103	91	94						100
1911.....	35	180	82.7	.190	15.68	101	90	91				11		89
1912.....	36	214	79.5	.195	15.38	97	92	89	8			18		74
1913.....	35	220	81.9	.211	17.30	100	100	100				17		83
1914.....	38	183	79.7	.209	16.56	97	99	96				33	7	61
1915.....	38	186	79.4	.208	16.46	97	99	95				35	6	58
1919.....	24	204	80.3	.528	42.40	98	250	245	4			14	15	67
1920.....	28	297	73.7	.592	43.38	90	281	251	19			21	34	26
1922.....	32	279	75.2	.403	30.08	92	191	174	4			61	12	23
<i>Keepers.</i>														
1910.....	34	201	84.0	.215	18.09	102	91	94						100
1911.....	35	184	82.7	.217	17.95	101	92	93				11		89
1912.....	36	218	79.6	.223	17.59	97	95	91	8			17		74
1913.....	35	230	82.0	.235	19.28	100	100	100				17		83
1914.....	38	184	79.6	.233	18.47	97	99	96				34	7	60
1915.....	38	187	79.4	.232	18.33	97	99	95				35	6	58
1917.....	18	162	77.4	.344	26.55	94	146	138				52	7	41
1919.....	24	203	80.6	.562	45.30	98	239	235	4			11	14	70
1920.....	28	280	73.7	.635	46.45	90	270	241	18			24	34	25
1922.....	32	288	75.3	.420	31.47	92	179	163	4			58	13	25
<i>Keepers' helpers.</i>														
1910.....	34	877	84.0	.168	14.13	102	90	92						100
1911.....	35	742	83.1	.167	13.84	101	90	90				8		92
1912.....	36	870	80.2	.173	13.75	98	93	90	8			14		78
1913.....	35	950	82.2	.186	15.31	100	100	100				15		85
1914.....	38	734	80.6	.185	14.83	98	99	97				28	7	66
1915.....	38	727	80.1	.182	14.48	97	98	95				30	5	65
1917.....	18	392	77.6	.292	22.59	94	157	148				55	9	36
1919.....	24	650	80.2	.480	38.50	98	258	251	6			13	10	71
1920.....	28	1,168	74.5	.522	38.60	91	281	252	15			22	30	30
1922.....	32	1,178	75.3	.349	26.16	92	188	171	4			2	56	11
<i>Iron handlers and loaders.</i>														
1910.....	18	305	74.2	.194	14.36	102	88	89				59		35
1911.....	19	308	73.0	.195	14.17	101	89	88				1		31
1912.....	19	406	73.1	.206	15.11	101	94	94				6	49	4
1913.....	19	446	72.5	.220	16.07	100	100	100				2	8	4
1914.....	16	333	71.5	.222	16.09	99	101	100	5			11	37	8
1915.....	16	323	74.0	.204	15.22	102	93	95				2	3	39
1917.....	4	106	71.4	.243	17.44	98	110	109				85	6	9
1919.....	4	94	72.9	.361	26.32	101	164	164				2	71	11
1920.....	8	260	72.2	.443	32.00	100	201	199	3			1	60	15
1922.....	8	385	70.4	.307	21.67	97	140	135				12	37	49

AVERAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN BLAST FURNACES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1910 TO 1922—Concluded.

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 of—			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>Pig-machine men.</i>															
1910.....	16	291	83.9	\$0.169	\$14.14	102	83	90		(1)	(1)				99
1911.....	17	267	82.4	.169	13.98	101	88	89		(1)		12			87
1912.....	17	275	81.9	.171	13.97	100	89	89		(1)		17			83
1913.....	19	303	81.9	.192	15.72	100	100	100		(1)		17			83
1914.....	21	259	79.2	.192	15.15	97	100	96		(1)		36	8	2	55
1915.....	21	245	79.6	.190	15.07	97	99	96		(1)		1	32	7	60
1917.....	10	154	77.9	.300	23.21	95	156	148				50	3	3	48
1919.....	18	370	80.5	.477	38.40	98	248	244		9		4	7	80	
1920.....	21	390	72.2	.552	39.63	88	288	252		25		23	25	27	
1922.....	23	383	73.1	.380	27.73	89	198	176		12	1	58	26	23	
<i>Cinder men.</i>															
1910.....	32	482	82.9	.163	13.56	104	91	95		(1)		7		4	89
1911.....	32	339	81.3	.158	12.84	102	88	90				10	10	2	78
1912.....	32	397	75.2	.164	12.20	94	92	85		17	6	11	9	(1)	7
1913.....	33	380	79.9	.179	14.27	100	100	100		1	12	15	15	7	64
1914.....	31	286	78.3	.176	13.78	98	98	97		3	13	27	(1)	7	57
1915.....	31	254	78.6	.174	13.64	98	98	97		4	2	9	24		62
1917.....	13	168	78.4	.286	22.31	98	160	156				7	9	11	60
1919.....	21	295	77.2	.473	36.52	97	264	256		14		2	24	13	25
1920.....	23	287	68.4	.557	37.85	86	311	265		3	34		2	13	25
1922.....	24	216	72.1	.390	27.91	90	218	196		13	10	4	38	9	25
<i>Laborers.</i>															
1910.....	34	1,423	74.7	.150	11.23	103	88	90			19	28	2	21	30
1911.....	35	937	73.3	.151	11.14	101	88	90			21	31	5	14	31
1912.....	35	1,049	73.1	.152	11.15	101	89	90			20	30	10	9	31
1913.....	35	1,273	72.5	.171	12.43	100	100	100		(1)	22	34	10	4	29
1914.....	37	1,096	70.8	.177	12.52	98	104	101		(1)	35	12	21	7	26
1915.....	37	885	71.3	.171	12.20	98	100	98		(1)	2	29	16	19	7
1917.....	17	698	75.3	.281	21.23	104	164	171			16	12	22	6	44
1919.....	24	2,184	77.9	.457	35.60	107	267	286		4	8	11	5	15	57
1920.....	27	1,770	72.3	.474	34.60	100	277	278			11	8	24	7	33
1922.....	32	1,501	67.7	.316	21.75	93	185	175			5	29	16	34	2

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

² Including less than 1 per cent whose full-time hours were 91.

Employment and Earnings in Massachusetts, January and February, 1923.

THE statistics given below are taken from recent press releases furnished by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries:

NUMBER ON PAY ROLL AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN 410 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS IN ONE-WEEK PAY-ROLL PERIOD IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1923.

Industry.	Total number of establishments reporting.	January, 1923.		February, 1923.	
		Number on pay roll.	Average weekly wage.	Number on pay roll.	Average weekly wage. ¹
Boots and shoes.....	25	14,843	\$23.87	15,200	\$24.34
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings.....	22	746	23.23	821	22.59
Boxes, paper.....	15	3,891	22.13	3,662	22.38
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	1,573	27.40	1,649	26.17
Clothing, men's.....	16	1,373	22.43	1,361	² 23.78
Clothing, women's.....	20	525	18.46	555	19.86
Confectionery and ice cream.....	22	2,322	18.19	2,274	19.30
Cotton goods.....	26	33,787	19.83	³ 33,281	19.58
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	10	8,447	27.75	8,742	27.90
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	32	5,145	26.20	³ 5,294	² 25.83
Furniture.....	15	1,722	23.74	³ 1,753	² 23.77
Hosiery and knit goods.....	7	4,207	19.26	4,117	20.54
Jewelry.....	8	760	24.77	³ 780	20.37
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	21	4,350	24.26	4,526	⁴ 24.88
Machine tools.....	6	1,116	23.87	1,118	23.51
Paper and wood pulp.....	20	7,358	23.56	³ 7,543	⁵ 25.43
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	5	1,477	36.45	1,475	36.28
Rubber tires and goods.....	11	7,825	25.99	7,739	25.97
Silk goods.....	10	4,274	21.55	³ 4,299	21.10
Textile machinery and parts.....	9	2,643	29.10	³ 2,727	29.03
Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	9,510	21.70	9,415	21.63
All other industries.....	59	25,343	23.71	³ 24,265	² 23.79
All industries represented.....	410	143,237	23.06	142,596	23.22

¹ Over 5,150 employees in 14 establishments received wage increases averaging 11.4 per cent during the month prior to the February report.

² There was a slight increase in wages in 1 establishment, affecting only a small percentage of the employees.

³ Overtime was reported in 1 establishment.

⁴ There was an increase in wages averaging 7 per cent, affecting 1,086 employees in 6 establishments.

⁵ There was an increase in wages averaging 12.8 per cent, affecting 3,779 employees in 4 establishments.

Data presented in the following table have reference to the operating schedules in effect during the week in February for which returns were made and to the number of wage adjustments made during the month prior to the February report. Returns were received in February for 523 establishments, of which number 463, or 89.5 per cent, were operated on full-time schedules (11 reporting some overtime). The remaining 55 were on part-time schedules. In 9 of the 27 industries specified, full time was the rule in every establishment, and in 18 part time was reported in from 1 to 6 establishments, although not predominating in any single industry.

No wage adjustments occurred in 507 of the 523 establishments. Increases were noted in 16 establishments, averaging 10.5 per cent and affecting approximately 6,000 employees, or 3.5 per cent of the over 172,000 represented by these returns. There were no decreases reported.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING FULL TIME AND PART TIME DURING ONE-WEEK PAY-ROLL PERIOD IN FEBRUARY, 1923, AND WAGE ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE MONTH ENDING ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of establishments operating—		Number of establishments reporting—	
		Full time.	Part time.	Wage increases.	No wage change.
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	5	5			5
Boots and shoes.....	44	41	3	1	43
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings.....	40	35	5		40
Boxes, paper.....	15	10	5		15
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	36			36
Clothing, men's.....	16	15	1	1	15
Clothing, women's.....	20	14	6		20
Confectionery and ice cream.....	22	18	4		22
Cotton goods.....	36	² 34	2		36
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	7	7			7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	12	12			12
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	34	³ 30	4	1	33
Furniture.....	14	³ 13	1	1	13
Hosiery and knit goods.....	7	5	2		7
Jewelry.....	22	² 19	3		22
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	22	22		6	16
Lumber and planing-mill products.....	6	5	1		6
Machine tools.....	11	11			11
Optical goods.....	8	³ 8			8
Paper and wood pulp.....	22	³ 21	1	4	18
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	17	³ 16	1	1	17
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	6	6			6
Rubber tires and goods.....	12	10	2		12
Silk goods.....	11	7	4		11
Textile machinery and parts.....	9	³ 8	1		9
Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	9	9			9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	29	³ 28	1		29
All other industries.....	31	23	8	2	29
All industries represented.....	523	498	55	16	507

¹ No decreases were reported.
² Overtime reported in two establishments.
³ Overtime reported in one establishment.

Average Weekly Wages in Tennessee, 1913 to 1922.

THE following table shows average weekly wages by years for the past decade in Tennessee, taken from the tenth annual report of the bureau of workshop and factory inspection of that State for the year ending December 31, 1922:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULT EMPLOYEES AND OF MINOR EMPLOYEES IN TENNESSEE, 1913 TO 1922.

Year.	Adult employees.		Minor employees.
	Male.	Female.	
1913.....	\$12.68	\$6.92	\$4.89
1914.....	12.17	7.47	4.28
1915.....	12.40	8.58	3.97
1916.....	12.15	8.69	3.70
1917.....	12.83	7.40	4.46
1918.....	23.15	9.21	5.75
1919.....	22.07	10.77	7.14
1920.....	20.89	12.02	7.97
1921.....	22.22	12.99	8.48
1922.....	19.32	11.79	6.98

The same report gave the following figures as to the daily and weekly hours of labor of 16,641 female employees in 352 work places:

	Establishments.
8 hours per day and not over 48 per week.....	107
9 hours per day and not over 54 per week.....	124
9½ hours per day and not over 57 per week.....	62
10 or 10½ hours per day and not over 57 per week.....	53
Over 10 or 10½ hours per day and over 57 per week.....	6

Of these 352 establishments, 335 provided seats for women and 267 provided dressing rooms.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, December 31, 1922.¹

A STATEMENT recently received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics gives data showing the minimum weekly rates of wages and the general hours of labor of adult workers in specified occupations in Sydney and Melbourne on December 31, 1922, under the latest award, determination, or agreement. Similar wage changes under previous awards were noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1922, and February, 1923.

MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES AND ORDINARY HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT WORKERS PER WEEK, IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, DEC. 31, 1922, BY SEX, INDUSTRY, AND OCCUPATION.

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

Sex, industry, and occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Sex, industry, and occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
<i>Males.</i>					<i>Males—Contd.</i>				
Bakeries:	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		
Bakers.....	92 6	44	94 0	48	Metal trades—		88 0		
Board hands.....	96 6	44	120 0	48	Concluded.	103 6	48	to } 48	
Ovenmen.....	101 6	44	120 0	48	Molders, steel..		102 0		
Building trades:						113 0	48	112 6 } 48	
Bricklayers.....	109 1	44	110 0	44	Patternmakers	107 0	48	106 6 } 48	
Carpenters.....	103 1½	44	102 8	44	Turners.....				
Gas fitters.....	108 6	48	102 8	44	Personal service:	85 0	48	75 0 } 48	
Laborers.....	94 5	44	94 5	44	Cooks, hotel..	to } 136 6	to } 124 0		
Masons, stone..	105 10	40	115 0	44	Waiters, hotel	78 0	48	82 6 } 48	
Painters.....	97 2	44	96 3	44	Printing and book-				
Paper hangers..	97 2	44	96 3	44	binding:				
Plasterers.....	107 3	44	110 0	44	Bookbinders...	95 0	44	106 0 } 48	
Plumbers.....	103 1½	44	102 8	44	Compositors,				
Clothing, ready-					job.....	98 0	44	106 0 } 48	
made:					Compositors,				
Cutters.....	100 0	44	102 6	44	newspaper—				
Pressers, coat..	102 6	44	102 6	44	Day work..	114 0	44	120 0 } 44	
Tailors.....	102 6	44	102 6	44	Night work	124 0	42	140 0 } 44	
Metal trades:					Linotype op-	104 6	44	115 0 } 42	
Blacksmiths...	107 0	48	106 6	48	erators, job..				
Boilermakers..	103 6	48	104 0	48	Machinists,				
Fitters.....	107 0	48	106 6	48	newspaper—				
Linemen.....	96 6	43	100 6	48	Day work..	114 0	44	111 7 } 44	
Molders, iron..	99 6 } and } 48		89 0 } to } 48		Night work	124 0	42	129 3 } 42	
	103 6 }		104 0 }		Stereotypers,				
					newspaper—				
					Day work..	106 6	44	105 9 } 44	
					Night work	111 6	42	116 1 } 42	

¹ Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics. Statement showing minimum rates of wages and ordinary hours of labor for adult male workers in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, at Dec. 31, 1922. Melbourne, Feb. 1, 1923.

MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES AND ORDINARY HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT WORKERS PER WEEK, IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, DEC. 31, 1922, BY SEX, INDUSTRY, AND OCCUPATION—Concluded.

Sex, industry, and occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Sex, industry, and occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
<i>Males—Contd.</i>					<i>Males—Concl'd.</i>				
Textiles, woolen:	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		Woodworking—	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Carders.....	79 0	44	84 0	48	Concluded.	96 0		93 0	
Spinners.....	78 6	44	85 0	48	Sawyers, band	and	48	and	44
Transportation:					or jig.....	98 0		99 0	
Locomotive					Sawyers, cir-	88 0		90 0	
engineers—					cular.....	to	48	and	44
First class.	126 0	48	123 0	48		96 0		96 0	
Second			114 0		<i>Females.</i>				
class.....	120 0	48	and	48	Clothing, ready-				
Third class	102 0	48	117 0	48	made:				
to	114 0		102 0		to	Machine oper-	49 9	44	49 9	44
Locomotive			111 0		ators, coats				
firemen:					Machin-				
First class..	96 0	48	96 0	48	e operators,				
Second class	90 0	48	93 0	48	trousers and				
Third class	84 0	48	87 0	48	vests.....	48 3	44	48 3	44
			and		Tailoresses,				
Street-car con-			90 0		coats.....	49 9	44	49 9	44
ductors:					Tailoresses,				
First year.	81 0	44	85 0	48	trousers and				
Second year	84 0	44	88 0	48	vests.....	46 9	44	46 9	44
Third year.	87 0	44	91 0	48	Paper trades, box				
Street-car mo-					makers.....	42 0	44	48 0	48
tor-men—								and	
First year.	87 0	44	85 0	48	Personal service,			53 6	
Second					waitresses, hotels	49 0	48	54 0	48
year.....	90 0	44	88 0	48	Printing and book-				
Third year.	93 0	44	91 0	48	binding:				
Woodworking:					Folders.....	42 6	44	48 0	48
Cabinetmakers	98 1	44	101 6	48	to	44 6	44	50 6	48
Coopers.....	104 0	44	110 0	44	Sewers.....	46 6			
					Textiles, woolen,	53 3	44	46 0	48
					weavers, loom..				

Hours of Labor on German Federal Railways.¹

FOLLOWING the proclamation of the Republic, the German Government on November 23, 1918, introduced a statutory eight-hour working-day. As special regulations for railway employees were not involved in the new law, those previously prevailing by agreement between the different German States were abolished, and as a commencement a decree was issued by the Prussian Minister of Transportation introducing also the eight-hour working-day on the Prussian railways. Similar resolutions were shortly taken by other railway administrations. Soon, however, it was recognized that to adhere strictly to these regulations would hamper profitable operation of the railways. An agreement was therefore reached in accordance with which monthly working hours were fixed between the different administrations and the employees. Although nothing was changed in regard to the total amount of work it enabled the several systems to arrange their working plans favorably.

Because the regulations governing working hours in the different States were by no means uniform, it soon became apparent that efficiency was being curtailed. Then on April 1, 1920, the German railways were taken over as a whole by the Federal Government. It was at once found necessary to fix a general working plan for the

¹ Report from American consul at Berlin dated Feb. 20, 1923.

whole country. This was attempted in the first place by administrative measures and later on by legislation. Both attempts failed. Negotiations were thereupon resumed between the Federal Ministry of Transportation and the unions, and it was ultimately decided that the question should be settled by administrative measures, a decision which became effective through an ordinance dated August 5, 1922, and subsequently promulgated, applicable to all workmen and employees of the Federal railways. Owing to certain peculiar exigencies of railway service, it is not possible to make uniform rules to govern all classes of employees. While, during certain hours an employee may be fully occupied, he has merely to stand by at others. Obviously, the same pay can not be given for mere attendance as for the real working time. Therefore, according to the new regulations, these hours of attendance are paid as only part working hours. The full working-day is eight hours, the week 48 hours, and the month 208 hours. The week contains, therefore, 6 working-days and the month 26 working-days. A shift comprises working hours, hours of attendance, and resting hours. The last-mentioned are considered simply an interruption of the working hours, during which the men are allowed to leave their duties, but they do not count as intervals. For constant occupation, the working time shall not exceed eight hours, but this can be extended in case all of the eight hours are not actually working hours. An engine driver, for instance, shall, as a rule, work no longer than eight hours.

Between the shifts lie the off-time intervals, which, as a rule, shall be eight hours and for men running trains, 10 hours. Fifty-two rest days are allowed each year, each to consist of 32 free hours. Seventeen of the annual rest days shall be Sundays and holidays. Night work shall not be done more than seven times in succession and on trains not more than four times in succession.

For longer working hours than those mentioned here which can not be altogether avoided, alterations in the free hours schedule are fixed. The personnel has the right to express its views in regard to working plans, but its approval is not a first requisite to any arrangements the administration may prescribe.

Hours of Labor in Great Britain.

WORKING hours of adult males, except in the mining industry and in certain dangerous trades are not restricted by law in Great Britain. They are fixed in the principal trades by collective agreements under whose provisions the 48-hour week or less is almost universal.¹

The factory and workshop acts, 1901 and 1907, and the employment of women, young persons, and children act, 1920, regulate the hours of labor of women and young persons employed in factories and workshops and to some extent have had the effect of reducing the working hours of adult males whose work depends upon that of workers covered by the law. Under the provisions of the factory acts the legal hours of employment of women and young people are limited to 12 on week days, except Saturday, inclusive of meal times.

¹ International Labor Office. Hours of labor in industry (Great Britain). Geneva, October, 1922. Studies and reports. Series D (wages and hours), No. 7.

These hours must be worked either from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. or from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. in all factories except textile factories, where the hours are from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Intervals of one and one-half hours (in textile factories two hours) are allowed daily for meals. On Saturday, or on a day in lieu of Saturday, working hours extend from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., or from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., except in the textile factories where the work period on Saturday closes at noon with an interval of half an hour for lunch. In certain industries a limited amount of overtime is allowed women over 18 years of age on week days other than Saturday.

According to the provisions of the employment of women, young persons, and children act, 1920, two-day shifts may be worked by these classes of workers between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. (6 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Saturdays). As a rule, Sunday work, except in a few industries under special circumstances, and night work are prohibited in the case of women and young people. In a limited number of industries boys over 16 years of age may be employed in certain continuous processes. Further regulation of the hours of employment is made by the Secretary of State in dangerous and unhealthy trades, and in the smelting of lead, the manufacture of certain lead compounds, of pottery, and of india rubber; such restriction applies also to men's hours of labor.

Miners' hours have been regulated from time to time by the coal mines acts. The coal mines regulation act, 1908, established the so-called eight-hour day for all underground workers except firemen, pump men, fan men, furnace men, and cagers, whose maximum hours of work underground were limited to nine and one-half; in coal, iron, and fire-clay mines the actual working-day was one of eight hours in addition to the time necessary for one winding. The coal mines act, 1911, included the winding-engine men in the eight-hour day, though they might be employed for more than eight hours under certain circumstances. The act of 1919 amended the act of 1908 as applied to coal mines, making the working-day in such mines one of seven hours and eight hours instead of eight hours and nine and one-half hours, and included the cagers.

By special arrangement the working-day of men employed on continuous work could be lengthened to eight hours. The seven-hour day "is reckoned from the time the last workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface." Overtime of one hour per day may be worked in not more than 60 days in each year.

The report on hours of labor in industry contains also the hours of labor fixed as late as 1920 by collective agreements in the important trades and industries. As stated before, the working week of adult males, thus established, is generally 48 hours or less.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton Textile Industry of Bombay (India) Presidency.

A SERIES of inquiries into the earnings and hours of labor in all trades in the Bombay (India) Presidency is being undertaken by the labor office located in that city. The first of these reports¹ covering the cotton textile industry, the premier industry

¹ India (Bombay). Labor office. Report on an inquiry into the wages and hours of labor in the cotton mill industry, by C. Findlay Shirras. Bombay, 1923. 122 pp.

of the presidency, has recently been published. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain for a certain selected month (May being chosen) the changes in the earnings of workers in the cotton industry in 1921 as compared with a similar period in 1914. Since wage payments in the industry are usually made by the month in the towns of the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of Ahmedabad and a few other districts, the monthly period has been used as a basis.

The returns obtained from the pay rolls of employers relate to 194,036 persons or 80.3 per cent of the total number employed.

The table below gives the monthly earnings of the various classes of workers in the cotton mills in May, 1914, and May, 1921, the percentage increases in May, 1921, and index numbers of cost of living, nominal or money wages, and "real" wages. The wage rates shown include certain allowances and the monthly bonus but exclude (1) overtime pay; (2) the annual bonus; (3) allowances in the form of food or clothing at prices lower than the market prices; and (4) cheap housing, sometimes furnished. The term "big lads" applies to boys 14 to 18 years of age. Girls of these age limits are not classified separately. According to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, under which the wage census was taken, a "child" is a person over 9 but under 14 years of age. Under the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922, which became operative July 1, 1922, a "child for the purposes of employment in factories is now a person 12 but under 15 years of age."

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS IN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NOMINAL WAGES, AND REAL WAGES, MAY, 1921, BY INDUSTRIAL CENTER AND CLASS OF WORKER.

District and class of worker.	Average monthly earnings. ¹		Index numbers, May, 1921 (1914=100).		
	May, 1914.	May, 1921.	Cost of living.	Nominal wages.	Real wages.
Bombay (city and island):					
Men.....	Rs. 18 6 8	Rs. 34 15 2	167	190	114
Women.....	10 0 10	17 6 6	167	173	104
Big lads and children ²	9 6 7	18 0 10	167	192	115
All workers ²	16 6 3	30 10 0	167	187	112
Ahmedabad:					
Men.....	15 7 1	34 2 11	167	221	132
Women.....	9 15 11	19 9 4	167	196	117
Big lads and children ²	7 2 3	18 6 6	167	258	154
All workers ²	13 9 9	30 2 11	167	222	133
Sholapur:					
Men.....	14 3 11	25 13 9	167	182	109
Women.....	5 13 11	10 15 9	167	187	112
Big lads and children ²	6 9 6	14 12 0	167	224	134
All workers ²	10 9 4	20 9 4	167	194	116
Other centers:					
Men.....	13 8 7	28 12 4	167	212	127
Women.....	6 13 4	16 6 11	167	240	144
Big lads and children ²	7 3 8	14 7 4	167	200	120
All workers ²	11 14 1	25 1 10	167	211	126
Presidency:					
Men.....	17 0 8	33 6 10	167	196	117
Women.....	9 0 1	16 9 1	167	184	110
Big lads and children ²	7 13 4	17 3 7	167	219	131
All workers ²	14 11 11	28 14 4	167	196	117

¹ Owing to the constantly changing value of the rupee no attempt is made to give the equivalent in United States money. The value of the rupee according to the latest Treasury circular is 22.77 cents. An anna = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee; a pie = $\frac{1}{32}$ of an anna.

² Counting two half-timers as one full-timer.

While the earnings of Indian cotton mill workers naturally varied with the cost of living, the wages in other industries, the labor supply, the proportion of skilled or unskilled workers, and other conditions in the different centers, the above table shows that there was a marked advancement in every case. Increases in men's nominal wages ranged from 82 per cent at Sholapur to 112 per cent in other centers than the principal ones named; women's from 73 per cent at Bombay to 140 per cent in other centers. The largest increase is noted in minors' earnings at Ahmedabad.

In order to determine the adequacy of the nominal wages in meeting increases in the cost of living the labor office at Bombay calculated an index number of "real wages." The cost of living index number for the city of Bombay was used as a basis, the index of "real wages" being obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{"Real wage" index} = \frac{\text{money wage index} \times 100}{\text{cost of living index}}$$

As just shown, the nominal wages of male workers in the Bombay cotton mills increased 90 per cent from 1914 to May, 1921. The cost of living, however, increased 67 per cent during the same period, so that "real wages" were only 14 per cent above the 1914 level. Increases in real wages appear in every case given in the table, though the margin is small in a few instances.

In the table below, the average daily earnings of adult operators during May, 1921, and according to occupation are shown.

AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF COTTON MILL EMPLOYEES¹ IN THE BOMBAY (INDIA) PRESIDENCY IN MAY, 1921, BY OCCUPATION.²

Occupation.	Bombay (city and island).		Ahmedabad.		Sholapur.		Other centers.	
	Time workers.	Piece workers.	Time workers.	Piece workers.	Time workers.	Piece workers.	Time workers.	Piece workers.
Jobbers.....	Rs. a. p. 2 15 6	Rs. a. p. 3 13 8	Rs. a. p. 1 15 3	Rs. a. p. 3 10 2	Rs. a. p. 1 12 9	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 3 3	Rs. a. p. 2 1 11
Piecers:								
Mulespinning department.	1 5 2	1 6 2	1 0 7	.....	0 13 9	.....	0 13 10	1 4 4
Ring spinning department—								
Men.....	1 0 3	.....	0 14 2	0 15 5	0 11 4	.....	0 13 0	.....
Women.....	0 14 7	.....	0 14 5	0 15 11	0 10 9	.....	0 12 1	1 0 9
Reelers, women ³	0 11 10	0 13 6	0 8 6	0 15 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 12 7	0 10 5
Spinners, mule.....	1 15 0	1 15 8	1 0 0	.....	1 6 0	.....	0 12 8	1 8 4
Weavers:								
One loom.....	.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	.....	0 11 10	.....	0 15 7
Two looms.....	.....	1 10 2	.....	1 10 11	.....	1 7 6	.....	1 9 6
Three looms.....	.....	2 3 9	.....	2 4 4	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0
Four looms.....	.....	2 9 1	.....	2 10 5	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0
Winders:								
Men.....	1 2 8	0 12 8	1 0 8	0 13 3	0 8 0	0 10 10	.....	0 9 6
Women.....	0 12 6	0 12 2	0 12 0	0 11 1	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 7 3	0 10 6

¹ Adults.

² Owing to the constantly changing value of the rupee no attempt is made to give the equivalent in United States money. The value of the rupee according to the latest Treasury circular is 22.77 cents. An anna = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee; a pie = $\frac{1}{32}$ of an anna.

³ India (Bombay). Labor office secretariat. Labor Gazette, January, 1923, p. 16.

Hours of Labor.

DATA for hours of labor given in the report are those prevailing under Act XII of 1911 which prescribed 12, 11, and 6 hours for men, women, and children, respectively. The law limiting the working week of adults to 60 hours and the working-day of children to 6 hours did not as stated before begin to be operative until July, 1922.

The results of the inquiry show that the daily hours of labor in May, 1921, ranged for the different classes of workers as follows: Men, $9\frac{5}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$; women, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{8}$; and children, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The shortest hours for all three classes were worked in Bombay (city and island) where the average daily working hours for men were $9\frac{5}{8}$; for women, $9\frac{1}{2}$; and for children, 5 hours. In the Presidency as a whole, 87 per cent of the men and 49 per cent of the women worked a 10-hour day. It appears that even before the recent law went into effect considerable progress had been made in the matter of the limitation of hours of labor in the textile industry. Fifty-six holidays were observed in 1921 as compared with 55 in 1914.

Three colored charts, 26 tables, and 6 appendixes constitute an interesting and informing section of the report, giving detailed statistics regarding wages and hours, bonuses, mill holidays, and profits in the textile industry.

Question of Abolition of Night Work in Japanese Cotton-Spinning Industry.

ACCORDING to Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), February 16, 1923 (pp. 317, 318), the question of the prohibition of night work in the cotton-spinning industry in Japan is attracting public attention because of the depression in the trade which is leading the employers to restrict output and also because the Government is considering an amendment to the factory act which will prohibit the night work of women and children.

The report states that public opinion does not indorse restriction of output for the purpose of maintaining prices but that it does approve any steps taken to improve the working conditions of women.

The present factory act, which came into effect in 1916, prohibits the employment of women and children under 15 years of age between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. but allows a delay of 15 years in putting the act into effect in the case of workers employed on the shift system. It is assumed that the Government intends to shorten the remaining period of 8 years during which night work is still permitted.

Wage Reductions in New Zealand.¹

BY AN order of the New Zealand Court of Arbitration which became effective December 4, 1922, all weekly time rates of wages in force were reduced as follows: Men's, 3s. (73 cents par); women's, 1s. 6d. (36.5 cents par); minors', 1s. (24.3 cents par). The reduction was based on a fall in the cost of living index for the half year ended September 30, 1922. The new rates will continue in operation until superseded by a further order.

¹ New Zealand Employers' Federation. Industrial Bulletin, Dec. 6, 1922, p. 9.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Minimum Wage Law of Arizona.

THE State of Arizona has had since 1917 a minimum wage law for females employed in stores, offices, shops, restaurants, dining rooms, hotels, rooming houses and manufacturing establishments (ch. 38). Instead of the customary provision of a board or commission to fix rates, found in most States which have minimum wage laws, the weekly wage rate was fixed by statute, the act of 1917 making \$10 per week the minimum. On the 13th of February, 1923, this act was amended by changing the minimum to \$16 per week. The penal provisions of the act remain unchanged, being a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days, or both, for each such offense.

This rate of \$16 corresponds with that fixed by the California board in 1920 and is from \$2 to \$2.50 above the rate fixed by recent Massachusetts boards.

Brief for Constitutionality of Minimum Wage Law of District of Columbia.

FOLLOWING the ruling of unconstitutionality of the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia by the Court of Appeals of the District (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1922, pages 221-226), an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. An extensive brief was prepared in the name of Felix Frankfurter of counsel, assisted by Mary W. Dewson, Research Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Two volumes containing 1204 pages bring together a mass of valuable material in support of the constitutionality of this and similar legislation. Other briefs were prepared by interested authorities in California, Kansas, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin, as amici curiae.

The findings in the cases (two being joined) under consideration have been presented at various times, and are not important, with the exception of the question of jurisdiction, which was discussed in the decision presented in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW mentioned above. The contention that the decision of the court of appeals rendered June 6, 1921, sustaining the law (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1921, pp. 202-205) was valid was first argued. If this should be upheld, the later ruling, reversing this decision, would be without effect, the case not being properly before the court. Further, if the Supreme Court should rule that the later assumption of jurisdiction by the court of appeals was unauthorized, the status of the case would revert to the determination upholding the constitutionality, and the appeal by the District officials would become a superfluity.

The opinion and argument present a detailed account of the procedure, setting forth the statutory provisions for the organization of the District Court of Appeals, and the decisions construing the law. The conclusion was reached in the brief that, "So far as the Court of Appeals of the District is concerned, reason, the Code, precedents and the practice of the present members of that court in all other cases, except the two here, unite to support the jurisdiction" by which the statute was upheld.

Since, however, the question of jurisdiction might be decided adversely, it was necessary to present arguments on the merits of the two cases before the court. The issue was first formulated as being a challenge to the constitutionality of the statute under the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution, the opponents of the law claiming that by its act Congress deprived the plaintiffs of "liberty" and "property," all without due process of law. The brief continues: "There is no general theory of wage-fixing by legislation involved, no question of the 'initial step toward unlimited Federal price-fixing legislation' before this court." The discussion of such theories by the court of appeals in the second hearing was said to be "in disregard of the actual situation presented by specific congressional legislation." The method of procedure in determining wages and the occupational conditions of women and minors, as set forth in the law, are first presented, following which five points are offered as the main contentions in support of the law. These are as follows:

I. The presumption to be accorded an act of Congress—that it be respected unless transgression of the Constitution is shown "beyond a rational doubt"—amply sustains the District of Columbia minimum-wage law, particularly in view of the circumstances of its enactment.

II. Congress by this legislation aimed at "ends" that are "legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution."

III. The "means" selected by Congress are "appropriate and plainly adapted" to accomplish these "ends."

IV. No right of the plaintiffs secured under the Constitution "prohibits" the use of these appropriate means so adopted by Congress to accomplish these legitimate ends.

V. The majority opinion of the court of appeals erects notions of policy into constitutional prohibition.

Each of these points is supported by argument and citation, with illustrations of the actual procedure and the methods of arriving at the "ends" by appropriate "means." That the law is not "arbitrary, wanton, or spoliative" was argued from a variety of angles. Both the principles involved and the experience of other States are cited, as well as decisions supporting statutes of similar general intent. Emphasis is laid upon the justice of requiring an industry receiving the full services of a worker to furnish such assistance to the worker as will enable her to maintain her health and strength without relying upon outside assistance. The impairment of health and the requirement of a public subsidy are equally subjects in which the public is interested, and are within the field of congressional action in legislating for the District of Columbia. It was further pointed out that there is no constitutional prohibition against legislation affecting the wage contract as such, and that special laws regulating the employment conditions of women have been sustained.

Passing from the argument based on legal and economic considerations, the brief then takes up a presentation of the "Successful

working of minimum wage legislation," under the principal headings: "Unfair depression of lowest wage levels of woman workers lessened or removed," and "Industrial efficiency of both employers and employees stimulated." Other headings are: "Competing employers benefited," "An influence toward industrial peace created," "General testimony bearing on effectiveness and fairness of legislation," and "Prophecies of evil disproved by actual experience." Under the first heading the experience of each State of the Union and of various foreign countries is cited for the purpose of sustaining the thesis involved in the heading. The same process is repeated with less detail under the other headings; while under the concluding caption the various principal objections are enumerated, as follows: "Business not hurt but helped," under which evidence is submitted for the purpose of showing that actual waste has decreased, efficiency increased, defectives are utilized, deterioration of the labor supply is prevented, labor turnover lessened, labor troubles decreased, production increased without increase of cost, and employers not driven out of business.

The second part of the brief presents the text of the minimum wage laws of the United States and the constitutional provisions which validate such legislation. Laws of the British Empire and other foreign countries are also presented in full or in an abridged form.

Part third is devoted to a more thorough economic argument presenting "The need for minimum wage legislation for women in the District of Columbia and generally in the United States." The data presented tend to show that in certain industries and occupations the level of wages is below the cost of living, that wage scales in many low-paid industries for women are not proportionally affected with skilled industries by a general rise in wages, that nominal rates are greater than actual earnings due to unemployment and to irregular attendance and to seasonal fluctuations, that the bulk of wage-earning women must support themselves, and that the bargaining status of women is such that there is practically "a forced sale" of their labor.

The second heading under this part discusses the minimum standard of living, setting forth the standard by which a living wage should be determined, with a discussion of the cost of living for a single woman as disclosed by a variety of investigations.

The third and concluding heading is, "The evils of inadequate wages for women," under which are presented social effects on the health of the workers, on the next generation, and on general standards of living, besides the added financial burdens imposed upon the State.

A very complete bibliography of public documents and books and articles on the subject concludes a compendious presentation of matter in this field, which is of the greatest value to a student of this and related social and economic questions.

Since the above brief appeared the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision holding the law unconstitutional. An account of this decision appears in the following article.

Unconstitutionality of the Minimum-Wage Law of the District of Columbia.

ON APRIL 9, 1923, the Supreme Court of the United States wrote the concluding chapter in a series of legal deliberations that have followed the challenge of the constitutionality of the minimum-wage law of the District of Columbia (act of September 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 960). Other accounts of legal proceedings have appeared in earlier issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, that for July, 1920 (pp. 131, 132), carrying an account of the decision of Justice Bailey of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia maintaining the constitutionality of the law. On appeal this was affirmed by the court of appeals (MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1921, pp. 202-205), but on rehearing this judgment was reversed and the law declared unconstitutional by a divided bench (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1922, pp. 221-226).

Following this last decision, the commission appointed to administer the law appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States in an attempt to secure a ruling favorable to the statute. However, on the date above named, five justices were of the opinion that the act could not be sustained on account of conflicts with the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The act in question was of the customary type, providing for a board of three members who should investigate the conditions of employment of women and minors, and if, in their opinion, a minimum-wage rate was desirable, arrange a conference representing employers and employees and the public to consider the subject, making investigations and such recommendations as they might agree upon as to an adequate wage "to supply the necessary cost of living to any such women workers to maintain them in good health and to protect their morals." Standards of minimum wages for minors might also be fixed, but this feature of the law was not brought into question in the present cases.

There were two cases before the court, one involving the contention of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, which sought to enjoin the board to prevent its enforcing any order requiring them to pay any other wage to their employees than that agreed upon by the parties themselves. In the second case a woman employed as an elevator operator at a rate less than the minimum established by the board asked to be left undisturbed in her position, claiming that otherwise she would be deprived of employment which she was desirous of continuing, but would not be able to continue if the payment of a higher rate of wages was exacted.

Certain questions as to procedure and jurisdiction were raised, which are discussed in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1922. However, the court found that the case was before it at this time on a proceeding arising in the supreme court of the District by reason of its acceptance of the reversal of its original position, and that from that case an appeal had been taken to the court of appeals and thence to the Supreme Court, so that the question of jurisdiction had been in practical effect lost sight of. The substantive question involved was therefore taken up.

Mr. Justice Sutherland delivered the majority opinion, which was prefaced by a statement of the facts, following which certain governing principles were enounced, the most important being "the rule that every possible presumption is in favor of the validity of an act of Congress until overcome beyond rational doubt"; adding, "but if by clear and indubitable demonstration a statute be opposed to the Constitution we have no choice but to say so." It was said that the statute is attacked because authorizing an interference with the freedom of contract which is guaranteed by the due process clause of the fifth amendment. "That the right to contract about one's affairs is a part of the liberty of the individual protected by this clause, is settled by the decisions of this court and is no longer open to question." Contracts for the employment of labor are included, and, "generally speaking, the parties have an equal right to obtain from each other the best terms they can as the result of private bargaining."

Mr. Justice Sutherland recognized that "there is, of course, no such thing as absolute freedom of contract." Among the restraints recognized are those fixing rates and charges to be exacted by businesses impressed with a public interest, and statutes relating to contracts for the performance of public work. It was said to be clear that the decisions upholding such restraints in no way support such a law as the one now under consideration. Mention was then made of statutes describing the character, methods and time of paying wages, as one sustaining a law directing that coal be measured for the payment of miners' wages before instead of after screening; another for the redemption of store orders in cash; and the third upholding a semimonthly payment law. "In none of the statutes thus sustained was the liberty of the employer or employee to fix the amount of wages the one was willing to pay and the other willing to receive interfered with. Their tendency and purpose was to prevent unfair and perhaps fraudulent methods in the payment of wages and in no sense can they be said to be, or to furnish a precedent for, wage-fixing statutes."

The fourth class of cases considered, and the one upon which "the greatest emphasis is laid in argument," involved statutes fixing hours of labor. These were therefore discussed at greater length. It was first stated that "no statute has thus far been brought to the attention of the court which, by its terms, applied to all occupations." In *Holden v. Hardy* (169 U. S. 366, 18 Sup. Ct. 383), an act of the Utah Legislature restricting the hours of labor in mines and smelters was sustained. This was said to be an exercise of the police power, that legislature having determined that these employments, when too long pursued, were injurious to the health of the employee. This decision was said to be supported by reasonable grounds, as the legislature found, so that "its decision in that respect was beyond the reviewing power of the Federal courts."

The next case taken up was *Lochner v. New York* (198 U. S. 45, 25 Sup. Ct. 539) reviewing a New York law limiting to 10 hours per day the employment of all persons in bakeries. It was here ruled that the doctrine in the case *Holden v. Hardy* was not applicable, freedom of contract being interfered with without a showing of a reasonable foundation for this regulation as a health law. The decision in this

case is quoted from at some length, after which Justice Sutherland said: "Subsequent cases in this court have been distinguished from that decision, but the principles therein stated have never been disapproved."

The next case, *Bunting v. Oregon* (243 U. S. 426, 37 Sup. Ct. 435), sustained a law of Oregon which forbade the employment of any person in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment more than 10 hours in any one day, with the proviso that not more than 3 hours' overtime might be worked in any one day at the rate of time and a half of the regular wage. It was said that this law "was sustained on the ground that, since the State legislature and State supreme court had found such a law necessary for the preservation of the health of the employees in these industries, this court would accept their judgment, in the absence of facts to support the contrary conclusion. The law was attacked on the ground that it constituted an attempt to fix wages, but that contention was rejected and the law sustained as a reasonable regulation of hours of service."

Wilson v. New (243 U. S. 332, 37 Sup. Ct. 298), upholding the Adamson law, which fixed an eight-hour day and a minimum wage, the latter to be enforced for a limited period for employees of interstate carriers, was next taken up. "The act was sustained primarily upon the ground that it was a regulation of a business charged with a public interest." As to the wage feature of this law it was said that the act was temporary and "passed to meet a sudden and great emergency. This feature of the law was sustained principally because the parties, for the time being, could not or would not agree. Here they are forbidden to agree."

The principles of emergency and public interest were also found applicable in the decisions upholding the rent laws of the District of Columbia and of New York.

The remainder of the opinion of Mr. Justice Sutherland, involving the case most nearly approaching the one in hand, and presenting the argument on which his conclusion was reached, is presented in full, as follows:

In addition to the cases cited above, there are the decisions of this court dealing with laws especially relating to hours of labor for women: *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, 28 Sup. Ct. 324; *Riley v. Massachusetts*, 232 U. S. 671, 34 Sup. Ct. 469 [Bul. 169, p. 121]; *Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U. S. 373, 35 Sup. Ct. 342 [Bul. 189, p. 133]; *Bosley v. McLaughlin*, 236 U. S. 385, 35 Sup. Ct. 345 [Bul. 189, p. 136].

In the *Muller* case the validity of an Oregon statute, forbidding the employment of any female in certain industries more than ten hours during any one day was upheld. The decision proceeded upon the theory that the difference between the sexes may justify a different rule respecting hours of labor in the case of women than in the case of men. It is pointed out that these consist in differences of physical structure, especially in respect of the maternal functions, and also in the fact that historically woman has always been dependent upon man, who has established his control by superior physical strength. The cases of *Riley*, *Miller*, and *Bosley* follow in this respect the *Muller* case. But the ancient inequality of the sexes, otherwise than physical, as suggested in the *Muller* case (p. 421) has continued "with diminishing intensity." In view of the great—not to say revolutionary—changes which have taken place since that utterance, in the contractual, political, and civil status of women, culminating in the nineteenth amendment, it is not unreasonable to say that these differences have now come almost, if not quite, to the vanishing point. In this aspect of the matter, while the physical differences must be recognized in appropriate cases, and legislation fixing hours or conditions of work may properly take them into account, we can not accept the doctrine that women of mature age, sui juris, require or may be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances.

To do so would be to ignore all the implications to be drawn from the present-day trend of legislation, as well as that of common thought and usage, by which woman is accorded emancipation from the old doctrine that she must be given special protection or be subjected to special restraint in her contractual and civil relationships. In passing, it may be noted that the instant statute applies in the case of a woman employer contracting with a woman employee as it does when the former is a man.

The essential characteristics of the statute now under consideration, which differentiate it from the laws fixing hours of labor, will be made to appear as we proceed. It is sufficient now to point out that the latter as well as the statutes mentioned under paragraph (3), deal with incidents of the employment having no necessary effect upon the heart of the contract; that is, the amount of wages to be paid and received. A law forbidding work to continue beyond a given number of hours leaves the parties free to contract about wages and thereby equalize whatever additional burdens may be imposed upon the employer as a result of the restrictions as to hours, by an adjustment in respect of the amount of wages. Enough has been said to show that the authority to fix hours of labor can not be exercised except in respect of those occupations where work of long-continued duration is detrimental to health. This court has been careful in every case where the question has been raised, to place its decision upon this limited authority of the legislature to regulate hours of labor and to disclaim any purpose to uphold the legislation as fixing wages, thus recognizing an essential difference between the two. It seems plain that these decisions afford no real support for any form of law establishing minimum wages.

If now, in the light furnished by the foregoing exceptions to the general rule forbidding legislative interference with freedom of contract, we examine and analyze the statute in question, we shall see that it differs from them in every material respect. It is not a law dealing with any business charged with a public interest or with public work, or to meet and tide over a temporary emergency. It has nothing to do with the character, methods, or periods of wage payments. It does not prescribe hours of labor or conditions under which labor is to be done. It is not for the protection of persons under legal disability or for the prevention of fraud. It is simply and exclusively a price-fixing law, confined to adult women (for we are not now considering the provisions relating to minors), who are legally as capable of contracting for themselves as men. It forbids two parties having lawful capacity—under penalties as to the employer—to freely contract with one another in respect of the price for which one shall render service to the other in a purely private employment where both are willing, perhaps anxious, to agree, even though the consequence may be to oblige one to surrender a desirable engagement and the other to dispense with the services of a desirable employee.¹ The price fixed by the board need have no relation to the capacity or earning power of the employee, the number of hours which may happen to constitute the day's work, the character of the place where the work is to be done, or the circumstances or surroundings of the employment; and, while it has no other basis to support its validity than the assumed necessities of the employee, it takes no account of any independent resources she may have. It is based wholly on the opinions of the members of the board and their advisers—perhaps an average of their opinions, if they do not precisely agree—as to what will be necessary to provide a living for a woman, keep her in health, and preserve her morals. It applies to any and every occupation in the District, without regard to its nature or the character of the work.

The standard furnished by the statute for the guidance of the board is so vague as to be impossible of practical application with any reasonable degree of accuracy. What is sufficient to supply the necessary cost of living for a woman worker and maintain her in good health and protect her morals is obviously not a precise or unvarying sum—not even approximately so. The amount will depend upon a variety of circumstances: the individual temperament, habits of thrift, care, ability to buy necessities intelligently, and whether the woman live alone or with her family. To those who practice economy, a given sum will afford comfort, while to those of contrary habit the same sum will be wholly inadequate. The cooperative economies of the family group are not taken into account though they constitute an important consideration in estimating the cost of living, for it is obvious that the individual expense will be less in the case of a member of a family than in the case of one living alone. The relation between earnings and morals is not capable of standardization. It cannot be shown that well paid women safeguard their morals more carefully than those who are poorly paid. Morality rests upon other considerations than wages; and there is, certainly, no such prevalent connection between the two as to justify a broad

¹ This is the exact situation in the Lyons case, as is shown by the statement in the first part of this opinion.

attempt to adjust the latter with reference to the former. As a means of safeguarding morals the attempted classification, in our opinion, is without reasonable basis. No distinction can be made between women who work for others and those who do not nor is there ground for distinction between women and men, for, certainly, if women; require a minimum wage to preserve their morals men require it to preserve their honesty. For these reasons, and others which might be stated, the inquiry in respect of the necessary cost of living and of the income necessary to preserve health and morals, presents an individual and not a composite question, and must be answered for each individual considered by herself and not by a general formula prescribed by a statutory bureau.

This uncertainty of the statutory standard is demonstrated by a consideration of certain orders of the board already made. These orders fix the sum to be paid to a woman employed in a place where food is served or in a mercantile establishment, at \$16.50 per week; in a printing establishment, at \$15.50 per week; and in a laundry, at \$15 per week, with a provision reducing this to \$9 in the case of a beginner. If a woman employed to serve food requires a minimum of \$16.50 per week, it is hard to understand how the same woman working in a printing establishment or in a laundry is to get on with an income lessened by from \$1 to \$7.50 per week. The board probably found it impossible to follow the indefinite standard of the statute, and brought other and different factors into the problem; and this goes far in the direction of demonstrating the fatal uncertainty of the act, an infirmity which, in our opinion, plainly exists.

The law takes account of the necessities of only one party to the contract. It ignores the necessities of the employer by compelling him to pay not less than a certain sum, not only whether the employee is capable of earning it, but irrespective of the ability of his business to sustain the burden, generously leaving him, of course, the privilege of abandoning his business as an alternative for going on at a loss. Within the limits of the minimum sum, he is precluded, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from adjusting compensation to the differing merits of his employees. It compels him to pay at least the sum fixed in any event, because the employee needs it, but requires no service of equivalent value from the employee. It therefore undertakes to solve but one-half of the problem. The other half is the establishment of a corresponding standard of efficiency, and this forms no part of the policy of the legislation, although in practice the former half without the latter must lead to ultimate failure, in accordance with the inexorable law that no one can continue indefinitely to take out more than he puts in without ultimately exhausting the supply. The law is not confined to the great and powerful employers but embraces those whose bargaining power may be as weak as that of the employee. It takes no account of periods of stress and business depression, of crippling losses, which may leave the employer himself without adequate means of livelihood. To the extent that the sum fixed exceeds the fair value of the services rendered, it amounts to a compulsory exaction from the employer for the support of a partially indigent person, for whose condition there rests upon him no peculiar responsibility, and therefore, in effect, arbitrarily shifts to his shoulders a burden which, if it belongs to anybody, belongs to society as a whole.

The feature of this statute which, perhaps more than any other, puts upon it the stamp of invalidity is that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for a purpose and upon a basis having no causal connection with his business, or the contract or the work the employee engages to do. The declared basis, as already pointed out, is not the value of the service rendered, but the extraneous circumstance that the employee needs to get a prescribed sum of money to insure her subsistence, health and morals. The ethical right of every worker, man or woman, to a living wage may be conceded. One of the declared and important purposes of trade organizations is to secure it. And with that principle and with every legitimate effort to realize it in fact, no one can quarrel; but the fallacy of the proposed method of attaining it is that it assumes that every employer is bound at all events to furnish it. The moral requirement implicit in every contract of employment, viz, that the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence, is completely ignored. The necessities of the employee are alone considered and these arise outside of the employment, are the same when there is no employment, and as great in one occupation as in another. Certainly the employer by paying a fair equivalent for the service rendered, though not sufficient to support the employee, has neither caused nor contributed to her poverty. On the contrary, to the extent of what he pays he has relieved it. In principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods. If one goes to the butcher, the baker or grocer to buy food, he is morally entitled to obtain the worth of his money but he is not entitled to more. If what he gets is worth what he pays he is not justified in demanding more

simply because he needs more; and the shopkeeper, having dealt fairly and honestly in that transaction, is not concerned in any peculiar sense with the question of his customer's necessities. Should a statute undertake to vest in a commission power to determine the quantity of food necessary for individual support and require the shopkeeper, if he sell to the individual at all, to furnish that quantity at not more than a fixed maximum, it would undoubtedly fall before the constitutional test. The fallacy of any argument in support of the validity of such a statute would be quickly exposed. The argument in support of that now being considered is equally fallacious, though the weakness of it may not be so plain. A statute requiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular intervals, to pay the value of the services rendered, even to pay with fair relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable. But a statute which prescribes payment without regard to any of these things and solely with relation to circumstances apart from the contract of employment, the business affected by it and the work done under it, is so clearly the product of a naked, arbitrary exercise of power that it can not be allowed to stand under the Constitution of the United States.

We are asked, upon the one hand, to consider the fact that several States have adopted similar statutes, and we are invited, upon the other hand, to give weight to the fact that three times as many States, presumably as well informed and as anxious to promote the health and morals of their people, have refrained from enacting such legislation. We have also been furnished with a large number of printed opinions approving the policy of the minimum wage, and our own reading has disclosed a large number to the contrary. These are all proper enough for the consideration of the law-making bodies, since their tendency is to establish the desirability or undesirability of the legislation; but they reflect no legitimate light upon the question of its validity, and that is what we are called upon to decide. The elucidation of that question can not be aided by counting heads.

It is said that great benefits have resulted from the operation of such statutes, not alone in the District of Columbia but in the several States, where they have been in force. A mass of reports, opinions of special observers and students of the subject, and the like, has been brought before us in support of this statement, all of which we have found interesting but only mildly persuasive. That the earnings of women now are greater than they were formerly and that conditions affecting women have become better in other respects may be conceded, but convincing indications of the logical relation of these desirable changes to the law in question are significantly lacking. They may be, and quite probably are, due to other causes. We can not close our eyes to the notorious fact that earnings everywhere in all occupations have greatly increased—not alone in States where the minimum wage law obtains but in the country generally—quite as much or more among men as among women and in occupations outside the reach of the law as in those governed by it. No real test of the economic value of the law can be had during periods of maximum employment, when general causes keep wages up to or above the minimum; that will come in periods of depression and struggle for employment when the efficient will be employed at the minimum rate while the less capable may not be employed at all.

Finally, it may be said that if, in the interest of the public welfare, the police power may be invoked to justify the fixing of a minimum wage, it may, when the public welfare is thought to require it, be invoked to justify a maximum wage. The power to fix high wages connotes, by like course of reasoning, the power to fix low wages. If, in the face of the guaranties of the fifth amendment, this form of legislation shall be legally justified, the field for the operation of the police power will have been widened to a great and dangerous degree. If, for example, in the opinion of future lawmakers, wages in the building trades shall become so high as to preclude people of ordinary means from building and owning homes, an authority which sustains the minimum wage will be invoked to support a maximum wage for building laborers and artisans, and the same argument which has been here urged to strip the employer of his constitutional liberty of contract in one direction will be utilized to strip the employee of his constitutional liberty of contract in the opposite direction. A wrong decision does not end with itself; it is a precedent, and, with the swing of sentiment, its bad influence may run from one extremity of the arc to the other.

It has been said that legislation of the kind now under review is required in the interest of social justice, for whose ends freedom of contract may lawfully be subjected to restraint. The liberty of the individual to do as he pleases, even in innocent matters, is not absolute. It must frequently yield to the common good, and the line beyond which the power of interference may not be pressed is neither definite nor unalterable but may be made to move, within limits not well defined, with changing need and circumstance. Any attempt to fix a rigid boundary would be unwise as

well as futile. But, nevertheless, there are limits to the power, and when these have been passed, it becomes the plain duty of the courts in the proper exercise of their authority to so declare. To sustain the individual freedom of action contemplated by the Constitution, is not to strike down the common good but to exalt it; for surely the good of society as a whole can not be better served than by the preservation against arbitrary restraint of the liberties of its constituent members.

It follows from what has been said that the act in question passes the limit prescribed by the Constitution, and, accordingly, the decrees of the court below are affirmed.

Four justices concurred with Mr. Justice Sutherland in the foregoing opinion, making a majority of the court. Mr. Justice Brandeis took no part in the consideration or decision of these cases. Dissenting opinions were prepared by Mr. Chief Justice Taft and Mr. Justice Holmes, in the former of which Mr. Justice Sanford concurred. These are brief and are reproduced in full.

Mr. Chief Justice Taft, dissenting, said:

I regret much to differ from the court in these cases.

The boundary of the police power beyond which its exercise becomes an invasion of the guaranty of liberty under the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution is not easy to mark. Our court has been laboriously engaged in pricking out a line in successive cases. We must be careful, it seems to me, to follow that line as well as we can and not to depart from it by suggesting a distinction that is formal rather than real.

Legislatures in limiting freedom of contract between employee and employer by a minimum wage proceed on the assumption that employees, in the class receiving least pay, are not upon a full level of equality of choice with their employer and by their necessitous circumstances are prone to accept pretty much anything that is offered. They are peculiarly subject to the overreaching of the harsh and greedy employer. The evils of the sweating system and of the long hours and low wages which are characteristic of it are well known. Now, I agree that it is a disputable question in the field of political economy how far a statutory requirement of maximum hours or minimum wages may be a useful remedy for these evils, and whether it may not make the case of the oppressed employee worse than it was before. But it is not the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise or unsound.

Legislatures which adopt a requirement of maximum hours or minimum wages may be presumed to believe that when sweating employers are prevented from paying unduly low wages by positive law they will continue their business, abating that part of their profits which were wrung from the necessities of their employees, and will concede the better terms required by the law; and that while in individual cases, hardship may result the restriction will enure to the benefit of the general class of employees in whose interest the law is passed and so to that of the community at large.

The right of the legislature under the fifth and fourteenth amendments to limit the hours of employment on the score of the health of the employee, it seems to me, has been firmly established. As to that, one would think, the line had been pricked out so that it has become a well-formulated rule. In *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 18 Sup. Ct. 383, it was applied to miners and rested on the unfavorable environment of employment in mining and smelting. In *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 25 Sup. Ct. 539, it was held that restricting those employed in bakeries to ten hours a day was an arbitrary and invalid interference with the liberty of contract secured by the fourteenth amendment. Then followed a number of cases beginning with *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, 28 Sup. Ct. 324, sustaining the validity of a limit on maximum hours of labor for women to which I shall hereafter allude, and following these cases came *Bunting v. Oregon*, 243 U. S. 426, 37 Sup. Ct. 435. In that case this court sustained a law limiting the hours of labor of any person, whether man or woman, working in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment to ten hours a day with a proviso as to further hours to which I shall hereafter advert. The law covered the whole field of industrial employment and certainly covered the case of persons employed in bakeries. Yet the opinion in the *Bunting* case does not mention the *Lochner* case. No one can suggest any constitutional distinction between employment in a bakery and one in any other kind of a manufacturing establishment which should make a limit of hours in the one invalid and the same limit in the other permissible. It is impossible for me to reconcile the *Bunting* case and the *Lochner* case, and I have always supposed that the *Lochner* case was thus overruled sub silentio. Yet the opinion of the court herein in support of its conclusion quotes from the opinion in the *Lochner* case

as one which has been sometimes distinguished but never overruled. Certainly there was no attempt to distinguish it in the Bunting case.

However, the opinion herein does not overrule the Bunting case in express terms and therefore I assume that the conclusion in this case rests on the distinction between a minimum of wages and a maximum of hours in the limiting of liberty to contract. I regret to be at variance with the court as to the substance of this distinction. In absolute freedom of contract the one term is as important as the other, for both enter equally into the consideration given and received, a restriction as to one is not any greater in essence than the other, and is of the same kind. One is the multiplier and the other the multiplicand.

If it be said that long hours of labor have a more direct effect upon the health of the employee than the low wage, there is very respectable authority from close observers, disclosed in the record and in the literature on the subject quoted at length in the briefs that they are equally harmful in this regard. Congress took this view and we can not say it was not warranted in so doing.

With deference to the very able opinion of the court and my brethren who concur in it, it appears to me to exaggerate the importance of the wage term of the contract of employment as more in violation than its other terms. Its conclusion seems influenced by the fear that the concession of the power to impose a minimum wage must carry with it a concession of the power to fix a maximum wage. This, I submit, is a non sequitur. A line of distinction like the one under discussion in this case is, as the opinion elsewhere admits, a matter of degree and practical experience and not of pure logic. Certainly the wide difference between prescribing a minimum wage and a maximum wage could as a matter of degree and experience be easily affirmed.

Moreover, there are decisions by this court which have sustained legislative limitations in respect to the wage term in contracts of employment. In *McLean v. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539, 29 Sup. Ct. 206, it was held within legislative power to make it unlawful to estimate the graduated pay of miners by weight after screening the coal. In *Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison*, 183 U. S. 13, 22 Sup. Ct. 1, it was held that store orders issued for wages must be redeemable in cash. In *Patterson v. Bark Eudora*, 190 U. S. 169, 23 Sup. Ct. 821, a law forbidding the payment of wages in advance was held valid. A like case is *Strathearn S. S. Company v. Dillon*, 252 U. S. 348, 40 Sup. Ct. 350. While these did not impose a minimum on wages, they did take away from the employee the freedom to agree as to how they should be fixed, in what medium they should be paid, and when they should be paid, all features that might affect the amount or the mode of enjoyment of them. The first two really rested on the advantage the employer had in dealing with the employee. The third was deemed a proper curtailment of a sailor's right of contract in his own interest because of his proneness to squander his wages in port before sailing. In *Bunting v. Oregon*, supra, employees in a mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment were required if they worked over ten hours a day to accept for the three additional hours permitted not less than fifty per cent more than their usual wage. This was sustained as a mild penalty imposed on the employer to enforce the limitation as to hours; but it necessarily curtailed the employee's freedom to contract to work for the wages he saw fit to accept during those three hours. I do not feel, therefore, that either on the basis of reason, experience, or authority, the boundary of the police power should be drawn to include maximum hours and exclude a minimum wage.

Without, however, expressing an opinion that a minimum-wage limitation can be enacted for adult men, it is enough to say that the case before us involves only the application of the minimum wage to women. If I am right in thinking that the legislature can find as much support in experience for the view that a sweating wage has as great and as direct a tendency to bring about an injury to the health and morals of workers, as for the view that long hours injure their health, then I respectfully submit that *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, controls this case. The law which was there sustained forbade the employment of any female in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry for more than ten hours. This covered a pretty wide field in women's work and it would not seem that any sound distinction between that case and this can be built up on the fact that the law before us applies to all occupations of women with power in the board to make certain exceptions. Mr. Justice Brewer, who spoke for the court in *Muller v. Oregon*, based its conclusion on the natural limit to women's physical strength and the likelihood that long hours would therefore injure her health and we have had since a series of cases which may be said to have established a rule of decision. *Riley v. Massachusetts*, 232 U. S. 671, 34 Sup. Ct. 469; *Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U. S. 373, 35 Sup. Ct. 342; *Bosley v. McLaughlin*, 236 U. S. 385, 35 Sup. Ct. 345. The cases covered restrictions in wide and varying fields of employment and in the later cases it will be found that the objection to the particular law was based not on the ground that it had general application but because it left out some employments.

I am not sure from a reading of the opinion whether the court thinks the authority of *Muller v. Oregon* is shaken by the adoption of the nineteenth amendment. The nineteenth amendment did not change the physical strength or limitations of women upon which the decision in *Muller v. Oregon* rests. The amendment did give women political power and makes more certain that legislative provisions for their protection will be in accord with their interests as they see them. But I don't think we are warranted in varying constitutional construction based on physical differences between men and women, because of the amendment.

But for my inability to agree with some general observations in the forcible opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes who follows me, I should be silent and merely record my concurrence in what he says. It is perhaps wiser for me, however, in a case of this importance separately to give my reasons for dissenting.

I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice Sanford concurs in this opinion.

The dissent of Mr. Justice Holmes reads as follows:

The question in this case is the broad one, whether Congress can establish minimum rates of wages for women in the District of Columbia with due provision for special circumstances, or whether we must say that Congress has no power to meddle with the matter at all. To me, notwithstanding the deference due to the prevailing judgment of the court, the power of Congress seems absolutely free from doubt. The end, to remove conditions leading to ill health, immorality, and the deterioration of the race, no one would deny to be within the scope of constitutional legislation. The means are means that have the approval of Congress, of many States, and of those governments from which we have learned our greatest lessons. When so many intelligent persons, who have studied the matter more than any of us can, have thought that the means are effective and are worth the price it seems to me impossible to deny that the belief reasonably may be held by reasonable men. If the law encountered no other objection than that the means bore no relation to the end or that they cost too much, I do not suppose that anyone would venture to say that it was bad. I agree, of course, that a law answering the foregoing requirements might be invalidated by specific provisions of the Constitution. For instance, it might take private property without just compensation. But in the present instance the only objection that can be urged is found within the vague contours of the fifth amendment, prohibiting the depriving any person of liberty or property without due process of law. To that I turn.

The earlier decisions upon the same words in the fourteenth amendment began within our memory and went no farther than an unpretentious assertion of the liberty to follow the ordinary callings. Later that innocuous generality was expanded into the dogma, liberty of contract. Contract is not specially mentioned in the text that we have to construe. It is merely an example of doing what you want to do, embodied in the word liberty. But pretty much all law consists in forbidding men to do some things that they want to do, and contract is no more exempt from law than other acts. Without enumerating all the restrictive laws that have been upheld I will mention a few that seem to me to have interfered with liberty of contract quite as seriously and directly as the one before us. Usury laws prohibit contracts by which a man receives more than so much interest for the money that he lends. Statutes of frauds restrict many contracts to certain forms. Some Sunday laws prohibit practically all contracts during one-seventh of our whole life. Insurance rates may be regulated. *German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Kansas*, 233 U. S. 389. (I concurred in that decision without regard to the public interest with which insurance was said to be clothed. It seemed to me that the principle was general.) Contracts may be forced upon the companies. *National Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Wanberg*, November 13, 1922. Employers of miners may be required to pay for coal by weight before screening. *McLean v. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539, 29 Sup. Ct. 206. Employers generally may be required to redeem in cash store orders accepted by their employees in payment. *Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harrison*, 183 U. S. 13, 22 Sup. Ct. 1. Payment of sailors in advance may be forbidden. *Patterson v. Bark Eudora*, 190 U. S. 169, 23 Sup. Ct. 821. The size of a loaf of bread may be established. *Schmidinger v. Chicago*, 226 U. S. 578. The responsibility of employers to their employees may be profoundly modified. *New York Central R. R. Co. v. White*, 243 U. S. 188, 37 Sup. Ct. 247 [Bul. 224, p. 232]; *Arizona Employers' Liability Cases*, 250 U. S. 400, 39 Sup. Ct. 553 [Bul. 290, p. 330]. Finally women's hours of labor may be fixed; *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412; *Riley v. Massachusetts*, 232 U. S. 671, 679; *Hawley v. Walker*, 232 U. S. 718; *Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U. S. 373; *Bosley v. McLaughlin*, 236 U. S. 385; and the principle was extended to men with the allowance of a limited overtime to be paid for "at the rate of time and one-half of the regular wage," in *Bunting v. Oregon*, 243 U. S. 426.

I confess that I do not understand the principle on which the power to fix a minimum for the wages of women can be denied by those who admit the power to fix a maximum for their hours of work. I fully assent to the proposition that here as elsewhere the distinctions of the law are distinctions of degree, but I perceive no difference in the kind or degree of interference with liberty, the only matter with which we have any concern, between the one case and the other. The bargain is equally affected whichever half you regulate. *Muller v. Oregon*, I take it, is as good law to-day as it was in 1908. It will need more than the nineteenth amendment to convince me that there are no differences between men and women, or that legislation can not take those differences into account. I should not hesitate to take them into account if I thought it necessary to sustain this act. *Quong Wing v. Kirkendall*, 223 U. S. 59, 63, 32 Sup. Ct. 192. But after *Bunting v. Oregon*, 243 U. S. 426, I had supposed that it was not necessary, and that *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, would be allowed a deserved repose.

This statute does not compel anybody to pay anything. It simply forbids employment at rates below those fixed as the minimum requirement of health and right living. It is safe to assume that women will not be employed at even the lowest wages allowed unless they earn them, or unless the employer's business can sustain the burden. In short, the law in its character and operation is like hundreds of so-called police laws that have been upheld. I see no greater objection to using a board to apply the standard fixed by the act than there is to the other commissions with which we have become familiar, or than there is to the requirement of a license in other cases. The fact that the statute warrants classification, which like all classifications may bear hard upon some individuals, or in exceptional cases, notwithstanding the power given to the board to issue a special license, is no greater infirmity than is incident to all law. But the ground on which the law is held to fail is fundamental, and therefore it is unnecessary to consider matters of detail.

The criterion of constitutionality is not whether we believe the law to be for the public good. We certainly can not be prepared to deny that a reasonable man reasonably might have that belief in view of the legislation of Great Britain, Victoria, and a number of the States of this Union. The belief is fortified by a very remarkable collection of documents submitted on behalf of the appellants, material here, I conceive, only as showing that the belief reasonably may be held. In Australia the power to fix a minimum for wages in the case of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State was given to a court, and its president wrote a most interesting account of its operation. (29 Harv. Law Rev. 13.) If a legislature should adopt what he thinks the doctrine of modern economists of all schools, that "freedom of contract is a misnomer as applied to a contract between an employer and an ordinary individual employee," *ibid.* 25, I could not pronounce an opinion with which I agree impossible to be entertained by reasonable men. If the same legislature should accept his further opinion that industrial peace was best attained by the device of a court having the above powers, I should not feel myself able to contradict it, or to deny that the end justified restrictive legislation quite as adequately as beliefs concerning Sunday or exploded theories about usury. I should have my doubts, as I have them about this statute—but they would be whether the bill that has to be paid for every gain, although hidden as interstitial detriments, was not greater than the gain was worth—a matter that it is not for me to decide.

I am of opinion that the statute is valid and that the decree should be reversed.

New Minimum-Wage Board in Massachusetts.

THE Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts has voted to form a wage board for a line of occupations not hitherto covered. The new board will consider rates of wages for women employed in the manufacture of druggists' preparations, compounds, and proprietary medicines. This will include the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations, druggists' supplies, ointments, and tinctures. The number of females and of minors under 18 employed in these lines approximates 1,800. Filling, labeling, and packing the containers are the chief occupations of this class of workers.

An investigation had already been made by the commission, and employers asked to present evidence with respect to wages and financial condition of the industry. This was done in 1920, and in March of the current year a wage board of seven members was decided upon and a preliminary meeting for employees was set for April 2, at which time the work of the proposed board would be explained. Nominations for the board were set to close on Saturday, April 7.

Minimum-Wage Orders.

Alberta, Canada.

AN ACT of 1922 created for the Province of Alberta a minimum wage board, which has recently (January) issued the first six orders under the law. These cover manufacturing; laundries, dyeing, and cleaning; hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding houses, etc.; personal service; offices; and shops, stores, and mail-order houses.

Order No. 1, relating to manufacturing, fixes \$14 per week as a minimum for an experienced female employee "in any factory or workroom." Millinery apprentices begin with a probation period of one month, for which no stipulated wages are required. If retained, a wage of not less than \$4 per week must be paid for the next two months, after which \$2 per week must be added at the end of every three months until the minimum of \$14 is reached. In dressmaking, tailoring, and fur sewing a similar probation of one month is provided for, then a weekly wage of \$6 for three months, \$8 for four months, \$10 for four months, \$12 for three months, and then the full wage. In other manufacturing occupations, many being enumerated, but all included whether enumerated or not, an entrance wage of \$6 is required, advances of \$2 per week being provided for quarterly until the minimum is reached.

Order No. 2, relating to laundries, etc., establishes the same minimum of \$14, beginning at \$9 and advancing \$1 per week quarterly until the rate of \$12 is reached for the fourth three months, after which the worker is to be classed as experienced.

Order No. 3, hotels, etc., establishes \$14 for the six-day week and \$16.50 for the seven-day week, workers being regarded as experienced after three months. Learners are to receive not less than \$10 per week for the first month, \$11 for the second, and \$12 for the third. If meals are furnished, not more than \$5 may be deducted for a full week's board and a proportional amount for less. Lodging may be rated at not more than \$2 per week.

Order No. 4 relates to personal service, including hairdressing, beauty parlors, motion-picture houses, cabarets, gasoline service stations, etc. Periods of learning are prescribed only for hairdressing, beauty parlors, and the like, no wage being stipulated for the first month, after which \$6 is to be the minimum, advancing during the remainder of the year to \$14 for experienced workers. No learning period is permitted in the other occupations covered by this order. Special provisions are made for part-time workers.

Order No. 5, covering office employments, permits service of one month without a specified rate, after which not less than \$7.50 per week must be paid for two months, \$10 for the second three months, \$11 for the third, and \$12 for the fourth three months, after which the standard wage is payable.

Order No. 6 relates to shops, stores, and mail-order houses, and prescribes not less than \$7.50 per week for the first quarter, \$9 for the second quarter, \$10 for the third, \$11 for the fourth, and \$12 for the fifth, after which the \$14 standard applies. Orders Nos. 3, 4, and 5 take effect April 1, and Nos. 1, 2, and 6, September 1, 1923.

Saskatchewan, Canada.

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, by its order No. 4, regulated the employment of females in hotels, restaurants, and refreshment rooms, the same becoming effective June 30, 1922 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1922, p. 115). An amendment, effective March 16, 1923, reduced the wage for seven-day employees from \$16.50 to \$15 except for kitchen employees, whose wages were reduced from \$14.50 to \$13. The wage for six-day workers remains unchanged, i. e., \$14 for waitresses, etc., and \$12 for kitchen employees. A rate is newly prescribed for seven-day learners, being \$13 per week. Females employed less than six days a week are to be paid on a proportionate basis.

It is of interest to compare the relative wage for the six-day and seven-day workers in this order with that provided for in the Alberta Order No. 3, above. In Alberta the seventh day adds \$2.50 to the weekly wage, slightly above the daily average rate; while in Saskatchewan the additional day's work provides an additional income of \$1, decidedly less than the average daily wage. In other words, while Alberta slightly penalizes the seven-day week, the Saskatchewan order seems rather to encourage its requirement.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR.

Standardization of Output in Railway Maintenance-of-Way Work.

AT THE annual convention¹ of the American Railway Engineering Association held in Chicago in March, 1923, a report was made by the committee on economics of railway labor of the results of a special study regarding the performance of various items of maintenance-of-way work, which was made for the purpose of establishing units of measure of work performed.

In the report of this committee at the 1922 convention a method of standardization was outlined and forms submitted for the guidance of railways which wished to apply the plan.

An actual test of the amount of work of various classes per man-hour was made by one of the large carriers of the Middle West. A first-class gang on each of a number of divisions was selected for the test and an accurate record kept of the time spent on each class of work. Each supervisor of the divisions making the test was instructed to apportion the work among the different foremen on the first of each month and to plan carefully the work to be done by them. The foremen were required to keep a record of the amount of work accomplished each day and the time spent in performing it.

The results of the test in the different divisions were summarized and the man-hour units for different kinds of work in the repair of tracks and roadbeds were determined upon from analysis and comparison of these reports.

The following table shows the different classes of work done and the standard output per man hour:

STANDARD OUTPUT PER MAN HOUR, BY CLASS OF WORK.

Class of work.	Quantity.	Man hours.	Units per man hour.
Renewing ties—			
In rock and cementing gravel ballast.....	6,829 ties.....	5,880	1.2 ties.
In bank run, washed gravel, and cinders..	139,215 ties.....	101,746	1.4 ties.
While surfacing.....	88,893 ties.....	46,555	1.9 ties.
Surfacing track—			
In rock and cementing gravel ballast.....	71,870 linear feet.....	18,323	3.9 linear feet.
In bank-run gravel ballast.....	852,872 linear feet.....	153,221	5.6 linear feet.
In washed gravel and cinders.....	724,466 linear feet.....	94,720	7.6 linear feet.
Dressing track—			
In rock and cementing gravel ballast.....	15,386 linear feet.....	1,895	8.1 linear feet.
In bank-run gravel ballast.....	277,494 linear feet.....	27,225	10.2 linear feet.
In washed gravel and cinders.....	165,672 linear feet.....	10,266	16.1 linear feet.
Unloading and distributing rail and fastenings.	211,397 linear feet of track.....	3,369	62.8 linear feet.
Laying new rails.....	318,157 linear feet of track.....	52,204	6.1 linear feet.
Laying second-hand rails.....	43,417 linear feet of track.....	6,175	7.0 linear feet.
Uncoupling old rail.....	106,374 linear feet of track.....	3,014	35.5 linear feet.
Loaded old rail and fastenings.....	114,263 linear feet of track.....	2,899	39.4 linear feet.
Applying rail anchors.....	107,302 anchors.....	3,445	31.2 anchors.
Applying tie-plates.....	201,186 tie-plates.....	11,830	17.0 tie-plates.

In continuation of the work of this committee, a study was planned of the most economic methods of doing particular kinds of maintenance-of-way work such as laying rail, renewing ties, and surfacing track, and sample forms were submitted to be followed in fixing the time limit for each operation. It was considered essential that the members of the association follow the sample forms as closely as

¹ Railway Age, Chicago, Mar. 15, 1923, pp. 680-682.

possible in order to secure uniformity in results. The records submitted by each carrier are to be analyzed thoroughly in order to determine the methods of performing specified operations which can be recommended to the association as approved practice.

The operations in renewing cross-ties are listed in the sample form (shown below) and the number of minutes required for each operation are to be shown. Allowance is also to be made for time consumed in going to and from work and clearing track for passing trains. The actual hours required for the work is considered the standard performance and a certain percentage for delays and interference allowed, thereby giving an average performance per day.

Sample form of time distribution in operations in renewing cross-ties.

OPERATION.	Minutes per tie.
1. Cribbing out.....
2. Drawing spikes.....
3. Removing old tie.....
4. Preparing new bed.....
5. Carrying tie to place.....
6. Placing new tie.....
7. Applying two tie plates.....
8. Driving four spikes.....
9. Tamping.....
10. Replacing and dressing ballast.....
11. Carrying old tie and piling for burning.....
Foreman, one-tenth of above time.....
Total minutes for one tie, cribs full.....
Standard schedule, hours per tie, cribs full.....

A similar list of operations in renewing rails has been made out, the time distribution to be based on 10 rails. A detention allowance of 5.32 per cent of the total actual hours of rail laying is made and an average day's work based on a certain percentage of the actual hours of relaying rails is computed.

Following is the list of operations in rail laying:

Sample form of time distribution in operations in relaying rails.

[Time distribution based on 10 rails.]

OPERATION.	Minutes for 10 rails.
Adzing around spikes to be drawn.....
Drawing one line of spikes.....
Throwing out old rail.....
Putting in tie plugs.....
Adzing.....
Lifting in new rail.....
Distributing spikes, bolts, and nutlocks.....
Placing expansion shims.....
Pulling inside spikes which would be in way of new splice.....
Holding new rail against outside spikes with a bar.....
Pushing larry car with tools.....
Placing splice bars and full bolting.....
Full spiking.....
Water boy.....
Flagmen.....
Foremen.....
Assistant foreman.....
Timekeeper.....
Uncoupling old rail.....
Total time for 10 rails.....
Total minutes for 1 foot.....
Standard schedule hours per 33-foot rail.....

Production and Output in Belgian Coal Mines.^a

A REPORT received from M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, gives data regarding output in Belgian coal mines for the years 1919 and 1920 compared with 1913. The average number of workers is obtained by dividing the total number of days of attendance in each mine by the average number of working days and adding the results to get the total number employed in coal mining for the country as a whole. All statistics in this article unless otherwise noted are from M. Thomas's report.

The following table shows the average number of the different classes of workers employed in Belgian coal mines from 1913 to 1922:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES EMPLOYED IN BELGIAN COAL MINES, 1913 TO 1922.¹

Year.	Average number of workers.		
	At the seam.	Under-ground (including workers at the seam).	Under-ground and surface workers.
1913.....	24,844	105,801	145,437
1914.....	21,523	92,194	129,157
1915.....	19,585	86,102	123,806
1916.....	19,804	88,063	126,092
1917.....	16,002	75,596	111,695
1918.....	15,199	73,523	110,187
1919.....	20,205	94,918	137,399
1920.....	22,866	108,796	156,745
1921.....	23,485	112,978	162,840
1922.....	21,623	104,150	153,003

¹ The figures for the years 1921 and 1922 are taken from the Revue du Travail, Brussels, Feb. 23, 1923, p. 244.

The distribution of workers according to nature of work, sex, and age is shown in the following table for the years 1919 and 1920:

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON DIFFERENT CLASSES OF WORK IN BELGIAN COAL MINES IN 1919 AND 1920.

Category.	Percentage.	
	1919	1920
Underground:		
Males (over 16 years).....	66.0	66.4
Boys (14 to 16 years).....	3.1	3.0
	69.1	69.4
Surface:		
Males (over 16 years).....	23.0	22.9
Boys (14 to 16 years).....	1.5	1.4
Boys (12 to 14 years).....	.1	.1
	24.6	24.4
Females (over 21 years).....	2.1	2.4
Girls (16 to 21 years).....	3.0	2.8
Girls (12 to 16 years).....	1.2	1.0
	6.3	6.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Workers at the face.....	14.7	14.6

^a See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1922, pp. 110, 111; September, 1922, p. 133; February, 1923, pp. 149, 150.

The average daily output per workers in the different districts is shown in the following table, by class of workers, for the years 1913, 1919, and 1920:

AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT PER WORKER IN DIFFERENT MINING BASINS OF BELGIUM, 1913, 1919, 1920.

[In tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Mining district.	Average output (tons) per worker per day.								
	At the seam.			Underground (including workers at the seam).			Underground and surface.		
	1913	1919	1920	1913	1919	1920	1913	1919	1920
Couchant de Mons.....	2.67	3.13	3.08	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.51	0.47	0.49
Centre.....	3.81	3.44	3.61	.82	.74	.75	.59	.50	.50
Charleroi.....	4.34	3.81	4.08	.99	.82	.85	.63	.53	.55
Namur.....	3.47	3.69	4.00	.84	.76	.79	.63	.53	.48
Liège.....	3.75	3.55	3.71	.78	.67	.69	.57	.47	.49
Bassin du Sud.....	3.48	3.51	3.64	.81	.73	.75	.58	.50	.51

The above table shows that the average daily output of workers at the seam was higher in 1920 than in 1913 in three of the mining districts and in all the districts except Couchant de Mons the average daily output was larger in 1920 than in 1919.

The output for underground workers and for underground and surface workers was generally lower in both 1919 and 1920 than in 1913, but had increased somewhat in most instances in 1920 over the daily production in 1919.

The annual output of the same classes of workers for five mining districts is shown for 1919 and 1920 in the following table:

OUTPUT PER WORKER PER ANNUM IN FIVE BELGIAN COAL MINING DISTRICTS, 1919 AND 1920.

[In tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Mining district.	Average annual output per worker.					
	1919			1920		
	At the seam.	Underground (including workers at the seam).	Underground and surface workers.	At the seam.	Underground (including workers at the seam).	Underground and surface workers.
Couchant de Mons.....	898	198	141	905	208	146
Centre.....	941	205	174	1,052	220	151
Charleroi.....	1,082	239	159	1,173	249	165
Namur.....	1,053	223	157	1,164	234	163
Liège.....	1,034	200	142	1,109	212	153

Statistics of daily output in the coal mines are given for the entire country by months for the year 1922 and by mining districts for January, 1923, in the Belgian Revue du Travail, February 28, 1923 (p. 245). The following table shows the output of the different classes of workers reduced to tons of 2,000 pounds.

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AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT PER WORKER IN BELGIAN COAL MINES, 1922, AND JANUARY, 1923.

[In tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Date and locality.	Average output per worker per day.			Date and locality.	Average output per worker per day.		
	At the seam.	Under-ground (including workers at the seam).	Under-ground and surface.		At the seam.	Under-ground (including workers at the seam).	Under-ground and surface.
1922:				January, 1923:			
January.....	3.65	0.75	0.51	Couchant de Mons...	3.16	0.74	0.51
February.....	3.64	.74	.51	Centre.....	3.70	.81	.57
March.....	3.63	.75	.51	Charleroi.....	4.29	.89	.58
April.....	3.55	.74	.50	Namur.....	4.00	.82	.58
May.....	3.61	.74	.50	Liège.....	3.76	.70	.49
June.....	3.64	.76	.50	Limbourg.....	5.99	.66	.43
July.....	3.69	.76	.50	Total.....	3.80	.78	.54
August.....	3.70	.76	.51				
September.....	3.75	.77	.51				
October.....	3.77	.78	.52				
November.....	3.82	.79	.53				
December.....	3.85	.78	.53				
Average for the year	3.69	.76	.51				

Operations of British Coal Mines, September to December, 1922.¹

THE improvement in the British coal mining industry for the third quarter of 1922, due to the American demand for coal (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1923, p. 92), continued during the last quarter of the year, owing to the increase in domestic needs and the slightly greater demand from abroad.

The output during the quarter ending December 30, 1922, was 68,760,000 long tons, as compared with 63,336,000 in the third quarter of the year and 57,440,000 in the last three months of 1921. Of the total output for the quarter, 67,750,000 long tons were salable coal, a number unequaled in the corresponding quarter since 1913. The output per man shift worked also showed a slight increase, being 19.5 hundredweight as compared with 19.3 hundredweight in the preceding quarter.

Persons employed in and about the mines, including clerks and those on salaries; numbered 1,139,000. A steady increase is seen in the number of wage earners from 1,105,700 on September 30, 1922, to 1,129,500 on December 30, 1922. Ministry of Labor figures give 1,224,660 coal miners insurable against unemployment. Of these, according to statistics furnished by the employment exchanges, 70,693 were unemployed at the end of the third quarter of 1922, and 56,372 at the close of the year, a decrease of about 20 per cent.

An improvement is also noticeable in the number of days worked, coal being mined on 69.60 days during the fourth quarter of 1922 as compared with 65.67 days in the third quarter, and 61.74 days during the fourth quarter of 1921.

There was a slight upward tendency in the wages paid in four districts—Northumberland and the eastern division, in Durham and Scotland—but in South Wales the rates remained stationary and in other districts the minimum rates prevailed. In the table which follows

¹ Board of Trade Journal, London, Feb. 15, 1923, pp. 188-190.

wages paid in South Wales and Monmouth and in Derbyshire are shown for the various classes of miners, from September 15, 1922, to December 15, 1922:

RATES OF WAGES PER SHIFT IN BRITISH COAL MINES, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1922.

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

District and occupation.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.
South Wales and Monmouth: ¹				
Colliers.....	s. d. 8 10	s. d. 8 10	s. d. 8 10	s. d. 8 10
Haulers.....	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
Laborers.....	6 5	2 7 2	2 7 2	2 7 2
Rippers.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire):				
Tap hard seam—				
Corporals (adults) ²	9 2	9 5	9 8	9 11
Day laborers (adults) ⁴	8 10	9 0	9 4	9 6
Rippers and timbermen ⁴	9 8	9 11	10 3	10 5
Room and pillar men.....	10 11	11 1	11 6	11 9
All other seams—				
Corporals (adults) ²	8 10	9 0	9 4	9 6
Day laborers (adults) ⁴	8 5	8 7	8 10	9 1
Rippers and timbermen ⁴	9 5	9 7	9 11	10 2
Room and pillar men.....	10 9	10 11	11 3	11 7

¹ Men working on the afternoon and night shifts in this district are paid at the rate of six shifts for a full working week of five shifts.

² Class A workers, i. e., those entitled as the head or support of a family to a supply of house coal. Class B workers, i. e., those not so entitled, received 6s. 8d.

³ District foremen in charge of the underground haulage ways.

⁴ Other than chargemen.

Earnings of pieceworkers were higher than the rates quoted for time workers, and no allowance is made for house coal supplied to miners free or at special prices. No changes were made in the subsistence wages of low-paid workers, fixed in accordance with the provisions of the national agreement.

The total net cost of producing a ton of coal during the quarter ending September 30, 1922, was 17s. 2.08d. (\$4.17, par). Wages constituted 11s. 4.48d. (\$2.76, par) of this amount.

Employment and Output in Indian Coal Mines During 1921.

COAL mining employs more labor than any other mining industry in India, says the Labor Gazette (Bombay), February, 1923 (p. 17), discussing labor in Indian coal mines during 1921. The mines employed 205,879 persons in that year, an increase of 15,537 persons, or 8 per cent over similar data for the preceding year. Of this number, excluding figures for Hyderabad, 117,590 were men, 71,466, women, and 4,321, children.

The output of coal per person for 1921 and the four preceding years is shown in the following table:

OUTPUT OF COAL PER PERSON IN INDIAN COAL MINES, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Above and below ground (short tons).	Below ground only (short tons).
1917.....	122.0	194.3
1918.....	121.3	192.4
1919.....	124.4	198.5
1920.....	105.7	176.6
1921.....	105.1	181.0

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LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Railroad Labor Board Decisions.

Railway Clerks—Overtime and Wages.

EXCEPT in a few localities, the railway clerks did not strike last summer with the shopmen, the Railroad Labor Board promising a rehearing of their case. The two principal grievances of the railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, and station employees concerned overtime and wages. Decision No. 630,¹ of the Railroad Labor Board, effective on February 1, 1922, modified the national agreement operating during Federal control of the roads by establishing the pro rata rate of pay for the ninth hour, instead of the punitive time-and-one-half rate. Sunday and holiday work also was to be paid for at straight time. The new decision (No. 1621), effective March 1, 1923, modifies decision No. 630 by restoring to the clerks the 8-hour day with punitive overtime rates for the ninth hour.

The board, after observing the operation of this overtime rule for a year and giving the entire question fuller consideration, is of the opinion that the insistence of this class of employees that they should be allowed time and one-half for all time in excess of the basic eight-hour day is a just and reasonable contention. The overtime work of this class of employees is so largely under the control of the carrier that the time-and-one-half rule will not impose any appreciable financial burden.

A further modification of the previous decision provides that this class of employees shall have a rest day each week, preferably Sunday, and if required to work on that day, payment shall be made at the rate of time and one-half.

The Sunday and holiday rule herein promulgated is similar to that recently handed down in favor of the signalmen. It simply recognizes the justice of the principle that every employee is entitled to one day off duty in seven. In practice, that day will and should ordinarily be Sunday, but work necessary to the continuous operation of the carrier in its service to the public may be done on Sunday without the payment of punitive overtime by the carrier's assignment of some other day of rest to those engaged in such indispensable Sunday work. In such instances as an employee is required to work on his regularly assigned day off duty he will receive time and one-half. This rule is designed to guarantee to the employee so far as possible one day of rest in seven without undue expense or inconvenience to the carrier. It recognizes the rights and necessities of the carrier, the employee, and the public.

The wages of the railway clerks and station employees had been decreased by decision No. 1074, effective July 21, 1922.² In the new decision the board has refused to grant any increase to the more skilled employees on the ground that only under the most exceptional circumstances would it be advisable to raise the wage rates of a class of employees before the lapse of one year after a revision had occurred. It does consider it just and reasonable, however, to grant an increase to the less skilled and lower-rated employees,

¹ This decision appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1922, pp. 87-97.

² This decision appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1922, pp. 116-120.

whose work and rates approximate those of common labor. The board therefore has granted an increase of 2 cents an hour to station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, storeroom, stockroom, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and all common laborers in and around stations, storehouses, and warehouses, not otherwise provided for.

This decision affects 42 carriers, and the railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees employed by them.

The new rules relative to overtime, promulgated by the decision, which modify those previously handed down by the board,³ follow in full.

RULE 57. Overtime. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, time in excess of 8 hours, exclusive of the meal period, on any day will be considered overtime and paid on the actual minute basis at the rate of time and one-half.

RULE 58. Notified or called. Except as provided in rule 59, employees notified or called to perform work not continuous with, before, or after the regular work period or on Sundays and specified holidays shall be allowed a minimum of 3 hours for 2 hours' work or less and if held on duty in excess of 2 hours, time and one-half will be allowed on the minute basis.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Sunday and holiday work.*

RULE 64. Work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays—namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas (provided when any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State, Nation, or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday), shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, except that employees necessary to the continuous operation of the carrier and who are regularly assigned to such service will be assigned one regular day off duty in seven, Sunday if possible, and if required to work on such regularly assigned seventh day off duty will be paid at the rate of time and one-half time; when such assigned day off duty is not Sunday, work on Sunday will be paid for at straight-time rate.

RULE 65. Less than full day period. Eliminated.

RULE 67. Day of rest. Eliminated.

Two dissenting opinions accompany this decision. One, by a labor member of the board, contends that the employees were entitled to substantial increases at this time because of change in current conditions, such as cost of living, and wages in outside industries, together with the injustices of earlier wage levels. The other dissenting opinion, appended by the railroad group of the Railroad Labor Board, contended that there was no evidence to justify changes in overtime rules or in rates of pay since the previous decisions of the board on these issues.

Clerks—Seniority, Leave, etc.

RULES governing working conditions of railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Co. and the Central New England Railway Co., were handed down on March 5, by the Railroad Labor Board in decision No. 1668. The board decided that the following rules, which could not be decided upon by representatives of the carriers and their employees, were just and reasonable and should become effective on March 16. Although these rules apply only to the carriers mentioned, it is probable that they

³ For previous rules see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1922, pp. 87-97.

will be extended to apply to all carriers on which rules covering these points have not been agreed upon.

DECISION. The Railroad Labor Board, acting under the authority of the transportation act, 1920, and in furtherance of the purpose of said act, has decided that the rules hereinafter set out, corresponding in number to the rules shown in the employees' *ex parte* submission, are just and reasonable, and shall be effective March 16, 1923.

RULE 6. Seniority districts. The territory under the jurisdiction of the division master mechanic, division engineer, division storekeeper, and office forces of the division trainmaster, respectively, shall constitute seniority districts for the employees on each operating division under the jurisdiction of each of these officers. The rule as proposed by the employees establishing seniority districts for the employees at stations where there are not exceeding three employees is considered just and reasonable and shall be adopted.

RULES 31 to 39, inclusive. Rules pertaining to discipline and grievances designated as Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, covering respectively, investigation, hearing, appeal, further appeal, grievances, representation, right of appeal, advice of cause, and exoneration, shown in the joint submission of the employees and carrier following conferences held pursuant to decision No. 119, as agreed to for all employees except those in the operating department, shall apply to the employees in said department. The request of the carrier for the retention of the rule contained in the 1917 agreement is denied.

RULE 72. Vacations. Clerks who on January 1 have been in continuous service of the carrier one year or more will be granted annual vacations with pay provided the work is kept up by other clerks and there is no expense to the carrier involved in granting the vacations.

Heads of departments when granting vacations will give clerks who on January 1 have been in the service continuously one year and less than two years, one week or six working days; those in the service two years and less than three years, ten days, or nine working days; those in the service three years and over, two weeks, or twelve working days.

RULE 73. Sick leave. Where the work of an employee is kept up by other employees without cost to the carrier, a clerk who has been in the continuous service of the carrier one year and less than two years, will not have deductions made from his pay for time absent on account of a bona fide case of sickness until he has been absent six working days in the calendar year; a clerk who has been in continuous service two years and less than three years, nine working days; a clerk who has been in continuous service three years or longer, twelve working days. Deductions will be made beyond the time allowance specified above.

The employing officer must be satisfied that the sickness is bona fide, and that no additional expense to the carrier is involved. Satisfactory evidence as to sickness in the form of a certificate from a reputable physician, preferably a company physician, will be required in case of doubt.

The above limits of sick leave may be extended in individual meritorious cases and under the conditions specified, but only by agreement of the representatives of the carrier and of the employees.

RULE 74. Saturday afternoon service. Only such employees as are, in the judgment of the management, necessary to perform the business of the carrier shall be required to work on Saturday afternoons, and no deduction shall be made from the pay of employees relieved.

Carpenters—Cleveland.

AN AGREEMENT has recently been signed between the Carpenter Contractors and the Carpenters' District Council in Cleveland which seems to promise harmonious working between the two bodies for the future. It will be remembered that during the whole of the last building season conditions in Cleveland were far from satisfactory. The building trades and the building employers were at loggerheads, there were charges and countercharges of bad faith, a strong effort was made to establish the open shop, and generally, there was a maximum of friction and a consequent discouragement of prospective builders. The present agreement, which contains several interesting features, is as follows:

[1040]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY CARPENTER CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.

This agreement, made and entered into this 1st day of March, 1923, by and between the Carpenter Contractors of Cleveland, Ohio, party of the first part, hereinafter called the employer, and the Cuyahoga County Carpenters' District Council, party of the second part, hereinafter called the employee,

WITNESSETH:

The employer and the employee sign this agreement both as guarantors of the observance thereof by all of their respective membership in respect to all the matters set forth in this agreement, and for themselves and their said membership they agree to faithfully abide thereby.

The provisions of this agreement shall be binding upon each and every carpenter contractor of Cleveland, individually and as members of a carpenter contractors' association, and upon each and every member of the Cuyahoga County Carpenters' District Council and vicinity individually and as members of said organization, while operating within Cuyahoga County and vicinity.

This agreement becomes effective on and after the 1st day of March, 1923, and shall continue in effect and be in force until the last day of February, 1924.

It is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that should either party to this agreement desire to make any change or changes to such agreement at the expiration thereof, the intention so to do shall be transmitted to the other party to the agreement at least three months in advance of the date of expiration of this agreement.

SECTION 1. That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4.30 o'clock p. m. with one-half hour for lunch, except Saturdays, when the work shall cease at 12 o'clock noon.

SEC. 2. Where more than one shift of men work, the second shift shall start at 4.30 p. m. and cease work at 12 midnight, except Saturday, when work shall start at 4.30 p. m. and stop at 8 p. m.

SEC. 3. There shall be no overtime work except that of an emergency and then only when reported and permission has been received from the party of the second part or their authorized representatives.

SEC. 4. That all labor performed by the employee on Sundays and the hereinafter-mentioned holidays shall be paid for by the employer at the rate of two times the rate of regular wages. The observed holidays shall be New Year's, Decoration, and Labor Day, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. There shall be no work on Labor Day excepting in special cases of emergency.

SEC. 5. The regular rate of wages paid the employee under this agreement shall be \$1.25 per hour. It is agreed that any person employed as foreman shall be paid not less than \$1 per day in excess of the regular rate. All work performed between shifts shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

SEC. 6. Employees shall be paid once each week in currency. Not more than one and one-half days' pay shall be held back from the regular weekly pay. Where the employee is paid regularly on Saturdays, the payment to the employee shall begin on or before 12 o'clock noon.

(b) When pay roll is not ready for distribution at 12 o'clock noon, employees shall be paid waiting time at double time until pay is received.

(c) Men desiring to quit work on a certain day shall notify the employer the day previous, giving reasons therefor, in order to receive his pay in full at time of quitting.

SEC. 7. In order to maintain a sufficient number of skilled mechanics in the building industry the necessity for the employment of apprentices is hereby recognized and the employment and proper training of as many apprentices as is reasonable and practicable shall be encouraged by both parties to this agreement.

(b) Apprentices may be placed at work by employers in such numbers as to allow one apprentice to each eight journeymen carpenters employed. It is agreed, however, that not more than two apprentices shall be in the employ of any one employer at the same time.

(c) Period of indenture for apprentices shall be four years.

(d) That the rate of wages to be paid by the employer to apprentices shall be as follows:

First year, \$0.35 per hour, \$15.40 per week; second year, \$0.50 per hour, \$22.00 per week; third year, \$0.65 per hour, \$28.60 per week; fourth year, \$0.80 per hour, \$35.20 per week.

SEC. 8. The party of the second part reserves the right to enforce the trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

SEC. 9. Employers shall furnish a suitable room for the use of employees for the purpose of keeping their tools, clothes, and eating their lunch. Such room to be kept clean at all times and to be heated in cold weather. The necessary sanitary conveniences properly secluded shall be provided for employees on all work. Room in which the tools of the employee are kept shall be provided with a substantial lock.

(b) In case of theft or fire on a job at any time the contractor shall be held responsible for the loss of mechanics' tools and clothing lost by such theft or fire.

SEC. 10. A suitable pail and dipper shall be kept on all jobs for furnishing a sufficient supply of drinking water.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the steward on the job to see that the tools of an injured member are cared for and delivered to the office of the district council.

SEC. 12. If an employee is hired and is not placed at work after reporting with his tools he shall be paid 2 hours' time. An employee who reports for work in the morning and receives his discharge shall be paid 2 hours' time. This shall not apply to any employee absent the day previous.

SEC. 13. There shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man shall perform during the working day.

SEC. 14. No person shall have the right to interfere with workmen during working hours except the official business agents of respective unions who may consult with the steward on the job.

SEC. 15. All employees shall be protected under the provisions of the workmen's compensation laws of Ohio.

(b) Any injured member of the second part reserves the right to employ a competent doctor.

SEC. 16. All car fare in excess of city fare shall be paid by the employer.

(b) In case of work beyond the location provided for above, all transportation charges which are in excess of a single fare each way, and traveling time at single time, shall be paid by the employer. On all such jobs remote from the city car service, all time over ten minutes' walking time from the city car either way shall be allowed by the employer.

(c) The employer shall make necessary arrangements with the employees' representative prior to starting work on job so located as to comply with provisions of this paragraph.

SEC. 17. Any member when required to leave the jurisdiction of the Carpenters District Council of Cuyahoga County and vicinity shall receive the standard scale of wages of this district and also expenses.

SEC. 18. No member of the first part shall sublet, piece, or lump out carpentry work or any part thereof. Nor shall any party of the second part work for any contractor who takes labor contracts, or pieces or lumps his work.

SEC. 19. For the purpose of administering this agreement, a joint arbitration committee shall be established by the appointment of four members of the party of the second part and an equal number of members of the party of the first part. In case any dispute or disagreement shall arise between such parties, the same shall be reported at once to the chairman of such joint committee, who shall call a meeting of the entire committee within 24 hours of receipt of such information.

Section 3, relating to overtime work, seems to show that as far as the carpenters are concerned there is no desire to make an eight-hour day a pretext for obtaining extra wages under the claim of overtime. Overtime, it is to be observed, is not to be worked unless and until the workers' representatives are convinced of the existence of an emergency. This was the method adopted by the molders during the war to prevent the use of overtime as a customary matter, a method which was sanctioned by the War Labor Board as being the most effective way of making the eight-hour day a reality. In connection with this section it is worth noticing that section 13 specially provides that there shall be no limitation on output.

The provisions concerning apprentices are of interest as showing the general recognition of the need for more trained workers. The specifications contained in the agreement, however, seem wholly inadequate to the situation, since they make no provision for oversight and consecutive training of the apprentices. According to the Cleveland Citizen of March 17, 1923, the district council of the car-

penters "is now working out a plan to establish a school to train apprentices similar to that operated by the bricklayers," which seems to indicate that the workers, at least, are fully aware of the need for something more than mere permissive stipulations if the lack of skilled craftsmen is to be supplied. The wage fixed for the apprentice is lower, in proportion to the journeyman's wages than has been found desirable in some other places. In New York, for instance, the carpenter's apprentice, whose wage is adjusted each six months, receives for the first year 30 and 35 per cent of the journeyman's wage as against 28 per cent provided for in the Cleveland agreement, while for the second year the New York figures are 45 and 50 per cent as against 40 per cent in Cleveland. For the second half of the apprenticeship, however, the Cleveland worker has a slight advantage over the apprentice in New York.

The wage provisions represent an advance on the rates the carpenters were supposed to be receiving, but during most of last year bonus payments were so common that it is difficult to say what the real wages were. Of more importance are the provisions for keeping the peace in the industry. Section 19 provides for the establishment of a joint arbitration committee to administer the agreement, while the preamble clearly implies that although the agreement is made for only a year, it is to be renewed upon its expiration, unless one or both parties notify the other at least three months previous to that date of a desire to change it.

Shirt-Making Industry—New York City.

THE existing contract between the United Shirt Manufacturing Association and the Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which was reprinted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1922 (pp. 103, 104), has been renewed for another year ending January 30, 1924. The terms of the agreement provide that notice of desired changes must be made at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the contract. In accordance with the provision, notices of desired change embracing mainly requests for revision of wages were filed by both parties in December, 1922. The matter was submitted to arbitration and Arbitrator William M. Leiserson handed down his decision on January 15, denying to both sides the requested changes. His conclusions with respect to the wage changes and other matters involved appear in his decision, which follows in full:

In summary form the association's requests are as follows:

1. English broadcloth for which operators and pressers are now paid silk piece rates should be classified and paid for as cotton.
2. Reduction of 5 per cent in prices for pressing all cotton materials.
3. Reduction of 12 per cent in prices for operating on all flannels.
4. Substitution of religious for legal holidays by mutual agreement.

The union's requests for changes are as follows:

1. Spreaders to be classified hereafter as assistant cutters and their minimum wage increased from \$24.50 to \$30 per week.
2. Trimmers and short knife cutters to be grouped together hereafter and a minimum wage of \$40 established for the group instead of the existing scale of \$32 for trimmers and \$35 for short knife cutters.
3. Machine cutters and die cutters both to be paid a minimum scale of \$50 per week in place of the present scale of \$39.

4. A minimum wage of \$12 per week to be established for all learners among the operators.

5. All operators, after six months in the industry, to receive a minimum wage of \$22 per week.

6. The right of any shop to change from week work to piecework at the existing prices whenever a majority of the workers in the shop desire it.

7. Buttonhole prices in shops where number of stitches greater than average in the market to be revised upward.

8. Increase of 12 per cent in prices for pressing cotton and silk striped material.

9. English broadcloth of all types to be classified and paid for as silk.

The board will not review all the evidence and arguments presented, as this was done by the chairman at a conference with the representatives of both parties. We may proceed at once to the decision.

To take up the general question of wages first, the board is of the opinion, as explained orally at the conference, that business conditions have improved at the present time to the point where a wage cut is no longer justified. Cost of living has been rising slowly with the improvement in business conditions, and industries generally are recognizing that no further cutting in wages can be done. The requests of the association for wage cuts must therefore be denied. On the other hand the union's requests for increases in wages are also not justified. These requests are mainly for the cutters and pressers and for them the increases asked are between 20 and 25 per cent. Whatever may be the condition of prosperity in other industries, it must be plain to all who are familiar with the shirt-making industry in New York at the present time that no such increases are justified here.

From the point of view of abstract justice it is plain that the operators, of all the workers in the industry, are in the worst position, and if anybody is entitled to increases they should get more consideration than the cutters or the pressers. But the union itself sees that increases for the operators at the present time are hardly justified and it asks little for them. The board is of the opinion that conditions have not yet so improved as to justify increases in any of the branches of the trade at the present time.

It may be, however, that conditions will change during the life of the present agreement so as to make some changes necessary or urgent. Therefore, the board rules that with respect to wages, all piece rates, scales, and wages as they stand under the present agreement shall be continued under the new agreement beginning February 1, with the proviso that if conditions do change materially within the next six months, both the union and the association may bring up the question of changes in wages again on or about July 1, 1923; and if negotiations fail, the board will hear and decide the questions raised.

With respect to the English broadcloth the board finds that the former decision which classified the genuine broadcloth as tub silk is fair and just and should stand. It appears, however, that many imitations have appeared on the market and the union feels that all these imitations also should be paid for as silk, at least so far as pressing is concerned. The association, however, feels just as strongly that the imitations have to be sold at such cheap prices that the cotton piece rates ought to apply for pressing as well as for operation.

The board can not make a general decision at this time covering all kinds of imitations. It rules therefore that as these imitations appear in the shops negotiations between the union and the association should begin as to the proper classification of the imitation, and if no agreement can be reached, the board will classify the material in each particular case.

With respect to the request to call spreaders and pinners assistant cutters, the board can not do this without knowing a good deal more about the work than was presented in this case. It appears that a good many spreaders get more than the scale of \$24.50 because they do better or more responsible work, but if the minimum were raised, these men also would be raised in proportion. Therefore the board feels that the union and the association should jointly investigate the pay and the work of those who get more than the scale to see if they are different from the ordinary spreaders who get the minimum. If classification of different kinds of spreaders can be agreed upon after such an investigation, so that a definite scale for the present higher paid men can be fixed, then the board might consider changing the name to assistant cutters. The change can not be granted at this time in order to raise the wages.

The decision that neither cuts in wages nor increases should be made at this time includes the questions of minimum wages for learners and week workers. The board does not feel justified in establishing new minimums at this time that were not included in the agreement last year.

The request for changing from week to piece work applies particularly to contract shops. The inside shops of the manufacturers in the association have practically all piecework. To make a general decision which would compel contractors to change to piecework, the board thinks inadvisable because the contractors are not themselves a party to the agreement. The best way to handle such matters is for the union to deal directly with the contractors, and if the standards in any contract shop are lower than in the market generally to take the matter up with the association.

In the matter of buttonhole prices the board finds that the question raised really involves only one house. In this house, the evidence shows that 2 cents extra is already paid for extra work. To make any general rule basing prices on the number of stitches in a buttonhole seems to the board quite impractical.

With respect to substituting religious for legal holidays the agreement already makes it possible for such substitution to be made by mutual consent.

Longshoremen.

Port of New York.

GEN. G. W. GOETHALS has rendered a decision upon the application of the International Longshoremen's Association for reconsideration of wages under article 22 of the New York General Cargo Agreement. His decision, which is based mainly on the increased cost of living, allows an increase of 5 cents per hour straight time and 7 cents per hour overtime over the rates in the general cargo agreement. Following are the hourly rates provided by the decision, together with the rates for checkers and cargo repairmen, which are based upon it:

	Straight time.	Overtime.
General cargo.....	\$0.70	\$1.07
Bulk cargo, ballast, and coal cargoes.....	.75	1.12
Wet hides.....	.85	1.22
Kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha, in cases, when loaded by case oil gangs and with a fly.....	.90	1.37
Explosives.....	1.40	2.14
Checkers.....	¹ 5.40	1.07
Cargo repairmen.....	.80	1.37

Philadelphia.

AT A meeting of the general committee of steamship interests and employing stevedores of the port of Philadelphia, the increase granted longshoremen at New York—namely, 5 cents per hour straight time and 7 cents per hour overtime—was made effective on April 1 at Philadelphia. Below is the scale showing the old and the new hourly rates:

OLD AND NEW HOURLY RATES FOR LONGSHORE WORK AT PHILADELPHIA.

Item.	Old rates.		New rates, effective Apr. 1, 1923.	
	Straight time.	Overtime.	Straight time.	Overtime.
General cargo (in city).....	\$0.65	\$1.00	\$0.70	\$1.07
Grain.....	.75	1.05	.80	1.12
Oil, etc. (in city).....	.77	1.15	.82	1.22
Wet hides.....	.90	1.35	.95	1.42
Damaged or salvaged cargo.....	.90	1.35	.95	1.42
General cargo (out of town).....	² 7.00	1.65	² 7.50	1.12
Oil, etc. (at refinery).....	² 8.10	² 11.50	² 8.60	² 12.20
Explosives.....	² 9.50	1.35	² 10.10	1.42

¹ Per 8-hour day.

² Rate per day.

Baltimore.

BY AGREEMENT the increase given New York longshoremen by the Goethals award has been applied to Baltimore also, with the understanding that when the new agreement is entered into, to become effective October 1 next, the differential now existing between the Baltimore and the Hampton Roads districts shall be eliminated (Hampton Roads has enjoyed a differential of 5 cents an hour, straight time, and 10 cents for overtime during the last 18 months).

San Francisco.

FOLLOWING is the agreed upon scale in effect for the year 1923 between the Water Front Employees Association and the Longshoremen's Association for the port of San Francisco:

	Straight time.	Over- time.
Longshore work.....	\$0. 80	\$1. 20
Shoveling (all commodities).....	1. 00	1. 50
Oriental oil (in cases).....	. 90	1. 35
Explosives.....	1. 20	1. 20
Damaged cargo.....	1. 20	1. 20

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

Work of Children and Mothers in Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan.

THE Children's Bureau has recently published a study (Bureau publication No. 115) of the work of children between the ages of 6 and 16, and of mothers with children under 6, in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan. In Colorado the study included 542 families having 2,115 children under 16, and in Michigan, 511 families with 1,810 children under 16. In Colorado 1,073 and in Michigan 763 of these children aged 6 but under 16 years were employed in the work of caring for the sugar beets during the season of 1920.

Imported labor plays an important part in both fields. Contracts are arranged between the sugar manufacturing companies and farmers by which the latter undertake to plant a specified number of acres with sugar beets. The farmer may be the owner of the land or a tenant farmer. In either case, since the work among the beets is seasonal and comes at a time when regular farm labor is needed for other crops, labor is generally hired on contract for the hand work required by the beets. To some extent this hand labor is secured from families resident near the beet fields, but a considerable part is brought in from a distance, the midwest and southwestern States being canvassed for workers. Since the war Mexican workers have been employed in increasing numbers. Each family contracts to take care of so many acres, the area varying with the number in the family group. Both women and children are employed at the work, and the possibility of turning even young children into wage earners is one of the inducements for taking the contract which is especially strong in the case of the head of a large family.

The work of the laborer does not begin until the crop is in the ground. The operations performed by the laborers are blocking (usually done by adults), thinning, hoeing, pulling and piling, and topping. Blocking consists of chopping out too numerous plants, leaving small clumps of beets about 10 or 12 inches apart. In thinning most of these are pulled up, leaving only one beet to each clump. This is trying work, owing to the position required and the need of haste in order to finish it before the beets grow too big.

The blocker, usually an adult, walks down the long rows of beets, chopping out the superfluous beets with his hoe. Close at his heels come the children, both boys and girls, most of them clad in overalls. Straddling the beet row, they kneel and, bending over, crawl from plant to plant on hands and knees. They usually work at high speed, for thinning must be completed before the plants grow too large.

As soon as thinning is completed hoeing begins. The farmer cultivates between the rows with machinery, but weeds must be cleared out from between separate plants and the ground stirred about their

roots. This work is heavy, and there is not the same need for haste as in thinning, so the younger children are sometimes released from it; approximately one-fifth of the children studied in both States had not done hoeing. Nevertheless, young children worked at it. In Colorado 42 of the 6 and 7 year old children, and in Michigan 34 under 8, had been so employed during the season of 1920.

After hoeing is over there is an interval of some weeks before harvesting. When the beets are ripe, the farmer, with a horse-drawn machine, loosens the beets and raises them to the surface. They must then be pulled up by hand, freed from the dirt caked upon them, and thrown into piles ready for topping. In this last operation the beet is often held in the left hand, or, in the case of the smaller children, rested upon the knee while the child stands upon one foot and cuts the crown of leaves off with a swift downward stroke of a sharp knife.

In both fields the majority of the children were native born, but largely of foreign parentage. In Colorado Russian-Germans formed the largest group of foreign-born parents, while in Michigan Bohemians led, with Poles making a close second. The age distribution of the children was much the same in the two fields, as shown in the following table:

DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE GROUPS, OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 16 YEARS WORKING IN BEET FIELDS IN COLORADO AND MICHIGAN.

Age of child.	Colorado.		Michigan.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
6 and under 7 years.....	15	1.4	16	2.1	31	1.7
7 and under 8 years.....	56	5.2	38	5.0	94	5.1
8 and under 9 years.....	91	8.5	52	6.8	143	7.8
9 and under 10 years.....	127	11.8	91	11.9	218	11.9
10 and under 11 years.....	171	15.9	93	12.2	264	14.4
11 and under 12 years.....	116	10.8	105	13.8	221	12.0
12 and under 13 years.....	170	15.8	114	14.9	284	15.5
13 and under 14 years.....	136	12.7	101	13.2	237	12.9
14 and under 15 years.....	122	11.4	76	10.0	198	10.8
15 and under 16 years.....	69	6.4	77	10.1	146	8.0
Total.....	1,073	100.0	763	100.0	1,836	100.0

In both fields one-fourth of the children were under 10, another fourth were between 10 and 12 years old, and only one-fifth in Michigan and a little over one-sixth in Colorado had reached or passed 14 years. These ages take on an added significance when the character of the work is considered, most of it being laborious, while topping, for a young child, involves real danger.

The age at which the children began work, the steadiness with which they worked, the interruption to their school attendance, and the living conditions which went with the work were all, naturally, affected by the economic status of the family, the children of resident owners of land faring better than the children of migratory laborers secured under contract. In this respect the two fields showed a marked difference, the distribution of the children according to the economic status of their parents being as follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILD BEET WORKERS IN COLORADO AND MICHIGAN,
BY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PARENTS.

Item.	Colorado.		Michigan.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Children of laborers.....	774	72.1	361	47.3
Children of tenant farmers.....	164	15.3	105	13.8
Children of farm owners.....	135	12.6	297	38.9

One effect of this economic difference in status was shown in the length of time the children had been working in the beet fields. The age distribution of the children in the two fields, it will be remembered, was nearly the same, though in Michigan a slightly larger proportion were in the older age groups. Nevertheless, 40.8 per cent of the Colorado group, as against 23.6 per cent of those in Michigan, had worked for three or more seasons, which necessarily implied that they had begun work early. One-third of the Colorado group had commenced work when they were 8 years old or younger. Among those who were 10 to 15 years of age only 17 per cent were working in the fields for the first time.

The majority of the children of these ages had been working at least three years, and one-fifth of them had worked for five seasons or more, including 3 of the seventeen 10-year old children, but well over half of the 15-year-old group.

The working day was apt to be long, often being from sunrise to sundown, or longer. Thinning, which is done under pressure and in the early summer when the days are long, involved especially long hours, in spite of the trying nature of the work.

The net working day, exclusive of meals and rest periods, was, according to statements made by parents, 9 hours for 85 per cent of the children, both boys and girls, of whom 36 were children only 6 or 7 years of age. One-third of the children, however, reported 11 hours or more and one-eighth of them 12 to 15 hours as constituting a regular working day. Six children under 8 years of age worked 12 hours or more, and all except 6 of the 65 working children aged 6 and 7 years were reported as putting in a working day of at least 8 hours. * * * These long working days continued in some cases for weeks. A number of the children included in the study, somewhat over one-tenth of the total number, had worked practically throughout the spring process; that is, for five or six weeks or more.

Hoing is taken more easily, so that the hours are somewhat shorter. Nevertheless, the day was very generally of nine hours or more, and days of 13 and 14 hours were reported. The harvesting processes usually come in October, by which time the lengthening nights put a daylight limitation upon hours, so that 10 hours are the maximum for the majority of workers. Notwithstanding, longer days were found.

Such hours and such work for children are under any circumstances open to serious question, but they are rendered more objectionable by the conditions under which many of the families live. In Colorado the farmer usually provides quarters for the contract labor brought in, 90 per cent of the laborers' families studied being housed in this way. Nearly half of these were in fairly new little one and two room houses, in tolerable condition, but the others fared badly, living mostly in so-called shacks.

The shack was built of tar paper, or of corrugated iron, or was a roughly boarded shanty with, in some cases, only one window and one door. Sometimes it was only a caravan wagon, which, hung from end to end with pots, pans, washtubs, and clothes, was moved about from field to field as the work required. * * * Well over a third of the 143 shacks for which a report as to the condition of repair was secured were found to be in bad condition and not weatherproof. Leaking roofs, broken windows, and general dilapidation prevailed.

Overcrowding was very common. Of the 418 laborers' families studied in Colorado, only 21 per cent reported fewer than two persons to a room.

Almost half were living with 3 or more persons to a room. One hundred and ninety-one families, averaging 6.6 persons per family, occupied two-room dwellings. Among them were 94 households of more than 6 members each and 14 of 10 or more each; * * * Fifty families, consisting of from 3 to 11 persons per family, lived in one room.

Inevitably the school work of the children suffered by their irregular attendance, the children of laborers faring worse in this respect than the children of farm owners.

The average percentage of attendance for resident children in the Colorado section who attended schools making no special provisions for beet-field workers was 74 per cent in the case of laborers and 89 per cent in the case of farm owners' children. In Michigan these percentages were 72 and 85, respectively. * * * The proportion of retarded children in the families studied in each area was considerably larger than the average. Thirty-five per cent of the resident children 8 to 16 years of age in Michigan beet-field workers' families and three-fifths of the corresponding group in Colorado were retarded from one to six or seven years. * * * The children of migratory laborers are likely to lose even more time from school than resident children, as they are withdrawn from school early in the spring in order to get settled in the beet-growing area in time for thinning and seldom return to town until late November or December, some weeks after school has begun. Among the migratory laborers' families in the Colorado section the percentage of retarded children was 62; that for children in the Michigan migratory families was 47.

In both Colorado and Michigan it was common for women to work in the fields, even though they might be mothers with young children. Their work was not merely an incidental affair, dependent upon what time they could spare from the care of the family; it was a serious occupation, taking precedence over all other, and usually carried on throughout the season. In the Colorado group, 230 of the mothers working in the beet fields had a total of 279 children under 3 years of age. In Michigan, "of the 679 children under 6 years of age included in the study, 423 were in contract laborers' families, where mothers had little opportunity because of their work in the fields to give much attention to their babies." Whether the small children were taken to the fields with the mother, or left at home under such care as could be found for them, it was difficult to make proper provision for them. Occasionally a baby tent, provided with screens, was found in the fields, but more often the baby was lying in a box, on a quilt, or even on the bare ground, receiving such attention as the family could give it without too serious interruption to the work.

The family earnings varied considerably, according to the number of workers, and the acreage worked.

Family earnings from beet contracts ranged from less than \$100 to \$3,000 or more, according to the number of workers and their ability. In both sections studied the largest group, approximately one-fifth of the laborers' families, expected to receive for their season's work in the beet fields from \$800 to \$1,000. About one-half of the

families in Colorado and less than one-third of those in Michigan earned \$1,000 or more. The value of a child's work, if he engaged in all the processes, averaged in the Colorado section about \$200 and in Michigan from \$114 to \$122. The Michigan children, it will be remembered, were far from being such experienced workers as the Colorado children.

In summing up, the writers of the report suggest that work in the beet fields is unsuitable for young children because of its interference with schooling, the long hours involved, and the monotonous and uneducative character of the work. Only one State, however, Nebraska, has attempted any regulation of the employment of children in beet fields, so that the various conditions set forth in this report are legally permissible. A strict enforcement of the school attendance laws would, however, mitigate the situation to some extent. Special provision is needed for the children of migratory workers, since the responsibility for their education and welfare, falling between the community from which they come and that to which they go, is at present assumed by neither.

Employment of Women and Children in Indiana.¹

THE following tables give statistics of hours of work of women and men in Indiana, where there are no legal restrictions on the length of time women may be employed. Overtime is not taken into account.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN OFFICES AND IN PRODUCTION AND SERVICE, AND OF MEN EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTION.

Weekly hours.	Offices.		Production and service.		Production.	
	Number of firms reporting.	Number of women employed.	Number of firms reporting.	Number of women employed.	Number of firms reporting.	Number of men employed.
Under 44.....	58	199	42	362	18	764
44 to 46.....	157	1,072	98	1,567	103	3,614
46 to 48.....	34	139	26	596	9	74
48 to 50.....	87	296	100	4,708	119	15,593
50 to 52.....	50	137	102	2,588	152	9,562
52 to 54.....	8	14	30	2,393	42	2,238
54 to 56.....	36	89	69	1,780	139	7,919
56 to 58.....	6	14	19	215	19	700
58 to 60.....	5	17	10	91	17	940
60 to 62.....	17	21	50	3,201	90	6,562
62 to 64.....	.....	.....	3	111	7	156
64 to 66.....	2	3	4	344	6	1,875
Over 66.....	.....	.....	17	618	43	1,663
Total.....	460	2,001	570	18,574	764	51,660

¹ Indiana. Industrial Board. Department of Women and Children. Report for year ending Sept. 30, 1922. Indianapolis, 1923. Reprinted from Year Book.

DAILY SCHEDULE OF HOURS OF THREE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF EMPLOYEES.

Hours per day.	Per cent working specified hours per day.			Hours per day.	Per cent working specified hours per day.		
	2,001 women in offices.	18,574 women in production and service.	51,660 men in production.		2,001 women in offices.	18,574 women in production and service.	51,660 men in production.
Under 8.....	8.9	0.9	1.4	11.....	0.8	0.7	
8.....	66.2	14.8	24.3	12.....	.9	1.9	
Over 8 but under 9.....	13.0	8.8	7.2	Over 12 but under 13.....	.2	.....
9.....	9.0	32.1	27.9	13.....	2.1	1.3	
Over 9 but under 10.....	.7	12.6	5.5	Over 13.....	.4	.4	
10.....	2.0	25.2	28.1				
Over 10 but under 11.....	.....	.7	1.1			

Employment in Canneries.

THE Department of Women and Children of Indiana made an investigation of the canneries in the State, which was begun on August 23, and finished on October 5, 1922. The report of the survey is based on 141 plants. There were 11 additional establishments found shut down either for the 1922 season or which had not been open for one or two previous years. Reliable data could not be secured from 12 other canneries which were closed at the time of inspection. The 141 plants covered employed 6,132 males and 6,143 females, the ages of the workers ranging from 6 to 70 years, including 277 boys and 409 girls between 16 and 18 years of age, 139 boys and 315 girls between 14 and 16 years of age, and 27 children under 14 years of age. With the exception of approximately 590 employees in plants operating throughout the year, the woman workers in the canneries were for the most part housekeepers unaccustomed to the trying routine of factory work.

Conditions in the various plants are reported as follows: Excellent, 1; good, 49; fair, 75; poor, 11; plants closed, 5.

Of the 141 canneries, 15 received no orders in regard to their operation and 6 required only to be registered and licensed. Of these 21 plants, 2 had no violations, 11 were not in operation when inspected, 6 employed no young people, and 2 were small family concerns. The orders and recommendations issued to the remaining 120 firms averaged 8 to a plant and related to the following subjects:

Under legal working age.....	12	Young children about factory.....	14
No certificates 14 to 16 years.....	84	Toilet and washing facilities.....	109
No certificates 16 to 18 years.....	170	Individual towels.....	16
Hours: Girls, 14 to 18; boys, 14 to 16..	116	Wet floors.....	16
Time records.....	25	Rest room.....	1
Women after 10 p. m.....	7	Improved ventilation.....	1
Postings.....	123	Replace ladder with stairway.....	1
Prohibited occupations.....	2	Hand rail.....	1
Constant standing—girls under 18 years.....	25	Repairing for safety.....	9
Resting seats.....	53	Screen stairway.....	3
Operatives' chairs.....	35	Excessive steam.....	2
Return certificates for correction....	21	Improved drinking facilities.....	7
Exchange certificates.....	13	Register and license.....	39
Return certificates to minors no longer employed.....	19	Warnings.....	90

[1052]

The majority of women and children were employed on piecework. In some cases the women received, in addition to their piece rates, bonuses for attendance.

Of the women employed in canneries 47 per cent worked 10 hours a day and 64 per cent of this group, 60 hours a week. One firm employed 34 women over 13 hours per day and from 80 to 82 hours a week. In another cannery 362 women worked 13 hours a day. Of these 362 women, 164 worked from 78 to 80 hours a week, 75 from 74 to 76 hours a week, and 123 from 64 to 66 hours a week. In the same plant 38 women worked over 12 hours a day and from 74 to 76 hours a week.

In the greater number of the canneries women worked up to 9 and 10 p. m. for two or three nights a week during the rush season, which meant 2 or 3 hours added to a 9 or 10 hour day. The following figures on night work are reported:

Six of the 141 plants permitted women to work after 10 o'clock at night. One of these sometimes worked 6 women as late as 11 and 11.30. In a second plant 15 women worked one 10-hour night shift. In a third 2 women on two occasions worked a 10-hour night shift. In a fourth 12 women worked until 11 o'clock one night. In a fifth 4 women worked a night shift one night. And in a sixth 6 women on one occasion worked all day and all night, 20 women worked one night shift, and 38 worked until after midnight several times.

One of two canneries operated on Sunday, but only upon one or two occasions. The majority of plants worked hard and long on Saturdays, the product for canning usually being larger on that day, because the growers picked more closely to avoid spoilage on Sunday. The demand, however, for Saturday afternoon by the employees in the larger canneries located in or near cities was so imperative that most of these establishments usually made arrangements for such holiday except for the two or three weeks at the height of the canning season.

Under the child-labor law of Indiana boys over 16 are considered adults, and boys between 16 and 18 years of age were found working from 9 to 13 and 14½ hours a day and from 54 to 81 hours a week. The hours of labor of boys between 14 and 16 and girls between 14 and 18 years of age are legally restricted to 8 per day and 48 a week. There were some startling violations of this provision.

In the canning season of six or eight weeks there is ordinarily not over three weeks of steady operation. In addition to climatic changes which influence picking, the frequent breakdowns of machinery, which deteriorates greatly between seasons, and the casual character of the labor supply, the canneries are also faced by the problem of scarcity of cans or delays in the delivery of cans. If cans were manufactured long in advance of the canning season the warehouse storage would be a serious item of expense to the manufacturers. The canneries themselves have little storage space and the probability of the cans rusting in leaky or unheated warerooms must also be reckoned with.

"On the whole, the women in the canneries looked clean." Only six of the plants, however, furnished uniforms. The inspected plants "were in a fair sanitary condition. Canners seemed to be striving for a clean, wholesome product."

There is much to be done in the way of accident prevention in the canneries. Wet floors and stairs are reported as the chief causes of injuries to employees in such plants.

Marked efforts have been made by some plants to standardize and shorten their working day. For at least one season five canneries operated on an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week schedule for women and children and a maximum of a 10-hour day and a 60-hour week schedule for men. Another plant never allowed its woman employees to work more than 9 hours or its men employees to work over 10 hours. If the usual force was not able to do the work that had to be done, another shift was employed.

The report also states that employers must soon realize how deserving of consideration from the production viewpoint is the proper seating of workers.

Although the department is in no way obliged to acquaint employers with labor legislation, special efforts have been made to advise canning employers of legal provisions concerning the operation of their plants. In accordance with the department's general policy, establishments not complying with the law were given a second chance before prosecutions were begun.

Children in Industry in West Virginia.¹

UNDER the child-labor law of West Virginia, which was passed in 1919, minors are allowed to work without a permit in agriculture and domestic service. Many careless parents avail themselves of the privilege to exploit their children. There are some cases of hardship to children in connection with commercial gardening, and in the agricultural counties the rural school attendance in the spring and fall reflects a similar tendency to sacrifice the child to increase the family exchequer.

The West Virginia child-labor law does not forbid "the employment of children in any specific industries except mines, quarries, tunnels, and excavation." It establishes, however, a board of three—the commissioner of labor, the superintendent of schools, and the commissioner of health—who have the authority, after due hearing, to decide whether certain occupations are hazardous to children. This board has recently determined that children under 16 years of age shall not be permitted "to work on or about a coal tippie or do any other work that has to do with the direct production of coal."

With a few exceptions, the mercantile stores in three of the largest West Virginia cities are open on Saturday until 9 p. m. and often until 10 p. m.

Out of 257 girls in the 5 and 10 cent stores in seven cities, 34 under 16 years of age were found to be employed without permits, having claimed to be of working age. Children found by the inspectors to be illegally employed in stores and factories are more frequently dismissed than continued on the pay roll with permits, as the shorter hours allowed for children disarrange the discipline of the plant.

¹ West Virginia. Bureau of labor. Biennial report, 1921-22. Charleston, 1922.

It does not seem practicable under the existing child-labor law to regulate the employment of children in the street trades. The bureau recommends the enactment of a street trades law for the protection of the morals and health of minors.

In the larger cities of the State school attendance is strictly enforced for children between 14 and 16 years of age. The majority of the children found illegally employed in mercantile establishments and factories are from the rural schools near the cities. Children of migrant families are also found working in violation of the law.

In the summer of 1922, 10 mercantile establishments in 4 important cities of the State were prosecuted. In one of these stores seven girls under 16 were at work.

The bureau of labor reports that there are many industrial accidents to children under 16 and recommends that the workmen's compensation law be amended to cover children employed in violation of the law and that triple compensation be provided in such cases. The bureau also recommends that children who attend the part-time schools be instructed regarding the hazards of industry and that the study of the subject be made compulsory in the schools.

The record of permits issued in 1921 and in 10 months of 1922 is as follows:

	1921	1922 (10 months).
Work permits.....	627	710
Vacation work permits.....	258	447
Special work permits.....	124	185
Age certificates.....	945	1,509
Total.....	1,954	2,851

West Virginia has a smaller percentage of its female population in gainful occupations than any other State in the Union, the census showing "only 11.2 per cent of the female population of 512,788 above the age of 10 years gainfully employed." There is, however, a great variety of work. According to a study made of the hours of girl workers in restaurants and at soda fountains in seven of the larger cities of the State, an afternoon rest period was given in some places, but a large number of the girls worked from 8.30 in the morning until 10 or 11 at night, and a 12-hour day, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., was ordinarily required. "In the knitting mills 10 hours with overtime is usual, and in several industries 12 hours at night is the schedule."

West Virginia is one of five States without legal restriction on the working hours of women. In the report of the State bureau of labor the hope is expressed that the hour law recommended by the United States Women's Bureau, and "successfully tried in several States," may be favorably considered by the 1923 legislature. The women's organizations of West Virginia are reported as being "back of such a bill, progressive legislation for women having been indorsed at the annual meetings of all these organizations."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in March, 1923.

THE United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics here presents reports concerning the volume of employment in March, 1923, from 5,453 representative establishments in 43 manufacturing industries, covering 2,135,564 employees, whose total earnings during one week amounted to \$54,538,778.

Identical establishments in February reported 2,092,285 employees and total pay rolls of \$51,965,545. Therefore in March, as shown from these unweighted figures for 43 industries combined, there was an increase over February of 2.1 per cent in the number of employees, an increase of 5 per cent in the total amount paid in wages, and an increase of 2.8 per cent in the average weekly earnings.

Increases in the number of employees in March as compared with employees in identical establishments in February are shown in 39 of the 43 industries, and decreases in the remaining 4 only. The largest increase, 14.4 per cent, is again shown in the fertilizer industry, followed by brick with 8.1 per cent, steel shipbuilding with 7.1 per cent, and paper and pulp with 5.4 per cent.

Glass, leather, and slaughtering and meat packing show small losses in employment, while the chewing and smoking tobacco industry decreased 6.9 per cent.

Increases in the total amount of pay rolls in March as compared with February are shown in every industry except chewing and smoking tobacco. The increases range from 19.5 per cent in fertilizers, 14.9 per cent in brick, 13.1 per cent in steel shipbuilding, and 11.5 per cent in millinery and lace goods to less than 1 per cent in pottery.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees on class 1 railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables. For figures in detail, see pages 176 to 178.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1923.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments reporting for both months.	Number on pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.
		February, 1923.	March, 1923.		February, 1923.	March, 1923.	
Agricultural implements.....	69	24, 115	25, 163	+4.3	\$598, 765	\$646, 639	+8.0
Automobiles.....	186	252, 157	263, 501	+4.5	8, 011, 988	8, 746, 918	+9.2
Automobile tires.....	74	40, 978	41, 323	+0.8	1, 158, 995	1, 222, 663	+5.5
Baking.....	205	28, 804	29, 698	+3.1	725, 109	746, 892	+3.0
Boots and shoes.....	165	92, 100	92, 115	(1)	2, 088, 334	2, 138, 640	+2.4
Brick.....	188	14, 319	15, 484	+8.1	330, 054	379, 309	+14.9
Car building and repairing.....	189	89, 326	90, 853	+1.7	2, 388, 489	2, 541, 853	+6.4
Carpets.....	24	17, 132	17, 285	+0.9	445, 080	457, 073	+2.7
Carriages and wagons.....	32	2, 555	2, 643	+3.4	58, 676	59, 118	+1.8
Chemicals.....	96	20, 205	20, 432	+1.1	478, 419	496, 143	+3.7
Clothing, men's.....	149	50, 760	51, 653	+1.8	1, 485, 521	1, 449, 596	+4.6
Clothing, women's.....	128	14, 008	14, 458	+3.2	420, 007	439, 896	+4.7
Cotton finishing.....	25	15, 770	15, 906	+0.9	355, 626	362, 312	+1.9
Cotton manufacturing.....	263	175, 164	177, 091	+1.1	2, 946, 271	3, 008, 143	+2.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	113	83, 305	85, 888	+3.1	2, 080, 930	2, 228, 675	+7.1
Fertilizers.....	101	9, 407	10, 765	+14.4	143, 178	171, 053	+19.5
Flour.....	113	8, 123	8, 139	+0.2	200, 723	206, 544	+2.9
Foundries and machine shops.....	372	130, 679	135, 122	+3.4	3, 603, 314	3, 833, 927	+6.4
Furniture.....	288	41, 336	41, 502	+0.4	913, 005	937, 656	+2.7
Glass.....	113	32, 568	32, 500	-0.2	763, 782	782, 879	+2.5
Hardware.....	33	20, 153	20, 494	+1.7	472, 143	488, 155	+3.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	221	66, 937	67, 996	+1.6	1, 126, 271	1, 175, 879	+5.0
Iron and steel.....	189	237, 039	241, 068	+1.7	6, 695, 932	6, 870, 026	+2.6
Leather.....	131	30, 363	30, 098	-0.9	714, 805	726, 155	+1.6
Lumber, millwork.....	196	25, 974	26, 668	+2.7	593, 867	621, 534	+4.7
Lumber, sawmills.....	241	61, 485	61, 960	+0.8	1, 089, 463	1, 148, 572	+5.4
Millinery and lace goods.....	61	10, 056	10, 228	+1.7	203, 049	226, 390	+11.5
Paper boxes.....	154	15, 201	15, 809	+4.0	292, 994	311, 058	+6.2
Paper and pulp.....	181	52, 727	55, 577	+5.4	1, 308, 773	1, 386, 390	+5.9
Petroleum.....	39	43, 481	44, 331	+2.0	1, 348, 802	1, 416, 368	+5.0
Pianos and organs.....	24	6, 804	7, 000	+2.9	183, 920	193, 306	+5.1
Pottery.....	45	10, 441	10, 622	+1.7	258, 041	259, 704	+0.6
Printing, book and job.....	137	23, 396	23, 470	+0.3	764, 238	777, 173	+1.7
Printing, newspaper.....	172	38, 089	38, 275	+0.5	1, 384, 863	1, 406, 865	+1.6
Shipbuilding, steel.....	25	15, 555	16, 652	+7.1	407, 688	460, 898	+13.1
Shirts and collars.....	106	27, 971	28, 054	+0.3	408, 784	428, 964	+4.9
Silk.....	183	52, 101	53, 001	+1.7	1, 023, 628	1, 067, 143	+4.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	75	82, 101	81, 133	-1.2	1, 824, 863	1, 850, 843	+1.5
Stamped ware.....	30	12, 073	12, 518	+4.0	264, 327	285, 552	+8.0
Stoves.....	74	15, 735	16, 098	+2.3	421, 027	449, 814	+6.8
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	34	3, 858	3, 590	-6.9	55, 621	53, 348	-4.1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	133	31, 879	32, 456	+1.8	561, 257	585, 674	+4.4
Woolen manufacturing.....	159	66, 219	66, 944	+1.1	1, 472, 118	1, 495, 048	+1.6
Railroads, class I.....		{ ² 1, 763, 398 ⁴ 1, 767, 373}		+0.2	{ ³ 243, 226, 002 ⁵ 223, 564, 464}		-8.1

¹ Increase less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² January, 1923.

³ January, 1923; compensation is for one month.

⁴ February, 1923.

⁵ February, 1923; compensation is for one month.

Comparative data relating to identical establishments in 13 manufacturing industries for March, 1923, and March, 1922, appear in the following table.

In this yearly comparison the number of employees increased in 11 industries and decreased in 2, as in the preceding month.

The largest increases were 52.8 per cent in automobiles and 46.2 per cent in cotton manufacturing.

Hosiery and knit goods and men's clothing show decreased employment.

All of the 13 industries show increases in earnings, ranging from the enormous percentages of iron and steel and automobiles, 86.1 and 84.5, respectively, through cotton manufacturing, 64.9, to hosiery and knit goods, 2.3 per cent.

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

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing for both years.	Number on pay roll in one week.		Per cent change.	Amount of pay roll in one week.		Per cent change.
		March, 1922.	March, 1923.		March, 1922.	March, 1923.	
Automobiles.....	46	96,983	148,227	+52.8	\$2,745,206	\$5,065,318	+84.5
Boots and shoes.....	81	60,342	63,467	+5.2	1,339,792	1,506,054	+12.4
Car building and repairing.....	54	39,383	56,486	+43.4	1,062,197	1,600,328	+50.7
Clothing, men's.....	39	30,192	29,130	-3.5	816,029	919,147	+12.6
Cotton finishing.....	17	12,441	13,936	+12.0	246,008	313,073	+27.3
Cotton manufacturing.....	55	40,366	59,025	+46.2	645,522	1,064,704	+64.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	80	32,657	32,309	-1.1	554,877	567,667	+2.3
Iron and steel.....	117	121,485	163,056	+34.2	2,501,955	4,656,528	+86.1
Leather.....	40	12,604	14,208	+12.7	267,278	330,300	+23.6
Paper and pulp.....	73	23,263	25,921	+11.4	531,719	650,167	+22.3
Silk.....	41	13,573	13,782	+1.5	266,853	301,104	+12.8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	55	15,333	16,478	+7.5	267,551	305,435	+14.2
Woolen manufacturing.....	22	20,727	23,610	+13.9	443,775	559,172	+26.0
Railroads, class 1.....		{ 1 1,529,886 3 1,767,373 }		+15.5	{ 2 188,164,231 4 223,564,404 }		+18.8

¹ February, 1922.³ February, 1923.² February, 1922; compensation is for one month.⁴ February, 1923; compensation is for one month.

Forty of the 43 industries show substantial gains in per capita earnings as compared with 28 in February and only 10 in January.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN MARCH, 1923, WITH THOSE IN
FEBRUARY, 1923.

Industry.	Per cent of change in March, 1923, as compared with Febru- ary, 1923.	Industry.	Per cent of change in March, 1923, as compared with Febru- ary, 1923.
Millinery and lace goods.....	+9.6	Chemicals.....	+2.5
Brick.....	+6.3	Leather.....	+2.5
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+5.6	Silk.....	+2.4
Shirts and collars.....	+4.7	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	+2.4
Lumber, sawmills.....	+4.6	Boots and shoes.....	+2.4
Automobile tires.....	+4.6	Furniture.....	+2.3
Car building and repairing.....	+4.6	Pianos.....	+2.2
Automobiles.....	+4.5	Paper boxes.....	+2.1
Stoves.....	+4.4	Lumber, millwork.....	+2.0
Fertilizers.....	+4.4	Carpets.....	+1.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+3.9	Clothing, women's.....	+1.5
Stamped ware.....	+3.6	Printing, book and job.....	+1.3
Agricultural implements.....	+3.5	Hardware.....	+1.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+3.3	Printing, newspaper.....	+1.1
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	+3.1	Cotton finishing.....	+1.0
Petroleum.....	+3.0	Cotton manufacturing.....	+1.0
Foundries and machine shops.....	+2.9	Iron and steel.....	+0.9
Clothing, men's.....	+2.8	Paper and pulp.....	+0.5
Flour.....	+2.7	Woolen manufacturing.....	+0.4
Glass.....	+2.7	Baking.....	(¹)
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+2.7	Pottery.....	-1.1
		Carriages and wagons.....	-1.6

¹ No change.

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

A combined total of the reports in the 43 industries shows that 87 per cent of the establishments reporting were on a full-time basis, 12 per cent on a part-time basis, and 1 per cent were not operating.

Similar reports received in February showed that 84 per cent of the establishments reporting were on a full-time basis, and in January only 81 per cent were on a full-time basis.

In March from 90 to 100 per cent of the establishments reporting in 26 of the 43 industries were working full time, as compared with a similar condition in 22 industries in February, and in 16 industries only in January.

Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, brick, men's clothing, foundries and machine shops, glass, hosiery and knit goods, iron and steel, leather, and stoves all show considerable gain in full-time operation.

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

Industry.	Establishments reporting.			
	Total.	Per cent operating full time.	Per cent operating part time.	Per cent idle.
Agricultural implements.....	38	97	3	.....
Automobiles.....	137	93	7	.....
Automobile tires.....	63	70	27	3
Baking.....	138	93	7	.....
Boots and shoes.....	108	93	7	.....
Brick.....	152	70	31	.....
Car building and repairing.....	141	96	3	1
Carpets.....	16	94	6	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	34	85	15	.....
Chemicals.....	63	86	14	.....
Clothing, men's.....	78	95	5	.....
Clothing, women's.....	37	90	8	2
Cotton finishing.....	20	95	5	.....
Cotton manufacturing.....	231	98	2	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	65	100	.....	.....
Fertilizers.....	98	69	28	3
Flour.....	81	40	60	.....
Foundries and machine shops.....	264	90	10	.....
Furniture.....	198	93	7	.....
Glass.....	96	70	11	19
Hardware.....	24	100	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	146	84	16	1
Iron and steel.....	123	76	21	3
Leather.....	79	90	10	1
Lumber, millwork.....	132	88	11	1
Lumber, sawmills.....	207	74	17	8
Millinery and lace goods.....	40	88	10	2
Paper boxes.....	115	87	12	1
Paper and pulp.....	119	97	3	1
Petroleum.....	36	100	.....	.....
Pianos and organs.....	12	100	.....	.....
Pottery.....	41	71	29	.....
Printing, book and job.....	91	92	8	.....
Printing, newspaper.....	126	100	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, steel.....	17	99	1	.....
Shirts and collars.....	74	95	5	.....
Silk.....	154	92	7	1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	55	94	6	.....
Stamped ware.....	22	90	10	.....
Stoves.....	58	74	28	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	31	58	39	3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	97	74	26	.....
Woolen manufacturing.....	137	93	7	.....

Various increases in wage rates effective between February 15 and March 15 were reported by some 400 establishments in 41 of the 43 industries here considered, and decreases were reported by 1 establishment each in the automobile-tire and the flour industries.

The greatest number of establishments reporting increases in any one industry, 54, was in foundries and machine shops, followed by 36 in sawmills, 29 in furniture plants, 22 in iron and steel works, and 20 in the lumber millwork industry.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS EFFECTIVE BETWEEN FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employ-ees affect-ed.	Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employ-ees affect-ed.
Agricultural imple-ments.....	1	10	60	Cotton manufacturing..	1	10	100
	1	10	9		2	10	100
	1	10	(1)		1	5	100
	1	9	6	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and sup-plies.....	1	15	20
	1	7.3	7		1	10	93
	1	7	16		1	10	56
	1	6	43		1	10	50
Automobiles.....	1	4	17		1	10	21
	1	20	5		1	10	10
	1	10	18		1	8	100
	1	10	15		1	5	100
	1	10	11		1	3	4
	1	10	9		1	2.1	24
	1	10	6		1	(*)	95
	2	10	5		1	.7	6
	1	7	18	Fertilizers.....	1	33.3	84
	1	5	26		1	25	75
	1	5	3		1	20	100
	1	4	6		1	20	87
Automobile tires.....	2	10	100		1	16.6	81
	1	10	92		1	14	99
	2	10	75		1	12.5	88
	1	10	16		1	10	100
	1	8	8		1	(1)	87
	1	2.5	8	Flour.....	1	15	100
Baking.....	1	20	28	Foundries and machine shops.....	1	15	8
	1	20	22		1	15	3
	1	16.7	28		1	10 to 15	87
Boots and shoes.....	1	11	8		1	14.2	32
	1	7	14		1	10.9	(1)
Brick.....	1	15	100		5	10	100
	1	14.5	(*)		1	10	98
	2	10	100		1	10	96
	1	(4)	100		1	10	90
	1	10	50		1	10	88
	1	10	97		1	10	50
	1	8	100		1	10	35
	1	8	77		1	10	23
	1	7	100		1	10	22
	1	5	100		1	10	20
	1	(5)	93		1	10	13
	1	(5)	92		1	10	10
	1	(1)	100		1	10	10
Car building and re-paring.....	1	8	5		1	10	8
	1	5.6	17		2	10	4
	1	5.6	11		1	5 to 10	61
	1	5.6	5		1	5 to 10	39
Carriages and wagons..	1	15	20		1	8.9	16
	1	10	15		1	8	13
	1	10	12		1	8	8
	1	5	25		1	7.2	(1)
	1	(6)	10		1	7	11
	1	(1)	(1)		1	6.5	11
Chemicals.....	1	10.5	98		1	6	64
	2	10	100		1	6	48
	1	5	54		1	6	24
Clothing, women's.....	4	10	100		4	5	100
	1	10	65		1	5	80
	1	10	32		1	5	78
	1	10	(1)		1	5	21
	1	(7)	10		1	5	20
Cotton finishing.....	1	15	8		1	5	15

¹ Not reported.

² Decrease

³ To those receiving under 40 cents per hour.

⁴ Bonus of 10 per cent.

⁵ 3 cents per hour.

⁶ 5 cents per hour.

⁷ \$2 per week.

⁸ 25 cents per day.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS EFFECTIVE BETWEEN FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1923—Con.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employes affected.	Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employes affected.
Foundries and machine shops.....	1	5	10	Iron and steel.....	1	2	46
	1	5	(1)		1	2	40
	1	4.4	100		1	2	25
	1	4	100		1	1.6	(1)
	1	4	11		1	10	43
	1	3.5	85		1	10	100
	1	(9)	29		1	10	97
	1	(6)	83		1	10	6
	1	(1)	49		1	9	5
	1	(1)	39		1	8	6
Furniture.....	1	15	6	1	7.5	76	
	1	10	71	1	7	44	
	1	10	16	1	5 to 6	50	
	1	10	14	1	5.7	20	
	1	10	11	1	5	13	
	1	10	9	2	5	100	
	1	10	7	1	3	29	
	1	10	5	1	(10)	100	
	1	6 to 10	12	1	15	80	
	1	5 to 10	19	1	10 to 20	100	
Lumber, millwork.....	1	8	25	3	10	100	
	1	8	15	1	10	28	
	1	8	15	1	7.5	93	
	2	8	20	5	7.5	10	
	1	7	100	1	5.3	20	
	1	7	74	1	5	28	
	1	6	13	1	5	6	
	1	5.8	19	1	1	13	
	1	5	100	1	(10)	100	
	1	5	75	1	(8)	100	
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	5	44	1	(6)	28	
	1	5	13	1	(1)	7	
	1	5	8	1	25	78	
	1	5	5	1	12.5	52	
	2	5	4	1	12.5	16	
	1	5	(1)	1	12.5	(1)	
	1	2	7	1	12	94	
	1	(1)	9	1	12	3	
	1	12.5	100	1	11	100	
	1	11.3	12	5	10	100	
Glass.....	6	10	100	1	10	91	
	1	8.6	32	1	10	10	
	1	8.3	16	1	10	10	
	1	6	100	1	10	9	
	1	(1)	100	1	10	(1)	
	1	10	58	1	8	60	
	1	10	15	1	6	100	
	1	10	10.9	1	6	93	
	1	1.5	100	1	5	100	
	3	10	100	1	5	93	
Hosiery and knit goods.	1	10	90	2	(11)	100	
	2	10	29	5	(10)	100	
	2	10	7	1	(8)	100	
	1	10	(1)	1	(8)	3	
	1	8.5	13	1	(12)	90	
	1	5	93	3	(6)	100	
	1	4	6	1	(6)	95	
	1	16.7	9	1	11	100	
	1	12	100	1	10	65	
	1	11	92	1	7.5	27	
Iron and steel.....	3	10	100	1	5 to 16.5	5	
	1	10	74	1	5	44	
	1	10	35	1	10	85	
	1	5 to 10	47	1	10	39	
	1	4.5	48	1	10	21	
	1	2.5	100	1	10	10	
	1	2.5	35	1	10	8	
	1	2.5	20	1	9.8	3	
	2	2.3	40	1	9	18	
	1	2.3	33	1	8.4	6	
1	2	49	1	8	4		
Leather.....	1	10	100	1	11	100	
	1	10	97	1	10	65	
	1	10	6	1	7.5	27	
	1	9	5	1	5 to 16.5	5	
	1	6	6	1	5	44	
	1	8	76	1	10	85	
	1	7.5	44	1	10	39	
	1	7	50	1	10	21	
	1	6	20	1	10	10	
	1	5.7	13	1	10	8	
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	5	100	1	9.8	3	
	2	5	100	1	9	18	
	1	3	29	1	8.4	6	
	1	(10)	100	1	8	4	
	1	15	80	1	8	4	
	1	10 to 20	100	1	8	4	
	3	10	100	1	8	4	
	1	10	28	1	8	4	
	1	7.5	93	1	8	4	
	5	7.5	20	1	8	4	
Lumber, millwork.....	1	5.3	20	1	8	4	
	1	5	28	1	8	4	
	1	5	6	1	8	4	
	1	1	13	1	8	4	
	1	(10)	100	1	8	4	
	1	(8)	100	1	8	4	
	1	(6)	28	1	8	4	
	1	(1)	7	1	8	4	
	1	25	78	1	8	4	
	1	12.5	52	1	8	4	
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	12.5	16	1	8	4	
	1	12.5	(1)	1	8	4	
	1	12	94	1	8	4	
	1	12	3	1	8	4	
	1	11	100	1	8	4	
	5	10	100	1	8	4	
	1	10	91	1	8	4	
	1	10	10	1	8	4	
	1	10	10	1	8	4	
	1	10	9	1	8	4	
Glass.....	1	10	(1)	1	8	4	
	1	8	60	1	8	4	
	1	6	100	1	8	4	
	1	6	93	1	8	4	
	1	6	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
Hosiery and knit goods.	2	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
Lumber, sawmills.....	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	
	1	5	100	1	8	4	
	1	5	93	1	8	4	

¹ Not reported.

² 3 cents per hour.

³ 5 cents per hour.

⁴ 25 cents per day

⁵ 2 to 5 cents per hour.

¹⁰ 40 cents per day.

¹¹ 50 cents per day.

¹² 10 cents per day.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS EFFECTIVE BETWEEN FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1923—
Concluded.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employes affected.	Industry.	Number of establishments.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of total employes affected.
Paper boxes.....	1	6.8	3	Silk.....	1	10	100
	1	5 to 13.5	6		1	10	100
	1	5 to 10	33		1	10	71
	1	5.2	9		1	10	68
	1	5	39		1	10	12
	1	3	29		1	10	11
	1	(13)	12		1	6 to 35	10
	1	(1)	17		1	6 to 25	23
Paper and pulp.....	2	10	100		1	(14)	8
	1	10	(1)	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	6	3
	1	8	100	Stamped ware.....	1	14	29
	1	5	8		1	12	11
Petroleum.....	1	7	98		1	10	100
	1	3.5	10		1	10	40
Pianos.....	1	8.9	8.3		1	10	3
	1	7	7.5		1	5.5	75
Pottery.....	1	10	26		1	(1)	6
Printing, book and job.	1	15	8		1	16	100
	1	6 to 14	29	Stoves.....	1	10 to 40	19
	1	11	11		1	10	20
	1	10	13		1	9	11
	1	8.4	7		1	7	16
	1	7.7	(1)		1	1	4
	1	7	6		1	(1)	100
	1	6.1	8	Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	1	20	53
	1	6	3	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1	5	65
	1	5.5	3		1	(14)	18
	1	4	8	Woolen manufacturing.	1	10	100
Printing, newspaper....	1	10	55		1	10	97
	1	3	31		1	10	31
	1	2.5	64		1	10	15
Shipbuilding, steel.....	1	16	20		1	10	6
	1	11.5	93		1	10	6
	1	11	4		1	10	6
	1	10	15		1	8	100
Shirts and collars.....	1	10	10		1	7	22
	1	5 to 6	58				

¹ Not reported.¹³ \$2 to \$4 per week.¹⁴ \$1 per week.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, February, 1922, and January and February, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in February, 1923, in comparison with employment in January, 1923, and February, 1922.

This table is in continuation of those given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1922, and March and April, 1923.

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

CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON CLASS 1 ROADS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1923.

[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, 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>						
February, 1922.....	159,043	24,040	266,029	24,530	155,690	288,755
January, 1923.....	167,780	24,712	280,175	35,114	171,363	326,783
February, 1923.....	167,806	24,677	279,877	35,777	171,977	326,627
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
February, 1922.....	\$18,829,044	\$2,753,534	\$33,564,326	\$1,669,860	\$10,501,241	\$25,145,514
January, 1923.....	21,013,980	2,900,003	36,943,092	2,589,461	12,274,376	29,955,984
February, 1923.....	19,767,332	2,789,654	35,221,976	2,307,956	10,910,119	27,254,384
<i>Maintenance of equipment and stores.</i>						
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trades helpers.	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
February, 1922.....	108,994	54,039	96,035	43,118	48,131	467,467
January, 1923.....	132,311	66,286	136,620	52,820	63,253	580,324
February, 1923.....	131,094	67,502	136,825	53,362	63,264	582,913
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
February, 1922.....	\$14,283,817	\$7,600,864	\$9,670,100	\$3,745,293	\$3,488,623	\$55,304,850
January, 1923.....	19,409,896	11,958,617	15,940,584	5,217,408	5,205,802	78,755,708
February, 1923.....	17,173,576	10,716,895	14,092,481	4,754,592	4,647,264	71,047,650
<i>Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.</i>						
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, telephoners, and tower men.	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen, and gatemen.	Total.	Transportation (yard-masters, switch tenders, and hostlers).
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
February, 1922.....	31,522	26,126	33,254	22,042	194,853	22,838
January, 1923.....	31,560	27,507	38,884	21,682	207,924	26,130
February, 1923.....	31,503	27,254	40,207	22,430	209,916	26,299
<i>Total compensation.</i>						
February, 1922.....	\$4,376,355	\$3,441,821	\$2,824,142	\$1,676,048	\$21,758,152	\$3,703,343
January, 1923.....	4,738,961	3,995,218	3,436,804	1,561,866	24,594,358	4,678,857
February, 1923.....	4,387,624	3,599,920	3,290,727	1,567,139	23,004,719	4,477,326

CHANGES OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON CLASS 1 ROADS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1923—Concluded.

Month and year.	Transportation (train and engine).					
	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>					
February, 1922.....	33,166	69,144	44,977	40,393	42,358	289,944
January, 1923.....	38,211	79,777	55,062	47,251	49,243	342,062
February, 1923.....	38,153	79,388	54,998	46,985	48,970	341,741
	<i>Total compensation.</i>					
February, 1922.....	\$6,768,317	\$9,967,561	\$6,448,488	\$9,152,947	\$6,758,476	\$48,688,046
January, 1923.....	9,203,831	14,040,334	9,329,220	12,715,171	9,418,099	68,298,003
February, 1923.....	8,417,553	12,813,711	8,584,329	11,596,981	8,573,552	62,558,409

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, March 3-24, 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 March 3 to March 24, 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 BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, MARCH 3 TO MARCH 24, 1923.

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

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.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1923.																	
Mar. 3	2,438	199	8.2	288	11.8	706	29.0	489	20.1	294	12.1	181	7.4	155	6.4	126	5.2
10	2,413	202	8.4	255	10.6	695	28.8	529	21.9	269	11.1	184	7.6	161	6.7	118	4.9
17	2,434	252	10.4	215	8.8	676	27.8	550	22.6	327	13.4	180	7.4	130	5.3	104	4.3
24	2,274	239	10.5	158	6.9	631	27.7	496	21.8	294	12.9	171	7.5	151	6.6	134	5.9

Recent Employment Statistics.

Illinois.

PERCENTAGE changes in volume of employment in various industries in Illinois from January 15 to February 15, 1923, are given in the following table, which summarizes certain statistical data published in the February, 1923, issue of the Employment Bulletin of the department of labor of that State:

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS FROM JANUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Per cent of change, Jan. 15, 1923, to Feb. 15, 1923.
		Jan. 15, 1923.	Feb. 15, 1923.	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	79	10,355	10,567	+2.0
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	339	119,093	124,856	+4.8
Wood products.....	123	15,058	15,417	+2.3
Furs and leather goods.....	59	13,029	12,874	-1.2
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	56	10,143	10,619	+4.7
Paper.....	9	658	646	-1.8
Printing and paper goods.....	134	14,130	14,383	+1.8
Textiles.....	23	4,124	4,228	+2.5
Clothing, millinery, and laundering.....	121	28,451	29,214	+2.7
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	202	45,044	43,607	-3.2
All manufacturing industries.....	1,145	260,085	266,411	+2.4
Public utilities.....	64	68,623	69,090	+ .7
Coal mining.....	56	16,252	16,582	+2.0
Building and contracting.....	183	8,299	7,002	-1.6
Grand total.....	1,448	353,259	359,085	+1.6

Reports from 1,526 employers of Illinois for March indicate an expansion of 2.1 per cent in volume of employment compared with the preceding month, according to a press release from the general advisory board of the department of labor of that State dated April 13, 1923. These 1,526 employers paid in wages during the week of March 15, \$9,573,671.40, an increase of 1.8 per cent over the amount paid in February.

The following statement shows the activities of Illinois free employment offices in February, 1922, and February, 1923:

	February, 1922.	February, 1923.
Registrations.....	19,748	19,037
Help wanted.....	9,413	18,313
Referred.....	9,733	16,033
Reported placed.....	7,644	13,323

The number of persons registered per 100 places available in February, 1922, was 209.7; in February, 1923, 103.9.

The above-mentioned press release from the Illinois Department of Labor also states that the absorption of the unemployed by industry was fairly complete by the close of March, and labor shortages of various kinds had been reported. This stringency in the labor market foreshadows a serious shortage when the demands for out-of-door workers increase. In March the railroads were only beginning

to assemble their labor gangs, the builders of roads had "not gotten into action," and the severe March weather delayed the calls for workers for construction work and corn planting.

The passing of the industrial depression has been marked by increases in wages. Employers making requests for help at employment offices have been obliged to raise their offers on finding that requisitions at higher wage rates had not been filled.

Total building permits numbered 972 in February, 1922, in January and February, 1923, 1,451 and 1,115, respectively. The estimated cost of the building work represented by the permits for these three months was: February, 1922, \$14,553,684; January, 1923, \$20,066,102; February, 1923, \$29,059,313.

Indiana.¹

THE report of the Federal-State director of the free employment service of Indiana for the year ending September 30, 1922, covers the operation of 10 offices. The service is now being carried on in Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Hammond, East Chicago, Anderson, and Kokomo. The office at Indianapolis was closed July 19, 1922, and the Muncie office February 20, 1922, because of the failure of these cities to appropriate funds to pay their share in the maintenance of the placement offices.

The East Chicago, Kokomo, and Anderson offices were established, respectively, December 1, 1921, February 1, 1922, and March 1, 1922. The reopening of the Indianapolis office is under consideration. The combined records of the 10 offices for the time they were open during the year ending September 30, 1922, are given below:

ACTIVITIES OF INDIANA EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

	Registrations.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
Men	31,168	34,596	30,822	27,551
Women	10,940	13,489	14,125	11,785
Total.....	42,108	48,085	44,947	39,336

There was an increase of 62 per cent in registrations in the year 1921-22 over 1920-21 and a gain of 151 per cent in placements in the later over the earlier period.

The following table shows the character of the placements made by the two junior employment offices, one located at Richmond and the other at South Bend:

¹ Indiana. Industrial Board. Department of Women and Children. Report for year ending Sept. 30, 1922. Indianapolis, 1923.

CLASSIFICATION OF JUNIOR PLACEMENTS.

Occupation.	Richmond.		South Bend.	
	Referred.	Placed.	Referred.	Placed.
Agriculture:				
Farming, gardening, etc.....		2	22	24
Domestic and personal:				
Housework in the home.....	41	44	93	67
Nurse girls and attendants.....	17	13	4	4
Waitresses and waiters.....	18	19	2	2
Bell boys.....	2	8		
Manufacturing and mechanical:				
Stock keepers and checkers.....	3	3	22	21
Packing and assembling.....	39	52	70	44
Helpers and attendants.....	36	65	102	92
Machine operators.....	3	11	118	92
Laboratory workers.....		1	6	4
Draftsmen.....	2	2	9	4
Apprentices.....	11	9	55	49
Inspectors.....	6	1	82	73
Reed workers.....			29	19
Office and sales work:				
Cash girls and bundle wrappers.....			8	9
Cashiers.....	4	1	4	2
Clerks.....	25	21	106	81
Salesmen.....	14	14	66	45
Typists and stenographers.....	56	44	123	102
Machine operators.....		5	1	2
Delivery.....	19	20	12	7
Miscellaneous:				
Messengers.....	5	7	16	8
Office aides.....	2		23	21
Chauffeurs and truck drivers.....			1	1
Laundry, cleaning, and dyeing.....	5	6	3	1
Laborers.....	69	71	5	3
Telegraph and telephone operators.....		4		
Milliners.....			3	2
Core makers.....			2	1
Tutors.....			1	
Returned to school.....	5	9	37	43
Trucking.....			2	2
Total.....	382	432	1,027	825

Iowa.²

GAINS in employment in 10 industrial groups in Iowa in January and February, 1923, as compared with January, 1922, are shown in the following statement:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN IOWA IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1923, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1922.

Industry.	Per cent of increase.	
	January, 1923, over January, 1922.	February, 1923, over January, 1922.
Food and kindred products.....	19.0	25.8
Textiles.....	13.1	19.6
Iron and steel work.....	113.8	116.7
Lumber products.....	31.0	34.3
Leather products.....	36.6	37.4
Paper products, printing, and publishing.....	12.4	13.5
Patent medicines, chemicals, and compounds.....	13.4	17.0
Stone and clay products.....	85.8	86.6
Tobacco and cigars.....	9.4	10.4
Various industries.....	12.6	12.2
Total.....	45.7	48.2
Railway car shops.....	a 4.8	a 5.1

a Decrease.

² Iowa. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Iowa Employment Survey, Des Moines, February, 1923, p. 1.

There was a total gain in employment of 2.5 per cent in February, 1923, over the preceding month in 11 industrial groups combined, although the percentage in patent medicines, chemicals, and compounds declined 1.4 per cent in that period; railway car shops, 0.3 per cent, and the group of miscellaneous industries, 0.4 per cent.

A "healthy increase" in building permits and valuations was shown in February, 1923, over the previous month.

Massachusetts.³

A SUMMARY of the records of the four public employment offices of Massachusetts for seven weeks ending March 17, 1923, is here given.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FOUR MASSACHUSETTS STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 3 TO MARCH 17, 1923.

Week ending—	Number of applications for positions.			Number of persons called for by employers.			Number of persons reported placed.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Feb. 3, 1923.....	5,128	1,691	6,819	549	464	1,013	427	344	771
Feb. 10, 1923.....	5,489	1,451	6,940	560	419	979	439	300	739
Feb. 17, 1923.....	5,586	1,382	6,968	590	453	1,043	469	301	770
Feb. 24, 1923 ¹	4,262	1,352	5,614	334	397	731	329	304	633
Mar. 3, 1923.....	5,365	1,731	7,096	581	488	1,069	437	361	798
Mar. 10, 1923.....	5,510	1,595	7,105	616	456	1,072	507	365	872
Mar. 17, 1923.....	5,468	1,640	7,108	596	447	1,043	439	353	792

¹ Office closed Feb. 22.

New Hampshire.⁴

THE 1917 Legislature of New Hampshire added a free public employment office to the bureau of labor. This service is primarily intended for residents of the State. During the industrial depression in the biennium ending June 30, 1922, however, various persons came from other States and registered at the New Hampshire office for jobs.

The labor commissioner believes that steps should be taken toward bringing about an understanding with other States to prevent their unemployed from overburdening the New Hampshire employment service before its own citizens have been placed. On the other hand, the commissioner is in favor of working out some clearance plan, by which, in case there is a labor shortage in New Hampshire, the State could secure unemployed workers from surrounding States having a labor surplus. He also suggests the advisability of establishing two or three additional public employment offices in the industrial centers of New Hampshire. In the following statement the business of the free State employment office for 1920-21 and for 1921-22 is compared:

	1920-21	1921-22
Employers' applications.....	167	208
Persons called for.....	270	299
Office registrations for employment.....	418	739
Persons referred to positions.....	313	502
Positions reported filled.....	58	89

³ Massachusetts. Department of labor and industries. Typewritten report.

⁴ New Hampshire. Bureau of labor. Biennial report for fiscal period ending June 30, 1922. Concord, 1922. Pp. 63-66

New York.

OFFICIAL investigations were made by the New York Department of Labor into the amount of part-time and overtime work in the factories of that State in one week in December, 1921, and June, 1922.⁵ The following table summarizes the results of a similar inquiry covering one week in December, 1922, including 1,349 firms with over 400,000 employees:⁶

TIME WORKED BY EMPLOYEES OF REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE DURING 1 WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1922.

Industry.	Total number of employees.	Per cent working—					Total.
		Overtime.	Full time.	5 days.	4 days.	3 days or less.	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	9,004	10.2	57.6	17.4	7.3	7.5	100
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	156,179	19.5	65.9	9.6	2.1	2.9	100
Wood manufactures.....	21,069	18.4	67.1	9.7	2.0	2.8	100
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	35,277	4.9	84.2	7.9	1.2	1.8	100
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	19,516	20.9	66.0	9.2	1.2	2.7	100
Paper.....	5,689	25.0	55.6	12.9	2.1	4.4	100
Printing and paper goods.....	25,059	20.2	68.9	6.4	1.4	3.1	100
Textiles.....	53,083	18.9	65.1	8.6	4.3	3.1	100
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	49,441	6.1	72.7	10.2	5.5	5.5	100
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	31,644	12.9	61.7	17.7	4.3	3.4	100
Water, light, and power.....	3,787	10.1	77.7	9.2	1.3	1.7	100
Total.....	409,748	15.9	67.9	10.0	2.9	3.3	100

A press release issued by the New York Department of Labor summarizes the employment situation in that State in March, 1923. The following extracts are taken from the release:

Employment in the factories of New York State rose more than 2 per cent from February to March. * * * The total increase in employment in the manufacturing industries since the low point in August, 1921, is now 23 per cent. * * *

The decreases in employment in March were almost negligible. Only 5 of the 55 industry divisions into which manufacturing in the State is divided had fewer employees than in February. * * * So far the upward swing of industry had been almost unaffected by labor disturbances.

The most significant increases, as usual, were in the metal and machinery industries. Important increases took place in the cement mills, the sawmills, the piano factories, the chemical and allied industries, and the textiles. The large increases in the clothing and food industries were seasonal.

Pennsylvania.

ALL industrial centers are reporting the need for labor, according to Labor and Industry for February and March, 1923 (Harrisburg). This publication states that the only relief from the present labor shortage is "in the possibility of turnover developing in some quarters." The United States Employment Service records show a slight oversupply of skilled workers in Ohio, but it is not likely that this surplus will be released to other States.

New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland are also short of labor. Pennsylvania's policy is to keep the present supply of workers in the State. The director of the employment bureau declares, however, that it is difficult to prevent employment agents from other

⁵ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, pp. 151, 152, and November, 1922, p. 170.

⁶ New York. Industrial commissioner. The Industrial Bulletin, Albany, January, 1923, p. 87.

States coming to Pennsylvania to secure workers. Philadelphia is an especially fine labor market for outside agents because of the large numbers of wage earners of various occupations.

The Pennsylvania employment officials have been attempting to stabilize employment conditions by shifting surplus labor from certain cities to other cities where shortages exist, but the problem of transferring labor is not such an easy one. For example, highly skilled mechanics when temporarily out of work do not care to leave a locality where their families are established.

Production is reported as being held up because of inadequate transportation facilities. The congested railroad condition is declared by railroad officials to be only temporary. It has been estimated, however, that on account of the neglect of training because of war conditions the shortage of skilled workers will last at least a decade at the present rate of production.

West Virginia.⁷

IN COOPERATION with the United States Employment Service the West Virginia Bureau of Labor has established a free employment agency which is proving of value to both employers and employees. The major part of the salary of the examiner-in-charge of the agency is being paid by the Federal service, while the State bureau is contributing to this salary and also meeting incidental office expenses. Hundreds of applicants were placed in positions during the last few months of 1922. The recent industrial depression did not affect the employment of women and children as it did the employment of men, and the conclusion might be easily reached that family support during the period of unemployment "has rested most heavily on women and children."

While the private employment offices in West Virginia are limited in number, new ones spring up to meet the demands of labor. The agencies are reported as indifferent as to where they direct job seekers, frequently sending applicants to places where conditions have been misrepresented. With the exception of the imposition of a license tax, the State has no law regulating private employment offices. Legislation of this character is recommended.

Secretary Hoover Recommends Postponement of Public Construction.

IN CONSEQUENCE of a letter from President Harding asking for "the advice of the Department of Commerce as to the policy which ought to be pursued in view of the present economic situation in the building industries, with a view to determining how much to speed up on the construction program," Secretary Hoover instituted a survey of the building trades. In his response to the President, dated March 17, 1923, Mr. Hoover enumerated some of the most important facts brought out by the investigation, as follows:

1. The year 1922 was a year of very large employment and activity in the construction trades and at the end of the year stocks of construction materials were very much reduced. Since the beginning of the present year there has been even more

⁷ West Virginia. Bureau of labor. Biennial report, 1921-22. Charleston, 1922.

activity than in the same period last year and the contracts let in the past few months are of larger volume than any hitherto entered into in a similar period. Advance orders for construction materials are upon a very large scale.

2. Labor in the construction trades and in the manufacture of materials is not only at full employment, but there is actually a shortage in many directions.

3. Transportation facilities available for the building materials are fully loaded and almost constant car shortages are complained of with consequent interruption in production.

In view of these facts he reached the following conclusion:

My conclusion from all this is that, at least for the next several months, the trades will be fully occupied in private construction, all of which is generally needed by the country.

For the Government to enter into competition at the present moment will give no additional employment to labor and no additional production of materials, but must in the broad sense in the end displace that much private construction. The governments, nationally and locally, are in a much better position to hold construction work in abeyance than are private concerns, and are in better position to speed up in times of less demand, as we did in the last depression, as the result of the Unemployment Conference. We can by this means contribute something to a more even flow of employment not only directly in construction work, but in the material trades.

I would recommend, therefore, that you direct the different divisions of the Government to initiate no new work that is not eminently necessary to carry on the immediate functions of the Government and that there should be a slowing down of work in progress so much as comports with real economy in construction, until after there is a relaxation in private demands.

In support of these recommendations he submitted the following data:

SUMMARY OF A SURVEY OF THE BUILDING SITUATION MARCH 16, 1923.

The extensive data submitted with this memorandum show that the capacity of the construction industry in the next few months at least will be fully utilized by the demands for private construction and the work of State and local governments already under contract or critically necessary for maintenance.

The volume of construction carried out in 1922 is indicated by the following figures on building materials:

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION IN LUMBER AND CEMENT INDUSTRIES AND OF SALES IN FABRICATED STEEL INDUSTRY, 1919 TO 1922.

[1913 activity=100.]

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Lumber production.....	94	94	80	103
Cement production.....	87	109	107	124
Fabricated steel sales.....	125	130	87	163

Lumber production in 1922 was above any year in the past decade, while fabricated steel sales were 16 per cent over those for 1916, the highest previous year. Cement shipments were greater than production, and were 20 per cent higher than in 1920, the previous record year.

Contracts awarded for construction work in 1922, compared with the three previous years, are shown by the following index numbers, based on 1919 figures as 100:

INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE AND FLOOR SPACE IN CONTRACTS AWARDED, 1919 TO 1922.

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Total value.....	100	98	91	130
Total floor space.....	100	72	69	102

[1071]

Actual building activity in 1922 in relation to 1919 was greater than the figures on contracts awarded show. A large amount of building contracted for in the last months of 1921 was carried over into 1922, whereas there was practically no such carry-over into 1919.

There was practically full employment of labor during 1922, and an actual shortage of labor in many localities.

Price levels of construction materials advanced during the year as shown by the following index numbers:

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, JANUARY, 1922, TO
FEBRUARY, 1923.

[Average 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Frame-house materials.	Brick-house materials.	Wholesale prices.	Year and month.	Frame-house materials.	Brick-house materials.	Wholesale prices.
1922:				1922:			
January.....	174	179	157	November.....	196	201	185
February.....	169	174	156	December.....	192	198	185
March.....	169	173	155	1923:			
April.....	168	172	156	January.....	195	199	188
May.....	173	176	160	February.....	198	201	192
June.....	178	181	167	Per cent of increase Feb-			
July.....	181	184	170	ruary, 1923, over Feb-	17	16	23
August.....	189	193	172	ruary, 1922.....			
September.....	193	197	180				
October.....	196	199	183				

At the end of the year stocks of building materials were greatly reduced.

Since the beginning of this year building activities have materially increased over those of a year ago, as shown by the following index of contracts awarded for January and February:

ACTUAL AMOUNTS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE AND SPACE PROVIDED IN CON-
TRACTS AWARDED, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1922 AND 1923.

Item.	Actual amounts (27 North-eastern States).		Index numbers (1919=100).			
	January and February, 1922.	January and February, 1923.	Janu-ary, 1922.	Febru-ary, 1922.	Janu-ary, 1923.	Febru-ary, 1923.
Total value.....	\$343,685,110	\$447,271,000	77	83	101	107
Total square feet.....	60,321,300	80,558,400	65	64	83	89
Residential, value.....	151,431,800	212,769,900	107	107	158	143
Residential, square feet.....	34,568,800	47,253,300	90	82	122	112

The limiting physical factors in the amount of construction to be undertaken in the future are labor, materials, and transportation.

It may be said generally that labor is in full employment at the present time, and the increase in construction demand during the spring months on the basis of contracts already let indicates even increased shortages over those now existing. Considerable numbers of material manufacturers are running at full capacity, and where production capacity is underemployed at the present time it is largely due to shortage of labor.

Advance orders are greatly in excess of those a year ago. Combined figures of seven large lumber associations show an increase of 49 per cent in orders received during the first nine weeks in the year, over the same period in 1922. Unfilled steel orders of the largest company were 71 per cent greater at the end of February than a year before. Sales of fabricated steel for the first two months of 1923 were 85 per cent above the same period in 1922. January orders for sanitary pottery made a new high record for all time. Trade reports for other commodities not covered by adequate statistics indicate similar tendencies.

The transportation situation is indicated by the car shortage during the last few months as follows:

	Number of cars.
December, 1921.....	110
1922:	
January.....	642
February.....	599
December.....	82,927
1923:	
January.....	73,269
February.....	80,633

From the above it would appear that the building and construction necessities of the country are being taken care of so far labor, material manufacturing, and transportation facilities permit, and that the addition of governmental projects at the present time will not add to the production of materials or to the amount of employment in the country, but would in fact mean simply displacement of construction that could be undertaken at private hands.

Suggestions of Committee on Measurement of Employment.

UNDER the authorization of the board of directors of the American Statistical Association a committee was appointed early in 1922 to promote a study of the methods used in collecting, verifying, analyzing, and presenting employment data and of the extent to which standard forms and methods are possible in meeting the needs of those seeking such data. Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, is the chairman of the committee, the remaining 16 members of which are statisticians of State and Federal bureaus gathering employment statistics and other persons who have made a close study of these statistics. The work of the committee has not yet been completed. Its tentative suggestions, published in the March, 1923, issue of the Journal of the American Statistical Association (pp. 656-657), are given below:

1. That a uniform schedule be adopted as the standard, containing the facts now asked for by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and by New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Massachusetts, namely:

(a) Total number of wage earners on the pay roll including the period covering the 15th of the month;

(b) Total wages paid in the same period.

2. That the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics be the coordinating center and that data collected by other Federal agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Geological Survey, and by State bureaus, be reported promptly to the Federal bureau to be combined with all available statistics on employment for publication in one report.

3. That as rapidly as possible States not now collecting these figures, particularly in the far West, the Northwest, and the South, be urged to join in the plan.

4. That promptness of publication is of the utmost importance in making these statistics useful, and that to insure it extraordinary efforts be put forth to eliminate delays in the original reporting by firms, and that State and Federal printing offices be urged to give precedence to the publication of this information while it has current significance.

5. That consideration be given by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics to the possibility of classifying by States, or by geographical zones other than States, the data which they now publish for each industry as a whole.

6. That thorough study be given to the influence upon statistics on employment of the transfer of wage earners from one type of work to another. Is employment in manufacturing industries a fair index? This is a question which can be answered only if

State and Federal bureaus include enough occupations in the periodic collection of statistics to make possible comparison by them. In order of feasibility of collecting the figures and significance from the point of view of control of the business cycle, the committee suggests the following list of industries to be included in the collection of employment statistics: (1) Manufacturing (divided into its main industrial groups in accordance with a uniform classification which remains to be adopted); (2) mining and quarrying; (3) transportation and other forms of communication; (4) building and other construction; (5) wholesale trade; (6) retail trade; (7) logging; (8) agriculture.

7. That attention be given especially to the importance of uniform classification of manufacturing industries, since without it it is impossible to combine the data gathered by different bureaus.

The Department of Agriculture has promised its cooperation in the purposes of the committee and stands ready to collect statistics of employment on the farms as soon as a feasible plan can be worked out for measuring so elusive a subject as the number of men employed at any given time in agriculture.

The outstanding problems to which the committee intends to direct its attention in the immediate future are:

1. The inclusion of statistics on agriculture.
2. Extension of employment statistics to a sufficient variety of other occupations to give a fair picture of conditions of employment in all important industries.
3. Adequate representation of different geographical areas.
4. Uniform industrial classification, especially in manufacturing industries.
5. Most important of all in the view of the committee, the working out of methods for more prompt reporting and publication of the facts.

Business Cycles and Unemployment.¹

THE report of the committee on unemployment and business cycles appointed by the President's Conference on Unemployment, which met in Washington in September, 1921, gives a brief summary of the problems involved in the recurrent periods of business depression and makes a number of recommendations for reducing the extremes of unemployment.

The "business cycle" is defined by the committee as "the series of changes in business conditions which are characterized by an upward movement toward a boom, followed by a downward movement into depression." In this study the question of seasonal fluctuations is eliminated from consideration, since it was necessary to limit the scope of the report. Although many reasons have been given as the cause of the recurrence of unemployment, the general opinion seems to be that the cause lies within business itself. Periods of prosperity are characterized by waste, extravagance, inflation, over-expansion, and speculation, with accompanying high prices, which is followed by a period of money stringency, canceled orders, and a sharp and irregular fall in prices, resulting in widespread unemployment.

Control of the business cycle would therefore necessitate instituting methods for preventing excessive expansion and for reducing the extent of the decline and for relieving the distress caused by the depression. Control of overexpansion of business tends to lessen depression, with the result that extremes are not so marked. The remedies suggested by the committee, which are aimed at the direct prevention of expansion or inflation and of unemployment, are as follows:

¹United States. Department of Commerce. Business cycles and unemployment. Report and recommendations of a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment. Washington, 1923. Elimination of waste series.

Control of credit expansion by banks generally.

Possible control of inflation by the Federal reserve system.

Control by individual business men of the expansion of their own industries.

Control of public and private construction, including construction by public utilities, at or near the peak of the business cycle.

Construction of public works in periods of depression.

Establishment of unemployment reserve funds during periods of employment either by employers, employees, or both.

Establishment of a national system of employment bureaus.

In addition to the above recommendations the report points out the need for the collection of fundamental data in regard to stocks of material and production, transportation conditions, and statistics of employment. Expansion of the statistical services of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor are recommended in order that the information now gathered by them may be extended to give a complete survey of business and employment conditions for the country. Better cooperation with them on the part of business men is also urged. Research into economic forces, into business currents, and into broad questions of economic methods, it is considered, should be done by Government organizations, since there is need for financially disinterested and impartial research organizations, although more constructive and thorough research carried on by individual companies is also advocated. Such research is essential for the formulation of a definite and constructive program, the report states, since little can be accomplished toward stabilization "until the fundamental facts upon which action must be based are available in current and comparable form."

Swedish-Danish Agreement on Unemployment Relief.

ACCORDING to Sociala Meddelanden No. 2, 1923 (Stockholm), the King was authorized by the 1922 Swedish Parliament to enter into agreements whereby unemployed from foreign countries would receive unemployment relief while residing in Sweden, provided corresponding rights were extended to unemployed Swedish citizens living in those countries.

A circular issued by the unemployment commission January 8, 1923, authorizes the unemployment committees to grant unemployment relief toward which the State contributes to Danish citizens residing in Sweden on the same terms as to Swedish citizens. The unemployment relief is given regardless of whether it consists of unemployment aid, rent aid, relief works, or the right to take up courses for the unemployed toward which the State contributes.

Unemployment Relief in Sweden in 1922.

SOCIALA Meddelanden No. 3, 1923, official publication of the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*) contains a table (p. 331) showing State and municipal measures for unemployment relief in Sweden for each month during 1922. The expenditures of the State unemployment commission for this relief work, according to the monthly reports, amounted to about 59,000,000 kronor (\$15,812,000, par).

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BY STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES IN SWEDEN IN EACH MONTH DURING 1922.

Month.	Total number unemployed.	Number of persons receiving unemployment aid.					Number of municipalities authorized to grant relief.	Number of relief undertakings.
		Cash aid.	Relief works.		Total.			
			State.	Municipal.	Number.	Per cent.		
January.....	163,000	61,000	24,491	13,150	98,641	60.5	206	488
February.....	156,000	65,400	28,932	12,800	107,132	68.7	215	606
March.....	149,300	63,400	31,583	10,200	105,183	70.5	235	659
April.....	124,700	53,300	24,021	8,100	85,421	68.5	236	669
May.....	84,500	28,000	17,450	6,200	51,650	61.1	221	638
June.....	49,300	8,400	17,423	5,300	31,123	63.1	91	539
July.....	38,300	4,800	18,624	4,200	27,624	72.1	53	505
August.....	36,000	2,350	20,493	3,600	26,443	73.5	35	494
September.....	35,100	2,340	20,283	3,500	26,123	74.4	33	482
October.....	37,300	2,300	20,186	3,000	25,486	68.3	33	465
November.....	43,500	3,800	16,462	2,600	22,862	52.6	31	395
December.....	45,900	6,200	13,816	3,300	23,316	50.8	43	336

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Vocational Education in Stockholm (Sweden).¹

VOCATIONAL education in Stockholm had its inception in a request made by a workers' organization in 1901, of the municipal council for the establishment of municipal trade schools. As a result a thorough investigation of the need for such schools was made and at length in 1912 municipal trade schools were opened for the training of engineers, carpenters, and factory seamstresses. During the years between 1912 and 1918 the work developed, schools and classes being organized for workers in different trades, but no attempt at centralization or systemization was made.

In 1918 a vocational education act for young people, applying to the whole country, was passed by the Riksdag. Under the provisions of the new act elementary education which was already compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 must be followed by additional training of some kind. Two alternatives were given: (1) Full-time education in a higher elementary nonvocational school or in a workshop vocational school; (2) part-time education in a continuation school, and possibly later in an apprenticeship school and a trade school.

An encouraging response to the act has been made, reports for 1921 indicating that over 2,500 continuation and higher elementary schools had been established, 50 of which were in the city of Stockholm.

The management of the Stockholm schools is vested in a board of nine persons, more than half of whom represent different trades. The board is elected by the municipal council. An effort is made to maintain a close contact with the trades interested in the schools, in the following way: The work is carried on under a director of vocational education who is an *ex officio* member of the board and also of the 15 committees, one for each trade appointed to supervise the work. Aside from the director and the chairman of each of these committees the other members consist of two persons, one appointed by the employers' organization, the other by the trade-union concerned.

During 1921-22 there were in the city 17 workshop schools, with 505 pupils; 15 trade sections in the apprentice schools, with an attendance of 400 pupils; 43 special courses for the older workers in the apprenticeship schools, attended by 690 pupils; 13 courses in the trade school, with 150 pupils; and 10 occasional courses for older workers, having 128 pupils—a total of 1,873.

The period of instruction in the continuation schools, being limited from 360 to 540 hours spread over two or three years, is too short to give a thorough training in a trade. The continuation schools aim

¹ International Labor Review, Geneva, January, 1923, pp. 1-13.

rather "to lay the foundation for the training of the young for practical trades and to promote their future civic efficiency." Attendance at these schools lasts from the 13th to the 15th year of age. The workshop schools, on the contrary, have as their main function the giving of a sound practical foundation in a selected trade. The training in these courses, which varies in the different trades from two months to two years, consists largely of productive work, either for the municipality or on stock that is sold later. This is an important feature of the workshop training. It is a recognized fact in vocational instruction that pupils strive for greater excellence when they know there may be a reward for such effort.

Training gained in apprenticeship schools is supplementary to the practical knowledge of a trade acquired in employment. The courses cover two years, the instruction being given 6 to 12 hours a week for 8 or 9 months of each year. Training in the apprenticeship schools relates only to the work of the pupils in the shop or factory.

The schools are supported by municipal and by State grants. Grants from the State may be secured up to two-thirds of certain fixed minimum salaries for teachers and to two-thirds of the cost of educational supplies. The expenditure for vocational education in Stockholm during 1921 amounted to 586,587 kroner (\$157,205, par), of which the State contributed about 20 per cent.

HOUSING.

Working-Class Dwellings Project in Buenos Aires.

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1923, contained an account (p. 215) of a plan for providing 10,000 dwelling houses in Buenos Aires for employees and workmen at the rate of not less than 1,000 yearly. A recent report from the United States consul general at Buenos Aires states that in pursuance of a contract for that purpose, entered into between the municipal council and the "Compañía de Construcciones Modernas," the company had acquired two important sites and expected to begin the construction of the first 2,000 houses either in February or March. The price fixed for the houses is 13,750 pesos national currency (\$5,836.88, par), and it is provided that they are to be paid for at the rate of 85 pesos national currency (\$36, par) per month, this amount including both interest and amortization payment.

Workmen's Houses in Guayaquil.¹

IN November, 1922, the cantonal council of Guayaquil (Ecuador) passed a resolution to begin the construction of homes for workmen and appropriated 25,000 sucres (\$12,168, par) for the purpose. In 1924 and the following years the council will appropriate annually equal or greater sums until the homes needed have been constructed. Land owned by the cantonal government will be used for building sites, and the council will also furnish gravel and stone for grading and building.

To carry on this building program the council on November 28 appointed a commission on workmen's homes (*Comisión de Edificación Obrera*), consisting of a member of the council, the president of the carpenters' union (*Sociedad de Carpinteros*), and six workmen, the latter chosen for terms of two years. No one who is active in politics or is not a workman may be a member of the commission. Regulations concerning this building program are to be drawn up by the commission, subject to the approval of the council, which will pass any necessary ordinances and resolutions.

¹ El Telegrafo, Guayaquil, Nov. 29, 1922.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Accidents at Metallurgical Works in the United States, 1921.

THE number of accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1921 was smaller than in any year since 1913, according to the United States Bureau of Mines.¹ The report shows 27 killed and 4,494 injured (disability of more than 1 day) as compared with 61 killed and 8,863 injured in 1920. The reduction in accidents was due largely to the fact that many plants were shut down and others were operated only part of the year. In 1921, for every thousand men employed, the fatality rate was 0.76 and the injury rate was 126.74 as compared with 0.93 killed and 135.14 injured in 1920. These rates are based upon a standard of 300 workdays a year.

The accidents covered by this report are segregated into three main groups: Those at ore-dressing plants, those at smelters (excluding iron blast furnaces), and those at auxiliary works of mills and smelters. For the ore-dressing plants the accident rates in 1921 per thousand men employed were 0.50 killed and 151.05 injured; for smelters, 0.73 killed and 111.39 injured; for auxiliary works, 1.08 killed and 138.54 injured.

The following table shows the number of accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the years 1916-1921, classified by severity:

ACCIDENTS AT METALLURGICAL WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1921.

Accidents resulting in—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Death.....	83	116	94	64	61	27
Permanent total disability.....	17	5	7	2	3	2
Permanent partial disability.....	200	202	247	121	219	56
Temporary disability:						
Over 14 days.....	3,443	3,302	3,028	1,819	1,917	1,005
1 to 14 days.....	11,420	10,069	9,411	6,184	6,724	3,431
Total.....	15,163	13,694	12,787	8,190	8,924	4,521

The accident hazard in metallurgical plants is much less than the hazard in mining proper. The fatality rate for the year 1921 for metallurgical plants is 0.76 as compared with 4.16 for coal mines, 3.09 for all metal mines, 2.0 for all quarries (including outside works), and 1.23 for all coke ovens. These rates are stated in terms of one thousand 300-day workers.

¹ U. S. Bureau of Mines. Technical Paper 327: Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1921. Washington, 1923.

Report of American Engineering Standards Committee.

THE 1923 yearbook of the American Engineering Standards Committee reviews the history, aims, procedure, and projects of the organization and the outstanding development of its work during 1922. The American Engineering Standards Committee is a movement rather than merely a formal organization—a movement through which a great number of industrial, technical, and governmental bodies engaged in standardization activities are broadening and unifying their standardization work into a consistent system of national industrial standards. The history and development of the work of the committee appear in some detail in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1922 (p. 1-8).

The report lists 121 projects which now have an official status before the American Engineering Standards Committee, showing the stages of their development at the end of the year 1922, together with a list of cooperating bodies, and the projects in which each is cooperating. The projects include uniform colors for traffic signals; uniform specifications for the crossing of electric power and communication wires over railways, and other wire lines; rules for electrical equipment in bituminous coal mines; storage batteries for use in gaseous mines; portable electric mine lamps, etc.

Substantial progress has been made on the safety code program, which now includes nearly 40 codes for which definite arrangements have been made. Seven codes have been approved as follows: Code of lighting factories, mills, and other work places; Code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels; Code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries; Code for power presses and foot and hand presses; the National Electrical Code; the National Electrical Safety Code; and the Code for the protection of the heads and eyes of industrial workers.

The Department of Labor, which is now represented on the main committee by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is playing an important part in the safety-code program. It now designates representatives of labor on all sectional committees dealing with the safety codes. The various State commissions concerned with industrial safety matters are actively participating in the safety-code work, generally through the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the Association of Governmental Labor Officials.

There are 205 national bodies, technical, industrial, and governmental, cooperating in the work of the committee through officially accredited representatives. The number of individuals serving on sectional committees is 917. Of the projects which have reached an official status, 21 have to do with civil engineering and the building trades; 23 with mechanical engineering; 15 with electrical engineering; 3 with automotive subjects; 12 with transport; 1 with ships and their machinery; 15 with ferrous metals; 4 with nonferrous metals; 12 with chemical subjects; 2 with textiles; 4 with mining; and 9 projects with topics of a miscellaneous or general character.

The committee reports increased interest in standardization work, not only on the part of trade associations, but also on the part of more general commercial bodies. Cordial relations have been estab-

lished with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other important commercial organizations.

The work of the committee is limited by inadequate financial resources. Expenditures of the committee are now at the rate of approximately \$35,000 a year, only part of which is covered by dues of member bodies, the deficit having been made up by contributions solicited from companies closely interested in standardization work. A plan of permanent financing has been worked out, however, through sustaining memberships. Industrial concerns will be asked to subscribe directly on a basis of approximately 1 cent per thousand dollars of gross annual receipts. It is hoped that in this way the income may be increased by at least \$50,000.

Cooperation of national and foreign standardization bodies is increasing. This has been chiefly in the form of exchange of information, though in some few cases definite steps toward international standardization have been taken.

Coal-Mine Haulage Accidents in Illinois.

THE University of Illinois has recently issued a bulletin on coal-mine haulage in Illinois, which includes an analysis of haulage accidents as compared with other mine accidents.¹ The report shows that coal-mine haulage fatalities in the United States and in Illinois during the past 10 years have been second in importance only to those from falls. These two classes, which make up from 60 to 70 per cent of the number of deaths underground, occurred for the most part singly or in small groups, and hence did not attract public attention to the same extent as did explosions, which are third in importance. The number of deaths from falls is remarkably uniform year after year, forming almost 50 per cent of the total fatalities. Haulage deaths have formed a constantly increasing per cent of the total and therefore should be given more attention, as they seem to a great extent to be preventable. For the past 10 years haulage fatalities have averaged 27 per cent of the whole.

Principles of Accident Prevention and Safety Work in Various Countries.

IN THE section on industrial safety in the International Labor Review, February-March, 1923 (pp. 402-417), the following subjects are discussed: General principles of accident prevention; accident prevention and inspection in certain European countries; and mining accidents in Germany in 1920 and 1921.

Principles of Accident Prevention.

THE question of accident prevention involves the consideration of many economic and special factors, such as the safeguarding of old and badly arranged buildings and the replacement of danger-

¹ University of Illinois. Bulletin, Vol. XIX, No. 49 (Engineering Experiment Station Bul. No. 132): A study of coal-mine haulage in Illinois, 1922.

ous machinery. Since private enterprise has seemed to be unable to establish a general standard of safety and reduce accidents to a minimum, it is considered that these results must be attained through State intervention. So far, in most countries, public action has been limited to measures which can be applied uniformly in all establishments, regardless of size or age, or to special types of machinery.

In the development of safety practices both the employer and the worker need education, the former as to the value of accident prevention in reduced compensation costs, increased output, and improved plant conditions, and the latter in regard to the specific dangers to be avoided and the consequences to themselves of carelessness and disregard of safety rules and the failure to use the safety devices provided.

The importance of adequate statistical information in regard to frequency and severity of accidents is pointed out, since such information provides a basis for legislation and serves as a guide for safety experts in planning their prevention work.

The problem of industrial safety, therefore, is both psychological and technical. The psychological problem involves the recognition on the part of employers, workers, trade and technical organizations, the press, and officials that the avoidance of danger is a social duty required of all those concerned. With the exception of the United States and Great Britain, it is stated, this phase of the question seems to have been generally disregarded and ignored. "Accident prevention is of such great social importance that it is the duty of the State to insure that all measures for industrial safety which are recommended by experts and admitted to be practicable should be put into effect. The States have hitherto intervened in this problem to a varying extent and in very different ways. In all countries, however, industrial inspectors have played an important part in the preparation, and even more in the execution, of legislation. An active and efficient industrial inspectorate is undoubtedly essential for the maintenance of public safety."

Accident Prevention and Inspection.

Great Britain.

IN GREAT Britain no new accident legislation was enacted in 1920, although some local regulations were issued in regard to fire prevention in small workshops, and the joint industrial council of the building trades issued regulations for the protection of wood-working machinery.

During 1920 there were 138,773 accidents, 1,404 of which were fatal. This was a reduction from the accidents in 1913, but 12,750 more than occurred in 1919. About one-third of the accidents were due to machinery.

A large number of accidents were caused by revolving transmission shafting, and the careful fencing of transmission gear is advised, since safety appliances which protect only the immediate points of danger, as, for example, guards for the point of connection of two cogs, are practically useless. The careful investigation of every accident caused by cranes is considered necessary so that safety precautions may be increased. The maximum load which can be safely carried

should be clearly indicated on such machinery and it should be inspected at frequent intervals.

Automatic guards for power presses, particularly those guards which remove the worker's hand as the press comes down, are recommended, and it is pointed out that unless automatic guards are kept in good repair the operator is given a false sense of security which increases rather than diminishes the danger.

The supervision of laundries has always been one of the most difficult tasks of British factory inspectors, as accidents in connection with centrifugal machines and calenders or rollers are frequent. Careful construction from proper material and technical supervision by trained persons are necessary to prevent centrifugal machines from bursting. Automatic interlocking safety covers and automatic guards at the feeding line for calenders and rollers should be provided.

Explosions frequently occur in the repair of empty containers which have held benzine or other volatile substances, and for the avoidance of such explosions thorough steaming and ventilation before repairs are made are necessary.

In the inspection of factories and workshops it was also found that fire escapes are frequently inadequate, instances of wooden escapes in wooden buildings of several stories in height being frequent.

The establishment of safety regulations through trade agreements has been successful, particularly in the cotton-spinning and wire-drawing industries, and the establishment of safety regulations through voluntary agreements is believed to be more satisfactory than the issuance of compulsory regulations.

Switzerland.

The work of accident prevention in Switzerland is carried on by the Swiss Institute of Accident Insurance which maintains an inspection service and issues regulations which it has the power to enforce by either raising the premiums of employers or reducing the benefits paid injured workers, in case of violation of the rules.

During 1920, 3,401 safety regulations were issued by the institute. The employers have the right of appeal against the regulations to the Federal Council, but as a matter of fact this right is little exercised, there being only eight appeals made in 1920, seven of which were rejected by the council.

The institute is a State organization and is entirely independent of both employers and workers, but it transacts business in the same way as a commercial undertaking. The institute endeavors to have manufacturers when ordering new machinery stipulate that it shall be fitted with necessary safety appliances, and while the institute can not force the manufacturers of machinery to fit machinery with safety devices, it has the power to prosecute manufacturers using such machinery if they fail to conform to the regulations.

The institute not only has general supervision of the safety problem, but it advances money to employers for the purchase of safety appliances and also undertakes the wholesale manufacture of such appliances. Protective goggles, safety hooks for ladders, a safety device for presses and stamping machines, and wedges and guards for circular saws are also sold by the institute.

The accident insurance institute meets with opposition from both employers and workers, the opposition from the latter being chiefly in the matter of wearing goggles. In 1920, 18 employers were prosecuted for failure to observe regulations and the insurance premiums were raised in 33 cases. Because of the large proportion of misfires in blasting accidents, the accident insurance institute recommended the introduction of electrical priming wherever possible.

An investigation was made of accidents caused by bursting emery wheels and a maximum peripheral velocity of 25 to 30 meters per second determined upon as the limit of both safety and economy in the use of wheels where they are made of good material. For wheels of a peripheral velocity of more than 12.5 meters per second very strong steel protective covers are required.

Austria.

No new laws or regulations on accident prevention were passed in Austria in 1920, as the economic condition of the country was such that it was impossible to maintain former hygienic and technical standards or to provide the safety measures or appliances necessary. These conditions were reflected in the attitude of the workers, among whom carelessness in regard to dangerous practices had increased greatly.

Because of the depression in the building industry conditions were especially bad in stone quarrying, contractors taking out stone without regard for necessary precautions or removal of waste. The deterioration of buildings because of lack of necessary repairs has also been a grave menace. Elevators and similar machinery are often in very bad condition, and it is difficult to have them repaired because of the cost. The risk of fire has also increased because of the general neglect of buildings, and fire escapes and exits are frequently lacking.

Many accidents caused by the bursting of emery wheels are reported, due to the poor quality of the wheels, and explosions of dangerous liquids are common. The factory inspection staff of the country is inadequate to provide the necessary supervision, particularly in the matter of protection from fire.

Belgium.

In Belgium no new regulations relating to accident prevention were passed in 1920. The Belgian factory inspectors are charged not only with the application of safety legislation in industry but also with measures for public safety. An order issued in August, 1920, placed the supervision of theaters, moving-picture houses, and dance halls under their administration.

From the 1920 report it is seen that enforcement of regulations by the inspectors is difficult, since employers responsible for serious accidents have received only light fines from the courts. The accidents as reported for the year show that the largest number occurred in the metal industry and the next largest number in the transport industry, although no comparison of the total number of accidents with the number of workers exposed to risk is possible, since there are no statistics available as to the number of workers employed in the different industries. Reporting of accidents is

also incomplete, since compensation is not paid for accidents resulting in incapacity for work of less than seven days. The effort to get back to pre-war conditions in regard to safety has resulted in marked progress, the report states, although much still remains to be done.

German Mining Accidents.

DURING 1920, mines in Prussia were able to secure raw materials and spare parts for restoring rescue equipment which had deteriorated greatly during the war, and the rescue crews were reorganized and trained, although in many mines it has been difficult to find the number of such workers required by law. There are five inspection centers in Prussia in which special attention is given to training corps leaders who in turn train the men under their charge.

Of about 550,000 workers in Prussian mines at the end of 1920, 480,000 were employed in the coal mines. At that time 2,672 oxygen respirators, 397 smoke helmets, and 749 appliances for artificial respiration were available. The use of these various appliances was not attended with great success, although many lives were indirectly saved by the work of the rescue crews in quickly getting mine fires under control. There were 1,989 fatalities, 110 of which were due to explosions of fire damp, coal dust, or inflammable gas or to gases which did not explode.

The Mining Trade Association carries all the accident insurance for the country and includes all the mining firms in Germany. In 1921, 1,212,572 persons were insured. The number of accidents entitling to benefit in 1921 was 9.75 per 1,000 insured, as compared with 14.98 in 1913, and the fatal cases 1.83 as against 2.31 in 1913. While there is a reduction of 34.9 per cent and 20.8 per cent, respectively, in the accidents and fatalities, it is impossible to determine to what extent the fall in the accident rate is due to shorter hours of labor.

Of the accidents for which benefits were paid, 1.24 per cent were directly due to unsafe conditions in the mines, 4.20 per cent were caused by negligence of fellow workers of the injured persons, and 30.34 per cent were due to the carelessness of the person injured. These figures, which are all larger than the corresponding figures for 1913, suggest, the report states, that there is a marked decrease in the sense of responsibility among the workers, while the working conditions have at least returned to pre-war standard.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Workmen's Compensation Law of India.

THE Legislative Assembly of India has enacted a law to compensate workmen for injury by accident, including certain occupational diseases. This appears to be the first statute of the kind for India, and it is of particular interest to note that in form and procedure it more closely resembles the type of legislation enacted in the United States than it does the law of Great Britain in the same field. The law applies to the whole of British India and is to be in effect July 1, 1924. The exact date of its enactment is not disclosed, but is apparently the latter part of February, 1923.

In its scope are included persons employed on tramways, in factories, and in and about mines; also seamen, longshoremen, persons employed in construction work, in setting up, repairing, etc., telephone or telegraph lines or posts or overhead electric cables; or in work in connection with underground sewers or in the service of fire brigades. Excepted are casual employees whose employment is for purposes other than their employers' trade or business, and employees receiving above 300 rupees¹ per month. The employer's obligation to pay does not extend to workmen whose injury is directly attributable to the effect of drink or drugs, willful disobedience of orders or safety regulations, or the willful removal or disregard of safeguards and similar devices; in construction, repair, or demolition of buildings and bridges, only those accidents are compensable which cause death or permanent total disability.

As regards occupational diseases, workmen employed in the handling of wool, hair bristles, hides, or skins and contracting anthrax are entitled to compensation as for an accident. In other cases occupational diseases are compensable where a workman has been in the service of an employer for a continuous period of not less than six months and contracts an occupational disease of the nature indicated in Schedule III. This schedule at present includes only lead poisoning and phosphorus poisoning, but the attorney general in council may, after three months' notice, add to this list.

No compensation is payable where a civil suit for damages has been instituted on account of the injury, against either the employer or another person; and no suit for damages may be instituted where a claim has been submitted under this act or agreement arrived at in accordance with its provisions. Death is compensable by payment of a sum equal to 30 months' wages or 2,500 rupees, whichever is less; if the employee is a minor (under 15 years of age) the payment is 200 rupees.

Permanent total disability is compensated by a sum equal to 42 months' wages or 3,500 rupees, whichever is less; if the employee is a minor, by 84 months' wages, or 3,500 rupees, whichever is less.

¹ Owing to the constantly changing value of the rupee no attempt is made to give the equivalent in United States money. The value of the rupee, according to the latest Treasury circular, is a little less than 23 cents.

Permanent partial disability is compensated in proportion to the disability, a list of injuries with percentage rates being embodied in Schedule I. Loss of use rates the same as loss of a member, and loss of both eyes, or a combination of injuries making the aggregate percentage equal to 100 per cent, constitutes total disability. Disability payments are made half-monthly, beginning on the sixteenth day after the expiration of a waiting period of 10 days, for which no compensation is allowed. Payments continue during disability, but no longer than five years. Adults receive half wages for total disability, each semimonthly payment to be one-fourth of the monthly wages or 15 rupees, whichever is less. Minors (under 15) receive one-third of their monthly wages, but after the age of 15 payment is at the rate of one-half the wages, subject to the same limitation as for adults.

No provision is made for medical treatment or funeral expenses other than authorizing the commissioner to pay the actual cost of funeral expenses, not to exceed 50 rupees.

Employees are obligated to submit to medical examination offered by the employer, and refusal to submit to such examination or to accept free medical services offered by the employer bars compensation during the period of such refusal, though in the latter case only if the refusal to accept treatment is shown to have protracted the term of disability. Insolvency of an employer does not release his insurer, contracts of waiver are forbidden, and awards are a preferred claim in insolvency.

The act is administered by commissioners appointed by the local government "for such local area as may be specified in the notification." No civil court has jurisdiction over any matter which by the act is to be referred to a commissioner. Appeals from the commission's findings may be taken to the high court only if a substantial question of law is involved and then in but a limited number of cases.

Compulsory Accident Insurance in Switzerland, 1921.

THE Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute, which under the Swiss sickness and accident insurance law of June 13, 1911,¹ is the carrier of compulsory accident insurance, has recently issued its annual report covering the year 1921.²

The report states that the difficulties encountered in the practical operation of the law by reason of the general economic crisis have increased during the year under review as the situation has become more acute. The calculation of the insurance benefits became even more complicated than in the preceding year, owing to an increase in the number of establishments that closed down completely and to increased short-time work in other establishments. Article 62 of the law provides that the insurance ends on the third day after that on which the employee's right to wages terminates, but that the national insurance institute may, by special agreement, extend the insurance beyond this limit. In view of the great unemployment prevailing in 1921 the administrative council of the insurance institute resolved that the right to unemployment donations should be

¹ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 103 contains a translation of the text of this law.

² Caisse Nationale Suisse d'Assurance en Cas d'Accidents. Rapport annuel et comptes pour l'exercice 1921. [Lucerne, 1922.]

considered equivalent to the right to wages as long as the labor contract of an employee remains in force, that is, during the time an employee is temporarily laid off but not discharged, and in such cases the unemployment donation shall, for the purposes of accident compensation, be considered his wage.

The report also states that owing to financial difficulties many employers were unable to pay the insurance premiums punctually. The law provides that if an employer is in arrears the premiums for occupational accident insurance shall be increased by one-fourth during the period of delinquency. A number of employers in arrears demurred at paying this increase, calling it a "usurious rate of interest." This penalty, however, is the only means by which the national insurance institute can enforce punctual payment of premiums, while private insurance companies can cancel the insurance contract if the premium is not paid on time. In view of the unfavorable economic situation the administrative council of the institute resolved, however, to reduce this penalty to 15 per cent during the year 1922.

The revised premium rates, effective January 1, 1921, for occupational accident insurance are considerably lower than the old rates. Those for nonoccupational accident insurance, on the other hand, have been slightly increased. In view of the financial results for the year 1920 of its section for occupational accident insurance the institute decided to refund to the employers 10 per cent of the premiums paid into this section during that year.

The number of establishments subject to compulsory accident insurance increased from 34,383 at the end of 1920 to 34,704 at the end of 1921. The total number of accidents reported for 1921 was 108,620 (84,508 occupational and 24,112 nonoccupational), as against 140,623 accidents (113,447 occupational and 27,176 nonoccupational) reported for 1920. These totals do not include slight accidents causing no absence from work or absence for only one or two days and for which the national insurance institute is liable only for the costs of medical treatment. A comparison of the total number of serious accidents reported for 1921 with that reported for 1920 shows a very considerable decrease (25.5 per cent) in the number of occupational accidents. Nonoccupational accidents decreased only 11.2 per cent. The decrease in occupational accidents was chiefly due to reduced industrial activity, but accident prevention measures were also a factor.

Of the 108,620 accidents reported for 1921, 527 (301 occupational and 226 nonoccupational) were fatal accidents, 417 of which were settled by March 31, 1922; of the total number of cases reported, 107,717, or 99.2 per cent, were settled by that date. During 1921 awards were made for 3,405 invalidity pensions and 711 additional awards were made during the first three months of 1922. During 1921 the national insurance institute redeemed 170 invalidity pensions in accordance with article 95 of the law and settled 51 compensation claims by lump-sum payments in accordance with article 82. During the year under review the institute revised 5,000 pensions. In about 2,500 cases the pension remained unchanged, 71 pensions were increased, 1,766 were reduced, and 673 discontinued. From April 1, 1918, when it began operations, up to the end of 1921 the institute

awarded 8,155 invalidity pensions and 1,616 survivors' pensions. At the end of 1921, 6,508 invalidity and 1,358 survivors' pensions were still current.

On October 16, 1918, the administrative council authorized the national insurance institute to pay benefits to insured persons for injuries which, although sustained while at work, can not, within the meaning of the law, be considered as accidents or as industrial diseases. The payments made during 1921 under this authorization amounted to about 270,000 francs (\$52,110, par).

The financial results of the operation of the compulsory accident insurance system in 1921 were influenced by various exceptional circumstances, such as the economic crisis, the coming into force of new insurance rates and of new rates for physicians' fees, and the amendment of the law raising the maximum computable wage or salary from 14 francs (\$2.70, par), to 21 francs (\$4.05, par) per day and from 4,000 francs (\$772, par) to 6,000 francs (\$1,158, par) per year.

Compared with the preceding year, the total amount of premiums for occupational accident insurance decreased in 1921 by 9,204,554 francs (\$1,776,478.92, par), and that of premiums for nonoccupational accident insurance increased by 1,163,286 francs (\$224,514.20, par). The decrease in premiums for occupational accident insurance is due chiefly to the reduction in 1921 of the insurance rates. The increase in premiums for nonoccupational insurance is due solely to the increase of insurance rates for this branch of insurance.

The administrative expenses have increased by the insignificant sum of 326.6 francs (\$63.04, par) as compared with 1920. In 1920 the administrative expenses amounted to 11.2 per cent of the receipts from premiums and in 1921 to 13 per cent. The increase is due chiefly to the reduction of insurance rates on occupational accident insurance. Although the percentage which administrative expenses form of the premium receipts has slightly increased, the administrative expenses of the national insurance institute still compare favorably with those of private insurance companies, which in 1921 were generally over 30 per cent of the premium receipts.

An important item of expenditure of the institute is the expense for medical treatment, which in 1921 amounted to 8,962,948 francs (\$1,729,848.96, par) for both branches of insurance. Of this amount, 6,548,951 francs (\$1,263,947.54, par), or 73 per cent, went for physicians' fees. The expenditures for hospital treatment showed also a marked increase, owing to increased rates charged by hospitals.

The following statement shows the financial results of the operation of the compulsory accident insurance system in 1921:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION OF THE SWISS NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR 1921.

INSURANCE AGAINST OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS.

	<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Insurance benefits:	Francs. ¹	Francs. ¹
Cash benefits for temporary disability.....	10, 884, 156. 44	
Medical treatment, medicines, etc.....	6, 973, 253. 42	
Invalidity pensions and lump-sum settlements....	2, 544, 355. 83	
Survivors' pensions and lump-sum settlements....	1, 133, 150. 30	
	21, 534, 915. 99	
Reserve for unadjusted claims.....		4, 500, 000. 00

¹ One franc at par=19.3 cents.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

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	Francs.	Francs.
Pension reserve:		
Invalidity pensions.....	46,800,000.00	
Survivors' pensions.....	15,300,000.00	
	<hr/>	62,100,000.00
Premium reserve.....		500,000.00
General reserve fund.....		749,729.75
Compensation fund.....		470,000.00
Premium losses.....		169,815.28
Administrative expenses.....		2,448,425.05
General operating expenses.....		92,896.95
Net surplus carried forward.....		89,443.53
		<hr/>
Total.....		92,655,226.55

Receipts.

Balance carried forward from 1920.....		152,816.64
Balance of reserve for unadjusted claims carried forward from 1920....		6,500,000.00
Balance of pension reserve carried forward from 1920:		
Invalidity pensions.....	32,500,000.00	
Survivors' pensions.....	11,500,000.00	
	<hr/>	44,000,000.00
Premiums.....		37,486,487.45
Receipts from claims against third parties.....		41,280.21
Interest on reserve funds.....		4,474,642.25
		<hr/>
Total.....		92,655,226.55

INSURANCE AGAINST NONOCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS.

Expenditures.

Deficit carried forward from 1920.....		311,815.42
Insurance benefits:		
Cash benefits for temporary disability.....	3,045,356.39	
Medical treatment, medicines, etc.....	1,989,696.59	
Invalidity pensions and lump-sum settlements....	499,907.22	
Survivors' pensions and lump-sum settlements....	574,772.20	
	<hr/>	6,109,732.40
Reserve for unadjusted claims.....		1,300,000.00
Pension reserve:		
Invalidity pensions.....	10,670,000.00	
Survivors' pensions.....	7,040,000.00	
	<hr/>	17,710,000.00
General reserve fund.....		234,692.55
Premium losses.....		24,434.97
Administrative expenses.....		766,445.67
General operating expenses.....		30,812.45
Interest on reserve funds.....		4,755.40
		<hr/>
Total.....		26,492,688.86

Receipts.

Balance of reserve for unadjusted claims carried forward from 1920...		1,300,000.00
Balance of pension reserve carried forward from 1920:		
Invalidity pensions.....	6,400,000.00	
Survivors' pensions.....	5,000,000.00	
	<hr/>	11,400,000.00
Premiums:		
Paid by insured.....	8,811,491.65	
Paid by the State.....	2,923,136.00	
	<hr/>	11,734,627.65
Receipts from claims against third parties.....		153,573.79
Interest on reserve funds.....		1,183,458.03
Net deficit.....		721,029.39
		<hr/>
Total.....		26,492,688.86

The operating account of the occupational accident insurance shows a surplus of 89,443.53 francs (\$17,262.60, par) for the year 1921. If the apportionments to the premium reserve, to the general reserve fund, and to the compensation fund are added to this amount, a total of 1,809,173.28 francs (\$349,170.44, par) is obtained, which represents the excess of receipts over expenditures. These figures would indicate a favorable result. The annual report of the national insurance institute points out, however, that these figures are deceiving. That there was an excess of receipts over expenditures in 1921 was due solely to the fact that in preceding years the apportionments to reserve funds were very liberal and the interest on this reserve capital is considerable. If one considers as receipts only the premiums paid in 1921 and as disbursements only the expenditures for insurance benefits (inclusive of apportionments to reserve funds), one finds that the latter exceeded the former by about 1,600,000 francs (\$308,800, par), and if the administrative expenses are added to this amount, one obtains a deficit of about 4,000,000 francs (\$772,000, par) as a result of the operation in 1921. This result is not made evident by the preceding table, which in reality shows, not the result of operation in 1921 but the result of 1921 and all the preceding years combined. This actual deficit indicates that there can be no further general reduction in the insurance rates.

The preceding statement also shows that, contrary to all expectations, operation of the nonoccupational accident insurance resulted in 1921 in a new deficit, in spite of the fact that insurance rates had been increased. Whatever may be the cause of this, the fact remains that the proportion which nonoccupational accidents form of the total number of accidents reported to the national insurance institute has increased from year to year. In 1918 the number of nonoccupational accidents formed 14 per cent of all accidents reported, in 1919 they formed 18 per cent, in 1920 the proportion was equivalent to 19 per cent, and in 1921 to 22 per cent.

The distribution of invalidity pensions current on December 3, 1921, by degree of disability is shown in the following table:

INVALIDITY PENSIONS CURRENT ON DECEMBER 3, 1921, BY DEGREE OF DISABILITY.

Degree of disability	Pensions for occupational accidents.		Pensions for non-occupational accidents.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 10 per cent.....	1,715	28.7	233	17.9
10 to 19 per cent.....	2,250	37.7	567	43.6
20 to 29 per cent.....	969	16.2	278	21.4
30 to 39 per cent.....	414	7.0	95	7.3
40 to 49 per cent.....	146	2.4	38	2.9
50 to 59 per cent.....	194	3.2	36	2.8
60 to 69 per cent.....	122	2.0	19	1.5
70 to 79 per cent.....	82	1.4	8	.6
80 to 89 per cent.....	13	.2	4	.3
90 to 100 per cent.....	70	1.2	22	1.7
Total.....	5,975	100.0	1,300	100.0

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Illinois Law Allowing Employees Two Hours' Voting Time Held Unconstitutional.

A LAW of the State of Illinois, enacted in 1891 but subsequently amended (Hurd's R. S. 1917, ch. 46, sec. 312), undertook to secure to employees two hours' leave on election days without loss of pay. This statute was recently before the supreme court of the State, its constitutionality being challenged by an employer who had been convicted of violating its provisions (*People v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co.*, 138 N. E. 155). Conviction had been had in the court of Cook County, but the company secured a writ of error to the supreme court, where the judgment of the lower court was reversed.

The law was held to be a violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions, as interfering with the freedom of contract, depriving the employer of two hours of time for which by its contract it had agreed to pay the workmen in its employ for services rendered during the period of the day's employment. The provision requiring permission to attend the election for the purpose of casting a vote was said to be wholesome, valid, and binding; but the requirement that the employee should receive current wages during the time he exercised his lawful and proper privilege was said to be "invalid because it is an unreasonable abridgment of the right to make contracts." The relation into which the employer and the workmen came was voluntary, defined by the terms of the contract. "The State has no right to interfere in a private employment and stipulate the terms of the services to be rendered."

The act could not be justified as an exercise of the police power of the State, as it "can not be said to secure public comfort, welfare, safety, or public morals." The judgment of conviction was therefore reversed on the ground of the unconstitutionality of this provision.

Unconstitutionality of Car-Shed Law of Missouri.

THE Legislature of Missouri in 1917 enacted a law (p. 323) requiring the erection of a building or buildings at points where six or more men were regularly employed in the construction or repair of passenger or freight trains or car trucks used in railroad transportation. Such buildings must "fully protect all employees engaged in such construction or repair work from exposure to cold, rain, sleet, snow, and all inclement weather." If only "light repairs," i. e., "such repairs as can be made to cars in switching yards in 30 minutes or less, or which may be made in less time than would be required to switch such car or cars to the repair building," are to be made, then the sheds need not be constructed. Heavy penalties are provided for the violation of the act, each day constituting a separate offense.

The Wabash Railway Co. incurred penalties approximating \$200,000 in amount, if this statute were enforced, and brought a proceeding to prevent the prosecuting attorney of Randolph County, Mo., from enforcing the law (*Wabash Ry. Co. v. O'Brien*, 285 Fed. 583). After disposing of certain questions of practice, the court took up the contention that the statute in question was unconstitutional. The State constitution requires penal statutes to be of such explicitness as to inform one accused thereunder of the "nature and cause of the accusation," and the company contended that the language of the act was so indefinite, uncertain, and obscure as not to meet this requirement. In sustaining this contention the court quoted from a decision (*Chicago, etc., R. Co. v. Railroad Commission*, 280 Fed. 387) in which a similar statute of Illinois was under discussion. It was there said:

What is the standard of guilt? When is it fixed, and by whom? The words "rain and snow" are hardly definite enough in a criminal statute. The words "heat and cold" are so elastic in their meaning as to cover the whole range of temperature. The words "inclement weather" are equally indefinite. What is meant by "inclement weather"? Will a fog or mist come within the language? Will wind be included? It is surely necessary that limitations shall be placed on all of these terms. But who is to supply the limitations, the employer, or the employee, or the court, or the jury?

Similar indefiniteness was said to exist in the language of the proviso relating to repairs that may be done "in 30 minutes or less," as it would be necessary to estimate the length of time required, and the rapidity of the workman, which might differ from that of another, so that "the ability to guess correctly makes up the difference between guilt and innocence." Moreover, the time required to move the car to the repair shed might be five minutes or it might be an hour, so that this standard is likewise vague and indefinite. Such lack of definiteness as is set forth above was said to be fatal under established rules of law. "The criminality of an act can not depend upon whether a jury may think it reasonable or unreasonable. The act must be one which the party is able to know in advance whether it is criminal or not."

In view of the conclusion that the statute is unconstitutional, an injunction against the enforcement of the penalties provided for by it was directed to issue.

Injunction Against Picketing, New York.

THE appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York recently (February 9, 1923), had occasion to review the action of the Court of New York County in trial term with regard to an injunction. The plaintiffs in this case were partners engaged in the manufacture of ladies' dresses, the firm succeeding an earlier organization of like nature. Altman, named as the plaintiff in this case, was a member of the firm which operated the earlier factory, opened in 1919 as a nonunion establishment. At that time he had been requested to unionize the plant but had refused, the refusal being followed by picketing and assaults upon the employees of the company. An injunction was then sought, but affairs were adjusted by an agreement with the present defendant, Benjamin Schlesinger, then, as now, general president of the International Ladies' Garment

Workers' Union. The agreement was to the effect that the union would "refrain from interfering with the employees of the plaintiffs, from picketing the plaintiffs' place of business in any manner whatsoever, and from threatening, intimidating, and coercing those who would go to and from the plaintiffs' place of business," etc., all "for a period of six months." As to this agreement, Judge Clarke, who delivered the opinion in the present case (*Altman v. Schlesinger*, 198 N. Y. Supp. 128), said: "It is quite evident that in the prior proceedings the defendants considered that they were responsible for the acts charged. This is clearly shown by the stipulation."

Under the present organization, the same parties as before were involved in an attempt to secure unionization of the present establishment of Altman and his partner, which in February, 1922, employed 24 persons, none of whom was a member of the union; these employees had signed an agreement not to become members, and, with three or four exceptions, also signed a statement to the effect that they did not belong to the union and wished to go back to work for the plaintiffs. This statement bore date of March 14, 1922.

The difficulty in the establishment was caused by the discharge of two employees for incompetency. Affected by this grievance, they went to a business agent of the union, which they then joined. This situation was seized upon as a pretext for calling a strike and establishing pickets, the agent saying to Altman: "I have been after you for three years, and now I have you. * * * Either you must sign up with the union, and force your girls to join the union or I'll put you out of business." Disorderly conduct, assaults, arrests, and the imposition of fines followed. Gangsters were identified by the police among the pickets and threats were repeatedly made by the agent above referred to. In the face of these facts, Judge Clarke held that the court below had failed to afford the legal protection to which the plaintiffs were entitled, declaring that "the law is well settled that, under the facts shown in the case at bar, the plaintiffs are entitled to temporary injunctive relief." The union was said to be without right or justification in endeavoring to compel the employees of the plaintiffs to violate their written contracts of employment. There were some denials as to the manner in which the assaults charged upon the union were committed, but they were in effect admitted by counsel for the union who "stated frankly upon the argument, as in justification and by way of confession and avoidance: "It is idle to mince matters. These industrial disputes are war.'" As to this Judge Clarke said: "We are aware of the maxim 'Inter arma silent leges.' We also recall the historic statement attributed to General Sherman; but we are unwilling to admit the applicability of the maxim. The courts are open. The law has not been suspended. The right to peacefully pursue one's lawful calling lies at the base of ordered liberty, is within constitutional protection." He said further that "analogies are unsafe, and that an industrial contest does not justify attempts to drive out of business a legitimate concern by the use of force and violence."

The injunction prayed for was therefore directed to issue, with costs.

Fire-Escape Law of Texas Held Unconstitutional.

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1917 of the Texas Legislature provided for the erection of adequate fire escapes on certain buildings. Certain general principles of construction were embodied in the law, which continued: "It is hereby made the duty of the fire marshal of the State fire insurance commission * * * to prepare and promulgate minimum specifications for the construction and erection of each type of fire escape authorized by this act." Certain limitations as to strength, etc., follow, the section concluding with the requirement that fire escapes will not be approved unless they are "at least the equivalent of the minimum specifications promulgated by the State fire marshal as herein provided" in respect of material and erection. The law in terms applies to certain classes of buildings, among which are manufacturing establishments, industrial plants, workshops, etc., by reason of which inclusions it affects the conditions of workmen.

In a case (*Dockery v. State*, 247 S. W. 508) in which the erection of fire escapes on a hotel building was under consideration, the appellant, Dockery, was found guilty of failing to comply with the statute. Dockery was convicted in the county court and appealed, contending that the act was unconstitutional as delegating law-making power in contravention of a specific provision of the State constitution.

Judge Lattimore said of the statute and this contention that, "The meat of this law is not to compel one to have a fire escape, but that all must have them built according to specifications which are not written in the law, but which must be prepared and published by another than the lawmaking body."

The effect was therefore to establish a law of doubtful construction and so indefinite in its terms that it must be regarded as wholly inoperative. Reference to the law would determine neither the rights nor the obligations of the builder, but he must depend upon the specifications furnished by the fire marshal, which form no part of any law, while a violation of them is subject to a prosecution as for a penal offense. The statute being obnoxious to the constitution was unconstitutional, and the prosecution was ordered dismissed.

Payment of Wages on Termination of Employment, Washington.

A LAW of Washington of a number of years' standing (sec. 6560, Rem. C.) requires that when any laborer ceases work, whether by discharge or voluntarily, wages due shall be paid immediately. In a recent case before the supreme court of the State this statute was held to establish a rule of public policy, so that the natural right of the employer and employee to contract between themselves must yield to the rule established by the legislature as law (*Burdett v. Brookville Dairy Co.*, 212 Pac. 181).

This ruling voided an agreement between the dairy company and a workman who quit work after a reprimand by his employer, without the notice provided for in the contract of employment

entered into by the company with all its employees at the time of entering service. This provision required two weeks' notice before leaving service for drivers and one week for other employees, which failing, "wages shall not become due and payable until 30 days after leaving." The court's ruling as to the prevailing force of the statute, notwithstanding the contract, renders such agreements necessarily void, and, as said by the court, "to hold otherwise would put it within the power of every corporation employing labor, by exacting a contract before employing, to set at naught the plain provisions of the statute."

Law Abolishing Labor Bureau and State Insurance Inspection Office in Finland.¹

FINLAND passed a law on December 30, 1922, effective January 1, 1923, which abolished the labor bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*) and the state insurance inspection office (*Försäkringsinspektörs befattning*) and transferred those duties to the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Socialministeriet*). The labor bureau had been in existence since December 28, 1917.

The statistical division of the labor bureau is transferred to the central statistical bureau as a special social statistical branch of that office. *Social Tidskrift*, the official publication previously issued by the labor bureau and the Ministry of Social Affairs, is now published by the Ministry of Social Affairs alone.

In the regulations governing the Ministry of Social Affairs which were issued December 30, 1922, provision is made for two principal divisions—a general division consisting of a chancery and audit bureau and an insurance bureau, and a labor and welfare division consisting of a labor bureau and a poor relief bureau.

In connection with the ministry there is also a separate prohibition division. The insurance council, the State accident commission, and the central statistical bureau are also subordinate to the Ministry of Social Affairs. The duties of the chancery and audit bureau include those relating to general social questions and legislation that do not come under other bureaus, matters pertaining to Finland's relations to the international labor organization, and other international social matters, labor disputes and agreements, as well as trade-union organizations and representation, etc.

Matters regarding private insurance, State social insurance (sickness, invalidity, etc.), relief funds, and insurance inspection come under the insurance bureau.

The labor bureau administers matters pertaining to workers' protection and sanitary conditions, factory inspection, works regulations, unemployment and employment agencies, and emigration.

The poor relief bureau handles poor relief and private charities and inspection connected therewith.

Chapter II of the regulations deals with employees and their duties, Chapter III with methods of handling affairs under the ministry, and Chapter IV contains special regulations.

¹ Finland. Socialministeriet. *Social Tidskrift*, Helsingfors, No. 1, 1923.

Decree Regulating Right of Association in Province of Barcelona, Spain.¹

A ROYAL decree of November 3, 1922, regulates the exercise of the right of association of workmen and employers in the Spanish Province of Barcelona, an important industrial section and one in which there have been considerable labor unrest and frequent strikes. Employers and workmen may organize in syndicates exclusively of employers or workmen in any one trade or branch of business and may secure State recognition and registration in the Province of Barcelona, by complying with the requirements of this decree, which are to be administered by a special branch of the Ministry of Labor. This branch was established in that Province in October, 1921, for the purpose, among others, of making a complete register of all employers and workers in the Province with a view to a natural vocational grouping on which it would be possible to set up machinery for the prevention and settlement of labor disputes.

Such syndicates must have a membership of at least 100 workmen or 20 employers, but will not be recognized as legal organizations until they contain a majority of the workmen or employers of that branch of labor in the locality or district. However, the fusion of the workmen or employers of different localities is authorized when there are not enough qualified persons in one locality to form a syndicate. A further requirement is that the rules of the syndicate must be examined and approved by the Barcelona branch of the Ministry of Labor. The amount of the dues and the mode of collection are also regulated in the decree.

Membership in a recognized workers' syndicate is limited to (1) Spaniards by birth, (2) persons belonging to the trade or calling for which the syndicate is formed, and (3) persons over 18 years of age. Those under 18 may join, but have neither voice nor vote, while those from 18 to 21 may join in the discussions but may not vote. Every applicant who meets these requirements must be admitted to membership. In like manner membership in a recognized employers' syndicate is limited to persons registered as belonging to the industry or trade which the syndicate represents, and they must be legally qualified to engage in commerce. Neither employers nor workmen may belong to more than one union in the same locality.

Among the rights of recognized syndicates are the following: To exercise the constitutional right of petitioning the Government and other public authorities; to organize special courses for technical instruction, workshops, exhibitions, museums, laboratories, etc., for the benefit of the members; to found social welfare and benefit institutions as well as cooperative credit societies, producers' and consumers' cooperative societies, savings banks, insurance, and labor exchanges; to appoint representatives to statutory joint committees for dealing with labor disputes; to exercise the rights pertaining to civil societies, as regards the acquisition and ownership of property of all kinds, the contracting of obligations, and pleading in the law courts; to propose modifications and improvements in the labor laws; and to take part in the supervision of collective agreements, etc.

¹ Spain. *Gaceta de Madrid*. Madrid, Nov. 4, 1922, pp. 451-457.

Under certain conditions, to be specified in a subsequent order, contracts for public works may be awarded to recognized syndicates. The syndicates may adopt marks and devices, signs or names to distinguish the products manufactured by their members.

Conditions are also laid down for the recognition and registration of federations and confederations of syndicates in the same craft, each syndicate reserving its autonomy and personality and the right to withdraw from the federation. The ownership of real estate by such federations is limited to such property as they may require for their offices, meetings, libraries, courses of study, museums, laboratories, employment exchanges, apprentices' workshops, asylums, and hospitals. They may receive gifts and legacies made to the aforesaid institutions and to their insurance and social assistance organizations. Syndicates and federations, and confederations of syndicates may not exist for political purposes, nor may they engage in commercial pursuits not actually cooperative or intended for the exclusive benefit of their members.

Decrees for Facilitating Work of National Labor Office of Uruguay.

THE National Administrative Council of Uruguay recently issued two decrees designed to facilitate the enforcement of the labor laws and add to the efficiency of the labor inspectors. The first was issued about the middle of 1922,¹ at the request of the national labor office, and requires every employer or contractor of undertakings covered by the labor laws now in force to provide himself with all the documents required by the national labor office within 10 days after beginning operations. Furthermore, within three days after the declaration of a strike or lockout, the employer or contractor of the establishment affected must notify the national labor office.

The decree of February 16, 1923,² provides for the establishment of a course of instruction for the labor inspectors in Montevideo. This course will cover (1) labor legislation—its sources, provisions, and an examination of practical cases; (2) elements of judicial procedure; and (3) elements of political economy. Three classes a week of 1 hour each are to be arranged by the national labor office at hours that will not conflict with the regular duties of the inspectors. Attendance at these classes is compulsory and the inspectors must pass an examination at the end of the course, the result of which will be considered in making promotions.

Labor Requirements in Contracts for State Work in Uruguay.

ON OCTOBER 24, 1922, the National Administrative Council of Uruguay issued a decree¹ amplifying the provisions in force in regard to tenders to the State for public works or material in order to put Uruguayan industry in a more favorable position for securing contracts than foreign industry, and in turn requiring that

¹ Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya, Montevideo, Aug. 31, 1922, p. 641.

² Uruguay. Diario Oficial. Montevideo, Feb. 21, 1923, p. 319.

there be included in the contracts made with the State clauses which may benefit the working classes. Article 1 provides that no proposal for such works or articles to be manufactured shall be accepted unless the proponent certifies that his personnel is insured against labor accidents or agrees to insure it in the State insurance bank.

The requirements of the 1916 law in regard to trade courses are to be enforced only when the works or shops are located near the proper trade schools. At least 5 per cent of the personnel of every contractor shall be apprentices, and at all events at least one apprentice must be employed.

It is further required that proposals shall set forth, as far as possible, detailed data in regard to the minimum wages paid the personnel. Participation in the profits granted their personnel by proponents, when duly certified by the proper documents, is also to be considered good grounds in giving preference in the awarding of contracts.

Law Concerning Rural Laborers in Uruguay.

A LAW passed by the Uruguayan Congress on February 15, 1923, and published in the *Diario Oficial* (Montevideo) for February 17, 1923 (p. 296), contains provisions for the protection of rural laborers. A minimum wage of 18 pesos (\$18.62, par) per month or 0.72 peso (74.5 cents, par) a day is fixed for laborers over 18 and under 55 years of age employed in agricultural or stock-raising work, when their employer's real estate is assessed at more than 20,000 pesos (\$20,684, par). When the assessed value of the property is over 60,000 pesos (\$62,052, par) the minimum wage shall be 20 pesos (\$20.68, par) a month or 0.80 peso (82.7 cents, par) per day. In the case of rural laborers from 16 to 18 years of age or over 55 years the minimum is to be 15 pesos (\$15.51, par) per month or 0.60 peso (62 cents, par) per day. Exceptions to these rates shall be allowed on account of physical defects, organic diseases, or some similar cause, the minimum rates for such persons being fixed by the departmental administrative council or the corresponding auxiliary council with the aid of the local physician.

Ordinarily Sunday shall be a day of rest for rural laborers, but when the needs of the service require it, an exception may be made, provided another day in the week is allowed as a rest day. Such exceptions are to be reported to the office of the departmental inspector in the manner to be provided in the regulating decree.

The law also requires the employer to furnish the laborers sanitary living quarters and sufficient food, or in lieu thereof to allow them an additional sum of 0.50 peso (51.7 cents, par) per day or 12 pesos (\$12.41, par) per month, as the laborers may desire.

Violations of the law are punishable by fines of specified amounts.

¹ Uruguay. *Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1922, pp. 208, 209.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Craft Unionism Versus Industrial Unionism in Germany.

IN THE January-February, 1923, issue of the International Trade-Union Movement, the official organ of the International Federation of Trade-Unions at Amsterdam, Fritz Tarnow, president of the German Woodworkers' Federation, discusses the question of "craft unionism versus industrial unionism in Germany" which at the German Trade-Union Congress, held at Leipzig in June, 1922, was one of the most discussed topics.

It is true that this discussion is as old as trade-unionism itself, for the simple reason that there has always been some reason or other for dissatisfaction on the part of one or more trade-unions which, rightly or wrongly, considered their particular interests as having been neglected. Since the revolution, however, these discussions have assumed a more acute form [in Germany], due in the first instance to the fact that the revolutionary extremists, disappointed in the hopes they had placed in the trade-unions, never ceased to declare that the "obsolete" type of trade-union was responsible for the nonfulfillment of their expectations. Their motto was: "Industrial unions instead of craft unions!" At first their claim also included one organization for manual and nonmanual workers, but at the present moment they are no longer so insistent in their demands, and at the Leipzig Congress [of last year] this question was passed over rather lightly, the special organizations for officials and salaried employees being duly recognized.

On taking a retrospective view of the stages of development of German trade-unionism, one realizes at a glance the fallacy of the allegation in regard to the "rigidity" of form of the German trade-unions. From the very outset [of the German trade-union movement], comprehensive plans were developed for the formation of centralized craft and industrial unions. In actual practice, however, events took a different course, with the result that the most varying types of organizations came into existence. When, after a decade of experimentation, the movement was just going to consolidate, the antisocialist laws, which were enacted in 1878, destroyed almost all the existing trade-union organizations.

Only a few years elapsed, however, before a new movement began to spring up, and when after the repeal of the antisocialist laws a German trade-union congress assembled at Halberstadt in March, 1892, no less than 62 central unions, besides a great number of local organizations, comprising altogether 303,519 members, were represented.

At this congress, three distinct conceptions of trade-union organization wrestled for the supremacy of the mode of organization they advocated, viz:

- (1) Local craft unions.
- (2) Central trade-unions, advocating the provisional linking together into "cartel combinations" of kindred organizations, pending their ultimate fusion.
- (3) Immediate foundation of central industrial unions, by means of fusion of the existing craft unions.

The congress decided in favor of the second type of organization, which, however, always remained a dead letter in regard to the proposed cartel combinations. The existing craft unions either retained their autonomy, or they proceeded with their fusion. The three conceptions had in common the principle of keeping the various crafts separated from each other, and this principle was not even jeopardized by the

foundation of the so-called "industrial unions," which sprang up in large numbers in the course of time.

In the course of further development of the trade-union movement there were lively controversies in regard to the question of organizing the unskilled workers in the various craft unions. At the outset most of the craft unions catered only to the skilled craftsmen, while there was a special organization for the unskilled workers. In the course of time, however, the word "craft" acquired a looser meaning [and skilled and unskilled labor were put more or less on the same level]. At the successive congresses it now became a fresh point of difference to incorporate the new members whose accession was due to the joining of quite a horde of unskilled laborers. The factory workers' union did its level best to get hold of them all, but after some lively discussion this new bone of contention was definitely discarded by the decision of congress [to incorporate the new members according to the trade they were fit for].

The rules of the German Federation of Trade-Unions, which were drawn up at Nuremberg in 1919, contain the following provisions with regard to the question of demarcation:

ARTICLE 6. "All male and female workers are expected to join the trade-union dealing with the interests of the particular profession they belong to. All trade-unions are requested to send on such applications for membership as do not concern them to the competent quarters. In the case of a concern employing workmen of different professions, each of which has its own trade-union, belonging to the Federation, these trade-unions are urgently enjoined not to organize any male or female workers whose profession does not warrant their admittance to the particular trade-union they erroneously applied to."

ART. 8. "All trade-unions have the right to agree upon certain deviations from this rule. Such deviations to be agreed to between the executives of the unions in question."

The principle which has been generally admitted with regard to the question of demarcation has so far been departed from in only two cases: Those of the municipal workers and of the railway men. Their respective unions were authorized by all the trade-unions unanimously to make an exception to established rules, and rather go by the principle of drawing the line between one concern and another, irrespective of the accumulation of professions [trades] in the same undertaking.

The advantages of centralization are generally admitted even by the greater part of the autonomous craft organizations. Accordingly a great number of fusions have already taken place and more will shortly follow, [although they] are frequently attended by no end of trouble, resulting from differences in regard to methods, administration, contributions, and benefits. For instance, the transport workers and the railway men have for the present formed a federation of traffic workers (*Verkehrsbund*) pending definite fusion. In the same way the unions of printers, auxiliary typographers, lithographers, and bookbinders, pending their definite amalgamation, have hit on a temporary cartel arrangement, under the name "Graphic Union."

The executive committees of a few other craft organizations, more particularly those of the food and beverage trades and of the clothing workers, had also prepared the ground for amalgamation, but at the ensuing ballot the committee's motion was defeated.

Nevertheless "centralization" remains the motto. It is true that at the Leipzig Trade-Union Congress of 1922, a total of 49 trade federations were represented, but the 12 largest of these 49 federations accounted for 6,320,421 members, or 83½ per cent of the combined membership (7,565,695) of all the 49 federations.

Not even satisfied with this, the advocates of centralization now want to comprise the whole movement in about 15 trade-unions, nay, they even go further still and wish all the existing craft unions to be replaced forthwith by mixed unions for every industrial concern in particular—i. e., they want unity in the organization of each concern or factory. The latter claim, however, is not countenanced by the greater part of the existing trade-unions, who, on the contrary, are determined to oppose by all lawful means the advent of such an innovation, which would only be likely to establish unity in the concerns to the detriment of existing unity in the trade-unions.

In his capacity as [spokesman of the committee on organization] at the Leipzig Congress [Mr. Fritz Tarnow], the writer of this article, endeavored to adjust existing differences by submitting the following proposal: To stick to the principle of craft

unions, simultaneously affording, however, every facility for such exceptional measures to be taken by mutual arrangement with the unions concerned. In the case of only a few workmen of another trade working among a great number of workers belonging to the chief trade exercised in the concern they are jointly employed at—such as, for instance, only a few carpenters in [a machinery works]—the few will have to go with the many. If, however, in any concern the number of outsiders assumes more considerable proportions—as in the case of woodworkers in railway shops—then they will have to remain affiliated with their own organization. The one great advantage of a similar arrangement would be to limit down the number of intervening organizations, without having to intrust one single one with the settlement of affairs.

On submitting this resolution to the congress, however, preference was expressed by 4,854,125 votes, as against 1,925,972 for the resolution submitted by Mr. Dissmann, president of the Metal Workers' Union, which, although emanating from such a determined advocate of industrial organization—i. e., for every concern settling its own affairs—nevertheless lacked in explicitness on this very point, as it only seemed to aim at industrial unions to be arrived at through fusion of now-existing craft unions. In the course, however, of the ensuing explanations and discussions it became quite clear that it was not merely a matter of fusion that was meant, but to all intents and purposes nothing less than a total recasting of the whole organization on the basis "every industry for itself." Ultimately the executive committee of the General Federation of German Trade-Unions was requested by the congress to prepare a definite proposal on the lines indicated, to be subsequently submitted to the trade-unions concerned for further deliberation and advice.

The sweeping majority in favor of the Dissmann resolution is at first sight likely to lead to the inference that the complete remodeling of the existing organization is now only a matter of days. This, however, is not so, the preponderance of the votes obtained being solely due to the fortuitous fact that the unions that gave their vote for the resolution happened to be those who can boast the biggest memberships, whereas the greater number of trade-unions are averse to the proposed reform.

Even in the case of all the trade-unions in existence being unanimously converted to the scheme, there would remain such an accumulation of difficulties to be removed as would be likely to baffle the most energetic efforts. In this connection it is noteworthy that among the protagonists of reorganization no two interpretations of the new mode to be adopted are alike and that agreement and subsequent cooperation are under those circumstances not yet arrived at. It is not altogether devoid of interest to retrace the successive moves made at one time or other in capitalist economy by its centralizing proclivities and to have to come to the conclusion that in the trade-union movement the same proclivities evolve in exactly the same manner.

At the present moment three divergent opinions are clearly expressed, showing, respectively, approval of one of the following policies, viz:

- (1) The so-called "concern principle," which consists in the classification under one and the same heading of all the trades or handicrafts exercised in each concern separately. This policy has been followed up to now by the municipal workers and railway men. This principle might easily be applied to workmen employed in private industrial concerns. It would be possible, for instance, to merge in one and the same union all workers engaged in a Stinnes concern, whether the concern in question be a paper factory, a mine, or a newspaper undertaking.
- (2) The so-called "horizontal concentration principle," which consists in the classification under one and the same heading of all the different trades which, according to their manufacturing process and the raw material they use, belong together (metal industry, wood industry, food and drink industry, etc.).
- (3) The so-called "vertical concentration principle," which consists in the classification under one and the same heading of all workmen intervening in the manufacture of any given article right from the raw material to the finished article. This mode of organization is more particularly aimed at by the workers in the building trade, who on this basis have worked out a scheme for a union not only including masons, properly so called, but also slaters and tilers, cement workers, etc., who, according to the horizontal concentration principle, however, should have to be classified under the heading of "factory workers."

It would be premature as yet to indulge in more or less approximate conjectures with regard to the likely result of the decision taken by the Leipzig Congress. Everything seems to point, however, in the direction of holding on a bit longer to established rule.

Congress of the General Union of Workers in Spain.¹

THE General Union of Workers (*Unión General de Trabajadores*) held its fifteenth congress in Madrid from November 18 to 24, 1922. The 160 delegates present represented about 100,000 members. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted by the congress were those protesting against the closing of certain workers' headquarters, concerning voluntary trade-unionism, and affirming the right of civil servants to strike. The following recommendations were also unanimously adopted by the delegates:

(1) The General Union of Workers must remain affiliated to the International Federation of Trade-Unions.

(2) The General Union of Workers must do everything possible to support the Spanish cooperative movement and to aid in the constitution of a national cooperative federation affiliated to the International Cooperative Alliance.

(3) With a view to supporting the International Federation of Trade-Unions the General Union of Workers should take all possible steps for the immediate foundation of a Spanish-American Federation of Workers.

(4) The General Union of Workers must continue to give its wholehearted support to the International Labor Office and must endeavor, in conjunction with the International Federation of Amsterdam, to insure that the office shall, in the near future, become a real international parliament.

(5) In order to prevent discussions concerning the International Federation of Trade-Unions of Amsterdam being exploited by certain groups, this question shall not appear on the agenda of the next three congresses, except at the request of a majority of the members of the General Union of Workers.

The committee on legislation and reform of the rules of the union decided to place the following demands before the Government:

(1) That commercial employees should be subject to the Commercial Code.

(2) That the bills on labor accidents in agriculture, collective agreements, and minimum wages should be passed.

(3) That the State should be compelled to pay benefit to the unemployed.

(4) That the qualifying age for compulsory pensions should be reduced to 55.

(5) That a progressive tax should be imposed on unearned incomes and on urban areas not built on.

(6) That the State should intervene in fixing rents in towns.

(7) That the principle of equal wages for men and women should be recognized.

(8) That land should be allotted to workers' societies to be worked in common.

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Eighth Congress of Swedish Federation of Trade-Unions.²

THE eighth ordinary congress of the Swedish Federation of Trade-Unions was held at Stockholm, August 28 to September 4, 1922, the first since 1917. The total attendance was 329, of whom 250 were trade-union delegates. Among the remainder were delegates from trade-unions in Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.

The delegates adopted a lengthy resolution protesting against attempts to destroy the eight-hour-day law and declaring that all the energies of the national federation should be directed toward preserving the eight-hour day.

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information. Geneva, Dec. 22, 1922, pp. 5, 6; Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid, Nov.-Dec., 1922, pp. 953-963.

² Protokoll förda vid Landsorganisationens i Sverige åttonde ordinarie kongress i Stockholm den 28 Aug.-Sept. 1922.

The congress refused to undertake the financing of offensive action and rejected a series of motions recommending general strikes and obstruction on the grounds that a general strike may be resorted to under certain circumstances, but it is of such extraordinary significance that it should not be resorted to except when no other solution of the difficulty is possible, and the result of obstruction might be disadvantageous to the workers.

Guild socialism was recommended as particularly suitable for the building trades.

As there is at present no regular system of unemployment insurance in Sweden, the congress passed a resolution demanding statutory unemployment insurance, based on the principle of grants from public funds to trade-union unemployment funds.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Labor Disputes in Finland in 1922.

SOCCIAL Tidskrift No. 2, 1923, issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Socialministeriet*) of Finland contains a report on labor disputes in Finland in 1922 (pp. 79-85). The report is based on information secured in 21 instances from both employers and employees, in 27 instances from employers only, and in 5 instances from employees only.

During 1922, 53 disputes, affecting 353 employers and 9,840 employees, were reported to the labor bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*) as against 76 in 1921, affecting 468 employers and 6,251 employees. Twenty disputes were of small scope, affecting at the most 25 workers, 15 disputes affected over 100 workers each, while 3 involved over 1,000 workers. Of the disputes 38 were classed as strikes, 3 as lockouts, 7 as of mixed character, and 4 as actually neither strikes nor lockouts; in one case, reports of employers and employees differed.

The second quarter, as usual, had the largest number of disputes, 62.3 per cent of the whole number beginning during that period.

The disputes were mostly of short duration, the longest being the combined strike and lockout in the timber yards at Sörnäs (161 days), the painters' strike at Åbo (94 days), the loggers' strike on the Ijo River (81 days), the painters' strike at Viborg (76 days), a strike at the Varkaus factories (64 days), and a combined strike and lockout in the building industry in Tammerfors (61 days). The average duration per dispute for the year 1922 was 22.3 days as against 25.6 days in 1921.

The greatest number of conflicts (16) occurred in the sawmill industry; the clothing industry came next with 7 work stoppages, and painting and loading and unloading had 6 each.

The building and sawmill industries had the largest number of workers involved—2,824 and 2,755 workers, respectively, or 28.7 per cent and 28 per cent of the total number of workers involved in disputes. The clothing industry had 916 workers, or 9.3 per cent, involved, and loading and unloading 723, or 7.4 per cent. Of the total number of workers at the establishments affected by the disputes 90.2 per cent took part in the work stoppages in 1922, while the corresponding figure for 1921 was 77.1 per cent.

In only 25 instances, covering 4,733, or 48 per cent, of the workers in the disputes, is there any information as to workers' organization. Of these, 2,077 workers, or 43.4 per cent, were organized. In 1921, reports on organization for 55.2 per cent of the total number of disputes, covering 52.9 per cent of the workers, showed that 67.3 per cent were organized. In 25 of the 48 instances reported one or more employers belonged to an employer's association.

Wage questions were the cause of 44, or 83 per cent, of the total number of work stoppages. In 5 cases the dispute involved wage questions together with wage agreements; in 39, wage increases; in 4, wage decreases; and in 1, payment of wages.

A majority of the disputes in 1922 resulted in the employers' terms being accepted; in over one-third of the conflicts affecting one-fifth of the total number of workers an agreement was reached. The disputes terminating in favor of the employees were not only smallest in number but affected the smallest number of workers or about one-twentieth of the total number involved. In 1921 results of disputes were fairly evenly distributed with respect to agreements, employers' terms, and employees' terms.

The number of days lost through labor disputes was 252,374 in 1922, or over twice the 1921 figure (119,868 days). The sawmill industry and the building industry showed the highest loss with 19.8 per cent and 17.2 per cent, respectively.

Violations of agreements occurred in eight instances, four by employers and four by employees. In eight instances workers also stopped work without complying with the regulations for giving notice. Mediation by a conciliator appointed by the labor bureau took place in two conflicts. In nine disputes the workers received financial aid from their organizations. In disputes for which amounts were reported this reached 39,553 marks (\$7,634, par).

A summary of the principal data relating to labor disputes for the years 1917 to 1922 is given in the table below:

LABOR DISPUTES IN FINLAND, 1917 TO 1922.

Item.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of disputes	483	9	39	146	76	53
Duration (days)	9,383	237½	1,056	3,201	1,944	1,182
Number of employers affected	3,623	10	136	824	468	353
Number of employees affected	139,812	364	4,065	21,001	6,251	9,840
Number of days lost	1,494,490	3,050	160,130	455,588	119,868	252,374
Number of disputes ¹ over—						
Wages	352	8	33	135	57	44
Hours	232	.....	6	12	2	2
Piecework	32	.....	1	4	5	1
Agreements	36	.....	4	4	3	2
Other or unknown	131	4	12	15	9	4
Number of disputes settled—						
By agreement	288	4	18	76	27	19
On employers' terms	84	3	14	41	25	23
On workers' terms	104	1	7	25	21	9

¹ Figures for 1917-1920 include, besides principal causes, other causes also.

Industrial Disputes in Bombay (India) Presidency, 1922.¹

INDUSTRIAL disputes in the Bombay Presidency during 1922 numbered 143 and involved 181,723 workers. The working days lost totaled 756,747. Eighty-four per cent of the disputes occurred in the textile industry, 1 per cent in transport, 4 per cent in engineering, and 11 per cent in miscellaneous industries.

The largest industrial disturbances were the lockout in six cotton mills at Sholapur in March, involving 18,000 workers; the one-day strike in 34 Bombay mills on August 1, involving 61,000 workers; the tramway strike during September and October, affecting 2,000

¹ India (Bombay). Labor office secretariat. Labor Gazette, January, 1923, p. 21.

employees; and a general strike in 29 mills at Ahmedabad during November, involving 9,000 workpeople.

Of the disputes, 45 per cent were due to dissatisfaction regarding wages, 15 per cent to the bonus usually paid Indian workers, 14 per cent to personal causes, such as dismissals, reinstatements, etc., 10 per cent to leave and hours of labor, and 16 per cent to other causes. According to the Labor Department's record, 75 per cent of the disputes were settled in favor of the employers, 14 per cent in favor of the employees, and in 11 per cent of them compromises were affected.

Industrial Disputes in The Netherlands During 1922.

PROVISIONAL data¹ dealing with strikes and lockouts in the Netherlands during the past year indicate an increase in open evidence of industrial unrest over like manifestations in 1921. There were 297 strikes and 18 lockouts (detailed reports are available for only 275 strikes and 17 lockouts) as compared with 290 strikes and 9 lockouts in the previous year. In 275 of the 297 strikes 30,332 workers took part, while the 17 lockouts affected 13,681 workers. The question of wages accounted for 58.71 per cent of the strikes, distributed as follows: Increase of wages, 20 per cent; against decreases in wages, 25.59 per cent; other wage difficulties, 13.12 per cent. Hours of labor caused 10.11 per cent of the strikes, the recognition of trade-unions and other reasons accounting for the rest of them. Thirty-nine per cent of the 1922 lockouts were resorted to in order to enforce reductions in wages.

¹ Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Maandschrift, The Hague, January 31, 1923.

WELFARE.

Welfare Work of a Chilean Coal Company.

ACCORDING to El Mercurio (Santiago, November 29, 1922) the rules of a recently organized Chilean coal company contain a number of provisions looking to the welfare of the workers that are rather unusual in that the coal companies are said thus far to have done very little welfare work for their employees. A retirement and welfare fund (*Caja de Retiro y Previsión Social*) is created, in which membership is compulsory for all salaried employees and workers employed by the company. Detailed provisions are made for the administration and autonomy of the fund and for a reserve of 1,000,000 pesos¹ to be invested in bonds of the Mortgage Fund (*Caja de Crédito Hipotecario*).

The capital of the fund is to be derived from (1) a deduction of 5 per cent from the wages, salaries, pensions, and gratuities received by each salaried employee and worker; (2) half of the first wage or salary payment received by those entering the employment of the company for the first time; (3) 5 per cent of the annual pay roll of the company, to be paid into the fund in cash; (4) unclaimed wage and salary payments; (5) fines imposed on employees and workers; and (6) interest on all the above items.

The fund will be administered by a board consisting of two salaried employees appointed by the company, two workmen named by the workmen, and the head of the local labor office. This board will also act as a permanent arbitration tribunal to settle all kinds of disputes. Questions which may arise between the company and the fund will be submitted to the chief of the national labor office at Santiago.

The company will also pay full wages for life to salaried employees and workmen who are incapacitated for service, and in case of death will pay the heirs an indemnity according to the accident law, without waiting for the institution of legal procedure. In all other cases of accident to salaried employees, workers, or members of their families hospital service will be provided and financial assistance of 300 pesos given in case of death for any reason, regardless of the length of service and the amount to the person's account in the fund.

¹ Presumably paper pesos, which are normally worth about 20 cents in United States money. The gold peso at par is worth 36.5 cents.

Welfare Work in Shoe Factory in Mexico City.¹

THE modern idea of welfare work has been developed in a shoe manufacturing plant in Mexico City which employs about 900 workers. The work of the factory covers every step in the manufacture of shoes from the preparation of hides to the completion of the finished article. The company also manufactures its own pasteboard and wooden boxes and cases. In the actual manufacture of the shoes 572 workers are employed and the machines, about 500 in number, are of the most approved type.

The director and other executives of this firm have taken great interest in the social well-being of the employees. There is a department of free baths and laundries in a building adjoining the plant which was fitted up for the use of the workers. During the year 32,448 persons made use of the laundries and 9,631 of the baths. In the schools maintained by the company a director and 10 teachers are employed. Both day and evening classes are held and primary and higher grade subjects taught. The average attendance of children of the workers in the primary classes during 1921 was 282. Workers who are under the legal age are required to attend classes if they have not completed the primary studies.

The health of the workers is under the supervision of two physicians, free medicines being included with the treatment. A cooperative society, financed by a 1 per cent deduction from the wages and salaries of all employees, from the apprentice to the director, and a further contribution by the company, maintains a store where employees can purchase food and other commodities at the lowest possible prices. Workers leaving the service of the company (for reasons other than unsatisfactory conduct) receive double the amount deposited by them, and in case of death triple the amount is paid to the family.

Work has already been started on a group of model workingmen's houses in one of the suburbs of Mexico City which the workers may buy by making monthly payments, a period of 10 years being necessary for the completion of the purchase.

¹ Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, April, 1923, pp. 344-346.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 40 labor disputes during March, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 30,209 employees. The following table 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, MARCH, 1923.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Granite workers, Barre, Vt.....	Strike.....	Granite workers...	Wage cut.....	Pending.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R., Austin, Tex.	do.....	Shop crafts.....	Wages.....	Do.
Silk textile company, Union Hill, N. J.	do.....	Textile workers...	Wages; conditions...	Unable to adjust.
Elevator operators, New York City	do.....	Operators.....	Working conditions.	Adjusted.
West End Coal Co., Moconagua, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Miners.....	Wage cut; condi- tions.	Do.
Picture operators, Davenport, Iowa.	Strike.....	Operators.....	Wages.....	Pending.
Waists and dresses, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.....	Cutters.....	Wages; conditions...	Adjusted.
Conemaugh Iron Co., Blairsville Pa.	do.....	Iron molders.....	Discharges.....	Unable to adjust.
Sol Raphael, Boston, Mass.....	do.....	Garment makers..	Refused to sign agreement.	Adjusted.
Garment workers, Boston, Mass.....	do.....	do.....	Wages; agreement..	Do.
Ladies' garment workers, Boston, Mass.	do.....	Garment makers (ladies).	Wages; conditions...	Do.
Waterproof Clothing Co., Malden, Mass.	do.....	Garment makers (waterproof).	Asked increase of hours.	Do.
150 shops—skirt makers, New York City.	do.....	Garment makers (skirt makers).	Asked 25 per cent increase.	Do.
Rabbit furriers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	do.....	Furriers.....		Unclassi- fied.
Plasterers (all contractors), Buffalo, N. Y.	do.....	Plasterers.....	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted.
Sullivan Quarrying Co., Westerly, R. I.	do.....	Granite workers...	20 per cent wage cut.	Pending.
Garment workers, New York City	do.....	Garment workers.	Recognition; wages..	Adjusted.
American Mine No. 1, Bicknell, Ind.	do.....	Miners.....	Use of permissible powder.	Do.
Putnam Silk Co., Garfield, N. J.....	do.....	Employees.....	Asked 20 per cent increase.	Pending.
44 firms—house wreckers, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Wreckers.....	Wages, renewal of agreement.	Adjusted.
Painters, Oil City, Pa.....	Strike.....	Painters.....	Asked 10 cents per hour increase; 5½ days per week.	Do.
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Washington, Pa.	do.....	Employees.....	Asked 20 per cent increase.	Do.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, MARCH, 1923—Continued.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
John Fischer Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Strike.....	Bakers.....	Refused to sign agreement.	Unable to adjust.
Building trades, New Brunswick, N. J.	Threatened strike.	All crafts.....	Asked increase in wages.	Pending.
Iron molders, Wilmington, Del.....	Strike.....	Molders.....	Asked \$6.50 minimum; recognition.	Do.
Bourn Rubber Co., Providence R. I.....	do.....	Employees.....	Asked increase of 10 per cent.	Do.
Brick workers, Corning, Ohio.....	do.....	Brick workers....	Discrimination for union affiliation.	Do.
White-goods workers, New York City.	do.....	Employees.....	Working conditions.	Do.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Duryea, Pa.....	do.....	Miners.....	Button-wearing dispute.	Adjusted.
Templeton Iron Coal Co., Wyoming, Pa.	do.....	do.....	Wages.....	Do.
Tailors, Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	Tailors.....	Asked 44-hour week; \$40 minimum week.	Pending.
Phoenix Underwear Co., Little Falls, N. Y.	do.....	Garment workers.	Asked 10 per cent increase.	Unclassified.
Theater musicians, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Musicians.....	Asked Chicago wage scale.	Pending.
Molders and core makers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike.....	Molders.....	Asked 20 per cent increase.	Unable to adjust.
Brooks plant, American Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	do.....	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Pending.
Coburn Trolley Track Co., Williamstsett, Mass.	Strike.....	Fire-door employees.	Working conditions.	Adjusted.
Berg Auto Trunk Co., Long Island, N. Y.	do.....	Leather workers..	Asked 44-hour week; wages, etc.	Pending.
Xcluso Auto Trunk Co., New York City.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Telephone operators, Boston, Mass..	Controversy.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Typographical situation, Tampa, Fla.	Strike.....	Printers.....	44-hour week.....	Adjusted.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Granite workers, Barre, Vt.....	.....	1922.			
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R., Austin, Tex.....	.....	Apr. 4			
Silk textile company, Union Hill, N. J.....	.....	July 1		1,800	4,000
Elevator operators, New York City..	Agreement concluded.....	1923.			
West End Coal Co., Moconagua, Pa.	Compromised.....	Feb. 1	Mar. 29	7	
Picture operators, Davenport, Iowa..	Partial adjustment; \$5 per week reduction.	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	825	900
Waists and dresses, Philadelphia, Pa.	20 per cent increase; open shop.	Sept. 1			
Conemaugh Iron Co., Blairsville, Pa.	Still out.....	Feb. 26	Mar. 1	3,500	500
Sol Raphael, Boston, Mass.....	Compromise agreement.....	Feb. 10		50	150
Garment workers, Boston, Mass.....	Agreement concluded.....	Feb. 1	Mar. 9	40	
Ladies' garment workers, Boston, Mass.	do.....	Feb. 2	Mar. 9	1,000	
Waterproof Clothing Co., Malden, Mass.	Increase allowed; 44-hour week.	Feb. 23	Feb. 28	1,200	
150 shops—skirt makers, New York City.	5 per cent increase; 44-hour week.	Feb. 27	Mar. 2	25	
Rabbit furriers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Settled before commissioners' arrival.	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	3,000	
Plasterers (all contractors), Buffalo, N. Y.	Increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour.	Mar. 1	Mar. 1		
Sullivan Quarrying Co., Westerly, R. I.	.....	Mar. 5	Mar. 16	250	750
Garment workers, New York City... American Mine No. 1, Bicknell, Ind.	Agreement signed.....	1922.			
44 firms—house wreckers, New York City.	Miners agree to use powder.. 10 cents per hour increase; compromises.	Apr. 1		100	
		1923.			
		Feb. 15	Mar. 12	60	20
		Feb. 6	Mar. 20	750	
		Mar. 1	Apr. 12	2,000	

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, MARCH, 1823—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Date of—		Workmen affected.	
		Begin-ning.	Ending.	Direct-ly.	Indi-rectly.
Painters, Oil City, Pa.	Increase allowed.	1923. Mar. 15	1923. Mar. 19	50	.....
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Washington, Pa.	20 cents a day accepted.	Mar. 8	Mar. 17	500	400
John Fischer Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	No agreement.	Mar. 8	.....	12	.....
Building trades, New Brunswick, N. J.	Carpenters granted 80 cents per day increase.	Mar. 1	.....	.....	.....
Iron molders, Wilmington, Del. ....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Bourn Rubber Co., Providence, R. I. ....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Brick workers, Corning, Ohio. ....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Duryea, Pa.	Union men agreed.	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	273	314
Templeton Iron Coal Co., Wyoming, Pa.	All agreed to conferences.	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	275	300
Tailors, Philadelphia, Pa.	Partial adjustment; increase allowed.	Mar. 15	.....	1,600	.....
Phoenix Underwear Co., Little Falls, N. Y.	Adjusted before commissioners' arrival. ....	.....	.....	14	800
Molders and core makers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Companies decline mediation. ....	.....	.....	170	155
Brooks plant, American Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.	Partial adjustment. ....	.....	.....	75	4,000
Coburn Trolley Track Co., Williamsett, Mass.	Company's plans accepted; unionized.	Mar. 22	Mar. 27	78	120
Berg Auto Trunk Co., Long Island, N. Y.	Deadlocked at present. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Xeluso Auto Trunk Co., New York City. ....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical situation, Tampa, Fla.	Satisfactory adjustment.	1920. May 1	Mar. 1	4	37
Total. ....		.....	.....	17,763	12,446

On April 1, 1923, there were 40 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 9 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 49.

Abolition of Official Conciliation Boards in The Netherlands.¹

THE chambers of labor, or official conciliation boards for dealing with labor disputes in the Netherlands, established by royal decree in accordance with a law of May 2, 1897, were abolished by an act of December 14, 1922. The reason for this action, as stated in the preamble of the bill, was that since the assistance of the chambers of labor was rarely called for in the case of the larger disputes their work though useful in individual labor disputes, did not justify an annual expenditure of 40,000 florins (\$16,080, par), and the anticipated passage of the bill for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes would render them unnecessary.

¹ Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, February, 1923, p. 49.

Conciliation and Arbitration Law of New Zealand Amended.¹

ACCORDING to an act which was dated October 31, 1922, and which became operative January 1, 1923, amendments and additions were made to the industrial conciliation and arbitration act, 1908, of New Zealand, as follows:

Whereas the act of 1908 provided that awards were to apply only to the workers employed for the pecuniary gain of the employer, the amending act states that any award may be applied to a county council or road board, on application by such authority or by any union of workers on behalf of the employees of such body.

A new provision requires industrial organizations of employers and workers to keep proper accounts, and empowers the registrar of industrial unions to require any association to submit its accounts to audit, if he has reason to believe that accounts have not been properly kept or that money has been misappropriated.

It is also prescribed that no person shall be required to pay an entrance fee exceeding 5 shillings on his admission as a member of any workers' organization. Moreover, no subscription is to exceed 1 shilling a week, and no levy is to become payable until at least one month after a person has become a member.

¹ Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, February, 1923, p. 48.

COOPERATION.

Volume of Business of Middle-West Cooperative Societies, 1921.

ACCORDING to reports received by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and published in the March 26, 1923, issue of Agricultural Cooperation, the business of 501 farmers' buying and selling associations increased 64.2 per cent during the nine years, 1913 to 1921. "As the price level for crops and live stock combined was 8 per cent higher in 1921 than in 1913 the gain because of increased volume of business was approximately 56 per cent."

The amount of business done in 1913 and in 1921 and the per cent of increase are shown below:

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE BY FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1913 AND 1921,
AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, BY STATES.

State.	Number of associations reporting.	Amount of business.		Per cent of increase.
		1913	1921	
East of Mississippi River:				
Ohio.....	10	\$1,230,000	\$2,669,000	116.9
Indiana.....	8	537,000	771,000	43.5
Illinois.....	37	6,285,000	8,389,000	33.4
Michigan.....	15	855,000	2,404,000	181.0
Wisconsin.....	71	5,206,000	11,277,000	116.6
Total.....	141	14,113,000	25,510,000	80.7
West of Mississippi River:				
Minnesota.....	165	10,652,000	19,732,000	85.2
Iowa.....	68	8,344,000	9,388,000	12.5
Missouri.....	7	454,000	502,000	10.5
North Dakota.....	28	4,128,000	4,499,000	8.9
South Dakota.....	29	3,490,000	5,374,000	53.9
Nebraska.....	33	3,975,000	5,989,000	50.6
Kansas.....	30	2,642,000	7,504,000	184.0
Total.....	360	33,685,000	52,988,000	57.3
Grand total.....	501	47,798,000	78,498,000	64.2

Data relative to the amount of business done in 1921 are available for 3,498 associations. The total volume of business done by all these associations amounted to \$444,977,000, an average of \$127,208 per association. The amount of business done by each type of association for the year is shown below:

TOTAL AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE BY EACH TYPE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETY IN 1921.

Type of society.	Number of associations reporting.	Business in 1921.	Average business per society.
Societies marketing—			
Grain.....	1,507	\$260,248,000	\$172,692
Dairy products.....	871	86,496,000	99,306
Live stock.....	642	64,130,000	99,890
Fruits and vegetables.....	113	10,481,000	92,752
Buying associations.....	185	10,789,000	58,318
Miscellaneous.....	180	12,833,000	71,294
Total.....	3,498	444,977,000	127,208

The miscellaneous group includes associations handling cotton, forage crops, poultry and poultry products, tobacco, wool, and associations doing miscellaneous selling.

Court Decisions as to Contracts With Cooperative Marketing Associations.

CASES involving breaches of contract with cooperative marketing associations were recently decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon (212 Pac. 811) and the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas (246 S. W. 1068). In the first case (*Oregon Growers' Cooperative Association v. Lentz et al.*) the Oregon Growers' Cooperative Association brought suit against August Lentz for the specific performance of a contract entered into between the association and the defendant on April 22, 1920, and for an injunction restraining him from selling to any other party any of the loganberries, raised on a certain tract of 19 acres, which he had bound himself by the contract to deliver to the association. The trial court granted the injunction, but from the decision both parties appealed.

The contract covered the years 1920 to 1924, inclusive, and Lentz had fulfilled his part of the contract during 1920 and 1921, but refused to do so in 1922. It appeared that in 1920 the association sustained a loss of \$30,000 due to the failure of a firm to which it had sold loganberries. It therefore allocated this loss among its members who were growers of these berries, Lentz's share of the loss being \$2,400. Being dissatisfied with the arrangement and in poor health he leased his land to his son for the year 1922.

The contention of Lentz that the contract constituted an unlawful combination in restraint of trade was dismissed by the supreme court with the statement that since on its face the contract was legal the burden of proof of illegality was on the defendant, and such proof had not been furnished. In regard to his further contention that the contract was not binding upon his son, who was not a party to it, the court held that the son had always lived and worked upon the place and therefore had notice of its terms.

The court held that the success of the association was "wholly dependent" upon the compliance of all its members with all the terms of the contract, and that therefore an action at law to recover damages specified in the contract would not afford a "full, adequate, and complete remedy" for the wrong done to it by the breach of contract. It was found that the contract was properly enforced by the mandatory injunction of the circuit court which enjoined the defendant from selling any of his loganberries to anyone except the association, and the decision of the lower court was therefore upheld.

* * * The defendant was thus indirectly or negatively required to perform the obligation of his contract, which, in express terms, binds him to sell and deliver to the plaintiff all of the loganberries, grown by or for him upon the 19 acres of land, which he intends to sell or market up to January 1, 1925. This relief can be enjoyed by the plaintiff only so long as the plaintiff itself performs all of the acts which, by the contract, it has agreed to do.

Should the plaintiff itself fail to substantially perform the contract according to its terms, the defendant will thereupon be released from his agreement, and upon proper application to the court below the injunction will be dissolved.

As the contract in question is not oppressive, unjust, or illegal, and its enforcement by mandatory injunction restraining the defendant from selling the products contracted for, to anyone except the plaintiff, will work no injustice or hardship upon the defendant, and as plaintiff is clearly entitled to the relief granted, the decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

In the second case (*Hollingsworth et al. v. Texas Hay Association*) Hollingsworth appealed from the refusal of the lower court to dissolve an injunction restraining Hollingsworth from breaching his contract with the association and from disposing of his hay to others in the name of his wife, as he had been doing in violation of his agreement. No brief was filed by either side and, as the court said, it was not entirely clear on what grounds the appellants based their attack. Assuming, however, that their motions in the trial court embodied their objections, the court disposed of these as follows: (1) The claim that the contract was in contravention of the antitrust laws is negated by the terms of the cooperative marketing act under which the association is incorporated, as is also (2) the claim that the association was violating this act in not confining its business operations to the community of domicile. (3) The assertion that the contract was unilateral and therefore not binding on Hollingsworth is devoid of merit since its terms "closely and substantially followed the statute which authorized it, and its mutuality plainly appears." (4) The concluding plea that the hay association, on its part, so breached the contract as to leave it without the right to require Hollingsworth to perform his part the court also decided against, since—

* * * The trial court evidently found the facts the other way, and no contention is made here that such a conclusion lacked support in the testimony. From these conclusions it is apparent that in our opinion the court did not err in refusing to dissolve the temporary injunction. The judgment is accordingly affirmed.

Cooperation in Foreign Countries.

Brazil.

ACCORDING to the March, 1923, issue of the *Seamen's Journal*, San Francisco, fishermen's cooperative colonies have been established at different points along the seacoast of Brazil. This has been done with the assistance of the Government. There are now 309 of these colonies in existence, affiliated to the General Confederation of Fishermen (*Confederação general dos pescadores*). The confederation has opened a credit department for the benefit of fishermen belonging to the cooperative colonies and of its other members.

Finland.

THE number of registered cooperative societies in Finland at the end of the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 are given in a consular report received by this bureau, dated February 10, 1923. These figures are shown in the table below:

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN FINLAND AT THE END OF 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

Type of society.	Number of registered societies at end of—		
	1920	1921	1922
Consumers' societies.....	770	788	790
Dairies.....	504	515	541
Credit societies.....	723	775	949
Machinery societies.....	320	333	269
Turf (peat) societies.....	185	195	202
Egg-selling societies.....	77	79	89
Telephone societies.....	112	120	127
Electricity societies.....	53	72	87
Miscellaneous societies.....	524	545	580
Total.....	3,281	3,422	3,634

Germany.

A CONSULAR report of date of February 21, 1923, recently received by this bureau contains figures showing the number of cooperative societies of each type in existence in Germany on January 1, 1923. These figures are shown in the table below:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN GERMANY ON JANUARY 1, 1922 AND 1923.

Type of society.	Number of societies in existence on Jan. 1—		Type of society.	Number of societies in existence on Jan. 1—	
	1922.	1923.		1922.	1923.
Credit societies, urban and rural...	20,566	20,931	Building societies.....	3,064	3,265
Handicraft societies.....	3,503	3,493	Agricultural societies.....	14,818	16,580
Productive trading societies.....	603	588	Total.....	45,282	47,628
Workmen's productive societies...	317	296			
Retail consumers' societies.....	2,411	2,475			

In general, it may be said that the German cooperatives in 1922 had a satisfactory year. There was a decrease in bankruptcies difficult to explain. Before the World War cooperatives showed a higher percentage of failures than did ordinary commercial enterprises. During the war the cooperatives were placed under governmental control, and the ratio of bankruptcies decreased. It has continued to decrease in the postwar years. In 1921 there were 79 bankruptcies; in 1922, but 34.

Great Britain.

AN English cooperative society, according to the All American Cooperative Commission News Release No. 86, has taken over the operation of a street-car line.

Up in the north of England starting in the city of Newcastle there is a main street-car line connecting two important industrial centers. Private operation of this line has failed to give good service. It has just been taken over by the Newcastle Cooperative Society, which has put new "tramcars" on its tracks, and is now giving the public an efficient, convenient, and safe service entirely controlled and operated by cooperators on the nonprofit basis.

Not only do the trolleys themselves proudly bear the name of the cooperative society which owns them but every inch of available advertising space has been used for display advertisements of the goods sold by the 42 thriving cooperative stores of Newcastle. Every windowpane on the top deck—they have these in England—has a poster carrying a cooperative slogan.

Although transportation by cooperative enterprise is no new venture in the countries abroad, Newcastle is the first city to boast of cooperative street cars. Cooperative trucks and passenger busses built and run by cooperative societies can be found all over England.

Yugoslavia and Rumania.

AN account¹ of the cooperative movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Italy has recently been issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. According to this report, the movement differs greatly in the three countries:

In Yugoslavia it was, except for Serbia itself, largely political and anti-Austro-Hungarian in its aim. In Rumania it is very much in the hands of Government departments, and in Italy it is mainly political and in the control of the different political parties. But despite these differences the main stream of cooperation is the same. It is at bottom a democratic movement, with the well-being of the groups of individuals forming the societies as its object. It is open to all citizens of the State and in so far its aim is for the well-being of the State. Europe is now in a state of disorganization and change, and the cooperative societies everywhere represent a stabilizing element which can adapt itself to change without violence. In Yugoslavia and Rumania it is clear that a united cooperative movement will be a great element of strength. They are both agricultural countries, where cooperation takes on a simple and unifying form. In Italy the problem is more difficult and the elements of discord more obvious. What the end will be there it is impossible to say; but whatever may happen, Italy is the country which has led the way in cooperative production and the application of the principles of cooperation to industry.

Cooperation in Yugoslavia.

Up to and during the war, what is now the cooperative movement of Yugoslavia was divided into four main branches: (1) Serbia proper; (2) districts under Hungarian rule; (3) districts under Austrian rule; and (4) Bosnia and Herzegovina (under joint Austrian and Hungarian rule).

In Croatia, which is under Hungarian rule, there were three types of society: (1) Societies encouraged and partly financed by the Hungarian Government, which group has practically disappeared; (2) Croat societies, and (3) Serb societies. Both of these latter are largely controlled by the priests of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, respectively. Neither had Government support, but each was regarded with suspicion by the Hungarian Government, which, however, encouraged anything which kept the two races disunited, and on the whole favored the Croat rather

¹ Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Preliminary economic studies of the war No. 21: The cooperative movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and north Italy during and after the World War, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, Oxford University Press, 1922.

than the Serb society. In Slovenia the cooperative societies were divided into clerical and anticlerical, the latter being slightly, but only slightly, socialistic in tendency. In Dalmatia there were no visible traces of such divisions, though it is possible that the Italian element, where it is strong enough, may produce a division there; but at the time of writing the Italians and the Croats were strictly kept down in districts occupied by the other nation and had little opportunity of expressing themselves. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the distinction between Serb and Croat societies was much the same as in Croatia. The Mohammedans had no societies. The cooperators of Yugoslavia wish to form one united movement out of these various elements, and the steps they are taking to secure this unity will be dealt with in the conclusion of this section of the report.

Cooperation in Serbia before the war was mainly along the line of agricultural credit, farmers consumers' societies being also fairly numerous. During the war the whole of Serbia was occupied by enemy forces and as a result the cooperative movement was brought to a complete standstill. "It may thus be said that for the period of the war the history of cooperation in Serbia is a complete blank." The work of revival was started immediately after cessation of hostilities and has been going on rapidly.

In Croatia also credit societies predominated before the war, but these, in addition to their credit business, also did some general buying and selling business. As in Serbia, "there is a general tendency to increase the buying and selling societies and to make these the important branch of the work, while temporarily at least the credit side is comparatively unimportant."

The type of society in Croatia is becoming more varied and the number of societies is steadily and rapidly increasing. The only obstacle to success is the fact that the movement is split up into three sections, each working independently. This is due to the unfortunate history of the country, but now that it is free there is a good chance of uniting all sections of the people into one strong movement. The fact that the relations between the three bodies are of a most friendly nature should make unity easy.

It is stated that on the whole the Slovenian societies did not suffer much during the war.

Cooperation among Slovenes is more varied in its nature than among the Croats, partly because the Slovenes, being under Austrian rule, had more opportunities for development. The standard of education and general civilization is slightly higher in Slovenia than in Croatia, though Croatia will probably develop rapidly now that it is free, and further, Slovene cooperators do not approve of having a single society which does credit, trading, dairying, etc.

The report points out that while the cooperative movement throughout Yugoslavia was predominantly that of agricultural credit, this feature has fallen in importance. Before the war, loans of credit societies always exceeded deposits; now, however, the situation is reversed. One effect of the war has been "to increase the amount of ready cash in farmers' hands, though their stocks, particularly of cattle, have been greatly reduced." The present tendency is toward the development of other types of societies, especially consumers' societies.

The number of societies in each section in 1914 and in the latest year for which figures are available are shown below:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BEFORE AND SINCE THE WAR IN EACH SECTION OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Section and union.	1914	1920
Serbia.....	1,202	800
Croatia:		
Union of Croatian rural agricultural societies.....	293	313
Union of Serbian rural banks.....	367	1,400
Slovenia:		
Cooperative community at Cille.....		² 147
Slovenian Union (Catholic).....		² 492
Zveza Slovenskih Zadruga (democrat and anticlerical).....		² 117
Pravila Nakupovalne Zadruga (nonagricultural and socialist).....		⁴ 80
Dalmatia:		
Cooperative union at Spalato.....	296	256
Cooperative union at Ragusa.....	58	
Bosnia and Herzegovina:		
Serbian union.....	⁵ 106	⁵ 106
Croat union.....	64	⁶ 86

¹ Having 26,000 members.

² 1918.

³ 1919.

⁴ Having 220,000 members.

⁵ Having 3,295 members.

⁶ Having 1,500 members.

There is a strong movement, it is stated, to unite the whole agricultural cooperative organization of Yugoslavia into one big union. There are also signs that an attempt is being made to unite the Serb and Croat societies. "The cooperative movement in Yugoslavia as a whole, that is to say, the agricultural cooperative movement, is changed from a movement whose chief object was to preserve Slav independence to a purely economic movement for the uplifting of the South Slav race."

Cooperation in Rumania.

Cooperation in Rumania began with people's banks, the first of which was established in 1891. These spread rapidly, increasing to 1,027 in 1903 and to 2,901, with 584,632 members, in 1913. In the latter year, besides the people's banks there were 23 productive societies with 1,601 members; 211 societies for production and sale, with 11,597 members; 271 farmers' consumers' societies, with 12,340 members; and 364 societies for hiring land. All of these societies were under the supervision of the Government Central for People's Banks. The cooperative banks were originally formed under the commercial law of Rumania, were independent of the Government, except for the inspection of their accounts, and could charge an unlimited rate of interest on loans. After the central was established a second type of bank was started and the old type gradually decreased to 277 in 1918. The new type of bank was under the direct control of the central which also fixed a limit on the rate of interest to be charged and the district from which the membership might be drawn. In 1918 there were 2,643 of these banks. A third type is now coming into existence, having unlimited liability and no paid-up capital; 46 of these had been formed in 1918.

The type of Rumanian society which the author considers the most interesting is the society for hiring land. "In Rumania the land was owned largely by great proprietors, some of whom owned very large estates," which they let out to others to farm.

Before the war there were 605 cooperative societies which lease such land and parcel it out to their members, each member receiving his land not in one but in several separate plots.

Since the war there has been a great change in the land system of Rumania. The Government has confiscated 2,000,000 hectares [4,942,000 acres], which it is going to divide among the peasants. The land is being given free to the peasants, and the owners compensated by Government paper. As the bulk of the population are farmers, the real compensation will come out of taxes paid largely by them. It has further been enacted that no individual may own more than 500 hectares [1,235.5 acres] of land. As a result of this very drastic law a great many societies have been brought to an end, and only about 160 societies remain, in place of the 605. This change has been accompanied by a new form of society, which, though not, properly speaking, cooperative, is interesting as a sign of the influence which the cooperative tenancy societies had gained. Since the State has taken over 2,000,000 hectares, it is obvious that the work of dividing it up and satisfying individual claims will take years to complete, especially as the State is continuing the system of giving each man several lots. * * * Here the State has adopted the system of the cooperative societies. Each group of peasants which is to be given confiscated land is compelled to form a cooperative society to divide and work the land temporarily until the State is able to make a permanent division. The word "cooperative" is quoted because (1) these societies are not voluntary associations, but compulsory ones; (2) they are not free to choose their own committee and officers, but have a manager appointed and paid by the State. Even in the case of the old tenancy societies the State sometimes has the power to interfere in the appointment of the manager, but only when the society has borrowed money from the Central. This temporary form of society does not, as a rule, own machinery, etc.; it can act as a selling agent for the crops, but seldom does so. There are now over 2,000 of these temporary societies, and the Central hopes to turn them into permanent societies, not for landholding, since that question is, for the time being, settled, but for ordinary agricultural productive purposes. It is likely that there will be a big development of cooperation as a result of this.

The status of the Central for Agricultural Societies in 1919 and 1920 is shown below:

MEMBERSHIP OF CENTRAL FOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1919 AND 1920, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY.

[Leu at par=19.3 cents.]

Type of society.	1919			1920		
	Number of affiliated societies.	Number of members.	Paid-in share capital.	Number of affiliated societies.	Number of members.	Paid-in share capital.
			<i>Lei.</i>			<i>Lei.</i>
Marketing and supply societies.....	360	16,078	2,174,460	592	29,446	3,763,590
Marketing societies.....	52	2,500	45,534	55	2,640	48,242
Bakeries.....	23	1,312	106,713	24	1,340	115,163
Mills.....	23	1,364	186,450	29	1,689	277,465
Machinery societies.....	26	1,811	68,570	26	1,811	68,570
Dairies.....	11	592	14,640	20	1,018	25,960
Mining societies.....	15	1,070	135,400	16	1,095	141,625
Society for exploitation of forests.....	222	12,203	1,594,333	404	23,400	3,042,716
Miscellaneous societies.....	21	896	145,440	28	1,260	213,880
Total.....	1,783	37,826	4,472,840	1,224	63,699	7,698,511

¹ This amount is not the exact total of the items, but is as given in the report.

Besides the centrals controlling the rural societies there is an agricultural wholesale society in Bucharest; it was founded in 1908 and now has 350 member societies.

Before the war "urban cooperation was practically nonexistent in Rumania," except for credit societies. By July, 1920, however, there were 64 credit societies, 295 consumers' societies, and 65 productive societies in urban districts.

To sum up, the great characteristic of the Rumanian cooperative movement is that it is State controlled and fostered to a degree unknown elsewhere in Europe and comparable only to India. This does not seem to have hindered, but rather to have helped, the actual progress of the movement, and it was very interesting to see the Government actually organizing societies such as the productive and farming societies, which in other countries are regarded as of a dangerously socialistic description. It is not possible for me to judge how far the paternal attitude of the State has helped or hindered the growth of the cooperative spirit. Looking at the matter from an outside point of view, it would seem likely that the movement in Rumania has not the spontaneity which should characterize true cooperation, and that it must lean heavily on the State institutions. On the other hand, the educative work done by the centrals must be useful; and I found that, though all those interested in the movement desired its ultimate freedom from State control, even the most advanced thinkers on cooperation in Rumania agreed that the backward state of the peasantry made some outside help and control necessary.

Latvia.²

AT THE end of 1921 the cooperative union of Latvia, "Konsums," had in affiliation 163 consumers' societies, 81 agricultural societies, 21 savings and credit banks, and 13 dairy societies, a total of 278 societies. These societies had a combined membership of approximately 65,000. The wholesale department of the union had sales during 1922 amounting to 186,871,451 rubles; the goods sold included agricultural machinery, leather, iron, seeds, drugs, and manufactured fabrics.

In addition, the department for the purchase of flax, linseed, and cereals had sales amounting to 110,909,779 rubles, while the sales of the exporting department reached the sum of 40,409,537 rubles.

Net profits on the union's transactions for the year amounted to 85,102 rubles.

Russia.³

ON January 1, 1923, the membership of "Centrosoyus," the central cooperative union of Russia, included 90 provincial and regional unions, 704 district unions, 27,409 consumers' societies, with 42,000 stores. Of these stores, 6,500 were situated in towns and industrial districts. The sales of "Centrosoyus" during 1922 amounted to approximately 36,000,000 gold rubles (\$18,525,600, par) as compared with 10,000,000 gold rubles (\$5,146,000, par) in 1914. The greater part of this trade—85 per cent—was done with cooperative organizations, from 13 to 14 per cent with State agencies, and only 1 or 2 per cent with private firms. The goods handled by the union were purchased mainly from the State, the next greatest amount, from cooperative organizations, and less than 13 per cent from private sources.

² International Cooperative Bulletin, London, March, 1923, pp. 56, 57.

³ Idem., pp. 53, 54.

The rural societies affiliated to "Centrosoyus" had an average combined business of 8,675,649 gold rubles (\$4,464,489, par) a month in 1922. In addition the consumers' societies in the towns had a business for the year of 11,596,000 gold rubles (\$5,967,302, par).

Ukrainia.⁴

THE cooperative movement in Ukrainia dates from about 1850. By 1917 there were 4,873 local societies; in 1918 this number had increased to 14,350, and in 1920 to 16,225. Until 1920, while a large number of district unions had been formed among these societies, there was no national body. In 1920, however, the All-Ukrainian Cooperative Union, "Wukospilka," was formed.

The union markets the agricultural products of its members and supplies them with general merchandise, and especially with agricultural machinery. On January 1, 1922, the union owned 724 industrial enterprises, including mills, leather, brick, and soap works, cheese factories, printing establishments, jam factories, etc. It also controls certain large fisheries in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. Its transport bureau accepts orders for the transport of goods in the Ukraine, loading merchandise at the frontiers or in ports, storing goods in the warehouses. The bureau has warehouses and agencies at Kharkof, Kief, Odessa, Backhmut, and Sebastopol, and agencies at all the more important railway junctions and the capitals of the various Ukrainian Governments.

The union maintains courses in cooperation, provides scholarships in the Ukrainian high schools, and owns two large libraries at Kief and Kharkof.

⁴ International Cooperative Bulletin, London, March, 1923, pp. 63-64.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for February, 1923.

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, 1922, to February, 1923. 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 April 4, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Non-immigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Total arrivals.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	United States citizens.	Total departures.
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	40,863
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
January, 1923.....	28,773	9,480	15,654	1,569	55,467	4,232	7,270	16,120	27,622
February, 1923.....	30,118	8,642	20,217	1,290	60,267	2,794	6,050	21,257	30,101
Total.....	330,623	98,987	216,963	11,826	658,399	62,165	79,721	181,139	323,025

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FEBRUARY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.
Austria.....	829	6,905	11	165
Hungary.....	60	5,823	12	728
Belgium.....	31	1,504	36	456
Bulgaria.....	1	381	4	124
Czechoslovakia.....	82	13,682	29	1,585
Denmark.....	260	2,207	25	357
Finland.....	216	3,012	16	234
France, including Corsica.....	165	3,215	42	1,024
Germany.....	2,486	22,734	37	1,151
Greece.....	57	3,193	150	2,391
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	303	42,391	649	19,127
Netherlands.....	195	1,630	27	285
Norway.....	682	4,610	34	606
Poland.....	1,337	24,437	74	4,579
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	23	2,222	59	2,011
Rumania.....	752	11,314	37	925
Russia.....	2,327	15,731	47	1,931
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	37	717	93	1,925
Sweden.....	1,048	7,813	36	631
Switzerland.....	346	2,849	19	369
Turkey in Europe.....	513	3,137	4	108
United Kingdom:				
England.....	1,262	14,225	164	3,924
Ireland.....	475	10,281	30	1,054
Scotland.....	1,469	11,470	16	563
Wales.....	65	753	.....	28
Yugoslavia.....	74	6,058	44	1,581
Other Europe.....	8	412	17	136
Total, Europe.....	15,103	222,716	1,712	47,998
China.....	428	3,551	261	2,945
Japan.....	427	3,564	166	2,180
India.....	13	171	4	125
Turkey in Asia.....	105	2,030	16	632
Other Asia.....	28	369	4	54
Total, Asia.....	1,001	9,685	451	5,936
Africa.....	25	447	4	88
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	38	508	26	344
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	1	38	5	19
British North America.....	7,405	53,658	89	1,811
Central America.....	48	725	26	396
Mexico.....	5,506	32,657	246	1,947
South America.....	411	2,702	75	1,010
West Indies.....	580	7,478	160	2,608
Other countries.....	.....	9	.....	8
Grand total.....	30,118	330,623	2,794	62,165
Male.....	18,917	182,928	2,050	42,557
Female.....	11,201	147,695	744	19,608

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FEBRUARY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.
African (black).....	222	3,886	23	742
Armenian.....	158	2,218	3	61
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	31	5,381	21	1,288
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	41	1,805	40	1,433
Chinese.....	302	2,873	251	2,900
Croatian and Slovenian.....	94	4,067	6	187
Cuban.....	38	857	35	546
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	10	506	8	134
Dutch and Flemish.....	334	3,499	73	709
East Indian.....	12	119	4	98
English.....	3,735	31,849	260	5,682
Finnish.....	223	2,502	19	281
French.....	1,691	14,713	50	1,341
German.....	3,785	36,828	64	1,592
Greek.....	4,783	3,976	158	2,456
Hebrew.....	4,643	43,471	14	352
Irish.....	1,510	17,445	40	1,152
Italian (north).....	113	8,480	54	2,015
Italian (south).....	336	34,688	614	17,279
Japanese.....	416	3,453	170	2,163
Korean.....	7	62	6	41
Lithuanian.....	106	1,663	5	1,048
Magyar.....	86	6,712	18	841
Mexican.....	5,435	31,998	216	1,843
Pacific Islander.....		13	3	6
Polish.....	656	11,760	78	4,425
Portuguese.....	50	2,383	61	2,086
Rumanian.....	66	1,253	34	858
Russian.....	617	3,126	49	1,050
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	85	723	1	20
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,160	16,695	101	1,797
Scotch.....	2,478	18,690	46	873
Slovak.....	72	6,092	5	326
Spanish.....	197	2,260	155	2,341
Spanish American.....	116	1,107	39	798
Syrian.....	33	1,042	15	548
Turkish.....	4	216	5	89
Welsh.....	93	936		43
West Indian (except Cuban).....	62	774	26	434
Other peoples.....	28	502	24	222
Total.....	30,118	330,623	2,794	62,165

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FEBRUARY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.
Professional:				
Actors.....	74	528	1	92
Architects.....	28	145	1	20
Clergy.....	82	1,259	13	337
Editors.....	7	58	2	13
Electricians.....	153	1,044	2	53
Engineers (professional).....	208	1,419	19	171
Lawyers.....	16	119	1	32
Literary and scientific persons.....	54	423	3	67
Musicians.....	68	745	6	93
Officials (Government).....	41	349	8	149
Physicians.....	62	491	10	95
Sculptors.....	26	224	4	55
Teachers.....	149	1,782	13	286
Other professional.....	168	1,752	21	370
Total.....	1,136	10,338	104	1,833

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FEBRUARY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.
Skilled:				
Bakers.....	190	1,877	6	158
Barbers and hairdressers.....	111	1,348	7	203
Blacksmiths.....	123	1,358	4	83
Bookbinders.....	10	110	.....	6
Brewers.....	4	16	.....	2
Butchers.....	121	1,309	7	137
Cabinetmakers.....	29	213	1	48
Carpenters and joiners.....	730	5,877	22	399
Cigarette makers.....	3	23	.....	1
Cigar makers.....	15	185	16	136
Cigar packers.....	1	6	.....	3
Clerks and accountants.....	1,001	9,389	54	1,105
Dressmakers.....	191	3,298	9	202
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	220	1,379	1	84
Furriers and fur workers.....	17	186	1	11
Gardeners.....	43	404	4	96
Hat and cap makers.....	17	181	.....	7
Iron and steel workers.....	314	1,710	1	50
Jewelers.....	22	187	2	27
Locksmiths.....	102	1,005	.....	9
Machinists.....	277	2,049	7	255
Mariners.....	438	3,293	9	277
Masons.....	121	1,936	12	158
Mechanics (not specified).....	306	2,438	15	218
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	55	339	1	6
Millers.....	7	160	3	12
Milliners.....	31	499	2	30
Miners.....	362	3,383	24	546
Painters and glaziers.....	166	1,229	7	146
Pattern makers.....	14	104	.....	2
Photographers.....	25	234	3	23
Plasterers.....	33	250	.....	15
Plumbers.....	101	482	1	29
Printers.....	50	419	3	46
Saddlers and harness makers.....	15	135	.....	1
Seamstresses.....	90	1,464	.....	52
Shoemakers.....	132	2,644	6	303
Stokers.....	52	388	2	42
Stonecutters.....	28	175	.....	14
Tailors.....	306	4,440	10	374
Tanners and curriers.....	11	108	.....	5
Textile workers (not specified).....	24	162	.....	7
Tinners.....	40	286	.....	17
Tobacco workers.....	1	16	.....	2
Upholsterers.....	22	116	.....	12
Watch and clock makers.....	21	252	.....	17
Weavers and spinners.....	92	1,151	21	275
Wheelwrights.....	2	36	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified).....	19	132	.....	12
Other skilled.....	393	2,917	18	400
Total.....	6,498	61,408	279	6,063
Miscellaneous:				
Agents.....	109	733	11	88
Bankers.....	6	73	8	59
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	53	371	1	35
Farm laborers.....	1,231	15,848	34	649
Farmers.....	707	7,984	73	1,334
Fishermen.....	116	950	5	44
Hotel keepers.....	19	124	2	27
Laborers.....	5,348	48,112	1,176	26,576
Manufacturers.....	24	230	2	56
Merchants and dealers.....	597	6,424	160	1,915
Servants.....	2,121	38,593	109	2,518
Other miscellaneous.....	1,359	12,239	131	2,271
Total.....	11,690	131,681	1,712	35,572
No occupation (including women and children).....	10,794	127,196	699	18,697
Grand total.....	30,118	330,623	2,794	62,165

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FEBRUARY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923	February, 1923.	July, 1922, to February, 1923.
Alabama.....	15	296	.....	30
Alaska.....	11	122	.....	56
Arizona.....	470	5,954	83	247
Arkansas.....	12	152	2	8
California.....	2,604	24,290	423	5,773
Colorado.....	67	1,060	13	195
Connecticut.....	442	6,546	46	1,298
Delaware.....	14	327	1	60
District of Columbia.....	73	1,013	11	269
Florida.....	207	1,861	57	778
Georgia.....	35	328	3	45
Hawaii.....	167	1,759	32	345
Idaho.....	52	423	4	80
Illinois.....	1,607	24,100	94	3,708
Indiana.....	211	3,074	9	371
Iowa.....	250	1,980	5	230
Kansas.....	104	895	4	96
Kentucky.....	30	355	7	55
Louisiana.....	72	758	20	272
Maine.....	510	4,026	4	100
Maryland.....	169	1,774	8	258
Massachusetts.....	2,173	23,778	363	5,492
Michigan.....	2,221	18,348	74	1,908
Minnesota.....	416	4,183	26	507
Mississippi.....	11	203	1	22
Missouri.....	194	2,688	5	373
Montana.....	66	909	3	188
Nebraska.....	92	1,178	7	178
Nevada.....	24	235	2	50
New Hampshire.....	218	2,190	.....	84
New Jersey.....	1,234	17,425	64	2,616
New Mexico.....	51	723	6	57
New York.....	6,812	91,182	994	24,532
North Carolina.....	18	206	1	29
North Dakota.....	79	736	2	103
Ohio.....	828	12,866	74	2,148
Oklahoma.....	43	383	2	52
Oregon.....	284	2,484	15	345
Pennsylvania.....	1,928	28,087	193	4,934
Philippine Islands.....	.....	4	.....	5
Porto Rico.....	23	179	9	147
Rhode Island.....	273	3,503	17	738
South Carolina.....	14	111	3	14
South Dakota.....	40	438	4	56
Tennessee.....	27	277	1	25
Texas.....	4,261	22,049	65	964
Utah.....	52	690	14	183
Vermont.....	128	1,264	1	39
Virginia.....	69	786	2	100
Virgin Islands.....	1	13	1	3
Washington.....	944	6,210	63	1,027
West Virginia.....	54	1,285	16	348
Wisconsin.....	362	4,548	21	562
Wyoming.....	56	372	7	62
Total.....	30,118	330,623	2,794	62,165

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 APRIL 4, 1923.

Country or region of birth	Maximum monthly quota.	Admitted Apr. 1-4, 1923.	Annual quota.	Admitted July 1, 1922, to Apr. 4, 1923.	Balance for year. ¹
Albania.....	58	.....	288	288	(²)
Armenia (Russian).....	46	.....	230	230	(²)
Austria.....	1,490	35	7,451	7,263	136
Belgium.....	313	.....	1,563	1,563	(²)
Bulgaria.....	61	.....	302	287	11
Czechoslovakia.....	2,871	.....	14,357	14,357	(²)
Danzig.....	60	.....	301	177	121
Denmark.....	1,124	188	5,619	3,373	2,211
Finland.....	784	37	3,921	3,843	66
Fiume.....	14	.....	71	67	3
France.....	1,146	60	5,729	3,968	1,689
Germany.....	13,521	127	67,607	28,178	39,204
Greece.....	659	.....	3,294	3,294	(²)
Hungary.....	1,128	.....	5,638	5,638	(²)
Iceland.....	15	.....	75	52	23
Italy.....	8,411	.....	42,057	42,057	(²)
Luxemburg.....	19	.....	92	92	(²)
Memel region.....	30	9	156	79	63
Netherlands.....	721	11	3,607	2,552	1,027
Norway.....	2,440	196	12,202	7,151	5,007
Poland (including eastern Galicia and Pinsk region).....	6,229	35	31,146	28,330	2,407
Portugal.....	493	.....	2,465	2,465	(²)
Rumania.....	1,484	.....	7,419	7,419	(²)
Russia (including Bessarabian region).....	4,881	99	24,405	23,142	1,154
Esthonian region.....	270	.....	1,348	167	1,178
Latvian region.....	308	3	1,540	1,285	232
Lithuanian region.....	462	.....	2,310	2,310	(²)
Spain.....	182	.....	912	912	(²)
Sweden.....	4,008	196	20,042	12,482	7,502
Switzerland.....	750	.....	3,752	3,752	(²)
United Kingdom.....	15,468	1,371	77,342	59,094	17,960
Yugoslavia.....	1,285	.....	6,426	6,426	(²)
Other Europe.....	.17	.....	86	86	(²)
Palestine.....	12	.....	57	57	(²)
Syria.....	186	.....	928	928	(²)
Turkey.....	478	.....	2,388	2,388	(²)
Other Asia.....	16	.....	81	81	(²)
Africa.....	25	.....	122	122	(²)
Atlantic islands.....	24	.....	121	89	31
Australia.....	56	.....	279	279	(²)
New Zealand and Pacific islands.....	16	.....	80	80	(²)
Total.....	71,561	2,367	357,803	276,398	80,025

¹ After deducting from the annual quota all admissions and pending cases for which quotas have been granted.

² Annual quota exhausted.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

California.¹

THE California Department of Labor and Industrial Relations was organized October 26, 1921.² The act creating the department (ch. 604 of the Laws of 1921) also provided that the newly established body should "submit a report to the governor and the forty-fifth session of the legislature embodying a complete plan of reorganization and departmentalization" of the activities carried on by this State labor and industrial agency.

The following is a summary of the required report:

A careful study was made of the laws and powers of the department's four divisions: (1) The industrial accident commission, (2) the commission of immigration and housing, (3) the industrial welfare commission, and (4) the bureau of labor statistics. Graphs were made and legal opinions as to possible sources of contact or conflict obtained. A special committee, on which each of the four divisions had one representative, "found the claims of duplication and overlapping of activities to be without foundation and has planned itineraries of employees so that there would be the maximum of advantage to the State at a minimum of cost."

Inquiry in re Administrations in Other States.

The department of labor and industrial relations made a survey of the experiences of certain other States in regard to the consolidation of their State departments. The National Association of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor were requested to give their views as to the best method of labor law administration. Other employers' organizations and federations of labor in a number of States, and experts of national reputation were also asked for their opinions on the problem. While the replies varied, "too close concentration of power in administration of labor laws is generally condemned, on the theory that some degree of representation to employers and employees is preferable to the pulling and tugging of either one group or the other to have its representative selected." Another outstanding feature of the responses is the general approval of a separate department for the administration of workmen's compensation and kindred legislation.

In his reply to the department's inquiry, Prof. John R. Commons wrote, under date of July 5, 1922:

I consider that the most important need for all is public-spirited and able people to join in the administration of labor laws, and would under no circumstances advocate consolidation on the mere doctrinaire belief in the efficiency of centralization. Then, there is another danger in too much centralization, as shown in the experiences in Ohio and New York. It concentrates attacks upon the commission and tends to line up partisan politics or organized capital and labor to control the commission.

¹ California. Department of labor and industrial relations. Report to Gov. Friend William Richardson and the members of the 45th session of the California Legislature. Sacramento, 1923.

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1921, p. 188.

Findings and Recommendations.

The cost to California's treasury for the four divisions for one year approximated \$584,015—"not a large amount considering the importance of the legislation to employers, employees, and the community at large."

The commission of immigration and housing and the industrial welfare commission are served by certain representative Californians without salaries, and, in the case of the former body, without per diem for meetings. The remaining two divisions have full-time members, three of whom are on the industrial accident commission, the fourth serving as labor commissioner.

It is pointed out that California has "one of the most complete compensation systems in the United States" and that the labor commissioner has supervision of about 50 general labor laws. The department's representatives making the report add: "Our research into the experience of other States convinces us that California's record in this respect is good and that it is superior to many other jurisdictions."

Labor, capital, and the public at large are represented on three of the four divisions. The status of the industrial accident commission in conformity with the constitutional amendment adopted by the voters of the State has been upheld by the courts.

The report finally recommends the continuance of the plan of departmentalization which was outlined by the legislature of 1921, as in two divisions of the department the State is receiving certain important services without salary costs.

In no other State investigated was there found "a department functioning like the commission of immigration and housing, and the proper supervision of immigrants and the prevention of tenement-house conditions during this period of California's development will be reflected in the enrichment of our common citizenship during the years to come." The report also declares that the industrial welfare commission's present work for women and minors is different from that done in other jurisdictions investigated by the California labor officials.

It is recommended that the department's four divisions be located under one roof in the downtown section of San Francisco, that closer cooperation may be made possible.

 Indiana.

THE following statement regarding the inspections made and orders issued for the year ending September 30, 1922, by the Indiana Department of Women and Children is taken from the report of that office for the above-mentioned period:

Inspections and orders.

Cities in which inspections were made.....	177
Plants inspected.....	932
Plants visited but not inspected.....	3
Men employed in plants inspected.....	54, 101
Women employed in plants inspected.....	20, 923
Boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age.....	3, 002
Orders and recommendations issued.....	3, 535

The orders issued covered the following subjects:

Seating.....	258	Hours.....	463
Lighting.....	44	Meal period.....	47
Ventilation.....	121	Under 14 years of age.....	21
Sanitation.....	316	Certificates.....	1,055
General working conditions.....	400	Prohibited occupations.....	39
Postings.....	342	Warnings.....	375
Register and license.....	54		

Special commendatory letters were sent to 53 employers because of the excellent working conditions in their establishments.

Excerpts from other parts of the report of the department of women and children are published in the sections of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW which are devoted to the subject matter of such excerpts.

New Hampshire.

THERE seems to be an increasing sentiment for a 48-hour working week for woman and child employees in manufacturing establishments in New Hampshire's manufacturing centers, according to the introduction to the fourteenth biennial report of the bureau of labor of that State, for the period ending June 30, 1922. This matter will again be brought before the legislature, which on taking up the question should, the commissioner thinks, consider the desirability of a Federal 48-hour law for women and children in manufacturing establishments. Such a law, he declares, would standardize the working hours of women and children throughout the country and would tend to silence the argument of unfair competition because of the varying legislation on the hours of labor of women in those States which have not yet enacted a 48-hour law.

The labor commissioner suggests that workmen's compensation, minimum wage for women, the extension of the public employment service, industrial rehabilitation, one day's rest in seven, employment insurance, and old-age pensions are subjects worthy of the new legislature's careful consideration.

Factory inspection.—During the biennium the inspectors visited 1,898 plants and made 14,713 recommendations. The 1921 legislature amended the factory inspection act and included commercial and mercantile establishments which added greatly to the labor commissioner's duties. As provided in the amendment, a woman factory inspector was appointed who during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, visited 697 mercantile establishments and made 792 recommendations tending to promote the welfare of the employees in such establishments.

Pennsylvania.³

THE Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania is making a survey of the welfare activities of industrial plants in the State. It is proposed to compile a directory of personnel departments in Pennsylvania for the use of both employers and the department of labor and industry. The questionnaire for this survey was prepared by the advisory council on women and children and was approved by the industrial board at its January meeting.

Work of the Bureau of Inspection.

There were 112,746 inspections made in 1922, of which 88,340 were regular inspections in accordance with the block system plan and 24,406 were special inspections. The reported violations for the year numbered 8,817; the prosecutions, 284.

According to the records of the division of accident inspection there were 1,890 fatal industrial, public service, and mine accidents in 1922 compared with 1,924 in 1921, a reduction of 1.8 per cent. The industrial accidents alone, however, not including mine accidents, numbered 732 in 1922 compared with 644 in 1921, an increase of nearly 14 per cent.

Report on Conditions at Huntingdon.

A special committee composed of the chairman of the safety standards committee of the industrial board, the chief inspector, another inspector, and the department's official photographer made an investigation on December 21, 1922, of the Huntingdon Reformatory with special reference to the guarding of machinery in the institution's workshops. Conditions were found to be "deplorable." The boys were being worked continuously approximately eight hours a day under the superintendence of a guard whose position enabled him to overrule any orders other than those relating to mechanism issued by the plant manager and the foreman.

The boys ran great risk of having their hands injured in operating certain machines. The shop manager admitted that several times since the erection of the machine inmates had lost parts of their hands. The secretary of the industrial board in reporting on these conditions to the secretary of the department of public welfare concluded his letter as follows:

I feel that the industrial board should bring this information to the attention of the department of public welfare and the legislative advisers of the new governor so that these boys might be compensated in some way for the loss of their hands. It does not seem fair to take away a boy's liberty, put him in a penal institution, which this institution is, injure him and his earning capacity for life and send him out uncompensated when he reaches the end of his term. The mechanical device that will prevent the crushing of any more hands was approved by the chief factory inspector as one of the best he had ever seen. The plant manager and foreman agreed that within two weeks every machine in the plant would be so equipped. The chief factory inspector arranged with one of his own inspectors to check up at the end of two weeks to see whether or not these devices are installed, also expressed himself as being desirous of stopping the operation of the machines at the expiration of that time if the said devices have not been installed.

³ Pennsylvania. Department of labor and industry. Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, February-March, 1923.

The secretary of the department of public welfare has replied to this communication, reporting "that the matter is being handled with a view to some action being taken."

Three Years of Rehabilitation Work.

During the three years ending January 1, 1923, 3,023 persons reported as disabled and residing in Pennsylvania have been offered the services of the State bureau of rehabilitation, 2,279 have registered with the bureau, and 1,014 have been placed in suitable occupations, many thus placed having been given both school training and training on the job.

SCHOOL AND OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH BUREAU OF REHABILITATION.

Years in school.	Number in age group—					Laborers.	Skilled or semi-skilled.	Number registered.
	Under 21.	21-30.	31-40.	41-50.	Over 50.			
Never attended.....		24	64	79	52	146	73	219
1 year.....	1	11	14	11	14	41	12	53
2 years.....	2	13	26	24	27	48	42	90
3 years.....	8	37	40	24	31	73	67	140
4 years.....	3	37	42	39	27	63	85	148
5 years.....	21	47	53	45	45	87	123	210
6 years.....	27	55	73	55	52	100	163	263
7 years.....	48	93	65	37	38	87	194	281
8 years.....	76	146	65	45	50	112	270	382
9 years.....	44	46	32	17	23	48	114	162
10 years.....	29	44	40	32	23	34	134	168
Over 10 years.....	19	63	30	26	25	25	138	163
Total.....	278	616	544	434	407	864	1,415	2,279

The character of the disabilities of the 2,279 persons registered at the rehabilitation bureau, for the three years ending January 1, 1923, is shown in the following list:

Hand.....	684	Arm, leg.....	5
Hands.....	22	Multiple.....	52
Arm.....	316	Vision:	
Arms.....	9	One eye.....	43
Leg.....	674	Both eyes.....	91
Legs.....	75	Hearing.....	5
Hand, arm.....	2	General disability.....	54
Hand, leg.....	2	Miscellaneous.....	245

Of the 2,279 persons registered, only 53 were females.

For the same three-year period 1,448 closed cases were reported. Of this number, as stated above, 1,014 were placed in suitable occupations. Among the remaining 434 cases, 44 persons were not eligible, 97 not susceptible of rehabilitation, 167 rejected the bureau's service, and 21 died. There were 105 other closed cases.

South Carolina.

DURING 1922 the South Carolina manufacturing industries as a whole tried "to adhere strictly to all the laws affecting them, and few prosecutions were necessary," according to the chief inspector's statement in the fourteenth annual report of the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries of that State for 1922. The inspector also reported that the textile mills were in a healthful condition in 1922 and in a better financial position than in the preceding year. Labor in the period covered by the report was plentiful, there was no general wage reduction, and the mills were endeavoring to make the working conditions of their employees ideal.

For several years there had been a law forbidding employees in textile plants to work over 60 hours per week. An amendment of this law by the 1922 legislature reduced the permitted working hours to 55 per week. The inspectors have found some confusion regarding the interpretation of the law restricting working hours for mills running at night. It is believed that the legislation should be made more explicit by specifying the maximum hours of work allowed in a single night and also by defining what is meant by "a night."

The present sanitary condition of the mills is reported as better than at any other period in the department's history. A few of the mills, however, still use obsolete sanitary systems and consequently have much difficulty in keeping them in proper condition. It is suggested that the existing law for the regulation of sanitation in mills should be amended so as to eliminate all doubts as to its application in any establishment. Very gratifying progress has been made by the mills in the matter of installing sanitary drinking fountains. The inspector reports that only a few mills are using covered receptacles for water.

It was found that in many mills the floors are scrubbed while the machines are in operation. This practice is very dangerous, as the soap, other cleaning materials, and water make the floors slippery. In some of the plants the floors are scrubbed at night when the machinery is not running, which the department considers "an excellent plan." The moving parts of the machinery in some mills are not properly guarded, and the inspector suggests that this matter should be regulated by law.

Since the Federal child-labor law was declared unconstitutional, and the Federal inspectors were withdrawn from their work in connection with this act, the responsibility for the enforcement of the State law has substantially increased. The State legislation is not so strict as the Federal statute was, the Federal Government requiring a child to be of a minimum height and weight, although of age to secure a working certificate. The State law has no such provision, and some of the mills have employed children to whom the Federal inspectors would not grant permits. In 1922 the number of children working in the mills was decreased by 544, and at the time of the transmittal of the report, January 1, 1923, there were no children under the age of 14 employed and only 2,433 between 14 and 16. Children below 14 years of age, however, have been found in the mills. In some cases they were helping their parents and were receiving no pay. It is believed that this practice is contrary to the

spirit of the law and should be stopped. According to the attorney general, however, it is not regarded as a violation of the law for a child under 14 to work merely as an accommodation and assistant to a parent or others without compensation and without a contract with the mill.

It is suggested that the child-labor law be amended (1) to provide that the presence in a textile plant of any child under 14 years of age "be considered prima facie evidence of its employment there;" (2) to include children working in any style of mercantile or manufacturing establishment; and (3) to prohibit any children below 16 years of age from working on passenger or freight elevators in manufacturing plants, mercantile establishments, or public buildings.

Recommendation is made that the present law, which prohibits woman employees from working over 12 hours per day and over 60 hours per week in mercantile establishments be amended so as to fix the maximum working hours at 10 in a single day and 55 in a week. The law as it now stands fails to define "a woman employee." According to a ruling of the attorney general a woman employed in a mercantile establishment who has no contract or receives no money for her services does not violate the law when she works over the hours permitted therein. It is hoped that the matter will be clarified by amending the law.

Practically all the mercantile establishments within the department's jurisdiction have endeavored to provide comfortable seats for their employees. The sanitary conditions in these stores are reported as good, and many conveniences are being provided for the workers.

The following is a summary of industrial statistics for the State:

43447°—23—17

CAPITAL, PRODUCTION, NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND WAGES PAID, IN ALL INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1922.

Industry.	Capital invested.	Value of annual product.	Number of days plant operated.	Number of salaried employees.		Average number of persons employed.				Wages of employees (not including salaries of managers)—					
				Males.	Fe-males.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Total.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Total.
						Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	
Automobiles and accessories.....	\$3,625,000	\$688,590	312	20	12	78	5	3	3	83	\$84,800	\$3,575			\$88,375
Bakery products.....	526,282	1,643,018	287	9	2	285	37	3	3	328	235,929	22,601	\$694	\$300	259,524
Boxes and baskets.....	2,415,511	3,174,767	269	89	15	1,097	125			1,222	619,994	57,335			677,329
Brick and tile.....	746,425	618,870	210	18	1	484				484	189,552				189,552
Canneries.....	64,000	144,500	196	4		158	85			243	13,098	6,500			19,598
Clothing.....	364,943	526,639	300	6	2	12	200		8	220	8,632	95,866		2,400	106,898
Coffins and caskets.....	172,002	163,078	304	7	1	59	2			61	41,753	1,316			43,069
Confectioneries.....	302,605	776,764	209	2	3	141	27	2	2	172	134,839	15,295	493	347	150,974
Creameries.....	13,095	94,000	365			12				12	7,073				7,073
Electricity.....	36,428,438	6,411,123	361	112	16	762	6			768	704,325	5,290			709,615
Fertilizers.....	6,550,055	8,841,057	125	166	12	1,987				1,987	718,556				718,556
Foundry and machine shops.....	2,413,971	2,998,266	263	101	30	1,269	1			1,270	1,671,215	390			1,671,605
Furniture.....	78,949	80,045	254	3	1	34				34	23,235				23,235
Flour and grist mills.....	1,131,577	2,085,008	108	32	3	255	1			256	108,720	1,040			109,760
Gas.....	1,731,427	624,518	365	5	3	106	5			111	109,463	6,000			115,463
Glass.....	113,287	263,226	267	6	1	95	5	7		107	57,349	6,126	1,575		65,050
Harness and leather.....	55,000	60,000	284	2		20	12			32	12,521	3,801			16,322
Ice.....	2,465,741	2,265,821	259	77	3	622				622	503,601				503,601
Lumber and timber products.....	11,659,596	14,699,686	191	366	42	11,591	23	28		11,642	5,422,934	5,348	3,967		5,432,249
Mattresses and springs.....	33,000	110,540	300	3	1	25	4			29	22,198	2,420			24,618
Mines and mining.....	2,698,788	657,538	260	20	2	310				310	107,257				107,257
Minerals and soda.....	1,879,611	2,070,348	227	34	7	396		2		398	282,836		200		283,036
Monuments and stone.....	121,845	463,922	272	9	2	134				134	119,851				119,851
Oil mills.....	4,675,244	10,500,583	113	210	9	1,678	19			1,697	615,574	3,237			618,811
Patent medicines, compounds, etc.....	207,400	218,721	220	1		38	21			59	30,980	9,782			40,762
Printing and publishing.....	1,021,393	2,686,349	308	65	21	768	108	97		973	972,544	90,684	20,550		1,083,778
Rubber seals and stamps.....	146,400	219,667	300	8	1	40	14	1		55	54,426	9,240	416		64,082
Textiles.....	149,744,559	180,218,666	284	1,050	221	39,684	18,498	1,592	1,608	61,382	25,077,633	9,596,585	642,359	569,669	35,886,246
Tobacco and cigars.....	143,874	788,830	252	22	4	41	402		28	471	49,613	133,718		9,594	192,925
Turpentine and rosin.....	154,000	253,525	232	8		124	3			127	36,950	2,700			39,650
Total.....	\$231,784,018	\$244,344,665	257	2,455	415	62,305	19,603	1,732	1,649	85,289	38,037,451	10,078,849	670,254	582,310	49,368,864

[1138]

1 The grand totals for capital invested and value of annual products are given as published in the report. The actual sum of the items in the former column is \$231,684,018 and of those in the latter column, \$244,342,665.

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Tennessee.

THE total number of employees in the 2,261 establishments inspected in Tennessee during 1922 was 103,095. Of those over 16 years of age 70,523 were males and 31,805 females. In addition there were 767 workers under 16 years of age, 329 of whom were males and 438 females. The foregoing figures are taken from the tenth annual report of the Tennessee Bureau of Workshop and Factory Inspection for the year ending December 31, 1922. Inspectors from this bureau visited 118 cities and 63 counties. The appointment of an extra inspector was authorized by the last legislature in order that every industry could be visited by an inspector at least once a year.

Of the 1,006 orders issued in 1922 concerning workroom conditions, 787 were complied with, the compliance dates of 9 were not due, 4 orders were canceled and 206 were still pending at the time the tabulations for the report were made.

There was considerable progress in safety and sanitation in 1921. Further improvement in safeguarding machinery and in providing lockers, toilets, and shower baths is reported for 1922. The inspection bureau has had "splendid cooperation" from employers who are now realizing, from a safety as well as an economic viewpoint, the advantages of safeguarding their workers. The report emphasizes the special importance of ventilation in laundries, newspaper and printing plants, and in woodworking and metal-working establishments.

West Virginia.⁴

THE following statistics of manufactures in West Virginia in 1920 and 1921 reflect the State's industrial importance. It should be noted that nearly twice as many plants reported in 1921 as in 1920.

	1920.	1921.
Total number of plants reporting.....	522	1,030
Total capital invested.....	\$82,477,591.94	\$363,145,947.64
Total value of product.....	\$210,572,762.65	\$328,573,078.77
Total paid in wages.....	\$50,325,587.37	\$93,280,794.70
Total number of employees.....	36,107	72,144
Average yearly wage.....	\$1,394.00	\$1,293.00
Average number of days in operation.....	285	277

Inspection.—During the biennium closing December 31, 1922, there was a steady increase in the number of workshops and factories in the State. The majority of these new industrial enterprises are small, although several large factories have been established in West Virginia because of its remarkable resources, particularly fuel.

The following figures on factory inspection are given for 1921 and 1922:

	1921.	1922.
Number of factories inspected.....	1,706	1,965
Number of employees.....	65,798	91,920
Number of factories in which orders were issued.....	680	594
Number of orders issued.....	1,217	1,180

Improvement in factory construction and equipment is reported in the case of new establishments. Architectural plans for industrial

⁴ West Virginia. Bureau of labor. Biennial report, 1921-22. Charleston, 1922.

buildings show that much consideration is being given to such matters as the adequacy of toilets, lockers, wash rooms, ventilation, and other conveniences. Furthermore, the inspectors without recourse to court procedure have been inducing the occupants of old buildings to install modern equipment for the welfare of their employees. Out-of-date and worn machinery is seldom moved into newly built factories.

The bureau of labor can not ascertain the definite results of its inspection work, as accident data are not reported to that office. The report recommends that a law be enacted which would make such reports imperative.

There is very little illness among factory workers in West Virginia which can be regarded as the outcome of unhealthful working places. The bureau of labor has contended, however, that "compensation should be extended to include the man or woman who becomes ill from improper ventilation, insufficient heat during cold weather, or other causes traceable to their daily vocations and surroundings."

The report calls attention to the unprogressiveness of West Virginia in failing to enact a law on boiler construction, inspection, and examination and also to the fact that there are no State building regulations. Nor is there any legal provision requiring first-aid equipment in the different industries. The factory inspectors, however, have requested all plants employing labor to keep such an equipment on hand and the report suggests that establishments with 100 or more employees should have, in addition to first-aid equipment, an emergency room where injured or ill employees could be treated.

Industrial housing.—There has been great improvement in the housing conditions in the industrial centers of the State and numerous commodious dwellings have been erected for the workers brought into West Virginia by employers who have recently established themselves within its borders. The building activity in nearly all of the cities of West Virginia in 1922 has relieved the crowded condition of homes.

Industrial directory.—Early in 1922 the bureau issued an industrial directory, listing some 1,800 establishments and giving their respective locations, products, and number of employees. This publication was sent to every manufacturer in West Virginia. Numerous requests were received for copies both from within and without the State. Many commendatory letters were also received regarding this pamphlet.

Wage collections.—Although there is no law providing for the collection of wages by the bureau of labor, it collected several hundred dollars in 1922 for workers who applied for assistance with reference to wage claims. The chief cause of the difficulties of workers in this connection is that they leave their jobs before pay day or direct that their wages be forwarded to a certain place and leave before their pay arrives. In a few cases controversies over wages have ensued, but in most instances the bureau has been able to collect the sums due for services.

Other data from this report are published in the sections of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW which deal with employment and unemployment and women and children in industry.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Changes in Personnel in Labor Offices of Ohio and New York.¹

MR. O. W. Brack has succeeded Mr. W. J. Biebesheimer as chief of the division of labor statistics of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, and Mr. Richard J. Cullen has been appointed deputy industrial commissioner of New York State, to take the place of Mr. Martin H. Christopherson.

Change in Personnel of Virginia Industrial Commission.

THE governor of Virginia has appointed Mr. Bolling H. Handy, of Bristol, as a member of the industrial commission of that State to succeed Mr. C. A. McHugh, who died on April 2, 1923.

Labor Commission in Haiti.²

IN December, 1922, the Haitian Council of State decided to create a commission on labor and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes (*Commission du Travail et de l'Amelioration du Sort des Classes laborieuses*) to study all questions relating to production, reestablishment of credit, cooperation, migration of workers, etc. This commission, which has already been appointed, will also gather statistics on these subjects and make suggestions to the council of state and the administration.

National Research Council Committee on Immigration.³

A COMMITTEE to coordinate and develop plans for the scientific study of immigration was appointed last fall by the National Research Council. The members of this recently formed organization are: Chairman, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation; Prof. Fred R. Fairchild, of Yale University, from the American Economic Association; Prof. Howard L. McBane, of Columbia University, from the Political Science Association; and Prof. William F. Ogburn, of Columbia University, from the American Statistical Association and the American Sociological Society.

¹ Letter dated Mar. 10, 1923, from the secretary-treasurer of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

² *Le Matin*, Port-au-Prince, Dec. 5 and 21, 1922.

³ *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March, 1923, Concord, pp. 674, 675.

Recommendation for Compulsory Publication of Labor Turnover.

THE only remedy for ignorance of labor turnover and the resulting expense to the individual business or industry and the community is the persistent bringing of the facts in the matter to public attention. This could be done by legally requiring employers to publish annual or semiannual reports on labor turnover. The above suggestions are made by Mr. Edward Thomas in an article entitled "Compulsory publication of labor turnovers" in *Management Engineering* for August, 1922.

According to Mr. Thomas, such reports would not substantially increase the present burdens of employers. He also believes that the laws making the publication of these data compulsory should include a general definition of labor turnover.

Preparation of Agenda of 1923 International Labor Conference.⁴

AT THE seventeenth session of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, which was held at Geneva, January 30, 1923, it was decided that the following questions should be placed upon the agenda for the fifth meeting of the International Labor Conference, the opening date of which has been set for October 18, 1923:

The utilization of workers' leisure.

The equality of treatment of national and foreign workers in respect to workmen's compensation.

The 24 hours' weekly rest period in glass works where processes are continuous.

Labor University Founded in Paris.

THE organization of a labor university by the French Confederation of Labor (*Confédération Générale du Travail*) and the Union of Confederated Syndicates of the Seine is announced in *La Journée Industrielle*, February 25-26, 1923. The university is founded for the purpose of providing social and technical education for the workers, in order that they may be informed as to their rights and responsibilities.

The work of the labor university will be divided into the following sections: Trade-union school; clubs for study and trade-union action; cooperative school; popular university (arts, sciences, literature, social education); sports and hygiene; child education; technical, professional, and economic education; office of information and statistics; social and labor (*professionnel*) law.

⁴ International Labor Office. *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, Feb. 9, 1923, pp. 4-7.

Indian Factory Statistics for 1921.

THE Labor Gazette (Bombay) for February, 1923 (pp. 15, 16), quoting from a recently published report on factory statistics of India, states that the number of factories in 1921 subject to the Indian factories act showed an increase of 7 per cent as compared with those in operation during 1920. The total number of factories during 1921 was 4,080 as against 3,804 in 1920. The increase was apparent in every district but was greatest in Burma, where it reached 18 per cent. The most noticeable increases in the number of factories as regards classes of industries were in the engineering workshops (160 to 208), in rice mills (599 to 687), and in iron, steel, and brass foundries (35 to 44).

The average number of workers employed daily was 1,263,658 in 1921 as compared with 1,238,725 in 1920, an increase of 2 per cent. Of these, 353,280 were employed in the Bombay Presidency and 465,412 in Bengal, these two Provinces together employing nearly two-thirds of all the factory labor in India. Four per cent of the workers in the Bombay Presidency were children, 19 per cent women, and 77 per cent men.

Sunday was a holiday in 1,798 of the factories. Inspections were not made in 1,195 of the 3,962 factories which operated throughout the year. The total number of accidents rose from 5,767 in 1920 to 7,006 in 1921, a percentage increase of 21 per cent. Convictions for offenses under the factories act decreased from 468 in 1920 to 55 in 1921. This unusually large decrease in convictions is said to have been due to the fact that in some Provinces employers were given a reasonable time in which to remedy deficiencies shown by inspection

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

CALIFORNIA.—*Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Report to Gov. Friend William Richardson and the members of the 45th session of the California Legislature. Sacramento, 1923. 7 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 245 and 246 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of Public Works. Division of land settlement. Report (to accompany the first biennial report of that department). Part V. Sacramento, 1922. 63 pp. Illus.*

The report covers the results accomplished by the State policy of land settlement as shown in the settlements which were started at Durham and Delhi a few years ago and which have been briefly commented on from time to time in the issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. That these experiments in State-aided ownership of small holdings have added to the State's wealth is shown by the fact that the Durham settlers have already invested more than \$400,000 of their own money in buildings, leveling land, and planting orchards, while the Delhi settlers have put \$500,000 of their private capital into farms to which the State holds title. Durham has a surplus of \$142,000; Delhi, of \$250,000. The applications now on file for Delhi farms which will be put on sale during the winter 1922-23 give indication that all will be purchased.

— *Industrial Accident Commission. Report from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922. Sacramento, 1922. 123 pp.*

A review of this report based on an advance summary was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for January, 1923 (pp. 170-172).

ILLINOIS.—*Board for Vocational Education. Types of courses in industrial education aided by the State. Springfield, August, 1922. 28 pp. Bulletin No. 23.*

Among the industrial courses which the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education is willing to assist local public school authorities to finance are: General part-time courses; part-time trade extension course for plumbers; slack-season courses; general industrial course in building trades, in machine trades, and in auto-mechanics; part-time trade extension classes for apprentices.

INDIANA.—*Industrial Board. Department of Women and Children. Report for the year ending September 30, 1922, including a report on Indiana canneries. Reprinted from yearbook. Indianapolis, 1923. 33 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 246 and 247 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Labor and Industries. Annual report on the statistics of manufactures for the year 1920. Boston [1922?]. xliii, 170 pp.*

The returns from the State census of 1920 compiled in this publication cover 10,262 manufacturing establishments of Massachusetts, which in that year produced goods with an aggregate value of \$4,370,276,822 and employed on an average 695,832 wage earners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Bureau of Labor. Biennial report for fiscal period ending June 30, 1922. Concord, 1922. 71 pp.*

More than one-half of this publication is a directory of factories, mills, and workshops, arranged according to industries. Extracts from certain other parts of this report are published on page 247 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW MEXICO.—*Inspector of Coal Mines. Annual report for the year ending October 31, 1922. Albuquerque [1922]. 67 pp.*

During the year covered by the report there were 11 fatal and 452 nonfatal accidents. The daily average of men employed was 2,469 miners, 1,048 day men and 30 boys in the mine and 946 day men and 31 boys on top. The mines worked an average of 201.9 days during the year.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. Industrial code rules (as amended) relating to the construction, guarding, equipment, maintenance and operation of elevators, dumb-waiters, escalators, hoists and hoistways, in factories and mercantile establishments, effective March 1, 1923. [New York, 1923.] 59 pp. Bulletin No. 8.*

OHIO.—*Department of Education. Division of Americanization. Adult education in Ohio. Columbus, 1923. 28 pp. Americanization bulletin No. 3.*

In accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the State legislature in 1921, creating a division of Americanization as a part of the State department of education, the department undertook the establishment, support, and operation of schools and classes for adult immigrants. The publication listed above gives a brief account of what has been accomplished up to date in organizing and carrying on this important phase of education. It shows the need of such training, outlines the difficulties met in financing the classes, and discusses the local reaction to the efforts of the department in this field.

— *Department of Industrial Relations. Division of labor statistics. Union scale of wages and hours of labor in Ohio on May 15, 1922. Columbus, December 15, 1922. 37 pp.*

This report includes wage scales in force in 16 cities in the State on the date above indicated in bakeries, the building, metal, and printing trades (book, job, and newspapers), and transportation (street railways), and also for teamsters, chauffeurs, stationary engineers, and stationary firemen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries. Labor division. Annual report, 1922. Columbia, 1923. 121 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 250 to 252 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TENNESSEE.—*Bureau of Workshop and Factory Inspection. Annual report, 1922. Nashville [1922]. 101 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on page 253 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Bureau of Labor. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Charleston, 1922. 159 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 253 and 254 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Preliminary report on farm occupancy, ownership, and tenancy, 1922, by Charles L. Stewart. Washington, March, 1923. 8 pp., mimeographed.*

This report is reviewed on page 38 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of Commerce. Business cycles and unemployment. Report and recommendations of a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment. Washington, 1923. 30 pp. Elimination of waste series.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 188 and 189 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Bureau of Standards. Recommended minimum requirements for small dwelling construction. Report of Building Code Committee. Washington, 1923. 108 pp.*

The Building Code Committee, organized in May, 1921, was appointed by Secretary Hoover to take up the whole subject of building codes in the United States and see how the situation might be improved. In appointing it he stressed the need of a central body to examine and test the building laws of the country, to decide on what regulations best meet the needs of the industry, to prepare recommendations for

standard practice, and to issue these from time to time in such form that they might be easily incorporated into municipal ordinances. This report contains the first series of recommendations prepared in pursuance of this policy.

The committee state that they devoted themselves first to the subject of small dwellings because of the pressing need for increased production of such buildings to meet the housing needs of the country. The recommendations deal with actual structural requirements, with the thickness of walls, the quality of brick and mortar, the stresses permissible for structural timbers, party and division walls, and the like. Some of the requirements are less rigid than those imposed by existing codes, but the committee feel that they are sufficiently strict to insure safety, durability, and utility. They are based on the assumption that good materials and good workmanship will be used throughout, and that inspection will be careful and thorough. The relaxation in standards renders adequate and competent inspection absolutely essential.

The committee emphasize the fact that these recommendations are in no sense final.

Many of the injustices and discrepancies of existing building codes result from delay in their revision to meet changing conditions. It is planned that whenever changes in the building art or in the conditions to which buildings are exposed are reliably established these national recommendations will be altered at intervals to take account of them. In this way it is hoped that best assistance may be rendered those responsible for revision and enforcement of local ordinances.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Harrisburg, Pa., May 22-26, 1922. Washington, 1923. 158 pp. Bulletin No. 323. Miscellaneous series.*

An account of this convention appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922 (pp. 189-192).

— *Children's Bureau. Child labor and the work of mothers in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan. Washington, 1923. v, 122 pp. Bureau publication No. 115.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 161 to 165 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1921, by Wm. W. Adams. Washington, 1923. 31 pp. Technical paper 327.*

A summary of this report appears on page 194 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—*Bureau of Census and Statistics. Statement showing minimum rates of wage and ordinary hours of labor for adult male workers in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, December 31, 1922. Melbourne, Feb. 1, 1923. 9 pp., mimeographed.*

This statement is reviewed on pages 124 and 125 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Department of Labor and Industry. Industrial Gazette. Compendium of awards and industrial agreements in force December 31, 1922. Sydney, January, 1923. 499 pp. Special supplement.*

— (QUEENSLAND).—*Registrar of Friendly Societies. Report containing list of societies, etc., to 30th September, 1922, and financial and numerical statements for the year 1921. Brisbane, 1922.*

Contains a list of the friendly societies, building societies, and industrial and provident societies in existence September 30, 1922, and statistical statements regarding the condition and work of the societies during 1921.

— (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—*[Statistical Department.] Statistical register, 1920-21. Adelaide, 1921. [Various paging.]*

Data given bearing upon labor include number of men employed in the mining industry, average weekly wages paid adults in various industries, 1913 to 1920, and the latest decisions (1921-22) of the wages boards under the industrial code of 1920.

BELGIUM.—*Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Inspection du Travail. Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail. 22^{me} année (1921). Brussels, 1922. 332 pp.*

The annual report of the factory-inspection service of Belgium for the year 1921 includes the reports of the chief inspectors of the different Provinces in regard to the work of the inspection service in application of the laws on accidents, hours of labor, work of women and children, Sunday rest, and the health and safety of workers.

— *Office de l'Assurance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Rapport sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail pendant les années 1912-1913-1920. Brussels, 1922. 344 pp.*

This report covers the work of the accident insurance funds during the years 1912, 1913, and 1920. There is an account of the general development of accident insurance and of the actual operations of the funds. The appendixes contain the various laws, decrees, and circulars in relation to accident insurance and a report relating to accident insurance during the years 1914-1919.

CANADA (NOVA SCOTIA).—*Factories Inspector. Annual report for the year ended September 30, 1922. Halifax, 1923. 24 pp.*

The number of accidents recorded by the factories inspector for the year covered by the report was 1,068, a reduction of 258 compared with the previous year. There were 9 fatal accidents in each of these two years.

Notwithstanding the period of retrenchment through which employers have been passing, the report states that "taking all things into consideration, there are many examples which show that we are making steady progress in those things which concern the health, comfort, and welfare of the factory employees."

— (ONTARIO).—*Department of Mines. Annual report, 1921. Part I. Toronto, 1922. 197 pp.*

Of the six principal sections of this publication, the one dealing with mining accidents in Ontario, 1920, is of most interest from a labor viewpoint.

— (QUEBEC).—*Bureau of Statistics. Statistical yearbook [1922]. 9th year. Quebec, 1922. xx, 395 pp.*

This volume treats of many subjects that are of interest to labor, among them being the following: Accidents in industry, agriculture and colonization, cooperative agricultural societies, cooperative peoples' banks, economic movement, employment bureaus, immigration, immigrants placed, industrial disputes, industrial schools, inspection work, labor movement, labor statistics, labor unions, strikes, wholesale prices, and wages.

— (SASKATCHEWAN).—*Bureau of Labor and Industries. Second annual report for the 12 months ended April 30, 1922. Regina, 1922. 68 pp.*

In addition to data on the regular inspections of the bureau and its employment service work, the report includes the results of certain surveys of industrial developments and natural resources, which investigations were continued along the lines instituted last year.

CEYLON.—[*Office of the census and director of statistics.*] *Handbook of commercial and general information for Ceylon. Colombo, 1922. 260 pp. Map. Illus.*

A brief account of the labor section of this handbook is given on pages 38 to 42 of the current MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DENMARK.—*Arbejdsdirektoratet. Beretning om den offentlige Arbejdsanvisning i Finansaaret 1921-22. [Copenhagen, 1922.] 12 pp.*

The number of public employment exchanges in Denmark increased from 90 to 94 during the fiscal year 1921-22. In the course of the year 380,359 unemployed workers were reported at the 94 exchanges, or about 100,000 more than during the previous year and more than at any other time since the organization of the public employment agencies. The extensive unemployment was ascribed to the general

industrial depression, the world economic crisis, and the unusual decrease in purchasing power. The operating expenses of the unemployment agencies in 1921-22 amounted to 562,055.88 kroner (\$150,630.98, par). The State grant, which amounts to one-third of the total sum, will accordingly be 187,350 kroner (\$50,209.80, par).

DENMARK.—*Statistiske Departement. Offentlige Understøttelser i Regnskabsaaret 1920-21. Copenhagen, 1922. 184 pp. Danmarks Statistik. Statistiske Meddelelser, 4. Række, 65. Bind, 4. Hæfte.*

A report for 1920-21 on the four main branches of public assistance in Denmark, namely, poor relief, relief funds, old-age retirement, and aid for widows and their children.

FRANCE.—*Bureau de la Statistique Générale. Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance. Années 1914 à 1919. Paris, 1922. 138 pp.*

This report gives statistics of the operation of old-age and disability funds, care of orphaned or abandoned children, maternity insurance, and poor relief in France for the years 1914 to 1919.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Oversea Settlement Committee. Report for year ended December 31, 1922. London, 1923. 29 pp. Cmd. 1804.*

For 10 years previous to the war, so the report states, the number of migrants and emigrants from Great Britain varied from 250,000 to 400,000 persons per year. During the war migration virtually ceased and has not yet reached its pre-war level. In the meantime the population increased and industry decreased, so that at present the problem of the relation of overpopulation to unemployment is an important one. During 1922 there were 200,000 minors, male and female, who had no immediate prospect of securing suitable employment, and the census returns of 1921 showed an excess of the female over the male population of 1,700,000 persons. Occupations must be furnished for thousands of these women. The committee believes that the present overpopulation in Great Britain is a menace to the well-being of the community as a whole and that State-aided migration and settlement is the most satisfactory remedy for this condition.

The report contains a copy of the empire settlement act, 1922, a discussion of the various classes of possible migrants and their chances of securing employment in the dominions, the agreements with the different British colonies for the settlement of suitable persons under the empire settlement act, and the Government free-passage scheme for ex-service men and ex-service women. The number of approved applicants and their dependents who sailed under this scheme between April 8, 1919, and December 31, 1922, was 82,196.

INDIA (BOMBAY).—*Labor Office. Report on an inquiry into the wages and hours of labor in the cotton-mill industry, by C. Findlay Shirras. Bombay, 1923. iii, 122 pp. Charts.*

This report is reviewed on pages 127 to 130 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Labor Conference. Appendix to the report of the director to the fourth session, Geneva, 1922. Special report on the situation with regard to ratification of the hours convention. Geneva, 1922. 94 pp. (In French and English.)*

Delicate questions of procedure have arisen and more precisely defined tasks have been intrusted to the International Labor Office as a result of the adoption of the Washington draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week.

The report listed above takes up country by country the difficulties met with by Governments in connection with the ratification or proposed ratification of the convention in question. These difficulties are classified under two principal heads: (1) Problems due merely to differences between existing legislative texts and the provisions of the draft convention, and (2) difficulties of a political, economic, moral, and general character.

Two alternatives are suggested by the director in connection with the postponement by various countries of the ratification of the hours convention and the perplexities involved in its application: "[To] await the results of social evolution" or to consider the possible adoption of some procedure for revising the convention "in such way as to entail less immediate transformation of national legislation." The conclusion is emphasized that "the eight-hour day can not be an isolated reform; it must be * * * the source of a veritable social renovation."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Hours of labor in industry (Great Britain)*. Geneva, October, 1922. 31 pp. *Studies and reports, Series D (wages and hours), No. 7.*

A brief review of this publication is given on page — of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MEXICO.—*Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo. Departamento del Trabajo. Estudio sobre el costo de la vida obrera en México, por Eliseo Garza. Mexico [1922]. 15 pp. Folders.*

A summary of this cost-of-living study may be found on pages 106 and 107 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NETHERLANDS.—*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Rijk in Europa. 1921. The Hague, 1923. lii, 329 pp.*

The official yearbook of the Netherlands for the year 1921. The form and contents of the present volume are with few exceptions the same as those of preceding volumes. Of special interest to labor are the statistical data on emigration, vocational education, the industrial census, factory inspection, chambers of labor, strikes and lockouts, employment exchanges, unemployment, wages, labor organizations, prices, social insurance, and cooperative societies.

NORWAY.—*Departementet for Sociale Saker. Møglingsinstitusjonens virksomhet i 1921. Christiania, 1922. 328 pp. Sociale Meddelelser. Tilleggshefte, 1922.*

This supplement to *Sociale Meddelelser* contains the report of the activities of the Conciliation Institution of Norway in 1921, the sixth year of operation. The report is based on the State conciliator's documents and the reports from the six district conciliators. In addition the report contains information as to agreements which expired and as to written agreements entered into in 1921.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Office of Census and Statistics. Third census of the population of South Africa, enumerated 3rd May, 1921; Part IX, Dwellings (all races). Pretoria, 1922. 19 pp.*

This is put forward as a preliminary summary, with the statement that a more detailed study is to follow in the full census report. Dealing mostly with Europeans dwelling in urban districts, the figures show that from 1918 to 1921 the number of occupied dwellings increased by 6.46 per cent, while the total number of occupants increased by 13.4 per cent, and the average number of occupants per dwelling rose from 5.18 to 5.51. "If, as was generally maintained, there was a large shortage of houses in 1918, due to causes not necessary to enumerate here, that shortage had obviously reached a greatly accentuated condition in 1921." Among non-European races the crowding was greater, the average number per dwelling being 6.36, or, comparing the number per room, instead of per dwelling, the Europeans averaged 1.23 and the non-Europeans 2.46 per room. Home ownership is shown to be increasing among the Europeans, the percentage of homes owned by the occupier having risen from 35.7 in 1918 to 39.5 in 1921.

Unofficial.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS COMMITTEE. *Yearbook, 1923. New York, 29 West Thirty-ninth St. [1923]. 48 pp.*

This report is reviewed on pages 195 and 196 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AMERICAN LABOR MONTHLY. *Vol. 1, No. 1. New York, American Labor Monthly Publishing Association, March, 1923. 94 pp.*

First issue of a new monthly magazine which states in its prospectus that it "does not set out to compete with any of the existing labor journals. * * * It is a non-partisan labor journal, but will make no claim to impartiality. Its editors and publishers are frankly biased on the side of militant labor."

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. *Division of Economics and History. The cooperative movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and North Italy during and after the world war, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, Oxford University Press, 1922. vi, 99 pp. Preliminary economic studies of the war, No. 21.*

The chief facts concerning the cooperative movements of Yugoslavia and Rumania are given on pages 233 to 237 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

HIGGINS, HENRY BOURNES. *A new province for law and order. London, Constable & Co., Ltd., 1922. vii, 181 pp.*

A review of the part played by the Australian court of conciliation and arbitration in an effort to maintain industrial peace in the Commonwealth of Australia. The author was for 14 years, 1907-1921, president of the court. The material used includes three articles written for the Harvard Law Review for November, 1915, January, 1919, December, 1920, and supplementary chapters dealing with several important principles established by the court since July, 1920, with the future of industrial tribunals, and with the provisions of the industrial peace act, 1920.

ILLINOIS (STATE) UNIVERSITY. *Engineering experiment station. A study of coal-mine haulage in Illinois. Urbana, 1922. 136 pp. Illus. Bulletin No. 132.*

This report was prepared under a cooperative agreement between the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, the Illinois State Geological Survey, and the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The portion relating to haulage accidents is summarized on page 196 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. *Annual report, 1922. [New York, 1923.] 72 pp.*

For 22 years the Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc., or, as it was known until recently, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, has assisted in placing Jewish settlers upon the land. During 1922, 473 farm loans amounting to \$335,154.45 were made. The farm settlement department established 104 new Jewish farming families, and the farm labor department placed 779 men, thus bringing its total placements up to 12,783. The total number of farm loans made since the inception of the society is 6,627, covering 38 States and amounting to \$4,142,792.11. Outstanding farm loans on the society's books at the close of 1922 aggregated \$1,228,818.38. In addition to the loan feature of the work of this organization it maintains a sanitation department which is working to improve rural sanitation standards, and in conjunction with the Council of Jewish Women it is, through clubs for women and leagues for young people, carrying out a program for the social and educational improvement of the farm woman and child.

JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL. *Annual report [for 1922]. [New York] 131 East 17th Street, 1923, 64 pp.*

The report of the twelfth year's work and progress of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak, suit and skirt, and dress and waist industries includes reports of studies and surveys made under the direction of the board in regard to fire hazards in factory buildings and of defective seating and faulty posture. As a result of inspec-

tion of more than 1,100 buildings in which shops of the garment industry were located, definite recommendations were made which are to be embodied in new legislation or used in securing better enforcement of existing laws. The study of seating and posture involved a constructive experiment with workers in two shops in which certain requisites of proper seating were decided upon.

MITCHELL, E. LAWRENCE. *The law of allotments and allotment gardens (England and Wales)*. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1922. 147 pp.

In addition to the laws governing the definition, acquisition, financing, rating, etc., of allotments and allotment gardens, this volume contains the rules and regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, together with the provisions, so far as they relate to allotments and allotment gardens, of the small holdings and allotment act, 1908; the land settlement (facilities) act, 1919; the acquisition of land (assessment of compensation) act, 1919; the agriculture act, 1920; and the allotments act, 1922.

NEW YORK (STATE) UNIVERSITY. *Organization and administration of part-time schools*. Albany, 1922. 53 pp. Bulletin No. 757.

Included in the bulletin are a definition of such parts of the State education law as relate to compulsory part-time or continuation schools, an explanation of the regulations of the regents of the university which affect the establishment of these schools, the courses of study, length of school year, training of teachers, etc., and the recommendations of the commissioner of education as regards the organization and administration of part-time or continuation schools. The bulletin is a reprint, with some additions, of Bulletin 715, published August 1, 1920.

— *The part-time school for the working youth*. Albany, 1922. 15 pp. Illus. Bulletin No. 756.

A formulation of the theory, principles, problems, and practices involved in the New York State program of part-time or continuation school education. The growing need of compulsory school work between the ages of 14 and 18 years is emphasized by the fact that in the State of New York large percentages of the young people permanently leave full-time school to go to work before their 18th year. Between the 16th and the 18th years the percentages of boys leaving are as follows: 16th year, 76 per cent; 17th year, 87.2 per cent; 18th year, 93.5 per cent.

ROTHFELD, OTTO. *Impressions of the cooperative movement in France and Italy*. Bombay, 1920. 87 pp.

General description of the cooperative movement in France and Italy. All phases of the movement as developed in each country are described, particular attention being paid to cooperation in agriculture, credit, and workshops in France and their legal status.



