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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

VOL. XX, NO. 6 WASHINGTON JUNE, 1925

The Industrial Round Table for Conciliation in Labor Disputes

By MARCUS M. MARKS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Factors to be Considered in the Maintenance of Industrial Peace

THE labor problem should be thought out, not fought out. It is just as futile to fight out an industrial dispute as to fight a duel; neither struggle proves anything of real value; equity and justice are not necessarily achieved by the victory. The true end can best be secured not by brute strength, but by fair balancing of the conflicting claims. The main causes of strikes and lockouts and practical methods for their prevention or settlement may well be made the subject of serious study by men and women who realize what great losses may thus be avoided by proper understanding and treatment.

Differences of opinion will probably always exist as to what share of the profits of industry are due to the employees. Education will continue to raise the standard of living and the luxury of to-day will become the necessity of to-morrow. Even if variations in the purchasing power of the dollar could be automatically adjusted, as has been suggested, this process would not satisfy the constant changes in the demand for better living.

Since wages are a very important factor in the cost of articles required in every-day life, the advances and reductions in wages automatically affect the cost of living. Equally the cost of living in its rise and fall necessitates a corresponding change in workers' wages. This is an endless chain. An adjustment to meet these fluctuations should be made so far as the position of a given industry or establishment will permit.

Whenever wages are reduced before the cost of living comes down, there is a natural discontent among wage earners. It is highly desirable to throw the light of conference on such situations if dissatisfaction is to be minimized and costly conflict prevented. Frequent conferences between employers and employees will be helpful toward the peaceful adjustment of the fluctuating scale. It should be made more clear to certain employers that only contented and happy employees can give the best service; that any form of oppression of labor is sure to react against the employers' best interests; on the other hand, workers should be advised that if wages are forced up to an excessive degree, business is bound to be injured, for the necessarily increased selling price of the product brings about a reduction in sales and consequent unemployment.

Wage-Payment Plans

Adjustment of hours, wages, bonus, profit sharing, stock participation, and partnership should be carefully studied in conferences between employers and employees; the same applies to the principle of the closed shop, trade agreements, union label, apprentice regula-

tion, restriction of output, the boycott, the minimum wage, welfare work, piecework, the right to hire and dismiss, and many other sensitive matters. All these phases of industrial relations can be viewed from various standpoints and may be either good or evil in their practical application. Everything depends upon the spirit that prevails. For example, welfare work, highly desirable when well planned and administered, may have all its good purpose and beneficial result defeated by a paternalistic attitude on the part of the employer. "Patting on the shoulder" is a fatal error. Quasi-philanthropic employers should not, in a condescending manner offer Sunday schools, savings banks, baths, and other "welfare" works to employees who do not feel like placing soul and body in the employers' care.

The yearly bonus, while offering an increase to the employees' income, in turn gives dissatisfaction to many who prefer payment of their earnings weekly rather than in annual or seasonal dividends; they do not care to wait so long.

Profit sharing and stock participation, while offering a great step forward in the direction of ideal industrial relations, have the same weakness; furthermore, it has been the experience of many corporations that in a year when the balance sheet shows a loss or small profits, there is a suspicion on the part of dissatisfied employees that there has been bookkeeping jugglery against their interests.

The introduction of piecework has been the cause of much friction, even though there have also been strikes against its abolition. In these cases, the employees preferred pay in accordance with their output; they found, under this system, a stimulation to greater earning power as well as more fairness and independence. The more general claim of workers, however, has been that the piecework system tends to reduce earnings, because many employers after "speeding up" the workers cut the piece price. In recent years this objection has rarely been urged, for piece prices have been more generally established on a scientific basis.

Trade agreements are very useful in assuring industrial peace for a stated time; but their advantage is frequently impaired by changed conditions (such as a rise in the cost of living) during the contract period.

Unionization Matters

Of all matters coming up for consideration in labor disputes, the closed shop is subject to the most bitter and uncompromising contention. While some men recognize only two conditions, namely, the closed shop and the open shop, there are so many varying shades of attitude toward unionism that a mediator may well find difficulty in analyzing the terms used. For example, there is the real nonunion shop, which does not discriminate against union employees but which on the other hand does not recognize or deal with union officials; and the type of open shop where union and nonunion men work together with official sanction, perhaps even with trade agreement. There is also the so-called open shop which is really antiunion because no member of a union will be hired. Again, there are shops in which as a matter of fact only union men are working, but where the employer will not recognize the union nor make trade agreements based on the perpetuation of this existing condition. The closed shop, in the ordinary sense, implies recognition on both sides, but even here there

may be differentiation; in some cases the union will accept as members any nonunion men seeking work in the shop, in others the union is closed against such applicants. It is important that these shades of union and nonunion relations be frankly discussed when they affect an industrial dispute, in order that needless clashes be prevented.

The union label offers another nice field for study, there being interesting arguments both for and against its use. Limitation of output, which fortunately is being discountenanced by many unions, is violently attacked as one of the greatest industrial evils. Some, it is true, claim that it is a measure of health conservation, while others consider it a menace to trade and a potent cause of individual deterioration.

Limitation of apprentices, wisely regulated by some unions to prevent unemployment, is very unwisely used by others to create an artificial scarcity of certain labor, resulting in a monopoly for the few.

The boycott is a retaliatory measure directed against an employer who is charged by the union with being unfair to his employees, who therefore make strenuous efforts to cripple his business. This sometimes extends to the secondary boycott which attempts to injure those who continue to trade with, or otherwise assist the employer who is boycotted. The boycott is defended by those who claim a fundamental right to trade where they please and refrain from trading as their interests dictate. Others, on the contrary, denounce the boycott as an unlawful conspiracy.

Another cause of strikes is the jurisdictional dispute between one union and another. For example, the plasterers' union may claim that certain parts of the building being done by masons should be done by its members. The masons, however, refuse to yield and bring on a cessation of labor by members of both unions. All these matters call for thorough investigation. There is usually sincerity and a measure of fair grievance on both sides.

Dismissals

Fines and dismissals also furnish the seed of discontent. On the theory that the Government should be a model employer, a joint trial board was organized in the office of the president of the Borough of Manhattan which was very successful in dealing with such cases. Before an employee could be fined or discharged, his case was tried by a jury of four, two representing the administration and two drawn by lot from among employees of the same grade as the party under charges. In several hundred cases thus tried, the verdicts, almost without exception, were unanimous. Incidentally, it may be noted that the employees were inclined to be quite severe in their judgment. Great satisfaction was generally expressed regarding the assurance which these trials gave of the safety of the "jobs." Prejudice on account of political affiliation, which so commonly had been the cause of discharge, was thus eliminated. Politics and "pull" were no longer supreme and a splendid esprit de corps resulted. In private business it may be possible to settle the "hire and fire" difficulty, which causes so many strikes, through some amended application of this plan. Each shop might well have a board of conciliation and arbitration to which many questions of differences could be referred for settlement.

Requisites for Successful Mediation

IN MANY cases worthy people would be glad to contribute toward the prevention or settlement of disputes but do not know how to take hold of the situation. They may be deterred by the fear of doing harm through inexperience and thus lose their opportunity for valuable service, or, with the best of intentions, may rush in at the wrong time or in the wrong way. Their good purpose may be defeated by even a single impolitic remark, in itself sincere, but unfortunate in its effect on suspicious minds. It is well therefore for those who wish to volunteer their services in the important cause of industrial peace to consider the proper approach.

One of the requisites for a successful mediator is an absence of sensitiveness. He should not take offense if a direct offer to intervene be met not only by a polite refusal, but possibly by a rude retort.

A direct offer of service, furthermore, may place the motives of the would-be mediator under suspicion and cheapen him in the eyes of the contestants. It is far preferable that influential friends or organizations suggest to one or both parties to the dispute that the mediator be invited to serve. In that way his credentials will precede him and his standing in subsequent cases will not be prejudiced. Of course if a governor or mayor appoints mediators in a dispute it is usually a simple matter for them to obtain the attention of both parties. Experienced mediators whose services and sense of justice are well known in the community, however, may not require such introductions or authority.

Whoever has the intention of devoting himself seriously to industrial conciliation should cultivate a general acquaintance with leaders of labor and with important manufacturers and the representatives of their associations. Good will and confidence, which can be secured only by becoming personally known, are absolutely required to pave the way to real usefulness.

Prevention of Disputes

IN MOST cases of industrial controversies which threaten strike or lockout, the strained relations between the two parties concerned cause both to refrain from any move in the direction of conciliation, lest it be construed as a sign of weakness. The mediator must therefore use his judgment in deciding when the psychological moment for intervention arrives.

Having established friendly relations, the conciliator may find it wise to outline the possible consequences of the impending struggle, which neither side, in an inflamed mental condition, may have fully considered. The employers may have given no thought to the great staying power of strikers when once they have become thoroughly aroused; nor the employees to their possible losses. The mediator should dwell on the permanent injury to the trade if business is diverted to competing centers by a cessation of labor. Both parties would suffer seriously in such an event. Also, it is well for mediators to paint the picture of inflamed passions, possible physical injuries, starvation, failure, and all the other dire results of strikes, in their effort to prevent these threatened calamities.

In one instance, when 5,000 boiler makers were about to strike in sympathy with strikers in another trade, the mediators convinced them that sympathetic strikes are unwise and unjust; that workmen who are in satisfactory employment thus innocently lose their wages. It also became apparent that in attempting to punish employers charged with unfairness the sympathetic strike punishes equally those against whom there is no grievance. The mediators further suggested that if workers wished to show their sympathy to strikers in another industry, they could do so more effectively by donating to them all or part of their earnings while they remained in active employment. These arguments finally prevailed and the sympathetic strike was abandoned.

Conferences between the parties are very important. A preliminary informal conference between the mediators and each side separately, usually paves the way to a joint conference. It may be necessary to agree in advance that no "recognition" be involved, that both sides will be considered entirely free from responsibility as to calling the conference and that no statements made will be used against either party. No effort should be spared in bringing the contending parties together, for half the battle has been won when the gathering around the conference board actually takes place.

At this point a case may be cited of successful strike prevention which aptly demonstrated the advantage of the round table: The shipping of New York City was in danger of being paralyzed by a teamsters' strike a number of years ago. A conference of 12 teamsters and 12 team owners was with difficulty brought about by a mediator accepted by both sides. He was the only outsider present. With an intermission for only a single meal, this conference lasted for 17 hours. Every point of difference was actively threshed out. Several times the conference was on the point of disruption. While the mediator was a comparatively frail man as compared with the burly teamsters, there were two occasions when he stood up with his back against the door and turned frowns into smiles by dramatically barring the exit. Through continued effort an agreement was finally reached and papers signed by both parties assuring peace for one year; this contract has been repeatedly renewed. Who can estimate the loss that might have been caused by this strike which would have detained perishable express goods and freight at docks and railway stations? What violence also might have developed, had passion been allowed to run riot?

Procedure After Strike is Called

THE greatest opportunity for valuable service is presented when the mediators are fortunate enough to be introduced to both parties in time to prevent a strike.

Where, however, the mediators have not been brought into the case until both sides are in the heat of the struggle, angry, excited, and mutually suspicious, the only course open is to concentrate efforts toward bringing about a settlement of the strike with the utmost speed.

There are times when a strike has wearied both sides and both are anxious for a settlement but neither is willing to make the first move. In such cases it is the clear function of the mediator to "save the faces" of both parties, minimizing ill will and bringing about a happier condition in the trade than would follow the humiliation of either side.

In every instance a round-table conference between the contestants is of the utmost importance. At times it is very difficult to bring about such a meeting between representatives of the employers and employees. Many manufacturers refuse to meet union officials who appear as representatives of their workers. Then again, employees at times refuse to meet the "pig-headed" employer. The mediators after studying both sides of such cases, will have to use considerable skill and diplomacy to overcome the objections and bring about the much-to-be-desired conference. In an unusually interesting case in Boston a few years ago, where the contestants refused to meet, a strike of long duration was settled by the device of securing three connecting rooms in a centrally located hotel. One mediator invited 12 representatives of the manufacturers involved to meet him in one of these rooms; the other invited 12 representatives of the unions to meet him in another room; the middle room was reserved for consultations between the mediators themselves. The case was settled after a series of back-and-forth individual conferences, exchange of explanations, clearing up of misunderstandings, and step-by-step removal of the causes of the struggle by mutual concession. After 12 hours of such effort in uninterrupted conference, the parties agreed to resume work the next day on the conditions secured by the mediators.

This was an exceptional experience; in most cases a round-table conference can be secured, though considerable influence may be required to achieve this.

Mediators should at all times maintain a nonpartisan position, a judicial attitude. The light of facts should be turned on each side so that the other party has the opportunity to see clearly from every angle. Mediators should be fair, patient, and cheerful listeners. Their first function is to help clear the atmosphere and encourage a better feeling between the contestants.

In bringing together men and women who are strangers, time must be allowed for the "ice to thaw." They are apt to be suspicious and antagonistic. A few simple words—not speeches—by the mediators should open the round-table conferences. It may be wise to explain the interlocking of vital interests of employer and employee and the impossibility of achieving prosperity and happiness without reasonable cooperation.

Ascertaining the Facts

NOW for the facts in the case—not a simple matter to bring out fairly. Each side is apt to "claim everything in sight." When the gap between the statements seems so enormous as to be unbridgable, the mediators must not lose hope; differences usually shrink and shrink as the conference proceeds.

When the statement of the employees has been made, representatives of the employers may throw up their hands and exclaim: "Impossible; ridiculous." On the other hand, when the employers make their position clear, labor may rise in anger, declaring that "it's all off." It is the duty of the mediators by patient and diplomatic efforts to keep the conference intact until the edges of difference wear off and both sides are willing to listen to reason. At critical moments the mediators may find it necessary to place their backs against the door and make an earnest appeal that no one

leave the room until another attempt has been made to get together. The conferees should be reminded of the gravity of their responsibility; that stubbornness or loss of temper may result in great disaster; that they should patiently persevere in efforts to find a fair ground for agreement.

Time is the essence of success in conciliation. It takes time to bring out the facts fully, time to develop the spirit of mutual concession, time to clear up misunderstandings and remove the causes of discontent. When, however, an agreement has been reached, the terms should promptly be reduced to writing and signed by both parties in the presence of the mediators as witnesses. If this is not done, there is greater danger of a breach if the conditions of the settlement do not satisfy the rank and file of either side.

The task of representatives is not easy, nor always pleasant. The round-table conference throws the light on both sides of the conflict for their benefit; they later report to constituents who have not had this advantage; it becomes their duty to pass on the information which they have absorbed, and their members may be discontented and perhaps unruly on hearing their statements. Again, time is required for the facts to sink in; the conferees often need great restraint and patience to impress the reasons that caused them to agree to the settlement; meanwhile the fact that they have given a formal signature stiffens their backs and gives them additional impetus to push their constituents toward full approval of their agreement.

As a rule, round-table conferences should not be held in public. The presence of outsiders, whether lawyers, public officials, or reporters, may be very harmful; the conferees are more likely to "talk to the gallery"; there is apt to be more stiffness, and "bluff"; excessive claims are more likely to be made and insisted upon under these conditions than at the exclusive round-table conference. Of course the general public has a right to be informed as to the facts, because the whole community bears the burden and pays the penalty of almost every strike; but all proper publicity can be assured without the presence of outsiders, through a committee, preferably of three, representing the various interests of the conference, reporting to the press at each important stage of progress.

Arbitration of Differences

Voluntary Arbitration

WHEN it is found impossible to bring parties to an agreement, it is time, as a last resort, to propose arbitration of the differences. All other means should first be exhausted, however, for it is far more logical that parties should adjust their own affairs than that they should assign their rights to third parties who naturally are not so well informed regarding local conditions. Time is lost in the instruction of arbitrators, and few arbitrators have full opportunity to study details which would require weeks, sometimes even months of patient study. Under these circumstances the easier method of "splitting the difference" is often adopted. This, however, does not always establish justice.

Having failed in the desired conciliation, the mediators should strain every nerve to persuade both parties that the next best course is to arbitrate their differences, rather than undertake the dangers and losses of a serious conflict. Succeeding in this, the next question

is how many arbitrators to select. There is a difference of opinion regarding the number of arbitrators required; some think that a single arbitrator can best serve; that this is simple and is apt to bring a prompt conclusion. A single arbitrator's responsibilities are very heavy, however, and in a serious situation few individuals would be willing to assume them. When there are three or five arbitrators, the "odd man" really casts the die and has almost as much responsibility as the single arbitrator. Some favor two arbitrators, one representing each side, but in this arrangement there is danger of a deadlock, which would nullify the purpose of the arbitration. Three men are most frequently selected, one representing each side, and the third "disinterested" man being selected by the other two. In certain situations which concern great public utilities, the commission form of arbitration is finding favor. This will be referred to in a later section.

Compulsory Arbitration

All that has been said herein about arbitration refers only to voluntary acts. Compulsory arbitration, except perhaps with Government employees in situations where strike would mean general disaster, is subject to considerable objection. Compulsory arbitration has been called "enforcing peace with the butt end of an olive branch." Australia and New Zealand have given two of the great object lessons of the full trial and the failure of this plan, from which such wonderful results were originally predicted. The law was openly defied so frequently that it became a dead letter. It could not possibly be enforced, for the prisons in New Zealand were far too small to hold the thousands who refused to abide by the decisions through compulsory arbitration.

Compulsory Investigation

Canada has furnished an interesting experience in the operation of an original plan for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes. The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act provided for 30 days' notice before a strike or lockout could be lawfully declared in mines or other public utilities, or before changes in wages or hours could be made. This notice gave time for thorough inquiry into the situation and permitted full opportunity for the education of public opinion, which is so important in determining the outcome of all great disputes. The notice also gave time for conciliation and mediation. The principle of compulsory arbitration was excluded and arbitration arranged only with the written consent of both parties. In industries outside of public utilities, the operation of the act could be invoked whenever the employers and employees interested join in a petition. It was no panacea; it sometimes failed, but it certainly accomplished a great deal of good. The investigation of industrial disputes before an open rupture occurs gives passion an opportunity to cool during a period while wages are being paid and the public saved from inconvenience and loss. Under such conditions it is far simpler and more economical to arrive at a fair conclusion in the adjustment of differences.

Arbitration by Commission

At times, as in the great coal strike about 18 years ago, the interests involved are so general and vital that no single arbitrator would be

satisfactory to the various parties concerned. The public, in such cases, rebels at delays and demands thorough investigation by a commission representing many points of view, and a fair regulation of wages, hours, and other industrial conditions.

Since the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the commission plan has met with considerable favor and is no longer an unusual method of settling complicated wage scales and other important questions. The members of such commissions should be selected on the basis of special fitness due to experience and personal character, and the commissions should in all cases be politically nonpartisan.

The Industrial Round Table

IT IS highly important to organize the proper machinery to assist in the peaceful adjustment of the constantly changing relations between employers and employees. The present organized facilities for mediation, however, are entirely inadequate. The Federal Government has made very modest provision for such service[1]; this should be made the nucleus of a far-reaching effort. Most of our States have small mediation boards, but these, while helpful at times, are inadequate to handle the many critical situations that arise. Cities have done almost nothing in this direction.

In every industrial center there should be industrial round tables invested with such powers as are conferred upon them voluntarily by employers and employees having a misunderstanding to adjust. The best men and women representing the three great interests affected by strikes, namely employers, employees, and the general public, should be selected for such service. These people should be organized in peaceful times and be ready when necessity arises. In preparation for service they should carefully study local and general industrial conditions such as wages, hours, the purchasing power of the dollar, etc. It will naturally be difficult to select the ideal personnel for such round tables. The importance and delicacy of their task and the necessity of inspiring the full confidence of the community make it worthy of men and women of the finest mind and highest character. The round table should be nonsectarian, nonpartisan politically, and well balanced as to points of view; the unions in an organized industry might nominate labor representatives; the manufacturers' association or the chamber of commerce might select representatives of the employers; representatives of the general public might be chosen by the employer and employee group, or perhaps be appointed by the leading judge of each district. The details would have to be worked out so that the most broad-minded citizens, endowed with a fine spirit of cooperation and self-sacrifice, would interest themselves.

The discussions at meetings of such industrial round tables would have great educational value; these conferences would serve as opportunities to spread the fair light of fact on industrial questions. Disputes could be adjusted and incipient strikes promptly settled.

At this tribunal fair play could be sought by employers or employees. The industrial round table should serve as a three-sided mirror to reflect the viewpoint of employer, employee, and the public, giving each of these groups the opportunity to get an objective view

[1] See editor's note at end of article.

of its own and all the others' reflections. Those who avail themselves of its service will be enabled to see both sides before the fight. This plan is proposed as a key that might fit the door leading to the only sound industrial peace; that which is established on the basis of justice for all.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The plan of conciliation in industrial disputes as outlined in this article is practically that followed by the conciliators of the Department of Labor. The records show that since the creation of the service in 1913, 6,393 industrial disputes have been handled. These cases involved 10,119,385 men and women. During the past four years approximately 2,000 cases involving two and one-half million workers have been referred to the United States Conciliation Service, and in 87 per cent of the cases settlements were reached. During the month of April, 1925, some 80 cases were taken up (see pp. 195 to 199 of this issue of the REVIEW), and 58 cases involving 39,900 workers were adjusted by the service. Others are in process of settlement. The Conciliation Service now has in hand 82 cases in 17 States, and adjustments are reported daily.

During the past four years an average of 41 strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts per month have been submitted for settlement; the record of monthly settlements is 37. More and more employers, more and more bodies of workers find that in this Conciliation Service they can resort to experienced, trained, impartial advisers who enjoy a position of neutrality and detachment, and who can bring broad knowledge and cool judgment into disputes where heat, passion, and prejudice have been unable to meet in settlement.

A New Experiment in Education for Workers

By HAROLD COY, TEACHER OF ENGLISH, COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE, MENA, ARK.

COMMONWEALTH College, a school of advanced education for workers, has just completed its second year at its location in Mena, Ark. The school is of interest because it is one of the few resident labor colleges, and particularly because it is the only unaffiliated, nonpropaganda workers' school in the United States, and is conducting some novel experiments along the lines of educational technique.

Nongovernmental workers' education, as hitherto offered in the United States, has usually been under the auspices of labor unions or other groups. Naturally in such cases the instruction is imparted with the aim of convincing the student that the sponsors' policies are sound, and it is likely to become propagandistic to a certain extent. The instructors of Commonwealth feel that there is need for unbiased, nonpartisan schools which will train young men and women for social service work and usefulness in the labor movement, and they regard Commonwealth College as a laboratory in which to perfect a working model of this kind.

Commonwealth is likewise trying to demonstrate the practicability of self-maintaining education. Each student and teacher performs a maximum of four hours' industrial or communal work daily. This arrangement is designed to cut expenditures to a minimum, to make the group a democratic unit, and to bind the members to concrete realities, thus serving an economic, social and educational purpose.

Lacking the necessary economic substructure, Commonwealth College has not yet placed its activities on a basis of complete self-maintenance, but it has reduced costs of operation to an almost negligible figure. The deficit has been met by small tuition fees and by contributions from interested outsiders. The low operating cost has been made possible, first, by the economy resulting from collective enterprise and consumption, and second, because the teaching staff,

together with a group of skilled artisans, has given its services in return for subsistence expenses.

The college has recently acquired an 80-acre farm near the Oklahoma border, a few miles west of Mena, where construction and agricultural activities are now under way. The site was selected for its agricultural and water-power as well as scenic and climatic advantages, and it is hoped in the near future to make the school completely self-supporting. If self-maintaining instruction proves feasible, the Commonwealth group believes it will give a great impetus to workers' education in America and bring higher education within the reach of many capable students who would otherwise be deprived of it.

The collegiate department of Commonwealth offers three 30-week years of instruction to young men and women from working-class families who have the equivalent of a secondary-school education. The social sciences, psychology, literature, journalism, and other studies find a place on the curriculum. The faculty endeavors to make the courses equal in quality and standard of scholarship required to those of the ordinary universities, but adapted to the needs of its particular class of students. In general, it aims to prepare its students for a life of cultural richness, coupled with practical social usefulness. It does not attempt to prepare students for technical or business pursuits, realizing that adequate facilities already exist for these purposes, nor has it endeavored to make reciprocal arrangements with other colleges, wishing to remain free to work out its problems without the necessity of conforming to fixed standards.

Certain applicants, whose educational preparation does not entitle them to collegiate status but who, nevertheless, show more than the usual promise of becoming creditable students are admitted on probation to the two-year preparatory course. Here an effort is made to train them in the scientific attitude of mind through the study of mathematics and the physical sciences, in the correct use of the English language, and in the appreciation of simple literary classics, and to prepare them for the more advanced study of the social sciences by elementary work in American history, economic geography, etc.

The average attendance has been kept purposely at about 50, and it is the plan never to allow it to exceed three times that number. In addition to the more pleasant and intimate social life which is thus realized, small classes and individual attention to students are rendered practicable, and the discussion circle tends to replace the formal lecture in the classroom. In presenting the content of the courses the instructors emphasize the limitations of dogma and the necessity of a scientific, objective consideration of all human problems. In fact, "the experimental attitude toward personal and social problems" has become a current phrase at Commonwealth.

The faculty is headed by William E. Zeuch, Ph. D., formerly of the teaching staff of Cornell University and the Universities of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The 11 instructors were drawn from the teaching, legal, and engineering professions, and from the field of social-service work. A council of some 12 men and women, which assists the school in an advisory capacity, includes United States Senator Frasier, of North Dakota, the vice president of a railroad brotherhood, and various others prominent in public life.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Results of Compulsory Labor in Bulgaria [1]

SINCE its creation in 1921 the Bulgarian compulsory labor service [2] has undergone certain modifications; among others, compulsory labor for women and young girls has been completely abolished.

As regards men, there has been no change in the principle. There is temporary labor service, not exceeding 10 days' work per year, for all Bulgarians between the ages of 20 and 40 years; there is also a regular service for Bulgarian citizens of the same ages who have not served in the army.

According to information furnished by the Compulsory Labor Department in Sofia, the number of eight-hour days worked in 1924 was 591,914, and the value of the work done was 37,687,410 leva.[3] These figures include 409,154 days' work done for the railroad administration, to a value of 21,021,066 leva. The regular workers have built 11 bridges, 63 drainage canals, and 4 fountains, have repaired 15 drainage canals, and have constructed 175,280 kilometers [4] of new roads and 158,678 kilometers of paved roads. As regards railroads, the following work has been carried out: Eight railroad bridges, 25 drainage canals, 38 buttress walls, 187,462 square meters [5] of platforms for stations, 5,690 kilometers of narrow-gauge temporary track, etc.

The Compulsory Labor Department is at present supervising the work in the following establishments: Shoemaking and tailoring establishments at Gornia-Bania, brick works at Sofia, and three forestry establishments in the mountains.

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[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Mar. 23, 1925, p. 10.
[2] MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1923, pp. 19-33.
[3] Lev at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[4] Kilometer=0.62 mile.
[5] Square meter=10.76 square feet.

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, April 15, 1924, and March 15 and April 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of pork chops was 28.7 cents in April, 1924; 37.4 cents in March, 1925; and 36.8 cents in April, 1925. These figures show an increase of 28 per cent in the year and a decrease of 2 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined show an increase of 6.7 per cent April 15, 1925, as compared with April 15, 1924, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent April 15, 1925, as compared with March 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1925, AND APRIL 15, 1925

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

Article	Unit	Average retail prices on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Apr. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	39.6	39.6	40.4	+2	+2
Round steak	do	33.6	33.6	34.6	+3	+3
Rib roast	do	29.0	29.1	29.7	+2	+2
Chuck roast	do	20.9	21.0	21.7	+4	+3
Plate beef	do	13.3	13.5	13.8	+4	+2
Pork chops	do	28.7	37.4	36.8	+28	−2
Bacon	do	36.2	44.4	46.6	+29	+5
Ham	do	43.8	51.2	53.5	+22	+4
Lamb, leg of	do	38.8	39.0	38.6	−1	−1
Hens	do	36.1	36.9	37.9	+5	+3
Salmon, canned	do	31.1	31.2	31.2	+0.3	0
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.8	13.8	13.8	0	0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.8	11.2	11.3	−4	+1
Butter	Pound	50.1	55.5	53.3	+6	−4
Oleomargarine	do	30.2	31.1	31.0	+3	−0.3
Nut margarine	do	28.5	29.5	29.4	+3	−0.3
Cheese	do	35.6	36.5	36.5	+3	0
Lard	do	17.2	23.1	23.2	+35	+0.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.5	25.8	25.9	+6	+0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	32.1	39.1	38.2	+19	−2
Bread	Pound	8.7	9.4	9.4	+8	0
Flour	do	4.6	6.4	6.2	+35	−3
Corn meal	do	4.4	5.5	5.5	+25	0
Rolled oats	do	8.8	9.2	9.3	+6	+1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	11.1	11.1	+14	0

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Retail prices of dry goods were published quarterly until November, 1923.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1925, AND APRIL 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail prices on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Apr. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.3	24.7	24.6	+1	−0.4
Macaroni	Pound	19.5	20.4	20.4	+5	0
Rice	do	9.8	10.9	11.0	+12	+1
Beans, navy	do	9.8	10.4	10.4	+6	0
Potatoes	do	2.8	2.5	2.4	−14	−4
Onions	do	5.9	6.3	6.9	+17	+10
Cabbage	do	7.1	5.2	5.5	−23	+6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.7	12.6	12.6	−1	0
Corn, canned	do	15.8	17.9	18.0	+14	+1
Peas, canned	do	18.0	18.5	18.5	+3	0
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.9	13.9	13.9	+8	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	9.9	7.7	7.5	−24	−3
Tea	do	71.0	75.1	75.5	+6	+1
Coffee	do	41.8	52.3	52.1	+25	−0.4
Prunes	do	17.5	17.3	17.4	−1	+1
Raisins	do	15.6	14.6	14.5	−7	−1
Bananas	do	37.2	37.6	37.4	+1	−1
Oranges	do	40.2	48.3	51.8	+29	+7
All articles combined					+6.7	−0.2

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on April 15, 1913, and on April 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in April of each of these specified years, compared with April, 1913. For example, the price per pound of bacon was 26.8 cents in April, 1913; 57.2 cents in April, 1919; 51.6 cents in April, 1920; 44.4 cents in April, 1921; 39.7 cents in April, 1922; 39.1 cents in April, 1923; 36.2 cents in April, 1924; and 46.6 cents in April, 1925.

As compared with the average price in April, 1913, these prices show an increase of 113 per cent in April, 1919; 93 per cent in April, 1920; 66 per cent in April, 1921; 48 per cent in April, 1922; 46 per cent in April, 1923; 35 per cent in April, 1924; and 74 per cent in April, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 53.8 per cent in April, 1925, as compared with April, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Apr. 15—								Per cent of increase Apr. 15 of each specified year compared with Apr. 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts*	*Cts*	*Cts.*	*Cts*							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.5	43.7	43.2	40.0	36.4	37.9	39.6	40.4	71	69	57	43	49	55	58
Round steak	do	22.2	40.5	39.9	35.6	31.4	32.3	33.6	34.6	82	80	60	41	45	51	56
Rib roast	do	20.0	34.6	33.5	30.4	27.3	27.8	29.0	29.7	73	68	52	37	39	45	49
Chuck roast	do	16.2	29.4	26.6	22.4	19.5	19.7	20.9	21.7	81	64	38	20	22	29	34
Plate beef	do	12.2	22.6	19.0	15.4	13.0	12.7	13.3	13.8	85	56	26	7	4	9	13
Port chops	do	21.6	41.4	43.2	37.1	33.0	28.4	28.7	36.8	92	100	72	53	31	33	70
Bacon	do	26.8	57.2	51.6	44.4	39.7	39.1	36.2	46.6	113	93	66	48	46	35	74
Ham	do	26.5	52.9	53.6	49.3	50.7	45.1	43.8	53.5	100	102	86	91	70	65	102
Lamb	do	20.2	39.9	43.0	34.6	38.5	36.2	38.8	38.6	98	113	71	91	79	92	91
Hens	do	22.2	43.0	47.8	43.1	37.8	36.1	36.1	37.9	94	115	94	70	63	63	71
Salmon, canned, red	do		[1]32.2	[1]37.8	38.4	32.4	31.2	31.1	31.2							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	15.0	16.3	14.9	12.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	69	83	67	43	53	55	55
Milk, evaporated	[2]		15.0	14.4	14.6	11.1	12.2	11.8	11.3							
Butter	Pound	40.4	71.3	76.1	55.6	45.2	57.3	50.1	53.3	76	88	38	12	42	24	32
Oleomargarine	do		39.2	43.2	32.4	27.7	29.1	30.2	31.0							
Nut margarine	do		35.2	36.1	29.1	26.9	27.5	28.5	29.4							
Cheese	do	22.0	41.9	42.8	37.3	32.1	36.3	35.6	36.5	90	95	70	46	65	61	66
Lard	do	15.8	35.3	30.1	18.4	16.9	17.5	17.2	23.2	123	91	16	7	11	9	47
Vegetable lard substitute	do		33.4	37.5	23.1	22.1	22.6	24.5	25.9							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.2	49.3	52.8	34.3	31.7	34.4	32.1	38.2	96	110	36	26	37	27	52
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.8	11.2	10.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	75	100	84	55	55	55	68
Flour	do	3.3	7.2	8.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	6.2	118	145	79	61	48	39	88
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.0	6.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	107	124	59	34	38	52	90
Rolled oats	do		8.4	10.4	10.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3							
Corn flakes	[3]		14.0	14.1	12.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	11.1							
Wheat cereal	[4]		25.0	29.9	29.8	25.9	24.6	24.3	24.6							
Macaroni	Pound		19.3	20.3	20.9	20.0	19.8	19.5	20.4							
Rice	do	8.6	13.4	18.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.8	11.0	56	116	7	9	9	14	28
Beans, navy	do		12.1	11.8	8.1	9.3	11.4	9.8	10.4							
Potatoes	do	1.5	3.1	9.1	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	107	507	53	93	67	87	60
Onions	do		6.9	10.1	3.9	13.8	6.5	5.9	6.9							
Cabbage	do		9.1	9.2	5.1	5.3	8.4	7.1	5.5							
Beans, baked	[5]		17.7	16.8	14.9	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.6							
Corn, canned	[5]		19.2	18.5	16.3	15.6	15.4	15.8	18.0							
Peas, canned	[5]		19.0	19.0	17.8	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.5							
Tomatoes, canned	[5]		15.9	15.1	11.5	13.7	12.9	12.9	13.9							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	10.6	20.2	9.7	6.7	10.6	9.9	7.5	96	274	80	24	96	83	39
Tea	do	54.3	69.7	73.3	70.4	67.7	69.2	71.0	75.5	28	35	30	25	27	31	39
Coffee	do	29.8	38.5	49.1	36.6	35.7	38.0	41.8	52.1	29	65	23	20	28	40	75
Prunes	do		21.9	28.4	19.5	20.0	19.7	17.5	17.4							
Raisins	do		16.3	26.9	31.3	24.4	18.0	15.6	14.5							
Bananas	Dozen		37.6	41.7	40.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.4							
Oranges	do		55.5	64.6	44.4	61.1	50.2	40.2	51.8							
All articles combined.[6]										85.2	114.7	55.0	41.6	45.9	44.1	53.8

[1] Both pink and red.
[2] 15–16 ounce can.
[3] 8-ounce package.
[4] 28-ounce package.
[5] No. 2 can.

[6] 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 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food [2] as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1 in each year, 1913 to 1924, and in April, 1925.

[2] 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.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1924, AND IN APRIL, 1925

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
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925: April	.404	2.5	.346	2.9	.297	3.4	.217	4.6	.138	7.2	.368	2.7

Year	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per doz.*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
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	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925: April	.466	2.1	.535	1.9	.232	4.3	.379	2.6	.382	2.6	.533	1.9

Year	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
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	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
1925: April	.365	2.7	.138	7.2	.094	10.6	.062	16.1	.055	18.2	.110	9.1

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
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	.723	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	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4				
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4				
1925: April	.024	41.7	.075	13.3	.521	1.9	.755	1.3				

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,[3] by years from 1907 to 1924, and by months for 1924 [4] and January through April, 1925. 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 1923 was 143.4 which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 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.[3] 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 19 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

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[3] See note 6, p. 15.

[4] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19–21, and for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1923, p. 69.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS 1907 TO 1924, BY MONTHS FOR 1924 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	.....	.....	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	.....	87.2	.....	95.0	87.6	.....	105.3	105.3	.....	.....	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	.....	.....	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	.....	89.6	.....	101.5	92.2	.....	111.2	107.7	.....	.....	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	.....	.....	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	.....	91.3	.....	109.4	93.9	.....	112.3	106.6	.....	.....	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	.....	.....	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	.....	94.6	.....	108.2	94.9	.....	101.0	109.3	.....	.....	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	.....	.....	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	.....	95.5	.....	101.6	94.3	.....	130.5	111.4	.....	.....	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	.....	.....	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	.....	97.4	.....	105.2	101.6	.....	132.1	115.1	.....	.....	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.7	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	186.7	109.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135.0	153.9	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	135.1	148.9	147.2	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	112.0	164.3	134.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
1924: Average for year	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	120.3	165.7	138.6	135.0	159.7	155.1	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	145.3	131.4	145.9
January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	109.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
August	160.2	156.1	147.0	131.3	108.3	165.7	141.9	173.2	122.2	163.4	129.3	126.1	155.7	153.9	157.1	154.5	156.7	117.2	152.9	149.1	145.6	130.3	144.2
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	170.5	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	150.4	126.6	156.6	156.2	157.1	154.5	160.0	118.4	152.9	156.4	148.7	130.5	146.8
October	155.9	151.1	144.4	129.4	108.3	178.6	148.5	175.1	135.4	164.8	173.0	125.1	157.5	156.2	157.1	160.6	166.7	119.5	141.2	160.0	154.7	132.0	148.7
November	152.4	147.5	142.4	127.5	109.1	150.5	148.5	174.7	141.8	162.0	197.4	127.7	157.0	155.1	158.9	163.6	170.0	120.7	129.4	160.0	164.4	135.1	150.1
December	150.4	145.3	141.4	126.3	108.3	139.5	147.8	173.2	139.9	161.5	202.3	137.1	157.9	155.1	158.9	169.7	173.3	121.8	135.3	160.0	169.5	135.7	151.5
1925: January	152.4	107.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.6	177.0	144.3	168.1	204.4	136.6	162.4	156.2	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	173.2	136.4	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	144.3	169.5	154.8	132.1	164.7	156.2	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	174.8	137.5	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	113.3	144.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140 0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.6	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.7	139.2	165.2	155.1	167.9	187.9	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8

TREND IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916, TO APRIL, 1925

[1229]

Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this report exact comparison of prices in 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.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.5	35.9	37.5	38.1	24.0	38.3	38.7	40.1	26.1	37.6	37.8	38.2
Round steak	do	21.0	31.8	33.4	34.1	22.7	34.0	34.4	35.8	22.0	33.1	33.4	33.6
Rib roast	do	20.6	27.2	28.3	29.0	18.7	30.6	31.1	32.0	19.3	26.3	27.6	28.4
Chuck roast	do	14.5	20.5	21.0	21.7	16.3	20.7	21.0	22.0	16.8	20.8	22.0	22.3
Plate beef	do	11.6	12.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	14.1	14.6	10.5	13.9	13.6	14.2
Pork chops	do	24.5	27.2	35.9	35.3	21.0	26.3	36.3	37.1	22.5	27.1	35.6	35.8
Bacon, sliced	do	32.4	32.8	41.7	45.4	22.7	31.5	40.1	41.6	32.5	37.5	43.5	46.1
Ham, sliced	do	29.5	44.1	52.2	55.9	31.0	48.7	55.5	55.2	30.0	44.6	50.8	52.5
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	36.1	37.1	37.9	20.5	38.6	40.5	39.3	21.8	40.0	38.5	37.5
Hens	do	21.1	32.3	32.9	33.7	22.0	38.6	39.1	39.9	19.3	32.1	34.3	33.9
Salmon, canned, red	do		29.4	32.1	32.8		26.3	27.6	27.8		30.4	31.9	32.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	17.7	16.0	16.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	18.5	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		13.9	13.1	13.1		11.6	10.8	11.0		12.8	12.6	12.6
Butter	Pound	42.4	54.2	56.8	56.7	42.9	55.5	59.8	58.8	44.4	58.5	58.6	58.3
Oleomargarine	do		32.7	32.6	34.0		28.0	29.2	28.8		34.3	37.9	37.6
Nut margarine	do		28.4	29.5	30.8		27.2	27.8	28.2		33.0	34.1	34.1
Cheese	do	25.0	33.3	35.1	34.8	23.3	35.3	36.3	36.7	21.8	35.7	36.8	36.7
Lard	do	15.4	17.1	23.1	23.0	14.3	16.6	21.9	22.7	15.8	17.1	24.1	23.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do		22.5	25.1	25.2		24.5	25.2	25.5		20.6	22.3	22.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.4	31.1	33.8	36.2	21.7	29.9	36.4	36.7	22.7	33.3	37.5	38.3
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	10.2	10.2	5.4	8.8	9.2	9.4	5.3	8.8	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.7	5.3	6.9	7.0	3.2	4.3	5.9	5.7	3.8	5.5	7.2	7.1
Corn meal	do	2.4	3.8	4.7	4.8	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.6	2.1	3.4	4.6	4.6
Rolled oats	do		9.2	9.5	9.9		8.4	8.9	8.9		9.3	9.8	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.7	11.3	11.3		8.8	10.4	10.4		10.1	12.1	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.1	25.4	25.6		22.7	23.0	22.8		25.5	25.6	25.6
Macaroni	Pound		21.0	22.0	22.0		18.8	19.2	19.0		19.3	19.6	19.3
Rice	do	8.6	9.0	10.0	10.4	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.4	8.2	9.9	11.0	11.1
Beans, navy	do		12.1	12.6	12.8		9.3	9.8	9.6		11.6	12.4	12.4
Potatoes	do	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
Onions	do		7.9	8.2	8.8		5.6	6.1	6.3		7.2	7.9	8.5
Cabbage	do		7.2	6.1	5.5		8.5	5.8	6.6		6.7	6.1	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.0	12.4	12.3		11.5	11.9	11.5		13.3	13.3	13.2
Corn, canned	do		16.0	17.3	17.4		14.6	17.3	17.5		16.4	18.8	18.8
Peas, canned	do		18.3	19.2	19.2		16.7	16.8	16.9		21.4	22.2	22.5
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.4	13.6	13.7		11.9	12.5	12.5		12.3	13.0	13.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	10.4	8.1	8.1	4.8	9.5	7.0	6.8	5.2	10.2	8.2	8.0
Tea	do	60.0	93.9	97.2	98.7	56.0	69.4	72.6	74.9	61.3	86.4	91.7	92.5
Coffee	do	32.0	40.9	51.7	51.1	25.2	37.8	49.5	49.8	28.8	39.5	54.8	54.5
Prunes	do		18.6	17.1	17.8		17.0	16.1	16.3		19.9	19.7	19.7
Raisins	do		17.2	15.6	15.6		13.7	13.3	13.2		17.2	15.6	15.7
Bananas	Dozen		27.5	28.7	28.5		28.6	28.7	28.3		38.0	39.5	38.9
Oranges	do		32.0	39.0	46.7		39.9	48.0	51.2		35.6	48.5	50.7

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

Cities on Specified Dates

April 15, 1913 and 1924, and for March 15 and April 15, 1925. For exception of April, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

one city with those in another can not be made for some articles, particularly meats and vegetables. Also, and since 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.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
1913	1924						1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 36.3	[1] 63.6	[1] 62.0	[1] 62.6	46.7	46.7	47.5	22.3	37.8	38.3	39.1	28.2	28.5	30.6	22.3	34.0	33.2	33.2
34.0	50.7	49.2	50.1	38.9	39.5	39.9	19.3	31.6	32.7	33.6	24.5	25.2	26.4	21.0	31.0	30.5	30.9
24.4	38.7	37.9	38.6	35.7	35.5	35.9	17.5	28.5	29.3	29.5	22.9	24.5	26.7	21.3	29.0	27.7	28.2
18.0	25.4	25.0	25.3	25.2	25.6	26.0	15.5	21.5	21.9	22.7	16.6	17.3	18.3	16.3	20.5	20.1	20.7
------	16.0	16.7	16.9	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.8	12.1	12.9	13.0	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.1	14.2	15.0	14.7
23.8	32.6	39.0	39.0	30.0	39.0	38.4	20.8	30.4	41.2	39.4	27.1	35.0	35.6	24.3	29.0	33.2	34.5
25.0	36.0	44.4	46.4	42.2	49.0	51.1	21.5	28.9	40.7	42.4	45.0	53.7	56.7	25.5	32.9	40.2	43.4
30.5	49.0	56.4	58.2	48.8	58.0	60.5	25.7	45.4	50.3	50.0	49.5	55.0	58.4	26.7	41.1	47.8	49.4
24.3	40.8	40.1	38.0	39.4	39.5	38.6	18.7	34.6	35.4	35.3	35.5	38.0	40.8	21.8	43.3	41.1	43.6
24.6	40.0	39.9	40.8	39.4	39.9	41.6	22.8	36.4	39.2	38.8	29.8	31.8	35.9	22.2	35.7	36.5	37.2
------	29.4	30.3	30.5	29.2	28.9	29.4	-----	27.3	28.9	28.9	36.7	30.6	28.6	-----	26.8	29.9	30.5
8.9	12.4	13.8	13.8	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.5	18.2	18.0
------	12.4	11.5	11.5	12.2	11.1	11.1	-----	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.9	10.7	-----	11.8	11.3	11.3
42.1	51.0	54.2	54.3	51.5	53.7	54.1	40.2	49.5	56.8	53.8	48.8	49.9	48.9	41.5	53.0	55.1	54.3
------	31.5	34.2	32.8	29.8	31.0	31.2	-----	29.9	29.8	30.0	------	------	------	-----	31.9	31.5	31.5
------	28.0	28.5	28.8	27.8	26.8	26.8	-----	27.9	28.8	28.6	33.5	32.7	32.7	-----	30.3	32.5	31.6
22.6	38.3	37.6	38.1	39.2	38.2	38.3	19.0	35.3	37.5	36.6	37.9	35.8	35.7	20.8	31.6	33.5	33.9
16.0	17.5	23.4	23.8	16.9	22.0	22.5	14.3	16.1	22.6	22.3	20.5	25.7	25.9	15.0	18.4	23.6	24.0
------	22.5	26.0	26.0	24.9	25.4	25.5	-----	23.9	26.0	26.0	27.5	27.6	28.1	-----	23.9	24.6	24.6
31.0	46.1	55.4	50.1	38.8	48.9	46.3	25.2	33.6	42.5	38.9	37.1	45.7	42.6	25.4	31.3	34.9	41.0
5.9	8.4	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.8	8.8	5.6	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	9.8	6.0	10.6	10.8	10.8
3.7	5.1	6.9	6.5	4.7	6.5	6.1	3.0	4.3	6.2	5.7	5.1	6.8	6.3	3.7	5.8	7.5	7.5
3.5	5.1	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.7	7.8	2.5	4.2	5.3	5.2	4.1	6.4	6.4	2.3	3.4	4.1	4.1
------	9.0	9.4	9.4	8.3	8.6	8.6	-----	7.9	8.8	9.1	6.8	7.8	7.8	-----	9.3	9.4	9.4
------	9.7	11.3	11.2	9.4	10.5	10.5	-----	8.9	10.4	10.4	12.1	12.3	12.2	-----	9.9	11.8	11.8
------	24.0	24.5	24.5	23.6	24.0	23.7	-----	23.9	24.0	23.9	27.9	26.8	26.8	-----	24.7	25.0	25.0
------	22.9	23.1	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.2	-----	20.8	22.2	22.2	20.8	19.6	19.7	-----	19.6	19.2	19.2
9.2	10.9	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.1	10.8	9.3	9.3	10.5	10.4	10.0	11.6	11.5	5.6	7.2	8.8	8.6
------	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.8	10.8	-----	9.6	10.3	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.1	-----	10.9	11.1	11.1
1.5	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.5
------	6.2	6.0	6.8	5.6	5.7	6.5	-----	6.9	6.4	6.8	5.2	6.8	6.4	-----	6.6	7.4	7.5
------	8.5	6.5	7.4	7.8	6.2	6.2	-----	7.8	4.7	5.5	8.8	7.5	6.9	-----	6.2	4.4	3.7
------	14.0	13.9	13.9	12.2	11.9	11.9	-----	10.7	10.6	10.5	16.7	14.7	14.7	-----	10.7	10.7	10.5
------	18.7	20.3	20.4	19.0	20.5	20.7	-----	15.3	17.4	17.5	15.4	16.9	16.9	-----	14.4	17.3	17.5
------	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.4	22.0	21.5	-----	16.4	17.0	17.1	16.5	17.1	17.1	-----	17.5	18.5	18.9
------	12.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.8	14.8	-----	13.8	14.5	15.2	13.5	14.4	14.3	-----	10.7	11.8	11.9
5.1	9.6	7.4	7.3	9.4	7.1	7.0	5.4	9.6	7.3	7.1	12.2	9.3	9.2	5.0	9.3	7.2	7.0
58.6	70.3	74.6	75.0	58.6	58.0	60.1	45.0	64.6	68.2	66.8	85.0	82.5	81.9	50.0	71.6	71.8	71.8
33.0	49.6	57.1	57.2	41.3	48.8	49.1	29.3	38.3	49.9	49.8	49.4	56.4	56.5	26.0	35.4	46.2	46.2
------	17.4	16.3	17.1	18.5	18.2	18.3	-----	15.2	16.9	16.7	19.0	16.4	16.6	-----	17.6	16.8	16.8
------	15.0	13.7	13.8	15.4	14.0	14.3	-----	14.1	13.9	13.9	17.6	15.8	15.8	-----	15.0	14.4	14.4
------	48.0	49.5	50.0	37.2	38.6	37.9	-----	47.3	46.3	45.6	[2] 16.2	[2] 16.1	[2] 16.4	-----	41.4	38.6	38.6
------	45.0	54.0	59.8	39.6	49.9	57.2	-----	48.4	56.0	56.4	43.1	44.3	47.7	-----	28.8	42.3	45.8

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.3	40.4	41.6	41.7	24.1	34.9	36.2	37.1	25.0	36.9	37.8	38.1
Round steak	do	19.0	31.3	31.7	32.2	21.9	30.8	32.8	33.6	21.8	30.8	31.1	31.6
Rib roast	do	19.7	31.7	32.3	33.1	19.9	27.9	28.8	29.2	20.0	26.1	26.7	26.8
Chuck roast	do	15.4	21.3	21.6	22.5	16.4	17.8	19.4	20.2	17.2	20.5	21.3	21.8
Plate beef	do	11.4	12.5	12.7	13.3	13.4	14.0	15.0	15.4	12.3	11.4	12.2	12.7
Pork chops	do	19.5	27.0	35.0	35.7	22.1	28.1	35.9	35.4	21.3	30.1	40.2	38.2
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	41.4	47.7	50.7	25.7	29.1	39.2	40.0	27.0	37.1	46.3	47.6
Ham, sliced	do	32.5	46.6	51.7	53.9	28.2	45.4	51.3	53.0	36.0	48.7	54.9	58.1
Lamb, leg of	do	20.7	38.3	37.7	37.7	18.6	36.9	37.8	38.6	21.5	37.6	37.8	36.6
Hens	do	21.1	35.2	37.3	38.5	25.3	37.9	40.5	42.3	25.0	37.9	40.8	41.3
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.7	33.1	32.8		28.0	29.0	29.5		29.1	30.7	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	8.3	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can		11.2	10.7	10.7		11.1	10.6	10.6		11.2	10.6	10.8
Butter	Pound	39.0	46.8	55.9	50.5	41.6	48.9	56.5	52.8	42.0	48.4	59.8	54.0
Oleomargarine	do		26.4	27.6	27.7		30.5	31.0	31.1		31.4	31.8	32.2
Nut margarine	do		25.1	26.6	26.5		28.5	29.3	29.9		30.2	30.7	31.8
Cheese	do	25.3	39.0	40.2	40.0	21.6	34.0	37.1	36.7	23.0	36.4	35.7	35.7
Lard	do	14.9	17.8	22.6	22.7	14.2	15.2	22.0	21.6	16.5	18.5	24.5	24.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.1	26.1	26.3		24.7	26.1	25.9		26.8	27.3	27.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	33.7	41.9	39.7	19.4	27.2	34.2	33.9	23.6	32.2	39.2	38.1
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	10.1	9.9	4.8	8.4	9.3	9.3	5.5	7.9	8.3	8.0
Flour	do	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	3.1	4.5	6.2	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.9	5.3	6.5	6.5	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.6	2.7	4.3	5.4	5.9
Rolled oats	do		8.5	8.8	9.0		8.3	8.9	8.8		8.8	9.1	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.2	10.2	10.1		9.0	10.3	10.3		10.0	11.3	11.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		23.3	24.3	24.2		22.9	23.8	23.7		24.3	25.1	25.0
Macaroni	Pound		18.0	19.9	19.8		16.4	19.5	19.7		20.1	21.4	21.7
Rice	do	9.0	10.4	11.5	11.4	8.8	10.0	10.5	10.8	8.5	9.6	10.7	11.1
Beans, navy	do		10.0	10.1	9.9		7.9	9.0	8.8		8.9	9.8	9.7
Potatoes	do	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.1
Onions	do		6.0	5.9	6.8		5.2	5.1	7.0		5.6	5.3	6.2
Cabbage	do		6.6	5.4	5.7		6.8	5.1	5.5		7.2	5.5	5.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.6	12.7	12.9		11.6	11.4	11.4		12.6	12.5	13.3
Corn, canned	do		15.5	18.4	18.6		14.1	15.9	16.4		16.5	18.0	18.7
Peas, canned	do		17.7	18.0	18.0		17.9	17.0	17.7		17.6	17.1	18.0
Tomatoes, canned	do		14.1	15.0	15.2		12.8	13.8	13.9		13.8	14.4	14.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	9.4	7.3	7.1	5.0	9.8	7.6	7.4	5.2	10.0	7.7	7.5
Tea	do	53.3	72.7	73.2	73.5	60.0	74.5	75.0	75.2	50.0	67.3	69.5	78.0
Coffee	do	30.7	42.4	53.2	52.3	25.6	36.9	47.0	47.6	26.5	44.9	54.4	54.2
Prunes	do		18.3	18.4	18.5		18.1	17.7	17.4		17.6	18.6	18.6
Raisins	do		16.4	15.7	15.7		15.5	14.4	14.4		15.5	14.7	14.7
Bananas	Dozen		45.0	41.8	42.3		35.0	39.2	[1]39.5		49.0	52.2	47.5
Oranges	do		38.9	51.4	52.8		33.2	46.7	52.5		43.0	51.0	54.0

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
37.7	37.6	39.5	22.5	35.0	34.8	35.3	23.1	31.1	30.0	31.7	23.8	38.5	39.5	40.5	[1]34.5	[1]57.1	[1]59.1	[1]59.5
31.8	32.3	33.1	20.3	30.8	30.6	31.8	20.3	25.9	25.8	28.4	19.4	30.4	31.3	33.0	27.0	42.6	43.3	43.7
27.7	28.9	30.4	19.6	27.0	28.1	28.4	17.4	22.2	21.8	22.9	19.2	27.4	29.2	29.7	23.2	27.9	28.3	29.1
22.0	22.2	23.0	16.7	21.1	21.6	21.9	15.3	17.2	17.0	18.0	15.2	20.3	20.8	21.8	18.5	21.2	21.4	22.3
15.2	15.0	15.0	12.9	15.6	15.9	16.4	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	11.2	12.2	12.9	13.1	-----	12.8	13.3	13.1
25.5	35.8	34.9	20.8	26.9	37.6	35.8	19.9	26.3	35.4	33.5	19.6	29.4	39.6	39.0	21.5	27.5	35.5	35.7
38.1	44.1	48.7	38.0	38.5	42.9	45.1	29.0	40.0	46.1	49.6	22.8	35.3	45.0	46.7	25.8	34.3	41.1	43.9
45.8	50.7	55.3	31.3	49.6	55.7	56.6	29.2	46.4	52.7	56.1	25.0	48.5	55.2	57.1	30.3	45.9	48.6	50.9
42.5	39.6	41.7	22.5	43.8	43.4	42.5	18.1	35.8	35.1	35.7	17.4	41.1	40.8	39.8	21.0	41.4	42.4	41.1
34.6	37.5	37.6	19.5	29.3	30.6	31.6	21.8	30.6	29.9	32.8	21.8	38.0	40.6	41.0	25.0	40.8	41.1	42.3
31.8	32.5	32.6	-----	30.6	33.2	33.1	-----	32.8	33.4	33.3	-----	30.0	31.1	32.2	-----	31.0	31.3	31.3
13.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.7	10.5	10.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	13.0	13.0
11.7	10.7	11.0	-----	14.1	13.4	13.5	-----	11.4	10.7	10.7	-----	11.3	10.7	10.8	-----	13.5	12.6	12.7
47.4	54.5	51.1	37.0	50.8	57.2	54.3	39.0	45.6	44.5	45.6	37.9	48.3	58.6	53.5	41.3	49.4	51.3	52.1
29.4	30.2	29.9	-----	35.0	38.0	37.0	-----	30.7	31.2	31.0	-----	29.9	30.4	30.5	-----	31.7	33.7	33.7
28.1	28.8	28.6	-----	32.8	33.8	33.4	-----	29.6	29.5	29.3	-----	27.8	27.6	27.8	-----	30.0	30.7	30.7
34.8	36.5	36.5	20.0	33.3	37.8	37.5	26.1	37.2	39.1	39.3	20.7	36.9	36.5	37.8	23.8	38.4	38.4	38.3
14.9	21.7	21.9	18.0	20.5	25.2	24.8	16.3	17.9	24.2	24.5	16.0	17.5	23.6	23.9	15.0	16.6	22.3	22.1
25.0	25.8	26.9	-----	20.9	24.8	24.7	-----	25.7	25.9	25.7	-----	25.4	26.8	27.0	-----	25.9	27.3	27.3
24.8	32.1	32.3	21.0	25.8	32.1	34.3	24.6	30.1	35.0	35.2	23.2	30.0	39.5	37.7	27.7	37.3	54.0	46.6
7.7	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	5.3	7.7	8.4	8.4	5.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	6.2	8.8	8.8	9.0
4.2	6.4	6.1	3.4	4.5	6.3	6.0	2.6	3.6	5.5	5.1	3.1	4.2	6.3	5.9	3.2	4.9	6.6	6.3
3.7	4.6	4.6	2.6	4.5	5.4	5.1	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.2	2.8	4.8	5.9	6.2	3.4	7.0	7.5	7.9
9.4	9.5	9.5	-----	10.6	10.7	10.9	-----	8.9	9.0	9.0	-----	9.0	9.8	9.8	-----	9.6	9.8	9.8
9.7	10.6	11.0	-----	9.8	11.1	11.4	-----	10.0	11.8	12.0	-----	9.1	10.5	10.6	-----	10.0	11.4	11.3
24.6	23.9	23.7	-----	25.3	26.7	26.5	-----	24.3	24.6	24.6	-----	24.1	25.0	24.7	-----	25.7	26.2	26.2
18.2	21.4	22.1	-----	21.3	21.6	21.5	-----	19.8	19.0	19.0	-----	18.5	21.2	22.0	-----	23.5	24.3	23.9
10.0	10.9	12.5	9.3	11.4	13.0	13.4	8.6	9.9	10.5	11.1	8.4	9.8	11.1	11.4	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8
8.4	9.5	9.4	-----	11.5	12.5	12.6	-----	11.0	11.0	10.8	-----	8.3	9.3	9.3	-----	10.3	10.6	10.5
2.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.2	4.5	5.0	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.8
6.3	6.4	6.8	-----	7.0	8.4	8.1	-----	4.8	5.4	6.5	-----	5.1	5.7	6.3	-----	6.2	6.1	7.0
7.4	4.7	6.0	-----	6.0	5.6	5.2	-----	5.5	4.8	4.6	-----	6.8	4.9	5.4	-----	8.1	6.3	6.8
13.7	13.2	13.7	-----	14.9	14.7	14.9	-----	14.2	14.2	14.0	-----	11.8	12.2	11.6	-----	12.7	12.6	12.6
13.4	17.4	17.3	-----	17.2	20.1	20.4	-----	15.2	18.3	18.3	-----	15.5	17.9	18.5	-----	16.2	17.4	17.5
16.7	17.0	16.8	-----	21.6	20.9	20.8	-----	17.1	17.0	17.2	-----	17.4	17.8	17.8	-----	18.6	19.1	19.0
13.5	14.4	14.6	-----	14.3	14.8	14.5	-----	14.1	14.8	14.7	-----	13.0	14.1	14.1	-----	13.9	13.8	13.5
10.1	8.0	7.9	5.7	10.9	8.3	8.2	5.3	10.4	8.4	8.3	5.0	9.8	7.5	7.5	5.2	10.0	7.6	7.6
78.9	83.4	89.1	66.7	97.6	99.3	100.7	52.8	69.6	67.4	68.0	43.3	63.4	69.6	73.2	44.2	59.8	58.3	58.8
41.1	52.8	53.0	36.7	47.5	61.4	61.1	29.4	40.9	52.3	53.0	29.3	40.9	52.7	53.1	33.0	43.1	54.4	53.9
19.5	18.8	18.5	-----	19.8	21.0	21.0	-----	17.8	18.1	19.1	-----	17.0	19.2	18.8	-----	17.0	14.8	15.0
15.3	14.7	14.8	-----	17.0	16.9	16.8	-----	15.2	14.5	14.7	-----	15.3	15.1	15.0	-----	16.7	14.7	14.6
40.0	39.4	39.1	-----	34.3	32.0	32.0	-----	[2]14.0	[2]14.0	[2]14.0	-----	37.0	36.9	37.1	-----	[2]10.9	[2]10.7	[2]10.8
39.3	49.7	49.7	-----	49.6	54.6	55.6	-----	36.5	46.1	47.2	-----	46.9	52.0	50.9	-----	40.1	48.2	52.3

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	29.3	30.0	31.1	25.5	36.6	36.3	37.5	28.3	37.0	35.0	35.7
Round steak	do	28.9	29.3	30.0	23.3	34.9	34.8	35.7	24.0	30.3	29.7	30.9
Rib roast	do	23.1	23.6	24.3	17.4	26.8	27.6	28.2	25.0	28.0	25.7	26.4
Chuck roast	do	18.2	19.2	20.0	16.1	22.1	23.1	23.6	15.8	18.4	19.0	19.6
Plate beef	do	15.5	16.2	15.9	12.5	13.8	14.2	14.9	11.4	10.3	11.5	11.5
Pork chops	do	27.1	33.8	33.4	21.7	26.9	36.7	35.3	23.8	29.5	33.9	33.8
Bacon, sliced	do	40.7	44.1	47.3	29.8	32.9	42.1	43.6	26.4	32.3	39.1	41.3
Ham, sliced	do	44.3	49.7	52.0	31.2	47.5	52.8	54.4	28.0	43.0	50.7	52.1
Lamb, leg of	do	33.0	34.2	35.0	19.0	42.1	44.3	41.4	20.8	37.5	36.3	37.2
Hens	do	32.9	37.6	37.1	22.5	33.9	35.4	37.1	22.0	35.2	36.4	35.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.5	30.7	31.0	----	35.1	32.6	32.2	----	30.7	30.8	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.8	16.3	16.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	18.7	18.8	18.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.5	11.9	11.9	----	11.4	10.4	10.4	----	12.9	11.8	11.8
Butter	Pound	49.8	55.3	54.5	39.3	47.1	57.2	51.8	43.8	52.7	58.0	56.9
Oleomargarine	do	32.0	32.7	32.7	----	29.9	30.7	30.5	----	30.2	30.4	30.4
Nut margarine	do	29.6	31.2	31.2	----	29.2	28.5	28.6	----	28.5	30.5	30.4
Cheese	do	32.0	34.4	34.7	20.8	34.2	37.4	37.7	22.5	31.7	34.2	34.6
Lard	do	19.6	22.9	23.0	15.2	14.3	21.9	21.9	15.7	18.0	23.0	23.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.6	19.0	19.1	----	25.4	26.5	26.3	----	23.4	24.2	24.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.7	30.1	33.9	20.0	24.9	30.9	31.3	27.5	31.1	35.2	39.5
Bread	Pound	7.0	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.5	9.9	11.1	11.2
Flour	do	4.7	6.6	6.2	3.2	4.3	6.1	5.9	3.8	5.4	6.8	6.8
Corn meal	do	4.3	5.2	5.2	2.5	3.7	4.8	4.8	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	9.0	9.5	9.5	----	7.3	7.9	7.9	----	9.0	9.6	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	11.9	11.9	----	8.8	10.1	10.1	----	9.7	11.6	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.1	24.8	24.8	----	24.3	24.6	24.6	----	24.8	24.9	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.2	18.8	18.8	----	18.5	20.3	20.4	----	19.8	20.8	20.6
Rice	do	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.2	10.8	10.9	11.1	6.6	9.0	10.0	10.0
Beans, navy	do	10.2	11.0	11.2	----	8.6	9.6	9.5	----	10.9	10.8	11.0
Potatoes	do	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.9	2.9
Onions	do	5.5	7.4	7.7	----	5.5	5.8	6.8	----	7.2	7.8	7.6
Cabbage	do	4.2	5.1	4.9	----	6.9	4.4	4.8	----	5.1	4.5	4.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.9	12.8	12.7	----	13.1	12.0	12.0	----	12.0	11.8	12.0
Corn, canned	do	15.2	18.9	18.3	----	13.8	17.3	17.1	----	17.7	20.9	20.9
Peas, canned	do	18.6	17.8	18.2	----	16.0	16.6	16.6	----	18.0	20.2	20.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	13.8	13.8	----	14.0	14.7	14.7	----	10.9	12.6	12.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	9.7	7.5	7.3	5.8	10.3	7.9	7.7	5.9	10.3	7.9	7.7
Tea	do	74.5	78.5	76.8	60.0	80.0	81.1	80.5	60.0	91.5	97.7	97.9
Coffee	do	36.8	46.9	46.4	30.8	43.2	52.6	52.6	34.5	42.9	52.1	52.1
Prunes	do	18.2	17.3	17.7	----	19.4	20.0	19.9	----	18.7	18.1	18.1
Raisins	do	15.9	15.4	15.4	----	17.0	15.8	15.5	----	17.6	15.6	15.6
Bananas	Dozen	29.0	30.0	30.0	----	34.3	31.5	31.2	----	29.3	27.8	32.1
Oranges	do	39.8	43.1	43.1	----	37.3	44.5	49.4	----	26.3	33.3	46.0

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
24.4	38.1	37.5	38.4	27.5	34.3	32.8	32.8	23.4	36.3	36.7	37.2	23.6	31.5	33.0	33.9	[1]35.2	[1]55.3	[1]55.9	[1]56.8
21.2	31.0	31.2	32.9	21.1	29.3	28.8	28.8	20.8	29.6	30.0	30.5	20.0	27.8	29.0	29.9	28.5	44.7	43.7	45.5
17.9	26.1	25.7	26.4	20.0	26.2	25.0	25.4	19.1	29.7	28.6	28.8	18.6	24.1	24.1	25.3	20.0	28.0	27.6	28.9
14.8	19.1	18.5	19.4	16.9	19.1	19.9	20.2	15.5	20.8	19.2	20.1	15.6	18.0	18.1	18.7	17.0	21.9	21.3	22.1
11.9	11.6	11.7	12.1	13.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	12.4	15.6	14.1	14.3	12.8	13.8	14.3	14.5	----	15.9	15.2	16.0
20.0	25.9	35.0	33.4	21.3	27.3	35.0	33.2	24.4	39.4	48.2	44.4	20.0	24.6	33.1	33.5	21.0	29.8	36.7	36.7
28.4	38.5	46.9	48.7	37.0	36.9	46.3	47.8	33.8	46.9	54.8	53.7	27.8	30.4	40.6	43.7	23.5	30.4	41.1	42.8
28.1	44.3	52.6	54.6	31.3	45.0	51.5	51.5	35.0	57.4	60.8	64.5	27.5	40.5	45.9	47.9	27.3	37.4	44.1	45.2
20.1	35.5	34.6	35.7	22.5	40.7	42.1	41.4	19.0	37.8	37.3	36.0	18.1	38.0	38.8	41.3	21.3	38.4	38.4	37.7
18.2	31.0	32.1	33.7	20.0	28.8	29.5	29.8	25.6	42.0	42.0	42.4	24.4	36.5	36.6	39.2	23.8	41.5	42.6	43.1
----	33.8	34.4	34.2	----	30.3	31.9	32.3	----	36.7	28.9	29.1	----	29.5	29.4	29.3	----	29.7	30.8	31.4
8.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.0	8.8	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	12.3	12.0
----	12.1	11.8	11.8	----	12.6	12.2	11.9	----	10.3	10.0	9.9	----	12.3	11.7	11.7	----	13.3	12.7	12.8
39.8	49.9	58.0	52.7	43.3	51.4	57.2	53.9	35.0	48.8	55.2	51.4	40.7	49.3	59.1	53.3	42.8	53.1	55.9	56.4
----	28.2	27.7	27.7	----	31.7	30.0	30.0	----	35.2	34.3	34.3	----	31.1	31.5	32.3	----	28.8	31.0	30.3
----	27.7	28.1	27.9	----	29.1	30.5	30.5	----	29.0	29.8	29.8	----	28.0	29.3	29.0	----	22.7	25.0	25.0
21.7	35.1	37.1	37.1	21.7	33.1	37.8	37.1	19.5	38.5	38.0	38.2	21.7	31.8	37.3	36.3	22.0	36.6	37.1	37.3
16.2	17.0	23.6	23.6	15.4	18.6	23.9	23.8	17.9	19.5	23.9	24.3	15.3	15.0	22.5	22.4	16.0	17.0	22.4	22.6
----	25.9	26.4	26.7	----	20.7	23.1	23.7	----	24.4	25.6	25.5	----	26.8	27.0	28.8	----	23.5	26.5	25.9
20.9	27.2	35.8	33.5	19.5	28.8	31.6	34.1	26.0	35.2	39.8	38.9	19.3	24.6	32.6	30.6	27.3	38.6	47.1	44.3
6.0	8.2	9.6	9.6	6.0	8.1	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.7	9.4	9.3	5.7	8.4	9.4	9.3	5.9	8.3	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.3	6.3	6.1	3.6	5.0	6.7	6.6	3.6	4.4	6.3	5.8	3.7	5.0	6.9	6.6	3.4	4.8	6.6	6.1
2.5	4.6	5.9	5.8	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.2	4.3	5.8	5.6	2.2	3.1	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.7	5.5	5.6
----	9.0	9.5	9.6	----	9.4	10.2	10.4	----	9.5	10.1	9.9	----	8.3	8.7	8.5	----	8.6	8.8	8.8
----	9.9	11.8	11.9	----	9.6	12.1	12.1	----	9.6	10.2	10.1	----	9.2	10.6	10.5	----	9.8	11.4	11.4
----	25.2	25.3	25.1	----	24.7	24.8	24.8	----	23.4	23.8	23.8	----	23.5	24.7	24.2	----	24.8	24.6	24.6
----	21.9	21.6	21.8	----	20.1	21.3	21.3	----	15.4	17.8	17.5	----	16.6	19.5	19.3	----	24.2	24.4	24.4
8.7	9.3	10.5	10.5	8.3	8.6	10.3	10.2	7.7	10.2	11.0	11.1	8.1	8.6	10.6	10.9	8.5	9.4	10.5	10.6
----	9.7	10.3	10.3	----	9.9	10.9	10.8	----	9.4	10.3	10.4	----	7.7	9.6	9.5	----	9.6	9.9	10.9
1.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	1.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.6
----	7.4	7.6	8.0	----	6.7	7.1	8.6	----	5.3	8.3	8.7	----	5.4	5.8	6.6	----	5.9	5.7	5.8
----	6.5	4.7	4.6	----	7.0	4.3	4.2	----	6.6	4.5	4.4	----	7.2	5.2	5.7	----	8.8	5.6	7.2
----	14.0	13.9	13.8	----	12.3	12.4	12.4	----	12.8	12.0	12.0	----	11.5	11.9	11.6	----	14.3	14.4	14.4
----	14.4	16.8	17.4	----	15.4	20.4	20.4	----	15.2	17.6	17.8	----	13.9	18.3	18.2	----	18.1	18.5	19.0
----	16.4	16.4	16.6	----	18.7	19.6	19.6	----	17.0	18.8	18.8	----	16.7	17.8	17.8	----	20.9	21.1	20.5
----	13.5	14.4	14.6	----	12.9	14.0	14.0	----	[2]14.4	[2]16.0	[2]15.7	----	11.9	13.2	12.8	----	20.4	14.2	14.3
5.5	10.4	8.1	8.1	5.5	10.5	8.7	8.3	5.3	9.9	7.5	7.3	5.1	10.2	7.9	7.5	5.3	9.7	7.7	7.6
54.0	80.2	83.2	82.3	50.0	87.4	99.9	99.9	54.5	68.1	75.7	75.0	62.5	72.8	74.2	75.8	45.0	58.9	61.5	60.9
27.8	44.3	55.0	54.3	30.8	44.4	57.1	55.1	36.3	45.9	54.7	53.2	27.5	41.0	53.0	52.1	32.0	44.4	52.5	52.8
----	18.6	17.8	17.6	----	17.8	17.8	18.0	----	17.8	16.1	16.5	----	17.6	16.9	16.7	----	16.8	16.1	16.3
----	16.8	16.1	15.5	----	18.5	16.4	16.9	----	14.6	11.9	12.0	----	14.7	14.9	14.5	----	14.6	14.4	14.4
----	[3]10.6	[3]12.3	[3]12.0	----	[3]8.6	[3]10.3	[3]9.9	----	[3]11.2	[3]11.5	[3]11.5	----	38.3	35.0	37.5	----	[3]11.3	[3]11.3	[3]11.3
----	45.4	50.1	51.3	----	42.8	45.6	48.3	----	33.5	42.1	42.1	----	32.5	41.4	46.3	----	40.8	51.6	51.9

[2] No. 2½ can.

[3] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.2	32.9	33.1	35.1	21.5	36.8	36.5	37.1	21.7	31.2	29.7	31.8
Round steak	do	19.4	28.6	29.9	30.7	19.5	32.1	31.6	32.5	19.5	27.9	26.1	28.1
Rib roast	do	21.9	23.8	24.5	24.9	18.0	27.5	26.8	27.5	18.2	25.1	23.5	24.5
Chuck roast	do	15.1	17.8	17.9	19.0	15.8	22.7	22.3	22.8	15.5	19.8	18.2	19.5
Plate beef	do	12.2	13.5	14.1	14.5	11.5	12.7	13.1	13.5	10.1	10.8	10.1	10.6
Pork chops	do	22.1	23.5	32.4	29.7	19.5	26.5	36.9	34.8	18.3	27.3	36.7	34.1
Bacon, sliced	do	30.7	32.7	39.6	41.8	26.8	36.9	42.6	46.5	25.0	37.7	47.3	49.0
Ham, sliced	do	27.1	43.8	49.1	50.0	26.8	43.3	47.1	49.5	27.5	44.1	51.7	52.3
Lamb, leg of	do	21.2	38.7	36.7	37.8	20.0	39.1	38.5	38.3	17.2	36.1	35.7	36.1
Hens	do	21.6	29.5	33.2	32.8	22.3	35.8	36.2	36.8	21.0	33.4	34.1	34.8
Salmon, canned, red	do		35.0	36.7	32.2		35.2	29.7	29.7		37.5	31.8	33.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		12.3	11.6	11.4		11.4	10.9	10.9		12.1	11.2	11.2
Butter	Pound	42.9	49.5	54.4	51.0	38.2	45.6	55.7	49.4	38.4	44.2	51.6	48.5
Oleomargarine	do		29.5	37.5	38.5		27.5	28.0	28.1		28.5	29.4	29.3
Nut margarine	do		24.4	28.3	27.0		26.6	27.5	27.6		26.6	27.3	27.3
Cheese	do	21.3	29.0	33.9	33.9	31.7	33.4	34.7	34.7	20.0	33.2	34.9	35.3
Lard	do	15.7	15.3	20.9	20.5	15.4	17.9	23.3	23.4	15.4	16.8	22.4	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.9	23.4	23.4		25.8	27.0	27.2		27.4	27.5	27.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	30.9	36.5	34.3	21.2	27.0	34.9	33.6	21.9	27.1	33.8	32.2
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	5.6	9.2	9.2	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	3.6	5.3	7.0	6.8	3.1	4.2	5.8	5.3	2.9	4.4	5.8	5.4
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.6	2.4	4.3	5.7	5.7
Rolled oats	do		9.2	9.7	9.4		7.9	8.8	8.8		8.3	8.7	8.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.8	11.3	11.3		9.1	10.6	10.5		10.1	11.4	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz pkg		24.9	24.7	24.6		24.0	24.0	23.9		24.2	24.8	24.7
Macaroni	Pound		18.4	19.5	19.9		17.5	18.7	18.7		17.3	18.6	18.7
Rice	do	8.0	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.0	10.4	11.0	11.0	9.1	9.9	11.1	11.2
Beans, navy	do		9.7	9.9	9.9		9.2	9.6	9.5		9.5	9.6	9.6
Potatoes	do	1.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
Onions	do		5.9	5.9	6.2		5.5	5.7	6.2		6.5	6.6	6.9
Cabbage	do		5.3	3.9	3.8		6.7	4.8	5.2		6.9	3.6	4.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		13.3	12.2	12.1		11.9	11.6	11.4		13.9	13.7	13.8
Corn, canned	do		14.6	17.6	17.6		15.9	17.8	18.1		13.8	16.5	16.4
Peas, canned	do		17.5	18.4	18.1		16.6	17.1	17.1		16.6	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.8	12.7	12.6		13.9	15.0	15.0		14.6	14.9	15.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	10.3	7.7	7.5	5.3	9.9	7.2	7.0	5.6	10.2	7.8	7.6
Tea	do	63.8	83.3	95.1	95.4	50.0	71.2	71.6	71.6	45.0	65.0	62.3	62.0
Coffee	do	27.5	41.9	52.1	51.4	27.5	38.7	50.1	50.0	30.8	45.7	54.7	53.9
Prunes	do		17.5	16.4	16.4		17.9	17.4	17.5		18.5	17.3	17.5
Raisins	do		16.9	14.7	14.7		15.5	14.6	14.5		15.3	14.8	14.5
Bananas	Dozen		36.1	33.0	35.0		[3] 9.9	[3] 10.2	[3] 10.1		[3] 11.1	[3] 12.8	[3] 12.6
Oranges	do		35.1	48.3	52.7		42.2	50.1	50.1		43.0	50.1	52.1

[1] Whole. [2] No. 3 can. [3] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
32.5	31.9	34.2	26.6	45.4	45.9	46.7	31.6	50.5	50.5	52.1	22.1	33.9	33.3	33.9	26.1	42.4	43.8	44.4
30.4	30.4	32.5	26.4	43.4	42.9	43.3	28.0	42.2	42.0	43.0	19.3	29.8	29.5	29.8	25.1	40.9	41.3	42.2
25.0	26.5	27.5	21.2	35.3	35.4	36.1	22.4	34.9	34.4	35.1	20.9	29.6	28.7	29.4	22.6	36.7	37.6	38.2
20.6	20.0	20.7	17.6	23.9	24.4	24.4	18.8	25.4	25.4	25.9	15.4	21.4	20.6	20.6	16.6	23.0	23.7	23.9
16.5	15.7	16.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.4	-----	13.8	14.2	14.2	11.6	16.0	16.3	16.4	14.8	18.2	18.4	18.9
29.6	38.1	38.3	23.2	28.3	37.1	37.2	23.0	30.5	36.3	37.1	22.5	28.9	35.5	34.4	22.7	31.7	39.2	39.9
37.1	42.7	44.5	23.8	37.7	43.5	45.1	27.0	37.0	45.6	46.8	29.1	37.2	42.5	45.3	24.9	35.1	43.5	46.2
41.1	45.7	47.9	[1]20.3	[1]26.2	52.1	53.6	31.4	49.9	55.9	58.9	27.6	40.6	51.0	50.4	28.5	48.2	55.6	58.3
36.0	40.6	40.6	22.0	39.4	39.5	38.7	21.8	39.5	39.6	38.5	22.0	41.9	37.9	38.4	19.0	38.1	36.9	36.6
35.6	35.0	35.0	23.8	38.1	38.1	39.8	23.7	39.7	39.8	41.4	24.3	35.8	37.3	38.2	21.3	37.9	37.9	39.1
28.4	29.6	29.7	-----	27.4	26.5	27.0	-----	32.8	30.1	30.1	-----	41.8	37.4	37.4	-----	28.6	29.4	29.4
20.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	15.5	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	14.3	14.3	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
12.1	11.5	11.5	-----	11.5	10.6	10.6	-----	12.3	11.8	11.8	-----	11.3	10.9	11.0	-----	11.4	10.7	10.6
56.2	56.0	57.1	42.2	50.5	58.1	56.2	40.3	50.6	52.7	53.3	40.3	50.7	53.9	53.7	40.9	48.3	57.1	55.1
32.1	33.2	33.7	-----	31.1	31.1	31.3	-----	31.7	33.3	33.7	-----	30.6	31.9	31.9	-----	31.0	31.5	31.2
28.4	29.2	29.0	-----	27.9	29.0	29.0	-----	29.0	30.5	30.5	-----	28.3	29.4	29.5	-----	28.1	28.6	28.6
33.3	36.0	36.0	24.5	41.5	38.6	38.6	22.0	37.1	37.4	37.3	22.0	32.4	35.5	35.5	19.6	37.5	37.0	37.5
16.8	23.2	23.2	15.8	17.3	23.1	23.4	15.7	17.4	22.8	23.1	14.8	16.3	21.5	22.0	15.9	18.0	23.1	23.7
19.9	21.7	21.7	-----	25.0	25.1	25.8	-----	23.9	25.2	25.4	-----	20.9	22.9	22.9	-----	25.5	26.0	26.0
29.6	32.0	36.3	33.0	42.1	49.7	48.5	28.9	39.2	50.5	45.8	21.9	28.9	35.9	35.2	30.2	40.8	49.2	48.5
8.8	9.5	9.6	5.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	6.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	5.1	7.7	8.9	8.8	6.0	9.5	9.6	9.6
5.0	7.2	7.0	3.6	4.6	6.4	6.1	3.1	4.6	6.5	6.1	3.8	5.4	7.6	7.5	3.2	4.7	6.6	6.1
3.6	4.7	4.6	3.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	2.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	2.6	3.7	4.6	4.5	3.4	5.6	6.7	6.7
8.6	8.7	8.8	-----	8.3	8.4	8.4	-----	8.9	9.5	9.5	-----	8.6	9.3	9.2	-----	8.5	9.0	8.9
9.3	11.1	11.2	-----	8.9	9.7	10.1	-----	9.6	10.9	11.1	-----	9.4	10.9	10.8	-----	8.8	10.1	10.1
23.5	24.2	24.6	-----	23.3	23.5	23.5	-----	24.0	24.2	24.1	-----	23.9	24.0	24.0	-----	22.6	23.1	23.0
19.6	19.8	20.1	-----	20.9	21.1	21.1	-----	22.7	22.8	22.7	-----	9.6	10.0	10.0	-----	20.3	20.9	21.0
8.9	10.1	9.9	9.0	9.7	10.3	10.3	9.3	10.2	11.7	11.6	7.4	9.3	10.0	9.8	8.0	9.5	10.5	10.5
9.7	10.4	10.3	-----	9.4	10.6	10.6	-----	9.8	10.1	10.1	-----	9.2	9.8	9.9	-----	10.9	11.1	11.1
3.0	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.6
5.6	6.1	6.4	-----	6.0	6.2	7.7	-----	5.5	5.9	6.6	-----	5.1	5.5	5.7	-----	5.8	6.1	6.5
5.7	4.4	3.9	-----	8.5	5.9	6.3	-----	8.9	5.9	6.4	-----	4.9	3.8	3.9	-----	7.8	6.4	6.7
12.3	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.4	11.3	-----	11.9	11.9	11.9	-----	12.2	12.1	12.1	-----	11.9	11.5	11.5
15.3	17.6	17.5	-----	15.3	17.7	17.9	-----	18.0	18.9	18.9	-----	13.2	18.0	18.2	-----	15.8	17.0	16.8
16.2	17.4	17.4	-----	17.7	18.6	18.6	-----	20.1	21.0	20.6	-----	16.8	17.6	17.4	-----	17.9	17.3	17.4
11.6	12.6	12.7	-----	11.8	12.1	12.1	-----	[2]22.2	[2]22.9	[2]22.8	-----	11.5	13.5	13.5	-----	11.2	13.3	12.9
9.8	7.9	7.7	5.1	9.5	7.0	6.9	5.2	9.9	7.5	7.4	5.2	9.0	7.0	6.8	4.9	9.1	6.9	6.7
75.4	80.8	80.8	53.8	58.1	61.1	61.7	55.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	62.1	70.7	82.2	83.2	43.3	59.8	64.4	64.3
41.5	52.4	52.0	29.3	40.3	50.3	50.3	33.8	44.3	54.4	54.5	26.4	35.4	43.5	41.0	27.5	40.0	48.5	47.8
16.7	16.2	16.2	-----	15.8	16.1	16.0	-----	16.4	17.3	17.3	-----	18.2	18.1	18.3	-----	15.6	16.1	16.0
16.4	15.3	15.3	-----	15.3	13.9	13.5	-----	15.4	14.4	14.4	-----	15.3	14.4	14.3	-----	15.7	14.4	14.1
30.0	23.6	24.3	-----	36.5	37.5	38.0	-----	34.1	35.4	35.0	-----	19.0	19.2	20.7	-----	41.0	41.7	39.9
32.4	38.2	41.7	-----	40.4	51.9	58.0	-----	38.6	52.5	56.0	-----	37.7	44.5	45.5	-----	46.3	54.3	60.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.9	40.1	39.9	24.7	35.9	36.3	37.5	32.7	33.8	35.0
Round steak	do	34.4	33.0	33.2	20.8	31.9	32.4	34.4	30.2	32.3	33.2
Rib roast	do	33.1	31.2	31.7	17.1	26.5	25.2	25.7	23.6	24.2	24.3
Chuck roast	do	21.8	21.6	22.6	15.4	20.1	20.4	21.3	20.1	21.7	20.6
Plate beef	do	15.2	15.3	15.3	10.4	10.4	10.9	11.3	12.5	13.8	13.6
Pork chops	do	26.7	33.5	32.8	20.4	27.4	37.1	37.0	25.9	36.6	33.5
Bacon, sliced	do	31.5	39.9	40.9	28.0	40.9	47.7	51.2	40.0	48.2	50.0
Ham, sliced	do	37.0	41.8	42.8	29.0	46.9	53.3	57.4	44.6	51.9	53.0
Lamb, leg of	do	40.9	41.8	40.8	17.5	40.3	39.2	39.1	35.6	39.4	38.5
Hens	do	35.3	38.2	36.9	19.8	31.3	31.3	33.5	32.8	34.8	35.0
Salmon, canned, red	do	28.9	31.2	31.2	------	32.8	33.8	33.9	31.9	32.5	32.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.2	12.2	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.9	10.7	10.8	------	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.7
Butter	Pound	53.1	54.0	54.4	38.8	45.5	52.5	48.2	46.2	55.0	50.4
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	31.5	31.5	------	28.9	31.2	31.6	30.4	30.9	30.4
Nut margarine	do	27.2	27.9	27.9	------	28.8	29.4	29.2	28.8	29.6	29.0
Cheese	do	31.4	32.9	33.4	22.5	33.7	36.2	36.4	34.8	36.4	36.8
Lard	do	15.5	22.4	21.9	17.3	19.0	25.0	25.1	17.6	23.5	23.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	19.4	22.0	22.5	------	26.0	28.0	27.2	26.3	27.8	27.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.6	36.2	38.2	20.5	25.7	30.8	31.3	25.0	33.0	32.7
Bread	Pound	7.9	9.4	9.4	5.2	9.6	9.8	9.8	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	4.5	6.5	6.1	2.9	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	6.3	5.9
Corn meal	do	4.1	4.8	4.8	2.3	4.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	5.2	5.0
Rolled oats	do	8.0	9.0	9.0	------	10.2	10.7	10.7	9.0	9.6	9.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.2	10.8	10.8	------	9.7	11.9	12.2	10.0	12.3	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.4	24.3	23.9	------	24.4	24.6	24.6	25.2	26.2	25.9
Macaroni	Pound	19.8	19.1	19.3	------	20.2	21.2	21.2	19.2	21.0	21.0
Rice	do	10.0	11.8	11.8	8.5	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.7	11.0	11.1
Beans, navy	do	9.2	9.9	9.9	------	9.9	10.3	10.4	9.5	10.3	10.2
Potatoes	do	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0
Onions	do	5.9	6.0	7.0	------	6.0	7.2	8.1	6.9	8.0	7.8
Cabbage	do	7.0	5.0	5.4	------	6.2	4.7	4.8	6.2	5.9	5.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	10.1	10.2	------	14.4	14.7	14.5	12.9	12.1	12.0
Corn, canned	do	16.0	17.4	17.7	------	16.5	16.4	16.6	14.0	16.3	16.6
Peas, canned	do	18.9	22.1	22.1	------	16.5	16.4	16.7	17.3	19.2	18.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.5	12.3	12.4	------	14.1	15.1	15.0	14.3	15.8	15.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	9.2	7.0	6.7	5.8	10.1	8.3	7.8	10.6	8.5	8.4
Tea	do	81.5	93.6	92.9	56.0	76.9	76.5	77.4	62.9	65.9	66.8
Coffee	do	39.4	52.2	52.3	30.0	44.4	57.6	57.9	40.9	52.8	52.6
Prunes	do	15.5	15.6	16.1	------	17.4	17.2	17.4	20.8	20.3	19.6
Raisins	do	15.3	14.2	14.0	------	17.5	16.6	16.4	16.4	15.1	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	33.9	34.6	33.8	------	[4] 11.6	[4] 13.3	[4] 13.1	[4] 10.4	[4] 12.3	[4] 12.8
Oranges	do	35.9	48.1	57.3	------	37.1	44.7	48.8	41.2	43.9	44.4

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 30.0	[1] 50.3	[1] 51.8	[1] 53.1	27.0	44.3	44.5	45.4	[1] 57.7	[1] 60.5	[1] 60.3	22.4	29.3	28.4	28.6	[1] 40.0	[1] 69.9	[1] 68.9	[1] 69.2
25.2	39.4	38.4	40.3	23.2	35.8	36.5	37.9	45.9	45.7	45.8	20.0	26.0	25.4	26.1	31.2	47.7	46.9	47.3
22.4	33.8	35.0	35.4	21.5	32.6	33.2	33.7	30.3	30.0	29.9	18.7	24.9	23.6	24.2	25.0	37.8	37.0	37.5
17.3	22.0	21.4	22.0	16.7	22.5	23.1	23.4	19.6	20.2	20.5	15.6	17.5	17.1	17.7	19.4	27.8	27.7	28.3
12.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	12.8	11.3	11.8	11.5	15.9	15.3	15.2	13.1	13.0	12.0	12.3	-----	18.4	18.6	19.0
22.4	31.0	40.2	39.6	23.2	31.0	38.7	38.2	30.2	38.9	38.6	21.0	27.3	37.4	38.0	22.6	34.2	43.1	42.6
25.4	34.1	40.9	42.6	28.1	39.7	46.5	47.0	35.8	42.6	44.2	30.0	40.8	48.9	50.0	22.4	34.7	43.6	45.8
30.7	47.9	57.5	58.9	29.8	52.6	57.5	58.4	45.9	53.8	55.5	29.7	45.5	51.5	53.0	28.5	52.3	57.9	59.5
20.8	39.5	40.1	39.4	22.0	40.0	40.0	39.3	40.2	40.8	37.4	19.2	34.9	36.6	36.6	21.7	43.1	42.5	41.1
22.7	38.1	39.4	40.3	28.0	42.3	42.1	43.5	40.4	39.8	40.7	21.5	33.8	32.2	35.9	23.6	41.9	41.1	42.3
-----	25.6	28.4	28.4	-----	27.8	28.7	28.8	27.5	29.3	29.3	-----	36.0	31.2	31.6	-----	30.3	30.5	30.6
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.8	13.0	13.0	9.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.0	12.0	13.8	13.8
-----	12.0	11.4	11.5	-----	11.5	11.1	11.1	12.8	12.3	12.3	-----	11.0	10.3	10.2	-----	12.4	11.6	11.6
47.3	54.4	58.8	57.6	42.6	50.5	58.5	54.5	55.7	55.5	56.5	40.0	45.7	53.4	50.9	43.4	50.3	51.3	51.7
-----	30.6	31.3	30.7	-----	30.3	31.7	31.4	32.5	32.0	32.0	-----	29.3	30.0	30.0	-----	29.8	31.0	31.0
-----	27.6	30.2	29.7	-----	28.7	30.2	29.4	28.2	28.3	28.3	-----	28.8	29.7	29.6	-----	28.6	28.8	28.7
25.0	37.1	38.8	38.9	24.5	38.1	38.8	38.8	37.6	36.6	37.2	20.5	37.8	38.3	37.3	22.3	36.2	35.1	35.1
15.3	16.1	22.5	22.5	15.4	16.2	22.5	22.6	16.9	22.9	23.5	18.4	19.3	24.3	24.6	15.2	17.1	22.6	22.8
-----	24.9	25.5	25.5	-----	25.2	26.1	26.3	23.9	25.9	26.1	-----	27.6	29.2	29.1	-----	25.5	27.1	27.1
24.9	32.7	40.5	38.8	24.1	33.6	41.8	40.7	38.4	45.3	41.1	25.0	29.5	36.6	33.6	29.5	42.4	50.2	46.8
4.8	8.5	9.3	9.4	5.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.4	5.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	6.0	8.7	8.8	9.2
3.1	4.7	6.3	5.8	3.1	4.3	6.5	5.9	4.4	6.4	6.1	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.7	3.4	5.1	6.9	6.4
2.7	4.1	5.3	5.2	2.7	4.6	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.6	3.3	4.2	5.8	5.8	2.9	4.4	5.4	5.3
-----	8.1	8.8	8.8	-----	8.8	9.4	9.4	6.9	7.6	7.8	-----	9.3	10.3	10.3	-----	9.2	9.4	9.3
-----	8.8	10.1	10.0	-----	9.5	10.4	10.6	9.7	11.5	11.6	-----	11.4	11.4	11.4	-----	9.7	10.9	10.9
-----	23.7	23.7	23.8	-----	24.1	25.0	25.3	24.6	25.3	25.2	-----	25.9	26.3	26.4	-----	24.1	24.2	24.2
-----	20.3	21.5	21.5	-----	20.8	22.9	22.8	24.0	24.6	24.4	-----	17.5	18.1	17.9	-----	23.7	23.7	23.7
9.8	10.5	11.8	11.9	9.2	10.1	11.5	11.8	10.8	11.7	11.9	8.6	10.1	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.6	11.0	10.8
-----	10.2	10.2	10.1	-----	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.7	10.5	-----	9.8	10.7	10.9	-----	9.9	10.3	10.3
2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.7
-----	4.9	5.2	5.7	-----	6.0	5.7	7.5	5.9	5.6	5.9	-----	4.5	5.3	6.0	-----	5.9	5.4	6.1
-----	8.0	4.5	5.9	-----	7.7	5.8	5.9	6.4	3.1	3.1	-----	8.9	6.1	6.5	-----	7.4	5.8	6.1
-----	11.4	11.0	11.0	-----	12.5	12.6	12.6	15.5	15.8	15.5	-----	14.9	14.9	14.9	-----	12.1	12.1	11.9
-----	14.9	16.5	16.5	-----	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.8	17.4	17.9	-----	19.0	20.8	20.8	-----	17.3	18.6	18.5
-----	16.4	16.4	16.3	-----	17.5	17.8	17.8	20.2	20.0	19.8	-----	18.8	19.4	19.7	-----	20.0	19.9	19.8
-----	11.7	12.8	12.6	-----	13.2	13.9	13.9	[2] 23.3	[2] 23.1	[2] 23.1	-----	[3] 16.4	[3] 17.3	[3] 17.1	-----	12.6	15.3	15.3
4.9	9.1	6.8	6.7	5.3	10.0	7.7	7.6	9.9	7.4	7.3	6.1	10.2	8.2	7.9	5.0	9.8	7.1	7.0
54.0	60.7	70.1	69.9	58.0	75.9	79.2	79.8	61.1	63.6	63.1	55.0	71.1	77.9	75.7	48.3	58.8	61.6	61.6
25.0	36.3	46.9	46.4	30.0	41.9	51.9	52.0	46.5	55.5	55.3	35.0	44.3	53.1	53.0	30.0	46.6	55.1	55.1
-----	15.4	15.2	14.7	-----	19.5	19.1	19.0	15.7	16.3	16.3	-----	10.5	11.6	11.6	-----	18.3	17.9	17.7
-----	15.0	13.7	13.7	-----	14.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.9	-----	14.3	13.6	13.5	-----	15.2	14.5	14.3
-----	32.1	33.2	32.6	-----	42.8	44.2	43.9	[4] 10.6	[4] 11.6	[4] 11.6	-----	[4] 16.7	[4] 11.2	[4] 13.5	-----	31.7	35.0	34.7
-----	40.5	53.5	59.4	-----	46.4	52.6	55.2	42.9	50.9	55.8	-----	40.8	44.7	49.0	-----	43.7	55.2	59.1

[2] No. 3 can. [3] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	39.3	38.7	39.0	40.1	39.7	39.8	23.4	35.3	35.7	37.0
Round steak	do	19.6	35.1	33.5	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.1	21.4	32.6	33.4	34.8
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.9	30.1	31.1	29.2	30.3	29.9	19.1	28.6	29.5	29.8
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.9	23.0	23.4	14.7	19.1	19.8	20.9
Plate beef	do	12.9	15.6	14.9	15.3	12.1	12.8	12.7	10.9	12.7	13.3	13.3
Pork chops	do	21.2	27.9	37.9	37.2	30.2	39.9	38.9	18.8	25.3	35.3	32.5
Bacon, sliced	do	24.4	30.5	37.6	39.6	32.8	39.8	41.9	24.3	35.3	44.8	46.3
Ham, sliced	do	25.7	37.2	40.8	41.8	44.4	50.1	51.0	25.7	43.2	49.5	51.2
Lamb, leg of	do	19.7	45.0	44.9	45.6	38.5	38.9	39.1	17.3	37.7	39.8	39.6
Hens	do	22.1	34.8	36.5	37.3	39.8	41.0	41.6	19.1	32.7	34.3	36.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	32.5	32.9	32.8	28.9	30.4	30.5	-----	32.4	33.2	33.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	13.5	13.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	13.4	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.7	11.7	-----	10.5	10.1	10.1
Butter	Pound	44.2	57.2	60.4	60.2	52.6	54.9	54.2	38.8	50.2	57.5	54.2
Oleomargarine	do	-----	29.6	32.6	32.6	31.1	33.6	32.7	-----	27.8	28.3	27.7
Nut margarine	do	-----	29.6	30.6	30.2	28.5	28.8	28.8	-----	25.3	26.9	26.3
Cheese	do	22.3	34.7	36.5	35.7	36.5	37.3	37.3	19.3	32.2	35.3	35.2
Lard	do	15.0	17.1	22.5	22.4	17.1	23.2	23.2	13.8	15.0	19.8	19.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	24.6	25.8	26.2	22.4	25.3	25.1	-----	25.2	26.0	26.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.4	28.8	33.9	37.4	33.2	38.8	36.4	19.4	29.5	35.6	34.5
Bread	Pound	5.3	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.1	8.7	8.7	5.6	8.9	9.5	9.5
Flour	do	3.3	4.6	6.3	6.1	4.6	6.5	6.2	2.9	4.2	6.3	5.9
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	6.4	6.6	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.8
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.1	9.5	9.5	8.4	9.2	9.6	-----	8.5	9.1	9.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	9.6	11.0	11.0	9.5	10.8	10.7	-----	9.0	10.2	10.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.0	24.1	24.3	-----	23.6	23.8	23.8
Macaroni	Pound	-----	20.4	20.8	20.6	18.3	22.6	22.5	-----	20.3	21.7	21.7
Rice	do	9.8	11.5	12.6	12.6	10.3	11.2	11.2	8.3	9.2	10.2	10.2
Beans, navy	do	-----	10.4	11.1	11.2	9.6	10.2	10.2	-----	8.7	9.4	9.3
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.5
Onions	do	-----	7.0	7.0	8.0	6.1	5.4	5.7	-----	5.4	5.9	7.1
Cabbage	do	-----	7.0	5.6	6.5	7.4	3.7	4.6	-----	5.1	4.0	4.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	-----	11.1	11.4	11.3
Corn, canned	do	-----	14.7	15.9	15.8	16.2	17.3	17.4	-----	15.6	17.0	17.0
Peas, canned	do	-----	20.0	20.4	20.7	19.3	20.0	19.7	-----	17.1	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	11.8	12.6	12.6	13.4	15.2	15.2	-----	12.9	13.4	13.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	9.9	7.3	7.0	9.5	7.0	6.9	4.9	10.0	7.6	7.3
Tea	do	56.0	81.8	88.9	87.2	63.6	68.7	69.4	55.0	70.1	72.0	70.0
Coffee	do	26.8	39.5	49.9	49.9	37.1	50.9	50.6	24.3	40.3	50.1	50.3
Prunes	do	-----	18.9	19.5	19.2	18.4	19.7	19 3	-----	20.3	20.3	20.2
Raisins	do	-----	15.0	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	-----	15.8	14.8	14.8
Bananas	Dozen	-----	40.4	38.8	38.8	44.0	42.7	42.7	-----	30.0	35.5	35.5
Oranges	do	-----	34.6	43.5	54.9	43.2	50.7	51.3	-----	43.3	46.0	49.7

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
34.2	34.8	34.7	22.2	28.1	28.8	29.5	20.3	31.3	31.4	32.4	30.0	31.8	33.3	24.2	49.2	49.9	50.1
28.3	28.2	28.8	20.0	25.0	25.2	25.8	19.0	29.0	28.3	29.4	25.0	26.1	27.7	20.8	39.4	40.9	41.4
27.1	27.8	28.3	18.5	21.6	21.4	22.1	21.0	29.9	30.1	31.2	25.0	26.1	26.8	20.6	35.9	35.9	36.4
20.6	21.8	22.2	15.0	17.7	16.7	17.1	15.0	19.2	19.4	20.1	16.3	16.1	17.5	16.6	26.6	27.1	26.9
11.2	12.1	12.2	11.7	12.4	11.9	12.4	13.3	15.3	15.3	16.0	13.0	13.4	14.3	11.5	10.7	11.4	11.1
25.7	36.7	33.9	22.4	27.9	38.6	36.4	24.0	33.5	43.0	44.7	25.9	29.7	31.5	20.8	31.2	40.8	39.7
36.6	45.3	47.6	31.7	35.4	45.9	48.1	33.9	47.6	55.4	58.0	30.2	37.9	41.3	24.2	40.2	45.1	46.8
40.5	49.5	51.3	28.6	41.7	50.6	52.5	30.0	51.1	57.7	61.0	33.3	40.0	42.1	27.8	53.3	57.1	58.6
35.2	34.4	34.9	18.3	33.2	35.3	34.8	17.5	36.4	38.8	38.2	43.8	42.0	41.4	20.8	44.9	45.8	46.0
30.7	33.4	33.7	23.6	31.8	29.8	29.6	24.8	40.9	41.5	41.5	33.3	33.9	35.2	23.1	43.3	44.8	45.6
35.5	35.0	34.5	-----	36.4	34.4	33.8	-----	27.5	28.4	28.4	33.7	31.0	30.4	-----	33.9	31.5	32.1
10.5	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.0	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	18.0	17.5	17.5	8.8	11.0	12.0	12.0
12.3	11.7	11.7	-----	10.8	9.9	9.9	-----	10.0	9.9	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	-----	12.2	11.6	11.6
43.9	50.8	47.9	40.6	45.5	51.7	49.9	33.2	50.4	55.2	51.7	54.7	58.2	57.4	40.3	51.0	52.3	52.4
29.5	28.3	26.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.8	28.8	28.8	33.6	35.5	35.3	-----	31.0	-----	-----
27.1	28.0	28.4	-----	28.7	30.3	30.1	-----	28.3	29.3	29.3	31.8	32.2	32.0	-----	25.0	-----	-----
33.5	34.0	34.0	24.2	29.7	29.8	30.3	19.0	37.1	36.3	36.3	33.6	35.3	35.2	18.8	35.3	35.3	35.2
17.2	23.1	23.2	18.9	18.5	25.3	25.5	17.9	19.9	25.0	25.3	17.4	22.3	22.1	15.7	17.5	23.3	23.5
23.6	27.5	27.5	-----	28.9	29.6	29.6	-----	26.7	28.4	28.2	18.7	20.0	19.5	-----	25.6	26.7	26.7
26.3	35.1	31.4	23.8	27.8	31.8	34.0	23.2	31.5	39.5	38.3	33.9	32.4	38.5	24.2	34.1	45.0	40.1
9.3	10.3	10.2	5.9	9.8	10.8	10.8	5.7	9.1	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.2	10.2	5.6	9.0	10.2	10.2
4.2	5.9	5.7	2.6	3.2	5.9	5.3	3.3	4.8	6.7	6.5	5.3	7.1	7.1	3.4	5.0	6.7	6.6
3.9	5.6	5.4	3.4	3.9	5.7	5.6	3.4	4.6	5.8	5.9	3.3	4.1	4.2	-----	5.6	7.3	7.4
9.7	9.6	9.8	-----	9.0	9.0	9.1	-----	9.5	9.6	9.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	-----	9.7	9.9	10.0
10.0	12.3	12.2	-----	11.0	12.1	11.8	-----	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.0	10.3	10.3	-----	10.0	10.8	10.8
25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	24.9	24.9	24.8	-----	23.2	24.4	24.5	23.6	23.8	23.8	-----	25.5	26.3	26.7
18.7	19.3	18.9	-----	18.9	19.3	19.2	-----	14.6	14.3	14.3	17.2	18.2	18.1	-----	22.9	23.6	23.3
10.2	10.9	10.7	8.2	9.1	11.0	11.0	8.5	9.5	10.9	11.0	8.6	9.8	9.8	8.5	9.8	10.7	11.0
9.6	9.8	10.0	-----	10.2	11.1	11.1	-----	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.9	11.0	-----	12.1	12.7	12.4
1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
6.6	6.1	6.7	-----	4.9	6.4	6.6	-----	3.6	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.3	8.0	-----	6.0	5.9	6.6
7.1	3.8	4.6	-----	6.9	5.8	5.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.2	4.7	4.3	-----	7.3	6.2	6.9
14.4	13.9	13.9	-----	15.2	14.7	15.0	-----	13.5	14.3	14.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	-----	12.3	12.0	12.1
15.2	16.0	16.4	-----	14.6	16.7	17.3	-----	17.4	18.8	18.8	14.4	19.6	19.3	-----	17.2	17.8	17.7
17.2	16.9	16.9	-----	15.5	16.7	16.7	-----	18.3	19.0	19.0	18.5	18.1	18.1	-----	18.3	19.1	19.1
14.4	14.8	14.8	-----	13.5	15.9	16.1	-----	[1] 14.9	[1] 15.9	[1] 15.8	10.6	11.9	11.9	-----	13.0	14.0	13.8
10.4	8.3	8.1	6.0	10.6	8.5	8.3	5.2	10.0	7.7	7.6	9.5	7.4	7.1	5.5	10.0	7.6	7.6
67.9	74.3	74.2	65.7	82.5	85.2	85.0	50.0	60.2	68.0	68.1	67.2	77.0	76.9	52.5	61.3	67.3	66.3
45.4	54.4	53.6	35.8	49.0	57.6	57.4	32.0	42.1	52.4	52.1	37.4	49.9	47.9	31.3	42.2	53.7	54.3
18.5	17.8	17.9	-----	15.0	16.7	16.3	-----	16.9	15.7	15.5	14.5	15.5	15.4	-----	16.9	17.7	17.6
16.9	15.2	15.1	-----	14.4	13.4	13.4	-----	13.8	13.4	13.2	14.9	13.7	13.7	-----	15.0	14.4	14.4
[2] 12.3	[2] 12.4	[2] 12.4	-----	[2] 17.5	[2] 16.7	[2] 16.3	-----	37.9	37.2	38.3	34.5	31.3	33.0	-----	34.2	35.3	35.3
50.8	50.9	53.6	-----	37.4	43.9	44.7	-----	40.2	47.2	48.2	27.6	43.8	52.8	-----	46.4	52.1	55.6

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

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1924	Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1925	Apr. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	32.5	32.3	33.4	34.1	32.7	34.4	27.3	43.1	43.8	44.2
Round steak	do	20.6	27.7	27.8	28.9	33.3	32.1	34.4	24.1	36.6	37.3	39.1
Rib roast	do	18.6	25.4	26.9	27.1	22.6	22.3	23.5	22.0	33.5	35.2	34.7
Chuck roast	do	15.6	17.9	17.9	18.1	20.1	19.5	20.5	17.4	23.8	23.0	23.3
Plate beef	do	11.7	13.5	13.9	14.3	12.7	12.5	13.1	11.7	13.3	12.5	12.7
Pork chops	do	24.4	30.5	40.4	41.7	25.2	35.3	34.5	22.8	29.8	40.8	40.3
Bacon, sliced	do	31.3	45.0	53.0	55.4	37.5	41.8	44.2	26.5	32.1	42.3	45.5
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	49.8	57.3	58.8	43.6	50.0	51.7	29.0	51.8	57.9	58.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	36.7	37.3	37.0	42.1	40.7	40.7	23.3	43.2	44.3	42.7
Hens	do	24.0	33.3	32.7	34.2	32.1	36.3	37.6	22.8	39.5	40.6	41.4
Salmon, canned, red	do		30.3	31.8	32.2	34.4	33.6	33.4		27.7	28.4	28.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.0	15.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		10.7	10.4	10.4	12.4	11.8	11.5		12.0	11.7	11.8
Butter	Pound	40.0	46.3	53.6	52.4	49.1	57.1	51.3	43.3	53.5	58.2	56.1
Oleomargarine	do		30.0			31.0	31.3	31.5		30.4	31.3	30.8
Nut margarine	do		29.9	30.0	29.8	29.1	30.8	30.2		28.6	28.8	29.3
Cheese	do	21.6	35.5	34.4	34.4	37.3	37.8	36.8	23.5	37.7	39.6	39.8
Lard	do	17.7	18.6	24.0	24.3	17.5	23.0	22.8	14.7	16.5	22.5	22.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do		27.5	28.7	28.7	27.0	29.3	28.8		24.9	25.1	25.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	30.8	38.9	37.1	26.1	32.0	32.8	22.6	31.6	37.5	38.7
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.3	5.6	9.0	8.7	8.7
Flour	do	3.0	4.2	6.1	5.8	4.6	6.6	6.3	3.7	4.8	6.7	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.0	4.3	5.9	5.7	4.9	6.0	5.8	2.5	4.3	5.3	5.3
Rolled oats	do		8.8	8.8	8.9	11.0	10.4	10.8		9.3	9.4	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.5	12.1	12.2	10.3	11.8	12.1		9.4	10.6	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.0	26.2	26.2	25.3	26.5	26.5		23.9	23.6	23.9
Macaroni	Pound		18.1	18.3	18.4	19.0	20.9	20.9		20.8	22.1	22.9
Rice	do	7.7	11.7	12.3	12.4	10.3	10.8	10.8	9.4	10.5	11.3	11.6
Beans, navy	do		10.3	11.1	11.2	8.9	9.9	9.7		9.5	9.7	9.7
Potatoes	do	.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.5	2.3
Onions	do		5.0	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.6		6.4	6.4	6.9
Cabbage	do		9.7	7.3	6.9	7.6	4.8	5.5		7.4	5.9	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		15.3	14.5	14.5	13.2	12.0	11.8		11.7	11.1	11.2
Corn, canned	do		17.6	19.6	19.7	14.8	17.7	18.1		14.7	17.6	17.6
Peas, canned	do		19.7	21.3	20.8	17.9	19.1	19.2		16.5	16.7	17.0
Tomatoes, canned	do		[1] 16.4	[1] 18.5	[1] 18.5	14.6	15.6	15.6		11.0	12.7	12.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	10.5	8.3	8.2	11.0	8.4	8.1	4.9	9.2	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	50.0	75.0	79.6	80.0	77.5	74.5	74.5	57.5	76.2	81.3	82.7
Coffee	do	28.0	43.3	51.9	52.3	40.2	55.5	54.9	28.8	38.4	48.6	48.7
Prunes	do		14.3	15.2	15.2	17.9	16.2	16.2		19.3	18.6	19.3
Raisins	do		15.6	14.8	14.8	16.4	15.4	14.8		15.0	13.5	13.7
Bananas	Dozen		[2] 15.7	[2] 12.7	[2] 12.9	[2] 8.9	[2] 12.2	[2] 11.9		37.5	38.6	36.6
Oranges	do		43.3	46.5	47.9	43.4	52.0	60.0		37.7	47.4	54.5

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [5] in April, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in April, 1924, and in March, 1925. 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.[6]

[5] For list of articles, see note 6, p. 15.

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

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of April, 99 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 40 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., Washington.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in April, 1925.

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING APRIL, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99	99	99	99	99	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	40	12	7	11	6	4

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN APRIL, 1925, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN APRIL, 1924, MARCH, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase April, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease April, 1925, compared with March, 1925	City	Percentage increase April, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease April, 1925, compared with March, 1925
	1913	April, 1924			1913	April, 1924	
Atlanta	52.4	8.6	[1] 1.5	Minneapolis	49.0	7.2	0.4
Baltimore	58.5	8.3	[1] 0.7	Mobile		9.1	[1] 1.4
Birmingham	60.6	10.2	[1] 0.2	Newark	44.3	5.0	0.2
Boston	48.4	4.5	0.5	New Haven	45.3	3.2	1.3
Bridgeport		4.7	0.2	New Orleans	52.1	8.9	0.5
Buffalo	53.5	7.5	1.3	New York	53.5	5.3	0.7
Butte		5.0	2.1	Norfolk		10.4	[1] 0.5
Charleston, S. C	55.7	6.8	[1] 1.1	Omaha	48.7	6.6	0.4
Chicago	58.8	5.9	1.0	Peoria		9.4	1.8
Cincinnati	50.5	7.0	0.1	Philadelphia	50.9	6.3	0.1
Cleveland	48.5	6.1	1.5	Pittsburgh	50.9	5.9	0.7
Columbus		6.1	[1] 0.4	Portland, Me		2.4	0.6
Dallas	54.0	9.2	[1] 0.1	Portland, Oreg	36.7	4.9	0.7
Denver	35.4	4.5	[1] 1.7	Providence	48.3	4.0	0.0
Detroit	57.3	8.0	0.6	Richmond	60.0	8.3	[1] 0.9
Fall River	43.3	4.6	0.4	Rochester		5.5	0.8
Houston		12.1	[1] 0.5	St. Louis	53.6	7.7	0.8
Indianapolis	42.5	4.5	[1] 0.7	St. Paul		6.9	1.3
Jacksonville	46.2	7.6	[1] 1.4	Salt Lake City	34.9	10.5	0.1
Kansas City	48.9	7.3	1.6	San Francisco	49.4	6.9	0.4
Little Rock	44.3	7.3	0.8	Savannah		10.4	[1] 1.9
Los Angeles	42.9	3.0	1.7	Scranton	53.9	6.6	0.5
Louisville	47.0	10.7	0.8	Seattle	45.2	6.1	0.4
Manchester	43.5	2.9	0.3	Springfield, Ill		6.2	1.4
Memphis	45.3	7.5	1.2	Washington, D. C	56.9	7.3	[1] 0.1
Milwaukee	50.2	3.8	1.6				

[1] Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States [a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, April 15, 1924, and March 15 and April 15, 1925, for the United States and for each of the cities from which prices have been obtained. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

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

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

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1924, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1925

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	$7.99	$7.46	$15.10	$15.41	$15.02
Chestnut	8.15	7.68	15.04	15.32	14.83
Bituminous	5.48	5.39	9.11	9.16	8.75
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.21	7.03	6.63
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 15.50	[1] 16.25	[1] 15.50
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.25	[1] 15.75	[1] 15.00
Bituminous	----------	----------	7.75	7.55	7.45
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.34	7.69	6.62
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	15.50	16.00	15.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.50	16.00	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	15.00	15.25	15.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	15.00	15.25	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.00	13.72	13.20
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.00	13.55	12.96
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	10.89	10.93	10.83
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 8.38	[1] 7.75	[1] 16.50	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.50	[1] 8.00	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	12.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.08	16.70	16.70
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.08	16.70	16.70
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.06	8.48	8.41
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.22	6.62	6.50
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.25	14.94	14.46
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.25	14.94	14.40
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	8.07	8.41	7.89

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[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 JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1924, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	$6.69	$6.63	$5.95
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----------	----------	17.25	18.00	17.63
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	14.68	14.33	10.67
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	15.50	16.25	15.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	15.50	16.25	15.50
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	8.57	9.44	9.29
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.50	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.50	15.38	15.50
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.45	8.83	8.77
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.50	15.83	15.63
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.50	15.83	15.46
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	12.00	12.33	12.33
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.75	16.50	16.25
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.75	16.50	16.25
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	7.01	7.24	6.88
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	13.00	12.00	12.25
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace	----------	----------	15.64	15.17	15.17
Stove, No. 4	----------	----------	16.75	16.50	16.69
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.43	8.11	8.11
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----------	----------	15.00	15.00	----------
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.58	10.90	10.80
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.40	16.00	15.44
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.21	7.40	6.16
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.08	17.00	16.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	16.33	16.50	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[2] 4.34	[2] 4.22	7.93	8.07	7.36
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.30	16.80	16.30
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.15	16.65	16.15
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	10.05	9.78	9.41
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.60	18.10	17.60
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.48	17.95	17.45
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.65	10.91	10.96
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	9.57	9.83	9.04
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	12.79	13.58	13.15
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	12.79	13.41	12.90
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.83	15.20	14.45
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.83	15.20	14.45
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[2] 6.06	[2] 6.06	11.14	10.63	9.71
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.50	14.42	14.00
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.50	14.42	13.67
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.00	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.00	15.50	15.50
Bituminous	----------	----------	8.97	9.27	9.27

[2] Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1924, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$10.16	$10.04	$10.04
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	6.34	6.65	6.61
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 14.75	[1] 15.36	[1] 14.64
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 14.64	[1] 15.18	[1] 14.18
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7 94	[1] 7.38	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.25	[1] 16.25
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.25	[1] 16.25
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	7.25	6.72	6.72
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.08	16.56	16.20
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.08	16.56	16.20
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.41	13.71	13.62
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	15.50	[4] 16.00	[4] 15.75
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	15.50	[4] 16.00	[4] 15.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.50	15.00
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.50	15.00
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.90	8.83	7.96
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	13.75	14.25	13.97
Chestnut	----------	----------	13.65	14.15	13.65
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.19	16.63	16.25
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.44	16.88	16.10
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.36	6.58	6.13
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.60	18.10	17.60
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.45	17.95	17.45
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	10.85	11.56	11.45
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.50	18.25	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.75	18.25	18.00
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	7.43	8.36	8.36
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	26.50	26.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.50	25.00	25.00
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	17.33	17.33	17.28
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 10.92	[5] 11.50	[5] 11.08
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.00	10.78	10.08
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.00	10.62	10.00
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	[6] 7.63	[6] 7.70	[6] 9.87	[6] 10.15	[6] 10.15
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.50	4.34	4.34
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.14	[1] 15.75	[1] 15.08
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 14.90	[1] 15.58	[1] 14.50
Bituminous	----------	----------	[1] 8.73	[1] 8.80	8.53

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.
[6] Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: January and July, 1913, $0.50; April, 1924, and March and April, 1925, $1.25. These charges have been included in the price.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in April, 1925

A SHARP decline in the general level of wholesale prices is shown for April by information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, dropped to 156.2 for April as compared with 161 for the preceding month, a fall of 3 per cent.

Among farm products there were pronounced price decreases in grains, hogs, sheep, eggs, potatoes, tobacco, and wool, with smaller decreases in cattle, cotton, and hides. Foods also were lower, with declines in butter, cheese, coffee, lard, rye and wheat flour, corn meal, salt, and sugar.

Among metals there were substantial decreases in iron ore, pig iron, steel billets, structural steel, copper, lead, tin, and zinc, while lumber was responsible for a drop in the general price level for building materials. Other commodity groups showing decreases from March prices were cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, and chemicals and drugs. House-furnishing goods were slightly higher and miscellaneous commodities were appreciably higher than in March.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable data for March and April were collected, increases were shown in 50 instances and decreases in 187 instances. In 167 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Group	1924	1925	
	April	March	April
Farm products	138.5	161.3	153.0
Foods	137.1	158.9	154.0
Cloths and clothing	189.1	190.7	189.9
Fuel and lighting	178.6	174.4	169.0
Metals and metal products	133.7	133.7	128.7
Building materials	181.6	179.8	174.4
Chemicals and drugs	128.4	134.2	133.6
House-furnishing goods	174.7	170.1	170.5
Miscellaneous	112.9	125.4	128.8
All commodities	148.4	161.0	156.2

Comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased approximately 5¼ per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, including such important articles as cattle feed, leather, manila hemp, jute, lubricating oil, rope, and rubber, in which prices were 14 per cent higher than in April, 1924. Farm products averaged 10½ per cent higher and foods 12⅓ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, while smaller increases were shown for cloths and clothing and chemicals and drugs. On the other hand, prices in the groups of fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and house-furnishing goods averaged lower than in April of last year.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1913 to March, 1925

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. In some instances the results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base to the year 1913—i. e., by dividing the index number for each year or month on the original base by the index number for 1913 on that base as published. In such cases, therefore, these results are to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers. For the United States and several other countries the index numbers are published to the fourth significant figure in order to show minor price variations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Director General of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics (revised)	Finanstidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Riccardo Bachi
Commodities	404	[1] 238	128	38	135	33	135	45	38	[2] 107
Year and month										
1913	100.0	100.0	----	100	----	----	100	100	100.0	100
1914	98.1	102.3	[3] 101	103	[4] 100	[5] 100	----	102	----	95
1915	100.8	109.9	----	137	----	138	----	140	----	133
1916	126.8	131.6	----	----	----	164	----	188	----	202
1917	177.2	178.5	----	----	----	228	----	262	----	299
1918	194.3	199.0	----	----	----	293	----	339	----	409
1919	206.4	209.2	----	----	----	294	----	356	----	364
1920	226.2	243.5	----	1940	----	382	1183	509	----	631
1921	146.9	171.8	----	2006	----	250	1263	345	----	577
1922	148.8	152.0	367	2473	1334	179	1219	327	----	562
1923	153.7	153.0	497	2525	977	201	1095	419	95.1	575
1924	149.7	155.2	573	----	997	226	1100	489	122.5	585
1922										
January	138.3	149.8	366	2172	1653	178	1263	314	----	577
February	141.4	151.5	356	2272	1504	177	1254	306	----	562
March	142.2	151.3	350	2287	1528	182	1244	307	80.3	533
April	142.6	151.4	344	2514	1464	178	1260	314	----	527
May	147.6	151.7	348	2695	1447	177	1241	317	----	523
June	149.6	150.5	356	2436	1443	179	1229	325	93.0	537
July	154.9	151.8	360	2489	1433	180	1219	325	----	558
August	155.0	149.5	360	2526	1364	180	1230	331	----	571
September	153.3	145.4	364	2531	1140	178	1224	329	82.2	582
October	154.1	145.9	385	2558	1043	176	1186	337	----	601
November	155.5	149.6	408	2564	1004	180	1140	352	----	596
December	156.2	150.9	407	2630	987	182	1149	362	81.6	580
1923										
January	155.8	151.4	434	2657	991	181	1134	387	65.0	575
February	156.7	153.6	474	2666	1005	192	1127	422	84.0	582
March	158.6	155.9	482	2828	1012	199	1108	424	96.8	587
April	158.7	156.9	480	2757	1012	200	1096	415	89.5	588
May	156.2	155.2	474	2613	1003	204	1093	406	71.9	580
June	153.5	155.5	484	2545	977	202	1095	409	74.0	569
July	150.6	153.5	504	2408	949	207	1080	407	88.8	566
August	150.1	153.5	529	2292	942	207	1080	413	85.8	567
September	153.7	154.6	514	2265	943	202	1089	424	101.7	569
October	153.1	153.1	515	2263	960	205	1077	421	117.9	563
November	152.1	153.3	531	2412	952	207	1070	443	139.0	571
December	151.0	153.5	545	2597	969	210	1096	459	126.2	577
1924										
January	151.2	156.9	580	2711	974	210	1071	494	117.3	571
February	151.7	156.8	642	2658	999	223	1078	544	116.2	573
March	149.9	154.4	625	2612	1021	227	1094	499	120.7	579
April	148.4	151.1	555	2798	1008	228	1095	450	124.1	579
May	146.9	150.6	557	2551	1001	225	1090	458	122.5	571
June	144.6	152.3	565	2811	968	219	1088	465	115.9	566
July	147.0	153.9	566	2737	953	220	1085	481	115.0	567
August	149.7	156.8	547	2853	986	233	1111	477	120.4	572
September	148.8	153.9	550	2848	982	231	1117	486	126.9	580
October	151.9	157.0	555	2988	999	234	1114	497	131.2	602
November	152.7	157.7	569	3132	1013	231	1120	504	128.5	621
December	157.0	160.9	566	3181	1024	232	1139	507	131.3	640
1925										
January	160.0	165.2	559	3275	1045	234	1140	514	138.2	657
February	160.6	164.8	551	3309	1048	234	1137	515	136.5	660
March	161.0	161.6	546	----	1034	230	1131	513	134.4	659

[1] 236 commodities since April, 1924.
[2] 36 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1920 and 1921; 100 commodities in 1922.
[3] April. [4] July. [5] July 1, 1912–June 30, 1914.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan	China	India
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Institute of Geography and Statistics	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. J. Lorenz	Board of Trade	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai	Labor Office, Bombay
Commodities	[6] 48	174	74	160	71	150	92	106	187	50	[7] 117	42
Year and month												
1913	100	100	100	100	-------	100.0	-------	100	100	100	100.0	-------
1914	109	-------	101	-------	[4] 100.0	-------	[4] 100	104	97	95	-------	[4] 100
1915	146	-------	119	-------	-------	-------	141	123	107	97	-------	-------
1916	224	-------	141	-------	-------	-------	132	134	123	117	-------	-------
1917	276	-------	166	-------	-------	-------	146	151	141	147	-------	-------
1918	376	-------	207	-------	-------	-------	170	175	153	193	-------	236
1919	304	-------	204	-------	-------	-------	180	178	165	236	-------	222
1920	292	-------	221	359	-------	307.3	218	212	223	259	152.0	216
1921	182	-------	190	222	196.5	197.2	167	201	161	200	150.2	199
1922	160	-------	176	173	167.7	158.8	154	178	129	196	145.5	187
1923	151	232	172	163	179.9	159.1	170	175	127	199	156.4	181
1924	156	267	183	162	175.7	166.2	-------	180	129	206	153.9	182
1922												
January	163	-------	180	181	176.9	164.0	147	186	131	206	148.5	192
February	165	-------	179	179	172.3	161.8	147	181	-------	204	150.0	189
March	164	-------	177	177	172.4	160.0	146	180	-------	201	151.5	-------
April	163	-------	180	175	164.5	160.3	148	180	128	197	148.0	-------
May	165	-------	178	175	162.1	160.6	155	177	-------	194	145.7	-------
June	165	-------	178	174	162.8	159.9	156	175	-------	197	144.1	-------
July	164	-------	175	173	163.9	160.3	157	177	126	201	143.9	-------
August	156	-------	175	173	164.7	156.3	155	177	-------	195	142.0	188
September	152	-------	174	170	165.7	154.3	158	175	-------	193	139.6	184
October	155	-------	172	169	164.5	155.2	159	174	129	190	141.6	177
November	158	-------	174	163	170.6	157.6	162	176	-------	188	143.2	179
December	155	-------	172	163	171.9	155.8	161	173	-------	183	148.5	175
1923												
January	157	223	170	163	174.7	157.0	163	171	131	184	152.7	181
February	155	222	170	165	175.3	157.5	161	173	-------	192	157.5	177
March	156	228	171	168	181.0	160.3	163	174	-------	196	158.7	182
April	156	229	174	168	185.0	162.0	167	174	126	196	157.7	180
May	149	232	171	166	186.5	159.8	170	177	-------	199	158.4	180
June	149	232	170	164	181.0	159.3	178	177	-------	198	155.2	180
July	145	231	170	162	179.8	156.5	180	176	124	192	155.4	178
August	142	233	171	162	175.3	154.5	175	175	-------	190	153.1	176
September	145	232	174	162	173.4	157.8	172	177	-------	210	156.8	179
October	148	235	171	161	181.1	158.1	171	176	125	212	156.1	181
November	153	243	173	160	181.6	160.8	173	175	-------	209	157.3	186
December	154	247	176	160	182.5	163.4	174	174	-------	210	157.5	188
1924												
January	156	251	178	161	183.2	165.4	174	175	131	211	155.8	188
February	158	261	180	162	183.4	167.0	170	180	-------	208	159.5	188
March	155	264	180	162	180.1	165.4	167	180	-------	206	157.5	181
April	154	263	184	161	181.4	164.7	166	178	126	207	153.7	184
May	153	261	179	160	180.4	163.7	165	179	-------	205	154.3	181
June	151	262	179	158	178.3	162.6	163	180	-------	199	151.8	185
July	151	265	182	157	173.3	162.6	163	180	125	195	151.5	184
August	151	271	182	160	170.6	165.2	162	181	-------	200	148.8	184
September	158	272	184	163	169.9	166.9	162	181	-------	206	149.3	181
October	161	273	186	167	169.0	170.0	163	180	133	213	152.8	181
November	162	276	181	167	168.5	169.8	163	181	-------	214	154.9	176
December	160	279	198	168	169.8	170.1	165	181	-------	213	157.4	176
1925												
January	160	279	191	169	170.8	171.0	163	178	130	213	159.9	173
February	158	281	192	169	170.8	168.8	163	175	-------	210	159.2	173
March	155	279	193	168	169.9	166.3	-------	176	-------	204	160.3	171

[4] July. [6] 52 commodities in 1920; 53 commodities from August, 1920, to December, 1921. [7] 147 items.

Cost of Living in Brazil

A REPORT from the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated April 1, 1925, contains the following table showing the average prices of 20 food articles as well as fuel and light prices in Rio de Janeiro for the years 1893, 1914, 1919, and for September, 1924, and the corresponding index numbers, using the prices in 1914 as a base:

AVERAGE PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ON SPECIFIED DATES

[Paper milreis at par=32.44 cents; exchange rate varies. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts]

Article	Unit	Average prices				Index numbers of prices (1914=100)		
		1893	1914	1919	September, 1924	1893	1919	September, 1924
Foodstuffs:		*Milreis*	*Milreis*	*Milreis*	*Milreis*			
Rice	Kilogram	0.250	0.747	0.960	1.600	47	129	214
Sugar, refined	do	.500	.892	1.060	1.800	56	119	146
Sweet oil	do	1.700	2.541	7.000	8.300	67	275	327
Codfish	do	.700	.906	2.700	3.500	77	273	386
Potatoes	do	.240	.316	.560	.600	76	177	190
Lard	do	.900	1.400	2.600	3.800	64	143	271
Coffee, ground	do	2.400	1.200	2.000	4.200	200	167	350
Meat, fresh	do	.800	.900	1.200	1.500	89	133	167
Jerked beef	do	.600	1.525	2.400	3.200	39	158	210
Onions	do	.600	.800	1.100	1.000	75	133	125
Tea	do	7.000	12.000	18.000	35.000	53	150	292
Flour, wheat	do	.300	.492	.890	1.200	61	163	244
Beans, black	do	.320	.380	.380	1.400	84	100	368
Milk, fresh	Liter	.300	.400	.600	1.200	75	150	300
Milk, condensed	Can [1]	.700	1.000	1.500	2.200	70	150	220
Butter	Kilogram	2.500	3.000	7.200	9.500	83	240	317
Corn	do	.200	.180	.280	.600	111	156	333
Bread	do	.460	.600	.900	1.000	67	150	150
Salt	do	.050	.100	.200	.200	50	200	200
Bacon	do	.300	1.220	1.500	3.000	65	123	246
Fuel and light:								
Coke	Ton	26.200	28.600	102.000	100.000	92	357	350
Matches	Package [1]	.200	.500	.720	.800	40	144	160
Kerosene	Bottle [1]	.230	.333	.520	.700	69	156	210
Gas	Cu. meter	.346	.231	.312	.608	123	111	263
Electric light	K. w. h.			.410	.864			
Candles	Package [1]	1.100	1.200	2.300	3.200	92	191	267

[1] Size not specified.

Cost of Living of Americans in Mexico

SPECIAL circular No. 169, issued by the Latin American division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that whereas, before the war, the cost of living in Mexican cities was lower than in cities of like size in the United States, now it is from 50 to 75 per cent higher. Mexican official statistics show that the cost of such necessaries as bread, sugar, lard, beans, etc., are about 62 per cent higher than in 1914, and rent, clothing, and imported groceries used by Americans living there have increased even more.

It is explained that certain items, such as gas stoves, bathtubs, central heating, etc., required by Americans, are considered as luxuries and considerably increase the cost where furnished. Also, as many of the Americans are business representatives of firms in the United States, the maintenance of a certain social position is necessary for the social contacts through which trade may be secured,

and this brings with it greatly increased expense. On the basis of figures from various sources, the report sets the average amount required for an American family of four at about $5,800 [1] per year. Figures compiled by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City show an average budget of $6,888 in 1923, allowing $3,313 for rent, depreciation, and living expenses, $710 for clubs, entertainment, and vacation, $1,186 for clothing (man and wife only), and $1,679 for sundries, including medical care. In reply to a questionnaire as to the minimum salary for an American in Mexico, 70 resident Americans submitted estimates giving an average of $3,911 as the minimum for a single man and $6,186 for a man with wife and two children.

In many cases the estimates did not include such items as savings, insurance, or social activities.

Medical care ranges, in the cities, from $2.50 to $5 per visit; while dental charges range from $3 to $12 for a filling. Heat (even in apartments), running water, screens, and other items must all be paid for extra by the tenant. Clothing as a whole is from 25 to 30 per cent higher in price than in the United States. "In general it may be said that with reasonably comfortable quarters, and barring undue illness or other misfortune, the cost of living for a representative American family in Mexico City will not run below $500 a month."

Cost of Living in Peru, 1913 to 1924

THE high cost of living in Lima, Peru, and its causes form the subject of a recent report [2] by Oscar F. Arrús, director general of the General Statistical Office of Peru.

The following tables taken from this report show the average prices of 15 food articles in Lima for the 12-year period 1913 to 1924 and the corresponding index numbers:

AVERAGE PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN LIMA, PERU, 1913 TO 1924

Average prices

[Sol at par=48.7 cents, exchange rate varies. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts]

Article	Unit	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
		Sols	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*	*Sols*
Beef	Kilogram	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.73	0.83	1.05	1.40	1.35	1.21	1.22	1.17	1.20
Lamb	do	.60	.60	.65	.65	.80	.95	1.20	1.10	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.03
Pork	do	.85	.90	1.00	1.15	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.00	2.25	2.13	2.25	2.25
Bread	do	.286	.286	.312	.333	.357	.400	.444	.625	.536	.488	.444	.452
Oil	do	.65	.65	.80	.85	.90	1.06	1.24	1.28	.87	.70	.66	.67
Rice	do	.20	.22	.20	.25	.35	.34	.33	.51	.41	.39	.36	.38
Sugar	do	.13	.16	.20	.26	.24	.24	.24	.24	.26	.28	.29	.24
Spaghetti	do	.30	.33	.38	.38	.44	.46	.54	.61	.62	.60	.49	.48
Kidney beans	do	.20	.22	.20	.18	.26	.26	.34	.34	.20	.21	.28	.29
Wheat flour	do	.17	.22	.26	.28	.32	.34	.36	.38	.37	.34	.32	.31
Milk, fresh	Liter	.30	.32	.35	.40	.40	.45	.50	.55	.55	.50	.50	.50
Milk, evaporated	Can	.25	.28	.30	.34	.42	.40	.40	.42	.46	.42	.35	.33
Maize	Kilogram	.09	.13	.15	.16	.18	.17	.22	.21	.17	.15	.15	.19
Butter	do	.61	.74	.74	.80	1.36	1.48	1.63	1.64	1.38	1.32	1.15	1.16
Potatoes	do	.12	.12	.10	.12	.17	.23	.19	.21	.17	.16	.17	.17

[1] United States currency.
[2] Arrús, Oscar F.: El costo de la vida en Lima y causas de su carestia. Lima, 1925. 40 pp.

AVERAGE PRICES OF SPICIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN LIMA, PERU, 1913 TO 1924—Continued

Index numbers

[Average for 1913=100]

Articles	Unit	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Beef	Kilogram	100	100	107	104	119	150	200	193	173	174	167	171
Lamb	do	100	100	108	108	133	158	200	183	172	175	177	172
Pork	do	100	106	118	135	176	212	247	235	265	251	265	265
Bread	do	100	100	109	116	125	140	155	219	187	171	155	158
Oil	do	100	100	123	131	138	163	191	197	134	108	102	103
Rice	do	100	110	100	125	175	170	165	255	205	195	180	190
Sugar	do	100	123	154	200	185	185	185	185	200	215	223	185
Spaghetti	do	100	110	127	127	147	153	180	203	207	200	163	160
Kidney beans	do	100	110	100	90	130	130	170	170	100	105	140	145
Wheat flour	do	100	129	153	165	188	200	212	223	218	200	188	180
Milk, fresh	Liter	100	107	117	133	133	150	167	183	183	167	167	167
Milk, evaporated	Can	100	112	120	136	168	160	160	168	184	168	140	132
Maize	Kilogram	100	144	167	178	200	189	244	233	189	167	167	211
Butter	do	100	121	121	131	223	243	267	269	226	216	189	190
Potatoes	do	100	100	83	100	142	192	158	175	142	133	142	142

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Farm Wages in Illinois in April, 1925

FARM wages in Illinois show little change from a year ago, according to a statement, dated April 10, 1925, from the office of the agricultural statistician of the division of crop and livestock estimates of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stationed at Springfield, Ill. The average monthly wage with board is reported to be $43, as compared with $42 last year, and the average monthly wage without board the same as last year, or $56. Where the man is hired by the day the average wage is also the same as a year ago—$2.35 with board and $3.10 without board. Farm labor supply and demand throughout the State are both reported as 95 per cent of normal.

Average Weekly Earnings of Factory Employees in New York in March, 1925

THE following table, supplied by the bureau of statistics and information of the New York State Department of Labor, shows the average weekly earnings of all employees and of shop employees in March, 1925:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK, MARCH, 1925

Industry	All employees		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	$33.06	$50.08	$40.27	----------
Lime, cement, and plaster	31.06	32.26	30.87	$18.28
Brick, tile, and pottery	23.24	30.15	23.22	16.26
Glass	28.00	31.00	30.91	13.75
Total	28.64	36.50	30.33	15.39
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Gold, silver, and precious stones	30.66	31.62	33.30	20.49
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc	27.97	27.42	29.16	17.06
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	33.37	----------	34.17	22.12
Structural and architectural iron work	33.08	36.67	31.17	(1)
Sheet-metal work and hardware	28.34	26.87	30 73	16.03
Firearms, tools, and cutlery	26.82	(1)	26.51	14.13
Cooking, heating, and ventilating appliances	33.44	31.90	33.45	(1)
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	30.43	29.81	30.67	16.73
Automobiles, carriages, and airplanes	33.38	35.30	33.47	18.23
Cars, locomotives, and railroad repair shops	32.17	32.10	32.12	22.95
Boat and ship building	32.59	32.47	32.29	----------
Instruments and appliances	26.82	26.87	29.68	16.74
Total	30.61	29.68	31.61	17.00
Wood manufactures:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products	28.20	29.97	27.99	12.91
Furniture and cabinetwork	28.03	32.64	28.63	16.00
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	29.43	31.69	31.14	15.59
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	25.17	23.53	26.70	15.84
Total	27.78	28.92	29.04	15.58

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK, MARCH, 1925—Continued

Industry	All employed		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Furs, leather, and rubber goods:				
Leather	22.77		24.37	13.86
Furs and fur goods	34.84	34.84	35.98	22.10
Boots and shoes	26.69	29.96	29.23	17.69
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods	25.44	29.23	29.31	14.98
Rubber and gutta-percha goods	25.93	25.61	27.86	17.45
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc	23.23	25.02	26.14	13.83
Total	26.34	29.06	28.00	16.63
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	27.97	22.87	30.20	15.02
Paints, dyes, and colors	26.88	27.56	27.31	15.03
Animal and mineral oil products	28.24	30.66	31.48	16.89
Miscellaneous chemical products	30.24	27.87	34.07	19.98
Total	28.65	27.85	31.66	17.97
Paper	28.56	(1)	28.20	14.78
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes and tubes	25.08	26.89	28.24	17.19
Miscellaneous paper goods	26.66	28.27	26.65	15.84
Printing and bookmaking	37.60	39.51	40.82	20.05
Total	34.13	36.66	38.98	18.82
Textiles:				
Silk and silk goods	21.28	23.15	30.25	15.68
Wool manufactures	25.71	(1)	29.18	16.63
Cotton goods	20.07		22.23	14.87
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	19.23	(1)	27.41	16.54
Other textiles and allied products	23.45	24.61	26.75	16.38
Total	22.43	24.14	27.25	16.21
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.:				
Men's clothing	29.18	35.12	33.53	16.02
Men's shirts and furnishings	20.07	28.15	30.25	15.85
Women's clothing	35.76	37.77	51.69	25.32
Women's underwear and furnishings	22.79	23.72	31.01	19.88
Women's headwear	31.13	31.13	35.25	23.92
Miscellaneous sewing	19.88	20.27	28.55	15.60
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc	19.41	20.15	29.51	14.75
Total	27.11	31.55	36.21	18.60
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	29.04	29.16	29.73	11.36
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	24.19	24.89	29.19	12.70
Groceries not elsewhere classified	29.02	29.31	31.90	16.65
Meat and dairy products	29.20	31.94	28.45	16.41
Bread and other bakery products	26.15	26.46	30.86	14.41
Confectionery and ice cream	22.65	23.09	27.04	15.46
Beverages	33.79	38.44	33.08	8.50
Cigars and other tobacco products	18.41	19.38	26.72	18.69
Total	25.57	25.67	30.01	16.41
Water, light, and power	33.76	33.34	33.86	(1)
Grand total	28.45	30.20	31.45	17.51

[1] Average weekly earnings not computed because number of employees too small.

Wage Increase in the German Merchant Marine [1]

A GENERAL increase in the wage scale of the German merchant marine, amounting to about 6 per cent, went into effect on April 1, 1925. This increase is based on an award made by an arbitration board in a wage dispute between the Association of German Shipowners and the German Seamen's Union. The award makes the following changes in the agreement which has governed the wage rates of German ships' officers and seamen since November 1, 1923: [2]

The monthly wage rates of able seamen are increased 5 marks, from 84 to 89.[3] The salaries of ships' officers and the wages of other members of the crew are raised correspondingly, with the exception of the salaries of officers on vessels in the North Sea and Baltic trade, and in the Great Britain and Ireland trade, as well as those of single officers (on small boats having only one officer).

The table following shows the monthly rates fixed for officers in the North Sea and Baltic trade and of those on seagoing vessels of from 101 to 400 gross registered tons of all routes:

	North Sea and Baltic (marks)	Seagoing vessels (marks)
First officer, deck	206	167
Second officer, deck	150	133
Third officer, deck	123	---
First officer, engine	270	216
Second officer, engine	206	160
Third officer, engine	150	---
Single officer, deck	206	---
Single officer, engine	216	---

The monthly wage rates of petty officers were fixed at 110 marks for boatswains and at 106 marks for assistant engine-room officers.

Sustenance allowances, overtime rates, and the wage rates of the canteen and mess personnel were raised corresponding to the general wage increase.

The wage rates of the crews of seagoing tugs were raised in the same proportion as those of able seamen and firemen of large vessels. The following rates were fixed for officers of seagoing tugs and lighters:

MONTHLY SALARY RATES OF OFFICERS OF GERMAN SEAGOING TUGS AND LIGHTERS, EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1925

[Mark at par=23.8 cents]

Occupation	Tugs		Lighters	
	Small trade	Coasting trade	Small trade	Coasting trade
	Marks	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*
Captain	200	195	210	195
First mate	155	145	138	133
Second mate	125	----------	----------	----------
First engineer	195	190	----------	----------
Second engineer	155	143	----------	----------
Third engineer	125	----------	----------	----------

[1] Report from the American consul at Hamburg, dated Apr. 6, 1925.
[2] MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1924, pp. 92, 93.
[3] Mark at par=23.8 cents.

For captains and mates of seagoing tugs and lighters laying up more than one week, the increased salary rate fixed in the present award does not become effective while the vessel is laid up.

The rates of wages stipulated in the supplementary agreement for vessels carrying passengers are increased 6 per cent.

The present agreement is to remain in effect until September 30, 1925, when it may be revoked by either party giving notice prior to August 31, 1925. If no notice has been given by that date, the agreement may be canceled by either party giving one month's notice at any time.

Regulation of Hours of Labor in Yugoslavia [1]

ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1924, the Government of Yugoslavia promulgated four decrees, regulating the operation of various sections of the workers' protection act of February 28, 1922.[2] Three of these decrees regulate the hours of labor in artisans' workshops, commercial establishments, and industrial and mining establishments, respectively. The fourth deals with the opening and closing of shops. A summary of these decrees is given below.

Artisans' workshops.—Paragraph 7 of section 6 of the workers' protection act provided that employees in artisans' workshops should not work more than 10 hours per day or 60 hours per week. One of the recently promulgated decrees regulates their hours of labor as follows:

In the workshops of blacksmiths, locksmiths, boiler makers, etc., in printing offices, laundries and cleaning establishments, tanneries, establishments sharpening edge tools, and in tunnels and caissons the hours of labor shall not exceed 8 per day, or 48 per week.

In all woodworking establishments, establishments working up hides, skins, and metals (with the exception of those referred to above), bakeries, and butchers' establishments the hours of labor shall not exceed 9 per day or 54 per week.

Commercial establishments.—The workers' protection act fixed the maximum hours of labor of employees in commercial establishments at 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week. Under the new decree an 8-hour day and 48-hour week are established in banks and similar enterprises, insurance companies, and establishments engaged in loading and unloading on railways, rivers, or the coast; and a 10-hour day and 60-hour week in shops selling perishable foodstuffs, with the exception of grocers' and similar shops, in tobacconists', newsdealers' and florists' shops, and in establishments transporting passengers or goods by vehicles of any kind or by boat.

Industrial and mining establishments.—The new decree regulating the hours of labor in industrial and mining establishments is based on agreements between employers and their employees. In establishments where the employer desires to lengthen the working-day the question shall be decided by a majority vote of a committee selected by secret ballot by all employees over 16 years of age who have been employed in the establishment for not less than one month.

If the vote is in favor of an extension of the hours of labor, the extra time is to be considered as overtime and to be paid for as such.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Jan. 26, 1925, pp. 11–13.
[2] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1923, pp. 159–166.

Decisions hold for not more than three months, at the expiration of which another vote must be taken. No such extension of hours is to be applicable to young persons under 16 years of age, who may under no condition be employed for more than 8 hours per day.

If the vote rejects the extension, a second vote shall not be taken until after the expiration of three months reckoned from the day on which the first vote was taken.

Opening and closing of shops.—The decree recently promulgated on this subject provides that no business or commercial establishment may be open before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., or after 9 p. m. in those parts of Dalmatia where climatic conditions require it, but in such cases shops to be closed at noon for at least one hour.

The hours of labor in such establishments may not be longer than those provided for in the decree relating to hours of labor in commercial establishments. The fixing of details respecting the hours of opening and closing of shops in each district is intrusted to the local authorities in agreement with the workers' and employers' organizations concerned.

Tobacconists and newsdealers may keep open during noontime. Other establishments may be permitted to do so only in order to prevent perishable goods from deteriorating and on annual fair days and market days. Employees must, however, in all cases during the working-day be granted the rest periods provided for in section 11 of the workers' protection act.

Cafés, inns, hotels, confectioners' and tobacconists' shops may be open continuously, on condition that the employees' hours of work do not exceed the legal maximum.

Shops may be kept open beyond the legal hour on the eve of major feast days, on annual market days, and on the occasion of any great influx of population; in such cases work is to be paid for at overtime rates.

PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY OF LABOR

Handling 168 Tons for Every Ton Produced

A DETAILED analysis of the extent to which materials are handled in the production of goods is given in an account of the material-handling system of an up-to-date foundry, by Max Sklovsky, reprinted from The Foundry in the Open Shop Review, April, 1925 (pp. 153–161).

It is generally considered in industrial works, the author states, that the handling of materials is limited to the delivery or transfer of materials from one department or section of the plant to another, and material handling is frequently measured by the number of common or unskilled laborers employed for the purpose. In most industries, however, the phase of material handling which is often overlooked and which is a larger item than the delivery of materials is the handling of materials in process or during operations, such handling usually being classed as part of the operation rather than that of handling. A comparison is made of an operation in which comparatively little time is spent in handling material with one in which the proportion of time so spent is large. In the turning of a small gear blank on a turret lathe, for example, approximately 95 per cent of the time may be taken up by the performance of the several operations, while on the other hand in the making of a mold in a foundry nearly all of the work consists in the handling of equipment, of patterns, of the sand, and of the complete mold. In this latter case the handling of materials represents nine-tenths of the total time, while such operations as jarring or squeezing in a foundry manufacturing castings represent less than one-tenth of the time. Handling of materials in the foundry industry, therefore, represents a larger time element or labor hour element than in the industries using machine tools for production.

To illustrate the quantity of materials handled, a specific case of a foundry producing 100 tons of good castings daily is used. In such a foundry it will be necessary to receive 175 tons of material daily, divided approximately as follows: Pig iron and scrap, 105 tons; coke, 18 tons; limestone, 1 ton; core sand, 24 tons; molding sand, 22 tons; core binder material, one-fourth ton; facings, three-fourths ton; and miscellaneous supplies, 4 tons. The delivery of this quantity of raw materials to produce 100 tons of castings is not, however, an index of the total quantities handled daily from the point of receiving to the point of shipping. The handling of each principal class of material in the different operations is shown separately as follows:

Metal.—The handling of the purchased pig iron and scrap is as follows:

	Tons
Pig iron is unloaded from car onto metal chutes	45
Pig iron is removed from end of chute and piled	45
Scrap is removed from cars and thrown onto piles adjacent	60
And 1–3 wheeled to the farthest side of the pile and dumped	20
In addition, 32 tons of foundry scrap and spruces are gathered, loaded, trucked, and delivered to piles, representing total of	128
Total receipts	298

In delivering the metal the procedure is as follows:

	Tons
New pig iron and scrap are both loaded onto trucks as charges are made up	105
The metal is transported from the yard and up an elevator and delivered to the charging deck	105
Foundry scrap is transported to charging deck	32
Truck loads of metal, after being weighed, are brought to the cupola charging doors	140
The metal is removed from the trucks and charged into the cupola	140
Total delivered and charged	522

After the metal is melted it is distributed as follows:

Metal is poured off into bull ladles, which are transported to the main aisle	135
Metal is repoured from the bull ladles into smaller ladles, and conveyed to molders' floors	133
The metal less pig bed iron is then poured into molds	130
Total metal distributed	398

After the molds are poured, the following operations take place:

Molds are dumped	130
Castings are shaken out	130
Castings are delivered to aisle	130
Castings are loaded on trucks	130
Truck loads in part are delivered to core knockout section	40
Castings are rolled or thrown to remove cores	40
Castings are reloaded onto trucks	40
Castings are delivered to cleaning department	110
Castings are loaded into mills or sand blast	110
Castings are removed from mills	110
Castings are delivered to chipping section and grinding section	110
Castings are handled in the operation of chipping, grinding, and inspection	100
Castings are reloaded for weighing	105
Castings are transported to storage	105
Total castings separated and cleaned	1,390

There are in all, it will be noted, 26 handlings of the metal involving the total tonnage of 2,606 tons, or substantially 26 times the weight of the total good castings produced.

Coke and lime.—The handling operations of coke used in melting the metal in the cupola are approximately as follows:

	Tons
Coke is unloaded from box car into wheelbarrows	18
Wheelbarrow loads are trucked onto piles and dumped for delivering	18
Trucks are loaded from the bins in the yard	18
Trucks are hauled over the yard and delivered into the yard and up an elevator to the charging deck	18
Trucks set in front of the charging door and coke charged into cupola	18
Total	90

Coke is used in total, including slight losses, at a ratio of 7½ for every ton of metal charged. Limestone is handled substantially in the same manner as coke and for the ration used a total of 5 tons.

Core sand and cores.—The amount of core sand used varies in different foundries but in the instance cited the amount required daily is 48 tons. As about half the core sand is reclaimable, 24 tons of new sand are used daily, and although the reclaiming of core sand

involves somewhat greater handling than new sand the handling of core sand and cores has been estimated on a basis of 48 tons of new sand daily. The handlings of the core sand are as follows:

	Tons
Unload from car into bins along track, including reclaimed sand	48
Cut over sand to the farthest position	12
Reload truckloads of sand for delivery	48
Cart trucks to sand-mixing department	48
Shovel sand into mixers	48
Dump sand from mixers and refill trucks	48
Deliver mixed sand to core molders	48
Total, 6¼ handlings	300

In the operations of the cores the sand is again handled as follows:

Shoveling sand into core boxes	48
Turning loaded core boxes over on plates	48
Lifting onto truck racks	48
Removing truck racks to ovens	48
Setting core plates into ovens	48
Removing core plates from ovens	48
Delivering core plates to finishing benches	48
Removing cores from core plates	48
Turning over cores for blacking	48
Removing cores from benches into pans	48
Setting pans on trucks	48
Removing pans from trucks onto storage shelves	48
Total, making and drying cores, 12 handlings	576

The distribution of cores from storage into the molds is indicated as follows:

Removing cores from racks into delivery pans	48
Setting delivery pans onto trucks	48
Cart trucks to foundry floors	48
Remove core pans from trucks and deliver to molders, ⅖	19
Unload cores onto molders' shelves, ⅖	19
Molder sets cores into molds	48
Molder carries cores in mold to floor	48
Mold is dumped with cores	48
Cores are picked off from molders' floors or from knockout floors, and (80 per cent) cores are loaded onto trucks	38
Used cores are transported to reclaiming department	38
Total, cores handled in foundry, 10 handlings	402

The total handling of core sand and cores is represented by 28½ distinct handlings in which the total tonnage involved is 1,278 tons.

Molding sand.—In the manufacture of the 100 tons of castings a total of 22 tons of new molding sand will be used daily, which will be received and distributed as follows:

	Tons
Unloading from car into bins	22
Cutting one-half of the sand in the bins to farthest position	11
Reloading sand for delivery onto trucks	22
Deliver truck loads of sand to foundry	22
Dumping sand onto foundry	22
Spreading sand over floor heaps	22
Total, sand distribution, 5½ handlings	121

The rehandling of the molding sand to the molders' floor may be gathered from the following example: A small hand squeezer using a snap flask on a mold having an average weight of sand of 54 pounds; the weight of the snap sand is 6 pounds, the weight of the bottom board 4 pounds, the weight of the match and gate 15 pounds. The operations of the above are as follows:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Put on match	15	Put on cope board	4
Put on drag flask	6	Squeeze	
Screen and sand over patterns	8	Lift coke board	4
Shovel and sand on patterns	22	Lift coke and flask	33
Pien and strike off		Draw pattern	3
Put on bottom board	4	Close mold	33
Squeeze		Remove flask	12
Lift and roll over	51	Carry mold to floor	58
Remove match	12		
Put on cope flask	6	Total	301
Screen sand	8	Average weight per operation	18
Shovel sand on pattern	22		

In the above there are no cores used and the weight of the castings is approximately the weight of the pattern, viz., 3 pounds. It will be seen that the ratio of materials handled to the weight of the castings is 100 times as great. The sand handled out of the 301 pounds indicated is equal to 230 pounds, so that the total sand handled by the molder, when compared with the castings produced is approximately 80 times for this instance. The ratio of the sand in the mold is 18 times as great as the castings. This ranges ordinarily from 8 to 12 times and a conservative average therefore is one-half of the above case cited, or roughly a ratio of 40 times as much sand of weight handled by the molder as the castings produced. The molders' floor contains nine times the sand of castings produced. The total sand on the molders' floor in a pile is also rehandled in cutting and preparing the sand. This is usually 1½ to 2½ times according to the practice established. In the dumping and shaking out operation there is an additional handling of the sand. Tabulating therefore the above:

	Tons
Molder handles sand in six operations, 40 times the weight of castings	4, 400
Dumping one operation, 9 times the weight of the castings	990
Cutting sand in two handlings	1, 980
Total sand handling in operations including new sand	7, 491

Equipment.—All of the operations described above require the handling at the same time of trucks, flasks, patterns, ladles, and tools. In the example given of a snap flask job there is a total of 105 pounds of equipment handled in the making of a mold. For this particular job this is equivalent to 35 pounds handled per pound of castings. On the floors where iron flasks are used the equipment per pound of castings is about 40 pounds. The average of the molding equipment for the entire foundry is approximately 35 times the weight of the castings or a total of 3,850 tons. Trucking equipment for all the materials equals approximately 1,000 tons, while miscellaneous equipment such as ladles, core plates, core pans, core delivery trucks, and other items amount to 300 tons, making a total of 5,150 tons.

The daily accumulations of refuse, which amount to about 25 tons in addition to the large quantity of water used and to such other materials as core binder, oils, and miscellaneous materials reach a total in the handling of 200 tons.

Following is a summary of the number of tons of specified materials handled daily:

	Tons
Metals	2,606
Coke and lime	95
Coke material	1,278
Molding sand	7,491
Equipment	5,150
Miscellaneous	200
Total	16,820

The above is an astounding quantity for the production of 100 tons of castings. There is probably no industry of heavy production which quite compares with foundry business in the tonnage of materials handled with that of the tonnage produced.

In the handling of raw materials by manual labor the ordinary laborer will handle from 10,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds of material per day, depending upon the character and distance that the material is handled. In well-equipped foundries, this averages about 40 tons per day per man of all the men employed, including the molders and other skilled men. It is obvious that the skilled men spend most of the time doing common labor or handling of materials. The necessity, as well as the possibility, of handling materials in foundries with the proper facilities is apparent. The foundry, when viewed from the standpoint of material handling, offers a fruitful field for real progress.

Production and Output in Belgian Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

THE Revue du Travail (Brussels) of February, 1925 (pp. 270–272), contains certain data concerning the operation and output of Belgian coal mines and coke ovens from which the following table is taken:

TOTAL PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT PER WORKER IN BELGIAN COAL MINES AND COKE OVENS, 1913, 1922 TO JANUARY, 1925

[Metric tons converted to tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Item	Monthly average in—				January, 1925
	1913	1922	1923	1924	
Coal mines					
Total production (tons)	2,098,184	1,950,535	2,105,018	2,144,780	2,342,553
Average number of days of operation	24	24	23	24	25
Number of days worked	3,624,402	3,805,461	3,991,620	4,209,161	4,533,960
Average number of workers (underground and surface)	146,084	153,003	159,912	169,518	175,349
Output (tons) per worker per day:					
Workers at the seam	3.48	3.69	3.87	3.87	3.84
Underground workers (including workers at the seam) [1]	0.81	0.76	0.78	0.74	0.75
Underground and surface workers [1]	0.58	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.52
Coke ovens					
Total production (tons)	323,613	248,705	381,799	382,112	407,190
Average number of workers	4,229	3,631	5,106	5,384	5,607
Average monthly output (tons) per worker	76.5	68.5	74.8	71.0	72.6

[1] This average includes nonproductive as well as productive workers, and this inclusion of course reduces the number of tons produced per worker.

Coal Production in Poland in 1922 and 1923 [1]

COAL production in the mining district of Upper Silesia, Poland, amounted to 28,191,515 short tons in 1922 and 29,188,844 tons in 1923, an increase of 997,329 tons, or 3.5 per cent. There was an increase of about 5,000 workers in 1923 over the number employed in 1922, this increase being entirely among the underground workers. The total number employed in the mines was 148,647, of whom 9,619 were women and 5,462 were boys under 16 years of age. The total number of working-days in 1923 was 297, or an average of 24¾ days per month. The length of the shift is 7½ hours.

The following table shows the average daily output of underground workers and of underground and surface workers combined, in 1922 and 1923:

AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT PER WORKER IN COAL MINES OF UPPER SILESIA IN 1922 AND 1923, BY MONTHS

[The output has been converted to tons of 2,000 pounds]

Month	Output (tons) per worker per day				Month	Output (tons) per worker per day			
	1922		1923			1922		1923	
	Underground	Underground and surface	Underground	Underground and surface		Underground	Underground and surface	Underground	Underground and surface
January	1.01	0.66	1.02	0.68	August	1.00	.66	1.01	.67
February	1.02	.67	1.01	.66	September	1.01	.66	1.01	.67
March	1.05	.69	1.06	.69	October	1.00	.65	.98	.64
April	1.04	.68	1.03	.67	November	.99	.65	.98	.66
May	1.04	.67	1.00	.65	December	.99	.64	.97	.64
June	.97	.62	1.04	.69					
July	.97	.63	1.02	.67	Average for year	1.01	.66	1.01	.67

Wages, Production Costs, and Output in Coal Mines of Oviedo Province, Spain

A SPECIAL report by the consul at Santander, Spain, under date of March 28, 1925, gives the wages, hours of labor, production costs, and output in coal mines in the Asturias district (Oviedo Province), Spain, in 1924. The data are taken from a report dated June, 1924, made by a commission of mining engineers representing both the Government and the coal-mining companies and may be considered as representing conditions at the present time, as no important changes have taken place since the report was made.

The average cost of production of 1 metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) is as follows:

	Pesetas [2]	Per cent
Labor	19.00	56
Material	10.00	29
General expenses	5.00	15
Total	34.00	100

[1] Revue de l'Industrie Minérale, Paris, Mar. 1, 1925, sec. 3, p. 85.
[2] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

The average daily wage of the underground workers is 10 pesetas; of surface workers, 7 pesetas; and of underground and surface workers combined, 8.55 pesetas.

The average daily output of miners is 2,315 pounds; of all underground workers, 1,378 pounds; and of all workers, including loaders at railway stations, 992 pounds.

The following statement of wages and hours was furnished to a coal dealer of Santander who frequently visits the coal mines of Oviedo Province, and is believed to be correct. The workday of underground laborers is 7 hours and no overtime is permitted except in the case of the watchmen, while surface workers work an eight-hour day and overtime is paid for at the rate of time and one-half. All miners, whether pick miners or machine miners, have helpers. The daily wages are as follows:

	Pesetas
Pickers	12.00
Pickers' helpers	7.35
Watchmen in mines	9.00
Other underground workers	6.50
Surface workers	5.65 to 6.50
Women	5.00

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Cities

IN 1922 the Federal Women's Bureau issued a bulletin (No. 41) dealing with the family status of breadwinning women in Paterson, N. J. (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1923, p. 138), which proved of such interest that it was decided to extend the study to three other cities and to publish the findings for the four cities together. The result is a bulletin which has recently appeared, based upon census data, and dealing with the gainfully employed women of Paterson, N. J., Jacksonville, Fla., Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township, Pa., and Butte, Mont.

As in the earlier study, the term "breadwinning" has been extended to cover all women who earn money, whether by their principal pursuit or by some side line. It includes, therefore, the women who while mainly occupied with their families, have lodgers or boarders, or take in washing, or otherwise add something to the family income by work done at home.

Disregarding all below 14 years of age, the study deals with some 38,446 women and girls, who formed 38.4 per cent of all those over 14 in the localities included. Of these, nearly one-third, 31.2 per cent, were working in their own homes. Over three-fifths were 25 years old or over, and approximately 55 per cent were or had been married. Almost one-half of those who were or had been married were working outside of their own homes, and so were two-fifths of those who had children. In a considerable number of cases, the women studied were either the sole or the main breadwinners of their families.

Of the 31,482 breadwinning women in the four cities who reported on the number of wage earners in the family, 27 per cent were in families having no men wage earners and 21 per cent were classed as the sole breadwinner in the family. Butte shows the largest proportion of women breadwinners living in families lacking male wage earners (about 37 per cent) and Passaic the smallest proportion (approximately 15 per cent). In this latter city was found also the smallest percentage of women as sole breadwinners (9 per cent). Jacksonville, on the other hand, takes the lead in this respect, with three-tenths of its breadwinning women so classified.

The women with broken marital ties reporting on the number of wage earners in the family, showed over four-fifths of their number as breadwinners in families devoid of men wage earners, and not far from three-fourths of these women were classed as sole breadwinners in the family.

As a result of the study, it is pointed out that many women are forced by necessity to become breadwinners, that many of these must also be mothers and home makers, that this double burden is a menace to the health of the women and the happiness of the home, that better wages for men and better and more extensive mothers' pension laws would permit the withdrawal from industry of many of these women, and that, since women frequently have dependents, a wage based on the needs of a single woman is not sufficient for their needs, and, finally, that these conclusions are applicable "to practically every average civic community in the country."

Health of Working Children in New York City

THE New York Department of Labor has recently published in Special Bulletin No. 134 the results of a study undertaken by its Bureau of Women in Industry in order to get some light on the physical condition of youthful workers in New York City, and on the relation between their physical equipment and their jobs.

The study is based upon a group of 412 children, equally divided as to sex, attending the New York continuation schools, none over 16, and all having begun work at least six months before the time of beginning the inquiry. The investigation covered their family background, school and work history, conditions under which the children worked at the time of the inquiry, their physical condition, the relation between this and the kind of work they were doing, and the conditions under which it was done.

One child in every four of the group came from a broken family, the father being dead or away in 18.9 per cent of the cases, the mother in 3.1 per cent, and both parents in 3.7 per cent. The great majority (86.9 per cent) were native born, but only 22.3 per cent had native-born fathers. Economic pressure was the reason for beginning work in many cases, but by no means in all. "Over half the children went to work because of economic pressure. Dissatisfaction with school or a feeling that their education had been completed caused the other children to apply for working papers."

The average length of time the children had been at work was nine months, yet in that time they had held 818 jobs, or approximately two each. The boys showed a somewhat greater tendency to change, having held 424 positions as against 394 held by the girls; 49.5 per cent of the girls, against 43.7 per cent of the boys, were still in their first positions.

A study of working conditions showed only one child on what could be termed really a dangerous occupation, and the great majority were on safe jobs.

However, 11 per cent of the children had received some injury during the course of their employment. Four children had lost time, and two had had compensable injuries.

A quarter of the children had unsatisfactory seating arrangements, in most cases stools. This affected the girls more than the boys, as the latter were more apt to be in active than in sedentary jobs. Five per cent of the children had to handle weights exceeding 20 pounds, nearly a fifth worked in noisy surroundings, and 19 worked where heavy vibration of machinery or rush of work exposed them to serious nerve strain. In general, light was good, but of the children required to do very close eye work, a third had entirely inadequate lighting facilities.

Less than a quarter of the establishments had thoroughly satisfactory standards of industrial sanitation. Conditions were least satisfactory for factory workers, 46 per cent of whom were in plants having bad standards of sanitation.

A careful physical examination of the children showed the following results:

Of the 412 children examined, 18 had no physical defects, 99 had minor defects requiring hygienic regulation and diet, 179 had moderate defects requiring minor medical care as well as hygienic supervision, 93 had more serious conditions causing

temporary or partial incapacity but quite capable of cure by treatment, 16 had organic diseases or physical impairment capable of mitigation by supervision and treatment, 7 had such serious organic lesions as to require immediate medical treatment and probable cessation from work.

Many of the children had more than one defect, so the relation between their work and their physical condition shows duplications. The commonest of the defects found was bad posture, which affected 169 of the children; for 143 of these, the conditions of work were such as to accentuate the defect. Next came flat foot, from which 90 children suffered, and just half of these worked at jobs which tended to increase the trouble. Fifty of the children had less strength than normal for their age, and 28 of these had jobs which made too heavy demands on them. Seventy-three had defective eyesight, and 17 of these were working under conditions which would increase the defect.

The child under 16 who has a heart affection and who works under conditions not adapted to his disability presupposes an adult wholly disabled for work. Yet 4 of the 5 boys and 6 of the 12 girls with such affections were placed on work which would intensify their condition.

Even more serious perhaps is careless placing of the child with a lung affection. Nevertheless, 3 out of 8 girls had a work condition specifically intensifying such affections.

Seven of the 8 girls with nervous overstrain were improperly placed, though with one exception boys with such weaknesses had no irritating work conditions

It will be noticed that of the whole group of 412, only 7 had such serious affections as to make it desirable for them to give up work; the others, under proper supervision and with proper treatment, might continue working and overcome the defects. But under ordinary conditions, there would be little likelihood of their getting such supervision and treatment. These children were not selected because of any idea that they specially needed examination; they were merely a sample group, taken from the children actually at work, and presumably were no more in need of special care than any other group. It is entirely possible that among the children not examined, an equal proportion may be in need of supervision and treatment, and that their future health and capacity may be seriously affected by their present lack of care.

More important than the weaknesses irritated, or work conditions causing aggravations, is the number of children affected by these factors. There were 190 children who had at least one defect which was being accentuated by the conditions of work. These constituted 49 per cent or half of all the children whose work was analyzed. For children who at an early age have given up schooling, presumably because they expect to support themselves by trades where physical fitness is their greatest asset, it is a serious finding that every other one while yet under 16 has some incipient physical defect which the requirements of his work appear to be intensifying. Subjecting the child under 16 to conditions of work which tend to break rather than strengthen his physical equipment would seem to be false economy, for may it not be true that in this country, in an industrial era, the measure of the health of the young industrial worker is the measure of the health of the nation.

Home Work of Children Under Factory Act, New York

SECTION 130 of the Labor Law of New York declares that "no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in or in connection with or for any factory, etc." Until recently it has

been assumed that the jurisdiction of the department of labor extended to the employment of children in tenements only, and not in other residential buildings. The Industrial Bulletin, issued by the Industrial Commissioner of the State, reported (issue of February, 1925, p. 124) that an inspector of the home work division recently found six children under 14 years of age working at home on knit gloves, not in a tenement, but in a two-family dwelling. Acting on a case brought for the purpose of securing a construction of the law, the Children's Court of Schenectady applied the provision of section 130 above quoted, thus superseding the previous impression that home work was not subject to regulation unless it violated article 13 of the Labor Law, which applies only to tenements, the court holding that the department had the same power of enforcing child-labor provisions of the act in the one instance as in the other.

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LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Fur Dressers—Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Fur Dresser's Union, Local No. 2, and the Fur Floor Workers' Union, Local No. 3, of Brooklyn, N. Y., members of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, have a joint agreement with the Fur Dressers' Association, effective from February 2, 1925, to January 31, 1927.

This is strictly a closed-shop arrangement, but during the busy season of the fur trade the employer is allowed to procure help in the open labor market when the business agent of local No. 3 can not supply it, provided that "such help shall immediately upon employment apply for admission to said local and said local shall receive such applicants into its membership." No strike, lockout, or stoppage of work "for any cause or grievance whatsoever" is allowed.

The jurisdiction of each local is clearly defined. Disputes and questions of discharge or suspension are to be referred to a joint board of arbitration and conciliation of seven members, three designated by the Associated Employers of Fur Workers (Inc.), three designated by the union, and a chairman appointed by these six. The decision of the majority of the board is to be final and binding.

The firm is not allowed to discharge an employee but may suspend one who is deemed worthy of discharge, confer with the business agent of his local union for investigation, and only after agreement by them jointly or by decision of the joint board that there is good cause for discharge can he be discharged.

Apprentices in Local No. 2 are to be under 20 years of age and serve as apprentices for 3 years, of which one year is devoted to instruction in machine fleshing and shaving, while apprentices of Local No. 3 are to be under 17 years of age and serve an apprenticeship of 2 years.

Fleshers and shavers (Local No. 2) have the 44-hour week and are paid according to a definite price list, which is printed at the end of the agreement.

Floor workers of Local No. 3 are classified and paid as follows:

> All employees, members of the union employed by the firm shall be graded into three classes. The classification of workers employed on January 31, 1925, shall not be altered or changed except by agreement between the firm and Local 3. All new employees, who were never before employed in the industry, shall be graded or regraded by the business representative of Local 3 and the firm, and if they can not agree, then by the joint board of arbitration and conciliation, or such other method as said representative and firm may decide upon. It is agreed that whenever the firm shall have advanced an employee in grade, for the purpose of doing some special work, if such employee desires to discontinue this special work, or if the employee neglects or improperly performs his work, he may be placed back by the firm to the former grade, and if there should be any disagreement on such demotion, it shall be referred to the joint board of arbitration and conciliation.

Floor workers shall be paid as follows:

Employees graded in the first class, $50 per week, or $1.13⅔ per hour. Employees graded in the second class, $44 per week, or $1 per hour. Employees graded in the third class, $35 per week or $0.79½ per hour. It is provided that all third-class floor workers working in the industry on January 31, 1925, shall receive an increase of 10 per cent. All employees of Local 3 employed in the factory at the time of the signing of this agreement shall receive not less than $35 per week.

Overtime.—All provisions relating to overtime and work on holidays and Sundays shall apply only to members of Local 3. Floor workers shall work 44 hours per week. Sundays and legal holidays of the State of New York and also the first of May shall be recognized in the shops. Work performed on any of these days shall be paid for at twice the regular pay. No work except wetting of skins, washing beavers and nutrias, and other absolutely necessary work shall be performed on Sunday or on the first of May. Overtime shall be paid for at twice the regular pay. All provisions for overtime apply only to week workers. No overtime shall be permitted while there are any members of the union unemployed, and who can be furnished to the firm by the union. No overtime shall be permitted during the months of June, July, and August, unless absolutely necessary. No employee shall be compelled to work on any legal holiday. No more than 8 hours' work shall be permitted on any legal holiday. Overtime shall not exceed 2 hours per day during the first 5 days of the week, and 1 hour on Saturday, provided, however, that no work is done after 12.15 p. m. Saturday.

Other important provisions are as follows:

It is agreed between the parties hereto that during the period for which this contract is made, there shall be no revision of wages or prices herein above stipulated to be paid to the workingmen, either upwards or downwards, and there shall be no change in the hours of labor to be performed per week. Neither party hereto shall have the right during the period of this contract to request any such change or revision. The firm may, of its own volition, increase the compensation to any of its employees, but such act shall not be construed as abrogating any provision of the section, and shall not give the right to the union to make demands for revisions of prices or changes in working hours upon the firm for and on behalf of other workingmen. It is agreed that the wages, hours, and prices herein agreed upon are firm and not arbitrable during the period of this contract. It is absolutely understood that when a new kind of fur not specifically provided for in the exhibits hereto attached makes its appearance in any shop, the prices to be paid therefor shall be agreed upon between the firm and the representative of Local 2. Such price shall become a part of the exhibit.

No work shall be given to employees to be done at their homes.

The union agrees that during the existence of this contract it will not enter into contracts with any dresser, in which lower rates of wages or prices, or more advantageous terms will be provided for, without first obtaining the consent of the joint board of arbitration and conciliation.

If the firm during the term of this agreement at any time ceases to be the sole owner of the business, either through the sale or transfer of the business, and the property connected with it, or through the formation of a copartnership to own or take over said business and said property, and said firm shall within two days after such change of ownership, give notice in writing to the secretary of the respective locals either personally delivered to the secretary, or directed and mailed to them by registered mail to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., or such other address as may hereafter be given to said firm by said union, which said notice or letter shall set forth the date of the change of ownership of said business and property, the names and addresses of the purchaser or transferees of said business, and if the purchaser or transferee is a corporation the name of said corporation, the date and place of its incorporation, and the names and addresses of its officers. If such copartnership is formed, said notice shall also set forth the names and addresses of the copartners who comprise said copartnership.

The firm shall not have any part of its fleshing, shaving, or floor work done in any place, shop, or factory, or by any person, firm, or corporation, during the term of this agreement where union conditions do not prevail.

Ladies Garment Workers—New York City

A "MODEL trade agreement" was made February 24, 1925, by the Association of Dress Manufacturers (Inc.) and the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress, and Reefer Makers' Union of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to be in effect until December 31, 1926.

It is reported that this agreement affects 30,000 workers employed in 2,000 shops, which have an annual output of $250,000,000 worth of dresses and an annual pay roll of more than $50,000,000.

Though this agreement has been entirely rewritten it contains many of the provisions found in the agreement made February 21, 1923, and expiring December 31, 1924, between the Association of Dress Manufacturers and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and its local unions Nos. 10, 22, 23, 25, 58, 60, 66, and 89 and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers Union, published in full in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1923, pages 154 to 160.

Slight changes have been made in the sections dealing with the mutual obligations of the union and the association and with the adjustment of disputes. By the terms of the new agreement a larger fine is imposed upon a member of the firm, foreman, or designer or any nonunion worker for doing work of a union member. In the adjustment of disputes provision is made for a trial board consisting of one member from each organization and a third party or umpire chosen by those two. Decision of two members of the board is to be effective and final and must be rendered within 48 hours. This board operates when the chief clerk and manager of the union or their deputies have been unable after joint investigation of disputes to settle them.

The wages have been increased, and new provisions made for establishing piecework prices. There are new sections referring to the use of the sanitary union label and to unemployment insurance.

Sections referring to wages, sanitary union label, and unemployment insurance follow:

The minimum scales for week workers shall be as follows:

	Per week		Per week
Cutters	$50	Drapers	$31
Operators	44	Finishers	26
Examiners	26	Hemstitchers	30
Pressers	50	Cleaners	20

With respect to workers who are paid by the piece, it is agreed that the prices to be paid them shall be such as to enable the average worker to earn wages at the following rates, i. e.:

Operators, $52 per week or $1.30 per hour; pressers, $60 per week or $1.50 per hour; finishers, $32 per week or 80 cents per hour.

Operators, pressers, and finishers are guaranteed the same weekly wages as the regular week workers, namely, $44 per week or $1.10 per hour, $50 per week or $1.25 per hour, and $26 per week or 65 cents per hour. Should a worker earn below such minimum the employer shall pay him the minimum above established.

In order to minimize competition on labor between shops that are working on the same grade of work or for the same jobber, a schedule of prices shall be established jointly between the union and the association for various grades of garments manufactured by their members. Such schedule shall become part of this contract.

The schedule shall be established on a basis which will enable the workers to earn the average rates provided above. Should it be found that the schedule does not yield such average, it shall be revised. But should it be found that in some individual shops the workers can not earn such average, an investigation shall be made and if such failure be found due to the fault of the employer, prices on said garments shall be resettled.

No work shall be done on garments unless the prices are settled.

The association agrees for its members to establish a uniform triplicate system of pay-roll book, one copy of which is to be sent to the union weekly.

Wages shall include all work completed 48 hours before pay day.

If a week worker is not retained by the employer after such trial period of one week, he shall receive for the work performed by him during such trial period compensation equal to at least 15 per cent above the minimum scale herein provided.

Members of the association shall attach to all garments produced by them, the label adopted by the joint board of sanitary control to designate that the garments carrying the same have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings. The joint board of sanitary control shall furnish such labels at cost to manufacturers conducting union shops.

Members of the association who use embroideries, hemstitching, pleating or tucking on garments obligate themselves to deal with union shops only and to use no such embroideries, hemstitching, pleating, or tucking that do not bear the union and sanitary label where such label has been adopted in the respective industry.

Association members also agree to purchase and use no buttons except such as bear the union label adopted in the industry and from manufacturers conducting union shops.

The association shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the members of the union. Members of the association who sell garments to the trade shall contribute to the said fund 2 per cent of the wages or labor cost of the garments so sold by them. All members of the association, whether they sell to the trade or work exclusively for jobbers, shall deduct from the wages of their workers 1 per cent thereof on every pay day as the contribution of such workers to the said unemployment insurance fund. The fund shall be administered by a board of trustees, and if the union so desires, the unemployment insurance board established in the cloak and suit industry of New York shall be designated as such board. Members of the association shall pay their unemployment insurance contributions and the contributions of the workers employed by them to the unemployment insurance board each and every week on their pay day. The association hereby guarantees the performance of the provisions of this clause by their members.

Mineral Water Workers—New York City

AN AGREEMENT was made March 15, 1925, for one year, by the Mineral Water Workers' Union, Local 311 of the International Union of the United Brewery, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades of the State of New York.

Provision is made for arbitration, use of the union label, the 44-hour week and 8-hour day. Shareholders who are considered as bosses are not to be allowed to take the place of workers. Employees are to be granted leave of absence for committee work in the interest of the union. There is to be no discrimination against employees because of their committee work.

On six Jewish holidays "all employees shall receive full pay and shall not work." Overtime is to be worked only in case of "urgent necessity" and is then paid for at time and a half. "No overtime should be allowed in times when union members are out of work."

By amendment to the agreement, working hours from March 15 to September 15 are to be 46 per week and from September 15 to March 15, 44 per week.

Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers—Westchester, N. Y.

AN AGREEMENT under which the painters, decorators, and paper hangers of Westchester, N. Y., are working is noticeable for its specifications as to health and compensation insurance. It is provided at the outset that the working week is to consist of 40 hours, divided among the first five days of the week, with no work on Saturday under any circumstances. The rate of wages is $10.50 a day, with double time for work on holidays. Overtime is not permitted except by special arrangement with the local unions; the agreement contains no statement as to the rate at which, if permitted, it is to be paid. Wages are to be paid weekly, on Friday.

The provisions as to health are as follows:

> Whenever materials furnished by the party of the first part to be used by members of the second part are found by chemical analysis to contain poisonous materials to such an extent that the health of the worker is endangered the party of the first part agrees to cease the use of the same when notified by the party of the second part, or any of its agents.
>
> The party of the first part agrees that no spray gun or other device that uses paint, varnish, or other materials in the form of spray or mist shall be used upon any of the work done by them.

It is also agreed that employers shall carry compensation insurance to cover all men in their employ. Each contractor signing the agreement is to furnish the painters' district council with the name of the company in which he carries this insurance, and the number of his policy.

The agreement is to last until July, 1926, and either party who contemplates proposing changes at its expiration must serve notice in writing upon the other party 90 days before the date of its termination. It is agreed that the other party will call a conference, within 30 days of receiving such notice, to discuss the proposed changes.

Quarry Workers—Concord, N. H., and Rockport and Lanesville, Mass.

QUARRY workers in Concord, N. H. and in Lanesville and Rockport, Mass., have signed three-year contracts effective April 1, 1925, to April 1, 1928.

The working hours are 8 per day, between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., except Saturday. In Lanesville and Rockport the hours of labor are from 7 a. m. to 12 m. on Saturday. In Concord, Saturday afternoon holidays are granted during June, July, and August, but otherwise the usual 48-hour week is observed, while Lanesville and Rockport have a 45-hour week.

The following is the scale of wages per hour:

	Concord (cents)	Lanesville and Rockport (cents)
Pneumatic drillers, jack hammer runners, and derrick men	62	-----
Quarrymen	62	60
Blacksmiths	80–90	67
Laborers	50½	47
Tripod drillers	62	70
Cranemen	-----	66
Lewisers	62	66
Engineers	67½–68½	-----
Firemen	62	-----
Head derrick men, channel bar runners, powder men and riggers who go aloft	67½	-----

In both agreements any disagreement or grievance is to be referred to a committee selected by employer and employees.

Sheet-Metal Workers—Pittsburgh

THE Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Pittsburgh and Local Union No. 12 of the sheet-metal workers have signed an agreement effective from March 1, 1925, to February 28, 1926, which embodies an effort to prevent the payment of bonuses in addition to regular wages, and also makes definite provision for the technical training of apprentices.

The agreement provides for the usual 44-hour week, and for a wage of $1.43¾ per hour, concerning which the following stipulation is made:

> It is also agreed to make $1.43¾ per hour a standard rate, to be strictly adhered to by the contractor and journeymen, with a penalty for paying above or below, or for working above or below such rate. Foremen only will be permitted to receive more than the standard rate. This does not apply to men receiving a premium at present.

Contractors or journeymen charged with violating this or other provisions of the agreement are to be summoned for trial before a joint conference committee. If the charge is sustained, the penalty is to be fixed by the association to which the offender belongs.

Apprentices are permitted in the ratio of one to a shop employing one journeyman, and one for every three additional journeymen. A committee composed of equal numbers from the contractors' association and the local union shall have general superintendence of the apprentices.

> The joint committee shall act in an advisory capacity between apprentice and school; adjust all differences that may arise; terminate the apprenticeship and services of the apprentice if deemed for the best interests of the sheet-metal trade.
>
> They shall semiannually make a report to the employers' association and the local. Their decision in all matters affecting relations between employer and apprentice as intended by these rules shall be binding on all parties.

It is especially provided that every apprentice "must and shall" attend the sheet-metal classes of the Carnegie Institute for four years, or until he has finished the course for sheet-metal apprentices. The employer must allow time for this attendance during the day.

> The employer shall send the apprentice to the Carnegie Institute of Technology for trade instruction one day each week from October 1 to May 1, during the last four years of his apprenticeship. The apprentice shall be allowed his regular wage for days while attending school.
>
> The employer shall cooperate with the apprenticeship committee by signing the monthly school report cards furnished to the apprentices by the school and report to the committee if the apprentice is making satisfactory progress in shop work to warrant advancement at the end of each period.

Street Railways and Busses—Trenton, N. J.

THE Trenton & Mercer County Traction Corporation, made an agreement April 1, 1925, with Division No. 540, of Trenton, N. J., of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, covering bus operators as well as carmen.

A board of arbitration, consisting of one arbitrator chosen by the company, one chosen by the association, and a third, who is to be chairman of the board, to be chosen by these two, is to handle all differences which can not be mutually adjusted.

Within five days after employment a man must secure a permit card from the president and within 30 days join the association, but all employees must be acceptable to the company.

Seniority is to prevail at all times, and length of service establishes the right to pick runs at least twice a year in the spring and fall. Sign-ups are to be held every 60 days.

Motormen, conductors, and operators relieving crews on the street are to report at the point in ample time to prevent delaying the crew being relieved. This crew is not to be compelled to work more than one additional trip beyond their time by reason of failure of the relief to appear.

Sections relating to vacations, hours, and wages follow:

The company agrees to allow any employee a ten (10) day vacation in any one year, such vacation to be taken in two five (5) day periods if so specified at time vacation leave is asked. No more than five (5) men from each side to be given vacation leave at one time; more to be marked off, however, if conditions allow. No employees will be excused from duty during Fair week. All men working on circus day and Decoration Day will run extra cars when called upon to do so. Men can also be marked off for vacations, circus day, and Decoration Day. Early straight men shall be relieved on their relieving time.

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work at the power house, for men who are employed on three-shift forces. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work at the power house for men employed on two-shift forces. A period of ten (10) days each year to be allowed to each employee for vacation purpose without pay.

All regular and swing runs under (9) hours shall pay nine (9) hours; all between nine (9) and nine and one-half (9½) hours, straight time; all time over nine and one-half hours pay time and one-quarter.

All extra men shall be guaranteed six (6) hours platform time for each day that they are required to report and do report. Extra men who miss a report on any day shall lose the guarantee for that day and shall be paid only for actual work performed for that day.

Trainmen shall receive five (5) cents an hour additional to the regular wage rate for such platform time as is spent in instructing students in accordance with directions of the proper company officials.

Overtime and extra work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter.

Snow-plow work and sweeper work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter.

During the term of this agreement the company shall pay the following wage rates:

	Cents per hour
Motormen and conductors (platform time):	
First 3 months of service	51
Next 9 months of service	53
Thereafter	55
Operators of one-man cars (platform time):	
First 3 months of service	56
Next 9 months of service	58
Thereafter	60

Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs—Chicago

AN EXTENSION agreement entered into February 5, 1925, between the Cartage Exchange of Chicago and Local 705, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Stablemen

of America and Truck Drivers' Union, Local 705, Chicago Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union continues in full force and effect all agreements and supplemental agreements except as modified by this.

The wages for all teamsters, chauffeurs, and electric truck drivers have been increased $2 per week. The 10-ton and over truck, and 5-ton and over electric truck, have been added to the list in the wage scale, which is as follows:

Teamsters:	
Single horse drivers	$31. 00
Single wagon with team attached	33. 00
Double wagon	34. 00
3-horse wagon	36. 00
4-horse wagon	37. 00
Chauffeurs (truck):	
Less than 1 ton	31. 00
1 ton and less than 2 ton	34. 00
2 ton and less than 3 ton	35. 50
3 ton and less than 5 ton	37. 00
5 ton and less than 7 ton	39. 50
7 ton and less than 10 ton	42. 00
10 ton and over	44. 00
Electric (truck drivers):	
1 ton and less than 3 ton	34. 00
3 ton and less than 5 ton	36. 00
5 ton and over	38. 00

Overtime shall be paid for as follows:

Teamsters' overtime shall be paid for at the rate of 1¼ cents a minute for all overtime actually worked.

Chauffeurs' overtime shall be paid for at the rate of 1½ cents per minute for all overtime actually worked.

Notice of a desire to change the wage scale fixed, can be given by either party on any January 2 during the life of the agreement, with the following restrictions:

It is however, definitely understood and agreed by and between all of the parties to this instrument, that no notice under this clause may be given; and that no such notice, if given, shall have any standing, or be seriously considered; unless it can be shown either (1) That the cost of living has increased (as compared with the day of making of this extension agreement) to such a marked and extraordinary extent that the necessity and justice of revision upward is unquestionable and manifest; or (2) That marked decrease in the cost of living, or the condition of business generally, one or the other, is such as to call for revision downward; and the burden of proof shall be entirely upon the party giving such notice.

Furthermore, all of the parties to this instrument are united in recognizing, and hereby declare it as their belief, that the wage scale hereby fixed is probably a peak wage scale; and that economic conditions, operating along the line of the cost of living, are not likely to justify a further increase in this scale, though they may be such as to warrant its continuance.

Typographical Union—Lowell, Mass.

THE Lowell newspaper publishers and Lowell Typographical Union No. 310 made an agreement January 1, 1925, to continue through December 31, 1926.

Provision is made for a standing committee consisting of two representatives selected by the publishers and two selected by the union to represent them. To this committee all questions regarding wages or the contract are to be referred. If the committee does not reach an agreement within 30 days, the disputed question is to be submitted to arbitration.

The wage scale per hour for journeymen during 1925 is 88¾ cents for day work and 94½ cents for night work; in 1926 the rate is to be 89½ cents for day work and 95⅝ cents for night work.

Forty-eight hours exclusive of lunch time constitute a week's work. No payment is made for holidays or any other day when no work is performed, but for work done on Sundays or legal holidays the double time rate is paid.

Men who do not report for work within 15 minutes after time is called are to be subject to dismissal at the option of the foreman. When a regular employee does not report or have a substitute ready within 15 minutes after the hour for beginning work the chairman of the chapel is to put on a substitute in his place.

Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help and may discharge for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office rules or of laws of the chapel or union, and to decrease the force. Upon demand, the reason for discharge is to be given in writing.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Dining-Car Department Employees

IN DECISION No. 3311, made April 13, 1925, effective April 16, 1925, the Railroad Labor Board promulgated a set of rules governing working conditions of dining-car department employees—cooks, waiters, pantrymen, parlor-car porters, and barber porters—members of the Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway Co., as follows:

Article II

SECTION 1.—Except as otherwise provided in section 3 of Article II, two hundred and forty (240) hours or less, in regular assignment, will constitute a month's work for employees ready for service the entire month and who lose no time on their own account.

Employees will be paid overtime on actual minute basis for all time on duty in regular assignment in excess of two hundred and forty (240) hours at pro-rata rate, except that actual continuous time authorized for rest on trips and/or at layover, turn-around, setout, or terminal points will be deducted from the continuity of time in all cases where the interval of release from service exceeds one hour.

The carrier will specifically designate the rest time on trips and at release points, subject to the requirements of the service.

Time will be counted as continuous for each trip from the time required to report for duty until released from duty, subject to the above deductions.

SEC. 3. *Extra employees.*—Extra employees performing road service in the place of a regularly assigned employee or on an extra assignment shall be paid in accordance with their classification, and shall receive the compensation a regularly assigned employee would receive for the same service. When used for extra service, employees will be paid actual time worked, with a minimum of one day for each day so used.

Article IV

SEC. 1. *Deadheading.*—Deadhead hours, properly authorized, will be counted as service hours and upon the same basis.

Article V

Relief period.—Not less than ninety-six (96) hours off duty each calendar month in 24-consecutive-hour periods or multiples thereof, will be allowed at designated home terminals for employees included in this schedule, whose assignment and service does not permit of at least twelve (12) consecutive hours off duty period at their designated home terminal each 48 hours. Employees required to work on assigned lay-over days to be paid extra therefor in addition to monthly wages.

Article VI

SECS. 3 and 4.—The board believes the position of the carrier as stated in the hearing dealing with these questions is just and reasonable. The rules requested are denied.

Article VII

SEC. 3.—New positions or permanent vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of 10 days. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated officer within that time, and an appointment will be made within 10 days thereafter. Such position or vacancy may be filled temporarily pending an assignment. The name of the appointee will immediately thereafter be posted where the position or vacancy was bulletined.

Article VIII

Discipline and grievances.—(*a*) An employee disciplined or who considers he has been unjustly treated may elect to present his grievance for hearing and decision as hereinafter stated, provided written request is presented by him within 15 days of the action complained of.

(*b*) Presentation to be made (1) to his district representative, and (2) failing in satisfactory adjustment within 10 days, to his superintendent.

(*c*) Applicants for all hearings and appeals and all decisions to be made in writing.

(*d*) At each hearing and appeal the employee may present his grievance either personally or through his duly accredited representatives, not to exceed three in number.

(*e*) If the final decision sustains the contention of the employee, the records shall be cleared of the charge, if any has been made against him, and he shall be returned to his former position or to that for which he is contending, and compensated for wage loss if any has been suffered by him.

(*f*) Eliminated.

Drawbridge Tenders

DECISION No. 3239, March 31, 1925, was called out by a protest of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers against the attempt of the Southern Pacific Railway (Pacific System) to change the classification of drawbridge tenders from levermen-bridge tenders to maintenance-of-way employees.

The employees state that the duties of these employees involved the movement of trains similar to that of the towerman, as they operate from their towers signals and derailing devices affecting the movement of trains.

The carrier states that drawbridge tenders have always been classified and considered as maintenance-of-way employees, and that when Supplement 13 to General Order No. 27 was issued by the United States Railroad Administration, the question arose as to who should be considered levermen. This resulted in Interpretation 10 being issued to that supplement providing that the rates of pay of the supplement should be applied to drawbridge tenders. After that interpretation was issued the Order of Railroad Telegraphers assumed to represent the drawbridge tenders involved in this dispute, to which the carrier objected, and the dispute was referred to the director, division of labor, United States Railroad Administration, on January 21, 1920, and on March 24, 1920, Railway Board of Adjustment No. 3, to which the matter had been referred, rendered the following decision:

"Employees in this submission performing duties as levermen and bridge tenders, who operate drawbridges and signals and derailing devices incident

thereto, with or without interlocked switches, by means of levers from a central point, shall be classified as levermen and be subject to the provisions of Supplement 13 to General Order No. 27, retroactive to January 1, 1920."

The carrier contends that the classification of drawbridge tenders as towermen or levermen is inconsistent and not compatible with the duties performed for the following reasons:

(1) The irregularity of navigation due to the change in tides, etc., prevents assigning these employees under the intermittent service rule, and as a result they receive a wage greatly out of proportion to that paid employees performing duties requiring greater skill and effort; instead of these men being restricted to eight hours for a day's work, they should be considered monthly paid employees and assigned on this basis.

(2) The principal duties of drawbridge tenders, and which are limited, consist of taking care of and oiling the machinery; the handling of levers only involves setting signals and adjusting appliances in connection with opening and closing bridge and has no connection with the duties performed by levermen referred to in Supplement 13. In fact, the term "levermen" used in this supplement is in conformity with practice on some eastern lines in designating towermen as levermen and has no connection whatever with bridge tenders.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the claim of the employees is sustained.

Masters, Mates, and Pilots—Hampton Roads District

DECISION No. 3241, March 31, 1925, related to a request for an adjustment in wages and working conditions for masters, mates, and pilots in the Hampton Roads district.

This dispute covers captains, first mates, and second mates on three regular ferry passenger steamers and eight bay freight tugboats and one harbor tugboat operating in and through the Hampton Roads district between Cape Charles, Norfolk, and Port Norfolk, Va., a distance of 36 miles.

The ferry passenger steamers operate on a schedule making an aggregate of three round trips a day. The bay tugs do not operate on any schedule, but tow car floats between those points; each tow one car float a trip whenever they are loaded and ready to move, making such trips as the conditions of the freight movement require. The harbor tug operates exclusively in the Norfolk Harbor.

The decision which follows should not be construed as the establishment of a relief day, but rather as perpetuating the conditions that have been previously in effect.

The Railroad Labor Board decides that—

(*a*) The request for an adjustment in rates of pay established by Decision No. 2 is denied.

(*b*) The request for the restoration of the ten dollars ($10) a month decrease placed in effect by the carrier is denied.

(*c*) Employees are entitled to representatives of their own choosing, regardless of whether or not those so designated are employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

(*d*) The request for changes in rules and working conditions for masters, mates, and pilots on passenger steamers is denied.

(*e*) The request for changes in rules and working conditions of captains on harbor tugboat is denied.

(*f*) The following rules shall be applied to the masters and mates engaged in the operation of bay freight tugboats:

Monthly salary.—All rates that may be established are to be on a monthly basis.

Basic day.—The principle of the 8-hour day is hereby recognized.

Hours of service.—Assigned crews, except as hereinafter provided, will work either on the basis of:

SECTION 1. Twelve (12) hours on watch, then twenty-four (24) hours off watch without pay for time off; or

SEC. 2. Eight (8) hours or less on watch each day for six (6) consecutive days.

SEC. 3. On boats with two crews, watches may be separated by an interval of time.

SEC. 4. Extra crews may be used on any day it is found necessary to operate one or two crewed boats beyond assigned hours of regular crews.

SEC. 5. On basis of section 1, above, length of watches may be varied as necessary to arrange relief, but must aggregate not to exceed two hundred and eight (208) hours per calendar month, otherwise overtime payment shall apply.

SEC. 6. Where one or two crews are used, watches may be as long as eight (8) hours and forty (40) minutes, provided that where two crews are used the combined watches do not exceed sixteen (16) hours; no crews to be assigned for more than forty-eight (48) hours in six (6) consecutive days, after which overtime payment applies.

Overtime and calls.—(*a*) The monthly salary now paid masters and mates shall cover 208 hours per month, except as provided in section 6 above. All service hourage in excess of 208 per month shall be paid for on the pro rata, hourly basis determined by dividing 12 times the monthly salary by 2,504 (hours) computed on the actual minute basis.

(*b*) Employees when called or notified to work outside of established hours, after having been released from duty, will be paid a minimum allowance of four (4) hours.

(*c*) Employees will not be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

Relief day.—The following rule providing for one relief day in seven is hereby established in lieu of the rule requested by the employees whereby extra allowance would be made for Sunday and holiday service:

Masters and mates necessary to the continuous operation of tug boats operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad System in the Hampton Roads district, and who are regularly assigned to such service, will be assigned one regular day off duty in seven (7), Sunday if possible, and if required to work on such regularly assigned seventh day off duty, will be paid pro-rata therefor in addition to their monthly salary.

Vacation.—The vacation rule requested by the employees is denied.

Passes to Expressmen

THE question of railroad passes to expressmen was considered by the Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 3207, March 26, 1925. An agreement made July 26, 1922, between the Southeastern Express Co. and its employees affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks contained a clause as follows:

It being represented that annual passes are furnished, through the American Railway Express Co., by the railroads over which the former company operates, to general chairman, vice general chairman, and local chairmen, the Southeastern Express Co. will use its earnest endeavors in securing like transportation for the general chairman, vice general chairman, and local chairmen over the lines operated by it; it being understood that annual passes will be requested for general officers and trip passes for local officers.

On the request of the express company, the Southern Railway Co., furnished the transportation desired until the end of the year, when it informed the express company—

"It will not be possible to extend the pass you now have beyond December 31, 1922, and the same will apply to passes of employees traveling on their personal account."

The employees state—

The majority of the stockholders and directors of the Southeastern Express Co. are also connected with the Southern Railway System, over whose lines the transportation is requested; they contend that the Southeastern Express Co. should furnish transportation to the general chairman in accordance with the agreement of July 26, 1922.

The carrier replied—

Under its agreement with the Southern Railway Co., effective May 1, 1921, the issuance of passes was restricted to employees traveling on company's business.

"An earnest effort was made to secure passes, but * * * it was decided that passes for personal travel would not be granted, and the request of the company was denied. The Southeastern Express Co. does not own or operate the railroads and are not authorized to issue passes on railroad trains. The matter of free rail transportation is not within the control of the Southeastern Express Co."

On the claim of the Brotherhood that the carrier should furnish transportation as requested, the Board said:

The board does not consider it has jurisdiction in the matter of requiring one carrier to furnish passes to the employees of another.

It therefore dismissed the case.

Telegraphers—Corning, N. Y.

DECISION No. 3,209, made by the United States Railroad Labor Board, March 26, 1925, was over a dispute between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. relative to the claim of the employees that the telegraph office at the passenger station at Corning, N. Y., should be considered a two-shift office and that the operators should be paid overtime for all time worked in excess of 8 hours, retroactive to the time they were assigned to work a 10-hour spread.

Statement.—At the passenger station at Corning there are two employees, one being classified as "ticket agent-operator" and the other as "ticket clerk-operator." Both of these employees perform the duties of an operator and both sell tickets. The ticket agent-operator is assigned to work from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with one hour off duty for meals, and the ticket clerk-operator is assigned to work from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m., with one hour off duty for meals. The telegraph office is closed from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m. and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Both of the positions are included within the scope of the telegraphers' agreement.

The employees contend that the telegraph office in question is a two-trick office and, therefore, eight consecutive hours with no allowance for meals constitutes a day's work as provided by the basic day rule, which reads as follows:

"Except as specified in rule 3, eight (8) consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal hour shall constitute a day's work, except that where two or more shifts are worked, eight (8) consecutive hours with no allowance for meals shall constitute a day's work."

The employees also contend that the ticket agent-operator and ticket clerk-operator employed in the office in question are entitled to overtime for all time worked in excess of 8 consecutive hours computed continuously from the time first reporting for duty until final release, retroactive to the time they were assigned to work a 10-hour spread.

The carrier states that the position held by the ticket agent-operator is primarily that of ticket agent, and that he is not required to keep record of or report passing trains, or to handle train orders, which work is performed by an operator located in Corning freight station about two miles distant. He does, however, handle Western Union messages and notifies the dispatcher of the arrival and departure of passenger trains. The position held by the ticket clerk-operator is primarily that of an operator, and the work of that position is the same as that performed by the day operator at Corning freight station, the selling of tickets being simply incidental to his work. He is located in the passenger station as operator simply so that he can sell such tickets as may be purchased by passengers using night trains.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the telegraph office in question is a two-shift office and that the employees filling the positions in that office should be assigned to eight consecutive hours with no allowance for meals. They shall be compensated for time assigned in excess thereof from June 17, 1922.

Railroads—Decision of Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region

IN DECISION No. 1402, March 11, 1925, the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region was called upon to settle a misunderstanding relative to the meaning of two articles in the agreement between the firemen and engineers and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. These were article 37 and paragraph (b), section 2 of article 41, reading as follows:

When necessary to drop engineers, firemen, or hostlers from the service on account of depression in business, they will be given service letter showing length of time they were in service, character of work, and cause of leaving. Such men must report their whereabouts at least once each month to the master mechanic and respond to call.

When hired engineers are laid off on account of reduction in service, they will retain all seniority rights, provided they return to actual service within 30 days from the date their services are required. This rule also applies to firemen.

A certain fireman had been cut off the firemen's extra list at Pueblo during 1923 because of a reduction in force due to depression in business. He failed to report his whereabouts each month as provided in article 37 and his name was struck off the seniority list. Later he was hired as a new man, with a loss of all seniority rights, as the management took the position that article 37 governed in such cases and that any fireman interested in maintaining a position on the seniority list would "keep the proper officers advised of his whereabouts regardless of any rule."

The brotherhoods, however, contended that article 37 "was never intended to be applied so as to deprive firemen of their seniority if they failed to notify the master mechanic of their whereabouts each 30 days." They demanded that he should be given his original seniority date and be reimbursed for the time lost on account of being denied his proper standing on the seniority list.

The board sustained the claim, but "in view of the joint misunderstanding of the local officials and committee, the claim for time lost is denied."

Clothing Industry—Rochester, N. Y.

THE following is an extract from the statement by the arbitrator in case No. 1579, April 3, 1925, in the Rochester clothing industry:

The union complains that the offpressers, who had stopped work and been ordered back by the union, were refused employment by the firm. The firm contended that since the workers had been given an opportunity to return to work or to quit their jobs and since they had chosen the alternative of quitting, the firm need not take them back to work; that there was a distinction under the agreement between stoppages and voluntary leaving of jobs.

The union's contention was that the workers claimed that an agreement was not being maintained by the firm, and that the workers had decided to go to union headquarters and find out from the union officials what arrangements had been made. The union, however, did not justify the action of the workers.

A stoppage of the same section had occurred on the previous day, and from all indications it seems that they were determined to use direct action rather than allow union officials to represent them.

Stoppages constitute one of the most serious grievances under the agreement, and every effort will be made to eliminate them. The arbitrator has repeatedly warned against them and has explained that the machinery set up is altogether satisfactory for the adjustment of any complaints, while direct action obstructs the prompt settlement of disputes.

The union having fulfilled its obligations under the agreement in returning the workers to their positions, it was deemed advisable to the arbitrator (and in this judgment the firm concurred) that another opportunity be given this section to obey the agreement. They were accordingly reinstated on Saturday morning, March 28, by verbal order pending final decision in the case. In order to impress upon the workers, however, the seriousness of their offense, it is directed that a fine of $5 apiece be collected immediately by the shop chairman from each worker who participated in the stoppage and, through the union, turned into the fund in the arbitrator's office for sick and needy cases.

Awards of Industrial Commission of Colorado

Coal Mines

THE Bureau has received transcripts of 30 cases relating to wages in coal mines considered by the Industrial Commission of Colorado during the month of April, 1925. In each of these there was a request by the employers for a 20 per cent reduction in wages or a reduction to the 1917 coal mine wage scale. Nearly two-thirds of these cases were dismissed by the commission on receipt of "an agreement between said employer and its employees for a 20 per cent reduction from the then scale of wages" and "there being no dispute between said employer and its employees and no protest having been filed by any of the employees of said employer."

In upward of one-third of the cases, however, protests were filed. The employees alleged that there had been an increase in the cost of living since the first of the year; that the old wage scale was barely sufficient to meet the necessities of life; that they could not earn a living at the reduced scale, and that a return to the 1917 scale would not increase the number of working-days in the Colorado mines.

The employers contended that they were unable to compete with the mines in the southeastern part of the State that were already working upon the 1917 scale and producing coal that was being marketed in the adjoining States; that the freight rates from such mines were lower; that the mines in Texas and Oklahoma and many in West Virginia and Kentucky were operating on the 1917 wage scale, and were selling coal in Colorado and neighboring States, and that a failure to reduce the wage rates would result in a loss of said market, causing many mines in Colorado to close down or operate only for a few days each month. In fact, one company alleged "that on account of such competition this employer has been unable to obtain the usual orders for coal since the first of March, and that its properties have been practically compelled to be idle by reason of such competition and lack of orders."

In all of these cases the commission allowed the reduction asked for. In files No. 1194, 1199, 1200, 1201, and 1202, dated April 27, 1925, after hearings held at Mount Harris and Oak Creek, the commission said in part:

> This commission has had occasion during the last few years to make many investigations, and has held a large number of hearings involving the coal-mining industry. Coal mining is in part a seasonable occupation. The great demand for coal naturally comes during the cold weather, and enough coal must be produced during the cold weather not only to maintain the industrial institutions but also to furnish heat to preserve life and for the comfort of the

people. No adequate system for the storage of coal has yet been adopted or devised. This has resulted in the opening of sufficient mines and their development to the extent that they can keep pace with the peak demand practically without drawing upon reserves. As a result, a great many of the larger mines can fill practically their entire demand in a comparatively few working-days per year, the greater part of the working-days being crowded into the winter months, very few during the summer months. The coal mines are generally so located that there is no other demand for the labor at said mine during idle days within convenient or usable distance therefrom, the miner depending almost entirely upon the wages received from his work in the coal mines for existence. The natural result of this condition has produced an unwarrantedly high daily wage for the class of work performed, and yet has produced for the miner a yearly income almost insufficient for his proper maintenance. The high daily wage has attracted to the industry an oversupply of employees, considering the annual output, this tending to further reduce the average yearly earnings of the individual employee.

Under these conditions the price of coal has steadily advanced to such a point that a great number of industries, because of their situation or convenience, have been able to adopt other fuels for their purposes, thus decreasing to a very material extent the demand for coal, this condition also adding to the difficulties of the problem.

An increase in the daily wage scale has not solved the problem. A decrease in the wage scale will not alone solve the problem.

Employees of some of the coal mines in Routt County have voluntarily reduced their wages in order to assist their companies in obtaining sufficient orders to give them enough annual working-days to produce a living wage.

This employer and other employers in the Routt County coal district owe a duty to their employees to furnish them sufficient working-days to produce such equitable living wage.

Therefore, it is the decision of the commission that said employer is entitled to a reduction in the present wage scale, but such reduction must not in any event be less than the 1917 wage scale.

The commission feels that in fairness to the lower-paid employees, the higher-salaried employees of the company should voluntarily insist on a proportionate reduction in their own salaries.

The commission further recommends that the company refuse to accept new employees at said mine until the regular working force is reduced to such point as to produce the greatest number of working-days per annum consistent with the coal demand.

Steam and Operating Engineers—Denver

ON APRIL 6, 1925, the Industrial Commission of Colorado issued a finding in regard to the wage scale of engineers in Denver. The union had demanded a wage increase of approximately $25 per month and a six-day week, which the employers were disinclined to grant. After a hearing, the commission issued a finding from which the following extracts are taken.

That said employees are entitled to a six-day week; that all of said employers who are inclined to grant to their employees the privilege which they undoubtedly now take to themselves as a matter of right, and which is universally recognized, can so arrange their schedule of employees as to grant to each of their said employees a six-day week.

The commission further finds that the wages now paid to said employees on the monthly basis for a seven-day week are not at this time and under present living conditions proper recompense.

Therefore, it is the order and decision of the commission that the wage scale of said employees shall be as follows:

Schedule of wages on the basis of a six-day week and eight continuous hours for a day's work—all time over six days per week shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half:

Heating, generating, and refrigerating, under 5 tons: Firemen, $110 per month; runners, $140 per month; chiefs, $160 per month.

Heating, generating, and refrigerating, 5 tons to 20 tons: Firemen, $115 per month; runners, $140 per month; chiefs, $205 per month.

Refrigerating, 10 tons to 20 tons, where one man is employed: Engineer, $155 per month.

Generating and refrigerating plants, above 20 tons: Firemen, $125 per month; first engineer, $175 per month; second and third engineers, $150 per month.

Waterworks and power plants, including City Park and Washington Park: Firemen, $120 per month; engineers, $145 per month; boiler washers employed by month, $130 per month.

Laundries, Class A: Per day, $6; per week of 6 days, $36; all other classes of laundries where work is done by the day, $5.50 per day.

Collective Agreements in Germany, 1923

THE official German statistics on collective agreements for the year 1923,[1] recently published, are very meager in volume as compared with like statistics for preceding years, since, due to economic conditions, the trade-union federations which furnish the data for these statistics were financially unable to supply such detailed information as in previous years, and the Ministry of Labor agreed that the returns should be limited to data showing merely the number of agreements concluded and establishments and workers covered. The published statistics therefore show merely the extent of collective bargaining in 1923 as compared with preceding years, and contain no information as to the wage and working conditions agreed upon.

The enumeration of the collective agreements was made on January 1, instead of December 31 as formerly. Of the agreements concluded in preceding years there were still in force on January 1, 1923, a total of 13,802, covering 887,310 establishments which employed 24,054,098 workers, of whom 4,107,219 were women. Of these old agreements, 4,385, covering 302,504 establishments and 7,061,158 workers, went out of force during the year 1923. On the other hand, 2,028 agreements, covering 562,235 establishments and 7,381,681 workers, were newly made or renewed in amended form. Of these, 201, covering 72,412 establishments and 778,956 workers, were short-time agreements, which lapsed during the year 1923. On January 1, 1923, there were therefore in force 11,244 collective agreements, covering 1,074,629 establishments and 32,595,665 workers, among whom there were 4,512,538 females.

The above figures contain, however, numerous duplications, because several trade-union organizations are frequently joint parties to one agreement, each organization reporting the agreement in its returns to the Ministry of Labor. In the following comparative table, showing the development of collective bargaining in Germany during the period 1912 to 1923, these duplications have been eliminated.

[1] Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Dec. 24, 1924; Beilage—Die Tarifverträge im deutschen Reiche im Jahre 1923.

DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GERMANY, 1912 TO 1923

End of year—	Collective agreements in force	Establishments covered	Number of workers covered	
			Total	Females
1912	10,739	159,930	1,574,285	----------
1913	10,885	143,088	1,398,597	----------
1914	10,840	143,650	1,395,723	----------
1915	10,171	121,697	943,442	----------
1916	9,435	104,179	740,074	----------
1917	8,854	91,313	905,670	----------
1918	7,819	107,503	1,127,690	----------
1919	11,009	272,251	5,986,475	----------
1920	11,624	434,504	9,561,323	1,665,115
1921	11,488	697,476	12,882,874	2,729,788
1922	10,768	890,237	14,261,106	3,161,268
January 1, 1924 [1]	8,790	812,671	13,135,384	3,039,205

[1] Estimated data.

Commenting on the data shown in the table preceding, the Reichsarbeitsblatt says that the decrease in the number of collective agreements in force may be ascribed to two reasons: Less complete returns by the trade unions and concentration of establishments. Since the number of workers covered by collective agreements has decreased only slightly, it may be stated that in 1923, as in 1921 and 1922, the working and wage conditions of the vast majority of German wage earners were regulated by means of collective agreements.

The following table shows the distribution of collective agreements in 1923, by industry group:

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE IN GERMANY, JANUARY 1, 1924, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	Collective agreements in force	Establishments covered	Number of workers covered			
			Total	Females	Organized workers	
					Total	Females
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing	376	280,609	1,836,247	610,830	553,697	121,791
Mining, smelting, salt works, peat digging	140	3,251	1,471,163	39,510	512,632	8,980
Industries of stones and earths	562	9,752	380,824	69,902	270,529	42,200
Metal working, machinery, etc	1,081	46,322	2,692,754	334,313	1,528,125	158,613
Chemical	79	10,565	367,791	63,823	233,971	40,745
Forestal by-products	88	488	25,959	6,078	21,935	5,821
Textiles	431	17,879	958,883	610,880	701,914	438,805
Paper	97	8,127	210,166	91,176	153,544	69,848
Leather	185	6,501	118,218	27,353	73,116	17,462
Woodworking	334	26,005	381,028	48,942	315,647	36,379
Foodstuffs and beverages	1,266	69,077	420,332	185,392	313,151	126,599
Clothing	686	58,512	446,603	279,607	299,776	167,344
Cleaning	183	14,628	26,583	15,104	14,623	8,482
Building trades	809	62,646	748,717	3,039	533,747	400
Printing	35	23,567	170,760	48,312	124,297	21,828
Art	6	600	2,000	50	1,985	43
Commerce	888	62,506	564,821	215,784	241,283	48,020
Insurance	5	300	65,677	15,288	35,055	10,186
Transport	510	20,317	1,011,425	36,470	796,964	26,193
Hotel and restaurant trade	97	15,441	91,948	45,588	38,061	14,552
Amusements	141	2,438	40,113	15,196	36,558	11,641
Miscellaneous	791	73,140	1,103,372	276,568	510,992	80,034
Total	8,790	812,671	13,135,384	3,039,205	7,311,602	1,455,166

A noteworthy fact shown in the above table is that of a total of 13,135,384 workers covered by collective agreements on January 1, 1924, only slightly more than half (7,311,602) were organized workers. Thus, unorganized labor had benefited as much from collective bargaining as had organized labor.

Wage Agreements in Merchant Marine of the Netherlands[1]

LAST year the Dutch Ship Owners' Association concluded collective agreements as to wages and working conditions with the Union of Ships' Officers and the Seamen's Union, respectively. The former agreement became effective April 1, 1924, and the latter on July 15, 1924, and both hold good for an indefinite time. If either of the contracting parties desires to terminate its agreement, two months' notice is to be given. The principal provisions of the agreements are summarized below.

Ships' Officers

THE agreement is applicable to all ships' officers (mates and engineers) employed on seagoing vessels with the exception of vessels in the coasting trade (to ports of the United Kingdom and west European ports between Brest and Holtenau) and of colliers.

Salary rates.—The salary rates shown in the table below are standard rates. No bonus may be paid in addition to these rates except to officers employed on certain specified vessels.

STANDARD MONTHLY SALARY RATES OF SHIPS' OFFICERS OF THE NETHERLANDS MERCHANT MARINE, EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1924

[Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies]

Rank	Rates on vessels with gross tonnage of—				
	1,000 and under	Over 1,000 to 2,000	Over 2,000 to 4,000	Over 4,000 to 6,000	Over 6,000
	Florins	*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*
First mates, licensed	215	230	245	260	275
Second mates, with license first or second rank	150	165	180	195	210
Second mates, with license third rank	130	145	160	175	190
Third mates, licensed	-------	105	115	125	135
First engineers, license C	275	300	325	350	375
First engineers, license B	255	275	295	315	335
Second engineers, license C or B	195	210	225	240	255
Second engineers, license A	190	200	210	220	230
Third engineers, license B	-------	-------	160	170	180
Third engineers, license A, with at least 6 months' sea experience	110	120	130	140	150
Fourth engineers, license A, with at least 6 months' sea experience	-------	95	105	115	125

On tankers the above monthly salary rates are to be increased by at least 30, 20, and 10 florins for first, second, and third mates, respectively, and by 40, 30, 20, and 10 florins for first, second, third, and fourth engineers, respectively.

[1] From a report of the American consul at Rotterdam dated Mar. 12, 1925

Service bonus.—After two years of service the standard monthly salary rates of the first mate and the second engineer are increased by 5 florins (subject to a total maximum increase of 25 florins) for each year of uninterrupted service in the same rank and with the same company, and those of the first engineer by 10 florins to a maximum of 50 florins.

Radio bonus.—Mates holding a license as radio operators receive 10 florins extra per month, for which they are obliged to take the place of the radio operator in case of his illness or temporary absence. Mates who in addition to their regular service as mates perform also the regular duties of radio operator on vessels which do not have a radio operator receive a bonus of 40 florins per month if holding a first-class diploma and of 20 florins if holding a second-class diploma.

Bonus for long voyage.—If a voyage lasts longer than 12 months a bonus of 10 per cent of the monthly salary is to be allowed from the beginning of the thirteenth month after departure from the Netherlands until the day of arrival in the port of destination.

Salary during lay up of vessel.—If, because of the ship having been laid up, or for other reasons, the company can not make use in the Netherlands of the normal services of an officer for a period of more than 14 consecutive days and the contract is not ended, the officer shall receive only 70 per cent of the standard salary, and must take his turn at officers' watches.

On vessels staying in a Dutch port after having been abroad at least one month, leave is to be granted, if proper execution of the service permits it, of twice 24 hours at one time for the first period of 7 days or part thereof and of one day for each subsequent period of 7 days, to a total maximum of 4 days. Sundays and holidays are not counted in this respect.

In foreign ports the hours of service will be confined as much as possible to 10 hours per day (including 2 hours' rest) and on Saturdays to 5 hours in the morning and 1 hour in the afternoon. If longer hours of service are deemed necessary on some days they will be compensated by allowing corresponding leave on other days.

Annual leave with pay.—For each year of uninterrupted service with the same company first mates and first engineers are entitled to 18 days' annual leave with full pay, and second mates and second engineers to 12 days. No annual leave may be claimed for service of less than one year's duration. "Leave between two trips of at least 5 consecutive days is to be deducted from the total annual leave."

Study leave.—Officers who have been in the service of specified companies for at least 6 months will on written request be allowed study leave. Such leave will be granted within 1 year after application for it has been made. No salary will be paid during such leave. However, officers on study leave who are called back into service within a specified period will be paid full salaries for the time they were off.

Termination of contract of employment.—If a vessel in the limited European trade stays abroad, contrary to expectation, for 6 months uninterruptedly, an officer has the right to demand his discharge in a port which can be reached from the Netherlands within 24 hours otherwise than by airplane, provided that sufficient time is given for the company to send a substitute in due time.

If any vessel stays abroad more than 1½ years, both the master and the officer have the right to terminate the contract 1½ years after departure from the Dutch port, provided 6 months' notice be given and a longer period has not been contracted for.

In such cases the officer is entitled to free transportation to the Netherlands, but if there is an opportunity for repatriation on another Dutch vessel as an officer, he is obliged to accept the position and is to be paid the salary he last earned. The claim to free transportation to the Netherlands expires if the officer does not return within a time limit fixed by the master. The officer is also entitled to his salary up to and including the day on which he arrives in the Netherlands and to a compensation for the days of annual leave still due him.

Subject to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs, notice of the termination of a contract of employment, which was made out for an indefinite term, must be given in a Dutch port in writing.

Seamen

THE agreement is applicable to all seamen, i. e., to all men belonging to the deck and engine-room crew below the rank of mate and engineer, except apprentices and assistant engineers.

Working hours.—All regulations relating to working hours may be disregarded by the master, if deemed necessary by him in the interest of the safety of the vessel, cargo, crew, or passengers.

At sea the normal working hours of deckhands assigned to sea watches are 13½ or 10½ hours, depending on the duration of the various sea watches. The duration of the sea watches is as follows:

From midnight until 4 a. m., from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 7.30 p. m. to midnight, or, from 4 a. m. to 8. a. m., from 1 p. m. to 7.30 p. m.

The normal working hours at sea of deck hands assigned to the day service are 10 hours per day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., or on passenger ships from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m., interrupted by a minimum period of one-half hour and a maximum period of 2 hours allowed for meals.

At sea the normal working hours of the engine-room crew assigned to sea watches are, during 24 hours: For firemen and trimmers 8 hours, two watches of 4 hours continuously, increased by such time as is required to clean fires either before starting or after finishing their watches; for donkeymen or oilers 8 hours, 2 watches of 4 hours continuously, increased by such time as is required to perform duties before starting or after finishing their watches, as deemed necessary by the master or chief engineer, such extra work not to exceed 2 hours continuously during 24 hours nor 6 hours per week.

Between two watches to be performed by the same member of the engine-room crew there must be a rest period of 8 hours, less such time as is required for cleaning fires or other necessary activities. On vessels having one or two trimmers or only one or two assigned to sea watches, the watches may be divided differently, but the time of service per watch may not exceed 4½ hours, inclusive of cleaning fires, and the daily hours may not exceed 9, with as a rule twice, and at least once in 24 hours, a continuous rest of 7½ hours between watches.

For engine-room personnel assigned to day service the normal working hours at sea are 9 hours per day, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., with at least one-half hour and at most 2 hours for meals.

At sea, meals are taken during rest time in the crew's own quarters. Deck hands of the deck watches are allowed 15 minutes in the forenoon and in the afternoon, to have coffee and tea, respectively.

In port the normal working hours of engine-room personnel assigned to freezing machines and dynamos are 8 hours per day with the exception of Saturdays when the normal hours are 5; those of the personnel assigned to watch service, anchor watch included, are on Saturdays from midnight to 6 a. m., on Sundays from 8 p. m. to midnight, and on all other days from midnight to 6 a. m. and from 8 p. m. to midnight. The normal working hours in port of all other members of the deck and engine-room crew are 8 per day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., to be interrupted by a mealtime rest of at least one-half hour and not over 2 hours. On Saturdays the normal working hours are 5, between 6 a. m. and 1 p. m.

During every 24 hours in which arrival and (or) departure takes place the regular working hours of deck hands are 10, exclusive of mealtime, and those of the engine-room crew 8, exclusive of mealtime and of the time necessary for cleaning fires.

Shore leave.—If the contract terminates in the home port or is for more than one voyage seamen are at the end of each trip in the home port or other Dutch port, to be allowed time off for the rest of day of arrival one hour after the vessel has been properly moored, with the exception of those assigned for watch service.

Overtime.—Each member of the crew is obliged to work overtime if so ordered by the master.

All labor performed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. (on passenger vessels between 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.), on Saturdays after 1 p. m. or on Sundays will be regarded as overtime, except the following activities: Watches and navigation in general; operation of refrigerating machines and dynamos; small daily activities necessary for proper operation of the ship, activities in connection with weighing and (or) dropping of anchor, mooring and (or) casting loose of the ship, arrival and (or) departure of ship, fixing gear and making the ship ready to sail, small duties necessary on behalf of the passenger service, handling of baggage and mail, and deck washing of passenger vessels during the day watch and on vessels above 12,000 gross register tons also during the midnight watch.

Activities necessary for the safety of the vessel, cargo, and (or) passengers and exercises with lifeboats and fire-extinguishing apparatus will not be regarded as overtime.

Wage rates.—Wages commence on the day when the voyage starts, or so much earlier as may be agreed upon. The minimum monthly wage rates agreed upon are the following:

	Florins [1]
Boatswains	115
Carpenters	115
Donkeymen	115
Operators of freezing machines	115
Firemen-oilers	115
Firemen	[2] 105
Able-bodied seamen, lampmen	[2] 105
Able-bodied seamen	[2] 100
Coal passers (with at least one year's service as coal passers or firemen)	[2] 85
Other coal passers	[2] 75
Ordinary seamen	50
Boys	25

[1] Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies. [2] Standard monthly rate.

Meal allowance.—A meal allowance of 1 florin per day is paid if dinner is not had on board.

Overtime compensation.—For overtime, watches excepted, ordinary seamen receive 0.25 florin per hour, and all other seamen, boys excepted, 0.50 florin. If overtime has to be worked owing to sickness of one or more seamen the rate of compensation will be reduced to 0.15 and 0.30 florin per hour, respectively. In the watch service ordinary seamen receive 0.20 florin and all other seamen 0.40 florin per hour.

For handling cargo and (or) ballast, as well as coal from the ship's holds to the bunkers or fires, an extra compensation of 0.25 florin per hour will be paid over and above the compensation for overtime, if any. If a special arrangement is made between master and seamen, this extra compensation will not be paid to coal passers handling coal from holds to bunkers or fires; for handling cargo or ballast in the same hold, or for transferring it from one place on deck to another; or for handling baggage and mail.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in April, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in the United States increased one-tenth of 1 per cent in April as compared with March, while the aggregate earnings of employees decreased 1.7 per cent and per capita earnings decreased 1.8 per cent.

That an improved employment status, although slight, should be accompanied by these decreases in earnings was due largely to the closing for one or two days of a part of the establishments in various industries for the observance of certain religious celebrations, coupled, in a few cases, with the end of an industry's season, as indicated by a decrease in full-time work.

These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,039 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,835,491 employees, whose total earnings during one week in April were $74,764,225. The same establishments in March reported 2,833,137 employees and total pay rolls of $76,029,797.

The East North Central States and the Mountain States alone of the nine geographic divisions gained both in employment and earnings in April, although the Pacific States gained about 3 per cent and the South Atlantic and East South Central States gained very slightly in employment alone. The losses in employment were comparatively small, the largest being decreases of 1.2 per cent in both the New England and the West North Central Divisions. The decreases in pay-roll totals, however, were of greater size in four divisions, headed by the Middle Atlantic States with 4.3 per cent and the New England States with 3.9 per cent.

Comparison of Employment in March and April, 1925

THERE were gains in employment in April in 5 of the 12 groups of industries, 2 of the 5 groups showing gains of over 4 per cent. These two groups were stone, clay, and glass products and vehicles, the several industries of each group being stimulated to their greatest activities as building construction and travel increase with approaching mild weather. These activities are further shown by large increases in pay-roll totals in these groups in April, while the other 10 groups of industries all show decreases in pay-roll totals. The lumber group gained nearly 1 per cent in employment, but pay-roll totals decreased over 1 per cent.

The tobacco, food, leather, and textile groups all show considerable losses both in the number of employees and in employees' earnings.

Twenty-five of the 52 separate industries show gains in employment in April as compared with March, the 8 largest gains being in the decidedly seasonal industries—fertilizers (11.3 per cent), automobiles (8 per cent), brick (7.9 per cent), ice cream (7.9 per cent), carriages (7.1 per cent), cement (6.1 per cent), sawmills (2.6 per cent), and automobile tires (2.3 per cent). Only 12 of the 52 industries

show gains in pay-roll totals in April, and 8 of these 12 are identical with the 8 which gained in employment, the gains in the two items being largely of proportional size.

Ten of the 27 industries showing decreased employment in April and 23 of the 40 industries showing decreased pay-roll totals reported losses of 3 per cent or over, the 10 industries showing such losses in employment all being included in the group of 23 showing the greatest losses in pay-roll totals. These 10 industries are: Cigars and confectionery, both having decreased 8 per cent in employment and 17 per cent and 14.5 per cent, respectively, in pay-roll totals; stoves and slaughtering, both having decreased over 6 per cent in employment, and 13.2 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively, in pay-roll totals; men's and women's clothing, with decreases of 5.3 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively, in employment and 16.5 per cent and 14.7 per cent, respectively, in employees' earnings; flour, boots and shoes; chewing and smoking tobacco; and cane-sugar refining.

The decreases noted above in the confectionery industry were brought about by the customary falling off in demand after the Easter rush, while the large decreases in the two clothing industries also appear regularly in April.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		March, 1925	April, 1925		March, 1925	April, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**1,054**	**186,242**	**177,807**	**−4.5**	**$4,631,277**	**$4,362,697**	**−5.8**
Slaughtering and meat packing	84	79,395	74,580	−6.1	1,947,549	1,822,915	−6.4
Confectionery	263	30,190	27,765	−8.0	572,968	489,866	−14.5
Ice cream	107	6,437	6,943	+7.9	217,309	231,732	+6.6
Flour	285	14,153	13,440	−5.0	368,065	338,623	−8.0
Baking	300	44,818	44,264	−1.2	1,177,156	1,156,344	−1.8
Sugar refining, cane	15	11,249	10,815	−3.9	348,230	323,212	−7.2
Textiles and their products	**1,787**	**590,897**	**586,930**	**−0.7**	**12,105,962**	**11,558,466**	**−4.5**
Cotton goods	342	203,927	204,165	+0.1	3,418,903	3,391,821	−0.8
Hosiery and knit goods	259	81,832	82,219	+0.5	1,510,991	1,473,800	−2.5
Silk goods	209	58,574	58,845	+0.5	1,288,531	1,271,275	−1.3
Woolen and worsted goods	196	73,629	72,625	−1.4	1,688,124	1,620,353	−4.0
Carpets and rugs	29	23,171	23,251	+0.3	633,909	617,022	−2.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	91	30,374	30,420	+0.2	765,523	733,676	−4.2
Clothing, men's	278	60,769	57,550	−5.3	1,535,891	1,283,017	−16.5
Shirts and collars	91	23,180	23,545	+1.6	368,693	364,934	−1.0
Clothing, women's	204	20,757	19,853	−4.4	565,698	482,610	−14.7
Millinery and lace goods	88	14,684	14,457	−1.5	329,699	319,958	−3.0
Iron and steel and their products	**1,551**	**621,051**	**613,875**	**−1.2**	**18,513,308**	**17,922,313**	**−3.2**
Iron and steel	221	295,640	289,381	−2.1	9,009,725	8,766,175	−2.7
Structural ironwork	147	19,171	19,196	+0.1	542,266	536,560	−1.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	732	189,144	189,931	+0.4	5,597,286	5,478,813	−2.1
Hardware	60	34,997	34,738	−0.7	883,734	823,964	−6.8
Machine tools	177	25,330	25,412	+0.3	753,823	758,532	+0.6
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	128	40,264	39,811	−1.1	1,245,865	1,140,984	−8.4
Stoves	86	16,505	15,406	−6.7	480,609	417,285	−13.2
Lumber and its products	**1,067**	**208,612**	**210,533**	**+0.9**	**4,647,549**	**4,589,460**	**−1.3**
Lumber, sawmills	419	115,018	118,035	+2.6	2,428,637	2,444,995	+0.7
Lumber, millwork	259	33,460	34,068	+1.8	800,230	811,898	+1.5
Furniture	389	60,134	58,430	−2.8	1,418,682	1,332,567	−6.1

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		March, 1925	April, 1925		March, 1925	April, 1925	
Leather and its products	**359**	**126,034**	**121,071**	**−3.9**	**$2,948,919**	**$2,701,616**	**−8.4**
Leather	124	27,700	26,971	−2.6	711,611	657,873	−7.6
Boots and shoes	235	98,334	94,100	−4.3	2,237,308	2,043,743	−8.7
Paper and printing	**804**	**154,972**	**153,653**	**−0.9**	**4,988,006**	**4,911,312**	**−1.5**
Paper and pulp	200	54,445	54,222	−0.4	1,455,641	1,429,144	−1.8
Paper boxes	163	17,195	17,140	−0.3	510,064	496,527	−2.7
Printing, book and job	242	40,792	39,900	−2.2	1,379,195	1,320,255	−4.3
Printing, newspapers	199	42,540	42,391	−0.4	1,643,106	1,665,386	+1.4
Chemicals and allied products	**251**	**80,240**	**82,141**	**+2.4**	**2,360,758**	**2,302,346**	**−2.5**
Chemicals	97	22,851	22,833	−0.1	591,053	568,223	−3.9
Fertilizers	99	11,111	12,363	+11.3	192,378	212,799	+10.6
Petroleum refining	55	46,278	46,945	+1.4	1,577,327	1,521,324	−3.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	**616**	**104,784**	**109,327**	**+4.3**	**2,780,870**	**2,868,595**	**+3.2**
Cement	83	23,153	24,557	+6.1	668,617	699,104	+4.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	338	29,969	32,338	+7.9	778,825	843,540	+8.3
Pottery	58	13,103	13,308	+1.6	348,567	341,863	−1.9
Glass	137	38,559	39,124	+1.5	984,861	984,088	−0.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**42**	**15,546**	**15,203**	**−2.2**	**383,203**	**372,469**	**−2.8**
Stamped and enameled ware	42	15,546	15,203	−2.2	383,203	372,469	−2.8
Tobacco products	**194**	**43,564**	**40,390**	**−7.3**	**728,756**	**618,508**	**−15.1**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	34	8,792	8,427	−4.2	136,668	127,879	−6.4
Cigars and cigarettes	160	34,772	31,963	−8.1	592,088	490,629	−17.1
Vehicles for land transportation	**920**	**468,872**	**490,109**	**+4.5**	**15,301,568**	**15,964,523**	**+4.3**
Automobiles	201	286,029	309,044	+8.0	9,773,692	10,682,156	+9.3
Carriages and wagons	54	2,791	2,988	+7.1	72,719	75,422	+3.7
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	180	15,481	15,497	+0.1	473,357	466,679	−1.4
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	485	164,571	162,580	−1.2	4,981,800	4,740,272	−4.8
Miscellaneous industries	**394**	**232,323**	**234,452**	**+0.9**	**6,639,621**	**6,591,920**	**−0.7**
Agricultural implements	97	25,892	26,115	+0.9	725,802	731,680	+0.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	131	95,641	96,215	+0.6	2,701,420	2,650,043	−1.9
Pianos and organs	42	8,302	8,141	−1.9	239,694	222,645	−7.1
Rubber boots and shoes	11	17,809	17,444	−2.0	424,846	411,302	−3.2
Automobile tires	70	55,908	57,208	+2.3	1,724,407	1,762,954	+2.2
Shipbuilding, steel	43	28,771	29,329	+1.9	823,452	813,296	−1.2
Total	**9,039**	**2,833,137**	**2,835,491**	**+0.1**	**76,029,797**	**74,764,225**	**−1.7**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,277	419,813	414,713	−1.2	$10,135,411	$9,740,820	−3.9
Middle Atlantic	2,284	842,571	834,994	−0.9	23,692,641	22,684,278	−4.3
East North Central	2,358	891,169	903,979	+1.4	27,010,845	27,362,539	+1.3
West North Central	793	141,166	139,501	−1.2	3,480,281	3,442,478	−1.1
South Atlantic	941	244,337	244,474	+0.1	4,689,499	4,582,010	−2.3
East South Central	397	97,152	97,198	+(1)	1,905,559	1,891,560	−0.7
West South Central	318	70,687	70,596	−0.1	1,570,640	1,521,582	−3.1
Mountain	139	24,539	25,355	+3.3	688,988	692,414	+0.5
Pacific	532	101,703	104,681	+2.9	2,855,933	2,846,544	−0.3
Total	**9,039**	**2,833,137**	**2,835,491**	**+0.1**	**76,029,797**	**74,764,225**	**−1.7**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Feb. 15, 1925	-------	1,708,884	-------	[2] $216,637,569	-------
Mar. 15, 1925	-------	1,705,787	−0.2	[2] 230,930,890	+6.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Comparison of Employment in April, 1925, and April, 1924

REPORTS from 8,029 establishments are available for a comparison of employment and employees' earnings in April, 1925, and April, 1924. These reports from identical establishments in the two years show a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment in 1925 and a decrease of 1.5 per cent in the aggregate earnings of employees, which result in an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent in per capita earnings. These decreases in employment and in total pay rolls in this comparison over a period of one year are decidedly less than in preceding months. This fact, however, is due not entirely to the present increased employment and earnings, but also to the beginning, in April, 1924, of that period of rather large decreases in employment and earnings which continued for four months.

Two of the nine geographic divisions show a decided improvement in employment conditions in the 12-month period. These are the South Atlantic States and the East South Central States, both of which gained over 3 per cent in employees, the first showing also an increase of over 5 per cent in pay-roll totals and the latter an increase of 6 per cent. The remaining seven divisions all had fewer employees in April, 1925, than in the same month of 1924, and their pay-roll totals were considerably smaller. This condition was most pronounced in the Pacific States, their percentage decreases being 6.4 and 9, respectively, in the two items, while the Mountain States were second in this respect, with percentage decreases of about one-half of those in the Pacific States. The New England States show the smallest decrease in employment (1.4 per cent) and the East North Central States the smallest decrease in pay-roll totals (0.7 per cent).

The textile group of industries alone of the 12 groups shows a decided increase both in employment and pay-roll totals in April, 1925, over April, 1924, the percentage increases being 3.4 and 4.9, respectively. The miscellaneous group shows a gain of one-half of 1 per cent in employment, while the paper group increased three-tenths of 1 per cent in pay-roll totals and the vehicles group increased 2.2 per cent. The remaining 10 groups in the employment list and 9 groups in the pay-roll totals list show decreases. The food group decreased 6.5 per cent in employment and 6.6 in pay-roll totals; the iron and steel group decreased 5.7 per cent in employment and 6.6 per cent in pay-roll totals; and the stone, clay, and glass products group decreased 3.5 per cent in employment and 4.8 per cent in pay-roll totals.

Sixteen of the 52 separate industries gained in employment in April, 1925, as compared with the same month in 1924, while 18 industries gained in the aggregate earnings of employees. The greatest increases in employment in the 12-month period were: 18.8 per cent in fertilizers; 17.8 per cent in automobile tires; 10.2 per cent in dyeing and finishing textiles; 8.8 per cent in silk goods; 7.3 per cent in rubber boots and shoes; 6.9 per cent in agricultural implements; and 5.1 per cent in cotton goods. These same 8 industries lead also among the 18 industries showing increased pay-roll totals in the year's time, although in slightly different order, automobile tires being first with 18.2 per cent increase and the list ending with cotton goods with 7.3 per cent increase.

The 36 industries which did not improve in employment conditions during the year were headed by chewing and smoking tobacco, with a decrease of 14.5 per cent, followed by slaughtering with a decrease of 10.3 per cent, electrical machinery with a decrease of 9.8 per cent, and stoves with a decrease of 8.6 per cent. The 34 industries which show decreased pay-roll totals in April, 1925, as compared with 1924, start with stoves, showing a loss of 17.5 per cent, and steam fittings with a loss of 13.5 per cent. These industries are followed by the tobacco industries, electrical machinery, pianos and organs, hardware, flour, slaughtering, and pottery with losses of from 12.6 per cent to 9.8 per cent. Nearly all of the remaining 24 industries also show a decided falling off in pay-roll totals, although for the most part considerable smaller than those indicated above.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN APRIL, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1924	April, 1925		April, 1924	April, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**869**	**172,742**	**161,585**	**−6.5**	**$4,290,721**	**$4,006,467**	**−6.6**
Slaughtering and meat packing	83	82,070	73,651	−10.3	1,997,882	1,802,516	−9.8
Confectionery	164	18,056	17,872	−1.0	340,879	315,821	−7.4
Ice cream	74	4,903	4,897	−0.1	156,093	156,763	+0.4
Flour	260	13,353	12,478	−6.6	349,678	312,510	−10.6
Baking	274	43,649	42,343	−3.0	1,126,314	1,109,574	−1.5
Sugar refining, cane	14	10,711	10,344	−3.4	319,875	309,283	−3.3
Textiles and their products	**1,545**	**522,788**	**540,483**	**+3.4**	**10,172,666**	**10,673,056**	**+4.9**
Cotton goods	317	176,956	185,970	+5.1	2,869,422	3,078,097	+7.3
Hosiery and knit goods	234	76,129	77,121	+1.3	1,326,643	1,385,851	+4.5
Silk goods	194	51,774	56,355	+8.8	1,080,044	1,212,818	+12.3
Woolen and worsted goods	174	67,783	67,814	+ (1)	1,490,059	1,504,698	+1.0
Carpets and rugs	27	21,958	22,346	+1.8	580,270	595,308	+2.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86	26,678	29,396	+10.2	621,924	712,205	+14.5
Clothing, men's	200	50,293	51,020	+1.4	1,167,678	1,165,991	−0.1
Shirts and collars	82	23,409	23,067	−1.5	360,052	357,267	−0.8
Clothing, women's	150	14,985	14,434	−3.7	389,475	368,548	−5.4
Millinery and lace goods	81	12,823	12,960	+1.1	287,099	292,273	+1.8
Iron and steel and their products	**1,390**	**602,243**	**567,625**	**−5.7**	**17,844,491**	**16,672,328**	**−6.6**
Iron and steel	203	282,005	265,217	−6.0	8,577,156	8,093,519	−5.6
Structural ironwork	141	19,414	18,872	−2.8	545,868	528,913	−3.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	613	180,100	171,731	−4.6	5,269,473	5,005,130	−5.0
Hardware	56	36,463	33,946	−6.9	900,969	802,581	−10.9
Machine tools	168	24,658	22,930	−7.0	728,577	685,843	−5.9
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	127	43,002	39,758	−7.5	1,323,077	1,144,532	−13.5
Stoves	82	16,601	15,171	−8.6	499,371	411,810	−17.5
Lumber and its products	**990**	**195,370**	**192,465**	**−1.5**	**4,364,747**	**4,210,564**	**−3.5**
Lumber, sawmills	381	110,036	106,231	−3.5	2,350,360	2,216,209	−5.7
Lumber, millwork	241	31,264	30,887	−1.2	772,098	741,004	−4.0
Furniture	368	54,070	55,347	+2.4	1,242,289	1,253,351	+0.9
Leather and its products	**321**	**116,978**	**115,603**	**−1.2**	**2,600,634**	**2,576,622**	**−0.9**
Leather	119	26,473	26,581	+0.4	669,387	646,978	−3.3
Boots and shoes	202	90,505	89,022	−1.6	1,931,247	1,929,644	−0.1
Paper and printing	**727**	**142,915**	**142,262**	**−0.5**	**4,447,952**	**4,463,403**	**+0.3**
Paper and pulp	173	50,509	50,448	−0.1	1,341,437	1,341,876	+ (1)
Paper boxes	148	16,309	15,592	−4.4	344,568	327,866	−4.8
Printing, book and job	223	37,088	37,076	−(1)	247,296	1,239,017	−0.7
Printing, newspapers	183	39,009	39,146	+0.4	1,514,651	1,554,644	+2.6
Chemicals and allied products	**236**	**79,340**	**79,064**	**−0.3**	**2,290,387**	**2,250,224**	**−1.8**
Chemicals	85	20,515	20,418	−0.5	530,473	524,748	−1.1
Fertilizers	96	9,846	11,701	+18.8	178,625	204,152	+14.3
Petroleum refining	55	48,979	46,945	−4.2	1,581,289	1,521,324	−3.8

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN APRIL, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1924	April, 1925		April, 1924	April, 1925	
Stone, clay, and glass products	**583**	**108, 775**	**104, 976**	**−3. 5**	**$2, 895, 710**	**$2, 756, 928**	**−4. 8**
Cement	76	24, 305	23, 206	−4. 5	705, 128	667, 324	−5. 4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	329	32, 384	31, 517	−2. 7	840, 709	821, 721	−2. 3
Pottery	47	12, 307	12, 018	−2. 3	342, 869	309, 244	−9. 8
Glass	131	39, 779	38, 235	−3. 9	1, 007, 013	958, 639	−4. 8
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**38**	**13, 855**	**13, 517**	**−2. 4**	**347, 720**	**333, 146**	**−4. 2**
Stamped and enameled ware	38	13, 855	13, 517	−2. 4	347, 720	333, 146	−4. 2
Tobacco products	**182**	**40, 445**	**38, 709**	**−4. 3**	**680, 815**	**595, 786**	**−12. 5**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	33	9, 508	8, 127	−14. 5	140, 856	124, 112	−11. 9
Cigars and cigarettes	149	30, 937	30, 582	−1. 1	539, 959	471, 674	−12. 6
Vehicles for land transportation	**777**	**473, 974**	**466, 012**	**−1. 7**	**14, 911, 643**	**15, 246, 996**	**+2. 2**
Automobiles	185	309, 957	302, 430	−2. 4	10, 085, 321	10, 474, 480	+3. 9
Carriages and wagons	37	2, 632	2, 614	−0. 7	67, 217	67, 246	+(1)
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	171	13, 367	13, 333	−0. 3	394, 601	399, 174	+1. 2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	384	148, 018	147, 635	−0. 3	4, 364, 504	4, 306, 096	−1. 3
Miscellaneous industries	**371**	**223, 610**	**224, 766**	**+0. 5**	**6, 374, 487**	**6, 332, 530**	**−0. 7**
Agricultural implements	95	24, 371	26, 046	+6. 9	661, 814	729, 861	+10. 3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	125	102, 196	92, 228	−9. 8	2, 907, 423	2, 553, 004	−12. 2
Pianos and organs	33	7, 913	7, 381	−6. 7	229, 338	203, 557	−11. 2
Rubber boots and shoes	11	16, 254	17, 444	+7. 3	369, 425	411, 302	+11. 3
Automobile tires	68	47, 398	55, 852	+17. 8	1, 458, 723	1, 724, 308	+18. 2
Shipbuilding, steel	39	25, 478	25, 815	+1. 3	747, 764	710, 498	−5. 0
Total	**8, 029**	**2, 693, 035**	**2, 647, 067**	**−1. 7**	**71, 221, 973**	**70, 118, 050**	**−1. 5**

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS							
New England	1, 048	380, 569	375, 137	−1. 4	$9, 025, 059	$8, 837, 799	−2. 1
Middle Atlantic	2, 013	783, 299	768, 748	−1. 9	21, 710, 877	21, 049, 510	−3. 0
East North Central	2, 203	903, 861	879, 504	−2. 7	26, 776, 934	26, 576, 678	−0. 7
West North Central	704	136, 229	132, 323	−2. 9	3, 331, 483	3, 283, 875	−1. 4
South Atlantic	850	216, 204	224, 217	+3. 7	3, 925, 354	4, 128, 333	+5. 2
East South Central	342	85, 077	87, 774	+3. 2	1, 616, 674	1, 713, 385	+6. 0
West South Central	269	66, 178	64, 750	−2. 2	1, 431, 727	1, 402, 859	−2. 0
Mountain	123	23, 401	22, 698	−3. 0	664, 839	634, 323	−4. 6
Pacific	477	98, 217	91, 911	−6. 4	2, 739, 026	2, 491, 297	−9. 0
Total	**8, 029**	**2, 693, 035**	**2, 647, 067**	**−1. 7**	**71, 221, 973**	**70, 118, 050**	**−1. 5**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Mar. 15, 1924	-------	1, 743, 983	-------	[2] $234, 345, 120	-------
Mar. 15, 1925	-------	1, 705, 787	−2. 2	[2] 230, 930, 890	−1. 5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in April as compared with March in only 4 of the 52 industries here considered. This condition of course is indicated by the slightly increased employment, coupled with decreased pay-roll totals already remarked.

Newspaper printing gained 1.7 per cent in per capita earnings, automobiles gained 1.2 per cent, brick gained 0.4 per cent, and machine tools gained 0.3 per cent. The decreases in per capita earnings ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in agricultural implements to 9.9 per cent in cigars, 10.8 per cent in women's clothing, and 11.8 per cent in men's clothing.

Comparing per capita earnings in April, 1925, with such earnings in April, 1924, increases and decreases are shown to be divided equally among the 52 industries. The automobile industry shows a gain of 6.4 per cent, while dyeing and finishing textiles, rubber boots and shoes, silk goods, agricultural implements, hosiery and knit goods, and chewing and smoking tobacco gained between 3.1 per cent and 3.9 per cent each. The losses in per capita earnings in this 12-month period are headed by 11.6 per cent in the cigar industry, 9.8 per cent in the stove industry, 7.6 per cent in the pottery industry, 6.4 per cent each in the flour and steam fittings industries, and 6.2 per cent in the steel shipbuilding industry.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS APRIL, 1925, WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1925, compared with—	
	March, 1925	April, 1924		March, 1925	April, 1924
Printing, newspapers	+1.7	+2.3	Foundry and machine-shop products	−2.5	−0.4
Automobiles	+1.2	+6.4	Shirts and collars	−2.6	+0.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+0.4	+0.4	Woolen and worsted goods	−2.7	+1.0
Machine tools	+0.3	+1.2	Stamped and enameled ware	−2.8	−1.8
Agricultural implements	−(1)	+3.2	Hosiery and knit goods	−2.9	+3.1
Automobile tires	−0.1	+0.3	Carpets and rugs	−3.0	+0.8
Lumber, millwork	−0.4	−2.9	Carriages and wagons	−3.1	+0.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	−0.4	+0.5	Flour	−3.1	−4.4
Baking	−0.6	+1.6	Shipbuilding, steel	−3.1	−6.2
Fertilizer	−0.6	−3.8	Furniture	−3.3	−1.4
Iron and steel	−0.6	+0.4	Pottery	−3.4	−7.6
Cotton goods	−1.0	+2.0	Sugar refining, cane	−3.5	+0.1
Ice cream	−1.1	+0.5	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−3.7	−1.1
Rubber boots and shoes	−1.2	+3.7	Chemicals	−3.8	−0.6
Structural ironwork	−1.2	−0.3	Dyeing and finishing textiles	−4.3	+3.9
Cement	−1.4	−0.9	Boots and shoes	−4.5	+1.6
Millinery and lace goods	−1.4	+0.7	Petroleum refining	−4.9	+0.4
Paper and pulp	−1.4	+0.2	Leather	−5.1	−3.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−1.5	+1.4	Pianos and organs	−5.3	−4.8
Glass	−1.5	−1.0	Hardware	−6.1	−4.3
Silk goods	−1.8	+3.2	Stoves	−7.0	−9.8
Lumber, sawmills	−1.9	−2.3	Confectionery	−7.1	−6.4
Printing, book and job	−2.1	−0.6	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−7.4	−6.4
Paper boxes	−2.3	−0.5	Cigars and cigarettes	−9.9	−11.6
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	−2.4	+3.1	Clothing, women's	−10.8	−1.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−2.5	−2.7	Clothing, men's	−11.8	−1.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings in the nine geographic divisions for April, 1925, with those for March, 1925, decreases are found in eight divisions, ranging from 3.4 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States to one-tenth of 1 per cent in the East North Central States. The one division that shows a gain in per capita earnings is the West North Central, in which the per capita earnings increased one-tenth of 1 per cent.

When comparing per capita earnings for April, 1925, with those for the same month of 1924, five increases, ranging from two-tenths of 1 per cent to 2.7 per cent, are found, in the four central divisions and in the South Atlantic States, while such earnings in the remaining divisions decreased from six-tenths of 1 per cent to 2.8 per cent.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, APRIL, 1925, WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Per cent of change, April, 1925, compared with—	
	March, 1925	April, 1924
West North Central	+0.1	+1.5
East North Central	−0.1	+2.0
East South Central	−0.8	+2.7
South Atlantic	−2.3	+1.4
Mountain	−2.7	−1.6
New England	−2.7	−0.6
West South Central	−3.0	+0.2
Pacific	−3.2	−2.8
Middle Atlantic	−3.4	−1.2
Total	−1.8	+0.2

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 6,801 establishments in April show a decrease as compared with March of 1 per cent in the average per cent of full time operated and no change in the average per cent of full capacity operated. The establishments in operation were working 92 per cent of full time and employing an average of 83 per cent of a full normal force of employees.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 67 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 33 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 43 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 56 per cent were operating with a reduced force. Approximately, 2,150,000 employees are represented in the following table:

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1925

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products	**777**	**1**	**52**	**47**	**83**	**33**	**66**	**76**
Slaughtering and meat packing	41		44	56	86	17	83	78
Confectionery	205		41	59	84	15	85	69
Ice cream	79		94	6	99	33	67	82
Flour	235	1	22	77	63	30	69	71
Baking	210	1	81	19	95	57	42	87
Sugar refining, cane	7		86	14	90	72	29	92
Textiles and their products	**1,251**	**1**	**71**	**28**	**94**	**47**	**52**	**87**
Cotton goods	293	2	78	20	95	61	37	92
Hosiery and knit goods	174		69	31	96	43	57	87
Silk goods	147	1	76	23	97	45	54	86
Woolen and worsted goods	170	1	66	33	90	41	58	85
Carpets and rugs	20		80	20	98	50	50	88
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86		52	48	90	38	62	82
Clothing, men's	174	2	72	26	94	43	55	87
Shirts and collars	46	2	67	30	95	65	33	91
Clothing, women's	90		77	23	93	40	60	82
Millinery and lace goods	51		59	41	87	27	73	76
Iron and steel and their products	**1,260**	**1**	**63**	**36**	**92**	**23**	**76**	**73**
Iron and steel	178	2	53	45	89	25	74	81
Structural ironwork	112		80	20	96	20	80	74
Foundry and machine-shop products	616	1	61	38	92	24	75	73
Hardware	53	2	47	51	91	23	75	81
Machine tools	158	1	78	22	96	10	89	57
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	82		70	30	96	37	63	83
Stoves	61	3	41	56	81	23	74	77
Lumber and its products	**873**	**1**	**70**	**29**	**95**	**57**	**42**	**90**
Lumber, sawmills	349	2	67	31	94	67	31	93
Lumber, millwork	206		79	21	97	60	40	91
Furniture	318		68	32	94	44	56	86
Leather and its products	**261**	**1**	**60**	**39**	**88**	**34**	**66**	**78**
Leather	88		82	18	96	31	69	75
Boots and shoes	173	1	49	50	83	35	64	80
Paper and printing	**529**	**1**	**76**	**23**	**95**	**64**	**36**	**92**
Paper and pulp	153	3	65	32	93	62	35	94
Paper boxes	94		53	47	89	37	63	83
Printing, book and job	154		81	19	97	56	44	88
Printing, newspapers	128		99	1	100	93	7	99
Chemicals and allied products	**219**	(1)	**80**	**20**	**97**	**49**	**51**	**87**
Chemicals	78		70	31	94	49	51	83
Fertilizers	97	1	87	12	99	45	54	88
Petroleum refining	44		84	16	99	57	43	91
Stone, clay, and glass products	**483**	**2**	**68**	**30**	**93**	**49**	**49**	**87**
Cement	66		87	14	98	73	27	95
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	252	3	66	31	91	47	50	86
Pottery	44		45	55	88	39	61	86
Glass	121	2	70	28	93	44	55	82
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**30**	**3**	**73**	**23**	**96**	**30**	**67**	**78**
Stamped and enameled ware	30	3	73	23	96	30	67	78
Tobacco products	**99**	**3**	**40**	**58**	**82**	**26**	**71**	**75**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	22	5	41	55	84	23	73	72
Cigars and cigarettes	77	3	39	58	82	27	70	75
Vehicles for land transportation	**725**	(1)	**70**	**30**	**97**	**51**	**48**	**85**
Automobiles	138		61	39	91	28	72	76
Carriages and wagons	35	3	71	26	93	29	69	70
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	129		89	11	99	75	25	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	423	(1)	67	33	96	53	46	87

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Miscellaneous industries	**294**		**68**	**32**	**94**	**34**	**66**	**78**
Agricultural implements	74		73	27	95	30	70	73
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	108		68	32	94	31	69	79
Pianos and organs	23		83	17	95	52	48	86
Rubber boots and shoes	10		20	80	83	20	80	76
Automobile tires	53		51	49	91	38	62	84
Shipbuilding, steel	26		100		100	38	62	66
Total	**6,801**	**1**	**67**	**33**	**92**	**43**	**56**	**83**

Wage Changes

WAGE-RATE increases for the month ending April 15 were reported by 64 establishments in 23 industries, and wage-rate decreases by 15 establishments in 11 industries. While the number of establishments interested in such changes was greater than has been the case in recent months, the total number of employees whose wages were either increased or decreased was decidedly less, being only 4,000, as compared with 10,000 in March, 22,000 in February, 31,000 in January, and 21,000 in December.

The increases in wage rates averaged 8.7 per cent and affected 2,433 employees, or 19 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned, while the decreases averaged 6.4 per cent and affected 1,547 employees, or 50 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Confectionery	263	1	5	5.0	10	19	(1)
Ice cream	107	3	8 –50	23.6	21	31	(1)
Baking	300	1	8	8.0	50	38	(1)
Cotton goods	342	2	9.3–10	9.7	184	15	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods	259	2	10 –13	11.1	172	43	(1)
Silk goods	209	4	5 –13	8.7	190	24	(1)
Millinery and lace goods	88	2	6 –15	11.1	21	23	(1)
Structural ironwork	147	6	2 –10	8.5	24	27	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	732	6	5 –12	8.9	204	20	(1)
Machine tools	177	2	1.5– 7	1.9	54	25	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	419	3	5 –13	11.0	26	10	(1)
Lumber, millwork	259	2	8 –10	8.3	60	50	(1)
Boots and shoes	235	1	6	6.0	94	100	(1)
Paper and pulp	200	1	5 –10	8.3	24	19	(1)
Printing, book and job	242	12	5 –26	15.2	105	5	(1)
Printing, newspaper	199	4	4.4– 8.6	5.8	161	37	(1)
Glass	137	1	20	20.0	100	51	(1)
Automobiles	201	3	5 –10	6.7	292	75	(1)
Carriages and wagons	54	2	5 –13	8.4	7	25	(1)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	485	2	3 – 5.5	3.6	303	84	(1)
Agricultural implements	97	1	12	12.0	250	58	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	131	2	0.5– 5	2.8	71	18	(1)
Pianos and organs	42	1	8.4	8.4	10	27	(1)
			Decreases				
Confectionery	263	1	10	10.0	6	23	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods	196	1	5	5.0	525	82	(1)
Clothing, men's	278	1	10	10.0	10	40	(1)
Iron and steel	221	1	3.3	3.3	54	33	(1)
Machine tools	177	1	10	10.0	27	100	(1)
Furniture	389	2	10	10.0	143	100	(1)
Boots and shoes	235	4	5 – 8	5.5	365	26	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	338	1	10	10.0	117	99	(1)
Cigars and cigarettes	160	1	4.5	4.5	66	29	(1)
Rubber boots and shoes	11	1	10	10.0	34	61	(1)
Automobile tires	70	1	8.4	10.0	200	82	(1)

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals for April, 1925, for each of the 52 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table in comparison with index numbers for March, 1925, and for April, 1924. In this table the various industries are weighted according to importance.

The general index of employment for April, 1925, is 92.1 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 94.2.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	April		March		April	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	**94.5**	**96.9**	**92.3**	**96.6**	**92.1**	**94.2**
Food and kindred products	**93.2**	**94.8**	**90.1**	**92.6**	**86.5**	**87.6**
Slaughtering and meat packing	92.1	90.2	85.2	85.1	80.0	79.7
Confectionery	81.2	85.1	82.8	91.6	76.2	78.3
Ice cream	96.2	97.4	84.5	88.3	91.2	94.2
Flour	92.4	93.7	90.6	92.3	86.1	84.9
Baking	100.0	102.9	98.3	100.9	97.1	99.1
Sugar refining, can	101.3	102.9	105.4	110.2	101.3	102.3
Textiles and their products	**91.6**	**89.8**	**92.4**	**97.0**	**91.4**	**91.1**
Cotton goods	86.0	84.9	87.8	88.8	87.9	88.1
Hosiery and knit goods	98.6	101.3	98.4	107.5	98.9	104.8
Silk goods	95.3	96.3	100.4	109.5	100.9	108.1
Woolen and worsted goods	90.8	86.9	91.9	92.6	90.6	88.9
Carpets and rugs	97.2	94.2	98.5	98.7	98.8	96.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	94.0	93.1	102.8	110.1	103.0	105.5
Clothing, men's	86.9	80.2	89.0	90.0	84.3	75.2
Shirts and collars	92.0	93.0	86.4	90.8	87.8	89.9
Clothing, women's	99.9	96.6	93.0	104.8	88.9	89.4
Millinery and lace goods	91.2	94.8	94.8	102.4	93.4	99.3
Iron and steel and their products	**93.9**	**97.9**	**88.8**	**94.0**	**88.0**	**91.2**
Iron and steel	105.6	110.3	100.6	105.6	98.4	102.9
Structural ironwork	91.2	93.6	88.4	93.7	88.5	92.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	86.2	86.8	81.0	83.6	81.3	81.8
Hardware	98.4	103.3	92.9	99.2	92.2	92.4
Machine tools	91.5	95.4	82.9	87.7	83.1	88.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	101.2	106.9	95.4	102.7	94.4	94.1
Stoves	89.8	96.9	87.5	91.8	81.7	79.7
Lumber and its products	**97.9**	**101.9**	**92.5**	**97.9**	**93.7**	**97.3**
Lumber, sawmills	96.7	101.3	88.5	94.6	90.8	95.3
Lumber, millwork	104.1	108.7	99.9	103.7	101.7	105.3
Furniture	96.8	99.3	101.6	105.7	98.8	99.2
Leather and its products	**91.5**	**87.8**	**95.4**	**96.0**	**91.7**	**87.9**
Leather	90.5	92.4	92.6	96.5	90.2	89.1
Boots and shoes	92.4	86.0	96.3	95.8	92.2	87.4
Paper and printing	**100.8**	**103.9**	**101.5**	**106.0**	**100.6**	**104.2**
Paper and pulp	96.6	99.6	96.6	103.0	96.3	101.2
Paper boxes	99.2	102.7	98.4	103.5	98.1	100.7
Printing, book and job	100.8	104.4	103.4	107.9	101.1	103.3
Printing, newspaper	104.7	107.7	105.6	107.6	105.2	109.1
Chemicals and allied products	**101.0**	**100.1**	**99.0**	**100.3**	**101.8**	**98.7**
Chemicals	96.9	101.8	93.5	100.5	93.4	96.6
Fertilizers	129.1	124.9	137.4	128.3	153.0	141.9
Petroleum refining	93.8	91.3	89.4	92.2	90.6	88.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	**102.1**	**108.5**	**95.5**	**101.9**	**99.7**	**104.9**
Cement	100.8	105.6	90.9	94.4	96.4	98.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	102.1	108.3	94.5	98.4	102.0	106.6
Pottery	111.8	121.4	110.0	119.2	111.8	116.9
Glass	99.3	105.3	92.7	101.8	94.1	101.7

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924—Continued

Industry	1924		1925			
	April		March		April	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**100.0**	**100.7**	**95.0**	**94.5**	**92.9**	**91.8**
Stamped and enameled ware	100.0	100.7	95.0	94.5	92.9	91.8
Tobacco products	**92.5**	**89.9**	**93.6**	**90.4**	**86.4**	**76.1**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	104.4	98.5	93.2	98.3	89.3	92.0
Cigars and cigarettes	91.0	88.9	93.6	89.5	86.0	74.2
Vehicles for land transportation	**94.6**	**96.7**	**89.9**	**95.6**	**92.4**	**96.8**
Automobiles	106.9	109.6	97.6	105.0	105.5	114.7
Carriages and wagons	93.2	101.7	88.6	96.3	94.9	99.8
Car building and repairing, electric railroad	88.6	88.8	89.2	94.0	89.3	92.7
Car building and repairing, steam railroad	86.7	88.8	85.1	89.7	84.1	85.4
Miscellaneous industries	**93.8**	**98.8**	**93.2**	**98.1**	**94.3**	**97.0**
Agricultural implements	89.4	94.6	93.6	102.6	94.4	103.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	100.9	107.1	89.6	94.4	90.1	92.6
Pianos and organs	97.4	100.3	97.2	106.3	95.4	98.8
Rubber boots and shoes	76.6	71.7	86.4	93.5	84.7	90.5
Automobile tires	95.3	100.0	107.9	112.7	110.3	115.2
Shipbuilding, steel	91.3	96.7	90.5	94.4	92.2	93.2

The following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to April, 1925, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to April, 1925.

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO APRIL, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	------	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0
February	------	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6
March	------	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	93.2	101.8	96.4	92.3
April	------	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	84.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1
May	------	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	------
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	------
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	------
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	------
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	------
October	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	------
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	------
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	------
Average	**94.9**	**97.0**	**110.4**	**115.0**	**114.2**	**108.2**	**109.9**	**85.1**	**88.4**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.5**

GENERAL INDEX OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER, 1915, TO APRIL, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	------	52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0
February	------	57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1
March	------	60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6
April	------	59.7	69.4	83.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2
May	------	62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	------
June	------	62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	------
July	------	58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	------
August	------	60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	------
September	------	62.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	------
October	------	65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	------
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	------
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	------
Average	**54.9**	**61.9**	**76.3**	**96.7**	**103.6**	**125.9**	**80.0**	**79.9**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**94.0**

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, March, 1924, and February and March, 1925

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in March, 1925, in comparison with employment and earnings in February, 1925, and March, 1924.

The figures are for Class I roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MARCH, 1925, WITH THOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1925, AND MARCH, 1924

[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 under the respective groups; the grand totals will be found on pp. 85 and 88]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
March, 1924	169,546	25,229	283,597	42,391	178,742	344,500
February, 1925	166,819	25,190	281,174	38,810	169,338	329,983
March, 1925	166,897	25,149	281,443	42,257	173,850	338,867
	Total earnings					
March, 1924	$21,708,170	$3,060,566	$38,235,483	$3,169,638	$13,091,187	$32,009,535
February, 1925	20,363,290	2,976,809	36,660,437	2,667,904	11,226,043	28,839,804
March, 1925	21,517,883	3,073,456	38,268,232	3,220,241	12,761,762	31,787,150

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
March, 1924	121,368	65,150	121,232	48,495	61,180	549,671
February, 1925	119,343	63,149	119,482	46,479	61,411	541,057
March, 1925	117,427	62,900	118,228	45,192	60,817	535,849
	Total earnings					
March, 1924	$17,533,260	$10,402,339	$13,297,198	$4,742,296	$5,076,243	$71,531,212
February, 1925	15,689,723	9,097,591	11,939,211	4,099,067	4,566,056	64,432,723
March, 1925	17,232,291	9,991,120	13,043,245	4,355,498	5,044,428	70,080,813

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MARCH, 1925, WITH THOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1925, AND MARCH, 1924—Continued

Month and year	Transportation, other than train and yard					Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	
	Number of employees at middle of month					
March, 1924	31,390	27,217	39,862	22,851	209,477	25,695
February, 1925	31,096	26,269	38,450	22,741	207,274	24,697
March, 1925	31,058	26,149	39,600	22,661	208,297	24,355
	Total earnings					
March, 1924	$4,779,893	$4,006,530	$3,772,016	$1,712,011	$25,349,392	$4,605,695
February, 1925	4,463,215	3,553,720	3,303,070	1,682,816	23,586,098	4,311,084
March, 1925	4,756,166	3,907,868	3,718,334	1,700,807	253,370,702	4,490,570
	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
March, 1924	37,081	76,617	54,234	45,002	47,086	331,043
February, 1925	36,426	74,424	53,905	43,636	45,477	324,699
March, 1925	35,899	72,934	52,421	42,705	44,387	317,176
	Total earnings					
March, 1924	$8,350,766	$12,465,551	$8,963,135	$11,341,323	$8,397,567	$62,613,803
February, 1925	7,861,821	11,724,488	8,443,845	10,541,043	7,803,055	58,807,423
March, 1925	8,162,487	12,089,509	8,763,411	10,899,206	8,138,366	60,933,423

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Illinois

THE table given below, from the April, 1925, issue of the Labor Bulletin published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows the operations of the public employment offices of that State for March, 1924, and March, 1925.

ACTIVITIES OF ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MARCH, 1924, AND MARCH, 1925

Item	March, 1924			March, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations	13,351	6,639	19,990	13,346	7,569	20,915
Help wanted	7,460	5,265	12,725	7,409	5,603	13,012
Persons referred to positions	7,870	5,096	12,966	7,667	5,788	13,455
Persons reported placed in employment	6,348	4,342	10,690	6,500	4,961	11,461

Iowa

The Iowa Employment Survey for March, 1925, published by the Iowa State Bureau of Labor, contains the following report on the operations of the public employment offices of the State for that month:

ACTIVITIES OF IOWA STATE-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MARCH, 1925

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number of persons referred to positions	Number of persons placed in employment
Men	5,115	1,690	1,592	1,554
Women	1,616	955	881	851
Total	6,731	2,645	2,473	2,405

Kansas

The activities of the Kansas free employment bureau for the year 1924, reviewed in the fifth annual report of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, included the following:

	Males	Females
Applications for employment	55,118	7,237
Help wanted	39,180	4,760
Persons referred to positions	40,179	5,051
Persons placed in employment:		
Skilled	1,573	-----
Unskilled	25,665	-----
Clerical and professional	408	469
Farm hands	9,702	-----
Domestic	------	2,882
Industrial	------	748
Total	37,348	4,099

Oklahoma

The following data from the Oklahoma Labor Market for April 15, 1925, published by the Oklahoma Department of Labor, show the number of placements made by the public employment offices of that State in March, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and March, 1924:

PLACEMENT WORK OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1925, AND MARCH, 1924

Industry	March, 1924	February, 1925	March, 1925
Agriculture	200	264	293
Building and construction	70	110	183
Clerical (office)	6	4	12
Manufacturing industries	35	45	34
Personal service	1,087	1,146	1,096
Miscellaneous	1,197	1,474	1,648
Total, all industries	2,595	3,043	3,266

Pennsylvania

The following data on activities of the State employment offices of Pennsylvania for January and February, 1925, and for February, 1922, February, 1923, and February, 1924, are from the February issue of Labor and Industry, published by the department of labor and industry of that State:

OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1925, AND IN FEBRUARY, 1922, 1923, AND 1924

Month	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons receiving positions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
February, 1922	27,239	3,700	30,939	4,036	1,399	5,435	3,506	1,011	4,517
February, 1923	15,246	8,171	23,417	14,000	2,392	16,392	11,256	1,465	12,721
February, 1924	10,039	2,387	12,426	5,925	1,449	7,374	5,458	995	6,453
1925:									
January	7,247	3,102	10,349	4,021	1,598	5,619	3,783	1,249	5,032
February	6,654	3,132	9,786	3,578	1,516	5,094	3,284	1,103	4,387

State Departments of Labor

California

THE following figures from the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, for April, 1925, show changes in the number of employees and in weekly pay rolls in 692 California establishments in March, 1925, as compared with the preceding month:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 692 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with February, 1925	Amount in March, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with February, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	10	1,294	−2.9	$37,020	−5.6
Lime, cement, and plaster	8	1,909	+6.1	64,085	+3.9
Brick, tile, and pottery	20	3,098	+4.7	84,693	+6.2
Glass	4	621	+9.1	19,750	+10.3
Total	42	6,922	+3.9	205,548	+3.5
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	5	441	+40.4	13,068	+32.7
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	14	3,563	+8.5	111,122	+6.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	9	928	+6.4	30,489	+9.3
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	12	1,833	+2.9	60,379	+4.1
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	6	1,915	−7.5	63,350	−7.3
Structural and ornamental steel	13	3,365	−4.6	105,530	−7.1
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	6	4,578	+3.6	151,753	−1.4
Tin cans	3	2,084	+8.8	53,172	+9.8
Other iron foundry and machine shop products	64	6,812	+.7	211,389	+1.3
Other sheet metal products	23	1,709	+1.8	52,372	+4.9
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	16	8,838	+.1	265,069	−.9
Total	171	36,066	+1.7	1,117,693	+.6

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 692 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1925—Continued.

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with February, 1925	Amount in March, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with February, 1925
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging camps	23	10,987	−2.7	$295,921	+0.9
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	47	10,999	+9.1	300,404	+8.9
Other wood manufactures	43	4,410	−1.0	129,055	+.9
Total	113	26,396	+2.0	725,380	+4.1
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	9	978	−3.6	27,261	−2.7
Finished leather products	7	579	−1.0	12,175	+2.9
Rubber products	6	2,448	+.9	69,847	+.3
Total	22	4,005	−.5	109,283	−.2
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	4	497	+.2	14,811	−2.9
Mineral oil refining	10	11,170	+.1	442,814	+2.7
Paints, dyes, and colors	8	738	−2.4	18,478	−4.5
Miscellaneous chemical products	12	2,291	−.9	65,048	−2.0
Total	34	14,696	−.1	541,151	+1.7
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc	9	2,107	+2.8	54,078	+6.0
Printing	34	1,961	+5.9	72,122	+4.2
Publishing	13	2,795	−1.2	102,088	+.3
Other paper products	9	890	−1.4	21,731	−1.0
Total	65	7,753	+1.9	250,019	+2.5
Textiles:					
Knit goods	6	681	+1.8	15,767	−.3
Other textile products	7	1,210	+.2	23,801	−3.5
Total	13	1,891	+.7	39,568	−2.3
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing	24	2,732	+3.1	59,802	+2.9
Women's clothing	13	1,081	+6.1	21,839	+6.7
Millinery	6	549	+4.2	10,580	+6.6
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing	23	3,279	−2.1	78,518	+.7
Total	66	7,641	+1.2	170,739	+2.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables	17	9,178	+262.5	124,842	+131.1
Canning and packing of fish	9	952	+.1	13,970	+23.0
Confectionery and ice cream	30	1,805	+5.4	47,601	+5.3
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	6	578	−.3	13,777	+3.0
Bread and bakery products	21	3,282	−2.4	95,482	−2.9
Sugar	5	3,165	+8.8	97,926	+6.7
Slaughtering and meat products	14	2,873	−4.3	83,112	−4.8
Cigars and other tobacco products	4	923	−6.1	15,436	−10.3
Beverages	4	468	+2.4	10,893	+12.5
Dairy products	8	1,796	+1.7	64,994	+2.3
Flour and grist mills	8	838	−8.9	22,874	−6.5
Ice manufacture	8	1,113	+3.2	37,435	+9.1
Other food products	14	910	−5.3	20,358	−2.8
Total	148	27,881	+31.4	648,700	+13.5
Water, light, and power	5	8,814	−3.6	293,839	+6.7
Miscellaneous	13	887	+1.8	25,600	+3.0

Illinois

The April, 1925, issue of the Labor Bulletin published by the Illinois Department of Labor contains the following statistics showing the course of employment in March, 1925, as reported by 1,504 Illinois firms.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY 1,504 ILLINOIS FIRMS, MARCH, 1924, AND FEBRUARY, 1925, COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925

Industry	March, 1925		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	February, 1925, to March, 1925	March, 1924, to March, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	25	1,534	+1.7	−14.4
Lime, cement, and plaster	7	402	+22.2	+19.3
Brick, tile, and pottery	31	4,863	+.7	−7.4
Glass	16	4,366	−.3	−3.8
Total	79	11,165	+1.1	−5.9
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Iron and steel	118	39,701	+.8	−2.5
Sheet-metal work and hardware	34	9,421	+4.4	+6.3
Tools and cutlery	16	1,668	−5.1	−12.3
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	24	4,862	+1.9	−10.3
Brass, copper, zinc, babbit metal	19	2,748	−.5	+9.6
Cars and locomotives	15	12,468	−4.9	−4.5
Automobiles and accessories	31	9,300	+4.3	−10.3
Machinery	51	16,441	+1.0	−8.8
Electrical apparatus	31	34,082	−4.2	−31.5
Agricultural implements	29	8,069	+3.1	.0
Instruments and appliances	8	1,903	−1.1	−23.2
Watches, watch cases, clocks, jewelry	14	7,586	+.1	+4.6
Total	390	148,189	−.4	−11.1
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing mill products	34	2,756	+5.8	+8.7
Furniture and cabinet work	47	7,023	+.2	−2.5
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	17	3,029	−3.2	−11.2
Miscellaneous wood products	22	2,669	+1.2	−10.9
Household furnishings	7	640	+1.4	+.9
Total	127	16,117	+.6	−5.4
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather	10	2,196	+1.7	−.3
Furs and fur goods	8	50	+6.4	−14.6
Boots and shoes	28	8,568	−8.4	+5.9
Miscellaneous leather goods	7	1,496	−6.3	−23.3
Total	53	12,310	−6.4	+1.7
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	21	1,953	−2.1	−9.1
Paints, dyes, and colors	25	2,740	−2.0	+5.1
Mineral and vegetable oil	8	3,672	+1.8	−5.9
Miscellaneous chemical products	8	3,897	+1.2	−8.2
Total	62	12,262	+.1	−5.3
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	39	3,947	+.3	−.4
Miscellaneous paper goods	16	1,094	−.7	+1.6
Job printing	76	8,675	−.6	+7.6
Newspapers and periodicals	13	3,768	+2.2	+3.1
Edition bookbinding	7	1,359	+1.7	-------
Total	151	18,843	+.3	+2.8

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY 1,504 ILLINOIS FIRMS, MARCH, 1924, AND FEBRUARY, 1925, COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925—Continued

Industry	March, 1925		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	February, 1925, to March, 1925	March, 1924, to March, 1925
Textiles:				
Cotton goods	8	1,227	+0.7	+2.7
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	9	2,779	−.4	−28.8
Thread and twine	7	746	+6.3	+2.8
Total	24	4,752	+.9	−12.7
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:				
Men's clothing	9	11,015	−8.1	−11.5
Men's shirts and furnishings	5	1,252	+4.5	−.8
Overalls and work clothing	12	915	+10.0	−.4
Men's hats and caps	2	76	+7.0	+.2
Women's clothing	20	1,395	+8.8	+5.8
Women's underwear and furnishings	10	599	+7.2	.0
Women's hats	7	1,055	−3.7	−6.0
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	38	2,893	+1.0	+8.8
Total	103	19,200	−3.4	−5.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	21	826	−9.3	−11.8
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	15	470	+7.8	+9.3
Groceries, not elsewhere classified	27	4,832	−.3	−3.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	19	21,386	−5.9	−13.0
Dairy products	11	3,478	−.6	+2.3
Bread and other bakery products	17	2,530	−.9	−9.7
Confectionery	20	2,233	−2.0	−8.1
Beverages	21	1,337	+3.4	−12.0
Cigars and other tobacco products	14	1,282	+2.6	−.4
Manufactured ice	22	210	+16.7	−10.6
Ice cream	13	637	+4.1	-------
Total	200	39,221	−3.3	−8.9
All manufacturing industries	1,189	282,059	−1.1	−8.6
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores	29	3,111	−1.8	−8.0
Wholesale dry goods	6	528	−7.5	−40.4
Wholesale groceries	6	756	−1.6	−2.0
Mail-order houses	5	16,240	−5.8	−8.7
Total	46	20,635	−5.1	−8.6
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power	6	13,522	−.8	−3.9
Telephone	9	26,363	−.8	+1.1
Street railways	24	26,478	+.9	−3.3
Railway car repair shops	26	12,495	−1.2	+.3
Total	65	78,858	−.3	−1.5
Coal mining	50	11,384	−21.9	−23.3
Building and contracting:				
Building construction	116	5,114	+2.6	−17.6
Road construction	12	105	+8.2	+51.7
Miscellaneous contracting	26	946	−4.3	+25.9
Total	154	6,165	+1.5	−6.2
All industries	1,504	399,101	−1.9	−8.0

Iowa

The Bureau of Labor of Iowa in its Iowa Employment Survey for March, 1925, gives the following statistics showing the per cent of changes in the number of employees in specified industries in that State in March, 1925, as compared with the previous month:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll March, 1925: Number	Employees on pay roll March, 1925: Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with February, 1925
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	7	6,062	−7.8
Cereals	3	1,242	−3.4
Flour and mill products	4	125	−1.6
Bakery products	7	787	+7.4
Confectionery	9	247	−2.4
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	12	1,256	+18.9
Sugar, sirup, starch, glucose	3	403	+10.4
Other food products, coffee, etc	7	502	+3.7
Total	52	10,624	−2.1
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	7	601	−.7
Millinery	2	281	+59.7
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	475	−.4
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc	7	721	−.8
Buttons, pearl	7	690	−6.5
Total	26	2,768	+1.7
Iron and steel work:			
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	32	3,432	+11.0
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	4	383	+1.8
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc	4	839	+2.2
Furnaces	7	435	+5.1
Pumps	4	344	−7.5
Agricultural implements	9	1,199	+6.5
Washing machines	7	626	+9.8
Total	67	7,258	+7.0
Lumber products:			
Mill work, interiors, etc	17	3,699	+.6
Furniture, desks, etc	7	842	+3.8
Refrigerators	3	186	−5.6
Coffins, undertakers' goods	5	175	−.6
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	3	108	+4.9
Total	35	5,010	+.9
Leather products:			
Shoes	3	346	+2.4
Saddlery and harness	5	219	−1.8
Fur goods and tanning, also leather gloves	2	108	−.9
Total	10	673	+.4
Paper, printing, and publishing:			
Paper and paper products	5	331	−2.1
Printing and publishing	19	2,806	−2.0
Total	24	3,137	−1.9
Patent medicines	9	553	+2.4
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	8	1,742	+19.0
Brick and tile (clay)	13	830	+17.2
Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone	3	67	+6.3
Total	24	2,639	+18.1
Tobacco, cigars	5	381	−3.3
Railway car shops	8	9,447	−2.0
Various industries:			
Auto tires	2	194	+22.8
Brooms and brushes	5	188	+8.0
Laundries	5	234	+2.6
Mercantile	10	2,914	+.6
Public service	3	382	−11.6
Seeds	1		
Wholesale houses	24	1,274	+8.1
Other industries	6	981	−.9
Total	56	6,167	+1.7
Grand total	316	48,657	+1.1

Maryland

The following figures showing the changes in volume of employment in Maryland from March to April, 1925, for firms employing 50,176 workers and having a total pay roll for one week of $967,148, were furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of that State:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with March, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with March, 1925
Bakery	4	218	−5.3	$6,039	+0.1
Beverages and soft drinks	4	195	+5.4	5,635	+11.0
Boots and shoes	9	1,279	+1.1	21,951	−3.0
Boxes, paper and fancy	9	535	−.4	8,169	+.3
Boxes, wooden	7	479	+3.2	7,691	−11.4
Brass and bronze	4	2,589	−.4	51,835	−15.5
Brick, tile, etc	7	914	+1.6	23,044	+6.0
Brushes	6	1,054	+4.1	18,454	−3.4
Canning and preserving	3	400	−19.7	4,525	−32.1
Car building and repairing	5	4,493	+1.0	153,515	+1.9
Chemicals	6	1,078	−10.7	29,100	−17.2
Clothing, men's outer garments	5	2,052	−7.4	31,216	−42.6
Clothing, women's outer garments	9	2,117	−4.7	29,401	−13.9
Confectionery	7	975	−13.6	11,145	−30.0
Cotton goods	8	2,432	−4.0	37,782	−8.6
Fertilizer	4	868	+3.9	18,106	+2.5
Food preparations	4	152	+8.5	3,709	+2.0
Foundry	12	1,347	+2.5	32,708	+.5
Furnishing goods, men's	7	2,952	−.9	33,965	−12.8
Furniture	12	1,015	−4.7	19,455	−10.4
Glass	4	1,152	−.9	27,530	−1.9
Ice cream	5	344	+2.0	10,748	+3.5
Leather goods	6	650	−.7	12,599	−3.3
Lithographing	4	461	+2.2	12,058	−8.9
Lumber and planing	7	468	+7.3	11,314	+5.7
Mattresses and spring beds	4	122	+.8	2,602	−6.4
Pianos	3	890	−2.1	24,260	−5.6
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,279	+3.9	34,704	+2.9
Printing	11	1,429	−1.1	49,293	+.3
Rubber-tire manufacture [1]	1	2,342	+2.1	156,669	+18.5
Shipbuilding	3	829	+55.2	25,290	+66.7
Shirt manufacturing	5	785	−4.6	10,499	−5.9
Silk goods	4	768	+1.0	12,118	+1.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	961	−1.3	23,762	−9.1
Stamping and enamel ware	5	1,180	−6.5	20,512	−10.6
Stoves	3	411	−.5	8,649	−5.7
Tinware	4	2,958	+7.5	59,832	+6.3
Tobacco	8	1,059	−2.1	12,361	−19.7
Miscellaneous	19	4,605	−4.6	98,791	−2.5

[1] Pay-roll period one-half month.

New York

The Department of Labor of the State of New York furnished the following tabulation of changes in employment and pay rolls in that State in March and April, 1925, for some 1,700 factories having over 550,000 employees:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN 1,700 NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MONTH PRECEDING AND SAME MONTH OF 1924

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)							
	February to March, 1925		March, 1924, to March, 1925		March to April, 1925		April, 1924, to April, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement	+18.5	+25.9	−4.1	−4.4	+2.2	+4.8	−0.3	−1.4
Brick	+80.6	+46.8	−12.9	−26.7	+29.8	+31.8	−22.7	−37.6
Pottery	+.2	−2.6	−11.0	−16.1	−1.9	−3.0	−12.7	−18.8
Glass	−1.2	(1)	−7.3	−4.0	−1.6	−4.2	+5.6	+5.5
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	−.7	−1.1	−8.6	−11.4	−7.8	−7.7	−11.5	−10.9
Structural and architectural iron work	+3.1	+7.8	−2.9	−4.1	−2.0	−1.1	+.1	−.5
Hardware	−.4	−1.0	−10.7	−7.6	−3.1	−5.3	−8.6	−2.3
Stamped ware	−.7	+.4	−23.3	−22.1	+.4	+1.1	−15.4	−13.1
Cutlery and tools	+10.4	+16.9	−1.9	+3.3	−5.6	−11.6	+8.2	+9.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−7.8	−9.4	−4.8	−6.1	−4.1	−18.9	−10.6	−24.0
Stoves	+.1	−4.9	−29.4	−39.4	+.4	+3.3	−28.9	−29.4
Agricultural implements	+.4	−.1	−9.4	−9.0	−4.4	−7.8	−5.6	−7.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	−1.3	−2.4	−9.8	−13.1	−2.5	−1.9	−11.1	−12.5
Foundry and machine shops	+.2	+4.2	−1.0	−3.1	−.2	−2.6	+.3	−3.0
Automobiles and parts	+9.5	+14.2	−13.6	−10.2	+9.4	+12.2	+3.9	+15.3
Cars, locomotives, and equipment factories	+.7	+.3	+3.8	+1.2	−11.3	−13.6	−3.3	−6.7
Railway repair shops	−2.0	−2.9	−2.4	−4.0	−3.1	−2.4	−5.9	−6.8
Lumber, millwork	−3.2	−.9	−12.6	−13.3	+.2	+1.4	−15.7	−14.2
Lumber, sawmills	−4.0	−2.0	−5.3	−6.6	−1.6	−4.0	−8.8	−13.3
Furniture and cabinetwork	−1.7	−2.0	−2.0	−1.5	−3.7	−2.6	−3.8	−2.4
Furniture	−1.8	−3.1	−.6	−.8	−3.9	−2.7	−2.7	−.7
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	−.4	+.1	−3.5	−3.4	−4.6	−11.0	−3.5	−9.8
Leather	−5.7	−11.8	−6.7	−14.9	−4.7	−4.4	−3.0	−8.1
Boots and shoes	+1.3	+4.2	−.6	+7.0	−1.3	−5.3	+2.5	+9.6
Drugs and chemicals	−.2	−2.0	−6.3	−5.2	+.1	+.4	−5.2	−3.4
Petroleum refining	+.6	+7.7	−9.1	−6.2	+.1	−.7	−7.7	−6.7
Paper boxes and tubes	+.2	+3.3	−7.9	−7.5	−2.2	−3.6	−9.0	−8.6
Printing, newspapers	+.2	(1)	−16.4	−13.9	+.5	+1.8	−3.4	−1.8
Printing, book and job	+.1	+2.8	−.8	+.5	−2.6	−4.2	−2.6	−2.7
Silk and silk goods	+1.7	+6.0	−10.6	−3.4	+.5	−1.4	−3.5	+8.3
Carpets and rugs	−.4	−.3	−1.6	−6.3	−.4	−1.9	+9.0	+8.4
Woolens and worsteds	−15.4	−16.1	−22.7	−23.1	−9.4	−11.7	−24.9	−24.6
Cotton goods	+.1	+1.0	−8.1	−13.4	+31.1	+30.8	+22.8	+17.8
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	+3.6	+4.6	−7.9	−10.3	(1)	−1.1	−3.9	−2.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	−5.0	−2.9	−1.0	+9.6	+1.3	−1.4	+1.4	+1.2
Men's clothing	(1)	+2.6	−2.2	+5.5	−7.1	−21.5	+.5	−3.9
Shirts and collars	+1.5	+7.5	−4.4	+4.8	(1)	−1.9	−1.1	+4.0
Women's clothing	+11.7	+14.1	+1.2	+4.9	−7.3	−17.7	−.8	−1.4
Women's headwear	+8.6	+13.4	−5.3	−.8	+.6	−7.5	−2.7	−3.5
Flour	−2.1	+.7	−.2	(1)	−4.0	−10.5	−2.2	−6.9
Sugar refining	+4.2	+10.3	−9.6	−8.7	−2.4	−5.1	−9.1	−8.8
Slaughtering and meat products	−3.3	−6.1	−9.7	−10.2	−3.6	−3.9	−11.2	−12.3
Bread and other bakery products	+.2	+5.4	−11.3	−8.0	(1)	−3.3	−7.7	−7.6
Confectionery and ice cream	−.7	+6.3	+5.5	+4.8	−6.8	−16.1	+5.9	−1.7
Cigars and other tobacco products	−.4	+1.6	−8.8	−14.8	−11.7	−11.4	−14.9	−12.6
Total	+1.0	+2.8	−5.8	−4.8	−1.8	−4.5	−4.4	−4.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

For the period February 15 to March 15 employment increased in 18 industries in Oklahoma and decreased in 8, while the total pay rolls for the same period increased in 17 industries and decreased in 9, as shown in the table below taken from the April 15, 1925, number of the Oklahoma Labor Market issued by the department of labor of that State:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1925

Industry	Number of plants reporting	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1925	Amount	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1925
Cottonseed-oil mills	13	346	−16.4	$6,719	−13.2
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	465	+3.8	12,138	+4.6
Confections	7	62	−11.4	1,196	−9.4
Creameries and dairies	11	100	+11.1	2,297	+4.7
Flour mills	44	374	−3.9	8,934	−1.8
Ice and ice cream	33	274	+14.6	7,682	+12.6
Meat and poultry	14	1,495	+2.3	34,333	+2.9
Lead and zinc:					
Lead and zinc mines and mills	46	3,456	+2.6	99,841	+4.5
Lead and zinc smelters	17	2,132	−2.0	58,375	+1.1
Metals and machines:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,111	−.3	36,921	−6.2
Foundry and machinery shops	38	896	+6.7	25,390	+7.0
Tank construction and erection	16	443	+16.6	9,980	+15.7
Oil industry:					
Products and gasoline extraction	123	3,520	−.2	108,133	−1.0
Refineries	66	4,894	+.6	146,738	−1.1
Printing: Job work	24	269	+.4	7,919	+2.1
Public utilities:					
Railroad shops	11	1,831	−4.0	49,494	−3.2
Street railways	6	604	+3.8	15,282	+3.4
Water, light, and power	50	1,084	+3.9	26,933	+1.1
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	524	+9.4	8,961	+35.9
Cement and plaster	6	1,032	+9.1	23,932	+6.1
Stone	6	302	+43.1	4,802	+34.5
Glass manufacturing	9	1,345	+32.9	35,729	+44.1
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing	9	243	−2.0	3,712	−1.4
Laundering and cleaning	52	1,374	+5.0	23,458	+3.2
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	466	+26.3	5,020	+7.5
Millwork, etc	20	310	+1.3	8,238	−.9
All industries	710	28,952	+3.2	772,158	+2.7

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Labor Market for March, 1925, published by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, shows variations in employment and pay rolls in various industries in that State from March, 1924, and February, 1925, to March, 1925, as in the table following:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL PAY ROLL IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES (IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS) FROM MARCH, 1924, AND FEBRUARY, 1925, TO MARCH, 1925

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	February, 1925, to March, 1925		March, 1924, to March, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture			−25.0	
Logging	−5.8		−26.3	
Mining	+.5	−1.1	+23.1	+20.7
Lead and zinc	+1.7	−.7	+73.0	+83.6
Iron	−2.2	−2.1	−27.4	−29.5
Stone crushing and quarrying	+14.8	+13.3	−13.7	+.9
Manufacturing	+.4	−.6	−4.0	−3.3
Stone and allied industries	+3.4	+13.0	+4.5	+27.8
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	+1.1	−2.4	+1.1	−3.8
Stone finishing	+3.9	+15.8	+5.2	+34.6
Metal	+.4	+.9	−4.7	−5.4
Pig iron and rolling mill products	−.5	+.7	−7.7	−9.1
Structural-iron work	−.6	+1.5	−13.0	−23.2
Foundries and machine shops	−1.3	+1.3	−11.6	−16.7
Railroad repair shops	−2.5	−3.8	−4.6	−9.2
Stoves	+1.5	−5.2	−3.8	−6.7
Aluminum and enamel ware	+1.9	−2.1	−3.8	−6.0
Machinery	−2.0	+2.9	−10.6	−9.3
Automobiles	+6.7	+2.5	+12.7	+22.2
Other metal products	+2.1	+3.4	+.3	+.1
Wood	+1.7	−.8	−2.8	−3.9
Sawmills and planing mills	+3.3	−.8	−7.8	−7.8
Box factories	−3.0	−9.1	−21.0	−24.1
Panel and veneer mills	+5.4	+1.7	+.5	−4.9
Sash, door, and interior finish	+.4	−1.0	+1.7	+2.2
Furniture	+1.0	−.4	+4.1	+1.8
Other wood products	+.1	+.1	−.2	−4.6
Rubber	−1.1	−2.2	+18.0	+33.3
Leather	−3.0	−12.2	−5.2	−1.6
Tanning	−1.0	−13.1	−5.3	−5.9
Boots and shoes	−6.0	−15.9	−2.6	+6.3
Other leather products	−.3	−.3	−9.5	−6.1
Paper	+2.8	−1.4	−2.5	−2.5
Paper and pulp mills	+3.5	−.6	−3.2	−2.9
Paper boxes	−.3	−5.3	−3.4	−1.5
Other paper products	+2.3	−2.3	+1.4	−1.1
Textiles	+1.1	+.6	−12.3	−10.9
Hosiery and other knit goods	+1.1	+17.6	−16.7	−9.2
Clothing	−3.4	−19.9	−8.7	−17.0
Other textile products	+10.0	+.9	−3.0	−3.6
Foods	−4.0	−3.2	−9.0	−13.1
Meat packing	−15.3	−15.1	−21.2	−28.0
Baking and confectionery	−3.4	−3.6	−5.6	−4.0
Milk products	+1.2	−1.6	−9.7	−11.8
Canning and preserving	+2.0	−2.3	+3.1	−3.8
Flour mills	+2.5	−1.6	−13.3	−49.4
Tobacco manufacturing	−10.8	−2.8	−17.9	−26.0
Other food products	+4.4	+10.6	+5.6	+4.3
Light and power	+1.8	+3.8	+6.8	+16.5
Printing and publishing	+3.2	+4.8	+4.4	+5.9
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	+.8	+3.7	+1.6	+1.9
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	+2.2	+4.8	−22.4	−13.5
Construction:				
Building	+11.5	+1.7	+18.1	−7.3
Highway			−61.1	
Railroad	+6.4	+3.7	+6.0	−6.3
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	−4.0	−2.9	−18.1	−36.1
Communication:				
Steam railways	−5.0	−7.2	−2.8	−8.0
Electric railways	−.8	−1.7	−21.4	−23.5
Express, telephone, and telegraph	−2.2	−5.7	−8.0	−13.4
Wholesale trade	+.3	+3.1	−7.3	−4.3
Hotels and restaurants	+1.2		−4.1	
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+.4	+.4	+.8	+7.2
Construction	−8.3	+5.0	−13.9	−4.0
Communication	−.4	−5.6	−.7	−1.7
Wholesale trade	+1.9	+1.5	+6.4	+11.2
Retail trade—sales force only	+.2	+.5	+2.8	+12.1
Miscellaneous professional services	+.9	−4.5	+6.2	+16.8
Hotels and restaurants	+4.0		+1.7	

English Expenditure on Unemployment Insurance[1]

ON APRIL 2, 1925, the Minister of Labor, in response to a parliamentary question as to the amount paid yearly in unemployment insurance since 1919, and the sources from which this amount was derived, gave a written statement showing the following figures:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT FUND, 1919 TO 1924

[Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Year	Contributions received					Paid out in benefits		
	From employers	From employed persons	From service departments	From the exchequer	Total	Through employment exchanges	Through associations	Total
1919–20	£1,521,626	£1,521,626	----------	£912,701	£3,955,953	£869,424	£139,702	£1,009,126
1920–21	4,972,930	4,972,930	£1,357,315	2,168,639	13,471,814	30,113,070	4,005,125	34,118,195
1921–22	16,032,709	14,313,306	820,260	11,057,901	42,224,176	45,174,415	7,673,799	52,848,214
1922–23	17,663,640	15,897,275	443,659	12,166,266	46,170,840	38,831,481	3,049,351	41,880,832
1923–24	19,283,065	17,354,758	273,472	13,184,784	50,096,079	33,658,586	2,312,825	35,971,411
Total	59,473,970	54,059,895	2,894,706	39,490,291	155,918,862	148,646,976	17,180,802	165,827,778

[1] Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Parliamentary debates, April 2, 1925, p. 1567.

In 1919 and for the first part of 1920, only a small part of the working population was insured, but with the coming on of the industrial depression which made itself acutely felt toward the end of 1920, the insurance acts were extended to cover practically all wage earners, except domestic servants and agricultural laborers. Up to that time the insurance fund had been accumulating a surplus, and it will be noticed that in 1919–20 its receipts were more than three times as large as the amount paid out in benefits. But the act of 1920 brought approximately eight million more persons under its scope, just at the beginning of the worst industrial depression England has known for generations, and the accumulated reserves were not sufficient to stand this unanticipated strain. For two years the amounts paid out in benefits were considerably larger than the contributions paid in. The difference was met by using up the accumulated reserves and by borrowing from the treasury. In 1922–23 the tide turned, and the fund began to repay its borrowings. At its highest point, the debt to the treasury stood at approximately £14,000,000. This was reduced to about £5,000,000 but the improvement in industry which seemed to have begun last year was short lived, and at present the debt is around £6,000,000.

In an effort to improve the situation, the present Government is making more stringent the conditions for drawing benefits and cutting off many who under earlier orders were eligible for the insurance payments. This move meets with considerable opposition, since, the opponents declare, cutting off benefits does not provide work, and those who are no longer receiving the insurance must of necessity be given poor relief. In other words, their support is thrown on the particular locality in which they happen to live instead of coming from the employers and employed all over the country and from the general Government. This, it is held, throws an unfair burden upon certain localities in which the industries have been especially hard hit by the industrial depression.

Comparative Loss of Time Through Strikes and Unemployment, Great Britain

IN 1922 the National Joint Council of the English Trades-Union Congress set up a committee to inquire into the causes impeding maximum production in industry and to report on possible improvements and changes which might result in greater efficiency, advancing at one and the same time the status and welfare of the producers and the best interests of the consumer. The report of this committee,[1] which has recently been issued, presents a survey of existing material rather than the findings of an original investigation. In considering the responsibility of labor for diminished production, however, rather a novel use is made of the official figures as to time lost through industrial disputes, for which the workers may fairly be held at least in part accountable, and through unemployment, for which they have no responsibility.

The method adopted is to find out what percentage of the total possible working time is lost through each of these causes and what this amounts to in days for each of the industrial population. In 1921, for instance, the number of working days lost through disputes reached a total of 85,872,000 days, more than twice as many as recorded for any other year since 1907. Excluding certain classes, such as domestic servants, farm laborers, and the like, the total number of workers industrially engaged was approximately 12,000,000. Allowing for holidays, normal slack times, and lay offs of one kind and another, 275 is taken as representing the average number of working days in a year. Applying this to the total of 12,000,000 workers gives a total possible working time of 3,300,000,000 days a year. The days lost through industrial disputes amount to 2.6 per cent of this possible total and (translated back into days per person) 7.15 days lost per worker through strikes and lockouts during the year.

From this the report proceeds to an examination of the time lost during the same year through lack of employment. About 12,000,000 persons were covered by the unemployment insurance acts, of whom approximately 15 per cent were unemployed, this being the average for the year. This is equivalent to 1,800,000 persons continuously unemployed throughout the year. Making no allowance for the time lost by those who, though not wholly unemployed, worked short time, and counting, as before, 275 working days to the year, this gives a total of 495,000,000 days, or 15 per cent of the possible working time of the year, lost through unemployment. This translated back into days per worker gives an average loss of 41.25 days per capita, as compared with 7.15 days lost through industrial disputes.

But 1921 was an exceptional year in two respects. Owing to the great coal strike, the loss of time through disputes was much above the average, and the postwar depression was almost at its point of greatest intensity, so that the figures for unemployment were also abnormal. A more significant comparison can be made by taking the figures over a period of years. The war years were nonrepre-

[1] National Joint Council. Committee of inquiry into production. The waste of capitalism. London, Labor Joint Publications Department, 1924. 118 pp.

sentative both as to unemployment and disputes, so they are omitted and the comparison is made for six years preceding and five years following the war. For the earlier period the only figures as to unemployment are those furnished by the trade unions to the Ministry of Labor and published by the latter. Beginning with 1921 the figures are those of the unemployed in the insured trades. It is assumed that the working population averaged about 10,000,000 during the period 1908–1913 and 12,000,000 during the period 1919–1923. Making the calculations indicated above, the following table is obtained:

TIME LOST THROUGH DISPUTES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Per cent of total working time lost through—		Working days, per capita of total industrial population lost through—		Year	Per cent of total working time lost through—		Working days, per capita of total industrial population lost through—	
	Disputes	Unemployment	Disputes	Unemployment		Disputes	Unemployment	Disputes	Unemployment
1908	0.39	7.8	1.08	21.45	1919	1.06	2.4	2.91	6.60
1909	.10	7.7	.27	21.18	1920	.80	2.4	2.21	6.60
1910	.36	4.7	.98	12.93	1921	2.60	15.3	7.15	42.07
1911	.37	3.0	1.01	8.25	1922	.60	15.4	1.65	41.40
1912	1.50	3.2	4.09	8.80	1923	.32	11.5	.89	30.30
1913	.36	2.1	.98	5.77	Average	.85	6.9	2.11	18.66

It will be noticed that both in the relatively normal period preceding the war and the distinctly abnormal period following it the loss of time through unemployment is very much greater than through industrial disputes.

We may fitly conclude that on an average unemployment (excluding short time) involves a production loss equal to more than eight times that caused by disputes. This calculation, moreover, is based on the results of a period which included for the first time Government efforts to reduce unemployment and which was also marked by a maximum strike activity,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Accidents at Metallurgical Works in the United States in 1923

THE statistics of accidents at metallurgical works compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines (Technical Paper 374) represent the entire metallurgical industry of the United States, except iron blast-furnace plants for which accident reports are not received by the bureau. The reports are furnished voluntarily and directly by operators of ore-dressing plants and smelters with the exception of California, the data for that State being furnished by the State industrial accident commission. The figures for smelting plants cover copper, lead, gold, and silver smelters and refineries; those for ore-dressing plants represent concentrating plants for copper ores, lead ores, and zinc ores; stamp mills; cyanide plants; iron-ore washers; flotation mills; and sampling works.

A total of 54,418 men were employed in these works during 1923, and reports from the companies show that the volume of work done by the industry continued to increase from the low record of 1921. The men performed 18,047,774 days of labor, an average of 332 days per man, and the number of shifts worked was 4,245,456 in excess of the number reported for 1922.

During the year, 58 men were killed and 8,476 injured, making a fatality rate of 0.96 and an injury rate of 141 per thousand 300-day workers. The corresponding rates for the preceding year were 0.98 and 145, respectively. Divided into the three main groups, the accident rates for mills were 1.55 killed and 168 injured; for smelters, 0.64 killed and 131 injured; and for auxiliary works, 0.94 killed and 132 injured.

There was a total of 8,534 accidents during the year, of which 0.68 per cent were fatal, 0.01 per cent resulted in total disability, 1.91 per cent in permanent partial disability, 26.42 per cent in temporary disability lasting more than 14 days, and 70.98 per cent in disability lasting the remainder of the shift but not exceeding 14 days.

The following table shows the number of accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the years 1916 to 1923, classified according to severity:

ACCIDENTS AT METALLURGICAL WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1923

Type of injury	Number of injuries							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fatal	83	116	94	64	61	27	45	58
Serious (time loss of more than 14 days):								
Permanent disability—								
Total [1]	17	5	7	2	2		2	1
Partial [2]	200	202	247	71	147	38	76	163
Others	3,443	3,302	3,028	[3] 1,869	[3] 1,990	[3] 1,025	[3] 1,625	[3] 2,255
Slight (time loss of 1 to 14 days)	11,420	10,069	9,411	6,184	6,724	3,431	4,975	6,057
Total injuries	15,080	13,578	12,693	8,126	8,863	4,494	6,678	8,476
Total fatalities and injuries	15,163	13,694	12,787	8,190	8,924	4,521	6,723	8,534
Men employed	80,201	84,042	79,752	61,120	59,232	37,465	44,000	54,418

[1] Permanent total disability: Loss of both legs or arms, one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis, or other condition permanently incapacitating workman from doing any work of a gainful occupation.

[2] Permanent partial disability: Loss of one foot, leg, hand, eye, one or more fingers, one or more toes, any dislocation where ligaments are severed, or any other injury known in surgery to be permanent partial disability.

[3] "Other serious accidents" in 1919 include 50 cases of permanent partial disability; in 1920, 72 cases of permanent partial disability and 1 case of permanent total disability; in 1921, 18 cases of permanent partial disability and 2 cases of permanent total disability; in 1922, 83 cases of permanent partial disability and 2 cases of permanent total disability; and in 1923, 89 cases of permanent partial disability.

In 1922 accident rates for mills and smelters, calculated on a uniform number of hours of work performed, were given for the first time. The purpose of this calculation was to show what difference, if any, existed in the accident frequency experience of men working a different number of hours per day and to have available accident rates which would be comparable with those for other industries. The lowest accident frequency rate is found among the 9-hour men employed at mills in both 1922 and 1923, the reports showing 39 accidents per million hours of exposure in 1922 and 41 in 1923. The rates for the 8-hour men were 54 and 55 and for the 10-hour men 115 and 91 in 1922 and 1923, respectively. In smelters the rate for 8-hour men in 1923 was 54 accidents per million hours and for 9-hour men 84, the corresponding rates for 1922 being 63 and 101, respectively. The number of men working other hours was too small to justify the calculation of accident rates.

The following table shows the fatalities and injuries in metallurgical plants per million hours of exposure, classified by length of shift, for the year 1923:

FATALITIES AND INJURIES IN METALLURGICAL PLANTS PER MILLION HOURS' EXPOSURE, CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH OF SHIFT, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1923

Character of injury	Mills			Smelters	
	Rate per million hours' exposure in shifts of—				
	8 hours	9 hours	10 hours	8 hours	9 hours
Deaths	0.371	0.753	0.669	0.307	
Disabilities:					
Permanent total				.022	
Permanent partial	.531		2.006	1.952	0.461
Other serious	13.685	4.521	12.705	15.352	23.070
Slight	40.311	36.167	75.785	36.209	60.906
Total	54.527	40.688	90.496	53.535	84.437
Grand total	54.898	41.441	91.165	53.842	84.437

The following figures afford a comparison between the accident frequency rates for metallurgical works and for other branches of the mineral industry for the years 1922 and 1923. The rates are based on 1,000,000 hours of exposure. Accidents which caused disability for only the remainder of the shift are not included.

Number of accidents, fatal and nonfatal, per million hours' exposure

	1922	1923
Ore-dressing plants	61.82	60.56
Smelters	63.90	56.14
Quarries, dimension stone	46.97	67.84
Quarries, crushed stone	69.63	78.68
Coke ovens, by-product	31.98	47.40
Coke ovens, beehive	39.04	49.17
Coal mines	------	[1] 95.80
Metal mines	[2] 143.90	[1] 90.89

[1] Figures relate to surface and underground accidents at a small number of typical mines, January–June, 1923.

[2] Figures relate to underground and shaft accidents only at all metal mines in the United States.

A comparison of the accident-frequency rates for large plants and small plants for the two years 1922 and 1923 show that the large plants—those employing the most men—had fewer accidents in proportion to the number of men employed than the small plants. In ore-dressing plants the lowest rate, 103 accidents per thousand 300-day workers, was in mills employing from 100 to 199 workers and the highest, 437, in mills employing from 1 to 9 men. A comparison of the rates in smelters shows that in plants employing 300 or more men the accident rate was 96, while in the smallest plants, those employing less than 25 men each, the rate was 312. Grouping all the ore-dressing plants and smelters into two classes, those employing 100 or more men and those employing less than 100 men, the report shows that, while there was a reduction in the accident rates in 1923 as compared with 1922, this should be credited entirely to the larger plants, as there was actually an increase in the rate for the smaller plants. The following figures show the number of accidents per thousand full-time workers in large and small plants:

	1922	1923
Ore-dressing plants:		
Small	198	208
Large	172	143
Smelters:		
Small	225	237
Large	139	124

Coke-Oven Accidents in the United States During 1923

A REPORT of the accidents at coke ovens during the calendar year 1923, issued by the United States Bureau of Mines (Technical Paper 371), shows a lower rate for nonfatal accidents than in any other year since 1913 with the exception of the years 1915 and 1922, while the fatality rate was slightly higher than in the two preceding years.

According to the reports, which are voluntarily furnished to the Bureau of Mines by the operators of coke ovens throughout the country, there were 23,729 men employed in the manufacture of coke, who worked a total of 7,688,160 shifts. The average number of days worked per employee was 324. The accidents at the coke ovens resulted in 45 fatalities and 2,593 injuries lasting for at least one day. There were 8,515 men employed at the beehive ovens, of whom 12 were killed and 875 injured, showing rates of 1.68 and 122.48, respectively, per thousand 300-day workers; while at the by-product ovens 15,214 men were employed and there were 33 fatal and 1,718 nonfatal accidents, resulting in a fatality rate of 1.79 and an injury rate of 92.95 per thousand 300-day workers.

The following table shows the number and classifications of injuries for the eight-year period 1916 to 1923:

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF INJURIES AT COKE OVENS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1923

Type of injury	Number of injuries							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fatal	45	76	73	53	49	17	29	45
Serious (time loss of over 14 days):								
Permanent disability—								
Total [1]	2	2	2	2	3	-------	1	5
Partial [2]	81	72	73	121	76	24	35	71
Others	686	735	969	790	722	318	387	625
Slight (time loss of 1 to 14 days)	4,468	5,904	6,748	3,118	2,614	1,511	1,287	1,892
Total injuries	5,237	6,713	7,792	4,031	3,415	1,853	1,710	2,593
Total fatalities and injuries	5,282	6,789	7,865	4,084	3,464	1,870	1,739	2,638
Men employed	31,603	32,417	32,389	28,741	28,139	16,204	19,278	23,729

[1] Permanent total disability: Loss of both arms or legs, one arm and one leg, total loss of eyesight, paralysis or other condition permanently incapacitating a workman from doing any work of a gainful occupation.
[2] Permanent partial disability: Loss of one foot, leg, hand, eye, one or more fingers, one or more toes, any dislocation where ligaments are severed, or any other injury known in surgery to be permanent partial disability.

The accident rates in the following table are based on the number of 300-day workers employed. The table shows the number of men employed, the average days of labor performed, the fatalities and injuries, and the rates per thousand 300-day workers for the calendar years 1916 to 1923.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, DAYS OF LABOR PERFORMED, FATALITIES, AND INJURIES AT COKE OVENS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1923

Year	Average days active	Men employed		Days of labor performed	Number killed		Number injured	
		Actual number	Equivalent in 300-day workers		Total	Per 1,000 300-day workers	Total	Per 1,000 300-day workers
1916	324	31,603	34,119	10,235,674	45	1.32	5,237	153.49
1917	329	32,417	35,595	10,678,429	76	2.14	6,713	188.59
1918	329	32,389	35,476	10,642,688	73	2.06	7,792	219.64
1919	289	28,741	27,674	8,302,059	53	1.92	4,031	145.66
1920	319	28,139	29,921	8,976,214	49	1.64	3,415	114.13
Average, 5 years	319	30,658	32,557	9,767,013	59	1.81	5,438	167.03
1921	257	16,204	13,868	4,160,298	17	1.23	1,853	133.62
1922	284	19,278	18,236	5,470,939	29	1.59	1,710	93.77
1923	324	23,729	25,627	7,688,160	45	1.76	2,593	101.18

The principal causes of nonfatal accidents at all coke ovens were falls of persons; burns; falling objects; hand tools; cars, lorries, and motors; and coke-drawing machines, in the order named, while haulage equipment, burns, and falls of persons caused the highest fatality rates. In the following table the number of fatalities and injuries occurring during the year ending December 31, 1923, and the rate per thousand 300-day workers are shown by causes:

NUMBER OF FATALITIES AND INJURIES AT COKE OVENS AND RATE PER ONE THOUSAND 300-DAY WORKERS, 1923, BY CAUSE

Cause	Killed		Injured	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers
Cars, lorries, and motors	15	0.58	231	9.01
Railway cars and locomotives	2	.08	34	1.33
Coke-drawing machines	1	.04	96	3.75
Electricity	2	.08	32	1.25
Falls of persons	6	.23	405	15.80
Hand tools	1	.04	247	9.64
Suffocation (gases)	2	.08	23	.90
Burns	8	.31	375	14.63
Gas explosions			24	.94
Dust explosions	2	.08	2	.08
Falling objects	3	.12	321	12.52
Nails, splinters, etc			75	2.93
Run of coal or coke	2	.08	27	1.05
Other causes	1	.04	701	27.35
Total	45	1.76	2,593	101.18

Lead Stearate Poisoning in the Rubber Industry

AN ACCOUNT of an unusual form of lead poisoning occurring to nine employees in a rubber factory is given by Dr. Herbert J. Cronin in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 7, 1925 (p. 900). Lead oxide or litharge in loose chemical combination with stearic acid and sulphur caused a subacute dermatitis, followed by deposits of lead in the skin as the result of an intracutaneous reaction of the chemicals.

Stearic acid, which is associated with palmitic and oleic acids as a mixed ether in solid animal fats or tallows, was used in the rubber factory as an emollient to soften the rubber. It was supplied to the rubber mixers in cakes similar to paraffin wax and was broken into pieces and thrown into the hot rubber mass. The other compounds were sulphur, which causes the vulcanization of the rubber, and lead oxide, which is used as an accelerator. The lead oxide powder, with powdered sulphur and other compounds, was kept in an iron pan beside the mill and was shoveled or scooped by hand onto the mill. The solid stearic acid was turned by the heat of the mill into an oily liquid that flowed over the mixer's hands and arms, which were also covered with lead oxide.

The characteristic symptom resulting from contact with the stearic acid and lead oxide was a black deposit of lead stearate on the exposed parts of the hands, arms, and face. There was a slight itching followed by a subacute dermatitis, with dryness of the skin, fissures, and peeling of the skin. No constitutional symptoms of lead poisoning developed, as this method of using stearic acid was discontinued and the men were treated and given other employment temporarily.

The protective measures recommended, if stearic acid must be used with lead oxide, are the use of gloves and long sleeves, although the danger of their being caught and drawing the man's hand between the rollers is pointed out. Care should also be taken that the acid is shoveled onto the mill and not handled as in the present

case. The use of stearic acid in this form should prove unnecessary, however, as it is stated that it is possible for rubber chemists to combine stearic acid with other solvents so as to prevent the reaction with lead on the skin of workers engaged in rubber mixing.

Headache Among Workers Using Dynamite in Stone Quarries

CASES of severe headache which are not relieved by the usual headache remedies have been reported by laborers handling dynamite in a stone quarry in Iowa.[1]

Poisoning from glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin) is found among workers in dynamite factories or among persons handling dynamite, as in quarry blasting. The outstanding symptom of the nitroclygerin poisoning is an intense throbbing headache which is made worse by stooping or lying down and which is not relieved by antipyretics (remedies for reducing the temperature) such as acetphenetidin, or morphin. An immunity to the poison is developed by those coming in contact with it but this immunity is quickly lost when contact with the dynamite stops even for a very short time.

According to a study of poisons in explosives manufacturing [2] made by Dr. Alice Hamilton, chronic effects of nitroglycerin poisoning are seen in ulcers and inflammation of the skin. The immediate effects are the depressing effect on the vascular system which results in dilation of the blood vessels and a lowering of the blood pressure, and the nitroglycerin headache, which is associated with restlessness and insomnia and sometimes with nausea and vomiting. The men speedily become accustomed to the poison, however, and soon reach the point where they can absorb daily from 20 to 30 times the medicinal dose without any apparent effect on the heart or circulation. This immunity continues only while they are steadily at work and very hot weather or exposure to an unusual amount of the nitroglycerin may bring on symptoms. However, this study did not show that there was any permanent impairment of the health among powder men as a result of their employment, and other investigators cited by Doctor Hamilton have stated that they believed the effects are transitory.

International Congress on Industrial Accidents and Diseases [3]

AN INTERNATIONAL congress on industrial accidents and industrial diseases will be held in Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 7 to 12, 1925. The section of the congress dealing with industrial accidents will discuss: (1) The treatment of wounds—primary or secondary suture (closing); (2) traumatic articular (joint) lesions; (3) the regulations of short periods of disability; (4) the industrial education of the medical specialist who deals with industrial accidents; (5) abdominal wounds; and (6) osteosynthesis (the operation of uniting broken bones). The section dealing with industrial diseases

[1] The Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago Apr. 11, 1925, p. 1140.
[2] United States. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 219: Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. Washington, 1917. pp. 48–50.
[3] The Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Apr. 11, 1925, p. 1135.

will consider the following topics: (1) Pneumonoconiosis (inflammation of the lungs due to the inhalation of dust); (2) hygienic conditions of labor in warm and moist atmospheres; (3) practical psychology in relation to vocational guidance; (4) industrial gas intoxication; (5) eye diseases of industrial origin; and (6) nervous diseases of industrial origin. In addition there will be a number of addresses by foreign delegates.

Phosphorus Poisoning in Chinese Match Factories

IN VIEW of the fact that the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce had issued an order, effective January 1, 1925, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in match factories [1] throughout the country, an investigation was made for the industrial committee of the National Christian Council of China during the latter part of 1924, of the extent of the use of white phosphorus and the prevalence of phosphorus necrosis [2] of the jaw in the match industry. It was thought that the information thus obtained could be used to support the enforcement of the law and also that it might have a definite educative value for those persons on whom the responsibility for securing just conditions of labor rests.

Although the resultant report [3] seems to lack definiteness and completeness of information, it gives an idea of the conditions under which matches are manufactured in China. It would seem, however, in view of the extent of phosphorus poisoning in other countries before the use of white phosphorus in match manufacturing was discontinued, that the number of cases discovered in the course of this investigation is an understatement of the hazards in the Chinese industry.

At the outset of the study there was little information available as to the prevalence of phosphorus necrosis of the jaw, only a few cases having been recorded, nor was it known whether red phosphorus was displacing white phosphorus, although there was reason to believe that in the Province of Kwangtung this change was taking place. The study was carried on through correspondence and by personal investigation by the writer in Shanghai and four northern cities—Peking, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Tsingtao. Letters were sent to physicians in mission hospitals which were located near enough to match factories to be likely to receive patients suffering from phosphorus poisoning. About 80 letters were sent out to cities in which the majority of the factories were located and replies were received to about 30 of these letters. The personal visits were made to four factories in Shanghai, two in Tientsin, and one each in the three other cities. The total number of workers in the different factories visited varied between 300 and 1,000, the larger estimate, however, probably including many workers making match boxes in their homes.

In general the factories were "old style" with nearly all the machines operated by hand and with a general lack of cleanliness, ventilation, and light. In some places there was overcrowding, especially

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1924, p. 139.
[2] Necrosis is the death of cells surrounded by living tissue.
[3] Phosphorus poisoning in match factories in China, by Charles T. Maitland. Reprinted from the China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3, February and March, 1925.

in the boxing rooms, and there was much dust in the rooms where rosin and other dry ingredients for the match heads were ground. The number of men employed as mixers and dippers varied from 20 to 30 in the factories visited, while from 100 to 200 boys were employed as frame fillers and emptiers and in carrying the matches to and from the dipping tables and drying rooms. The largest number of factory workers were women and children engaged in filling the boxes. All the work was piecework and it was thought that the women and children worked more or less irregularly. The working hours are long, lasting 13 hours or more in the factories in the north, with one-half to one hour free for the midday meal. In some factories there were two holidays a month, and one gave Sunday afternoons, while the others had no break except at national feasts. Wages of women ranged from 20 to 50 coppers a day, and for boys and men from $3 to $10 per month.

At the Peking factory a system of apprenticeship was in force which like that of the Chinese rug industry, was practically indentured child labor, most of the boys being thrown out upon the casual labor market at the end of their three and a half years' contract. A dormitory near the factory housed 300 such boys, the daily hours of work of these boys lasting from 3.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. with no Sunday rest.

In the factories visited, no precautions were taken to safeguard the workers. Facilities for washing were lacking and no attempt was made to remove fumes or even to keep the processes involving the use of phosphorus separated from the other departments of the factory. Lunches were eaten at the work benches with hands reeking with phosphorus, and it was the practice to let the bowls of rice stand for hours in the phosphorus fumes before being eaten.

Approximately 20 cases were reported by the physicians answering the inquiry to have been given hospital care during recent years, while about as many more cases were reported by managers of factories and by workers. On the other hand, physicians in several match manufacturing centers reported that no cases of phosphorus necrosis had been observed.

The reasons advanced by the writer for the small number of cases reported out of a possible 15,000 workers in the country are: Failure to diagnose the disease as phosphorus necrosis; the possibility that such patients return to their country homes and eventually seek treatment at hospitals in cities where there are no factories; the large labor turnover which results in few workers remaining long exposed to the poison; sounder teeth among Chinese workers than among the class of Europeans who used to work in western factories, although there is no conclusive evidence that this is true; and better natural ventilation in the loosely constructed Chinese buildings than in the more solid structures of the West.

It was found that there has been a movement during the past 10 years toward the manufacture of safety matches to compete with the foreign product, and the managers of a number of the factories visited stated that they would conform to the Peking Government's decision and would substitute red phosphorus for the white now in use, while a number had already made the change.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

New Compensation Law of Missouri

BY ITS approval, on April 30, 1925, of an act passed by the Legislature of Missouri, that State again joins the ranks of those in which workmen's compensation supersedes the employers' liability laws. This is the third time that the legislature has taken such action, acts of 1919 and 1921 having been rejected by referendum votes.

The history of attempted legislation in this State is a long one, the governor having appointed a commission in 1910, followed by another in 1911 under a resolution of the State senate, and a third provided for by the legislature of 1913. Various bills and drafts were presented by these commissions, as well as by voluntary commissions of later formation, and the lines for and against any legislation of this type and against specific provisions of law have been closely drawn. One of the points at issue was the adoption of an exclusive State insurance system, while the amounts to be allowed as compensation benefits have also been the subject of wide differences between employers and workmen. The damage-suit lawyers have been able to take advantage of the situation, with the result above indicated. It is reported that the latter group is again proposing to undertake a referendum against the act, but it is also stated that organized labor is better disposed to the idea of accepting the present law, so that the prospect of its establishment is said to be more favorable than in the past.

The time for filing a referendum petition continues 90 days after the adjournment of the session (April 9, 1925), so that the outcome can not be decided until after the expiration of that time. If the movement succeeds, the operation of the act will be suspended until voted upon at the general election in November, 1926; otherwise, under the terms of the act it becomes effective September 1, 1925.

In comparison with other laws in this field the act ranks among the more liberal, the percentage of wages allowed as a compensation basis being 66⅔ and the maximum weekly benefit $20, with practically unlimited medical and surgical aid.

The act is in the more usual form of an elective statute, election being presumed as regards employers of more than 10 persons. That the tendency toward variations in the different States is unending is evidenced by the introduction of a new feature in this law, classifying employers of more than 10 as "major employers" and of those with 10 or less as "minor employers." As to the first group, as already indicated, election is presumed; but as to the second any employee may address the compensation commission charging that the occupation in which his employer is engaged is hazardous, whereupon the commission shall issue an order returnable within 10 days requiring the employer to appear and show cause why he should not be required to accept or reject the provisions of the act; or such order may be issued by the commission upon its own motion. If

the employment is determined to be hazardous, election is presumed unless the employer rejects within 10 days after such determination. If a rejection is filed, such employer, in common with major employers, loses the three customary common-law defenses in cases of injuries to their employees. Election by the employee is presumed in all cases where employers are under the act, and if they reject and the employer accepts, he retains the defenses in any action for damages brought by such rejecting employee. Employers under the act may exempt themselves as regards any employees whose employments are not hazardous by filing with the commission the written consent of such employee to such exemption.

The injuries covered are those due to accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment, and recovery under the act is the exclusive remedy where both parties have accepted the act. Where the injury is due to the employer's failure to comply with any statute or lawful order of the commission, benefits are increased 15 per cent; while if it is due to the willful failure of the employee to use safety devices provided, or to obey reasonable rules properly brought to his notice, with diligent effort to secure enforcement, benefits are reduced 15 per cent.

Domestic servants, including family chauffeurs, farm labor, casual employments, and out workers are excluded from the provisions of the act. Public employees are included only if acceptance is made by law or ordinance. Minor employees are within the law whether employed in violation of law or not.

Occupational diseases in any form, and contagious or infectious diseases contracted during the course of the employment are not included; nor death which occurs more than 300 weeks after the accident. The act is not to be construed as depriving employees of their rights under the laws of the State relating to occupational diseases.

The term "casual" is limited to those workers whose service is less than 5½ days consecutively, and the term "total disability" means inability to return to any employment, and not merely to that in which the injury was received. The law being contractual, it follows the worker even outside the State unless the contract otherwise provides.

The provision for medical aid calls for services, medical, hospital, etc., for 60 days, not to exceed $250, "and thereafter such additional similar treatment within one year from the date of the injury as the commission by special order may determine to be necessary." Refusal to accept treatment relieves the employer, but treatment may be changed on order of the commission on a proper showing.

Waiting time is limited to three days, compensation for which is payable if the disability lasts longer than four weeks. Wages or other advances paid after the injury are to be credited on the award. As stated, 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings is the amount of compensation, not less than $6 nor more than $20 per week, unless the average earnings are less than $6, when full wages will be paid. For temporary total disability the maximum period is 400 weeks, and for permanent total 300 weeks, and thereafter 25 per cent of the average annual earnings for life, apparently subject to the same minimum and maximum limitations as other awards.

For temporary partial disabilities the wage loss is the basis, two-thirds of the difference between earnings before and after the injury being allowed; but for permanent partial disabilities, schedule awards are provided "in lieu of all other compensation," ranging from 232 weeks for loss of major arm at shoulder and 207 weeks for loss of leg at hip joint to 8 weeks for the loss of a toe and 13 weeks for the loss of a little finger at the distal joint, minor hand. Special regulations restrict compensation for hernia.

Second injuries are to be compensated for on the basis of the average annual earnings at the time of the last injury; and if a permanent total disability results, the compensation therefor shall be two-thirds of that for permanent total disability in other cases.

Burial benefits are provided in all fatal cases, not exceeding $150; if total dependants survive, benefits are payable in an amount equal to 300 times 66⅔ per cent of the average weekly wages, payable in installments, at the rate of not less than $6 nor more than $20 per week. Disability payments made prior to death are to be deducted from this amount. Partial dependents, if no total dependents survive, receive benefits proportionate to the support given them by the deceased worker. Benefits to children cease at 18 years of age and to a widow on her death or remarriage, but if there be other dependents the unpaid balance may be awarded them.

Insurance is required, though self-insurance is permitted. Provisions of policies and premium rates must be approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Substitute schemes offering equivalent benefits are permitted, and if employees contribute they must receive corresponding added benefits therefrom.

A compensation commission of three members is provided for to administer the act, but voluntary agreements are permitted, valid only after approval by the commission. Provision is made for rehearings and reviews, with appeals to court on designated grounds, "and no other." The expense of administration is to be met by a tax on premiums and an equivalent levy on substitute schemes and self-insurers.

Recent Compensation Reports

Connecticut

THE compensation law of Connecticut is administered by five commissioners functioning practically independently in as many districts of the State. There is, however, a form of organization as a "board," and this board issues biennial reports, but of a very general nature. The seventh report [1] "is intended to present an abstract of our doings for the two-year period from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1924." No attempt is made to present statistics, though there is a statement made up from returns secured from the insurance companies of the State showing benefits paid by them for the period. There were some exceptions to the general rule of a response, but the amounts reported are given as for com-

[1] Connecticut. Board of compensation commissioners. Seventh report, covering years 1923-1924. Hartford, 1925. 17 pp. Public document No. 58.

pensation $2,282,009.63 and for "statutory aid" (surgical, medical, and hospital services) $1,564,214.32, or a total of $3,846,223.95. This was an increase in the total as compared with the preceding two-year period of $352,776.70, the major part being in the item of statutory aid. During the two years covered by the report the self-insurers paid compensation in the amount of $645,476.97 and statutory aid to the amount of $592,333.19, or $1,237,810.16 in all.

Some of the larger self-insurers "have not seen fit to answer the inquiries sent them," so that the reports are necessarily incomplete. As to accidents reported under the law, the total is apparently presented as covering the field. There were for the period 72,356, an increase of 19,149 over the preceding biennium.

An estimate is given of the number of persons affected by the act. It is said that this "can not be stated with any accuracy," but from replies furnished by the insurance companies it is estimated that their policies cover 379,069 employees, while self-insurers who "have accurate knowledge as to their employees," estimate the number of persons covered in their employ at 369,965, a total of 749,034. To this should be added the various municipal employees. "From the best estimate which we can give we believe that the number of employees directly under our present act is at least 900,000."

About one-half of the brief pamphlet is taken up with accounts of legal decisions construing various provisions of the act. No definite recommendation for amendments is made, but the board suggests "as a matter for serious consideration," the desirability of changing that provision of the act which limits its application to employers of five or more persons, since many employers having regularly less than five employees have made voluntary election, and it seems that "possibly the time has come" when a presumed election should apply to the smaller employers.

Idaho

THE Industrial Accident Board of the State of Idaho covers the period November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1924, in its fourth report. The number of claims received during this period was 12,712; of these 12,660 were closed, 699 being rejected. There were 140 deaths, 6 cases of permanent total disability, 599 of permanent partial disability, and 11,216 of temporary disability. The greatest number of claims was furnished by employees in the lumber industry, 3,809, mining following with 2,973, construction 1,827, and trade 1,327. Rolling, falling, or flying objects were responsible for 3,566 injuries giving rise to claims; falls, 1,701; hand tools, 1,609; stepping on, striking against, or caught between objects, 1,437; handling objects, 1,263; and machinery, 1,064. The upper extremities were injured in 4,574 cases, the lower extremities in 3,467, the head in 1,807, and the trunk in 1,802. Lacerations, cuts, and punctures numbered 4,351; bruises and contusions, 2,812; fractures, 1,739; and sprains and strains, including hernia, 1,425.

The total amount of compensation paid during the year was $1,312,030.62, besides medical fees to the amount of $203,511.50. The lumber industry took $530,922.61 in compensation, mining $334,365.88, and construction $171,854.46. The only other indus-

try n which more than $100,000 was paid in compensation was transportation and utility, $100,463.40.

In 140 fatal cases there were 235 dependents, of whom 61 were widows, 133 children, and 14 mothers. There were 9 fathers, the same number of brothers, 7 sisters, a niece, and a nephew. In 20 cases there was a widow only, in 9 a widow and one child, in 11 a widow and two children, the largest families being 2 cases where a widow and 8 children survived. Benefits in fatal cases totaled $500,167.17.

A State insurance fund is maintained in Idaho, but in competition with other insurance carriers. The position of the State fund is indicated by the fact that of the claims received 3,002 were from insurers in that fund, the next highest number being 1,681 self-insurers. The highest number reported by any stock company was 1,635 cases. Payments of compensation by the State fund amounted to $125,887.45 the first year and $189,206.94 the second. Self-insured employers exceeded the payments in the first year, paying $160,733.63 in compensation, but for the second year they expended but $110,373.03. The largest amount paid by a company was $103,693.02 in 1923, the same company paying $104,240.19 in 1924. These payments are out of a total of $614,767.04 for the first year and $697,263.58 for the second.

Kansas

THE workmen's compensation law of Kansas is administered by the courts of the State, but certain reports are made to the court of industrial relations (now the public service commission). The fifth annual report of the court of industrial relations gives statistical data of accidents and compensation for the calendar year 1924. Of 15,850 accidents reported during the year, 84 were fatal, 192 caused disability of a permanent nature either partial or total, and 5,253 caused temporary disability of more than one week's duration. Settlement was made between employer and employee in 2,957 cases, the number of days lost in these cases being 67,484.

Of the fatal cases, 79 were under the compensation law, these workmen leaving 20 widows, 27 children, and 1 other dependent. Compensation totaled $65,554 in these cases, or an average of $3,122 per case. Twenty-one cases were reported as settled and 58 as not settled.

There were 4 cases of permanent total disability, 1 of which was closed, 3 remaining open. The settlement in the closed case was $5,250 for a broken back causing paralysis. There were 188 cases of permanent partial disability, of which 86 were closed, compensation amounting to $65,573.

The cases of temporary total disability coming under the compensation law numbered 2,885, causing a loss of time of 65,482 days, or an average of 26 days each. Compensation amounted to $361,733, or an average of $125 per case. The average weekly wage was $27.

Tables show the distribution of accidents by industries and by causes. Steam railroads were responsible for 1,991 accidents, oil and natural gas for 1,338, meat products and by-products, 1,132, construction work, 1,093, and smelting and refining of lead and zinc

ores, 1,064. Other industries showed less than 1,000 accidents each, coal mining reporting 904.

Of 10,974 industrial accidents causing loss of time, the largest number was due to falling objects not handled by injured persons (1,568), handling heavy objects coming next with 1,422 accidents, and stepping on or striking against objects, 1,198. Separate tables are given by industries and causes, showing that on steam railroads practically the same distribution appears as in the total group, falling objects not handled by injured persons causing 293 injuries, handling heavy objects 268, and stepping on or striking against objects, 251. Strictly train injuries were relatively few in number, wrecks, collisions, and derailments causing 10, falls from or in cars and engines, 82, and being struck by or caught between cars, 34. The general causes are also predominant in the oil and natural gas industry, but the characteristic dangers from power-transmission apparatus, power-working machines, hoisting apparatus, and explosions make considerable contributions to the list.

Kentucky

THE reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Kentucky for the years ending June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924, cover the seventh and eighth years, respectively, of the activities of that body. During the year ending June 30, 1923, 24,000 accidents were reported, of which 108 were fatal. Of the total, 10,528 were in the coal-mining industry, 1,526 were reported by general contractors, 842 were in the plumbers and supplies industry, 631 in sawmills, 627 in the iron and steel industry, and 533 in brick and tile manufacturing. Aside from the 5,980 accidents due to unclassified causes, the largest number, 4,098, were due to being caught between objects, 2,909 due to falling objects, besides 2,386 caused by fall of coal or slate; striking against sharp edges was the cause of 1,242 injuries and handling heavy objects, 1,164.

Detailed tables are given for these and other data, including nature and extent of injuries, classification of agreements and amount of compensation, age of employee, and weekly wages. These reports are detailed, without summaries or totals, so that no reproduction thereof can be made. Under age of employee it may be noted that two of the injured were 13 years of age, eight were 14, and sixteen were 15 years of age. There were 11 injured workers aged 80 years or above, 3 of the age of 90 being reported. Of the total, 395 were females.

The largest single group of injured workers received a weekly wage of $30, 1,998 at this rate being reported. There were 1,752 at $25 and 1,296 at $18; 112 received $60 per week; 25 received $75; the highest rate reported was $95 per week, received by one injured worker.

The report for 1924 shows 28,133 accidents, of which 11,573 were in the coal-mining industry. General contractors reported 2,912 cases; plumbers and supplies, 1,314; sawmills, 904; and veneer factories, 135. Brick and tile industries were responsible for 675 cases, and iron and steel for 663. As to causes of injury, being hit by falling objects heads the list, with 9,408 cases; being caught between objects

following with 6,549; and fall of coal or slate with 2,107. There were 97 fatal accidents during the year.

The same detailed tables are given as in the report for 1923, with the same lack of grouping of the data. The age report shows 5 persons injured at the age of 13, 23 aged 14, and 43 aged 15; while at the other extreme there were 8 persons aged 80 or above, the oldest being 92. The number of females injured was 564.

The wage rate of $30 per week was received by 3,235 injured persons and that of $25 by 2,415; 1,837 received $18 per week, and 1,606 persons received $20. There were 528 employees at $45, 509 at $50, and 170 at $60 per week. Ten were reported at $90, and 10 at $99, the latter being the highest wage reported. It is obvious that on a 65 per cent basis and a $15 weekly maximum there was a considerable number of injured workmen whose wage loss far exceeded the 65 per cent which would result from the nominal basis of compensation.

Nebraska

REPORTS from the Commissioner of Labor and Fire Prevention [1] of the State of Nebraska give brief summaries of the operation of the compensation law of that State for the calendar years 1923 and 1924. During the earlier year first reports of accidents were received in 16,192 cases, and final reports in 14,919. Compensation paid amounted to $407,645.55, besides $175,058.10 paid for medical and hospital expenses. It is not clear and can not be determined from the brief report whether or not these figures include $118,136.39 involved in 94 lump-sum settlements.

In 1924, first reports were made of 15,035 accidents and final reports of 14,439. Compensation paid amounted to $466,755.29 and medical and hospital expenses to $252,466.34. There were 49 lump-sum settlements involving payment of $78,312.49.

There were 30 fatal cases in 1923 and 35 in 1924.

Tennessee

THE compensation law of Tennessee provides for its administration by the courts, but gives to the department of labor the duty of supervising such administration. The division of workmen's compensation of that department covers the calendar year 1923 in the first annual report of the department. It is said that this division "has no authority to administer the law," but that all settlements must be filed with it, and are checked with the law, the attention of the insurance carrier being called to any discrepancies discovered. Recoveries for the year amounted to $1,296.32, which indicates a very fair degree of accuracy in regard to settlements.

All industrial accidents must be reported to the department, and the compensation division has adopted the practice of sending to all injured employees entitled to compensation a form letter setting out the various points of law and informing them of their rights thereunder; a self-addressed post card is inclosed, with the request for their statement of the facts. Dependents are notified of their rights in cases of fatal injuries.

[1] Nebraska. [Department of Labor.] Division of compensation. Reports for 1923 and 1924. Lincoln.

There were 4,927 employers under the law at the time of this report, 95 being self-insurers with 36,520 employees. The number of accidents reported in 1923 was 25,098, of which 90 were fatal. Compensation was paid in 7,644 cases to the amount of $393,682.02.

Accidents are classified in the report by industry and cause, but the classifications are general and do not accord with those in use in other reports. Manufactures are charged with 16,576 accidents, retail establishments with 878, wholesale with 450, shops with 490, and industries not otherwise specified with 6,744. Falling objects are the most prolific cause of injury, with 5,705 accidents attributed thereto, followed by falling and jamming (5,151) and flying particles (3,660).

West Virginia

THE State Compensation Commissioner of West Virginia, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, presents the operations of the State fund for the year and a very detailed account of the different classes of awards for permanent disabilities and death. There were 31,337 injuries reported during the year, of which 729 were fatal. There were also 24 awards for permanent total disability and 1,092 for permanent partial disability.

Payments for compensation totaled $2,857,040.27, distributed as follows: Medical, $496,147.58; funeral, $67,722.17; temporary disability, $804,777.13; permanent total disability, $81,273.23; permanent partial disability, $756,066.34; death, $651,053.82.

As a mining State, West Virginia has suffered a number of catastrophes within the history of the act, four occurring during the year under review, in which 173 persons were killed. There were no dependents in 41 cases, but in the other 132 cases there were 115 dependent widows, 251 children, and 17 parents. In all cases the dependents found entitled to compensation numbered 320 widows, 744 children, 84 parents, and 1 grandparent.

The state of the fund June 30, 1924, discloses $12,473,331.24 as assets, reserves for claims amounting to $11,501,114.40, and for catastrophes $173,699.65. Deposits to secure payments for premiums amounted to $518,061.07, leaving a general surplus of $280,456.12.

Benefits paid during the life of the act (October 1, 1913, to June 30, 1924) amounted to $14,311,578.24 and administrative expenses to $1,009,999.83, these items with the reserves and general surplus balancing receipts. The cost of administering the fund has been less than 4 per cent of the receipts, though large expense was incurred in restoring records destroyed in the State House fire of January 3, 1921.

Accident data are presented, but with notes indicating the necessity for revisions apparently not made in the presentation, so that the distribution of fatal and nonfatal cases is not apparent. As the table stands it shows 29,685 nonfatal cases in the fund and 715 fatal; 980 nonfatal cases reported by self-insurers and 14 fatal. A note states that in the first group 57 nonfatal cases were later reported as fatal, but in what industries is not apparent. Coal mining naturally leads in the State, with more than 12,000 nonfatal cases and nearly 600 fatal, metal working ranking next with over 7,000 nonfatal cases and 21 fatal.

Of the temporary disabilities, 7,152 are attributed to miscellaneous causes, falling objects causing 6,075, railways, trams, etc., 3,593, flying objects 2,721, heat and electricity 1,671, and falls of persons 1,393. Locating some of these more specifically, under falling objects, fall from overhead, coal, etc., was responsible for 3,113 cases; under railways, trams, etc., injuries caused by coal cars amounted to 1,793 cases; while under flying objects, 2,298 cases were eye injuries from metal, coal, etc. A percentage distribution of injuries by causes shows 28.5 per cent due to miscellaneous causes; 25.2 per cent to falling objects; 15.3 per cent to railways, trams, etc.; 10.9 per cent to flying objects; 7.6 per cent to heat and electricity; 5.5 per cent to fall of person; 5.4 per cent to machinery; and 1.6 per cent to unclassified causes.

Permanent total injuries are presented by risk and class, injury and cause. Permanent partial awards are likewise presented practically in individual detail, showing awards and liability by risk and class, by cause, by injury, etc. Fatal cases are likewise shown, with the number of dependents, but not in a form comparable with the reports of other States.

A table shows wages and premiums by classes, 4,727 employers being insured in the fund and 33 being self-insurers. The aggregate wages in the first group were $305,583,767.98, on which premium amounting to $3,469,791.28 was collected, while self-insurers had a wage roll of $21,063,756.06, paying a premium of $12,107.83 as their contribution to the expense of the administration of the act. Other tables show premium rates for the different industries, the operation of the merit-rating plan, and a résumé of operations of the act throughout its history.

Uniform Medical Provisions for Workmen's Compensation Acts in the United States

THE above is the title of a report of 28 pages issued by the National Industrial Conference Board as its special report No. 31. As may be inferred from the title, the report is a study of existing provisions with suggestions as to desirable standard requirements in the field of medical and surgical services. There was an earlier report in this field bearing the title "Workmen's Compensation Acts in the United States: the Medical Aspect," to which reference is frequently made in the present study. The statement is made that the medical provisions of the various State laws are as a rule quite similar though they contain important differences, to which conflicting decisions by commissions and courts have contributed.

The well-recognized importance of adequate care to hasten recovery under the best possible conditions is emphasized. The difficulty of ascertaining actual results and the conditions existing under the compensation laws on account of imperfect statistical reporting is commented on, such lack being attributed to financial stringency and legislative restrictions. Until the importance of such reports is properly realized and adequate provision made therefor, a vast amount of useful information will be withheld from service.

A striking list of variations appears in the provisions of law as to dismemberments. The loss of a hand may mean at any point to the elbow in one group of States, amputation at the wrist only in a somewhat smaller group; while in 16 States no definition is given. Two distinguish between major and minor or dextrous and nondextrous members. Loss of arm may mean at any point between the wrist and shoulder in some States, at or above the elbow in others, or any loss other than the hand in still others. So as to the loss of a foot, the point of amputation may range from the ankle to the knee in some States, while in others the loss at the ankle is specified; others fix no limit. The loss of a leg may mean in some States at any point from the ankle to the hip, in others from the knee to the hip, still others making no specific provision. The interpretation of eye injuries is no less confusing. A number of percentage values are submitted, taken from different sources, but "in comparing these tables they are found to be in agreement on one item only: 20/20 equals normal vision." These tables are based on the Snellen chart, and their differences are indicated by the following examples: 20/40 is construed in different tables as representing a disability of from 5 to 20 per cent; 20/60 from 10 to 33⅓ per cent; 20/100 from 20 to 75 per cent, etc.

In the face of such wide and inexcusable variations, the suggested standard provisions are of more than passing interest, based as they are on an apparent detailed examination and conference with recognized authorities, as well as upon research. It is recommended that a medical director be attached to each compensation commission, and that a consulting staff of recognized authorities be provided, to be paid for the actual time devoted to compensation work. The basis of appointment should be purely that of merit without regard to political questions. Examining physicians should be appointed on the recommendation of the staff, and their fees and expenses be approved and paid by the commission. Only recognized graduates holding a medical degree from recognized medical schools should be permitted to treat compensation cases. "It is only just to the injured worker, the employer, and the community that a high type of regular medical service should be maintained." Fees should conform to the average charges for like work in the community, and if attention is given to "the increased security of payment," as under the Texas statute, there should not be a sufficient reduction "to destroy the interest of capable physicians." Medical treatment should include hospital and surgical care and necessary supplies and appliances. Examinations of injured workers should be made immediately after the injury, additional examinations to be at the expense of the party requesting them. The choice of physician should rest with the employer, or be made by the employee from a representative group of physicians designated by the employer. Change of physicians should be made only with the approval of the medical director of the commission. Anatomic limitations for amputations should be established, and the surgical "point of election" be considered instead of the actual amount of tissue removed.

Disease alleged to be due to an accident should be compensated only on proof of direct causal connection, while compensation for the aggravation of a preexisting disease should be limited to the degree

of disability caused by the present employment or injury. As to occupational diseases, the recommendation is that "compensation should be granted for such diseases as are proven to be due to causes peculiar to the occupation of the worker or which result from an unexpected or unforeseen event arising out of and in the course of such employment." Restrictive provisions are recommended for compensation for hernia; refusal of medical treatment should excuse the employer from liability for medical cost and responsibility for the condition of the employee, but the employer should have the right to an examination, on notice to the commission, to determine the physical condition of the injured man at the time.

A few other points are covered, but these are the principal ones, each recommendation being followed by a brief discussion expanding or explaining its provisions.

Social Insurance in Spain[1]

THE Spanish National Social Welfare Institute celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its establishment on February 27, 1925, at which the following statement concerning its various systems of insurance as of December 31, 1924, was made: As regards compulsory workers' pensions, there were 74,872 employers who insured 1,635,150 workers, the total premiums amounting to 71,329,-175.70 pesetas.[2] Maternity allowances covering 6,771 mothers amounted to 338,750 pesetas. The total amount of contributions toward child welfare insurance was 6,473,361.96 pesetas, there being 4,746 educational mutual benefit societies which carried out 300,000 insurance operations. The number of recipients of State subsidized pensions was 101,845 and the amount of premiums was 10,128,735.78 pesetas.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 6, 1925, pp. 29, 30.
[2] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Constitutionality of Industrial Court Law of Kansas

By LINDLEY D. CLARK, OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE so-called industrial relations act of Kansas, enacted at the special session of 1920 (ch. 29), has been one of the most intensively litigated pieces of legislation of recent years. The session was called on January 5, 1920, to consider how the conditions resulting from extensive strikes in the mining industry could be met. In his message to the session, Governor Allen set forth the situation as one in which the two parties to the industrial controversy "had supplied themselves with sufficient coal to keep themselves from freezing, and the attitude toward the public was of that callous indifference which has become familiar to the public." He called on the legislature, therefore, to enact a law which would "protect society against the ruthless offenses of industrial strife as it has always had to protect it against recognized crime."

Naturally, legislation enacted with purposes thus enounced would attract the hostile attention of one, if not both groups to which it was directed. In fact, parallel lines of litigation were early established, and have continued until what appears to be practically the final act of judicial decision was given in an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered April 13, 1925, declaring unconstitutional the "compulsory arbitration" features of the law as applied to working time—this in conclusion of a series of cases instigated by an employer. (45 Sup. Ct. 441.) There is perhaps a concluding sentence yet unspoken, relative to the validity of the law as regulative of action by union officials, of which something will be said later.

The establishment of a board of investigation with powers to make orders necessitated power to procure the giving of testimony, and it was in respect of this provision that the first opposition developed. Alexander Howat was district president of the United Mine Workers, and in view of the existing conditions in the mining industry, the industrial court promptly undertook an investigation and summoned Howat and others to appear as witnesses. This Howat refused to do, and was charged with contempt on account of such refusal. Having been found guilty in the trial court he sued out a writ of habeas corpus to the supreme court of the State, challenging the constitutionality of the act under which he was held. The court sustained the act as valid legislation and the writ was denied. There was also involved the power of the district court of the State, a law court, to punish by imprisonment persons refusing to comply with subpœnas and summonses of the industrial court. Assuming the validity of the industrial court law, no difficulty would exist in this respect, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Interstate Commerce Commission *v.* Brimson (154 U. S. 447, 14

Sup. Ct. 1125), in which the prerogative of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States in this regard was sustained. This first decision therefore had the effect of establishing the authority of the industrial court in so far as the State supreme court could produce such a result. (State *v.* Howat (1920), 107 Kans. 423, 191 Pac. 585.)

However, this decision was apparently not convincing, and Mr. Howat disobeyed an injunction which prohibited the calling of a strike in the mining industry, for which he was again found guilty of contempt and sentenced to a year in jail, this sentence being also affirmed by the supreme court. (State *v.* Howat (1921), 109 Kans. 376, 198 Pac. 686.)

The next chapter was written in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which came short of its desired effect. Writs of error were sued out by Alexander Howat seeking to review the decisions in the two foregoing cases as a test of the constitutionality of the statute. The Supreme Court found that the questions involved had been disposed of by the State courts on principles of general law, no Federal question having been drawn into consideration. There was therefore nothing before the court warranting it to discuss the matter of constitutionality and the writs were dismissed. (Howat *v.* Kansas (1922), 258 U. S. 181, 42 Sup. Ct. 277.) This, of course left the decisions of the State courts undisturbed.

In the meantime, Howat and his vice president, August Dorchy, had further exposed themselves to a charge of contempt for calling a strike in violation of the same injunction. In this instance there was a sentence of fine, together with a requirement of a bond conditioned on compliance with the injunctive order. Again the supreme court of the State affirmed the action of the court below in assessing the penalties named. (State *v.* Howat (1921), 109 Kans. 779, 202 Pac. 72.)

The next step was a criminal prosecution against Howat and Dorchy for calling a strike in a third mine in violation of the law, the proceedings taken being under the criminal provisions of the statute. There was a judgment of guilty and a sentence of six months in jail, no appeal to be allowed until a bond should be given. After four months of service, bond was given and an appeal taken to the supreme court of the State, claiming that the arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence were in violation of the constitutional rights of the parties and of the laws of the United States. The case was said by the court to be governed by its prior decisions as to constitutionality and the judgment was accordingly affirmed. (State *v.* Dorchy (1922), 112 Kans. 235, 210 Pac. 352.)

From this last decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where there was a reversal of judgment for reasons that will more fully appear in the account of the parallel series of litigations taking place on the initiative of the Wolff Packing Co. The judgment by the supreme court of the State had been entered prior to the first decision in the Wolff Packing Co. case, in which it was held that the packing-house industry as involved in that case was not affected with a public interest so as to be subject to wage regulation by the industrial court. Since coal mines were no more within the purview of the industrial court powers than packing

houses, the State court must consider whether or not the section under which Dorchy was sentenced was severable from the part of the law held unconstitutional in the decision in the packing company case. The judgment in State *v.* Dorchy was therefore vacated to permit the State court to act in the light of the decision in the Wolff case. (Dorchy *v.* Kansas (1924), 264 U. S. 286, 44 Sup. Ct. 323.)

After the return of the case from the United States Supreme Court the Supreme Court of Kansas again took up the consideration of the punishment of Dorchy and Howat and held that section 19, which declares the liability to punishment, as for a felony, of any labor official using his position to cause or encourage violations of the provisions of the act or of valid orders of the court of industrial relations was "an independent statute." This ruling was said to be necessary if section 28, declaring the severability of the various sections, was to be given effect. The conviction was accordingly reaffirmed, two judges dissenting. (State *v.* Howat (1924), 116 Kans. 412, 227 Pac. 752.)

The foregoing decision, of course, antedated the Supreme Court decision in the Wolff case of April 13, 1925, which is noted below. While this decision is not directed to the identical point here in issue, the question arises as to whether the reaffirmance of the conviction mentioned above can stand in the light of that decision, or whether the restriction on the action of union officials is also "merely a feature of the system of compulsory arbitration" that is condemned by the latest decision of the Supreme Court.

As already stated, there was for much of the time covered by the foregoing account a parallel contest between the court of industrial relations and an employer, the Chas. Wolff Packing Co. An industrial dispute affecting the employees of this company came before the court of industrial relations, and the latter prescribed a scale of hours and wages. The packing company declined to accept this scale, and proceedings were brought by the court to compel its adoption. The company opposed this action on constitutional grounds, asserting that the fourteenth amendment was violated by the statute and that it was therefore invalid. The case came to the supreme court of the State, where it was said that wages should be fixed only in an emergency, but since the industry involved was affected by a public interest, as declared by the statute, an emergency justifying action existed. As to the claim that freedom of contract was violated and arbitrary and unjust classifications made, the court ruled that there was a measurable restriction of the course of action of both parties, but that the interest of the public having been demonstrated, the State had the power to intervene, while the legislature might also exercise its discretion in the matter of classification. The constitutionality of the statute was therefore sustained, and mandamus to compel the acceptance of the scale was approved as the proper proceeding. (Court of Industrial Relations *v.* Wolff Packing Co. (1921), 109 Kans. 629, 201 Pac. 418.)

Further litigation involving the issues above set forth resulted in the supreme court of the State asserting the power of the industrial court to fix wages in the packing industry, though it was found to have embodied in its orders certain matters not appropriate in view of the procedure used. A rate of wages was sustained which the

industrial court had found necessary to support workers according to a standard of comfort, though it was recognized that the plant had operated at a loss during the preceding year. It was said that an industry must not exist at the cost of the workers, and if it continues to operate it must give them suitable wages to maintain a reasonable standard. (Court of Industrial Relations *v.* Wolff Packing Co. (1922), 111 Kans. 501, 207 Pac. 806.)

From this order to compel compliance the packing company appealed to the Supreme Court, contending still that constitutional rights had been violated. Mr. Chief Justice Taft delivered an opinion in which the employer's contentions were upheld, saying that the right of employers and employees to bargain as to the terms and conditions of employment is a part of the liberty guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment and can be restricted only under exceptional circumstances. The case Wilson *v.* New (243 U. S. 332, 37 Sup. Ct. 298) was referred to, in which the constitutionality of the Federal statute of 1916 establishing an eight-hour standard workday for certain railroad employees, and regulating wage conditions in certain respects, was sustained. Of this decision the Chief Justice said that it "went to the border line, although it concerned an interstate common carrier in the presence of a nationwide emergency. Certainly there is nothing to justify extending the drastic regulations sustained in that exceptional case to the one before us." It was therefore decided that the provisions undertaking to give the industrial court power to fix wages were unconstitutional, and the decision of the State supreme court in 111 Kans. 501, 207 Pac. 806 was reversed, with a mandate to the court to modify its decision in accordance with these findings (Wolff Packing Co. *v.* Court of Industrial Relations (1923), 262 U. S. 522, 43 Sup. Ct. 630).

Following the foregoing decision the industrial court moved a modification of the judgment thus reversed so as to conform with the findings and mandate of the Supreme Court. The State court sustained a part of the orders, which related to the fixing of the hours of labor, directing that the portions relating to wages be stricken out (Court of Industrial Relations *v.* Wolff Packing Co. (1923), 114 Kans. 304, 219 Pac. 259). The industrial court contended that the supreme court of the State had gone too far in striking out provisions of its orders, and secured a rehearing. On this rehearing the finding last noted was modified so as to include among the orders sustained a term directing that time and one-half should be paid for overtime, regarding it as a factor of the working conditions, and not a wage-fixing provision (Court of Industrial Relations *v.* Wolff Packing Co. (1923), 114 Kans. 487, 227 Pac. 249).

Writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States were sued out in connection with both the decisions given above, but as the earlier decision (of 1923) was superseded by the latter no occasion arose for its consideration. Mr. Justice Van Devanter, the entire court concurring, disposed of the various questions briefly. The purpose of the act "to insure continuity of operation and production in certain businesses which are called 'essential industries'" was said to be based on an assumption "that the public has a paramount interest in the subject which justifies the compulsion." The nature of the so-called court was said to be that of "an administrative

board," exercising authority without the consent of either party to a labor controversy, who are "without voice in selecting the determining agency or in defining what that agency is to investigate and determine." The nature of the proceeding was therefore said to be "fairly reflected when it is spoken of as a compulsory arbitration." In this connection Mr. Justice Van Devanter said:

> The survey just made of the act, as construed and applied in the decisions of the supreme court of the State, shows very plainly that its purpose is not to regulate wages or hours of labor either generally or in particular classes of business, but to authorize the State agency to fix them where, and in so far as, they are the subjects of a controversy the settlement of which is directed in the interest of the public. In short, the authority to fix them is intended to be merely a part of the system of compulsory arbitration and to be exerted in attaining its object, which is continuity of operation and production.

Reference was then made to the earlier decision in the same case (1923) as to the authority to fix wages, where that power was denied. The question remained whether the State supreme court was justified in continuing to assert a power to fix the hours of labor. Restraint could be justified only on the assumption that preparing food for sale and human consumption was so far affected with a public interest that the State might intervene to compel continuity of operation. Such an assumption had been made by the State legislature, but it was said to be "without any sound basis," so that the legislative declaration could not be regarded as controlling. Different classes of business are differently related to the public welfare; but this "is not a matter of legislative discretion solely, but is a judicial question to be determined with due regard to the rights of the owner and employees." Railroads and grain elevators and the ordinary callings of life "are not all in the same class." A compulsory continuance of the packing industry was therefore beyond the power of the State to require. This conclusion of the earlier opinion was, "on further reflection," regarded as sound and applicable to the instant subject matter. "The business is the same and the parties are the same. So, we reach the same conclusion now that we reached then."

> The system of compulsory arbitration which the act establishes is intended to compel, and if sustained will compel, the owner and employees to continue the business on terms which are not of their making. It will constrain them not merely to respect the terms if they continue the business, but will constrain them to continue the business on those terms.

This was said to be an infringement on "the liberty of contract and rights of property guaranteed by the due process of law clause of the fourteenth amendment." The provision as to fixing of hours was "merely a feature of the system of compulsory arbitration and has no separate purpose." It shared the invalidity of the whole system. If there had been an independent attempt to confer the power to fix hours a different question would have been presented, which is not here decided. As regards the case before the court, it was ruled that "the State court should have declined to give effect to any part of the order of the State agency."

In connection with this review of court proceedings it will be of interest to note that the court of industrial relations was abolished by an act of the Kansas Legislature, effective March 10, 1925. However, the powers and duties devolving upon the industrial court were

transferred to a public service commission, consisting of five members appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The terms of the act of 1922, under which the industrial court functioned, were not at all affected by this recent legislation, "all of the jurisdiction, authority, powers, and duties now conferred and imposed by law" on the industrial court, the public utilities commission of the State, and the tax commission being transferred without modification to the new board.

So much emphasis has been placed on the features of the law classed by Mr. Justice Van Devanter as a method of "compulsory arbitration," that their elimination, effected by the two decisions in the Wolff case, naturally raises the question as to what remains; or in other words what "jurisdiction, authority, powers, and duties" of the industrial court survive to the newly created public service commission. Section 28 of the industrial relations act, already referred to, provides that "if any section or provision of this act shall be found invalid by any court, it shall be conclusively presumed that this act would have been passed by the legislature without such invalid section or provision."

What have been already referred to as the "criminal provisions" of the statute are not affected directly by any ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States; while the Supreme Court of Kansas, though not without dissent, has consistently maintained the validity of the statute in all its parts. If these criminal provisions are not inextricably combined with the arbitral provisions found invalid they are therefore still in force and effect. The investigative provisions, which reached the Supreme Court in the first Howat *v.* Kansas case, were found by that court to have been sustained by the State courts on principles of general law, and to the citation made by the State supreme court in support of its position, the United States Supreme Court added another, contributing to the strengthening of the position of the State court rather than the contrary.

If then a strike may be investigated, with compulsory process to secure evidence, and the prohibition against union officials inciting strikes be enforceable by imprisonment, as was finally construed by the State court to be possible, there are influential provisions still in existence. There is also apparently the survival of a right to suggest remedies and propose solutions to such difficulties as may arise, with full publicity as to the findings and suggested remedies. In other words, in this view, the public service commission would have something of the functions now exercised by the United States Railroad Labor Board, i. e., powers to investigate, to formulate suggested remedies, and give them publicity, but, like it, no power to enforce findings.

Moreover, there are of record agreements between important employers and their employees to avail themselves of the services of the industrial court. The fifth annual report of this body, for the calendar year 1924, gives an account of adjustments made by the court in disputes referred to it under such agreements. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America brought a complaint against the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Co. in connection with a dispute as to wages, hours, and working conditions. The matters in question were promptly adjusted,

and the decision accepted by both parties. An agreement was also voluntarily entered into by which any further disputes should be referred to the court of industrial relations. The same provision has been voluntarily inserted in the contracts between the Joplin & Pittsburg Railway Co. and its employees for several years, beginning with 1921. Under this latter agreement two disputes were before the court during the year 1924, one involving the discharge of two employees and the other a system of operation of one-man cars. In the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Co. case an elaborate agreement was drawn up by the court, covering the general features of employment relations and operation, including wages, promotion, and working time—in short, the entire field of action under review in the Wolff Packing Co. cases. It is clear that agreements voluntarily made covering these points offer no constitutional question, and the public service commission, as a successor of the industrial court, will naturally inherit the functions thus voluntarily recognized.

Apart from the special capacities and duties contemplated by the act of 1920, the court of industrial relations was charged with the administration of the labor laws of the State generally, including the woman's welfare commission (a minimum wage commission), so that the commission which succeeds to the jurisdiction and activities of the court will continue to be occupied with mine inspection, factory inspection, minimum wage for women and children, free employment service, and a measure of statistical work in connection with the workmen's compensation law of the State.

Restriction of Marketing of Building Materials as Affecting Interstate Commerce

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for April, 1924, carried (pp. 198, 199) a brief account of a decision by the United States District Court, California District, relative to the activities of the so-called Industrial Association of San Francisco and allied groups. As there stated, this association and others cooperating with it were organized to offset the influence and workings of organized labor in San Francisco and some of its neighboring counties. About 40 defendants were named in the proceeding below as conspirators alleged to be acting in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce. As a matter of fact the organization was formed in 1921 for the purpose of destroying the closed shop theretofore rigidly enforced by the unions. Employers and other citizens took the view that the limitations established by the unions were "unreasonable, uneconomic, and injurious to the building industries, resulting in decreased production, increased cost, and generally retarded progress."

Following a culmination of dissatisfaction and attempted reduction of wages, strikes took place and employers and others interested with them organized mass meetings and formulated methods of securing outside workmen to take the place of the strikers. The Industrial Association of San Francisco was subsequently organized, and with the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco, with a membership of more than 1,000 building contractors and dealers in building

materials, devised and put into operation what they called the "American plan." Under this plan there was no discrimination for or against any employee on account of membership or nonmembership in a labor union, but at least one nonunion man in each craft was to be employed on each particular job, "as an evidence, it is suggested, of good faith."

This plan was enforced by the "permit system," by means of which the sale of specified kinds of building materials was limited to builders who supported the plan. The list of materials controlled by this system was selected from productions of the State with the end in view of avoiding interference with interstate commerce. The court below nevertheless found that the interference was so effected as to contravene the spirit and terms of the antitrust law, and an injunction was issued against the continuance of the system (293 Fed. 925). The case was taken directly to the Supreme Court, where, on April 13, 1925, the decree of the court below was reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill (45 Sup. Ct. 403).

Mr. Justice Sutherland, who delivered the opinion of the court, stated the facts as above, and set forth the bases of the decree, which were that, in the opinion of the court below, permits were required for materials produced in and brought from other States, that even if limited to California products there was nevertheless an interference with the movement of materials and supplies from other States, and that persons in other States were directly prevented or discouraged from shipping building materials and supplies into California. In connection with these Mr. Justice Sutherland pointed out that primarily there was no desire or intent to interfere with interstate commerce, but rather to avoid it. What was aimed at was the control of the purely local situation, "namely, regulation of building operations within a limited local area, so as to prevent their domination by the labor unions." With about 28,000 permits on record, there was "a significant absence of evidence" that any of them related to other than listed materials of domestic production. Plaster was on the list, and was in large measure produced in other States and shipped into California; but permits applied to it only after it "had been brought into the State and commingled with the common mass of local property," so that its "interstate commercial status had ended."

There was no doubt some interference with the free movement of materials and supplies from other States, but in the absence of any showing as to the extent thereof, it would only be a matter of surmise. Special reference was made to the subject of plumbers' supplies, which were practically all imported from without the State. There was no direct action bearing upon the importation, the process going no further than to limit the desirability of purchasing such specified material as building supplies, by reason of the fact that one not able to secure building materials generally would have no use for plumbing supplies. Any interference with interstate trade would be therefore only incidental, indirect, and remote. Cases were cited of recent decisions covering this point, particularly United Leather Workers *v.* Herkert & Meisel, 265 U. S. 457, where interference with the production of a manufactured article was said not to be in violation of the antitrust law, because the result as to interstate commerce was only incidental and indirect.

As to the third item, that other persons were prevented or discouraged from shipping into the State, there was a sharp conflict of evidence, but the interferences were finally reduced to "some three or four sporadic and doubtful instances, during a period of nearly two years." The amounts involved were so insignificant as to be negligible. To assume that they were within the purview of a statute directed to suppress real interference with commerce "would be to cast doubt upon the serious purpose with which it was framed."

The injunctive decree was therefore reversed.

Labor Legislation of Argentina [1]

By Ethel Yohe Larson, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Woman and Child Labor Law

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1924, a law (No. 11317) governing the employment of women and children was approved in the last session of the National Senate of Argentina as passed previously in the Chamber of Deputies. The outstanding provisions of this new legislation, which supersedes the previous law (No. 5291) of October 14, 1907, are given below.

The employment of children under 12 years of age in any class of work, including agriculture, is forbidden throughout the Republic. Children over 12 years of age who have not completed their period of compulsory education are not allowed to work except in case of family necessity. In no case may children under 14 years of age be employed for gain or for charity in industrial or commercial undertakings except those in which only members of the family are employed. This provision, however, does not include work of an educational nature, done by children in schools recognized by the competent school authorities. Boys under 14 years of age and unmarried girls under 18 years may not either on their own account or as employees engage in employment which is carried on in streets, parks, or public places.

Hours of work.—The law forbids the employment of women over 18 years for more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week and of minors (young persons under 18) for more than 6 hours a day or 36 hours a week, and forbids the nightwork (i. e., work done between between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. in winter and 6 a. m. in summer) of women (except in domestic or nursing service and public evening entertainments) and minors. Women and minors employed in the morning and in the afternoon must have a two-hour rest period in the middle of the day.

Prohibited employments.—Women and minors may not be employed in dangerous or unhealthful industries or occupations, such as oiling and cleaning machinery in motion; work with circular saws, leather belting, and similar mechanical apparatus; underground work and quarry operations; stevedoring and work with hoists or cranes; all work involved in the manufacture or dispensing

[1] This is the third of a series of articles to be published in the Monthly Labor Review on labor legislation in South American countries, the previous ones having been published in the November, 1924, and March, 1925, issues.

of alcoholic beverages; work involving the danger of industrial poisoning as in the manufacture of white lead, minium, paints, or varnishes; all industrial operations entailing poisonous and injurious gases and vapors; operations in which injurious dust is produced as in the cutting and polishing of glass; and work involved in the manufacture of explosive, inflammable, or poisonous products.

Protection of maternity.—Industrial and commercial establishments, except small enterprises carried on by the family of the owner, may not employ women for a period of six weeks after their confinement. Confinement may not be alleged as a reason for dismissing a woman. An expectant mother upon presentation of a doctor's certificate, specifying that the confinement will occur within six weeks, may absent herself from work for six weeks before the estimated date of her confinement without losing her position. Mothers with young children are to be allowed a 15-minute nursing period every three hours except in cases where the medical certificate prescribes a shorter interval.

Establishments employing a minimum number of women to be determined by executive regulations must be equipped with nurseries where the children may be cared for while their mothers are at work.

Enforcement.—Industrial and commercial establishments employing minors must file and classify their age and other certificates as well as the data prescribed in the regulations.

The civil registry offices must supply free to each minor covered by the law a pass book containing his name, age, occupation, and working hours as well as the name, occupation, and address of his parents or guardians, and a statement showing his fulfillment of the scholastic requirements. The employer must note in this book the working conditions and the wages paid, a copy of this information being sent to the authorities charged with the enforcement of the law. Any other notations, especially those which may be prejudicial to the minor, are strictly prohibited.

The National Department of Labor is charged with the enforcement of this law in the Federal Capital while in the Provinces and National Territories the authorities designated in the regulations are to be in charge.

Representatives of the enforcement authorities are given the right to enter all establishments referred to in this law, during working hours.

Penalties.—First violations of the law are punishable by fines ranging from 50 to 1,000 pesos national currency,[2] and second offenses by double the amount or imprisonment from six months to two years. Fines collected for violation of the maternity provisions are to be turned over to the women discriminated against. A fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 pesos is imposed for the employment of minors under 16 years of age in evening public performances.

Protective associations of women and children are empowered to denounce and bring criminal action against those who violate this law.

[2] Peso, at par=96.5 cents; exchange rate varies.

Eight-Hour Day Laws

UP TO the present time the Argentine Republic has adopted no national measures for the application of an eight-hour day. The provincial authorities regulate the hours of work. Of the 14 Provinces the following have legally established the eight-hour day: Cordoba (September 25, 1919), Mendoza (November, 1918), Salta (August 28, 1923), San Juan (November 29, 1923), San Luis (December 31, 1923), and Tucuman (March 23, 1923).[3] The principle of the eight-hour day may be said to be fairly widely applied even in the Provinces which have not actually established it by law, custom, or collective agreement. In the Federal District of Buenos Aires the eight-hour day is virtually established, although there is no legislation on the subject. A special investigation by the National Department of Labor of Argentina to ascertain the average length of the working day in the Federal Capital during the year 1922 showed that 8 hours and 2 minutes constituted the average working-day for 64,144 individuals working in different factories and workshops. Of the 64,144 persons included in this average, 112 worked six hours; 1,249, seven hours; 59,525, eight hours; 277, eight and one-half hours; 2,166, nine hours; 20, nine and one-half hours; and 795, ten hours.

Employments covered.—There is a striking similarity as regards industries covered in the provisions of the laws of the six Provinces which have legislated on this subject. The laws in all six Provinces cover work in commercial and industrial establishments, in mining and quarry operations, and in factories and workshops. Three Provinces (Cordoba, Salta, and Tucuman) include transportation undertakings, and Cordoba, San Juan, and Tucuman, construction work. Agricultural work is covered by the laws of Mendoza, Tucuman, and San Juan, the last mentioned specifically including timber felling, land clearing, excavation work, and all work requiring excessive and continuous physical effort.

The following are included less frequently: Wage earners in factories (Salta and Tucuman), in hair-dressing establishments and bootblack stands (Cordoba), and in flour mills and in printing and bookbinding establishments (Salta); provincial and municipal employees (Cordoba and San Juan).

Exemptions.—All the provincial laws allow certain specified exemptions. The law of Salta excepts work in restaurants, clubs, hotels, bars, cafes, telegraph and telephone services, dairies, pharmacies, and undertaking establishments, as well as agricultural workers, domestic servants, drivers, and chauffeurs; that of San Juan persons working in the open air and from whom no great physical effort is required, domestic workers, and those engaged in overtime work of urgent necessity; and that of Cordoba restaurants, hotels, pharmacies, eating and lodging houses, pastry shops, dairies, florists, and undertaking establishments, provided they engage exclusively in the sale of the goods or the performance of the services indicated by their name. According to the laws of the Provinces of Mendoza

[3] The text of these laws was given in the Boletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo—that of Cordoba, in the October, 1919, issue; Mendoza, March, 1919; Salta, February, 1924; San Juan, December, 1923; San Luis, December, 1924; and Tucuman, May, 1923.

and San Luis, the proper officials may authorize overtime or an extension of working hours in cases of necessity provided overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a half. The Tucuman law stipulates that the Department of Labor may, upon agreement between employers and employed, authorize a 10-hour day for 60 days of the year for indoor workers, and for 90 days of the year for outdoor workers. This law does not apply to persons with purely directive or supervisory functions, such as foremen, etc., nor to persons employed in domestic service.

Penalties.—The laws of all six provinces specify penalties for violations, varying for the first offense, from a fine of 10 pesos per day per person (in Tucuman) to one of 100 pesos (in Cordoba) or imprisonment of from 1 to 30 days (in Mendoza); for a second offense a fine of not less than 100 nor more than 500 pesos is imposed in the Province of San Juan.

Sunday Rest Law

UNDER the Argentine Sunday rest law (No. 4661) which was enacted on August 31, 1905, and the regulative decree of July 20, 1911, all manual work, except that done in domestic service, is prohibited on Sunday in the Federal capital and the National Territories.[4] No exceptions shall be made to this law as regards the weekly rest day for women and children under 16 years of age.

Exemptions.—The law exempts from its provisions (1) work necessary to the public interest, such as transportation operations, loading and unloading of passengers, perishable freight, equipment, etc.; railroad work connected with the movement of passenger and freight trains, street-railway lines, telephone and telegraph offices, lighting plants, funeral services, pharmacies, hotels, restaurants, dairies, and bakeries; (2) work necessary for the welfare of the workers or the respective industry, such as employment in dairies, daily newspaper offices, ice-manufacturing plants, theaters, circuses, etc., manufacture of powder and explosives, chemical products, paper, glass, crystals, etc.; (3) work necessary to prevent accidents and other losses, such as repair work on boilers, motors, tracks, cables, etc., on steamers, locomotives, street-railway lines, and other means of transportation, necessary repair work in commercial and industrial establishments, private homes, public roads, and the like, and the cleaning of industrial establishments to avoid interruption of business during the week.

In addition to these general, permanent exceptions, special exceptions may be granted to individuals on request to the National Labor Department stating the nature of the work to be done, the reason therefor, when and where it is to be executed, and its duration. The Labor Department refers such requests to the Minister of the Interior for his action. Permits hold for one Sunday only but the request may be repeated.

Special provisions.—Employees of undertakings allowed to operate on Sundays are entitled to a rest period during the regular working hours of the following week equivalent to the time worked on Sunday.

[4] Although the National Territories were not included in the provisions of the original law, it was extended to include them on Aug. 12, 1913, by law No. 9104.

In continuous industries shifts must be made at customary hours and the rest day must begin and end at these hours. Only those will be permitted to work on Sunday whose labor is absolutely necessary and only for such time as is required to complete the task.

Cigar stores may remain open on Sundays if attended by the owners, provided only tobacco is sold.

Alcoholic beverages may be sold on Sundays for home consumption only or (in hotels and restaurants) when consumed with meals.

Establishments allowed to remain open on Sundays must post in a conspicuous place a placard, countersigned by the police, containing a list of the articles which may be sold.

Enforcement and penalties.—The chief of police of the Federal capital, with the aid of the National Labor Department, is charged with the enforcement of this law.

Violations of the law are to be presumed to be the fault of the employers, except upon evidence to the contrary, and are punishable by a fine of 100 pesos or imprisonment for one week for the first offense, and a fine of 200 pesos or two weeks' imprisonment for the second offense.

Railroad Employees' Retirement Law Modified

THE Argentine Retirement Law for railroad employees was recently modified by law (No. 11173), so that it now serves the double purpose of retirement law and home-loan law.

Coverage.—The law covers all permanent employees (i. e., those of six months' service or more) on the Government-controlled railroads now in existence or which may be established by either public or private enterprises, employees on the cable railroad, and employees of confectioners' shops operated by concessionaires of the railroads.

Contributions.—The employees contribute 5 per cent of their monthly salaries up to 1,000 pesos; also the first month's salary in 24 monthly installments when first employed by a railroad, and when promoted the first month's increase. The employers are required to make a monthly contribution of 8 per cent of the salaries and daily wages not exceeding 1,000 pesos. The excess of earnings above 1,000 pesos is not considered. The railroads make the deductions each month from the salaries or wages of the employees and deposit them with their own contributions in the National Bank of Argentina.

Retirement annuities.—Compulsory retirement annuities are computed on the average earnings for the last five years of service, 95 per cent being allowed on earnings up to 100 pesos, 80 per cent on earnings between 100 and 300 pesos, and 70 per cent on earnings between 300 and 1,000 pesos. In order to receive the maximum amount, the employee must be 50 years old and have served 30 years. Employees who have served 30 years and are between 45 and 50 years of age receive an annuity of three-fourths of the maximum.

Employees of more than 10 years' service who have reached the age of 50 may retire voluntarily, receiving for each year of service 2 per cent of the ordinary retirement annuity. Persons 50 years of age but of less than 10 years' service may retire and withdraw their contributions, with compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

When an employee entitled to pension dies, his dependents, including the widow or widower (if suffering from disability), and his

children are entitled to one-half the pension to which he would have been entitled. If neither the spouse nor children survive, the parents or unmarried sisters under 22 years of age (or over if unable to work) are entitled to the same amount.

Housing loans.—The most noteworthy feature of the law is the provision that 40 per cent of the funds may be loaned to employees to build homes; the other 60 per cent is to be invested in Government securities.

An employee, to obtain a loan must have had at least 10 years of service. The rate of interest may not exceed the current rate on national bonds plus 1 per cent, and the loan must be secured by a mortgage or by temporary life insurance. Loans are limited to 30 years. The loan may be made up to the full value on property not exceeding 6,000 pesos (national currency) in value, up to 90 per cent on property ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 pesos, and 80 per cent on property exceeding 10,000 pesos. The property on which loans are made is not subject to attachment during the life of the borrower, his wife, or his minor children.

Until the loan has been paid the borrower may not transfer, mortgage, rent, nor give away the property without the consent of the administrative board. If he dies, his life insurance is applied to the payment of the loan.

Administration.—Administration of the fund is in the hands of a board of seven directors, consisting of three representatives each of the railroads and the employees and a chairman appointed by the President of the Republic with the consent of the Senate.

HOUSING

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States in 1924[1]

THE following information was compiled from reports received from the 274 cities from which the 1924 building permit data were received. As has been customary since 1921, the Bureau of Labor Statistics mailed its building permit schedule to each of the 287 cities in the United States having a population of 25,000 and over. Certain of these cities did not return schedules and it was necessary to send agents to those cities to compile the data in the form wanted by the bureau. It may be stated that each year the number of such cities grows smaller.

A number of cities where the records were very meager in earlier years are now keeping the records in conformity with the schedule of the bureau, and quite a few cities are now making monthly reports to the bureau.

The growth of interest in this work has not been confined to the cities. In New York and Massachusetts State bureaus are collecting and publishing like data for their States and have cooperated heartily with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this work. The State of Pennsylvania has also rendered material assistance in the collection of data.

As before stated, reports were obtained from 274 cities for 1924, as compared with 269 in 1923. The majority of the 13 cities from which no reports were received have no building code. Reports were obtained from Steubenville, Ohio, and Hagerstown, Md., for the first time this year, building codes having been adopted in these cities during 1924.

This article is a summary of the fifth annual building permit report of the bureau. A complete report, showing detailed information for each city separately, will be issued later in bulletin form.

Table 1 shows the total number of new buildings and the estimated cost of each of the different kinds for which permits were issued in the 274 cities from which schedules were received for the year 1924, the per cent that each kind forms of the total number, the per cent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost and the average cost per building.

[1] Earlier reports concerning building permits issued in the United States are published in Bulletins Nos. 295, 318, 347, and 368 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1921; April, 1922; October, 1922; July, 1923; October, 1923; June, 1924; and October, 1924.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 274 CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1924, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Per cent of total	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
Residential buildings					
One-family dwellings	215,170	38.3	$928,317,525	28.9	$4,314
Two-family dwellings	44,048	7.8	366,334,811	11.4	8,317
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined	4,904	.9	48,956,922	1.5	9,983
Multi-family dwellings	13,099	2.3	559,752,744	17.4	42,732
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined	1,437	.3	54,882,743	1.7	38,193
Hotels	331	.1	91,200,790	2.8	275,531
Lodging houses	135	(1)	1,214,800	(1)	8,999
All other	157	(1)	25,790,437	.8	164,270
Total	279,281	49.7	2,076,450,772	64.6	7,435
Nonresidential buildings					
Amusement buildings	984	.2	60,016,470	1.9	60,992
Churches	1,254	.2	58,863,579	1.8	46,941
Factories and workshops	4,854	.9	173,045,738	5.4	35,650
Public garages	6,041	1.1	80,160,491	2.5	13,269
Private garages	224,089	39.9	98,585,220	3.1	440
Service stations	4,133	.7	11,043,125	.3	2,672
Institutions	340	.1	35,572,721	1.1	104,626
Office buildings	1,521	.3	188,504,006	5.9	123,934
Public buildings	291	.1	29,510,179	.9	101,410
Public works and utilities	660	.1	43,664,992	1.4	66,159
Schools and libraries	1,035	.2	158,718,052	4.9	153,351
Sheds	19,165	3.4	9,095,659	.3	475
Stables and barns	1,169	.2	1,393,020	(1)	1,192
Stores and warehouses	14,563	2.6	185,419,389	5.8	12,732
All other	2,783	.5	6,167,648	.2	2,195
Total	282,882	50.3	1,139,700,289	35.4	4,029
Grand total	562,163	100.0	3,216,151,061	100.0	5,721

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The most important fact brought out by the table is that 64.6 per cent of the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during the calendar year 1924 was expended for residential buildings, while only 49.7 per cent of the total number of buildings for which permits were issued were for residential buildings. This is accounted for by the large number of private garages, 39.9 per cent of all buildings projected during 1924 being private garages; however, only 3.1 per cent of the total estimated expenditure was for this class of building.

There were 224,089 permits for private garages issued in 1924—more than for any other kind of building. One-family dwellings ranked second in number and first in estimated cost, there being 215,170 permits issued for these homes, or 38.3 per cent of all permits issued, and the estimated cost of their erection was $928,317,525, or 28.9 per cent of the cost of all classes of structures.

The last column of the table shows the average cost per building as shown by the estimates on the permits issued. It must be borne in mind that the cost given in these tables is estimated cost and that quite often this will vary from the actual cost. In some cities charges

are made for permits in accordance with the cost of the buildings, and in these cities, unless the city officials check up pretty strictly, there is a tendency on the part of the builder to give rather low estimates. Often, too, the builder thinks the assessor will assess his property at a lower figure if he puts the cost low. Of course this is not true as the assessor makes his own estimate of the worth of the property, but it has a tendency to keep the estimated costs as shown by the permits issued lower than they should be.

Partly counterbalancing this is the tendency of large builders of dwelling houses who desire to sell their houses as soon as erected to report a rather high cost on the permits. A prospective buyer who had examined the records of the local building inspector would have a higher idea of the worth of the property if the cost of the building was shown to be rather high.

In some cities strict watch is kept on the costs reported, and if the cost shown on the report is not what the building commissioner thinks it should be he orders it changed. In most cities, however, unless the discrepancy is too great, the estimate of the builder is taken.

It will be noted that the estimated average cost of a one-family dwelling is $4,314. This, of course, does not include the cost of a lot but only the cost of the building itself. The average cost of a two-family dwelling is $8,317 or $4,159 per family. The average cost of the multi-family dwellings is shown to be $42,732. As these 13,099 apartment houses were planned to house 134,774 families, the average cost per family provided for would be $4,153, or practically the same as the cost per family in two-family dwellings.

It must be borne in mind that all classes of multi-family dwellings, from the East Side flats to palatial Riverside Drive apartment houses, are included in this total.

Among the nonresidential buildings, the average cost of educational buildings (schools, libraries, etc.) is shown to be higher than that of any other group. It speaks well for the material side of our educational system at least when the average cost of buildings in this group is shown to be $153,351. This average cost is somewhat lowered, too, by the inclusion in the group of some low-cost temporary school buildings in a number of cities reporting.

Table 2 shows the number and per cent of families provided for by each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 269 identical cities in the years 1923 and 1924.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 269 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1923 AND 1924, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for—			
			Number		Per cent	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
1-family dwellings	211,235	214,213	211,235	214,213	46.0	47.0
2-family dwellings	45,067	43,899	90,134	87,798	19.6	19.3
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	4,260	4,901	6,697	7,786	1.5	1.7
Multi-family apartments	12,925	13,091	140,548	134,746	30.6	29.6
Multi-family apartments with stores combined	1,271	1,426	10,857	10,886	2.4	2.4
Total	274,758	277,530	459,471	455,429	100.0	100.0

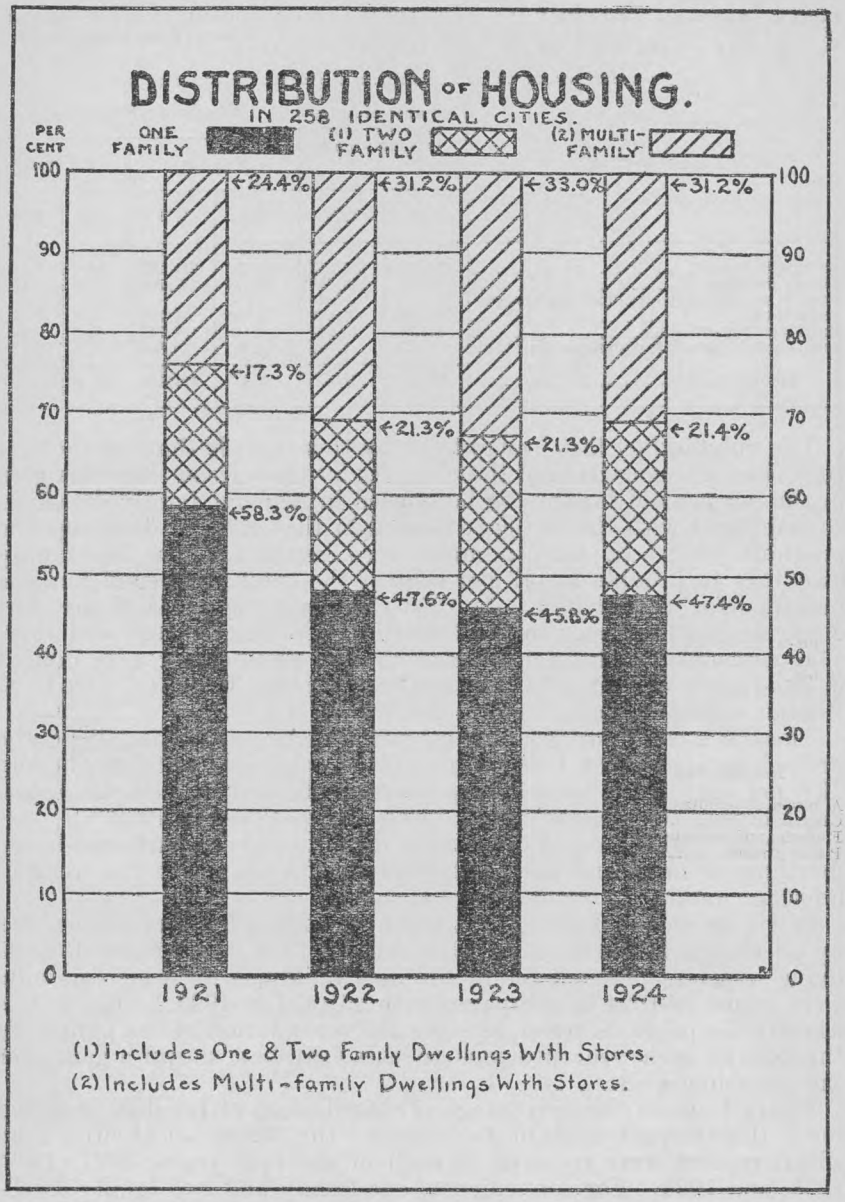
The outstanding fact brought out by this table is that for the first time since the collection of these figures by the bureau there is a gain in the per cent of families to be housed in new one-family dwellings as compared with the per cent housed in that class of dwellings the previous year. In 1924 permits were issued for new one-family dwellings to provide for 47 per cent of the total number of families provided for in that year. In 1923 this percentage was 46 per cent in the same 269 cities. In the 258 cities reporting for 1921 and 1922, 47.6 per cent of the total number of families planned for were housed in one-family dwellings in 1922 and 58.3 per cent in 1921. (See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 368, p. 4.)

There is a contrasting falling off in the percentage of families to be housed in apartment houses in 1924 as compared with 1923, only 29.6 per cent of the total family quarters planned for being in apartment houses this year compared with 30.6 per cent in 1923.

Of course, this gain in one-family dwellings over apartment-house dwellings is small and not positive proof of a change in the trend of housing conditions, but it is a good sign.

It will be seen in Table 2 that there were fewer families planned for by all classes of dwellings in 1924 than in 1923, there being 455,429 living quarters planned for in the new buildings for which permits were issued in 1924 as compared with 459,471 in 1923. This, too, is against the previous trend, as since the compilation of the figures by the bureau each year previous to this year had shown a gain over the preceding year.

Chart 1 shows the percentage of distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings for the 258 identical cities from which reports were received in each of the four years, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924. For convenience, one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with two-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with stores are grouped with multi-family dwellings.



The above chart illustrates the percentage changes in the families accommodated in different classes of dwellings for the four years 1921–1924, inclusive.

In 1921, 58.3 per cent of the total number of family-housing quarters planned were in one-family dwellings. This percentage decreased to 47.6 per cent in 1922 and to 45.8 per cent in 1923. In 1924, however, the tide changed, and there was an increase in the percentage of one-family houses projected to 47.4, practically the 1922 total.

In contrast, multi-family dwellings, which in 1921 comprised only 24.4 per cent of the total family habitations planned for, increased in 1922 to 31.2 per cent and in 1923 to 33 per cent. In 1924 the percentage decreased to exactly the 1922 level of 31.2.

Table 3 shows the number and cost of each of the different kinds of buildings for the 269 identical cities from which reports were received in 1923 and 1924 and the percentage of increase or decrease in the number and in the cost in 1924 as compared with 1923.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 269 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING CALENDAR YEARS 1923 AND 1924, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in year 1924 compared with year 1923	
	1923		1924			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Residential buildings						
1-family dwellings	211,235	$881,569,529	214,213	$925,226,344	+1.4	+5.0
2-family dwellings	45,067	362,652,290	43,899	365,702,811	−2.6	+.8
1-family and 2-family dwellings with store, combined	4,269	42,400,120	4,901	48,947,222	+15.0	+15.4
Multi-family dwellings	12,925	551,346,257	13,091	559,623,244	+1.3	+1.5
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined	1,271	51,204,646	1,426	54,807,743	+12.2	+7.0
Hotels	237	106,159,417	331	91,200,790	+39.7	−14.1
Lodging houses	46	686,280	135	1,214,800	+193.5	+77.0
Other	123	21,528,950	156	25,740,437	+26.8	+19.6
Total	275,164	2,017,547,489	278,152	2,072,463,391	+1.1	+2.7
Nonresidential buildings						
Amusement buildings	835	53,913,737	981	59,291,470	+17.5	+10.0
Churches	1,012	45,770,128	1,239	58,126,875	+22.4	+27.0
Factories and workshops	5,132	161,500,065	4,843	172,916,738	−5.6	+7.1
Public garages	4,612	52,342,838	6,032	80,028,241	+30.8	+52.9
Private garages	221,825	110,563,189	223,411	98,472,750	+.7	−10.9
Service stations	3,043	9,772,783	4,090	10,970,825	+34.4	+12.3
Institutions	246	37,624,370	339	35,547,721	+37.8	−5.5
Office buildings	1,494	173,571,058	1,520	188,404,006	+1.7	+8.5
Public buildings	162	21,232,556	291	29,510,179	+79.6	+39.0
Public works and utilities	473	49,899,643	660	43,664,992	+39.5	−12.5
Schools and libraries	972	155,742,271	1,033	158,605,052	+6.3	+1.8
Sheds	23,142	8,451,577	19,020	9,055,229	−17.8	+7.1
Stables and barns	1,094	1,316,652	1,166	1,386,320	+6.6	+5.3
Stores and warehouses	14,551	192,912,895	14,472	185,094,826	−.5	−4.1
All other	1,127	7,533,054	2,776	6,046,648	+146.3	−19.7
Total	279,720	1,032,147,416	281,873	1,137,121,872	+.8	+5.1
Grand total	554,884	3,099,694,905	560,025	3,209,585,263	+.9	+3.5

As brought out by Table 3, there was an increase of only nine-tenths of 1 per cent in the total number of buildings for which permits were issued in 1924 over the year 1923. The total estimated expenditures to be made increased in the same period 3.5 per cent.

In 1923 the total estimated expenditure of money for new buildings increased 23.4 per cent over 1922 (see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 368, p. 5). In 1922 the increase in expenditure planned was 58.3 per cent over 1921 (see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 347, p. 4). The smallness in the increase in estimated expenditure of money in 1924 over 1923 as compared with the increase in previous

years would seem to indicate that the peak of construction had about been reached, taking the country as a whole.

The largest increase in both number and cost was in lodging houses, there being an increase of 193.5 per cent in this class of building in 1924 over 1923 and 77 per cent in the estimated cost of these buildings for the same period.

There was a larger increase in both the number and the cost of churches than in amusement buildings, the former increasing 22.4 per cent in number and 27 per cent in estimated cost, while the latter increased 17.5 per cent and 10 per cent in number and cost, respectively.

Stores and warehouse buildings were the only class of structures showing a decline in both number and cost. The number of these mercantile buildings decreased only one-half of 1 per cent, but the estimated expenditures for such buildings decreased 4.1 per cent.

Residential buildings increased more in number than nonresidential buildings but less in cost, the increase in the number of buildings for residential purposes being 1.1 per cent and for nonresidential purposes eight-tenths of 1 per cent, while the increase in the estimated costs was 2.7 per cent in the case of residential buildings and 5.1 per cent in the case of nonresidential buildings.

Table 4 shows the number of families provided with dwellings in new buildings and the ratio of such families to each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census and according to the population for the specified year in each city from which data were received for 1923 and 1924.

It will be noted that the ratio of families provided for is based both on the population according to the 1920 census and on the estimated population for the specified year. The ratio is worked on the two different bases because it is thought many people would prefer the 1920 figures as they are the latest exact population figures. The other population figures are estimates, but they are undoubtedly more nearly right for their respective years than the 1920 census figures. The estimates were made by the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. It will be seen that for some cities no estimate of population was made.

The table shows complete reports from 269 cities in 1923. These cities had a population according to the 1920 census of 37,158,648 and provided new dwelling facilities for 459,471 families, or at the rate of 123.7 to each 10,000 of population. In 1924 the 274 cities reporting had a population according to the 1920 census of 37,329,841. New housing accommodations were provided for in these cities for 456,766 families or at the rate of 122.4 to each 10,000 of population. If the population for the specified year is used, the ratio per each 10,000 of population is 115.7 for 1923 and 112.1 for 1924.

In 1921 the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population, according to the estimated population for that year, was 59.7 for the 258 cities reporting. In 1922 this ratio increased to 97.8 for the 266 cities from which reports were received for that year. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1924, p. 149.) It will thus be seen that the peak ratio was reached in 1923.

This year the honor of providing the most new homes according to population goes to a Southern city instead of a Western one. In

1923 Long Beach provided new dwellings at the rate of 1,038.1 to each 10,000 of population, according to the estimated population for 1923, the California city being the only city to provide homes at the rate of over 1,000 to each 10,000 of population. For 1924, Miami, Fla., provided for 9,162 families, or at the rate of 2,248.9 new habitations to each 10,000 of population, according to the estimate of population for 1924. This is the highest ratio attained by any city since the bureau has been compiling records.

The following is a list of the five cities having the highest ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population according to the estimated population for the year specified, for each year since the compilation of such records.

1921	
Long Beach	631. 9
Los Angeles	320. 9
Pasadena	251. 7
Shreveport	249. 8
Lakewood	191. 3

1922	
Long Beach	1, 081. 0
Los Angeles	441. 6
Lakewood	358. 9
Miami	268. 1
East Cleveland	267. 6

1923	
Long Beach	1, 038. 1
Los Angeles	657. 4
Miami	611. 1
Irvington	432. 1
Lakewood	381. 3

1924	
Miami	2, 248. 9
Irvington	501. 2
Los Angeles [1]	448. 3
San Diego	378. 0
Long Beach	346. 8

In 1924 Long Beach fell from the leading place, which it had held since 1921, to fifth place and Miami rose to first place, with the phenomenal building ratio of 2,248.9 families provided for to each 10,000 of the city's population. In other words, it built a dwelling place for one family to each five of the city's inhabitants.

It will be noticed that California has had two or more cities in this list of the five leading home builders in each of the four years. The only other State to show two cities in one year was Ohio in 1922, with Lakewood and East Cleveland, both suburbs of Cleveland.

Los Angeles is the only city among the 10 largest cities of the United States to find its way into this select group. However, New York, with a ratio of 157.1 in 1924, and Chicago, with 122, continue to show a higher ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of the population than the country as a whole. Detroit is another large builder of homes. The Census Bureau did not estimate the population there for 1924, but based on the 1920 population Detroit provided homes for 259.2 families to each 10,000 of population.

Many cities seem to have built homes enough to supply the demand if a falling off in such construction is any indication. In other cities, however, the demand for homes is still far in excess of the supply.

[1] Population of Los Angeles not estimated for 1924, so 1923 population figures are used as a basis for ratio.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Akron, Ohio	1923	719	208,435	34.5	(1)	----
	1924	1,154	----	55.4	(1)	----
Alameda, Calif.	1923	307	28,806	106.6	30,759	99.8
	1924	438	----	152.1	31,317	139.9
Albany, N. Y.	1923	815	113,344	71.9	117,375	69.4
	1924	658	----	58.1	118,527	55.5
Allentown, Pa.	1923	375	73,502	51.0	87,329	42.9
	1924	502	----	68.3	89,740	55.9
Altoona, Pa.	1923	295	60,331	48.9	64,368	45.8
	1924	395	----	65.5	65,303	60.5
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1923	223	33,525	66.5	34,336	64.9
	1924	158	----	47.1	34,568	45.7
Anderson, Ind.	1923	83	29,767	27.9	32,368	25.6
	1924	183	----	61.5	33,111	55.3
Asheville, N. C.	1923	484	28,507	169.8	30,394	159.2
	1924	414	----	145.2	30,934	133.8
Atlanta, Ga.	1923	3,792	200,616	189.0	222,963	170.1
	1924	3,333	----	166.1	227,710	146.4
Atlantic City, N. J.	1923	697	50,707	137.5	52,349	133.1
	1924	739	----	145.7	52,818	139.9
Auburn, N. Y.	1923	68	36,192	18.8	36,742	18.5
	1924	63	----	17.4	36,899	17.1
Augusta, Ga.	1923	227	52,548	43.2	54,264	41.8
	1924	168	----	32.0	54,754	30.7
Aurora, Ill.	1923	302	36,397	83.0	38,551	78.3
	1924	289	----	79.4	39,652	72.9
Baltimore, Md.	1923	5,152	733,826	70.2	773,580	66.6
	1924	5,529	----	75.3	784,938	70.4
Bangor, Me.	1923	54	25,978	20.8	26,402	20.5
	1924	76	----	29.3	26,523	28.7
Battle Creek, Mich.	1923	428	36,164	118.3	40,092	106.8
	1924	272	----	75.2	41,214	66.0
Bay City, Mich.	1923	29	47,554	6.1	48,415	6.0
	1924	55	----	11.6	48,661	11.3
Bayonne, N. J.	1923	879	76,754	114.5	84,398	104.1
	1924	762	----	99.3	86,582	88.0
Berkeley, Calif.	1923	2,015	56,063	359.4	62,995	319.9
	1924	1,883	----	335.9	64,602	291.5
Bethlehem, Pa.	1923	159	50,358	31.6	59,628	26.7
	1924	224	----	44.5	61,228	36.6
Binghamton, N. Y.	1923	604	66,800	90.4	73,416	82.3
	1924	343	----	51.3	75,307	45.5
Birmingham, Ala.	1923	3,138	178,806	175.5	195,901	160.2
	1924	3,607	----	201.7	200,785	179.6
Bloomington, Ill.	1923	111	28,725	38.6	29,709	37.4
	1924	116	----	40.4	30,140	38.5
Boston, Mass.	1923	3,577	748,060	47.8	770,400	46.4
	1924	4,682	----	62.6	776,783	60.3
Bridgeport, Conn.	1923	160	143,535	11.1	(1)	----
	1924	287	----	20.0	(1)	----
Brocton, Mass.	1923	244	66,254	36.8	69,633	35.0
	1924	214	----	32.3	70,599	30.3
Brookline, Mass.	1923	367	37,748	97.2	41,336	88.8
	1924	372	----	98.5	42,361	87.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	1923	4,262	506,775	84.1	536,718	79.4
	1924	4,735	----	93.4	545,273	86.8
Butte, Mont.	1923	11	41,611	2.6	42,409	2.6
	1924	3	----	.7	42,638	.7
Cambridge, Mass.	1923	288	109,694	26.3	111,444	25.8
	1924	662	----	60.3	111,944	59.1
Camden, N. J.	1923	458	116,309	39.4	124,157	36.9
	1924	488	----	42.0	126,309	38.6
Canton, Ohio	1923	1,679	87,091	192.8	99,248	169.2
	1924	1,152	----	132.3	102,754	112.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1923	495	45,566	108.6	50,163	98.7
	1924	526	----	115.4	51,477	102.2
Charleston, S. C.	1923	77	67,957	11.3	71,245	10.8
	1924	25	----	3.7	72,185	3.5
Charleston, W. Va.	1923	505	39,607	127.5	45,596	110.8
	1924	271	----	68.4	47,308	57.3

[1] Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Charlotte, N. C	1923	795	46,338	171.6	50,780	156.6
	1924	852		183.9	52,049	163.7
Chattanooga, Tenn	1923	259	57,895	44.7	60,163	43.0
	1924	335		57.9	65,927	50.8
Chelsea, Mass	1923	91	43,187	21.1	47,052	19.3
	1924	135		31.3	48,157	28.0
Chester, Pa	1923	148	58,030	25.5	64,697	22.9
	1924	202		34.8	66,602	30.3
Chicago, Ill	1923	33,539	2,701,705	124.1	2,886,121	116.2
	1924	35,905		132.9	2,942,605	122.0
Chicopee, Mass	1923	513	36,214	141.7	40,111	127.9
	1924	681		188.0	41,225	165.2
Cicero, Ill	1923	1,003	44,995	222.9	55,968	184.0
	1924	806		179.1	59,103	136.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	1923	1,899	401,247	47.3	406,312	46.7
	1924	2,466		61.5	407,835	60.5
Clarksburg, W. Va	1923	181	27,869	64.9	29,480	61.4
	1924	220		78.9	29,941	73.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1923	7,125	796,841	89.4	888,519	80.2
	1924	8,247		103.5	912,502	90.4
Clifton, N. J	1923	901	26,470	340.4	31,734	283.9
	1924	617		233.1	33,238	185.6
Colorado Springs, Colo	1923	290	30,105	96.3	(1)	
	1924	222		73.7	(1)	
Columbia, S. C	1923	254	37,524	67.7	39,688	64.0
	1924	154		41.0	40,306	38.2
Columbus, Ga	1923	223	31,125	71.6	33,110	67.4
	1924	97		31.2	33,677	28.8
Columbus, Ohio	1923	3,209	237,031	135.4	261,082	122.9
	1924	3,658		154.3	268,209	136.4
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1923	509	36,162	140.8	38,637	131.7
	1924	252		69.7	39,344	64.1
Covington, Ky	1923	250	57,121	43.8	57,877	43.2
	1924	354		62.0	58,093	60.9
Cranston, R. I	1923	279	29,407	94.9	32,398	86.1
	1924	480		163.2	33,253	144.3
Cumberland, Md	1923	158	29,837	50.3	32,361	48.8
	1924	211		70.7	33,051	63.8
Dallas, Tex	1923	3,540	158,976	222.7	177,274	199.7
	1924	4,192		263.7	187,862	223.1
Danville, Ill	1923	199	33,776	58.9	35,805	55.6
	1924	215		63.7	36,413	59.0
Davenport, Iowa	1923	265	56,727	46.7	61,262	43.3
	1924	248		43.7	62,558	39.6
Dayton, Ohio	1923	1,090	152,559	71.4	165,530	65.8
	1924	980		64.2	169,236	57.9
Decatur, Ill	1923	538	43,818	122.8	48,439	111.1
	1924	628		143.3	49,399	127.1
Denver, Colo	1923	3,060	256,491	119.3	272,031	112.5
	1924	3,583		139.7	(1)	
Des Moines, Iowa	1923	1,596	126,468	126.2	140,923	113.3
	1924	1,276		100.9	145,053	88.0
Detroit, Mich	1923	22,764	993,678	229.1	(1)	
	1924	25,752		259.2	(1)	
Dubuque, Iowa	1923	185	39,141	47.3	39,372	47.0
	1924	192		49.1	39,438	48.7
Duluth, Minn	1923	788	98,917	79.7	106,289	74.1
	1924	714		72.2	108,395	65.9
East Chicago, Ind	1923	357	35,967	99.3	42,084	84.8
	1924	583		162.1	43,832	133.0
East Cleveland, Ohio	1923	807	27,292	295.7	33,820	238.6
	1924	684		250.6	35,686	191.7
Easton, Pa	1923	96	33,813	28.4	35,720	26.9
	1924	122		36.1	36,265	33.6
East Orange, N. J	1923	647	50,710	127.6	56,601	114.3
	1924	935		184.4	58,284	160.4
East St. Louis, Ill	1923	584	66,767	87.5	69,729	83.8
	1924	609		91.2	70,576	86.3
Elgin, Ill	1923	190	27,454	69.2	27,987	67.9
	1924	220		80.1	28,139	78.2

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Elizabeth, N. J	1923	849	95,783	88.6	103,947	81.7
	1924	870		90.8	(1)	
Elmira, N. Y	1923	57	45,393	12.6	48,354	11.8
	1924	157		34.6	49,200	31.9
El Paso, Tex	1923	514	77,560	66.3	96,319	53.4
	1924	154		19.9	100,624	15.3
Erie, Pa	1923	470	93,372	50.3	112,571	41.8
	1924	726		77.8	(1)	
Evanston, Ill	1923	1,151	37,234	309.1	41,465	277.6
	1924	1,146		307.8	42,674	268.5
Evansville, Ind	1923	797	85,264	93.5	90,569	88.0
	1924	632		74.1	92,085	68.6
Everett, Mass	1923	128	40,120	31.9	42,511	30.1
	1924	172		42.9	43,194	39.8
Fall River, Mass	1923	564	120,485	46.8	120,912	46.6
	1924	526		43.7	121,034	43.5
Fitchburg, Mass	1923	172	41,029	41.9	42,183	40.8
	1924	287		70.0	42,513	67.5
Flint, Mich	1923	1,990	91,599	217.3	117,968	168.7
	1924	1,204		141.3	(1)	
Fort Wayne, Ind	1923	1,533	86,549	177.1	93,573	163.8
	1924	1,441		166.5	95,697	150.6
Fort Worth, Tex	1923	1,597	106,482	150.0	143,821	110.0
	1924	1,168		109.7	148,107	78.9
Fresno, Calif	1924	462	45,086	102.5	56,725	81.4
Galveston, Tex	1923	154	44,255	34.8	46,877	32.9
	1924	141		31.9	47,626	29.6
Gary, Ind	1923	656	55,378	118.5	69,054	95.0
	1924	1,517		273.9	72,962	207.9
Grand Rapids, Mich	1923	1,083	137,634	78.7	145,947	74.2
	1924	1,048		76.1	148,322	70.7
Green Bay, Wis	1923	194	31,017	62.5	33,100	58.6
	1924	155		50.0	33,695	46.0
Hagerstown, Md	1924	198	28,064	70.6	30,745	64.4
Hamilton, Ohio	1923	287	39,675	72.3	41,458	69.2
	1924	390		98.3	41,911	93.1
Hammond, Ind	1923	782	36,004	217.2	46,609	167.8
	1924	937		260.2	48,497	193.2
Hamtramck, Mich	1923	553	48,615	113.8	69,689	79.4
	1924	334		68.7	75,710	44.1
Harrisburg, Pa	1923	736	75,917	96.9	81,129	90.7
	1924	578		76.1	82,275	70.3
Hartford, Conn	1923	1,560	138,036	113.0	(1)	
	1924	2,331		168.9	156,167	149.3
Haverhill, Mass	1923	134	53,884	24.9	57,405	23.3
	1924	70		13.0	58,411	12.0
Hazelton, Pa	1923	219	32,277	67.9	34,737	63.0
	1924	334		103.5	35,440	94.2
Highland Park, Mich	1923	780	46,499	167.7	62,911	124.0
	1924	932		200.4	67,600	137.9
Hoboken, N. J	1923	9	63,166	1.3	(1)	
	1924	2		.3	(1)	
Holyoke, Mass	1923	262	60,203	43.5	61,094	42.9
	1924	378		62.8	61,349	61.6
Houston, Tex	1923	2,875	138,276	207.9	154,970	185.5
	1924	2,984		215.8	(1)	
Huntington, W. Va	1923	984	50,177	196.1	57,918	169.9
	1924	956		190.5	61,701	154.9
Indianapolis, Ind	1923	3,638	314,194	115.8	342,718	106.2
	1924	3,847		122.4	351,073	109.6
Irvington, N. J	1923	1,313	25,480	515.3	30,384	432.1
	1924	1,593		625.2	31,785	501.2
Jackson, Mich	1923	347	48,374	71.7	54,482	63.7
	1924	240		49.6	56,227	42.7
Jacksonville, Fla	1923	877	91,558	95.8	100,046	87.7
	1924	845		92.3	102,471	82.5
Jamestown, N. Y	1923	216	38,917	55.5	41,664	51.8
	1924	295		75.8	42,449	69.5
Jersey City, N. J	1923	2,438	298,103	81.8	309,034	78.9
	1924	2,457		82.4	312,157	78.7

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Johnstown, Pa	1923	519	67,327	77.1	69,966	74.2
	1924	836		124.2	70,720	118.2
Joplin, Mo	1923	15	29,902	5.0	(1)	
	1924	50		16.7	(1)	
Kalamazoo, Mich	1923	298	48,487	61.5	51,749	57.6
	1924	232		47.8	52,681	44.0
Kansas City, Kans	1923	879	101,177	86.9	115,781	75.9
	1924	934		92.3	121,762	76.7
Kansas City, Mo	1923	6,427	324,410	198.1	351,819	182.7
	1924	4,676		144.1	359,650	130.0
Kearny, N. J	1923	309	26,724	115.6	29,629	104.3
	1924	450		168.4	30,460	147.7
Kenosha, Wis	1923	287	40,472	70.9	46,662	61.5
	1924	428		105.8	48,886	87.6
Kingston, N. Y	1923	159	26,688	59.6	26,969	59.0
	1924	124		46.5	27,049	45.8
Knoxville, Tenn	1923	982	77,818	126.2	88,869	110.5
	1924	1,088		139.8	92,166	118.0
Kokomo, Ind	1923	379	30,067	126.1	34,565	109.6
	1924	158		52.5	35,710	44.2
Lakewood, Ohio	1923	1,956	41,732	468.7	51,304	381.3
	1924	1,874		449.1	54,039	346.8
Lancaster, Pa	1923	322	53,150	60.6	55,285	58.2
	1924	312		58.7	55,895	55.8
Lansing, Mich	1923	1,019	57,327	177.8	65,871	154.7
	1924	810		141.3	68,312	118.6
Lawrence, Mass	1923	1,283	94,270	136.1	97,289	131.9
	1924	458		48.6	98,152	46.7
Lewiston, Me	1923	319	31,791	100.3	33,790	94.4
	1924	117		36.8	34,361	34.1
Lexington, Ky	1923	143	41,534	34.4	43,673	32.7
	1924	220		53.0	44,284	49.7
Lima, Ohio	1923	344	41,326	83.2	44,757	76.9
	1924	431		104.3	45,737	94.2
Lincoln, Nebr	1923	476	54,948	86.6	58,761	81.0
	1924	532		96.8	59,851	88.9
Little Rock, Ark	1923	695	65,142	106.7	70,916	98.0
	1924	926		142.2	72,566	127.6
Long Beach, Calif	1923	7,185	55,593	1,292.4	69,214	1,038.1
	1924	2,889		519.7	83,106	347.6
Lorain, Ohio	1923	226	37,295	60.6	40,527	55.8
	1924	465		124.7	41,393	112.3
Los Angeles, Calif	1923	43,842	576,673	760.3	666,853	657.4
	1924	29,894		518.4	(1)	
Louisville, Ky	1923	2,303	234,891	98.0	257,671	89.4
	1924	2,727		116.1	258,465	105.5
Lowell, Mass	1923	526	112,759	46.6	115,089	45.7
	1924	259		23.0	115,755	22.4
Lynchburg, Va	1923	92	30,070	30.6	30,277	30.4
	1924	119		39.6	30,336	39.2
Lynn, Mass	1923	246	99,148	24.8	102,683	24.0
	1924	314		31.7	103,693	30.3
McKeesport, Pa	1923	187	46,781	40.0	48,255	38.8
	1924	290		62.0	48,676	59.6
Macon, Ga	1923	212	52,995	40.0	56,331	37.6
	1924	254		47.9	57,284	44.3
Madison, Wis	1923	677	38,378	176.4	42,519	159.2
	1924	523		136.3	45,202	115.7
Malden, Mass	1923	293	49,103	59.7	50,797	57.7
	1924	524		106.7	51,281	102.2
Manchester, N. H	1923	370	78,384	47.2	81,383	45.5
	1924	523		66.7	82,240	63.6
Mansfield, Ohio	1923	267	27,824	96.0	30,366	87.9
	1924	241		86.6	31,093	77.5
Marion, Ohio	1923	224	27,891	80.3	30,831	72.7
	1924	163		58.4	31,671	51.5
Medford, Mass	1923	662	39,038	169.6	44,782	147.8
	1924	716		183.4	46,424	154.2
Memphis, Tenn	1923	2,136	162,351	131.6	170,067	125.6
	1924	2,396		147.6	172,276	139.1

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City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Meriden, Conn	1923	129	29,867	43.2	35,736	36.1
	1924	203		68.0	36,014	56.4
Miami, Fla	1923	2,338	29,571	790.6	38,258	611.1
	1924	9,162		3,098.3	40,740	2,248.9
Milwaukee, Wis	1923	3,542	457,147	77.5	484,595	73.1
	1924	3,793		83.0	494,199	76.8
Minneapolis, Minn	1923	5,009	380,582	131.6	409,125	122.4
	1924	4,036		106.0	417,280	96.7
Mobile, Ala	1923	190	60,777	31.3	63,858	29.8
	1924	230		37.8	65,075	35.3
Moline, Ill	1923	63	30,734	20.5	32,754	19.2
	1924	112		36.4	33,332	33.6
Montclair, N. J	1923	814	28,810	282.5	31,426	259.0
	1924	704		244.4	32,174	218.8
Montgomery, Ala	1923	103	43,464	23.7	45,383	22.7
	1924	68		15.6	45,932	14.8
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1923	479	42,726	112.1	46,982	101.9
	1924	1,216		284.6	48,198	252.3
Muncie, Ind	1923	221	36,524	60.5	40,321	54.8
	1924	205		56.1	41,406	49.5
Muskegon, Mich	1923	200	36,570	54.7	40,718	49.1
	1924	218		59.6	41,903	52.0
Muskogee, Okla	1923	298	30,277	98.4	31,435	94.6
	1924	133		43.9	31,830	41.8
Nashville, Tenn	1923	752	118,342	63.5	121,128	62.1
	1924	686		58.0	123,424	55.6
Newark, N. J	1923	3,920	414,524	94.6	438,699	89.4
	1924	3,177		76.6	445,606	71.3
Newark, Ohio	1923	152	26,718	56.9	30,191	50.3
	1924	163		61.0	30,326	53.7
New Bedford, Mass	1923	1,196	121,217	98.7	130,072	91.9
	1924	790		65.2	132,602	59.6
New Britain, Conn	1923	362	59,316	61.0	64,867	55.8
	1924	924		155.8	66,453	139.0
New Brunswick, N. J	1923	247	32,779	75.4	36,090	68.4
	1924	330		100.7	37,037	89.1
Newburgh, N. Y	1923	48	30,366	15.8	31,288	15.3
	1924	146		48.1	31,552	46.3
New Haven, Conn	1923	865	162,537	53.2	172,967	50.0
	1924	933		57.4	175,947	53.0
New London, Conn	1923	102	25,688	39.7	27,861	36.6
	1924	104		40.5	28,482	36.5
New Orleans, La	1923	3,271	387,219	84.5	404,575	80.9
	1924	2,776		71.7	409,534	67.8
Newport, Ky	1923	14	29,317	4.8	(1)	----------
	1924	13		4.4	(1)	----------
Newport, R. I	1923	30	30,255	9.9	31,374	9.6
	1924	31		10.2	31,694	9.8
Newport News, Va	1923	20	35,596	5.6	(1)	----------
	1924	9		2.5	45,396	2.0
New Rochelle, N. Y	1923	454	36,213	125.4	38,860	116.8
	1924	806		222.6	39,617	203.4
Newton, Mass	1923	520	46,054	112.9	48,305	107.6
	1924	699		151.8	48,948	142.8
New York, N. Y	1923	105,672	5,620,048	188.0	5,927,625	178.3
	1924	94,485		168.1	6,015,504	157.1
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1923	533	50,760	105.0	58,082	91.8
	1924	570		112.3	60,174	94.7
Norfolk, Va	1923	995	115,777	85.9	159,089	62.5
	1924	903		78.0	164,105	55.0
Norristown, Pa	1923	244	32,319	75.5	33,920	71.9
	1924	217		67.1	34,378	63.1
Norwalk, Conn	1923	105	27,743	37.8	29,015	36.2
	1924	262		94.4	29,379	89.2
Oakland, Calif	1923	5,008	216,261	231.6	240,086	208.6
	1924	5,460		252.5	246,893	221.1
Oak Park, Ill	1923	1,405	39,858	352.5	47,217	297.6
	1924	949		238.1	49,320	192.4
Ogden, Utah	1923	339	32,804	103.3	35,391	95.8
	1924	311		94.8	36,130	86.1

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Oklahoma City, Okla	1923	1,418	91,295	155.3	101,150	140.2
	1924	782		85.7	104,080	75.1
Omaha, Nebr	1923	1,951	191,601	101.8	204,382	95.5
	1924	2,048		106.9	208,025	98.4
Orange, N. J	1923	107	33,268	32.2	34,629	30.9
	1924	140		42.1	35,004	40.0
Oshkosh, Wis	1923	120	33,162	36.2	33,197	36.1
	1924	129		38.9	33,207	38.8
Pasadena, Calif	1923	1,825	45,354	402.4	53,388	341.8
	1924	1,564		344.8	55,110	283.8
Passaic, N. J	1923	544	63,841	85.2	67,111	81.1
	1924	479		75.0	68,045	70.4
Paterson, N. J	1923	955	135,875	70.3	139,579	68.4
	1924	723		53.2	140,637	51.4
Pawtucket, R. I	1923	763	64,248	118.8	68,799	110.9
	1924	712		110.8	70,099	101.6
Pensacola, Fla	1924	150	31,035	48.3	34,766	43.1
Peoria, Ill	1923	432	76,121	56.8	79,675	54.2
	1924	418		54.9	80,619	51.8
Perth Amboy, N. J	1923	74	41,707	17.7	45,162	16.4
	1924	174		41.7	46,149	37.7
Petersburg, Va	1923	62	31,012	20.0	34,294	18.1
	1924	43		13.9	35,003	12.3
Philadelphia, Pa	1923	8,972	1,823,779	49.2	1,922,788	46.7
	1924	11,432		62.7	1,951,076	58.6
Phoenix, Ariz	1923	204	29,053	70.2	33,899	60.2
	1924	393		135.3	35,284	111.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	1923	2,577	588,343	43.8	613,442	42.0
	1924	2,678		45.5	626,015	42.8
Pittsfield, Mass	1923	129	41,763	30.9	45,239	28.5
	1924	287		68.7	46,232	62.1
Plainfield, N. J	1923	311	27,700	112.3	30,276	102.7
	1924	270		97.5	31,012	87.1
Pontiac, Mich	1923	96	34,273	28.0	41,389	23.2
	1924	201		58.6	43,422	46.3
Port Huron, Mich	1923	148	25,944	57.0	28,496	51.9
	1924	142		54.7	29,225	48.6
Portland, Me	1923	378	69,272	54.6	73,129	51.7
	1924	328		47.3	74,231	44.2
Portland, Oreg	1923	4,079	258,288	157.9	273,621	149.1
	1924	4,809		186.2	278,002	173.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	1923	167	33,011	50.6	37,648	44.4
	1924	363		110.0	38,367	94.6
Portsmouth, Va	1923	81	54,387	14.9	57,341	14.1
	1924	103		18.9	58,185	17.7
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1923	260	35,000	74.3	37,545	69.3
	1924	155		44.3	38,273	40.5
Providence, R. I	1923	1,307	237,595	55.0	242,378	53.9
	1924	1,243		52.3	243,745	51.0
Pueblo, Colo	1923	221	43,050	51.3	43,519	50.8
	1924	396		92.0	43,653	90.7
Quincy, Ill	1923	125	35,978	34.7	37,478	33.4
	1924	127		35.3	37,478	33.9
Quincy, Mass	1923	837	47,876	174.8	53,368	156.8
	1924	953		199.1	54,937	173.5
Racine, Wis	1923	263	58,593	44.9	64,393	40.8
	1924	355		60.6	66,050	53.7
Reading, Pa	1923	387	107,784	35.9	110,917	34.9
	1924	408		37.9	111,812	36.5
Revere, Mass	1923	237	28,823	82.2	32,645	72.6
	1924	261		90.6	33,737	77.4
Richmond, Ind	1923	127	26,765	47.5	28,581	44.4
	1924	151		56.4	29,038	52.0
Richmond, Va	1923	1,513	171,567	88.2	181,044	83.6
	1924	1,950		113.7	183,723	106.1
Roanoke, Va	1923	687	50,842	135.1	55,502	123.8
	1924	576		113.3	56,855	101.3
Rochester, N. Y	1923	2,533	295,750	85.7	317,867	79.7
	1924	2,781		94.0	325,211	85.5
Rockford, Ill	1923	566	65,651	86.2	72,419	78.2
	1924	683		104.0	74,353	91.9

[1] Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Rock Island, Ill	1923	165	35,177	46.9	38,293	43.5
	1924	131		37.2	39,183	33.4
Sacramento, Calif	1923	1,428	65,908	216.7	69,950	204.1
	1924	1,410		213.9	71,105	198.3
Saginaw, Mich	1923	405	61,903	65.4	69,754	58.1
	1924	469		75.8	70,927	66.1
St. Joseph, Mo	1923	379	77,939	48.6	78,232	48.4
	1924	265		34.0	78,287	33.8
St. Louis, Mo	1923	5,544	772,897	71.7	803,853	69.0
	1924	5,241		67.8	812,698	64.5
St. Paul, Minn	1923	2,763	234,698	117.7	241,891	114.2
	1924	2,221		94.6	243,946	91.0
Salem, Mass	1923	106	42,529	24.9	(1)	
	1924	138		32.4	(1)	
Salt Lake City, Utah	1923	1,384	118,110	117.2	126,241	109.6
	1924	1,046		88.6	128,564	81.4
San Antonio, Tex	1923	1,587	161,379	98.3	184,727	85.9
	1924	1,913		118.5	191,398	99.9
San Diego, Calif	1923	2,016	74,683	269.9	87,126	231.4
	1924	3,646		488.2	96,445	378.0
San Francisco, Calif	1923	6,794	508,676	133.6	539,038	126.0
	1924	7,555		148.5	548,284	137.8
San Jose, Calif	1923	550	39,642	138.7	41,957	131.1
	1924	484		122.1	42,854	112.9
Savannah, Ga	1923	239	83,252	28.7	89,448	26.7
	1924	238		28.6	91,218	26.1
Schenectady, N. Y	1923	522	88,723	58.8	94,273	55.4
	1924	813		91.6	100,467	80.9
Scranton, Pa	1923	360	137,783	26.1	140,636	25.6
	1924	575		41.7	141,451	40.7
Seattle, Wash	1923	2,936	315,312	93.1	(1)	
	1924	3,676		116.6	(1)	
Sheboygan, Wis	1923	228	30,955	73.7	32,597	69.9
	1924	337		108.9	33,066	101.9
Shreveport, La	1923	1,396	43,874	318.2	54,590	255.7
	1924	1,276		290.8	56,223	227.0
Sioux City, Iowa	1923	567	71,227	79.6	79,662	71.2
	1924	755		106.0	82,072	92.0
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1923	394	25,202	156.3	29,206	134.9
	1924	288		114.3	30,350	94.9
Somerville, Mass	1923	347	93,091	37.3	98,807	35.1
	1924	425		45.7	100,440	42.3
South Bend, Ind	1923	1,821	70,983	256.5	76,709	237.4
	1924	753		106.1	78,475	96.0
Spokane, Wash	1923	375	104,437	35.9	104,573	35.9
	1924	631		60.4	(1)	
Springfield, Ill	1923	385	59,183	65.1	61,833	62.2
	1924	485		81.9	62,715	77.3
Springfield, Mass	1923	1,589	129,614	122.6	144,227	110.2
	1924	2,018		155.7	148,402	136.0
Springfield, Ohio	1923	346	60,840	56.9	65,857	52.5
	1924	277		45.5	67,291	41.2
Stamford, Conn	1923	497	35,096	141.6	38,685	128.5
	1924	492		140.2	39,711	123.9
Steubenville, Ohio	1924	84	28,508	29.5	31,343	26.8
Stockton, Calif	1923	552	40,296	137.0	44,897	122.9
	1924	478		118.6	46,092	103.7
Superior, Wis	1923	128	39,671	32.3	(1)	
	1924	110		27.7	(1)	
Syracuse, N. Y	1923	1,017	171,717	59.2	184,511	55.1
	1924	1,159		67.5	188,060	61.6
Tacoma, Wash	1923	861	96,965	88.8	101,731	84.6
	1924	1,130		116.5	103,093	109.6
Tampa, Fla	1923	691	51,608	133.9	56,050	123.3
	1924	1,250		242.2	67,643	184.8
Taunton, Mass	1923	106	37,137	28.5	38,173	27.8
	1924	147		39.6	38,469	38.2
Terre Haute, Ind	1923	460	66,083	69.6	68,939	66.7
	1924	309		46.8	70,255	44.0

[1] Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Toledo, Ohio	1923	1,459	243,164	60.0	268,338	54.4
	1924	1,643		67.6	280,359	58.6
Topeka, Kans	1923	479	50,022	95.8	52,555	91.1
	1924	475		95.0	53,208	89.3
Trenton, N. J	1923	785	119,289	65.8	127,390	61.6
	1924	843		70.7	129,705	65.0
Troy, N. Y	1923	100	72,013	13.9	(1)	
	1924	177		24.6	(1)	
Tulsa, Okla	1923	1,498	72,075	207.8	102,018	146.8
	1924	880		122.1	113,128	77.8
Utica, N. Y	1923	666	94,156	70.7	103,457	64.4
	1924	485		51.5	105,315	46.1
Waco, Tex	1924	443	38,500	115.1	43,019	103.0
Waltham, Mass	1923	177	30,915	57.3	32,025	55.3
	1924	169		54.7	32,342	52.3
Warren, Ohio	1923	269	27,050	99.4	31,905	84.3
	1924	470		173.8	33,292	141.2
Washington, D. C	1923	4,203	437,571	96.1	(1)	
	1924	5,369		122.7	486,936	110.3
Waterbury, Conn	1923	232	91,715	25.3	98,411	23.6
	1924	501		54.6	(1)	
Waterloo, Iowa	1923	235	36,230	64.9	39,667	59.2
	1924	63		17.4	40,649	15.5
Watertown, N. Y	1923	158	31,285	50.5	32,927	48.0
	1924	157		50.2	33,396	47.0
West Hoboken, N. J	1923	138	40,074	34.4	41,758	33.0
	1924	255		63.6	42,239	60.4
West New York, N. J	1923	839	29,926	280.4	35,825	234.2
	1924	571		190.8	37,511	152.2
Wheeling, W. Va	1923	423	56,208	75.3	(1)	
	1924	496		88.2	(1)	
Wichita, Kans	1923	1,527	72,217	211.4	79,261	192.9
	1924	1,024		141.8	81,245	126.0
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1923	637	73,833	86.3	76,258	83.5
	1924	475		64.3	76,951	61.7
Wilmington, Del	1923	267	110,168	24.2	117,728	22.7
	1924	298		27.0	119,888	24.9
Wilmington, N. C	1923	85	33,372	25.5	35,719	23.8
	1924	88		26.4	36,390	24.2
Winston-Salem, N. C	1923	740	48,395	152.9	56,230	151.6
	1924	722		149.2	65,806	109.7
Woonsocket, R. I	1923	519	43,496	119.3	45,432	114.2
	1924	489		112.4	45,985	106.3
Worcester, Mass	1923	1,032	179,754	57.4	191,927	53.8
	1924	1,654		92.0	195,405	84.6
Yonkers, N. Y	1923	854	100,176	85.2	107,520	79.4
	1924	1,415		141.3	109,618	129.1
York, Pa	1923	272	47,152	57.7	48,506	56.1
	1924	321		68.1	48,790	65.8
Youngstown, Ohio	1923	972	132,358	73.4	(1)	
	1924	1,464		110.6	155,153	94.4
Zanesville, Ohio	1923	282	29,569	95.4	30,124	93.6
	1924	208		70.3	30,283	68.7
Total for 269 cities	1923	459,471	37,158,648	123.7	39,715,870	115.7
Total for 274 cities	1924	456,766	37,329,841	122.4	40,731,378	112.1

[1] Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

Sanitary Surveys in Los Angeles

THE Health Department of the County of Los Angeles has recently made public certain data concerning sanitary and living conditions in two districts, known, respectively, as the Belvedere Gardens and the Maravilla Park districts. The first is an American and the second a Mexican district.

The Belvedere Gardens district was inspected in July and December, 1924, and in February, 1925. The inspections seem to have involved an active "clean-up" campaign, in which insanitary conditions of every kind were vigorously attacked, and educational work in public health matters carried on. Concerning this the health officer states: "I have insisted that my inspectors sell public health and not rely on prosecutions, explaining to the people the necessity of these improvements."

The survey of February, 1925, covered 780 buildings, approximately 22 per cent of which were of the shack type, the remainder being bungalow types. These buildings were occupied by 3,523 persons or nearly five to a house. Seventy-eight per cent of the buildings contained four or more rooms, and here no overcrowding was found, but in the other 22 per cent, which contained generally two rooms, overcrowding was common, the families occupying them usually consisting of from 6 to 10 persons.

The earlier surveys had laid special emphasis on the need for doing away with all places which might harbor rats, for so screening toilets as to exclude flies, and for keeping yards in a clean and sanitary condition. Along these lines good results had been obtained. Some comparative figures show that in July, 1924, 80 per cent of the yards were in poor condition, privy conditions were poor in 60 per cent of the houses, and only a trifle over 30 per cent had flush toilets. In December the corresponding figures were approximately 17 per cent, 30 per cent, and 63 per cent.

An interesting feature of the report is a table giving for the Belvedere Gardens district not only the rates of wages or salaries, but also the annual income of several groups of workers living there, as follows:

RATES OF WAGES AND AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF WORKERS LIVING IN THE BELVEDERE GARDENS DISTRICT, APRIL 11, 1925, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Number of workers	Rates of wages per day	Average annual income
Skilled workers			
Carpenters	81	$6.00- $9.00	$1,637
Auto mechanics	27	5.00- 6.50	1,519
Machinists	12	6.00- 8.00	1,680
Painters	13	5.50- 7.50	1,495
Plumbers	6	8.00- 10.50	1,866
Bakers	8	5.00- 7.50	1,608
Oil-well workers	15	5.50- 10.00	1,734
Electrical workers	12	4.50- 7.00	1,562
Stationary engineers	7	6.00- 8.00	1,647
Meat packers	7	5.00- 7.00	1,484
Unskilled workers			
Truck drivers	15	4.50- 6.00	1,180
Cement workers	14	4.00- 5.50	1,050
Factory helpers	9	4.00- 4.75	1,000
Laborers	97	3.50- 4.50	920
Salaried employees			
Railway, street car, and roundhouse employees	26	4.85- 9.00	1,692
Police	11	[1] 140.00-160.00	1,724
County employees	11	[1] 110.00-145.00	1,478
Mailmen (United States)	9	[1] 150.00	1,800
Janitors	8	[1] 100.00-155.00	1,400
Salesmen, real estate, etc	19		1,700
Women			
Stenographers	5	[1] 60.00-110.00	820
Clerks	7	[1] 50.00- 80.00	700
Tire, candy, factories, etc	10	[1] 2.60- 3.00	460
Hotel maids, restaurant employees, domestic servants, etc	16		410

[1] Per month.

The report for February, 1925, on the Maravilla Park (Mexican) district shows a distinctly lower level of well-being, combined with a healthy desire for improvement. In this district 317 houses were inspected, of which 211 were shacks and the remainder bungalows or semibungalows. Housing conditions are not ideal.

Over two-thirds of the district is built up with wooden shacks and sheds on lots 25 feet wide. Some are made into rather nice habitations, but most of them are hopeless. Fully half are poorly lighted and ventilated. Screens are sorely needed.

The dwellers in this district were mainly unskilled workers, and the average annual income was $795. Nevertheless, 199 of the families own their homes, and this although only 158 are classed as having sufficient food. Thirty per cent of the whole group have a scant supply of food, even according to Mexican standards, while in 20 per cent, the supply varies "from scant down to real lack of food." In some cases this situation is relieved, for the children, through the supply of free milk and lunches at the public school they attend. The result of previous health work is seen in the condition of the houses.

Seventy-two per cent of the houses are clean inside. Thirteen per cent of the houses are somewhat dirty. Fifteen per cent of the houses are downright dirty. Social workers and school folks claim this section has improved 100 per cent in the last eight months.

The yards are generally well kept. Lumber is piled well off the ground, chickens and rabbits are in fairly clean pens, and rats are reported to be very scarce. The neighborhood sanitation has been immensely improved through the educational and inspectional work done by the health department.

The dumps have been cleaned, burned over, and disappeared. The streets are now free from cans, trash, and rubbish. The small dry-run condition, with wash and slop water standing in the open, has been corrected. Neatness has made big gains.

The report pays a tribute both to the spirit of cooperation shown by the Mexican dwellers in this district and to the good work done by the public school near by. Through these two factors, wide improvements are being made.

Report of New York State Housing Commission

THE report made by the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning to the governor and legislature on March 6, 1925, devotes some space to a consideration of the housing situation in New York City, and more to a study of the cost elements in housing, with a view to seeing whether by any method costs can be so reduced as to meet the needs of the lower-paid workers.

In New York, it is pointed out, in spite of the enormous amount of building the situation is improving only slowly, and in some respects not at all. In 1925 the total net increase in housing accommodations was about 85,000 suites, the largest number of these being in tenements, in which there was a net increase of 51,380 apartments. These new tenement suites rent for $15 a month per room and upward,

which puts them out of the reach of the average worker's family. The consequence is that the old law tenements, in which rents are still regulated by law, are occupied by people who cling to their apartments, regardless of their condition, knowing that if they give them up they have no defense against whatever rentals may be demanded. A study of families with average incomes of $1,600 to $1,700 in 1923 showed that those who had lived for 5 years in one tenement, and were under the protection of the rent laws, were paying about 17 per cent of their income for rent, while tenants who had lived in the same apartment for less than one year were paying 27 per cent of their income for rent. "Potential high rents absolutely precluded the possibility of moving except for most emergent reasons."

The result of this condition has been to perpetuate the old law tenements. Before the war they were being gradually demolished. Progress was slow, but it was steady, and housing reformers looked forward to the time when the old law tenements would be automatically vacated as they became obsolete. But this process ceased as the housing scarcity became acute, and tenants were forced to take accommodations which a few years earlier would have been deemed unfit for habitation. Many of the old law tenements were destroyed, but to-day there are only 461 fewer old law apartments occupied than in 1916. Moreover, the condition of the tenements is steadily deteriorating. With the increased demand for them, the landlords are correspondingly unwilling to make necessary repairs, and complaints filed with the tenement house department have increased from an average of 32,000 to 35,000 a year before 1919 to about 100,000 a year.

Rents have shown an increase since 1916, which is especially marked in the case of the lower rentals. The report presents index figures published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for two classes of apartments. Class A represents apartments which in 1920 rented for less than $15 a room per month, while Class B represents those renting at that time for from $15 to $30 a room. Their rents were secured for the period beginning May, 1914, and the index figure for the two groups since then shows the following variations:

	Class A	Class B
May, 1914	100	100
May, 1915	101	101
May, 1916	102	102
May, 1917	102	107
May, 1918	110	112
May, 1919	121	127
May, 1920	144	145
May, 1921	160	166
October, 1921	167	175
May, 1922	169	171
October, 1922	173	165
October, 1923	189	166
October, 1924	191	163

It will be noticed that rents in the more expensive apartments advanced at first more rapidly than those in the cheaper ones, but reached their highest point in October, 1921, since which time they have fallen, while the rents in the cheaper apartments have continued to advance, and their latest figure stands at 191, or very

nearly double the 1914 figure. To some extent this tendency of rents to rise is held in check by the rent laws, but this applies only to tenants who remain in the same apartments.

The commission made a survey of rentals in one of the blocks studied last year. * * * No rent reductions are being made. On the whole the rent of old tenants who are protected by the rent laws has not been increased. But new tenants are still forced to pay higher rentals and the average rental therefore advances each year. Thus three-room apartments, in which the largest turnover in the sample occurred, rented for an average of $17 per month to October, 1923, and for $18.03 in January, 1925.

Under the circumstances, the commission sees little hope of relief through commercial building. Practically 70 per cent of the families of New York have incomes of $2,500 or less. One-fifth of the income is as much as it is considered should go for rent. That is, a family with an income of $2,500 might pay $500 a year, or $42 a month; but this, at present rentals, will not permit them to secure a three-room apartment in a new building.

There is very little building by commercial enterprise that rents for $15 a room. It must be said further that $2,500 is the upper limit of the income class under consideration. Most of the 69 per cent of the families have incomes substantially less than $2,500 and can not possibly be housed in new construction built by speculative enterprise.

Speaking roughly, it is assumed that the average working-class family can not afford to pay more than $7 a room per month for rent. Commercial enterprise is not building such tenements; can it be done? To answer this problem, the commission takes up a study of the reduction of costs, under two heads: Reduction of the capital expenditure; and reduction of current expenses. Under the head of reduction of capital expenditure, it calls attention to various wastes which might be eliminated, thereby reducing the cost of the finished structure. Of these, the most obvious is the loss entailed by seasonal building, which is considered at some length. Less conspicuous, but perhaps as important, are wasteful methods of producing and distributing building material. The commission is at present engaged upon studies of the methods of manufacture and distribution of brick, and the report gives instances of wasteful methods found in use. Standardization of parts, quantity production, and sound construction are cited as other methods of reducing capital costs.

From these studies it is impossible to estimate the saving that might be effected in building cost. Undoubtedly it is large. Although the importance of this saving may be overestimated, it must never be neglected. As the result of further study the commission expects to determine what saving is possible and how it may be effected. Basically, the possibility of economy is a question of the organization and coordination of the construction industries.

The reduction of current expenses brings up the question of rent, which covers all such expenses, and which may be looked upon as made up of the costs due to financing, amortization, taxes, and maintenance. Of these, the cost of financing is the largest item, constituting 54.7 per cent in the case of a sample block of tenements studied, in which rents were under $15 per month per room. Next comes amortization, forming 16.6 per cent; taxes, forming 10.4 per cent; and maintenance, 18.3 per cent. Of these, the costs of financing may be most effectively attacked. The effect on rents of a reduction in interest charged on building loans is shown in the following

table, based upon a block of buildings containing 4,480 rooms, the site costing $220,000 and the buildings, without carrying charges, $3,482,791.

Rate of interest	Total annual costs	Costs per room	
		Annual	Monthly
10 per cent	$662,044	$147.77	$12.31
9 per cent	619,850	138.35	11.51
8 per cent	577,998	129.02	10.75
6 per cent	495,896	110.69	9.22
5 per cent	455,505	101.68	8.47
4 per cent	415,580	92.76	7.73
3 per cent	376,120	83.95	7.00

Thus any rate of interest higher than 6 per cent is impossible in the case assumed, if the buildings are to affect the housing problem. For any great improvement money must be available at either 3 per cent or 4 per cent on 100 per cent of the capital expenditure. Six per cent money is furnished to-day in small amounts by limited-dividend companies. Money at the lower rates can be made available in significant amounts in the present money market only through public credit. But while a demand for 3 per cent or even 4 per cent funds may sound extreme, there is nothing in a 6 per cent return that suggests charity * * *. In fact, in the present market any return greater than 6 per cent signifies as a rule that the security possesses speculative qualities.

The report discusses at considerable length the rates which builders now pay for financing an enterprise, the sources of the loan, and similar questions. The first mortgage, it is found, is usually advanced at a moderate rate, but for later mortgages interest is much higher, and there are disguised charges which bring the real cost above the legal rate.

In general, about 50 per cent of the sale value of the apartments is lent on first mortgage and 25 per cent on second mortgage. The first half will cost 6 per cent, and the third quarter at least 11 per cent. Any part of the balance on third mortgage will cost at least 15 per cent. The owner may be content with a 10 per cent return and probably does not get the full 15 per cent that a third mortgage for another 5 or 10 per cent of the value would cost or he would more generally take on third mortgages. In tenements, therefore, money costs on an average 8½ to 10 per cent for interest without making allowance for the initial costs of securing the loan.

Studying the various sources of mortgage loans, the commission does not see much chance of improving this condition of affairs through the normal business channels. Outside assistance seems necessary.

Remission of taxation would help to lower rents, though not to so great an extent as lower interest charges. In the case of the apartments shown in the table already quoted, a reduction of interest from 9 to 6 per cent would make it possible to reduce rents by 20 per cent, while total tax exemption on both land and buildings would allow rents to be reduced only by 15½ per cent. Probably maintenance costs can not be reduced to any great extent, although it is noted that usually such costs decrease proportionately as the size of the housing unit increases.

The commission thus summarizes its conclusions concerning the need of providing lower-cost housing, and the methods of reducing both current expenses and capital investment:

Commercial enterprise can not build adequate apartments to-day to rent for less than $12.50 per room per month. The average family in old law houses can not afford more than $7.

This discrepancy is so great that any program to adequately house these people must embrace economies in every element of both current expenses and capital cost. Current expenses include interest, taxes, amortization, and maintenance charges.

Interest charges are one-half of the current expenses.

Commercial enterprise is paying an average of about 9 per cent for its funds, because of the high interest rates on junior mortgages.

Houses wholly financed at 6 per cent can be built on low-cost land to rent at about $9 per room per month.

Tax exemption on the buildings and money at 6 per cent would make it possible to reduce this rent to $7.50, if all saving were conserved to the tenant.

Limited-dividend companies and cooperative associations are the only housing organizations now operating on a 6 per cent basis on the entire capital investment.

They are a negligible factor in housing because they can not get adequate capital.

Such funds will only be made available in significant amounts by the use of public credit.

Building costs representing the principal capital cost may be reduced by the elimination of waste.

Seasonal operation of the construction industries is costly and almost entirely unnecessary.

Such irregular operation will be improved by general recognition of the possibility of regular production. The State can aid by planning its building operations for present slack seasons with a consequent saving in cost to the State.

The brick industry, an important member of the materials group, was studied as typical of others. It is overequipped to meet present demands. Its methods of production are antiquated. Only by coordination of production can the industry eliminate waste.

The chief element of site cost in newly developing areas is the cost of public improvements. These are wastefully installed and utilized to-day. By careful planning, land development may take place without material increase in cost to provide open spaces that are entirely lacking in commercial construction.

COOPERATION

Summer Course of the American Institute of Cooperation

A FOUR-WEEKS "practical educational course in cooperation" is to be given this summer by the new American Institute of Cooperation, according to Agricultural Cooperation of March 2, 1925. It will be given in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from July 20 to August 15. The topics for study are as follows:

First week.—Economic principles and legal structure of cooperation, including (*a*) history of cooperation, (*b*) ideals of the movement, (*c*) development of types, (*d*) possibilities and limitations, (*e*) status of State and Federal legislation, (*f*) education in cooperation.

Second week.—Organization and membership problems: (*a*) Preliminary market surveys, (*b*) forms of organization, (*c*) organization finance, (*d*) patronage costs, (*e*) educational work with members, (*f*) the cooperative and the community.

Third week.—Operating methods and management problems: (*a*) Source of personnel, (*b*) business practices, (*c*) auditing and accounting, (*d*) marketing finance, (*e*) warehousing, (*f*) grading and standardization, (*g*) methods of pooling.

Fourth week.—Sales policies and price problems: (*a*) Orderly marketing, (*b*) selling plans for various commodities, (*c*) development of markets, (*d*) price objectives of cooperatives, (*e*) selling problems, (*f*) credits and collections, (*g*) effect of to-day's prices on to-morrow's production.

Development and Operation of Cooperative Bakeries in the United States [1]

FROM the time of [the previous cooperative congress] there has been very little change in the number of cooperative bakeries. The majority, perhaps 25 or 30, are on the Atlantic seaboard, concentrated in Massachusetts and in Greater New York City, while another 14 or 15 are scattered over the country as far as Los Angeles. Most of the bakeries are single retail stores, though some, such as at Brownsville, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., operate chains of bread stores. At Superior, Wis., the Cooperative Central Exchange distributes bakery products over three States, and even as far as Seattle, Wash. The number of new bakeries is small; the latest, at Baltimore, Md., opened only a few weeks ago. Though few gains have been made, the fact that there were few losses may in itself be reckoned a gain. Where earlier it was usual to hear of one gone under for every new bakery started, to-day we have a story of healthy growth from nearly all established. Energy formerly expended on new construction has gone into the solidifying and strengthening of the old. From every side come in reports of good results from

[1] Extracts from the report of the committee on bakeries to the Fourth Cooperative Congress, New York, Oct. 6-8, 1924. An account of the proceedings of this congress was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1924, pp. 150-157.

changes made in organization, methods of management, buying, delivery, credit, etc.

Until the time of the Great War, cooperation in general had been on the down grade from a peak reached about 1910. None of the American group had established bakeries, and this industry seems to have been left entirely to the foreign language groups. The Finns at Maynard and Fitchburg, Mass., later started bakeries, but ran them in connection with other businesses, in which individual bakery problems were swallowed. The Italians established a bakery in Lawrence, which in 1912 was strong enough to give great aid to the mill strikers in the industrial struggle of that year. The Jewish groups before the Great War had shown little aptitude for cooperation. Several Jewish enterprises in Worcester, Mass., had opened and closed in 1911. In 1908 and 1912, bakeries had opened and quickly closed at Lynn, Mass.

Conditions arising from the Great War, however, now gave a great stimulus to the establishment of bakeries under cooperative auspices. Not more than half a dozen years separates the opening of the first in 1915 from the latest in 1921. So great indeed was the enthusiasm and interest displayed in cooperative bakeries that the National Convention of the Federation of Jewish Cooperative Societies was brought to Worcester, Mass., in 1920 and most of its sessions given to discussions of the bakeries.

From this national convention there grew the idea of a closer connection between the scattered societies than that afforded by the loose national affiliation. Such an association was sorely needed. The Jewish national organization was unable to keep up its existence, and connections with the Cooperative League of America were yet hazy. Already several societies had fallen by the wayside, their failure discouraging many in other cities. Salem and Fall River, Mass., were lost to the cooperative movement for years to come, by dismal bankruptcies. Other bakeries at Brockton and Haverhill and at Lawrence, Mass., found themselves on shaky foundations. These last three with three more from Worcester, New Bedford, and Lynn, Mass., came together first at Lynn, and later in 1921 in Haverhill formed a permanent organization.

The Conference of Massachusetts Cooperative Bakeries was on the field in time to start off with the best of information and aid to the Springfield bakery, now the largest cooperative in the State. Since the founding of the Springfield bakery in 1921, no others have come upon the field, a projected enterprise in Malden not coming to realization. One member (Haverhill) has fallen out altogether, a prey to internal bickerings among its members.

The organization early affiliated as a group with the Cooperative League and has always been in close contact with the national office.

Union labor is the unbroken rule in the cooperative bakeries; many have been founded at the behest of the bakers' union. One huge plant in Philadelphia is indeed controlled almost entirely by the unions. Elsewhere it is usual for individual union bakers to participate only as shareholders, rarely as a minority of directors. Everywhere the appearance of the cooperative has raised union standards and conditions, and the unions everywhere appreciate this and have been willing to help the cooperative bakeries in many ways.

A system peculiar to Jewish unions has often placed Jewish cooperatives at the mercy of individual bakers. The "helper-out" system ideally is one that might fit all industry. Where work in a city is insufficient to employ all union members, those with steady positions are allowed by the union to work only part time, and the rest of their time is filled by the unemployed members. With this condition numbers of men are always to be found who do not feel that responsibility toward their place of employment usual in the general run of industry. The ideal of division of jobs among all is subject to the practical defect of individual lack of responsibility. A mutual regard between cooperative and bakers' union alone can save the situation. If other Jewish bakeries could report, as does the great plant at Brownsville, N. Y., that they have been successful in having the union take action toward those members who did not treat the cooperative fairly, the union ideal of employment for all members would be better respected. Bakers' wages are high; the cooperative seems always ahead of the union scale. An illustration of what employees will do for that institution which supports them and their trade is to be found in the voluntary offer of the bakers and whole force in New Bedford to accept a cut in wages, when the cooperative was in bad straits. Such consideration is the foundation of the people's institution.

The cooperative bakery has in its own existence the germ for the spread of the cooperative idea. In those cities where a single enterprise represents the cooperative institution, the bakery is the one which distributes its product most widely. Where other lines of business are conducted, the bakery products are drawing cards for them. At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the cooperatives report that the bakery business helps their grocery business in a peculiar way. Having a bakery, they are able to get the cooperative label in other stores in their city, a great aid to the spread of the cooperative idea. More than this, their very competitors in the grocery line are selling cooperative bread. The Sault Ste. Marie people operate three meat markets and seven groceries as well as their bakery, and they feel the bakery has been their biggest asset in assisting them to their half million dollar business goal for this year.

Cooperative Health Clinic[1]

THE Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, stated to be "the largest consumers' cooperative in America and largest distributor of milk in Minneapolis," has decided to establish, with the net savings realized from its business in 1924, two nutrition clinics, one at its North Minneapolis branch and one at the South Minneapolis branch. The clinic will be open to children of employees, of shareholders, and of consumers, who are of school age (5 to 14 years), are 10 per cent below normal in their height-weight index, and who are not already under the care of a private physician.

The Franklin Association, which is undertaking this new work, had sales for 1924 of $3,301,592, an increase of $194,600 over those of the year before.

[1] Data are from The Minneapolis Cooperator, February, 1925, p. 5; and news release of The Cooperative League (New York) of Feb. 14, 1925.

Progress of Finnish Cooperators of Brooklyn

THE April, 1925, issue of Cooperation (New York) contains figures showing the results of the various businesses in which the Finnish Cooperative Trading Association of Brooklyn was engaged in 1924. The 2,000 Finnish workers who form the membership of this little colony operate, cooperatively, a bakery, a restaurant, a grocery and meat market, a pool room, 15 cooperative apartment houses, and a garage. The following figures show the year's business in the various departments of the trading association:

Bakery	$186,622
Meat market	89,377
Restaurant	64,115
Branch store	3,405
Pool room	12,115
Total business	355,634
Net gain	13,838

A press release of The Cooperative League, dated February 14, 1925, states:

> These 2,000 cooperators have refused from the very beginning to divide among themselves in purchase rebates any of the profits made each year, but have put it all back into the business. That explains the following figures:

Members' share capital	$44,500
Members' loan capital	63,653
Surplus fund	34,383
Total capital	142,536

The housing activities began nine years ago, the members of the housing group advancing $500 apiece to cover the initial cost of the land and construction, and obtaining the rest through a mortgage from a bank and through loans from a cooperative banking group in Massachusetts. For each five-room apartment the occupant paid a rent of $27 per month. "Real estate assessments have gone up since then and the members are now paying $32 a month, but they have never had to add anything to that initial $500 except the regular amortization in rental charge. The second mortgages are now entirely cleared." It is stated that noncooperative apartments in the same neighborhood rent for $70 and $80 per month. As already stated, 15 cooperative apartments have already been built or acquired by the colony. The Riverview, a very attractive apartment house facing a park overlooking the Hudson, is one of the more recent of these ventures. It contains 32 apartments of 4 or 5 rooms each. The total cost of construction was $170,000. Each member paid in $300 per room ($1,200 for a 4-room or $1,500 for a 5-room apartment); a local bank advanced $70,000 on a first mortgage, and the remainder was obtained on "comrade" loans at 5 per cent from fellow cooperators in the neighborhood.

One of the members of the group was an experienced builder, so he was made construction superintendent, and worked for a weekly wage. Through buying many of the materials himself and hiring much of his labor by the day, he eliminated large contractors' fees. Every week during the entire process of construction he met with the whole group and they together went over all the details involved in building their home. The excellent quality of materials used, the unusually fine workmanship, and the low cost are all due to this careful oversight of the whole job by the whole membership.

The same man is now in charge of a new cooperative house being started on the next block; the largest of them all, with 45 apartments.

The cooperative garage was organized in 1923 by 26 owners of cars. Each member paid in $250. The remaining $13,500 necessary to cover the cost of the building was raised through "comrade" loans. Each member pays $8 per month for space and service, for which private garages in the vicinity charge $12. This amount covers the salary of the mechanic in charge, all operating expenses and fixed charges, and a return of 6 per cent on members' investment. Gasoline is sold at the market price, but oil, tires, and other supplies are sold much below the market price.

These two thousand workers in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn are careful to spend every possible cent of their wages at their cooperative institutions. And what money they save they invest in their own cooperative institutions as well. That is how they come to have title to nearly $2,000,000 worth of real estate.

Cooperation in Foreign Countries

Czechoslovakia

REPORT No. 72 (1924) of the Czechoslovak Statistical Office contains information concerning 41 of the 54 unions of cooperative societies other than credit societies as of the end of 1923. Certain data taken from the report are given below:

Number of unions		54
Number of unions reporting		41
Membership:		
Societies		11, 549
Individuals [1]		1, 823
Capital:		
Share capital	cr.	38, 367, 768
Reserve, etc., funds	cr.	23, 623, 903
Reserve for education and relief	cr.	21, 785, 938
Members' and others' deposits	cr.	1, 689, 744, 441

Finland [2]

THE wholesale society (O. T. K.) of the Central Union of Finnish Consumers' Cooperative Societies (K. K.) during 1924 did more business than in any year since its establishment in 1918. Its steady development in sales is shown below:

	Marks [3]		Marks [3]
1918	14, 375, 206	1922	318, 401, 409
1919	56, 265, 644	1923	464, 606, 725
1920	98, 837, 754	1924	550, 392, 605
1921	193, 893, 633		

Due to the amalgamations between societies that took place during 1924 the number of affiliated societies at the end of the year (110) was three less than at the end of the previous year. Individual membership of affiliated societies reached 185,803, an increase of 12,745, and their sales increased from 844,405,091 marks to 966,-

[1] Individuals as well as societies are admitted as members of central unions in Czechoslovakia.
[2] International Cooperative Bulletin (London), April, 1925, p. 123.
[3] Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

574,718 marks. More than half (56.8 per cent) of the goods sold by these societies was obtained from the wholesale society.

Germany

FIGURES from Wirtschaft und Statistik are quoted in the April, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) (p. 123), showing the number of various types of cooperative societies in operation in Germany at the end of 1924. These figures are shown below. For purposes of comparison, data for the previous year are also given:

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GERMANY, 1923 AND 1924

Type of society	1923	1924	Type of society	1923	1924
Credit societies	20,884	21,602	Raw materials and storage societies:		
Raw-materials societies:			Industrial	313	276
Industrial	2,188	2,121	Agricultural	47	45
Agricultural	4,593	4,701	Workers' productive societies:		
Society for purchase of merchandise	1,472	1,344	Industrial	1,126	1,060
Establishment societies:			Agricultural	3,999	4,117
Industrial	371	341	Stock breeding and grazing societies	926	952
Agricultural	6,781	7,134	Consumers' societies	2,594	2,408
Societies for purchase of machinery and tools	21	19	Housing societies	3,422	3,795
Storage societies:			Other building societies	210	228
Industrial	141	135	Other types of societies	1,034	1,074
Agricultural	976	974	Total	51,098	52,326

There were, at the end of 1924, in affiliation with the Central Union of German Consumers' Cooperative Societies 1,175 retail societies according to a statement in The Producer (Manchester, England), April, 1925 (p. 167). Of these, 1,036 societies report a combined membership of 3,444,218, a business during 1924 of 548,741,184 gold marks,[4] working capital of 14,997,726 marks, and savings deposits of 49,485,920 marks. The membership figure marks the highest point yet reached, but the business done has declined 29,000,000 marks since 1916, notwithstanding the greater number of members. Part of this is undoubtedly due to the decreased purchasing power of the wage earners who compose the great majority of members, and part to the difference in the price levels of the two periods.

Great Britain

THE April, 1925, issue of The Producer (Manchester) states that the year 1924 was a successful one for the Cooperative Wholesale Society, its sales having amounted to £72,888,064,[5] an increase of 9 per cent over the sales of 1923. Net savings for the year amounted to £895,773 and capital increased to £43,462,294. The society now owns and runs farms aggregating 17,327 acres; the 1924 operation, however, after allowing for depreciation and interest on capital, resulted in a loss of £21,474. The article states that, "altogether the course of business during 1924 suggests a more intensive interest in

[4] Gold mark=23.8 cents.
[5] Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

their own institution on the part of retail societies, 1925 has opened well, and we are sanguine enough to presage that the returns for the year will mark another great advance."

Russia

THE president of the Russian Cooperative Union, Centrosoyus, gives in the April, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) figures showing the position of the cooperative movement of Russia. The following table shows the sales of the regional cooperative unions in 1922, 1923, and the first 10 months of 1924:

SALES OF RUSSIAN REGIONAL COOPERATIVE UNIONS, 1922 TO 1924

[Ruble at par=51.5 cents; exchange rate varies]

Union	1922	1923	1924 (10 months)
Consumers' unions:	*Rubles*	*Rubles*	*Rubles*
Centrosoyus	48, 100, 000	184, 900, 000	141, 500, 000
Central Workers' Section	1, 500, 000	9, 500, 000	9, 800, 000
Transport Section	2, 200, 000	13, 800, 000	11, 500, 000
Total	51, 800, 000	208, 200, 000	162, 800, 000
Agricultural unions:			
Selskosoyus	2, 700, 000	26, 800, 000	49, 300, 000
Lencentre (flax society)	1, 400, 000	4, 600, 000	7, 200, 000
Soyuskartofel (potato society)	40, 000	260, 000	1, 500, 000
Maslocentre (butter society)			14, 600, 000
Total	4, 140, 000	31, 660, 000	72, 600, 000
Handicraft unions:			
Vsekopromsoyus	600, 000	4, 000, 000	6, 200, 000
Vsekoless	600, 000	2, 100, 000	6, 500, 000
Total	1, 200, 000	6, 100, 000	12, 700, 000
Other unions:			
Cooperative insurance society	70, 000	270, 000	860, 000
Cooperative publishing society	400, 000	1, 000, 000	2, 240, 000
Total	470, 000	1, 270, 000	3, 100, 000
Grand total	[1] 57, 600, 000	[1] 247, 200, 000	251, 200, 000

[1] This is not the correct sum of the items, but is as shown in the report.

Sweden

THE February, 1925, issue of Kooperatøren (Christiania) states that the Cooperative Union and Wholesale of Sweden (*Kooperativa Förbundet*) had, during 1924, sales amounting to 83,774,252 kronor,[6] an increase of 11,485,851 kronor, or 15.9 per cent, over those of the year before.

Switzerland

THE 1924 report of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies [7] states that conditions in Switzerland have shown an improvement during the past year. There has been an increase in exports, greater communication with foreign countries, better

[6] Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

[7] Verband Schweiz. Konsumvereine (V. S. K.). Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'union en 1924. Basel, 1925.

business conditions, and consequently greatly improved employment. This has naturally been advantageous to the cooperative movement, since the increased employment has resulted in increased purchasing power, which has been reflected in the sales of both retail and wholesale.

The following statement shows the position of the union in 1924, as compared with the previous year:

	1923[8]	1924
Number of affiliated societies	516	519
	Francs[9]	*Francs*[9]
Paid-in share capital	1, 550, 840	1, 568, 200
Reserve funds	3, 500, 000	3, 800, 000
Deposits of members' societies	7, 551, 291	9, 787, 515
Value of fixed property	3, 580, 001	3, 340, 001
Amount of sales	119, 519, 480	123, 594, 222
Net surplus savings for year	545, 094	533, 566

Of the sales during the year 1924, 117,958,400 francs represented business done with member societies, while the remainder, 5,635,822 francs, was for goods sold to others.

[8] Data are from 1923 report of the union.
[9] Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Trade-Union Organization in Foreign Countries

Bulgaria[1]

IN BULGARIA the number of wage-earning workers in agriculture, mining, industry, transport, and commerce is about 426,000, only a relatively small number of whom are organized. The Bulgarian trade-union movement developed on the Russian model, the workers' movement being started by socialist groups recruited mainly from the intellectuals.

The organized workers were in January, 1924, divided into several groups, the most important of which are the General Federation of Trade-Unions, a free organization with socialist reformist sympathies, and the Association of Workers' Unions, allied with the extreme socialists, who became communists after the war. At the end of 1922 the former federation had only 17,600 members, whereas the latter had 34,300 with 19 affiliated unions. Later the General Federation, which is affiliated to the International Federation of Trade-Unions of Amsterdam, lost a considerable number of its members to the Association of Workers' Unions, which is affiliated to the Moscow International. The agrarian-communist disturbances of September, 1923, however, struck a decisive blow at the dominant position of the Association of Workers' Unions, which with the Communist Party and the Cooperative Center (*Osvobojdenié*) was dissolved under the defense of the realm act, promulgated in January, 1924.

There is also a temporary organization known as the Association of Unions, to which 19 unions are affiliated. This is an organization for the defense of occupational interests, and consists of the following trade-unions: Teachers (9,870 members), railway men (8,000), college professors (2,340), postal, telegraph, and telephone employees (3,000), bank employees (1,720), sanitary and veterinary employees (1,000), engineers and architects (750), technicians (720), customhouse officers (380), priests (2,300), municipal employees (2,340), architects (270), judges, etc. (702), physicians (730). These unions, although neutral, generally tend toward the party to which the majority of their members belong; thus, for instance, the railwaymen's union and the teachers' union are under the influence of the socialists.

There should also be mentioned the Union of Agricultural Workers, which favors the Socialist Party. In 1924 it had 23,000 members.

A new workers' movement, that of the pacifist unions which recommend close collaboration between capital and labor, is now in process of formation. At present this movement includes only a few groups of printers, teachers, and railway men.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Mar. 2, 1925, pp. 29–31.

Canada

ACCORDING to a report recently published by the Canadian Department of Labor,[2] the "majority of the organized workers in Canada are identified with the international organizations having jurisdiction over the North American Continent." Among the 89 international organizations having a membership of 5,000 or more Canadian members each, the United Mine Workers of America stand first, with 65 Canadian units and a reported Canadian membership of 20,500, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen coming next with 95 units and 14,409 Canadian members.

Information furnished by the officers of labor organizations and that secured from other sources by the department indicate the following membership at the end of 1924:

	Local unions	Members
International unions	2,034	201,981
Noninternational unions	268	21,761
Independent unions	33	11,901
National and Catholic unions	94	25,000
Total	2,429	260,643

All of the central organizations showed a decrease in membership as compared with 1922, except the independent unions, whose membership increased 1,967. The greatest loss in membership took place in the noninternational unions, which had a loss of 12,554 members. The decrease in all types combined amounted to 17,449.

Czechoslovakia [3]

IN THE Czechoslovak Republic the trade-union movement is divided, along racial lines, into the Federation of Czechoslovak Trade-Unions (*Odborové sdruzeni ceskoslovenské*) and the German Federation of Trade-Unions (*Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund der Tschechoslovakei*). A rapprochement of the two organizations, with a view to ultimate amalgamation is, however, being urged.

At the end of 1923, the Federation of Czechoslovak Trade-Unions included 41 trade federations with 3,004 local unions and 324,189 members, as against 48 federations and 388,394 members at the end of 1922. The reduction in membership is due to unfavorable economic conditions, and that in the number of federations to amalgamation of unions covering related industries. Of the 324,189 members, 269,043 (83 per cent) were men and 55,146 (17 per cent) were women. The greatest proportion of female members was to be found in textile workers' (34 per cent) and tobacco workers' (83.4 per cent) organizations.

The following trade federations had the largest membership: Metal workers (61,749), railway men (38,250), miners (35,524), textile workers (30,125), agricultural workers and small farmers (29,240), commercial employees (18,947), civil-service employees

[2] Canada. Department of Labor. Fourteenth annual report on labor organization in Canada (for the calendar year 1924). Ottawa, 1925.

[3] The data on which this article is based are from Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschafts-Bund, Gewerkschafts-Zeitung, Berlin, Dec. 20, 1924, p. 515; and International Labor office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Jan. 26, 1925, p. 28.

(14,895), food and beverage industries (12,113), chemical industry (9,725).

The revenues of the federation in 1923 amounted to 37,639,000 crowns,[4] and the expenditures to 36,645,000 crowns. The federation paid out 6,155,000 crowns for unemployment relief, 992,000 crowns for sick benefits, and 9,274,000 crowns for strike benefits.

The German trade-unions of Czechoslovakia have also suffered considerable loss of membership in recent years. At the end of 1923 the federation included 25 trade federations with a total membership of 217,149 as against 285,376 at the end of 1922. During the year under review the unions affiliated with the German Federation of Trade-Unions concluded 663 collective agreements covering 240,000 workers.

Japan [5]

THERE has been a marked increase recently in the membership of trade-unions in Japan. The membership at the end of 1923 was reported by the Bureau of Social Affairs to be 125,000 combined in 430 trade-unions, while by the end of 1924 there were 500 unions with a membership of approximately 230,000. The principal factors contributing to this rapid growth were the adoption by the Government early in 1924 of a new policy by which the workers' delegates and advisers were elected by the trade-union organizations from their own membership and the evident disposition of the Government to look more favorably upon workers' organizations than formerly. The number of trade-union members, however, represents only about one-twentieth of the workers, as it is estimated that outside the rural districts there are more than 4,160,000 workers in Japan.

Women's labor unions are still very weak, the number of organized working women being approximately 7,500 out of a total of 850,000 employed women. Of this total number of woman workers, 70,000, who are entirely unorganized, are employed in the mines. The reasons given for the slow growth of unionism among women are the large number (about 12 per cent) employed in small factories to which the factory law does not apply; the location of many textile factories, which employ a great number of working women, in localities remote from cities; the housing of employees in boarding houses by a majority of the large textile factories; lack of education among women; long working hours, 60 per cent working 12 hours or more per day; low wages, the daily wages of 70 per cent amounting to not more than 1 yen;[6] and the customs of the country by which the women have been inured to harsh treatment.

The labor movement of the country has been divided, the General Federation of Japanese Labor (*Rodo Sodomei*) standing for centralization of power, while a group of more radical unions favor the formation of a decentralized federation. The trade-unions of Eastern Japan have already effected [7] such an organization.

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[4] Crown at par=20.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[5] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 6, 1925, pp. 33-36. The Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, Feb. 21, 1925, p. 4; Apr. 4, p. 15; Apr. 11, p. 4.
[6] Yen at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.
[7] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1925, p. 190.

The need for united action among the different organizations has begun to be felt, however, because of the enactment of legislation directly affecting the working-class interests and the introduction of universal suffrage. With the enactment of the universal manhood suffrage bill by the Japanese Diet in April of this year a labor party which is expected to have a membership of 400,000 is already in process of formation.

Netherlands [8]

THE Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (*Nederlandsch verbond van vakvereeningen*) the largest central organization of trade-unions of that country, on January 1, 1924, was composed of 26 organizations with a total membership of 179,229. Compared with a year ago, the membership had decreased by 16,791. The most important of the affiliated organizations are the metal workers (21,682 members) and the railway men (20,701).

The federation's revenue in 1923 from contributions of affiliated organizations amounted to 4,588,829 florins,[9] or a million florins less than in 1922. Nevertheless, its reserves (not including unemployment funds), which on January 1, 1923, were 6,200,791 florins, had increased to 6,568,462 florins, on January 1, 1924. Revenue from the unemployment funds amounted to 4,471,330 florins, and expenditure to 3,730,971 florins.

The following statement shows the membership of all the six central trade-union organizations of the Netherlands on January 1, 1924:

	Members	Per cent of total
Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (independent)	179, 229	46
Federation of Roman Catholic Trade-Unions	101, 110	26
Federation of Christian Trade-Unions (Protestant)	53, 967	14
Netherlands General Trade-Union Federation (neutral)	32, 222	8
National Workers' Secretariat (communist)	13, 527	4
Netherlands Syndicalistic Federation (left-wing trade-unionists)	8, 110	2
Total	388, 165	100

According to the preceding statement the total membership of the six central trade-union organizations was 388,165 on January 1, 1924. If account be taken of the membership of unions not affiliated to any central organization and of the organizations of private salaried and civil-service employees, the number of organized wage earners and salaried employees in the Netherlands was 517,900 on January 1, 1924, as against 573,600 on January 1, 1923.

Meeting of International Federation of Working Women [10]

THE International Federation of Working Women held its first congress at Vienna, August, 1923, at which much attention was paid to the subject of organizing working women. A report offered by a representative of the international federation of trade-unions gave the number of women in trade-unions as 1,760,000

[8] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Jan. 26, 1925, p. 29.
[9] Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies.
[10] International Federation of Working Women. Working women in many countries. Report of congress held at Vienna, August, 1923. Amsterdam [1924?]. 13 pp.

in Germany, 832,000 in England, 232,000 in Austria, and 150,000 in Italy. The industrial depression had affected the organizations of women more severely than those of men, women were losing many of the advantages gained during the war-time scarcity of labor, and it was felt that in the interests of the working class as a whole an effort must be made to induce them to organize and work unitedly for better conditions. There were some hopeful features about the existing situation:

The bad effects of unemployment on trade-union organization were now diminishing, and trade-unionism among women was making steady progress. In Belgium, where there were 50,000 women organized, a good deal of progress had also been made. The success there was partly due to a combined political and industrial agitation. France reported a good deal of educational work, which was steadily gaining ground in spite of the split in the trade-union movement in that country.

After much discussion as to efforts to organize women, the congress adopted the following general principles:

1. That where men and women are employed in the same industry they should be organized into the same union.
2. That each country shall, through its national body, endeavor to secure an intensive campaign amongst women and girl workers, giving particular attention to the lowest paid workers. The campaign should be carried on with the assistance of women speakers and organizers having a practical knowledge of conditions in the trade or industry.
3. The issue of special leaflets setting out the aims and objects of the unions, concentrating upon improvements achieved by organized labor in the respective trades.
4. That attention be directed toward the need for encouraging the development of the recreation of the workers through their respective organizations. Trade-unions can best develop this side of the union's activity by appointing recreation or social committees which shall be responsible for arranging social entertainments and sports.
5. The encouragement of the educational side under the following headings: General education, craft or specialized education, trade-union organization.
6. That particular attention should be given to the fact that a large number of women workers are in industry for a comparatively short period, and therefore no opportunity should be lost to awaken the social consciousness of these young workers so that when they leave industry for marriage their moral support of the labor movement may be retained.

The work of the International Labor Office was lauded, and the establishment, nationally and internationally, of such minimum standards as the eight-hour day was indorsed, but as to whether it is desirable that such standards should be established for women by law, the gathering preferred not to commit itself.

The method by which such standards are to be obtained, whether by trade-union agreement or by law or by both means, should be determined by the organized workers of those countries, according to the economic and political condition in each country.

Therefore, the International Federation of Working Women declares in favor of legislation for women in countries where the organized working women wish to use this method to improve the industrial conditions.

All-India Trade-Union Congress

THE All-India Trade-Union Bulletin, in its issue for February and March, 1925, gives a report of the All-India Trade-Union Congress, which met in Bombay, February 14, 1925, with a large number of delegates from the different Provinces. Resolutions were passed, calling, among other things, for the 8-hour day, better educational facilities, especially along technical lines, adult suffrage, the establishment of unemployment, health and old-age pensions for all workers in organized industries and commerce, the removal of discriminations against natives in industrial civil-service employment, and the redress of seamen's grievances in regard to recruiting methods. One resolution strongly recommends that workers should refuse to treat "any section of the population as untouchables, inasmuch as untouchability impedes solidarity of the working class in the country." The Government is urged to amend the railway act by inserting provisions for the establishment of a central wages board and a national wages board for settling disputes concerning wages and working conditions, and a number of recommendations are made in regard to the proposed bill to regulate trade-unions, which the Government has under consideration. The following resolutions deal with the employment of women:

That the congress urges upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of legislation prohibiting the employment of women in factories, mines, and other industries, at least six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth and providing adequate maternity allowance during the period of absence thus caused in the case of women who have been employed in any of those industries for at least six months.

That this congress requests the employers of labor in India to provide for the children of women operatives crèches and day nurseries.

That this congress urges upon the Government of India to further amend the India mines act of 1923 so as to prohibit the employment of women for underground work in mines.

That this congress is strongly of opinion that more women should be employed in the factory inspection staff in the different Provinces of India.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, 1916 to 1924

DURING the past 11 years the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has kept a record of such strikes in this country as have come to its attention. Statistics for the years 1914 and 1915, however, are not included in this report, as they are not regarded as reliable for comparison with the other years. The bureau has no authority to require reports relative to strikes from anyone, and therefore is obliged to obtain its information in such ways as it can and from such sources as are available. This information is obtained chiefly from the following sources: Labor papers and trade-union journals; trade periodicals; lists of strikes issued by labor, trade, and other organizations; clipping bureaus; daily newspapers published in the more important industrial cities of the country; reports from the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor; and through correspondence. The bureau follows up the report of a strike by sending a questionnaire or schedule of inquiry to one or both of the parties to the dispute whenever this is feasible.

While the present report, based on the data secured from the above-mentioned sources, omitting such reputed strikes as the returned schedules of inquiry indicated had been erroneously reported, is not based on a complete list of all strikes that have occurred in the country during the years under review, for such a list is unobtainable, it is believed that no strikes of importance have failed to come to the attention of the bureau and that the report is reasonably complete. Accuracy as to details is not always possible, since it is necessary at times to use approximations where reports are conflicting or lack precision.

Revised statistics for the labor disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts during each of the years 1916 to 1924 are given for purposes of comparison.

In this report no distinction is drawn, for statistical purposes, between a "strike" and a "lockout." In tabulating labor and industrial disputes resulting in a cessation of work it has not infrequently happened that the strike and lockout definitions overlapped, and that as to such disputes it was necessary to make a distinction which was more or less arbitrary or artificial in order to tabulate "strikes" and "lockouts" separately. Of course the question of intent or motive is a vital one, and the information in the possession of the bureau is not always sufficiently definite or accurate to enable it to determine this question satisfactorily. It was felt, therefore, that the distinction did not afford a sound basis for a separate classification of such industrial disputes.

The report shows a decrease in 1924 as compared with 1923 of 18 per cent in the number of strikes and 12 per cent in the number of strikers.

The successful strike of 50,000 ladies' clothing workers in New York City, beginning July 8, was the most important labor disturbance during the year as respects the number of workers involved. The strike was called by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union against the Merchants' Ladies Garment Association to secure the adoption of agreements providing for an increase in wages, a 40-hour week, unemployment insurance, etc. The workers lost about 13 days.

An interstate strike of 40,000 bituminous coal miners occurred in April, embracing Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, because of the failure of the wage conference to reach an agreement. The negotiations were between representatives of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association and union officials representing the miners in the southwestern coal fields. An agreement to run for three years from April 1, 1924, was finally negotiated after the strike had lasted about a month.

About 40,000 men's clothing workers in New York City struck on June 25 against a wage reduction and the sending of work to nonunion shops. This strike involved about 2,500 shops and terminated successfully July 12.

A "peaceful strike" of nearly 40,000 agricultural workers in Porto Rico was reported to have occurred in January, of which the following statement is descriptive:

> On November 11, 1923, a very important special convention of the agricultural laborers was held, attended also by machinists and railroad workers of the sugar mills and longshoremen occupied in the transportation of sugar. All these trades are engaged in different works, on the fields where sugar is produced, in the factories, and transportation in general.
>
> Some 30 organizations were represented at the convention. Most important resolutions were adopted intended to promote organization among them. At the same time a project of agreement and scale of wages of $2.50 per day was adopted for the agricultural workers, to go into operation during the crop of sugar cane. In January, because of the refusal of the employers to discuss their demands, nearly 40,000 agricultural workers had to resort to a peaceful strike. With the cooperation of our labor officials in the organization and the intervention of the Mediation and Conciliation Commission, two members of which are bona fide members of our organization, agreements were reached by which the strike was brought to an end. A daily salary of $1.50 was secured, taking as a basis $5 as the price for 100 pounds of sugar, and additional pay of 10 per cent as increase for every additional dollar that the 100 pounds of sugar might be sold for according to the prices in the American market. These increases, however, lasted for a short period, because of these laborers not being strong enough in their organization to have such wages enforced permanently.

About 20,000 workers on men's clothing and approximately 800 shops in New York City were involved in a dispute in January over wage conditions, lasting about 12 days.

A strike of 15,000 coal miners in the Kanawha district of West Virginia was reported to have begun on April 1 because of disagreement with the operators over wages, a return to the 1917 scale being desired by the operators.

Fifteen thousand miners in 11 collieries of the Glen Alden Coal Co., Pennsylvania, were out from April 30 to May 3 because of the discharge of a union official.

The strike of 13,400 textile silk workers in Paterson, N. J., began August 12 and lasted until December 14, when it was finally settled on the basis of a compromise. The strike was called by the Asso-

ciated Silk Workers to enforce their demands for an increase in wages, a 44-hour week, and restrictions as to the number of looms per operator. Only the wage increase was granted.

In September there was a strike of 12,500 cigar workers in Tampa, Fla., involving both union and nonunion workers of both sexes. The workers' demands included a wage increase of 25 per cent and "reading privileges," i. e., the right to have some one read aloud to them while they work. This strike lasted about three weeks. The workers received an increase in wages, but the disagreement as to the reading privilege was held over for later settlement.

A number of "illegal" strikes occurred among the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania during the closing months of the year. The one which attracted the most attention began November 25, when 12,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. went out in accordance with the wishes of their grievance committee. Failure of the company to adjust grievances submitted by the workers was the reason given for the strike. As the strike was not authorized by the district officers of the United Mine Workers and as the men failed to resume work as ordered by the international president of the United Mine Workers of America, the charters of the 10 local unions involved were revoked. The men resumed work on January 26, 1925. "This was decided on * * * at a meeting of the general grievance committee of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. * * * when a report of a conference of members of the international union commission and general committeemen was read."

The commission proposed a settlement of the strike upon the assurance of adjustment of all grievances through the proper channels. * * * The strikers also were given the assurance that no discrimination would be shown against them and that the commission would recommend the restoration of all revoked charters. * * *

In the adjustment of grievances, it was announced, all differences will first go before the company officials, district officers, and colliery grievance committees for settlement. If any further difficulty arises in the settlement the grievances will be taken before the district conciliation board with the three district presidents present. The Anthracite Conciliation Board will be the last step in settling the differences.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each month, 1916 to 1924:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1924

Year	Number of disputes beginning in—													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	Total disputes
1916	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922	131	96	75	108	102	59	92	94	81	62	62	40	81	1,083
1923	65	71	113	207	238	130	143	104	91	114	64	55	111	1,506
1924	93	65	116	143	154	97	89	81	71	74	59	40	145	1,227

Table 2 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1924, by States and by sections of the country.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924, BY STATES AND SECTIONS

State and section	Number of disputes beginning in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Alabama	15	20	13	18	25	15	4	6	----
Alaska	3	5	3	3	1	1	----	----	----
Arizona	7	20	4	7	9	4	1	1	----
Arkansas	20	36	11	7	15	7	2	2	2
California	55	112	94	102	120	99	37	47	29
Canal Zone	4	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Colorado	17	48	32	31	22	27	7	3	5
Connecticut	326	178	92	135	128	61	25	43	23
Delaware	12	17	14	11	10	4	1	1	----
District of Columbia	8	14	13	10	14	5	4	6	5
Florida	9	16	20	30	9	19	5	4	2
Georgia	8	28	40	39	29	21	3	4	4
Hawaii	4	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	5
Idaho	5	32	10	10	5	3	----	1	----
Illinois	159	282	248	267	254	164	61	72	80
Indiana	75	73	76	106	99	61	15	35	28
Iowa	26	65	41	57	47	42	15	14	15
Kansas	15	53	41	45	14	21	4	5	6
Kentucky	13	38	19	26	22	17	10	9	12
Louisiana	8	39	23	51	37	29	8	16	7
Maine	30	40	36	40	22	24	11	7	6
Maryland	48	59	72	41	57	27	12	18	25
Massachusetts	383	353	347	396	377	201	139	216	97
Michigan	71	64	60	84	63	71	18	18	10
Minnesota	30	53	40	49	50	45	8	14	4
Mississippi	4	13	5	2	4	9	----	1	----
Missouri	97	122	105	69	63	54	26	27	35
Montana	15	77	33	23	16	21	2	7	1
Nebraska	21	28	11	17	12	11	3	1	2
Nevada	----	2	7	5	4	1	3	1	1
New Hampshire	20	20	17	34	32	6	30	6	8
New Jersey	417	227	138	183	145	125	65	73	91
New Mexico	----	4	2	4	1	2	----	----	----
New York	592	711	689	536	600	384	190	380	270
North Carolina	8	7	14	22	21	26	6	6	4
North Dakota	----	2	3	----	4	8	2	1	1
Ohio	290	279	197	237	206	167	72	62	68
Oklahoma	24	35	19	32	24	29	9	2	6
Oregon	23	58	18	38	22	23	8	15	13
Pennsylvania	574	494	311	280	250	222	99	232	256
Porto Rico	23	6	5	58	118	3	24	----	4
Rhode Island	77	105	53	78	89	42	37	25	5
South Carolina	5	7	3	11	5	12	2	1	1
South Dakota	----	3	3	3	5	3	----	----	1
Tennessee	26	42	26	40	27	28	8	7	9
Texas	28	56	41	50	73	64	10	15	16
Utah	3	21	14	22	14	5	1	1	2
Vermont	10	8	9	14	12	2	13	----	----
Virginia	16	35	37	28	31	14	5	3	4
Virgin Islands	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Washington	58	294	130	113	69	63	22	36	15
West Virginia	40	64	50	63	49	28	8	28	23
Wisconsin	63	57	54	77	68	41	21	10	15
Wyoming	----	2	5	4	6	4	----	1	1
Interstate	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	3,186	3,034	2,466	2,678	2,431	1,607	812	1,204	987
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	174	315	248	337	346	190	90	69	63
West of the Mississippi	425	1,076	635	594	624	569	154	210	167
Interstate	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10

The usual increase in the number of strikes during the months of April and May of each year may be ascribed to increased industrial activity at that time of the year, and to the fact that trade agree-

ments in many industries terminate then, giving rise to controversies over wages, etc., in making new agreements. Data for the closing months of the year 1924 are more or less incomplete, because some reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strike has ended.

More than half the total number of strikes in 1924 occurred in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, in the order named. As to the number of strikes by cities, New York City heads the list with 193, followed by Philadelphia with 50, Boston with 31, Chicago with 29, Baltimore with 23, and Paterson, N. J., and St. Louis with 21 each.

Table 3 shows the number of disputes in cities having 25 or more disputes during any year, 1916 to 1924:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE OCCURRED IN ANY YEAR, 1916 TO 1924

City	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Baltimore, Md	39	36	47	26	34	22	9	14	23
Boston, Mass	62	87	68	98	51	43	22	42	31
Bridgeport, Conn	38	30	13	25	10	2	3	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y	41	28	24	20	47	20	8	7	11
Chicago, Ill	73	123	100	126	125	89	24	44	29
Cincinnati, Ohio	29	33	26	39	31	18	10	10	5
Cleveland, Ohio	60	76	39	47	41	26	21	11	16
Denver, Colo	8	26	19	22	15	16	2	2	2
Detroit, Mich	31	19	18	40	24	39	12	13	7
Fall River, Mass	20	13	18	28	22	10	8	3	2
Hartford, Conn	28	21	8	17	19	2	1	-------	2
Holyoke, Mass	26	9	17	18	15	3	1	8	1
Jersey City, N. J	28	24	7	25	14	9	9	5	7
Kansas City, Mo	20	36	20	16	13	17	9	6	10
Lynn, Mass	8	8	22	11	27	12	14	10	6
Milwaukee, Wis	30	14	11	27	28	9	11	6	2
Newark, N. J	55	50	36	33	16	23	6	12	10
New Orleans, La	7	23	20	40	29	23	7	11	5
New York, N. Y	363	484	484	370	341	193	129	274	193
Paterson, N. J	18	27	20	15	12	17	14	16	21
Philadelphia, Pa	74	89	80	66	59	61	20	30	50
Pittsburgh, Pa	47	37	19	19	15	23	-------	5	12
Providence, R. I	21	46	18	31	32	17	6	5	2
Rochester, N. Y	16	27	35	13	37	36	17	12	13
San Francisco, Calif	23	37	30	34	26	22	7	14	4
St. Louis, Mo	58	53	70	39	40	26	11	19	21
Seattle, Wash	15	49	29	24	26	21	5	14	6
Springfield, Mass	31	27	12	20	27	6	6	10	4
Toledo, Ohio	16	16	27	24	20	15	3	8	3
Trenton, N. J	25	15	11	4	21	5	1	3	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	6	25	8	4	9	10	7	12	6
Worcester, Mass	18	12	11	28	18	12	2	9	4
Youngstown, Ohio	27	1	5	14	4	6	4	4	1

Table 4 shows, by sex of persons involved, the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1924:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924, BY SEX OF EMPLOYEES

Sex	Number of disputes in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Males	3,121	3,611	2,467	2,818	2,347	1,750	671	975	871
Females	122	158	90	88	78	30	22	30	22
Males and females	269	190	278	521	343	558	333	408	265
Not reported	277	491	518	203	643	47	57	93	69
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

The table following shows for each year the relation to labor unions of workers engaged in disputes:

TABLE 5.—RELATION OF WORKERS TO LABOR UNIONS, 1916 TO 1924

Relation of workers to unions	Number of disputes in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Connected with unions	2,458	2,392	1,903	2,033	2,506	2,038	818	1,225	1,043
Not connected with unions	446	209	362	143	137	62	37	77	68
Organized after dispute began	71	55	26	30	8	5	5	18	14
Union and nonunion workers							12	29	31
Not reported	814	1,794	1,062	1,424	760	280	211	157	71
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

The principal causes of strikes are shown in Table 6:

TABLE 6.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Increase of wages	1,301	1,571	1,397	1,115	1,429	120	153	437	252
Decrease of wages	35	36	36	86	147	896	258	44	121
Wages, not otherwise specified							29	78	63
Nonpayment of wages	13	18	31	11	20	5	10	3	2
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	481	378	256	578	269	34	16	58	30
Decrease of wages and increase of hours						77	40		7
Increase of hours	7	18	6	25	8	18	12	4	5
Decrease of hours	113	132	79	117	62	294	21	13	18
Recognition of union	349	292	179	352	123	55	65	91	80
Recognition and wages	93	132	79	78	87	106	10	36	21
Recognition and hours	20	27	16	16	6	14	3	6	1
Recognition, wages, and hours	56	48	49	76	45	11	7	25	7
General conditions	59	104	61	71	82	71	63	71	76
Conditions and wages	58	71	54	62	58	43	33	53	27
Conditions and hours	3	18	2	5	2	7		4	1
Conditions, wages, and hours	25	26	8	37	43	7	4	6	4
Conditions and recognition	4	13	7	14	6	6	4	6	1
Discharge of foreman demanded	17	38	54	19	30	7	7	6	4
Discharge of employees	127	208	138	144	140	38	36	72	50
Employment of nonunion men	73	79	60	12	38	24	9	30	30
Objectionable persons hired	1	8	2	11	22	16	8	12	4
Discrimination	9	12	32	52	34	12	8	8	3
Open or closed shop	13	22	45	42	113	88	48	55	55
Closed shop and other causes	42	19	17	128	72	48	11	1	16
Unfair products	7	9	1	5	30	27	16	7	8
In regard to agreement	40	84	46	50	59	68	73	109	70
New agreement	40	24	4	36	11	33	11	46	65
Sympathy	33	71	35	108	67	36	32	31	22
Jurisdiction	19	21	16	16	20	10	10	13	23
Unsatisfactory food	4	11	1	8	2			1	
Miscellaneous	116	168	181	106	81	51	22	96	54
Not reported	631	792	461	250	305	163	64	84	107
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

The number of persons involved in disputes is shown in Table 7, by classified groups:

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924, BY CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Number of persons involved	Number of disputes beginning in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
1 to 10	210	171	152	186	161	257	79	122	123
11 to 25	355	304	279	297	322	336	121	172	115
26 to 50	427	350	343	353	349	287	146	197	135
50 to 100	420	361	357	404	367	252	153	145	111
101 to 250	399	368	384	494	381	245	142	156	119
251 to 500	354	287	287	356	289	164	88	133	93
501 to 1,000	241	194	143	217	145	103	61	78	81
1,001 to 10,000	238	223	204	332	184	133	61	118	78
Over 10,000	23	68	17	54	19	15	16	5	13
Not reported	1,122	2,124	1,187	937	1,194	593	216	380	359
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

Table 8 shows the number of disputes in which the number of employees directly involved was reported, the number of such employees, and the average number of employees per dispute:

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES REPORTING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NUMBER OF SUCH EMPLOYEES, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER DISPUTE, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1924

Year	Disputes	Employees	Average number of employees per dispute	Year	Disputes	Employees	Average number of employees per dispute
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600	1921	1,785	1,099,247	616
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528	1922	865	1,608,321	1,859
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576	1923	1,132	744,948	658
1919	2,665	4,160,348	1,561	1924	872	654,453	751
1920	2,226	1,463,054	657				

The following statement shows, by months, the number of persons directly involved in disputes in 1924, so far as reported:

January	82,148
February	30,079
March	36,823
April	131,150
May	52,065
June	69,411
July	72,739
August	37,826
September	28,293
October	51,916
November	34,256
December	7,453
Month not stated	20,294
Total	654,453

Table 9 shows, for each year, 1916 to 1924, the number of labor disputes occurring in the industries named:

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1916 TO 1924

Industry	Number of disputes								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Building trades	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	206	267
Clothing	227	495	436	322	336	240	215	357	223
Furniture	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	34
Iron and steel	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7
Leather	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5
Lumber	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6
Metal trades	547	515	441	581	452	194	82	111	57
Mining	416	449	208	176	183	95	49	159	177
Paper manufacturing	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6
Printing and publishing	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12
Shipbuilding	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14
Stone	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15
Textile	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	79
Tobacco	63	47	50	58	38	19	12	16	12
Transportation, steam and electric	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	30	18

The following statement shows, so far as reported, the number of persons directly involved in disputes occurring in the industries named, in 1924:

Building trades	54, 111
Clothing industry	166, 651
Furniture industry	1, 506
Iron and steel industry	2, 151
Leather industry	400
Lumber industry	1, 100
Metal trades	4, 376
Mining, coal	280, 585
Paper manufacturing	3, 045
Printing and publishing	298
Shipbuilding	180
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing	819
Stone work	528
Textile industry	28, 332
Tobacco industry	16, 878
Transportation, steam and electric	5, 149

The number of disputes which have occurred in certain specified occupations for each year, 1916 to 1924 is shown in the table below:

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1924

Occupation	Number of disputes								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bakers	81	106	47	88	75	99	24	34	72
Boiler makers	23	44	28	31	22	16	4	9	3
Boot and shoe workers	45	38	50	54	63	28	55	53	27
Brewery workers	21	22	27	23	25	24	12	4	10
Brick and tile workers	23	9	5	16	21	12	14	6	8
Building laborers and hod carriers	54	74	27	49	90	10	7	39	18
Carpenters	75	101	81	96	73	49	20	22	34
Chauffeurs and teamsters	108	164	129	95	130	43	20	51	39
Freight handlers and longshoremen	158	194	89	58	68	36	18	23	12
Glass workers	41	23	13	9	11	2	4	14	7
Hat and cap makers and fur workers	26	52	38	38	51	25	39	25	34
Inside wiremen	32	33	45	33	51	29	7	9	18
Machinists	257	204	207	202	127	29	7	13	6
Metal polishers	43	25	29	61	78	8	3	4	9
Miners, coal	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	176
Molders	145	165	110	181	145	93	38	54	29
Painters and paper hangers	46	45	61	81	46	62	10	20	25
P umbers and steam fitters	53	53	72	55	81	82	21	25	42
Rubber workers	38	19	15	15	14	3	3	7	2
Sheet-metal workers	23	33	45	19	14	82	8	13	18
Street-railway employees	56	118	117	110	81	12	19	21	14
Structural-iron workers	23	16	20	15	32	5	6	18	13
Tailors	38	59	51	70	42	58	19	31	11

The following table shows, approximately, the distribution of disputes according to the number of establishments involved in each dispute, by years, 1917 to 1924:

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, 1917 TO 1924

Establishments involved	Number of disputes							
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
One establishment	3,078	2,541	2,136	1,989	1,071	717	1,089	799
Two establishments	143	70	142	86	113	28	56	34
Three establishments	73	42	99	59	94	17	34	23
Four establishments	41	23	59	40	62	17	15	16
Five establishments	18	90	52	35	43	9	10	17
Over five establishments	403	327	910	426	584	103	101	84
Not reported	694	260	232	776	418	192	201	254
Total	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

Table 12 shows the number of disputes ending in each month, 1916 to 1924:

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1924

Year	Number of disputes ending in—												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	Total
1916	117	132	176	292	337	216	200	217	223	173	156	78	131	2,448
1917	111	94	159	198	223	172	157	156	201	177	122	132	172	2,074
1918	105	125	168	208	261	223	211	207	175	147	117	166	85	2,198
1919	122	113	128	144	226	195	207	252	239	194	147	120	133	2,220
1920	84	85	129	197	200	188	191	157	155	117	72	60	237	1,872
1921	64	61	106	102	222	171	144	141	91	81	65	46	232	1,526
1922	42	39	37	37	76	47	50	62	66	55	59	52	91	713
1923	26	51	67	140	177	111	117	80	83	93	52	35	62	1,094
1924	62	72	87	90	124	107	83	62	55	69	47	42	32	932

In Table 13 are given data relative to the results of disputes ending in each year, 1916 to 1924:

TABLE 13.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924

Result	Number of disputes ending in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
In favor of employers	748	395	465	687	677	701	243	356	280
In favor of employees	749	631	627	627	472	256	237	365	334
Compromised	777	720	691	797	448	291	104	167	135
Employees returned pending arbitration	73	137	204	50	61	80	16	46	45
Not reported	101	191	211	59	214	198	113	160	138
Total	2,448	2,074	2,198	2,220	1,872	1,526	713	1,094	932

Table 14 shows by years, 1916 to 1924, the number of disputes reporting duration, the approximate total duration, and the average duration, in days, of the disputes for each year:

TABLE 14.—APPROXIMATE TOTAL DURATION AND AVERAGE DURATION OF DISPUTES, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1924

Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)
1916	2,116	49,680	23	1921	1,258	64,231	51
1917	1,435	26,981	19	1922	552	21,017	38
1918	1,709	29,895	17	1923	918	21,450	23
1919	1,855	62,930	34	1924	932	28,184	30
1920	1,321	51,893	39				

Table 15 shows the duration of disputes ending in each year, 1916 to 1924. by classified periods of duration:

TABLE 15.—DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1924, BY DURATION

Duration	Number of disputes ending in —								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Less than 1 day	38	88	84	29	31	32	16	25	22
1 day	141	196	145	76	57	27	47	82	39
2 days	185	113	171	70	64	44	37	70	44
3 days	147	105	127	80	54	44	24	64	30
4 days	125	62	111	78	51	47	23	60	45
5 days	131	56	72	74	36	35	26	32	27
6 days	112	65	67	45	44	32	18	40	29
7 days	93	95	115	69	66	45	31	60	45
8 days	86	29	60	72	45	30	19	28	21
9 days	50	31	38	33	30	19	8	26	13
10 days	108	43	58	57	31	44	14	19	16
11 days	41	24	24	30	28	19	4	14	16
12 days	42	39	26	28	24	12	6	16	6
13 days	27	13	17	30	21	14	10	32	12
14 days	64	40	49	42	40	25	9	34	26
15 to 18 days	148	75	88	113	83	76	39	53	36
19 to 21 days	83	46	72	95	25	49	27	38	21
22 to 24 days	40	23	40	51	41	16	12	12	15
25 to 28 days	61	35	32	65	56	31	9	32	36
29 to 31 days	53	28	65	74	47	43	8	38	27
32 to 35 days	25	27	31	61	21	36	13	20	23
36 to 42 days	50	38	39	81	46	54	12	12	26
43 to 49 days	24	29	36	78	48	40	14	12	26
50 to 63 days	53	37	48	124	69	86	29	23	40
64 to 77 days	40	22	18	72	51	60	16	23	27
78 to 91 days	27	12	17	57	41	61	14	15	12
92 to 199 days	99	55	35	149	125	186	51	20	55
Over 200 days	23	9	24	22	46	51	15	18	23
Not reported	332	639	489	365	551	268	162	176	174
Total	2,448	2,074	2,198	2,220	1,872	1,526	713	1,094	932

Included in the above table as "not reported" are some disputes that were known or believed to be terminated, although the period of duration was unknown for various reasons. In some cases the strikes were reported as "short," in others the places of the strikers were filled soon after the trouble occurred and the work became normal in a few days. In some instances the establishments were reported as running on an open-shop basis or at capacity.

In 1917 the number of unauthorized strikes of which the bureau has information was 72, and in 1918, 58. In 1919 the number was 125, involving 1,053,256 strikers; in 1920 the number was 253, involving 850, 837; in 1921 the number was 52, involving 66,804; in 1922 the number was 20, involving 1,846; in 1923 the number was 25, involving

36,221; and in 1924 the number was 18, involving 46,306 employees. There were doubtless other unauthorized or "illegal" strikes which were not so reported. This is particularly true of the strikes of anthracite coal miners.

Between April 6, 1917, the date of the entrance of the United States into the war, and November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, 6,205 strikes and lockouts occurred.

Strike in Japanese Mills in Shanghai

THE Chinese Economic Bulletin, (Peking) of March 14, 1925, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, reports the settlement of the strike of employees in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai which lasted from February 10 to February 27 and involved 22 factories and nearly 31,000 workers. The strike was caused by the discharge of 40 workmen of a company having 12 factories and 15,000 employees in Shanghai and spread to plants of five other companies. Six other Japanese mills employing 12,500 workers were not affected.

The demands made by the strikers were that assaults on workers by Japanese overseers should cease; all grades of workers should be granted a 10 per cent increase in wages; the 40 workers dismissed should be reinstated; wages should be paid to the workers every fortnight; all deferred pay should be returned to the workers at occasional periods; no worker should be dismissed without reasonable cause; and wages should be paid for the period of the strike.

Thirty per cent of wages were paid by some of the companies to employees who registered for work during the strike period, but the mills had to suspend operations, as there were not enough unaffected workers left to operate the plants.

The mills resumed operations on February 27. The agreement provided that cases of alleged ill treatment of workers might be referred to the mill owners without reference to the foremen; all strikers should return to work immediately; money in a savings fund held by the mills should be returned to workers when they had completed five years' service or when they were dismissed; and wages should be paid every two weeks.

Strikes and Lockouts in Germany, 1923[1]

UP TO the year 1919 statistics of strikes and lockouts in Germany were compiled and published annually by the German Statistical Office (*Statistisches Reichsamt*). When on May 5, 1920, the Federal Employment Service (*Reichsarbeitsverwaltung*) was created, the task of compiling statistics on labor disputes was transferred to it, and up to the end of 1922 it continued to publish these statistics in essentially the same form as was formerly done by the Statistical

[1] Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, issues of Jan. 16, 1923, pp. 36*–38*, and Aug. 1, 1924, pp. 360*–370*.

Office. The collection of strike and lockout data was done by the police authorities, who made returns to the Statistical Office and later on to the Federal Employment Service. The General Federation of German Free Trade-Unions also collected and published statistics of strikes and lockouts.

The official and the trade-union statistics differed considerably in many respects, particularly in the figures showing the results (success, compromise, or failure) of the labor disputes. These differences were often the subject of controversy and criticism, and demands for a change in the method of collecting and compiling statistics of labor disputes became more and more insistent. The Federal Employment Service lacked legal authority for making such a change, but was given such authority in the law on public employment offices of July 22, 1922,[2] which in article 31 authorizes the Federal Employment Service to make investigations of labor disputes, to request information relating to them, and to publish regularly reports on such disputes.

In pursuance of this law the president of the Federal Employment Service issued an order on January 10, 1923, making it obligatory for employers in whose establishments there is a strike or lockout to report the fact to the public employment office of the district in which the establishment is located within one week of the termination of the dispute and to furnish to it certain statistical data on the dispute. In the case of collective labor disputes the report may be made by an employers' or workers' organization or by both. The making of reports by employers' or workers' organizations is therefore not obligatory but merely optional. It has, however, been pointed out to such organizations by the employment service that it would be to their own interest to make reports on labor disputes, as they would serve as a means for checking the statistical data and contribute to the correctness of the published statistics.

During 1923, the first year in which the new method of collecting statistical data on labor disputes became effective, a considerable number of the reports made by employers were defective in some respects. For this reason some data as to whether any attempt at conciliation or arbitration had been made before or after the outbreak of the dispute, whether third parties (trade organizations) had promoted the dispute by financial or some other form of aid, whether the strike was legal or unauthorized, etc., could not be included in the general statistics.

[2] MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1922, pp. 185–191.

In the following table are given statistics of economic strikes of industrial workers during the year 1923:

ECONOMIC STRIKES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN GERMANY, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1923

Industry group	Strikes	Establishments affected	Workers employed in establishments affected	Maximum number of workers involved—		Working-days lost
				Directly	Indirectly	
Gardening	5	41	5,061	4,257	-------	21,546
Livestock raising and fishing	7	74	7,856	7,305	-------	509,825
Mining, smelting, salt works	140	616	361,454	314,444	4,700	2,352,816
Stones and earths	238	1,002	67,951	61,008	1,490	787,182
Metal working	111	1,996	249,232	237,019	1,033	1,630,064
Machinery	250	1,111	192,435	151,373	3,977	1,257,749
Chemicals	36	211	19,789	15,841	24	107,444
Forest by-products	23	66	7,594	6,999	16	52,053
Textiles	110	340	115,219	92,811	4,568	523,301
Paper	33	216	29,231	27,590	396	164,401
Leather	38	273	5,003	3,924	1	17,103
Woodworking	242	3,310	74,835	59,103	248	857,884
Foodstuffs and beverages	95	884	27,306	25,669	21	128,630
Clothing	40	307	15,148	13,113	96	165,260
Cleaning	17	177	690	669	6	6,920
Building	251	4,122	112,745	94,924	1,263	886,005
Printing and allied industries	45	1,118	51,669	46,626	1,104	201,280
Art industries	2	2	34	34	-------	548
Commerce	63	1,672	50,053	49,238	68	219,795
Transport	83	2,790	78,758	47,102	135	151,498
Hotels, restaurants, etc	4	203	699	639	-------	5,100
Theaters, amusements, etc	32	327	5,994	2,008	74	20,788
Miscellaneous	13	626	273,188	226,058	733	1,078,860
Total	1,878	21,484	1,751,944	1,487,754	19,953	11,146,052

Industry group	Number of strikes in which the workers' demands related to—			Results (from workers' point of view)		
	Wages	Hours of labor	Other matters	Successful	Compromised	Failed
Gardening	4	-------	3	3	2	-------
Livestock raising and fishing	5	-------	3	-------	2	5
Mining, smelting, salt works	98	5	56	8	51	81
Stones and earths	209	5	38	23	130	85
Metal working	88	2	25	15	49	47
Machinery	202	1	56	36	115	99
Chemicals	33	-------	4	4	16	16
Forest by-products	21	-------	2	2	8	13
Textiles	84	5	26	11	47	52
Paper	29	-------	4	4	18	11
Leather	32	1	8	10	20	8
Woodworking	217	2	34	41	137	64
Foodstuffs and beverages	81	2	17	20	51	24
Clothing	31	2	16	9	17	14
Cleaning	14	1	3	2	11	4
Building	213	3	56	48	128	75
Printing and allied industries	38	2	7	7	27	11
Art industries	2	-------	-------	-------	1	1
Commerce	56	-------	10	12	41	10
Transport	74	-------	14	25	45	13
Hotels, restaurants, etc	4	-------	3	2	2	-------
Theaters, amusements, etc	31	1	2	5	26	1
Miscellaneous	13	-------	3	-------	11	2
Total	1,579	32	390	287	955	636

The following table gives summary statistics of all labor disputes (economic strikes and lockouts and political strikes) of industrial and agricultural workers and of salaried employees that took place in Germany in 1923:

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF LABOR DISPUTES IN GERMANY, BY KIND OF DISPUTES AND CLASS OF WORKERS INVOLVED, 1923

Kind of disputes and class of workers involved	Strikes and lockouts	Establishments affected	Workers employed in establishments affected	Maximum number of workers involved—		Working-days lost
				Directly	Indirectly	
Economic labor disputes						
Strikes of—						
Industrial workers	1,878	21,484	1,751,944	1,487,754	19,953	11,146,052
Agricultural and forestal workers	70	2,526	159,639	123,540	22,333	1,828,252
Salaried employees	40	1,300	67,797	47,339	2,287	265,833
Total	1,988	25,310	1,979,380	1,658,633	44,573	13,240,137
Lockouts of—						
Industrial workers	168	2,691	165,321	118,747	299	1,331,660
Agricultural and forestal workers	4	48	2,090	1,843	-------	9,397
Salaried employees	2	56	493	163	-------	2,713
Total	174	2,795	167,904	120,753	299	1,343,770
Strikes and lockouts of—						
Industrial workers	2,046	24,175	1,917,265	1,606,501	20,252	12,477,712
Agricultural and forestal workers	74	2,574	161,729	125,383	22,333	1,837,649
Salaried employees	42	1,356	68,290	47,502	2,287	268,546
Total economic disputes	2,162	28,105	2,147,284	1,779,386	44,872	14,583,907
Political labor disputes						
Strikes	47	3,506	470,672	318,536	2,265	1,048,283
Total labor disputes:						
Strikes	2,035	28,816	2,450,052	1,977,169	46,838	14,288,420
Lockouts	174	2,795	167,904	120,753	299	1,343,770
Grand total	2,209	31,611	2,617,956	2,097,922	47,137	15,632,190

Kind of disputes and class of workers involved	Number of disputes in which the workers' demands related to—			Results (from workers' point of view)		
	Wages	Hours of labor	Other matters	Successful	Compromised	Failed
Economic labor disputes						
Strikes of—						
Industrial workers	1,579	32	390	287	955	636
Agricultural and forestal workers	47	7	28	11	23	36
Salaried employees	30	-------	14	5	27	8
Total	1,656	39	432	303	1,005	680
Lockouts of—						
Industrial workers	129	8	53	27	88	53
Agricultural and forestal workers	-------	2	2	2	2	-------
Salaried employees	1	-------	1	-------	1	1
Total	130	10	56	29	91	54
Strikes and lockouts of—						
Industrial workers	1,708	40	443	314	1,043	689
Agricultural and forestal workers	47	9	30	13	25	36
Salaried employees	31	-------	15	5	28	9
Total economic disputes	1,786	49	488	332	1,096	734

An analysis of the table preceding brings out the fact that in 1923 the number of economic labor disputes of agricultural workers and of salaried employees formed only a relatively small percentage of the total number of economic labor disputes. This holds good also with respect to the number of establishments affected, workers involved, and working-days lost. Political labor disputes were also of

small importance. In 1923 there were only 47 political strikes, with a total of 318,536 strikers, who lost 1,048,283 working-days, while in 1920 the corresponding totals were 4,408 strikes, 6,762,242 strikers, and 36,504,142 working-days lost.

For comparative purposes a table is given below of summary statistics of economic labor disputes in Germany for the period 1899 to 1913, and for the years 1919 to 1923:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF ECONOMIC LABOR DISPUTES IN GERMANY, 1899–1923

Period or year	Strikes and lockouts	Establishments affected	Workers employed in establishments affected	Maximum number of workers involved—		Working-days lost
				Directly	Indirectly	
1899–1913, average [1]	2,114	11,410	510,644	234,623	13,792	8,006,791
1919	4,068	38,933	3,250,522	2,143,605	209,958	35,132,412
1920	4,392	48,288	2,188,969	1,561,735	96,397	17,702,800
1921	4,788	57,758	2,127,630	1,540,351	139,199	26,316,390
1922	5,201	52,783	2,750,604	1,969,263	82,665	28,894,434
1923	2,162	28,105	2,147,284	1,779,386	44,872	14,138,821

Period or year	Number of disputes in which the workers' demands related to—			Results (from workers' point of view)		
	Wages	Hours of labor	Other matters	Successful	Compromised	Failed
1899–1913, average [1]	1,955	675	1,287	383	883	848
1919	4,051	840	1,512	893	2,520	655
1920	4,369	296	1,448	1,012	2,552	828
1921	4,379	182	1,430	785	2,990	1,013
1922	4,735	273	1,400	1,144	2,963	1,094
1923	1,786	49	488	332	1,096	734

[1] The average data for the period 1899–1913 include only strikes and lockouts of industrial workers, data for agricultural and forestal workers and for salaried employees not being available for this period.

A comparison of the statistics of German labor disputes for 1923, excluding political strikes, with statistics for preceding years shows that in the year under review the total number of such disputes was the lowest since the end of the war. In 1923 economic strikes and lockouts numbered only 2,162, as against 5,201 in 1922, a decrease of 3,039. This heavy decrease is due in the first place to the influence of the currency crisis and secondly to the fact that disputes in the two large industrial Provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia were included to a small extent only, since the passive resistance to the French invasion made it impossible during the greater part of the year to collect accurate data. The number of working-days lost fell also from 28,894,434 in 1922 to 14,138,821 in 1923. This decrease is due to the short duration of most of the disputes during the period of great inflation. Most of the disputes were caused by demands for wage increases, and since the mark depreciated in an enormous degree from week to week, strikes called to obtain a certain wage rate became futile if the rate was not obtained within a few days. Moreover, the currency depreciation made it impossible for the unions to give financial support to the strikers for any length of time. The statistics also show that the proportion of economic labor disputes that were failures from the workers' point of view was much greater than in preceding years.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in April, 1925

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 83 labor disputes during April, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 24,607 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On May 1, 1925, there were 48 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 32 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 80.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, APRIL, 1925

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1925		
4 firms, contractors, Columbus, Ohio	Strike	Painters and decorators.	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Increase allowed by many contractors.	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	100	
Barbers, Scranton, Pa	do	Barbers	Asked $2.50 per week increase.	Pending	(1)		48	14
City employees, Cleveland, Ohio	do	Employees	Refusal to inaugurate wage increases.	Adjusted. 10 per cent advance; retroactive to Jan. 1, 1925.	Mar. 1	Apr. 6	1,200	1,700
Hoisting engineers, Indianapolis, Ind	Controversy	Hoisting engineers.	Renewal of agreement	Adjusted. Scale of 1924 renewed	Feb. 3	Mar. 31	75	
Cement finishers, Indianapolis, Ind	do	Cement finishers	Wage negotiations	do	Jan. 1	do	200	
Painters, Terre Haute, Ind	Strike	Painters	Wage cut of 12½ cents per hour.	Adjusted. Accept 12½ cents per hour cut.	Apr. 2	Apr. 17	75	
Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J	do	Bricklayers and plasterers.	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Returned when plasterers made agreement.	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	200	
F. Berg & Co., Orange, N. J	Threatened strike.	Hatters	Market conditions, etc	Unable to adjust. Factory was moved away.	Feb. 1	Mar. 31	300	175
Metropolitan High Grade Co., Port Chester, N. Y.	Strike	Clothing workers	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Roofers, Newark, N. J	Controversy	Roofers	Wages and agreements	do	(1)		(1)	
Orr & Rolfe, Clifford & Co., and Lee Bros., Concord, N. H.	Strike	Plumbers and steam fitters.	Asked increase of 10 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Compromised on 95 cents, 5 cents per hour.	Apr. 1	Apr. 4	35	
Contractors, Hazelton, Pa	do	Painters, paper hangers.	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. 11 contractors signed agreements.	do		100	125
Amsterdam Knitting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Surgical knitters	Wage cut of 20 per cent	Unclassified. Men employed elsewhere before commissioner's arrival.	Jan. 1		8	
Asbestos workers, Indianapolis, Ind	do	Building trade	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned on 1924 scale	Apr. 1	Apr. 4	40	
Klein's Rapid Shoe Repair Co., New York City.	do	Shoe workers	Asked $10 per week increase.	Adjusted. Agreement signed granting increase.	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	40	60
Plasterers, Des Moines, Iowa	Controversy	Building industry	Asked $1 per day increase	Adjusted. Allowed 50 cents per day increase, $11.50.	Jan. 1	Apr. 3	120	
Ironworkers, Des Moines, Iowa	Strike	Building trade	do	Adjusted. $1 per day increase effective July 1.	do	Apr. 6	90	
Lighterage & Towing Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	Tugboat men	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. $2 per week increase allowed.	Apr. 1	Apr. 11	110	610
25 double-crew tugboats, Baltimore, Md.	do	do	Sympathy with single crews.	Adjusted. Returned when single crew returned.	Apr. 9	do	108	
Carpenters, Indianapolis, Ind	Controversy	Building industry	Wage negotiations	Adjusted. Renewed 1924 wage agreement.	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	400	
Lathers, Indianapolis, Ind	Strike	do	do	do	do	do	100	
Bancroft Hotel building, Worcester, Mass.	do	do	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Nonunion men discharged	Feb. 16	Apr. 8	100	

Plumbers, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	do	do	Asked $1 per day increase	Adjusted. Increase $1 per day	Apr. 1	Apr. 6	45	13
Sheet-metal workers, Des Moines, Iowa.	Controversy.	do	Wages and agreements	Adjusted. 1924 wage scale renewed	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	50	
Hoisting engineers, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Increases allowed	do	do	20	
Electrical workers, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	do	do	Adjusted. 1924 scale renewed	do	do	75	
Hod carriers and laborers, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	650	
Painters, Des Moines, Iowa	do	do	do	do	do	do	200	
Plumbers and steam fitters, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	125	
Bakers, Spokane, Wash	do	Bakers	Wages and working conditions.	Pending. No concessions offered	Apr. 4		140	
Des Moines Electric Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike	Boiler makers	do	Pending. Agreed on wages; no agreement on hours.	Apr. 1		21	
Painters, Troy, N. Y	do	Building industry	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned without increase	do	Apr. 9	220	
Painters and paper hangers, Elmira, N. Y.	do	do	do	Adjusted. 5 cents per hour increase; retroactive.	do	Apr. 14	150	
7 furniture stores, St. Louis, Mo	do	Carpet layers	Asked 10 per cent wage increase.	Unable to adjust. Places filled by other men.	do		55	
4 firms, contractors, York, Pa	do	Plumbers	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Pending	do		14	
Codorus Planing Mill, and Shive Bros., York, Pa.	do	Carpenters	do	Adjusted. Increase granted; returned	do	Apr. 6	12	300
Golden Foundry Co., Columbus, Ohio	do	Molders	Recognition of molders	Pending	Mar. 27		36	100
Structural-iron workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building industry	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. 10 cents per hour allowed till Apr. 1, 1926.	Apr. 1	May 4	40	150
Pacific Shoe Co., Boston, Mass	do	Lasters	Effort to break open shop	Pending. Conferences pending	Apr. 11		4	
Hocking Valley Coal Mines, Ohio	do	Miners	Market and working conditions.	Adjusted. Strikers employed at another mine.	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	750	
Carpenters, Indianapolis, Ind	Threatened strike.	Building	Carpenters on iron work	Adjusted. Carpenters withdrawn from iron work.	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	30	
Fraternal Building, Detroit, Mich	Controversy.	Carpenters	Failure to employ members of union.	Adjusted. Union members employed	Mar. 15	Apr. 9	15	110
Svenson & Lindstrom, Worcester, Mass.	do	Steam fitters	Asked union shop	Adjusted. Company agreed to union shop.	(1)	Apr. 7	35	
American Beauty Silk Co., Allentown, Pa.	Strike	Silk weavers	Asked 3 cents increase per yard.	Adjusted. 2 cents per yard increase allowed.	Apr. 10	May 1	64	100
Pan American Novelty Co., N. Hudson, N. J.	do	Button industry	Wages and moving factory.	Adjusted. Compromised gross price for buttons.	Jan. 19	Apr. 2	35	5
37 planing mills, Gary, Ind	do	Carpenters	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned at $1.20 per hour	Apr. 1	Apr. 20	100	1,800
Stanley Theatre building, Atlantic City, N. J.	do	Bricklayers and plasterers.	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Returned; plasterers made agreement	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	50	150
Longshoremen, Philadelphia, Pa	do	Longshoremen	Demand recognition	Pending. Conferences pending	Apr. 10		3,000	
Electrical workers, Elizabeth, Rahway, Westfield, Linden, Springfield, Union, N. J.	Strike	Electricians	Asked $1 per day increase	Adjusted. Increase allowed	Apr. 1	Apr. 15	72	30
Mitchell the Tailor, Pittsburgh, Pa	do	Tailors	Jurisdiction of certain work.	Adjusted. Demands granted	Mar. 27	Apr. 1	25	

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTE HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, APRIL, 1925—Con.

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Hotel Dennis building, Atlantic City, N. J.	Strike	Laborers	Sympathy with bricklayers.	Adjusted. Returned when bricklayers settled.	Apr. 2	Apr. 15	300	
Hotel and theater, Atlantic City, N. J.	do	Hoisting engineers	do	do	do	do	8	592
Carpenters, St. Louis, Mo	Controversy	Building industry	Jurisdiction	Unclassified. Awarded to metal workers before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 1			
Bakers, Washington, D. C	do	Bakers	Negotiation of wages, etc.	Adjusted. 1924 agreement renewed	do	May 1	250	
38 single-crew tugboats, Baltimore, Md.	Strike	Crews	Asked wage increases	Adjusted. $2 per week increase allowed.	do	Apr. 11	190	
Engineers on 50 double-crew tugboats, Baltimore, Md.	do	Engineers	Sympathy with single crews.	Adjusted. Returned when single crews returned.	Apr. 9	do	62	
Post and Sheldon Mills, Allentown, Pa.	do	Textiles, silk	Asked 3 cents per yard increase.	Pending	(1)		80	
Higrade Silk Co., Allentown, Pa	do	do	do	Adjusted. 2 cents per yard increase allowed.	Apr. 17	Apr. 22	70	
I. Millman Co., Boston, Mass	Controversy	Furriers	Union membership dispute.	Unable to adjust. Superior court to decide.	Jan. 31		7	
Park View Restaurant, Boston, Mass	Strike	Waitresses	Asked $10 to $15 per week increase.	Adjusted. Allowed increases as asked	(1)	Apr. 22	7	75
Gibson Spring Co., Chicago, Ill	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Company proposed open shop.	Pending	Apr. 20		110	80
40 companies for dredging, San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy	Dredgemen	Wages and working conditions.	Pending. Pending on conferences	do		500	
Chicago Sewer Pipe Co., Brazil, Ind.	Strike	Clay workers	30 men discharged	Unable to adjust. Mediation declined	Apr. 16		62	12
Edna Silk Co., Allentown, Pa	do	Silk weavers	Asked wage increases	Adjusted. 2 cents per yard increase allowed.	Apr. 17	Apr. 22	100	
American Printing Co., Fall River, Mass.	do	Truckers	Asked restoration of 10 per cent wage cut.	Unclassified. New men employed in places of strikers before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	32	
Memorial Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Electricians and metal workers.	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Awarded to sheet-metal workers.	Apr. 1	May 4	40	150
Bricklayers and plasterers, Bloomington, Ind.	do	Building industry	Jurisdiction and wages	Adjusted. Wage adjustment accepted	do	May 5	100	
Bricklayers, Akron, Ohio	Strike	do	Working conditions	Unclassified. 1924 scale renewed before commissioner's arrival.	Mar. 1	Mar. 20	75	425
Parizek Pearl Button Co., Willington Hills, Conn.	do	Button trade	Asked 10 per cent increase	Unclassified. 5 and 10 per cent increases granted before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	50	
Building trades, Portsmouth, Ohio	do	Carpenters	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase.	Unable to adjust. All proposals refused.	(1)		100	

Plumbers, Erie, Pa	Controversy	Plumbers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Agreed to increase Jan. 1, 1926.	Apr. 20	May 6	125	200
New York and New Jersey vehicular tunnel, Booth & Flynn (Ltd), contractors.	Strike	Tunnel workers	Asked $7.50 per day minimum.	Unable to adjust. Company refused to confer.	do		500	2,200
Trimount Clothing Co., Boston, Mass	do	Clothing workers	Moving factory	Pending on conference	(1)		400	
Lathers, Portsmouth, Pa	do	Building industry	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of $1 per thousand	(1)	Apr. 23	(1)	
Viaduct Plant, Bethlehem Steel Co., Coatsville, Pa.	do	Employees	(1)	Pending	Apr. 28		(1)	
American Hat Co., Norwalk, Conn	Controversy	Hatters	Working conditions	Unclassified. Conditions remedied before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	25	204
Wolfe & Abrams Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Strike	Clothing	Wage cut, union shop, etc.	Adjusted. All parties agreed to arbitration.	Apr. 21	May 7	20	
Five electric fixture firms, Bloomington, Ill.	do	Electrical work	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Unclassified. Company began open-shop operation.	Apr. 9	May 1	18	300
Silk hatband weavers, Paterson, N. J.	Controversy	Hat trade	Asked 10 to 15 per cent increase.	Adjusted. Company allowed increases.	Apr. 18	Apr. 23	450	
Loom fixers, Paterson, N. J	do	Textile industry	Asked about 15 per cent increases.	Conferences pending	(1)		80	
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Wood River, Ill.	do	Oil industry	Asked 7½ cents per hour increase.	Pending. In process of arbitration	Jan. 6		18	1,139
Do	do	do	Protest promotion of employee.	do	Feb. 11		2	
Carpenters, Erie, Pa	do	Building industry	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Compromised on wage increase.	Apr. 24	Apr. 30	525	
Total							13,788	10,819

[1] Not reported.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for March, 1925

By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician U. S. Bureau of Immigration

DURING March, 1925, a total of 39,616 aliens (26,619 immigrant and 12,997 nonimmigrant) were admitted and 11,752 (4,993 emigrant and 6,759 nonemigrant) departed. This increase of 27,864 in our alien population is the largest for any month since June last. About 70 per cent of the number admitted arrived at seaports, mostly from Europe, and 30 per cent at borderland ports, from Canada and Mexico. Ninety-one per cent of the departures left the country via seaports.

The number of applicants refused admission to the United States in March, 1925, was 1,952, of which 1,379 were males and 573 females. Only 407 (314 male and 83 female) of these rejections occurred at the seaports, or about 1.4 per cent of the applicants at such ports. Aliens arrested and expelled from the country during March reached a total of 1,069, the largest number yet deported during any one month.

Of the 26,619 immigrant aliens admitted in March, 62 per cent came from European countries, Germany and Irish Free State leading the list with 4,927 and 3,203, respectively. All other countries, principally Canada and Mexico, sent us 38 per cent of this class. Among the races or peoples, the largest contributors were German (5,578); Mexican (4,890); Irish (4,141); English (2,804); Scandinavian (2,431); Scotch (1,939); French (1,173); and Hebrew (980), the others furnishing less than 500 each.

The States which received more than 1,000 each of the immigrant aliens in March, 1925, were New York (6,240); Texas (4,042); Illinois (2,122); Massachusetts (1,944); Pennsylvania (1,864); Michigan (1,809); New Jersey (1,435); and California (1,270). The other States combined received 22 per cent of this class of admissions.

Three-fourths of the 4,993 emigrant aliens in March, 1925, left via the port of New York for different parts of Europe, less than 800 going to any one country. Of this class of departures, 2,945 last resided in the State of New York; 2,727 were laborers, mostly between 16 and 44 years of age; 2,599 were married men and 754 married women; and 4,117 resided in the United States from one to five years, the remaining 876 having been here for longer periods.

Aliens admitted under the immigration act of 1924 are shown in Table 4 by country or area of birth. The 39,616 admissions in March, 1925, comprise 16,260 quota immigrants 4,183 nonimmigrants, and 19,173 nonquota immigrants. Of the latter two classes, which are not charged to the quota, 12,716 were natives of nonquota countries; 5,250 were returning residents; 2,404 were temporary visitors for business or pleasure 1,566 were in continu-

ous transit through the United States; and 968 were wives and children of United States citizens. The other 452 were Government officials, students, ministers, professors, etc. The total number of quota immigrants admitted during the nine months ended March 31, 1925, was 104,052 or 63 per cent of the quota for the current fiscal year.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925

Period	Inward					Outward					Aliens debarred
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total			Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
1924											
July	11,661	11,112	22,773	20,927	43,700	8,493	15,747	24,240	43,812	68,052	1,929
August	23,290	13,966	37,256	44,791	82,047	8,633	14,738	23,371	37,657	61,028	2,114
September	27,941	20,057	47,998	57,232	105,230	8,671	14,580	23,251	23,849	47,100	2,389
October	27,402	17,822	45,224	31,474	76,698	8,941	12,067	21,008	19,951	40,959	2,341
November	29,345	12,386	41,731	22,297	64,028	8,605	9,645	18,250	14,741	32,991	2,149
December	28,098	9,612	37,710	17,219	54,929	14,288	10,895	25,183	17,388	42,571	2,102
1925											
January	20,952	8,880	29,832	16,987	46,819	6,183	7,873	14,056	22,538	36,594	2,001
February	20,913	9,915	30,828	23,186	54,014	4,087	6,127	10,214	23,211	33,425	1,624
March	26,619	12,997	39,616	29,228	68,844	4,993	6,759	11,752	24,604	36,356	1,952
Total	216,221	116,747	332,968	263,341	596,309	72,894	98,431	171,325	227,751	399,076	18,601

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925
Albania	3	58	19	277
Austria	117	621	34	265
Belgium	64	537	3	381
Bulgaria	10	123	7	171
Czechoslovakia	273	1,806	167	1,754
Danzig, Free City of	24	176		
Denmark	326	1,783	53	429
Esthonia	15	105		5
Finland	49	349	15	268
France, including Corsica	286	2,887	94	863
Germany	4,927	31,909	365	2,194
Great Britain:				
England	1,349	10,319	366	5,148
Northern Ireland	63	946		171
Scotland	1,402	9,001	66	1,641
Wales	72	643		40
Greece	89	539	536	5,550
Hungary	56	475	62	584
Irish Free State	3,203	17,433	31	673
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	527	3,926	794	23,612
Latvia	33	169	1	26
Lithuania	34	336	13	367
Luxemburg	19	82	3	14
Netherlands	252	1,226	82	511
Norway	956	4,721	354	1,481
Poland	723	3,581	4	2,474
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	107	504	116	3,054
Rumania	140	914	92	1,047

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925
Russia	162	1,258	69	355
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	16	212	168	3,329
Sweden	971	6,688	84	712
Switzerland	210	1,407	24	354
Turkey in Europe	17	187	----	97
Jugoslavia	85	568	111	1,886
Other Europe	14	104	----	62
Total Europe	16,594	105,593	3,733	59,795
Armenia	----	11	7	41
China	48	1,564	228	2,567
India	1	49	9	111
Japan	66	588	66	831
Palestine	44	250	3	59
Persia	5	31	4	23
Syria	54	266	34	307
Turkey in Asia	9	31	4	32
Other Asia	2	69	----	51
Total Asia	229	2,859	355	4,022
Egypt	12	105	----	13
Other Africa	11	207	2	98
Total Africa	23	312	2	111
Australia	17	199	22	271
New Zealand	2	93	3	113
Other Pacific Islands	3	23	4	28
Total Pacific	22	315	29	412
Canada	4,326	81,189	95	1,361
Newfoundland	82	1,326	32	320
Mexico	4,937	20,813	300	2,252
Cuba	91	949	120	1,428
West Indies (not specified)	34	411	170	1,676
British Honduras	2	32	1	12
Central America (not specified)	86	773	60	466
Brazil	49	344	11	134
South America (not specified)	144	1,302	85	905
Other countries	----	3	----	----
Total Western Hemisphere	9,751	107,142	874	8,554
Grand total	26,619	216,221	4,993	72,894

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925
African (black)	38	593	96	840
Armenian	64	415	9	82
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	203	1,404	168	1,356
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	27	358	116	1,237
Chinese	29	1,437	219	2,460
Croatian and Slovenian	59	383	2	697
Cuban	42	594	73	923
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	40	35	297
Dutch and Flemish	310	2,381	97	918
East Indian	1	34	5	73
English	2,804	39,784	547	6,901
Finnish	69	522	15	280

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY RACE OF PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	July, 1924, to March, 1925
French	1,173	18,112	92	880
German	5,578	37,896	401	2,654
Greek	99	726	534	5,599
Hebrew	980	7,872	6	188
Irish	4,141	30,773	45	1,091
Italian (north)	135	1,304	165	3,935
Italian (south)	452	3,523	630	19,767
Japanese	66	564	65	795
Korean	3	17	3	26
Lithuanian	29	228	13	381
Magyar	63	687	64	696
Mexican	4,890	20,387	292	2,208
Pacific Islander		3	1	4
Polish	337	2,326	241	2,683
Portuguese	128	562	120	3,107
Rumania	27	323	93	998
Russian	46	1,017	88	591
Ruthenian (Russniak)	26	569		53
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,431	15,926	271	2,672
Scotch	1,939	21,093	79	2,078
Slovak	70	439	2	420
Spanish	36	420	209	3,866
Spanish American	154	1,568	119	968
Syrian	50	343	31	340
Turkish	5	52	5	136
Welsh	69	907	1	61
West Indian (except Cuban)	20	208	21	346
Other peoples	20	431	20	287
Total	26,619	216,221	4,993	72,894
Male	15,491	119,408	3,810	57,610
Female	11,128	96,813	1,183	15,284
Age:				
Under 16 years	4,028	38,706	283	3,331
16 to 44 years	20,327	156,053	3,681	53,911
45 years and over	2,264	21,462	1,029	15,652

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted, July 1, 1924, to Mar. 31, 1925
	Quota immigrants		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrants	Total during March, 1925	
	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	March 1925		
Quota countries:					
Afghanistan					2
Albania	47	1	27	28	285
Andorra	1	1		1	5
Arabian peninsula	3		3	3	8
Armenia	13	2	11	13	89
Australia	101	4	204	208	*2,180
Austria	546	86	66	152	1,281
Belgium [1]	381	56	147	203	1,504
Bulgaria	84	4	15	19	190
Cameroon (British)					3
China	66	5	407	412	6,709
Czechoslovakia	1,893	293	163	456	3,386

[1] Including colonies, dependencies, or protectorates.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted, July 1, 1924, to Mar. 31, 1925
	Quota immigrants		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrants	Total during March, 1925	
	July, 1924, to March, 1925	March, 1925	March, 1925		
Quota countries—Continued.					
Danzig	175	15	1	16	199
Denmark [1]	1,810	323	146	469	3,261
Egypt	67	3	9	12	159
Esthonia	90	16	10	26	143
Finland	348	47	70	117	1,157
France [1]	2,468	269	314	583	6,915
Germany	31,605	4,950	709	5,659	38,295
Great Britain and Northern Ireland [1]	22,072	3,082	2,310	5,392	47,867
Greece	82	13	221	234	1,711
Hungary	299	29	80	109	1,004
Iceland	59	9	1	10	66
India	42	3	25	28	409
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	13	4		4	34
Irish Free State	18,721	3,404	283	3,687	22,485
Italy [1]	1,751	165	1,996	2,161	14,235
Japan	3	2	471	473	2,636
Latvia	94	13	15	28	237
Liberia					3
Liechtenstein	10				11
Lithuania	228	28	57	85	809
Luxemburg	68	7	8	15	142
Monaco	1				5
Morocco	9		2	2	24
Muscat (Oman)					3
Nepal					1
Netherlands [1]	1,074	208	150	358	2,726
New Zealand	68	2	131	133	815
New Guinea					1
Norway	4,787	973	288	1,261	6,967
Palestine	39	22	23	45	315
Persia	58	3	6	9	132
Poland	3,189	550	488	1,038	6,064
Portugal [1]	403	78	258	336	1,614
Rumania	428	61	144	205	1,393
Russia, European and Asiatic	1,607	220	215	435	3,606
Samoa, Western	7				13
Siam					21
South Africa	91	7	12	19	278
South West Africa	17		2	2	55
Spain [1]	103	12	416	428	3,455
Sweden	7,105	1,030	235	1,265	9,689
Switzerland	1,342	191	135	326	2,866
Syria and the Lebanon	78	18	81	99	661
Togoland (French)					1
Turkey	105	10	134	144	880
Yap and other Pacific Islands	1		3	3	12
Yugoslavia	400	41	137	178	1,461
Total	104,052	16,260	10,629	26,889	200,478
Nonquota countries:					
Canada			4,382	4,382	82,302
Newfoundland			193	193	1,969
Mexico			7,018	7,018	33,401
Cuba			437	437	6,669
Dominican Republic			27	27	642
Haiti			13	13	136
Canal Zone			1	1	55
Independent countries of Central and South America			656	656	5,981
Total			12,727	12,727	131,155
Grand total	104,052	16,260	23,356	39,616	[2] 331,633

[1] Including colonies, dependencies, or protectorates.
[2] Does not include 1,335 aliens from quota countries, who arrived prior to June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date.

FACTORY AND MINE INSPECTION

Kansas

THE fifth annual report of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, for the year 1924, states that during that period 172 towns were visited and 2,541 factories inspected, employing 52,103 workers of whom 5,637 were women. Orders to improve working and safety conditions were issued in 369 cases, all of which have been complied with except 27 in which the improvements ordered are still in process of being made. Since many accidents occur on or about oil rigs and pump houses, the oil wells of 80 firms were inspected and 374 orders were issued.

Inspections made in 1,195 establishments with a view to seeing that the various laws protecting women and children in industry were complied with disclosed 318 violations, 222 of which were violations of the hours of labor law by public housekeeping establishments and 7 were violations of the child labor law. The establishments visited employed 5,808 women.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities reported by State departments of labor the following are noted in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

California.—Recent employment statistics, page 99.

Connecticut.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 121.

Idaho.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 122.

Illinois.—Recent employment statistics, pages 97 and 101.

Iowa.—The name of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Iowa has been changed to the Bureau of Labor, according to a communication received from that office, and Mr. A. L. Urich, commissioner, has been reappointed for another term of two years beginning July 1, 1925.

Recent employment statistics are also given on pages 98 and 103.

Kansas.—Recent employment statistics, page 98; operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 123; and factory inspection, page 205.

Kentucky.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 124.

Maryland.—Recent employment statistics, page 104.

Nebraska.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 125.

New York.—Average weekly earnings of employees in factories, page 44; study of health of working children in New York City, page 57; recent employment statistics, page 105; and report of State housing commission, page 161.

Oklahoma.—Recent employment statistics, pages 98 and 106.

Pennsylvania.—Recent employment statistics, page 99.

South Carolina.—The sixteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries of South Carolina, for 1924, states that there has been a marked improvement in the textile mills in regard to sanitation, hours of labor, child labor, and general health conditions. The 212 plants in the State were inspected three or four times during the year and oftener where it was thought that the labor laws were not being strictly complied with. Four mills were prosecuted, the smallest annual number in several years. Every effort was made to see that no child under 14 years was at work. Few violations were found, and "very little trouble was experienced in any of the mills concerning child labor." Two mills were prosecuted for violation of the 55-hour law.

The report recommends the amendment of existing laws (1) to include in the scope of the child labor law children in all gainful occupations except agriculture; (2) to reduce the hours of women in mer-

cantile establishments from 12 to 10 per day and from 60 to 55 hours per week, to prohibit their employment later than 9 p. m., and to extend the term "mercantile establishment" to include hotels, eating places, cigar and news stands, drugstores, and any other place where goods are offered for sale; and (3) to require manufacturing industries to protect all dangerous places, to keep workrooms clean and sanitary, and to provide guards when scrubbing floors, and to provide a penalty for failure to do so.

The following figures, taken from the report, show the conditions in the textile industry in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
Number of mills	208	212
Capital invested	$165, 820, 520	$179, 420, 443
Value of product	$227, 813, 113	$212, 965, 901
Number of employees	66, 674	64, 780
Children under 16 years	3, 380	3, 580
Wages (not salaries)	$41, 307, 216	$39, 358, 996
Total village population	164, 236	163, 834
Number of spindles	5, 111, 686	5, 272, 481

Tennessee.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 125.

West Virginia.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 126.

Wisconsin.—Recent employment statistics, page 106.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Employment in Logging Camps and Lumber Mills of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho

DURING the period April 15 to 25, 1925, in the 1,535 lumber camps and mills in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, 34,455 loggers and 57,257 millmen were employed, a total of 91,712. This information was secured by the 4 L (Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen) by questionnaire and is contained in its May 1, 1925, Employment-Service Letter (Portland, Oreg.).

Decisions of Industrial Commission of Virginia

THE Industrial Commission of the State of Virginia, which administers the workmen's compensation law of the State, has recently adopted the policy of publishing its decisions in compensation cases in a periodical called "Opinions, Industrial Commission of Virginia." This publication is issued monthly, the current volume being the seventh. Hearings and decisions are reproduced, usually in full, though some are presented in summary form.

Embroidery Industry of the Azores

THAT the embroidery industry at Angra, on the island of Terceira, is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the western Azores is pointed out in a report from the American consul at Horta, Fayal, Azores, dated March 31, 1925. The industry was introduced about 20 years ago by Madeira firms who desired a large supply of cheap labor and was developed through the stimulus of outside demand. In 1924 its production was valued at approximately $200,000, of which the American market absorbed about 99 per cent.

During 1924 four factories and five agencies of Madeira factories were operating at Angra. On orders and instructions from embroidery firms in Madeira or America the factories distribute the materials, which are first cut and stamped, in bundle lots [1] to embroiderers in the villages, the work being paid for on a piecework basis. Embroidery thread is sold to the workers at slightly below cost price. The completed work is later gathered up, washed, ironed, trimmed, and folded, all of which, with the exception of trimming, is done in the factories.

[1] The bundle unit usually consists of a dozen napkins.

The embroidery market varies with the season, the greatest demand preceding the Christmas and Easter seasons. In the latter part of 1923, a period of great activity, one factory had 9,000 bundles in the hands of the embroiderers, but the average is about 4,000 at one time.

Wages paid for embroidering vary with the demand and season. At the beginning of 1924, 8 escudos [2] were paid by one factory for embroidering a dozen napkins, whereas at the middle of the year when there were large orders to fill, 24 escudos were paid; at the end of the year during a dull period the rate again fell to 8 escudos. Factory workers received 6 escudos per day at the beginning of 1924 and 12 escudos at the end of the year.

The total number of embroiderers is difficult to estimate, as they are the wives and daughters of the farmers and do the embroidering in their spare time. The factory workers are full-time workers, about 60 women and boys being employed at each factory, or a total of 240, the Madeira agencies having no factories at Angra, but having the finishing operations on their work performed in the Madeira factories. One hundred skilled women are employed outside the factories in the work of trimming.

Strike Insurance in Uruguay [3]

ACCORDING to a report from the American consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, the State Insurance Bank of Uruguay now offers insurance policies at a low premium against damages arising from strikes and other public disturbances. Up to the present time the operations of this insurance bank, which is a government institution with a monopoly of the insurance business in Uruguay, has included insurance against fire, labor accidents, injury to and death of persons and animals, accidents to automobiles and other vehicles, damage by hailstorms, injuries to plate glass, and marine works.

[2] Exchange rate of the escudo ranged from 3 to 5 cents in the last half of 1924. The rapid rise in the value of the escudo affected the industry adversely, as operating expenses are largely a matter of labor costs paid in local currency, and one factory had to shut down permanently.

[3] Commerce Reports, Washington, April 20, 1925, p. 171.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CONNECTICUT.—Board of Compensation Commissioners. *Seventh report, covering years 1923–1924. Hartford, 1925. 17 pp. Public document No. 58.*

A review of this report is given on page 121 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

IDAHO.—Industrial Accident Board. *Fourth report, from November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1924. Boise, 1925. 104 pp.*

Summary data, taken from this report, are given on page 122 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

KANSAS.—Court of Industrial Relations. *Fifth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1924. Topeka, 1925. 111 pp.*

Data from this report are given on pages 98, 123, and 205 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

KENTUCKY.—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Annual report, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923. Frankfort, [1923?]. 43 pp.*

—— —— *Annual report, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Frankfort, [1925?]. 37 pp.*

These reports are noted on page 124 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MINNESOTA (ST. PAUL).—Bureau of Civil Service. *Eleventh annual report, 1924. St. Paul, 1925. 46 pp.*

NEBRASKA.—[Department of Labor.] Division of Compensation. *Annual report, labor and compensation, December 31, 1922, to December 31, 1923. Lincoln, 1924. 8 pp.*

—— —— —— *Annual report, labor and compensation, December 31, 1923, to December 31, 1924. Lincoln, 1925. 8 pp.*

Summary data from these reports are given on page 125 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—Commission of Housing and Regional Planning. *Report, March 6, 1925. Albany, 1925. 70 pp. Legislative document (1925) No. 91.*

A summary of the more important findings of this report is given on page 161 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Department of Labor. *Special bulletin No. 134: The health of the working child. [New York?], 1924. 91 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 57 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Legislature. Joint Legislative Committee on the Exploitation of Immigrants. *Report. Albany, 1924. 166 pp., illustrated. Legislative document (1924) No. 76.*

The report of a committee appointed in April, 1923, to investigate the alleged ill-treatment of immigrants, especially in the matter of transmission of money, sale of steamship tickets, and other money affairs. Medical fraud upon immigrants, discrimination against them in administration of the workmen's compensation law, and exploitation by employment agencies were also included.

Time did not permit the committee to go extensively into most of these matters and the report is devoted mainly to the handling of the immigrant's money.

It is recommended that the transmission of money abroad, the selling of steamship tickets, and the purchase and sale of foreign exchange should be limited to responsible institutions, such as banks, express and steamship companies, and the like; that the workmen's compensation law be amended in certain particulars relating to the payment of compensation to nonresident dependents, that measures be taken to bring physicians under more effective control, and that the State bureau of immigration, which was abolished in 1921, be restored and counsel appointed for it.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries. Labor Division. *Fifteenth annual report, 1923. Columbia, 1924. 120 pp.*

—— —— —— *Sixteenth annual report, 1924.* [*Columbia, 1925.*] *78 pp.*

Certain data from the 1924 report are given on page 206 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Compensation Commissioner. *Annual report, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Charleston,* [*1924?*]. *72 pp.*

Data from this report are given in the present number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 126.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 366: Retail prices, 1913, to December, 1923. Washington, 1925. v, 186 pp.*

Current retail price figures bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 372: Convict labor in 1923. Washington, 1925. iv, 265 pp.*

Advance data from this bulletin were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for April, 1924 (pp. 1–33).

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 376: Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1924. Washington, 1925. iii, 59 pp.*

Advance data from this bulletin were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1924 (pp. 36–42).

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 41: Family status of breadwinning women in four selected cities. Washington, 1925. ix, 145 pp.*

Some of the findings of this study, which is a revision and extension of bulletin 23, are summarized on page 56 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Technical paper 348: Gas masks for gasoline and petroleum vapors, by S. H. Katz and J. J. Bloomfield. Washington, 1924. iv, 37 pp., illustrated.*

A study of the degree of protection afforded by different types of gas masks against atmospheres containing gasoline and petroleum vapors.

—— —— —— *Technical paper 371: Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1923, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1924. iii, 35 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 113 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— —— *Technical paper 374: Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1923, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1925. iii, 31 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on page 111 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Government Printing Office. *Price list 67: Immigration, naturalization, citizenship, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, and aliens. List of publications relating to above subjects for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Washington, August, 1924. 11 pp. 8th ed.*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Labor report, 1923. No. 14. Melbourne, 1924. 175 pp.*

Gives reports, mainly statistical, on labor organizations, employers' organizations, cooperative societies, unemployment, retail prices, retail price and cost of living index numbers, wholesale prices, wages and hours of labor, and related subjects.

—— —— *Official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 17, 1924. xxxii, 1,096 pp.*

Contains a historical discussion of the development of Australia from early days, a description of its government, general and local, its forms of land tenure and settlement, and reports and statistics relating to activities in the Commonwealth. The data of special interest to labor relate to employment and unemployment, wages and hours of labor, production, index numbers of cost of living, accidents in mines and on railways, industrial disputes, operations under wages board and industrial arbitration acts, number and membership of trade-unions and of employers' industrial associations, child labor in factories, apprenticeship, cooperative and friendly societies, maternity allowances, and old-age and invalidity pensions.

—— (QUEENSLAND).—Registrar General's Office. *A B C of Queensland statistics, 1925. Brisbane, 1925. 218 pp.*

A brief summary of statistics covering the resources and activities, governmental and otherwise, of Queensland. Includes data on friendly societies; number of employees and total wages paid in factories and sawmills; receipts and disbursements of unemployment fund, etc.

—— (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—[Statistical Department.] *Statistical register, 1922–23. Adelaide, 1924. [Various paging.]*

Contains data on friendly societies, number of workers employed on farms and in industry, and wages paid in various industries, in addition to much other information not relating to labor.

—— (WESTERN AUSTRALIA).—Government Statistician. *Pocket yearbook, 1925. Perth, 1925. 104 pp.*

Includes data relating to building and cooperative societies, cost of living prices, emigration and immigration, industrial and trade unions, invalidity and old-age pensions, and wages.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des grèves et des lock-outs dans le royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1922. Sofia, 1925. [xxii], 48 pp.*

—— —— *Statistique des grèves et des lock-outs dans le royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1923. Sofia, 1925. 31 pp.*

Two bulletins of the Bulgarian Statistical Office containing statistics of strikes and lockouts in Bulgaria in 1922 and 1923.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Fourteenth annual report on labor organization in Canada (for the calendar year 1924). Ottawa, 1925. 267 pp.*

Contains chapters on the history and growth of trade-unionism in Canada, the various types of central organizations (international, noninternational, Trades and Labor Congress, national and Catholic unions, etc.), the revolutionary organizations, the international federations of trade-unions and of working women, industrial unions, labor in politics, statistics of trade-union membership, beneficiary features, the labor press, etc.

Certain figures from this report are given on page 175 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— *Prices in Canada and other countries, 1924. Ottawa, 1925. 31 pp. Supplement to the Labor Gazette, January, 1925.*

DENMARK.—[Indenrigsministeriet?] Invalideforsikringsfonden. *Aarsberetning 1921–22. Copenhagen, 1924. 123 pp.*

—— —— —— *Aarsberetning, 1923. Copenhagen, 1924. 80 pp.*

These two reports cover the activities in 1921–22 and in 1923 of the invalidity insurance fund of Denmark, established under the invalidity insurance act of May 6, 1921. In August, 1922, the directors of the fund issued a preliminary report for the first half year, October 1, 1921, to April 1, 1922, and on July 1, 1923, a preliminary report was issued for the first fiscal year of the operations of the invalidity insurance act.

The report for 1921–22 listed above covers the period from the time the invalidity insurance act became effective on October 1, 1921, to the end of the year 1922 (five quarters), permitting future reports to cover the calendar year, which is essential because of the close connection between the invalidity insurance fund and the recognized sick funds the reports of which cover the calendar year.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel Statistisch Kantoor. *Statistical abstract for the Netherlands East Indies 1922–1923. Second part. [Buitenzorg, 1924?] xi, 351 pp. In English and Dutch.*

Of the contents of the volume the tables relating to prices and cost of living are of special interest to labor.

FINLAND.—[Handels- och Industri Ministeriet? Handels- och Industristyrelsen. Statistiske Byrå.] *Industristatistik 40, år 1923. Helsingfors, 1925. [Various paging.] Finlands officiella statistik XVIII A.*

Statistics of industries in Finland in 1923. Shows for the various industries the number of workers employed, total amount paid out for wages and average amount per employee, etc.

—— Socialministeriet. *Arsberättelser, serie B, VII: Yrkesinspektionen år 1923. Helsingfors, 1924. 83 pp.*

Annual report by the Social Ministry on factory inspection in Finland in 1923. Since the labor bureau (*socialstyrelsen*) was abolished at the end of 1922, the factory inspection service for the year for which the report is made operated under the labor bureau in the labor and welfare section of the Social Ministry.

GERMANY.—[Reichswirtschaftsministerium.] Statistisches Reichsamt. *Zahlen zur Geldentwertung in Deutschland 1914 bis 1923. Berlin, 1925. 54 pp. Sonderheft 1 zu Wirtschaft und Statistik, 5. Jahrgang.*

A supplement to the semimonthly bulletin of the German Statistical Office, containing a series of statistical tables which show the development of the currency depreciation in Germany and its influence upon foreign exchange rates, wholesale and retail prices, the cost of living, railroad freight and passenger rates, freight rates on river and coasting steamers, street-car fares, and wages.

—— (BERLIN).—Statistisches Amt. *Die Arbeiterkrankenversicherung in Berlin in den Jahren 1915 bis 1917. Berlin, 1919. 69 pp.*

A compilation of membership and financial statistics of the various workmen's sickness insurance funds (local, establishment, and guild funds) in Berlin for the years 1915 to 1917. Owing to the war the compilation was delayed several years.

—— —— *Die Arbeiterkrankenversicherung in Berlin 1918 und 1919 in den Vororten 1915 bis 1919. Mitglieder zahlen. Berlin, 1921. 79 pp.*

A compilation of membership statistics of the workmen's sickness insurance funds of Berlin for the years 1918 and 1919 and of those of the Berlin suburbs for the years 1915 to 1919.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Court. *Decisions 861 to 1003, January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924. Vol. VI. London, 1925. xxiv, 319 pp.*

This report gives an account of the 143 decisions rendered under the industrial courts act, 1919, during the calendar year 1924. This act provides for a standing industrial court under the Minister of Labor with power to act on request of a party or parties to the dispute; or it may make inquiry into causes and circumstances on its own motion. The court is authorized to take steps "for promoting the settlement" of disputes referred to it. The account for the year covers a wide range of cases, dealing mostly with wage rates, but including hours and working conditions.

—— Oversea Settlement Committee. *Report for the year ended December 31, 1924. London, 1925. 36 pp., chart. Cmd. 2383.*

Gives details of the various schemes adopted for promoting migration from Great Britain to the Dominions. Most of these schemes include a grant or a loan of a considerable part of the passage money, while some include loans for the necessary expenses of getting started in the new location. It is especially emphasized that assisted emigration is not looked upon as a means for reducing unemployment in Great Britain, but is undertaken as a means of securing an effective distribution of the white population.

With Canada, Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales land settlement agreements have been made under which the Dominion Government provides land for approved settlers and the two Governments join in providing loans on easy terms to cover the necessary expenses of making a start. For the year 1924 the number of migrants assisted under all the schemes was 41,051, of whom 15,120 were men, 11,581 were women, and 14,350 were children. Family migration is particularly favored and is looked upon as particularly desirable in the case of land settlement.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Industrial Safety Survey, Vol. I, No. 1, Geneva, March–April, 1925. 28 pp., illustrated.*

This is the first issue of a periodical dealing with all phases of the safety movement in the different countries which is to be published by the International Labor Office. It is proposed to have it serve as a "medium for the direct exchange of ideas and experiences both between the different countries and between employers, workers, and factory inspectors."

—— *International Labor Conference, seventh session, Geneva, May, 1925: Report on workmen's compensation. Geneva, 1925. 199 pp.*

This report summarizes the replies of 35 foreign Governments to a questionnaire on the subject of workmen's compensation, covering classes of industries to be included, risks to be covered, inclusion of occupational diseases, the form of payment of benefits (continuing or lump sum), the question of extra compensation for injured persons requiring personal attendance, medical benefits, security of payment, and administration. "Most of the Governments are in favor of extending the sphere of application to all industrial, commercial, and agricultural undertakings whether public or private, whatever their size," seamen largely excepted. As to risks covered, the phraseology "accidents arising in connection with employment" is preferred to "accidents arising out of or/and in the course of employment," as being nearly as wide and having the advantage of simplicity. Occupational diseases should be treated on the same basis, but with care to secure proper data as to the employers in whose service the disease was incurred; a specified schedule is favored, subject to revision every five years. Continuing benefits are preferred to lump-sum payments, though liberty to decide when commutation to a lump sum is desirable may properly be left to the different Governments. The question of the minimum amount of compensation to be

paid is difficult of determination on account of the various factors involved, but for total incapacity two-thirds of the earnings is recommended, whether the incapacity be permanent or temporary. Extra compensation should be allowed where the injury is such as to require the constant assistance of another person. Medical service should be adequate, covering the service of specialists and the supply and renewal of artificial limbs and surgical appliances. Awards should be guaranteed by either a security fund or compulsory insurance. Judicial authorities charged with settlement of disputes should have the assistance of employers and workers especially as regards "questions of an occupational nature, as, for example, the degree of incapacity for work." Proposed draft conventions are given, covering the various points.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Occupation and health: Encyclopedia of hygiene, pathology, and social welfare, studied from the point of view of labor, industry, and trades. Geneva, 1925.* [*Various paging.*] *Illustrated.*

The International Labor Office plans in this series to bring together all the information available in the various countries concerning industries or processes which are considered unhealthy. The encyclopedia is to consist of brochures containing one or more articles on a particular subject, several being issued at a time. Nearly 70 experts in industrial hygiene in the various industrial countries have been selected as collaborators for the series. The first issue contains brochures on hydrocyanic acid, mercury, carbon monoxide, and hair cutting in the felt-hat industry.

IRELAND.—Department of Industry and Commerce. *Factory and workshop acts, 1901–1920: Report for 1922 and 1923. Dublin,* [*1924?*]. *16 pp.*

A report of the factory inspection service of Ireland for the years 1922 and 1923, giving the number of inspections of factories, number of medical examinations of young persons, and the number of accidents. During 1922 there were 835 industrial accidents, including 6 deaths, and in 1923, 884 accidents with 16 deaths.

ITALY.—Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali. *Rendiconto generale dell'anno 1923. Rome, 1925. 105 pp.*

The financial report for the year 1923 of the Italian National Social Insurance Fund, the carrier of compulsory old-age and invalidity insurance in Italy.

NORWAY.—Departementet for Sociale Saker. Riksforsikringsanstalten. *Sjømannsforsikringen for året 1922: Ulykkesforsikring for sjømenn. Fiskerforsikringen for året 1922: Ulykkesforsikring for fiskere m. v. Oslo, 1925. 32, 9 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk VII, 157.*

Report by the State Insurance Office (*Riksforsikringsanstalten*) of Norway on seamen's insurance and on fishermen's insurance for the year 1922.

—— —— Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Lønninger, 1924. Oslo, 1925. 7*, 25 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk VII, 155.*

Report by the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway on wages in Norway in the year 1924.

—— —— —— *Norges bergsverksdrift, 1923. Christiania, 1924. 15, 27* pp. Norges offisielle statistikk VII, 146.*

Report by the Central Statistical Bureau of Norway on mining operations in Norway in 1923. Gives the number of workers and wages as a whole.

SWEDEN.—Handelsdepartementet. Kommerskollegium. *Industri. Berättelse för år 1923. Stockholm, 1925. 130 pp.*

Report on industries in Sweden for the year 1923, issued by the Swedish Board of Trade (Kommerskollegium). Contains information on number of workers, value of products, etc.

Unofficial

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. *Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, April, 1925: Popular ownership of property—its newer forms and social consequences. New York, Columbia University, 1925. xix, 198 pp.*

This series of addresses and papers on popular ownership of property presented at the semiannual meeting of the Academy of Political Science covered the following phases of the subject: Trade-union and cooperative ownership; employee participation in ownership; customer ownership and the small investor; and the new proprietorship and its effects.

ADAMS, ARTHUR B. *Economics of business cycles. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1925. xvi, 268 pp.*

An analysis of the causes which produce different changes in business trends and of methods by which these forces may be controlled so as to eliminate violent fluctuations. There is a short bibliography.

ARRÚS, OSCAR F. *El costo de la vida en Lima y causas de su carestia. Lima, La Opinion Nacional, 1925. 40 pp.*

A report on the cost of living in Lima, Peru, figures from which are given on page — of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A., WINSLOW, EMMA A., and FLINN, RICHARD A. *Purchasing power of the consumer—a statistical index. Chicago, A. W. Shaw Co., 1925. xxv, 318 pp.*

The three studies included in this book received the first, second, and third prize, respectively, in the J. Walter Thompson prize essay contest for essays on the subject of a statistical index of the purchasing power of the consumer. The essays present methods for measuring the buying capacity of consumers living in different parts of the country, in various types of communities, and under different conditions. Indexes showing the earnings of workers in different groups of industries and combined into a general index of the incomes of factory workers are given in the first study. The second presents detailed material from budget studies in the construction of a statistical index of the purchasing power of consumers, and the third study "establishes the fact that the ratio between the number of applicants for employment and the actual employment available in the public employment offices may be used as a comparatively simple index recording variations in purchasing power."

BURNS, C. DELISLE. *Industry and civilization. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1925. 278 pp.*

An analysis of the moral standards operative in economic life which deals with industrial organization, the workers in industry, the owners of capital, and the consumers.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. *Bulletin 14: Use of carbon-monoxide gas masks in mines, by S. H. Katz and others. Pittsburgh, 1924. vii, 76 pp., illustrated.*

This report gives a brief statement of the physiologic effects of breathing asphyxiating or irrespirable gases or vapors resulting from fires or explosions, and a description of the gas mask used at mine disasters during the course of the investigation and an account of the results of its use.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND LABOR. *Addresses, London, May 30 and 31, 1924. London, Ernest Benn (Ltd.), 1924. 120 pp.*

The volume contains the principal addresses delivered at the conference on science and labor held at the British Empire Exhibition in May, 1924, which was arranged by the British Science Guild in cooperation with the national joint council of the Trades-Union Congress and the Labor Party. The subjects include: The place of science in government; scientific research in relation to

industry; cooperation of science and labor in production; science and the human factor; and science in educational organization.

EDGEWORTH, F. Y. *Papers relating to political economy. London, Macmillan & Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 3 vols.*

These volumes contain articles and reviews, on economic subjects, which appeared in the Economic Journal (London, England) during the first 30 years of its existence—1891 to 1921. The articles have been edited so as to omit passages which involve erroneous reasoning, controversial matters, etc. The papers have been classified under the headings of value and distribution, monopoly, money (including index numbers), international trade, and taxation.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. *Immigration: A world movement and its American significance. New York, Macmillan Co., 1925. xi, 520 pp.*

This is a revision of the edition published in 1913. In bringing the book down to date the author has reduced the descriptive material and has dealt principally with the principles and general conclusions which have been brought out by the immigration developments of the past decade.

FRYER, DOUGLAS. *Vocational self-guidance—planning your life work. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925. xvii, 385 pp.*

This book is designed to assist the individual in making his choice of a vocation. The fact is recognized by the writer that even though a person becomes well adjusted to one vocation he should not necessarily be regarded as limited to it for the rest of his life, and while it has been the aim to give the work as much scientific foundation as possible the endeavor has also been to furnish a practical guide by which the individual may make his own vocational choice.

GENFORSIKRINGEN AF BEGRAVELSESKASSER I DANMARK GENNEM 25 AAR, 1900–1924. *Copenhagen, [1925?] 94 pp.*

History of reinsurance of the funeral benefit funds of Denmark for the period 1900–1924.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL. *Seventy years of life and labor—an autobiography. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1925. 2 vols.*

The story of Mr. Gompers' life, beginning with his earliest recollections in London, is carried through to the year before his death. An account of the last year of his life is given in an appendix by Florence C. Thorne, his assistant in the preparation of the work. In addition to the personal details, the autobiography presents a very complete history of the development of the American labor movement.

HOLCK, POVL. *Om muligheden for at anvende invalider i offentlige virksomheder og i erhvervslivet. Copenhagen, Harold Jensens Bogtrykkeri, 1924. 51 pp.*

This is a reprint of articles by Povl Holck, published in Social Forsorg (Copenhagen), Nos. 8 and 9, 1924, on possibilities of employment of disabled persons in Government work (State and commune) and in the private industries.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN. *Working women in many countries. Report of congress held at Vienna, August, 1923. Amsterdam, [1924?]. 13 pp.*

A brief summary of this report is given on page — of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA. *Proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual convention, held at Buffalo, N. Y., January 12-17, 1925. Chicago, 1925. 214 pp.*

LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1925. *Issued by the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party. London, S. W. 1, Labor Publications Department, 32-34 Eccleston Square, [1925?]. xvii, 573 pp.*

The present volume deals largely with the policies and accomplishments of the first labor government, which lasted from February to October, 1924. The

statistics and statements published are from both official and private sources and are presented under the following 16 general heads: The British labor movement; labor in industry; capital, profits, banking, and currency; labor in Parliament; central government and finance; general social services; land and agriculture; the cooperative movement; the national system of education; the newspaper press; international affairs; international labor; inter-dominion affairs; statistical information; directories; and the Zinovieff letter.

League for Industrial Rights. *History of the League for Industrial Rights, by Walter Gordon Merritt. New York, 165 Broadway, 1925. 132 pp.*

Not only a history of the League for Industrial Rights, an organization of open-shop employers organized "to fight union abuses and protect industrial liberty," but an account of the legal contests over industrial questions since 1901 written from the employer's viewpoint.

Lipmann, Otto, and Baumgarten, Franziska. *Bibliographie zur Psychologischen Berufsberatung, Berufseignungsforschung und Berufskunde. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1922. 60 pp. Schriften zur Psychologie der Berufseignung und des Wirtschaftslebens, herausgegeben von Otto Lipmann und William Stern, Heft 20.*

An international bibliography of handbooks, monographs, and articles in periodicals, on psychologic vocational guidance, research on vocational fitness, and vocational requirements.

Maitland, Charles T. *Phosphorus poisoning in match factories in China, with brief observations on the general conditions of labor found. Reprinted from the China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3, February and March, 1925. 20 pp.*

This report is summarized on page 117 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Policyholders' Service Bureau. *Personnel management on the railroads. New York, Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co., 1925. 227 pp., illustrated.*

A study of present practices of the railroads in their employee relations with a view to developing standard methods of personnel management which will attract to the railways an adequate supply of high grade labor, furnish an outlet for the individual employee's initiative and ambition, and develop and utilize the latent capacity of individuals and groups of employees.

Mortara, Giorgio. *Prospettive economiche. Città di Castello, 1925. xxiv, 433 pp.*

The fifth issue of an economic yearbook published under the auspices of the University Bocconi of Milan, covering the years 1923 and 1924. It gives a review of world market and Italian conditions and prospects in the matter of production, consumption, imports and exports, prices, etc., of grain, wine, olive oil, fruit, silk, artificial silk, cotton, hemp, wool, coal, petroleum, and iron. Further, it reviews the development of hydroelectric energy, maritime and railroad transportation, public finances, the money market, labor, and emigration. As to labor, it predicts an oversupply in Italy, lower real wages than in pre-war times, tending to increase owing to rising cost of living, and increasing labor disputes with the object of adjusting wages to the cost of living.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. *Yearbook, with cotton manufacturers' manual, 1924. [Boston?], 1924. 310 pp.*

Contains, in addition to figures on production, prices, costs, etc., of raw and manufactured cotton, certain index numbers of wages in Lancashire, England, and in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., and a table, taken from a report of the Federal Women's Bureau, showing the legal working hours of women in the various States.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (INC.). *The cost of living in the United States. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1925. xvi, 201 pp.*

—— *Special report No. 31: Uniform medical provisions for workmen's compensation acts in the United States. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1925. v, 28 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 127 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL. Committee of Inquiry into Production. *The waste of capitalism. London, S. W. 1, Labor Joint Publications Department, 33 Eccleston Square, [1924?]. 118 pp.*

A discussion of the different causes tending to reduce production, most of which, the authors believe, are inherent in the capitalistic system. A résumé of the discussion concerning the relative influence of industrial disputes and unemployment is given on page 109 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PURSE, BEN. *The blind in industry: Fifty years of work and wages. London, Edson (Printers), (Ltd.), 1925. viii, 109 pp.*

An account of the work for the blind in England during the past fifty years. It includes discussion of the provisions for industrial training of the blind, the kind of work done by them, and the systems of remuneration for their work. The author deals with the problems connected with the employment of blind workers such as help through philanthropic organizations, the limitation of the field of employment, and their poor bargaining power.

ROSSI, WILLIAM H. and DIANA, I. P. *Personnel administration—a bibliography. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1925. 365 pp.*

This bibliography is limited to the period from 1919 to January 1, 1924, and the books and articles listed cover the general subject of personnel administration, employment, health and safety, education and training, research, employee service, rewards, administrative correlation, and joint relations.

SAND, E. *Bemærkninger angaaende Boligloven (Huslejeloven) af 4 Juni 1924. Tillæg til E. Sand: Husleje- og Boligloven (Lov af Maj 1923) samt lov om Laan til Boligbyggeri. Copenhagen, 1924. 31 pp.*

Remarks on the housing act of June 4, 1924; supplement to house rent and housing act (law of May, 1923) and law on house building loans.

THOMPSON, CARL D. *Public ownership. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1925. xviii, 445 pp.*

This is a survey of the enterprises of various kinds in the United States and other countries which are under municipal, State, and Federal ownership and control. The author's findings are almost uniformly in favor of public ownership in the cases cited.

VERBAND SCHWEIZ. KONSUMVEREINE (V. S. K). *Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'union en 1924. Basel, 1925. 92 pp.*

Report of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies. Certain data from this report are given on page 172 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.