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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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WASHINGTON

JULY, 1925

Economics of Creamery Butter Consumption

By ETHELBERG STEWART, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

IT IS interesting to note the discussion in the dairy-farming magazines and papers of the United States that has grown out of the address of Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairying in the United States Department of Agriculture, before the National Dairy Club of Chicago on April 16, 1925.

Last year on March 6, 1924, Doctor Larson in an address before the same club stated that he saw nothing in the future presaging an oversupply of creamery butter. At least he had no fears of overproduction upon the then basis of consumption. He concluded his 1924 address with these words:

With the continuation of the trend of increased consumption, with the same ability to buy, I can see no probability of stimulating production in this country in the near future to a point of overproduction. On the other hand a rapid decline in the ability to buy or with a greatly increased importation or both would have influences that would make an apparent oversupply with a lowering of prices.

What actually happened, however, was that during the summer of 1924, the amount of butter placed in cold storage because there was no immediate sale increased over the figures of 1923 at a most surprising rate, so that in September, 1924, the cold-storage holdings exceeded those of the same month in 1923 by nearly 60,000,000 pounds. Referring to this and reverting to his statement of the year before, Doctor Larson in his speech of April 16, 1925, said:

We know now that production did not increase as much as in previous years, and that the amount produced does not account for the increase in stocks of butter last summer. You will recall that the two factors which might cause a reaction, indicated a year ago, are increased importations and a possibility of a rapid decline in the buying power of our people. Imports, we have already shown, did not increase. Decreased purchasing power, therefore, seems the answer to last year's depression in our industry.

The buying ability of our people in the summer of 1923, as compared with the same period of the previous year, showed a marked change. In addition to a decrease in the wage scale, there was a marked decrease in employment as well as in the total wages paid workers throughout the country. By referring to the table below, taken from compilations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the United States Department of Labor, it will be seen that with the index number for wages for the whole year of 1923 as 100, wages of major industries were evidently depressed 10 to 15 per cent during the months of May, June, July, and August of 1924 below 1923.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAY ROLLS AND PER CAPITA EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

[Monthly average, 1923=100.0]

Month	Textiles and their products		Iron and steel and their products		Leather and its manufacture		Metals and metal products other than iron and steel		Vehicles for land transportation	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Amount of pay roll										
May.....	104.9	83.1	105.8	91.2	103.6	83.0	111.9	89.0	104.0	91.0
June.....	102.3	78.9	107.5	82.1	99.4	79.1	107.7	78.6	103.6	84.4
July.....	98.6	72.0	99.8	72.5	93.5	77.6	97.5	71.3	100.3	77.3
August.....	98.0	78.4	102.4	75.6	97.1	86.8	90.5	71.9	102.7	81.0
Per capita earnings										
May.....	102.0	94.9	103.4	102.6	103.6	94.9	104.6	94.7	102.8	100.9
June.....	101.4	93.2	103.5	96.5	101.9	95.3	104.8	90.6	101.0	98.9
July.....	100.6	91.4	97.5	90.2	97.4	93.3	96.8	87.7	99.4	92.5
August.....	100.8	96.9	100.1	95.8	98.6	99.4	97.3	88.8	100.9	96.8

There was in some of the industries a reduction of as much as 20 per cent. The purchasing power of the country is largely influenced by the prosperity of these important industries, and when we consider that 10 to 20 out of every 100 that were employed during the summer months of 1923 were not employed during those months in 1924, and that the total wages received by employees in those industries was from 10 to 20 per cent less, the result seems obvious. These conditions of employment and wages, it seems to me, were the chief cause of our accumulations of stock in storage last summer. Evidently people unemployed or on a lower scale of wages bought less butter. It is not surprising, therefore, that during these four months when wages were so seriously cut the consumption of butter was less than during the corresponding months of the year before. Even with our increased population we actually consumed 37,000,000 pounds less butter during May, June, July, and August of 1924 than the corresponding months of 1923. Aside from the months in question there has been no time in the last five years when consumption was not greater, month for month, than in the preceding year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

[Monthly average, 1923=100.0]

Month	Textiles and their products		Iron and steel and their products		Leather and its manufacture		Metals and metal products other than iron and steel		Vehicles for land transportation	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
May.....	102.8	87.6	102.3	88.9	100.0	87.5	107.0	94.0	101.2	90.2
June.....	100.9	84.7	103.9	85.1	97.5	83.0	102.8	86.8	102.6	85.3
July.....	98.0	78.8	102.4	80.4	96.0	83.2	100.7	81.3	100.9	83.6
August.....	97.2	80.9	102.3	78.9	98.5	87.3	93.0	81.0	101.8	83.7

Consumption after August, however, recovered and continued to increase over the increase of the corresponding month of the year before.

The buying power of people in the industries steadily rose from July, and at the present time is almost back to what it was a year ago. The price of butter also decreased considerably, both of which factors tended to stimulate consumption.

Judging from the comment of the dairy magazines and newspapers, Doctor Larson seems to have opened up an entirely new line of thought for his hearers.

The Creamery and Milk Plant Monthly (Chicago, Ill.) says editorially:

If any proof was needed of the growing emphasis that is being put by the departments of the National Government upon the economic aspects of the industries with which they deal it was furnished last month by the address of Dr. C. W. Larson at the National Dairy Club, which appears in this issue. The chief of the United States Dairy Division proved himself a first-class economist. His analysis of the elements that affected the dairy business, particularly the butter business, during the past year and the early months of the present year is keen and logical and altogether convincing.

One feels all the better satisfied with this conclusion because it relieves one of anxiety as to the future of the dairy industry. The slump in butter which characterized the past summer and fall, led to much pessimism and to some assertions questioning the inherent soundness of the dairy industry as at present operated. One is glad to follow the conclusions of Doctor Larson that the depression in the butter market and the resultant drop in value in other branches of the dairy industry was due to general economic conditions outside of the dairy business. Doctor Larson shows with almost mathematical conclusiveness that the chief cause was the diminished buying power of the American consumer, resulting from substantial reductions in the earnings of wage workers, either in the form of lower wages or of partial unemployment.

That is an influence against which no industry can ever be proof. If the people have not the money to buy the best, they will buy something less good, and those who produce the best will suffer. That, according to Doctor Larson, was the case last year. His conclusion is seemingly confirmed by the rapid recovery of the butter trade as soon as the economic condition of the workers of the country was improved, until to-day butter prices are about on the same level as last year at this time. In fact, consumption must have increased to quite an extraordinary extent because it was able to assimilate the large surplus of butter in storage which during the winter was a nightmare to butter producers and dealers, but which apparently has at the present time practically disappeared.

The Chicago Dairy Produce says:

Doctor Larson has an array of figures, splendidly illustrated by charts that are illuminating, and relieve one of the task of comparing figures. And what is more, there is no opening for disputing the presentation. It was shown that the removal of butter into consumptive channels has a direct bearing upon industrial conditions, consumption being greatest when labor is 100 per cent employed, and being less almost in the same proportion as that of labor out of work. This point was forcibly brought out by a comparison with conditions in our leading industrials. By the same comparison, reason was found for the great movement of butter so far this year, a movement that has not only cleared the fresh made, but removed the surplus in storage that looked like a mountain when the year opened, the buying ability of the people being nearly back to what it was in the banner year, 1923.

Hoard's Dairyman (Fort Atkinson, Wis.), comments as follows:

Doctor Larson was still not willing to stop, and has gone farther to discover the cause of the decline in consumption. This time the key comes from the statistical work of the United States Department of Labor which keeps an accurate check on the conditions in various great national industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics furnished these figures to Doctor Larson, and they show that in certain great industries, notably iron and steel, textiles, leather and leather goods, automobiles, etc., there was a marked decline in employment and in wages amounting to a 20 per cent lower level in total wages paid than for the same period in 1923. It is a notable coincidence that the decline in the price of butter was just about 20 per cent.

More than any other study or announcement of recent years, Doctor Larson's statement to the Dairy Club shows the intimate relationship of our industry to general prosperity and the uncertainty of dairy prices at any time due to possible changes in labor employment and wage scales. Thinking in these terms we

find ourselves interested in three specific things: First, continued prosperity and a statistical service which will promptly show the facts; second, a much faster dairy statistical service to show production within not over a month from the time changes take place; and, third, an intelligent dairy industry ready to learn the facts and to respond to them.

The Blue Valley Bulletin (Chicago), issued by the Blue Valley creamery organization, quotes the portions of Doctor Larson's address above referred to with commendations; and the Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal (Milwaukee), says in part:

* * * In a nutshell, his discovery was that there was a marked falling off in consumption of butter during the months of July, August, and September last year and that this falling off in consumption accompanied and was probably caused by a very marked decline in employment and rate of wages in some of the major American industries during that period. A summary of the employment and rates of wages paid in the principal industries including the iron and steel industry, automobiles, textiles, leather products, electrical manufactures and some others which are now available show a decline in the volume of employment of about 20 per cent for those months over the same months of the preceding year. It is a remarkable coincidence that this decline in volume of employment is just about the same as the decline in butter prices for the same period, and was coincident with the accumulation of the largest storage stock of butter ever accumulated in this country.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist (Racine) says:

Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Dairy Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, has been able by careful study to put his finger on the apparent cause of the big price trends of the 1924 season and of the large stocks which went into storage last season. He has found that there was a marked falling off in consumption of butter during the months of July, August, and September last year and that this falling off in consumption accompanied and was probably caused by a very marked decline in employment and rate of wages in some of the major American industries during that period. This decline in volume of employment is about the same as the decline in the butter prices for the same period and was coincident with the accumulation of the largest storage stock of butter ever stored in this country.

The Dairy World (Chicago) has an editorial under the heading "Consumers' ability to buy" commenting on Doctor Larson's address as follows:

While the entire industry is dependent on the dairy cow, an important part of our success is dependent on the consumers' ability to buy our cow products. So, it will readily be seen that the price of dairy products has much to do with its sale. In times of prosperity, when all the wage and salary earners are working and getting paid regularly, the consumers don't seem much interested in the price; but let 10 or 15 per cent of them be thrown out of employment, and the price of all food products becomes very vital to them.

An example of this kind is explained by C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairying, in his discourse on "The dairy situation," printed in this issue. Carefully analyzing the production figures of 1924, as compared with 1923, he finds that we did not reach our normal increase in the production of butter last year; yet, in September, October, November and December we had about 50 or 60 million pounds more butter in storage than in the same months of 1923.

It is evident our trouble was not a case of overproduction, as many surmised, but one of underconsumption. To move this surplus required a lower fall and winter selling price than the year before. By April 1 the entire surplus was consumed. The consumers' ability to buy was reinstated in the fall, which was most fortunate for the dairymen holding this surplus in addition to the regular supply.

Under our present cow population and its average ability to produce, there is little chance for serious overproduction. Underconsumption is the thing which we must watch out for, and this will be largely regulated by the consumers' ability to buy. With 10 per cent of your customers out of work, and the price of your product remaining the same, it can result in little other than what we call a "surplus."

The MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW is interested to review somewhat at length Doctor Larson's address and the comments from the sources indicated, because they show a growing appreciation of the position always taken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the earnings of the workers, who constitute the largest numerical element of our population, can not be depressed, nor the volume of employment in industry decreased, without its reacting upon the industries themselves in the shape of decreased consumption and hence a forced lowering of prices to a point where industry and commerce are hit just as hard as the workers themselves are hit. To us this is nothing new, and it would seem to be a self-evident fact, but unfortunately it is one of the "axioms" that have to be continuously emphasized and one which a surprising number of intelligent people seem unable to grasp.

In reasonably good times 96 per cent of the workers' families in the United States buy creamery butter; 14.7 per cent buy a certain amount of oleomargarine; while 3.6 per cent use other butter substitutes. The discrepancy in these percentages indicates that there is an overlapping, that some of the 96 per cent use some oleomargarine, for instance; but additional light is thrown on this by the fact that the families using creamery butter average 89.7 pounds per family per year, the families using oleomargarine average 41.9 pounds per family per year, indicating that they also use considerable butter or other substitutes, while the families using other butter substitutes use 34.1 pounds of such substitutes per family per year, indicating also that other butter substitutes do not represent the total of family consumption of materials supplying the place of butter.

It ought not to require much argument to convince the creamery butter producers of the United States that any serious reduction in earnings, any serious decrease in employment, will shift a large number of the 96 per cent who in good times buy creamery butter to the 14.7 per cent who buy oleomargarine, and that this substitute of the cheaper for the more expensive food will last as long as the industrial depression lasts.

The depression of 1921 may seem at first blush to contradict this, but the depression of 1921 was entirely different from the depression of 1924 in the following respect: The boom of 1920 was the most criminally senseless boom that the United States ever experienced. Notwithstanding the fact that the war was over, patriotism, our humanitarian duty to provide for devastated Europe, even "loyalty to the flag," were used by the boomers to induce everybody to get into a factory and do his bit to save the perishing world. This, taken in connection with wages that were far beyond those paid during the war, filled the factories with people and ran the employment index above the point reached any time during the war itself. This meant that hundreds of thousands of people not ordinarily employed in industry were on the industrial pay rolls of the country. They were not the heads of families, nor the essential breadwinners of the workers' families. When the slump of 1921 came, the number of people dropped from the pay rolls was astonishing. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that there were 5,735,000 fewer names on the pay rolls in July, 1921, than at the peak of 1920. We make no apologies for this estimate and believe to-day

that it was under rather than over the actual number; but these were employees, not "workingmen" as was insisted by every one who attempted to quote our figures. They included not only workingmen, but women, children, boys, students, people who had never been or never considered themselves as industrial workers until the unusual inducements of 1920 swept them into the factories. With this number of people dislodged from the pay rolls, but not necessarily out of the work they had formerly been doing, the consumption of creamery butter did not fall. In fact it seemed to hold its own through the depression of 1921. The reason for this is twofold: First, the depression was, within limits, as unreal as the boom of 1920 had been exaggerated and frothy; second, the people had saved from the enormous earnings of 1920 and were able to carry over the slump of 1921 without having to curtail such vital purchases as butter.

Again, consumption of butter was maintained largely by the dairy interests meeting the situation and reducing the price of butter. In many places the price of creamery butter fell as much as 29 cents a pound, keeping that commodity well within the reach of those to whom unemployment may have been serious but not so serious that they could not pay this reduced price.

On the other hand the employment slump of 1924 caused the laying off of the real workers of the country. There was no froth in the employment situation, and the large percentage of those laid off in 1924 were the real breadwinners for their families. They had no savings, since their savings of 1920 had been absorbed in the slump of 1921 or in the building or purchase of homes, necessitated by the housing situation. The result was a 20 per cent drop in the consumption of creamery butter, and in every other article for which a cheaper and satisfactory substitute could be obtained.

Doctor Larson, by a very happy stroke, drove some of these fundamental truths home to that portion of our agricultural population which his bureau serves so well.

Industrial Ventilation as Applied to Harmful Dusts, Gases, and Fumes¹

By JOHN ROACH, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR OF NEW JERSEY

THE general attitude of employers toward the introduction of expensive plant improvements has broadened during the past decade to such an extent that the combined forces of engineering research and investigation are now engaged in developing and perfecting standardizations of processes having in view the ultimate safety of the working people. The practice of plant managers and engineers meeting in conference and exchanging views on processing has divested important trade groups of the curtains of mystery and secrecy that formerly hid their methods from the public gaze and has enabled progressive directors to install processing safeguards that are the joint product of technical and practical experience.

¹ Address delivered at mid-year meeting of the Chemical Section, National Safety Council, Wilmington, Del., May 22 and 23, 1925.

The safety-first movement that has reached proportions of national importance probably originated in the industrial convulsion that caused many of our leading States to adopt workmen's compensation laws based on the economic theory that industry, rather than the individual worker, should bear the financial burden of industrial accidents causing loss of time and impairment of earning ability.

Most people, when speaking of the safety-first movement, limit its application to those injuries that result from physical violence and are subject to compensation in States where workmen's compensation laws have been enacted. In the early days of our legislative struggles for improved labor legislation, very little was said about injuries due to breathing air contaminated with poisonous or nonpoisonous dusts, vapors, or gases, as most of the early efforts to provide a larger measure of protection for the workingman were confined to accidents caused by dangerous machinery or defective plant premises. It must be remembered in this connection that the pioneers in the safety-first movement were seriously handicapped in their legislative work by lack of accurate health statistics, practically nothing having been done to investigate health conditions among industrial workers. Recently, however, thanks to our many social agencies, including the public press, governmental reports, and safety organizations, the whole broad question of physical conservation in industry has been discussed in such a thorough manner that the public mind has been aroused, and recent reports of investigations, trade researches, and conferences concerning the safety and health of workers have enriched current industrial literature, so that now instead of accepting so-called "inherent" risks industrial experts confidentially affirm that no trade rests on a firm social or economic basis which makes an undue demand on the physique of its employees.

We have arrived at a better understanding of the individual and collective tragedies that result from negligence of hygienic factory conditions, and we have come to a realization of the heavy financial loss that results from the depleted strength of workers who have been habitually and unknowingly sacrificed.

In this country there has been a general acceptance of the modern enlightened working standard that every worker is entitled to clean air and that (while certain dusts and fumes are more dangerous than others) all contamination of the atmosphere of the work room must be avoided. This desirable condition may be effected through the installation of mechanical exhaust ventilation which can be adapted to almost every variety of manufacturing process involving the evolution of dusts, fumes, steam, or excessive heat. In several of our industrial States, workmen's compensation commissioners have accepted the theory that certain forms of pulmonary consumption are of industrial origin and that devitalized or poisoned air, darkness, dampness, undue fatigue, and similar conditions that break down the normal resistive strength of the individual may cause physical complications entitling the victim to compensation payments for injuries arising in and growing out of his employment. The point has been ably set forth that improper working conditions and a congested breathing atmosphere may prepare the worker for a tuber-

cular infection by setting up a progressive inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat and of the lung tissues, so that where such favorable conditions exist, tubercular infection may result. When we turn to the records of the extra-hazardous "lung trades,"² a full realization of the sufferings of the workers in these industries is possible. The question of how much dust or the kind of dust that, by irritating the lungs, may cause tubercular infection to develop is one for the deeply learned in the medical profession to discuss, but I am willing to stand on the general theory that every worker is entitled to safe, hygienic working conditions, and none should be exposed to the danger or discomforts of industrial dust, noxious fumes, or excessive heat, during the period of his employment. Engineering science has made such strides in the field of mechanical ventilation that there is no longer any deep-seated or intricate problem involved in the arrangement of processing methods that will prevent the installation of practical mechanical devices to confine or remove dust, vapors, and gases at their point of origin.

Necessity of Ventilation in the Prevention of Occupational Disease

SOME years ago a paper was read before the Chicago Medical Society that treated the subject of clean air by dividing occupational diseases into five classes, due to: (1) Gases, vapors, and high temperatures; (2) increased or decreased atmospheric pressure; (3) metallic poison, dust, or fume; (4) organic dust and heated atmosphere; and (5) fatigue.

This classification shows the part played by fresh air in the prevention of occupational disease, and an earlier general knowledge of the subject would not only have saved the workers an immense amount of needless suffering and ill health, but also have conserved the enormous financial waste due to unsanitary conditions throughout a wide range of industry.

It has been estimated that an adult man sitting at rest takes 16 respirations per minute of 30 cubic inches each, an intake of 480 cubic inches per minute; while a worker in an eight-hour day breathes from 250 to 350 cubic feet, according to the vigor of his muscular exertion. The basic relation between vitality and normal lung function has been well established in the scientific calculation that respiration during the average workday represents an expenditure of energy expressed by the lifting of 7 tons 1 foot.

Whether the functions of the body during the normal working period shall be permitted to replace the broken-down tissue caused by the liberation of this energy or steadily to drain the system of its reserve vital forces, depends upon the quantity and quality of the pure air that prevents the poisons of fatigue from accumulating.

Air should not be permitted to stagnate in a workroom, however ample its dimensions. The pores of the body are directly acted upon by the air that surrounds them; and experiment has proved that the body can not perform its functions properly except under the stimulus of a constant air exchange. If the temperature of a room reaches a

² Listed in United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 231: Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades, by Frederick L. Hoffman, Washington, 1918.

certain point, the respired air will cease to rise; and, instead, will remain at a lower level, where it is continually breathed again by the occupants. We must remember that the emanations from the body also constantly vitiate the surrounding air, and however great the cubical content of the room this air also will not rise, especially if the temperature be excessive, unless currents are generated.

Methods of Ventilation

ELABORATE and expensive systems for air conditioning are really unnecessary in the average plant and are rarely installed, except in cases where a trade process must be carried on in a dustless room (such as fine wood varnishing), or where a manufactured article can be prepared or combined only under absolutely stable conditions of humidity (as, for instance, preparing moving-picture films or loading time fuses). And in these cases the air is washed and tempered because of trade necessity, and not because of any health considerations involved.

In the ordinary workroom the crying need is for more education to teach the worker the benefits of fresh air, and the best means of obtaining it with the equipment at hand. It is unfortunate that during the cold season of the year advantage can not always be taken of ventilation afforded by means of side-wall sash or skylights of the ordinary type. Modern factory construction handicaps indirect ventilation by the fact that buildings are now made weather tight. Very little air can seep in under the windows or doors, as was the case with their loosely built predecessors; and in every workroom a few thin-blooded people will be found who object to the drafts caused by windows or doors being left open.

Large numbers of a patented type of apparatus known as "natural draft" ventilators have been installed in factory buildings. The popularity of this type of ventilator is due in a large measure to its costing nothing to maintain; while the results achieved, in certain types of buildings, are claimed to be as satisfactory as those secured from power-driven fans. The apparatus consists of a "cowl" so shaped that the air currents blowing around and over it will generate a suction in the pipe leading to it from the workroom. Advocates of this type of ventilation quote United States weather reports to justify their claim that a five-mile-an-hour breeze (which must be taken advantage of and which is sufficient to give results) blows during the greater part of the year.

By reason of its unreliability under unfavorable conditions, however, this type of ventilation should not be resorted to for the removal of noxious vapors or of excessive humidity; because on humid days (when vapors lie close to the floor and no five-mile breeze is present) natural draft does not give good results. For ordinary purposes, and where the movement of large volume is desirable to free a workroom of superheated air, this method (if used within its limitations) is excellent. Many failures, however, are based on the too common practice of installing equipment of an insufficient capacity.

A cowl having a diameter of 2 feet (in which a linear velocity of air of 350 feet per minute is maintained) would remove approximately only 1,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and would not afford any great amount of relief if installed on a building having a cubical

content of 50,000 cubic feet. On the other hand, if two ventilators were installed on such a building, each having a diameter of 3 feet and removing approximately 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute, a very appreciable improvement in ventilation would be noted. No general rule can be laid down to govern the use of such apparatus, beyond a warning to make each installation of ample capacity, and not to expect too much of a system that requires no motive power.

The problem of removing dust, poisonous or nonpoisonous, is not only the most serious one that confronts industry to-day, but it is infinitely more difficult of accomplishment than that involved in providing a sufficient circulation of air in a factory workroom.

In 1904 factory conditions in America were very much neglected, for only a few States had passed laws compelling the installation of blowers in workshops where buffing, polishing, or metal grinding operations were being conducted. Owing to a lack of knowledge of the engineering principles underlying the proper installation of blower systems, the first laws passed were crude and inefficient, their wording was vague, and the conditions they imposed were impractical and not in accordance with sound engineering standards. As a result, the laws were very poorly enforced, and while many blower installations were made they were in the main inefficient, and fell far short of giving the workers that protection from flying dust contemplated by the various legislatures which had passed the laws.

New Jersey, in 1904, in common with a number of other States, passed a blower law which required the installation of exhaust hoods on all buffing, polishing, or grinding wheel operations. The law required each wheel 6 inches or less in diameter to be provided with a round suction pipe 3 inches in diameter, while wheels from 6 to 24 inches in diameter were required to be provided with a round suction pipe 5 inches in diameter. The fan connected with these exhaust pipes was to be run at a rate of speed that would produce a pressure of air in the pipes sufficient to raise a column of water not less than 5 inches in a U-shaped tube. The faulty character of such a law is apparent when it is understood that the method of testing the suction of a blower system was subject to a variety of interpretations. The purpose of the act was to provide a strong enough current of air to carry away all dust created by buffing or polishing wheels, instead of allowing it to rise in the face of the worker. If the test of the suction of such a blower system was to be made at the wheel with all branch pipes open and free from obstruction, it was proven by experience that it was impracticable to draw enough air through a system constructed in accordance with this statute to raise 5 inches of water in a U-shaped tube. A serious difficulty in the law consisted in the sizes of the branch pipes; if a polishing wheel was 6 inches in diameter a 3-inch pipe might be used; if the polishing wheel was 7 inches in diameter a 5-inch branch pipe was required. A cursory examination of this portion of the act shows that a strict enforcement of the law would have imposed a serious and unnecessary burden and expense on manufacturers. To remedy the obvious defects of the law, the Department of Labor of New Jersey in 1911 had a general act passed which gave the department authority to provide standard regulations for the proper ventilation of factory buildings. In accordance therewith, the department prepared a code of sanitary and industrial

engineering standards which, among other things, regulated the design and construction of exhaust systems for the removal of industrial dust, noxious fumes, excessive heat, and poisonous vapors. These standards the manufacturers and contractors in our State have found so satisfactory that they have welcomed the rule requiring all firms to file definite engineering plans for ventilation apparatus with the department for approval before installations of any kind of ventilation apparatus are made. In addition the department keeps in touch with engineering improvements in design and construction that are made in dust-removal and air-conditioning apparatus in order to give our manufacturers satisfactory consulting service on ventilation problems arising from time to time not covered by definite standards of practice.

The design and installation of ventilating systems where poisonous dust and vapors are generated should be based on positive knowledge and experience. Frequently, installations made to improve working conditions are not successful because proper consideration is not given to the quantity of vapor that passes into the atmosphere as compared with the cubical content of a workroom and the frequency of the air changes that are possible with the aid of the exhaust equipment. Too often, extreme values are placed on the efficiency of window ventilation for the removal of vapors or the renewal of a contaminated breathing atmosphere in workrooms where processes require the use of volatile poisonous trade substances.

I investigated a plant recently where one man had died and another man had suffered a severe case of benzol poisoning that resulted from contact with a preparation used in cleaning and finishing silk goods. I was assured by the plant manager that the fluid used was non-poisonous, and in addition, that even if it was poisonous the windows afforded ample ventilation to remove any noxious vapors that might be generated by the process. Consideration had not been given to the fact that in cold or inclement weather windows are usually sealed tight, and advantage is not taken of this natural means of ventilation. I think situations like this warrant the infliction of severe penalties for exposing workmen to poisonous substances and not providing the protection afforded by the scientific knowledge of the ventilating engineer.

In many of the smaller plants where insecticides are made workmen are exposed to dust conditions resulting from awkward and antiquated processing methods. The plants are usually small, and in many cases the processing knowledge of the plant manager is of the most limited character, and due appreciation is not placed on the possibility of occupational poisoning from the inhalation of dust. The varied character of chemical processing precludes the possibility of establishing definite mechanical rules for the construction and installation of exhaust systems, so that resort must be made to language of a general character. Vapors and dust should be confined at the point of origin and removed to the outer air in such a manner as to prevent them from contaminating the breathing atmosphere of the workroom. Spills of material should be avoided, and where poisonous absorbent and volatile fluids like nitro and amido compounds are handled, floors should be of an impermeable character to prevent spilled material from being absorbed and constantly giving off

noxious vapors. The rules governing the production of nitro and amido compounds state this rule very clearly, and in addition provide that buildings, floors, and overhead platforms shall be so constructed as to prevent vapors from collecting in out-of-the-way corners.

The results achieved in improving difficult problems of dust removal and air conditioning in industry have been so satisfactory that the supervision of this class of work by the State has received the cooperation of the manufacturing interests. It may be said in conclusion that ventilation problems no longer offer insuperable difficulties to the engineering world, but, on the contrary, experts in this line are available whose experience justifies the assertion of the principle that a clean breathing atmosphere may be provided for the workers in any of the industries that are carried on in this country.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Use of Health Label in Women's Garment Trades

THE Consumers' League of New York in its bulletin of May, 1925, has an article by Dr. Henry Moskowitz concerning the recent adoption by the women's garment making trades of a new label, guaranteeing the conditions under which the garment was manufactured. The adoption of the label depends on two facts—the work of the joint board of sanitary control, and the effort of the industry to suppress unscrupulous competition.

The joint board of sanitary control was established by the protocol agreement of 1910, and survived that agreement. The board's work has been carried on by means of periodic inspections, constant supervision, and a campaign of education, and has been so far successful that the fall inspection of 1924 showed that of 3,786 shops in the coat, suit, and skirt and the dress and waist industries, only 9.9 per cent failed to measure up to the board's standards, 64 per cent were found to be good, and 26.1 per cent were excellent.

The board is able to enforce good sanitary conditions and working rules in the shops of employers having contracts with the unions represented, but it has no control over the small, unorganized shops which can be opened with a minimum of capital during the busy season. This constituted a real difficulty for the employers who, while meeting the cost of maintaining good conditions, found themselves facing the competition of rivals who have gone far toward bringing back sweatshop conditions, and they complained to the unions with whom they had agreements. The unions recognized the justice of the complaint and sought a remedy.

The union pointed out that one of the aims of the collective agreement is to equalize conditions of competition. The union recognized that these standards were undermined by the unscrupulous competition of the small shop. While it made heroic efforts to unionize the industry, it could not prevent the growth of the small shops which sprang up like mushrooms and undermined standards both of sanitation and working conditions. In consequence of this serious situation in the industry, both sides recognized the necessity of a device which could help them, not alone in maintaining high sanitary and economic standards, but in protecting those who paid for them. Therefore, in 1924, at the suggestion of Governor Smith's advisory commission, now functioning in the cloak industry, it was provided in the contract then entered into that all employers having contractual relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union must use a sanitary label, issued by the joint board of sanitary control.

Two conditions are attached to the use of this label: The shop of the employer using it must conform to the standards established by the joint board of sanitary control, and the employer must have an active agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The label was adopted for the cloak industry on September 22, 1924, and up to date, 5,096,950 labels have been sold for use in that industry. On May 9, 1925, it was in use in 1,507 shops. For

the dress industry, it was adopted on April 30, 1925, and within three weeks it was in use in 1,022 shops.

The label, it will be seen, goes farther than the label used by the Consumers' League. Like it, the "prosanis label," as it is called, guarantees the conditions under which the garment is made, but while the Consumers' League label provided for the advantage of the purchaser and the worker, this label adds the employer to the list of those benefited. As the demand for the label becomes general, it will defend the conscientious employer from the rivalry of the employer who works only for immediate gains and will help the industry as a whole to maintain the standards set by its joint board.

Relations Between Capital and Labor¹

ON MARCH 30, 1925, Mr. William Green, the new president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Harvard Union at Harvard University. This speech is an important one as it is indicative of the attitude of the present leader of organized labor on certain vital problems. Some of the outstanding statements made by him on this occasion are given below.

Between capital and labor "there is an interdependence so fixed and irrevocable as to make complete success attainable only through understanding and cooperation. * * * With understanding, good will, and cooperation established between these basic indispensable factors in industry all other elements could be developed and utilized to the highest point of efficiency."

"It is to these problems of industrial cooperation and understanding that modern trade-unionism is addressing itself." Industrial conflicts, which so frequently "become bitter and violent," he declares, "are directly traceable to a flagrant disregard or denial of the common rights of either employers or employees."

The speaker does not look forward to a future in which employers and employees will always agree as to what is "a just and equitable division" of the wealth created by their joint efforts. He points out that wherever "men barter, buy, and sell" there are differences of opinion on this matter. With few exceptions, however, he thinks that collective bargaining can bring about understanding and agreement on this subject especially when both sides enter on the consideration of the points at issue with frankness, patience, and a spirit of justice. The most bitter industrial controversies are not over wages but over "the denial of the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively."

The assurance of complete success through the medium of collective bargaining must be predicated upon a mutuality of interest in industry. * * * Inasmuch as collective bargaining is based and founded upon group action, the union of the workers must be unreservedly recognized. In similar fashion the right of employers to control, direct, and manage industry and to receive a fair return upon invested capital must be willingly conceded. A spirit and purpose to follow the right and do the right, to take no unfair advantage or practice no trickery or deceit, to neither threaten nor coerce, should govern the representatives of employers and employees in all wage negotiations and conferences.

¹ The Textile Worker, New York, May, 1925, pp. 105-109.

Friendly relationship and a sense of responsibility must be substituted for the antagonism which characterized the old industrial order. "This is the newer concept of modern trade-unionism."

Confronted by hostile employers and the workers' revolutionary group, trade-unionism is pursuing its own policy, fighting for public acceptance of its creed and philosophy. [Trade-unionism] is grappling with modern problems in a modern way. * * * It shapes its policies in accordance with experience and the circumstances which it is called upon to meet. While the exercise of the right to bargain collectively, to use its economic strength, when such action is justifiable, is considered to be fundamental, it follows a policy of elasticity in its executive and administrative work.

A considerable part of the speech was devoted to organized labor's activities along educational lines. "The workers believe fully that the future of the trade-union movement is very largely conditioned upon the effectiveness with which we link up educational opportunities with the trade-union movement."

He also called attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor's permanent committee on education "is promoting the establishment of local cooperating committees on education by every central labor union."

He believes that "the only way to assure our civilization a culture instinct with life is to make the work process an agency for educating the worker. * * * If he brings to the work an attitude of mind that is inquiring, resourceful, and constructive, he increases his service many fold."

The union expresses the worker's desire to better himself in a variety of ways, the indispensability of trade-unionism being emphasized as follows:

* * * No substitute can hope to replace the union, for it has the intrinsic right to existence which comes from service rendered to fit changing stages of development. Many wage earners have had dreams of ownership in industry, but even so, we all know that whatever the ownership, private, governmental, or employee, the vital problem for us is the terms and relations we have with management. To deal with this problem, labor must always have its voluntary organizations directed and managed by itself.

Labor Conditions in the Shoe Industry in Massachusetts

THE shoe production of Lynn decreased 29 per cent from 1919 to 1921, and that of Haverhill 38 per cent, although production in New York, Missouri, and Wisconsin increased. Between January, 1920, and August, 1924, Haverhill lost 90 shoe factories, of which 23 moved out of the city and 67 went out of business, and Lynn lost 67 factories, of which 27 moved out of the city and 40 went out of business. These factories employed an aggregate of from 7,000 to 8,000 workers and produced from 75,000 to 85,000 pairs of shoes per day.

The continued depression, loss of production, and unemployment in the shoe industry in these two cities have attracted so much attention during the last four or five years, and been so often discussed in the press in New England and elsewhere, that the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the President and the Secretary of Labor made a study (now available as Bulletin No. 384) to ascertain the causes of the condition of the industry in these cities.

The causes of the depression in Lynn and Haverhill were found to be the extreme novelty shoes in which these two cities specialize, delays in concluding agreements and making wage adjustments, delays in filling orders, cancellation of orders, high piece rates or labor costs as compared with rates and costs in other localities, inability of manufacturers to make a profit and at the same time meet the competition of manufacturers in other States and localities in shoes of like grade and style, and restrictive rules as to hiring and discharging employees.

Time is the important element in the manufacture and sale of the novelty shoes manufactured in Lynn and Haverhill, as orders must be filled on time in order to avoid cancellation of orders and consequent losses. Many orders call for delivery within four or five weeks of ordering. Such shoes, on account of the rapid changes in style, cost more to produce because new patterns, dies, and lasts are necessary for each new style.

Each time a new style is adopted, new piece rates must be set for the various operations. At present, if either side objects to the rates set and representatives of the union and of the employer's association are not able to adjust the differences, the case is submitted to the Haverhill Shoe Board whose decision is final. In Lynn, differences arising owing to change of style have resulted in many strikes and caused considerable loss of work and production. In Haverhill, minor adjustments in piece rates due to change in style have usually been made without cessation of work.

The Haverhill Shoe Board was created by agreement between the employers and workers and is regarded as having rendered great service in promoting peace and harmony between the union and manufacturers, and in improving conditions. All of its decisions have been accepted by both union and manufacturers. Some of these have been reproduced in this report, as have also the agreements now in effect between the Haverhill Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, between the Lynn Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, and between the Brockton Manufacturers' and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The various agreements between shoe workers and manufacturers in both Lynn and Haverhill during the period 1920 to 1924 have provided that there shall be no strikes or lockouts. In Haverhill there has been little or no violation of these agreements by the union or the manufacturer, but in Lynn strikes occurred in each of the years, 1920 to 1924, and in nearly every month up to and including July and August, 1924, with such frequency and regularity as to create fear and doubt by customers of the manufacturers as to the ability of Lynn factories to fill orders on time.

Conditions in Lynn are still unsatisfactory, and factories continue to move to other localities in New England. These conditions are due to a considerable extent to lack of harmony between the various locals of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America. Three locals have withdrawn from the union, and the feeling between them and the other locals is extremely bitter, and has been the direct cause of numerous petty strikes delaying the work on shoes in process of manufacture and causing cancellation of orders on account

of manufacturers not being able to finish and deliver shoes on time. It is the general opinion that Lynn, the industry, manufacturers, and workers, will continue to suffer as long as the differences between the workers exist.

The working time of shoe workers in Lynn in January and February, 1924, was 45 hours per week, and of those in Haverhill, Brockton, and Boston, 48 per week. The average for Massachusetts was 47.8, this being the lowest average for any State. The average for New York State was 47.9 and for Maine, which had the highest average, 53.4.

The following statement shows how the average hourly earnings in Lynn, Haverhill, and Brockton at the beginning of 1924 compare with those of shoe workers elsewhere:

	Cents per hour
Lynn.....	65. 2
Haverhill.....	81. 0
Brockton.....	69. 1
Boston.....	53. 1
Massachusetts (whole State).....	59. 5
Massachusetts (exclusive of cities above).....	56. 2
New York City.....	70. 9
New York State (exclusive of New York City).....	49. 3
Virginia and Maryland.....	40. 5
United States.....	51. 6

Lynn and Haverhill shoe workers are, according to their employers, as skillful and efficient as workers in any other locality. They do as much or more work per man per hour and do it as well if not better than shoe workers elsewhere, giving the shoes a style and finish that can not be surpassed, and doing the work with the minimum amount of wear and tear on the machines.

The report analyzes for 6 factories in Haverhill and 11 factories in Lynn the cost of the various items entering into the production of a pair of shoes, from 1920 to 1924. These items include materials, labor, salaries of officials, office clerks, and sales force, rent of buildings, machinery, fuel, light and power, maintenance and repair, interest, taxes, bad accounts, etc.

Postwar Labor Conditions in Germany

A GENERAL survey of the labor conditions in Germany since the war is given in Bulletin No. 380 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, just issued. The report covers the standard and cost of living, wages, hours of labor, and unemployment.

The general standard of living among the workers after the war was very low. Food, fuel, and clothes were very scarce at first and when imports began, after the blockade ceased, the low level of real wages prevented much improvement. Rents in general have been low because of Government rent restriction. The working class, however, did not actually profit by the low rents, as in fixing wages the employer took into account such low rents. The increasingly high cost of building and the uncertainty regarding the trend of prices of building material and of wages, due to the depreciation of the currency, coupled with the low rents, have resulted in almost no new houses being built.

The working class also paid more in taxes in proportion to their income than the wealthy class, contributing in 1923 and 1924 between 45 and 95 per cent of the income tax, as taxes on their wages were levied before the workers received them, thereby depriving the workers of the advantage of the depreciation of the currency which other taxpayers had.

While nominal wages increased rapidly, real wages were much lower than before the war. The wages of bricklayers, for example, which before the war had been 45 per cent higher than the minimum cost of subsistence, were lower than the minimum cost of subsistence in 28 of the 60 months from January, 1920, to December, 1924. A comparison of wages in various Berlin industries from January to April, 1924 (after the stabilization of the mark), shows that while in general there was an increase in nominal (and real) wages, wages in most trades were lower, in some very much lower, than in pre-war times, while in a few trades they were higher.

The revolution of 1918 led to the general introduction of the maximum 8-hour day by Government provisional orders. There was practically no opposition to the 8-hour day until the summer of 1920, when a big drop in the dollar exchange rate made some groups of employers anxious to reduce costs by lengthening working hours. In August, 1921, employers, especially in the heavy industries, began a movement against the 8-hour day, and on December 21, 1923, the Government issued a decree which, while it maintained the principle of the 8-hour day, permitted certain exceptions by collective agreement and by official permit. An examination of the collective agreements made since the law was passed shows that the working time varies from agreement to agreement, many providing for more than 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week.

Unemployment in the winter of 1918-19 was rather high but from then until the beginning of 1923 it was not really serious for any long period. In 1923, however, conditions took a bad turn and in the winter of 1923-24 unemployment was greater than it has ever been, over 1,500,000 totally unemployed workers and about 850,000 short-time workers receiving unemployment benefits on January 1, 1924. By the end of 1924 the number of totally unemployed and short-time workers combined receiving such benefits had fallen to a little over 458,000.

The report also covers the minimum cost of subsistence, efficiency of labor, collective agreements, trade-unions, and the cooperative movement.

Works Council Movement in Germany

THERE is hardly a country which has not been affected by the works council movement, according to a bulletin (No. 383) on the works council movement in Germany recently issued by this bureau. The works councils in Germany correspond roughly to the shop committees in America, except that the latter are bodies of workers' representatives elected by voluntary agreement between employers and workers, while in Germany workers' representation is made compulsory throughout the country by special national legis-

lation. However, both systems are intended to allow the workers some degree of participation in the regulation of wages and working conditions.

During their four years of existence, since 1920, the German works councils have dealt with a wide range of social and industrial problems. The duties of the workers' representatives are:

1. To advise with the management for the purpose of securing the highest possible efficiency and the greatest economy of production in the plant.

2. To cooperate with the management in the introduction of new methods of work.

3. To safeguard the industry against labor disturbances.

4. To see that the decisions of the boards of adjustment, or any other mediation agency, are actually carried out.

5. To further the solidarity within the ranks of the employees, as well as between them and the employer, and to uphold the constitutional rights of the workers to organize.

6. To take up the complaints of the employees and to effect their redress through conferences with the employers.

7. To take an active part in all campaigns against industrial accidents and against conditions menacing the health of the workers in the factory; to assist the Government industrial inspectors with advice and proper information and to see that all the police and safety regulations are carried out in the plant.

8. To cooperate with the employer in the administration of the workers' living quarters belonging to the plant, in the administration of the various benefit funds, and in the administration of any other workers' welfare organization.

The works councils in Germany, it is concluded, have come to stay. "They have become an integral part of the economic and social structure of present-day Germany, and no political party or industrial group will dare to put them out of existence on pain of jeopardizing its own life and disturbing the civil peace of the country."

The report covers the history and development of the system, the working of the various types of workers' representation, and the relation between the councils and the trade-unions, and sums up the attitude of employers and trade-unions toward the councils. A short account of workers' representation in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Norway, the other three countries in which such representation is compulsory, is given.

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 for May 15, 1924, and April 15 and May 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of potatoes was 2.9 cents in May, 1924; 2.4 cents in April, 1925; and 2.7 cents in May, 1925. These figures show a decrease of 7 per cent in the year, and an increase of 13 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 7.5 per cent May 15, 1925, as compared with May 15, 1924, and an increase of 0.6 per cent May 15, 1925, as compared with April 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MAY 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH APRIL 15, 1925, AND MAY 15, 1924

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) May 15, 1925, compared with—	
		May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.6	40.4	40.8	+0.4	+1
Round steak	do	34.6	34.6	35.1	+1	+1
Rib roast	do	29.4	29.7	29.8	+1	+0.3
Chuck roast	do	21.3	21.6	22.1	+4	+2
Plate beef	do	13.5	13.8	14.0	+4	+1
Pork chops	do	29.9	36.8	36.0	+20	-2
Bacon	do	36.1	46.6	46.4	+29	-0.4
Ham	do	44.3	53.5	53.0	+20	-1
Lamb, leg of	do	39.4	38.6	38.6	-2	0
Hens	do	36.6	37.9	37.9	+4	0
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.1	31.2	31.2	+0.3	0
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.6	13.8	13.7	+1	-1
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.7	11.2	11.2	-4	0
Butter	Pound	46.1	53.3	51.9	+13	-3
Oleomargarine	do	30.1	31.0	30.8	+2	-1
Nut margarine	do	28.5	29.4	29.3	+3	-0.3
Cheese	do	34.6	36.5	36.3	+5	-1
Lard	do	17.1	23.2	22.6	+32	-3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.5	25.9	25.7	+5	-1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	32.8	38.1	39.3	+20	+3

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 MAY 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH APRIL 15, 1925, AND MAY 15, 1924—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) May 15, 1925, compared with—	
		May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925
Bread.....	Pound.....	<i>Cents</i> 8.7	9.4	9.4	+8	0
Flour.....	do.....	4.6	6.1	6.1	+33	0
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.4	5.5	5.4	+23	-2
Rollod oats.....	do.....	8.8	9.3	9.3	+6	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.7	11.0	11.0	+13	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.3	24.6	24.6	+1	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.5	20.4	20.5	+5	+0.4
Rice.....	do.....	9.9	11.0	11.0	+11	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.8	10.4	10.3	+5	-1
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.9	2.4	2.7	-7	+13
Onions.....	do.....	6.7	6.9	8.7	+30	+26
Cabbage.....	do.....	7.7	5.5	5.6	-27	+2
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.7	12.6	12.5	-2	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.8	18.0	18.1	+15	+1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.1	18.5	18.5	+2	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.0	13.9	13.8	+6	-1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	9.2	7.5	7.2	-22	-4
Tea.....	do.....	71.1	75.5	75.7	+6	+0.3
Coffee.....	do.....	42.2	52.1	52.2	+24	+0.2
Prunes.....	do.....	17.6	17.4	17.4	-1	0
Raisins.....	do.....	15.5	14.5	14.5	-6	0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	36.6	37.4	37.3	+2	-0.3
Oranges.....	do.....	41.6	51.8	55.5	+33	+7
All articles combined.....					+7.5	+0.6

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on May 15, 1913, and on May 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in May of each of these specified years, compared with May, 1913. For example, the price per pound of lard was 15.8 cents in May, 1913; 38.8 cents in May, 1919; 29.8 cents in May, 1920; 16.7 cents in May, 1921; 17 cents in May, 1922; 17.3 cents in May, 1923; 17.1 cents in May 1924; and 22.6 cents in May, 1925.

As compared with the average price of lard in May, 1913, these figures show the following increases: 146 per cent in May, 1919; 89 per cent in May, 1920; 6 per cent in May, 1921; 8 per cent in May, 1922; 9 per cent in May, 1923; 8 per cent in May, 1924; and 43 per cent in May, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 56.9 per cent in May, 1925, as compared with May, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on May 15—								Per cent of increase May 15 of certain specified years compared with May 15, 1913							
		1913		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.6	44.4	43.4	40.1	37.7	38.7	40.6	40.8	73	70	57	47	51	59	59	
Round steak	do	22.2	41.6	39.9	35.6	32.5	33.0	34.6	35.1	87	80	60	46	49	56	58	
Rib roast	do	20.0	35.2	33.4	30.2	27.9	28.2	29.4	29.8	76	67	51	40	41	47	49	
Chuck roast	do	16.1	29.7	26.5	22.0	19.8	19.9	21.3	22.1	84	65	37	23	24	32	37	
Plate beef	do	12.2	22.5	18.8	15.0	13.0	12.7	13.5	14.0	84	54	23	7	4	11	15	
Pork chops	do	20.9	43.0	42.5	35.1	34.4	30.0	29.9	36.0	106	103	68	65	44	43	72	
Bacon	do	26.9	56.7	52.6	43.5	39.8	39.1	36.1	46.4	111	96	62	48	45	34	72	
Ham	do	26.7	54.5	55.5	48.7	51.3	45.3	44.3	53.0	104	108	82	92	70	66	99	
Lamb	do	19.4	39.6	42.1	34.7	39.2	36.7	39.4	38.6	104	117	79	102	89	103	99	
Hens	do	22.2	43.5	47.1	41.3	37.7	36.2	36.6	37.9	96	112	86	70	63	65	71	
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.9	37.1	37.9	32.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.8	14.9	16.2	14.4	12.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	69	84	64	42	53	55	56	
Milk, evaporated	(?)	15.1	14.7	14.3	11.0	12.2	11.7	11.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Butter	Pound	35.9	67.9	71.6	42.5	44.9	52.1	46.1	51.9	89	99	18	25	45	28	45	
Oleomargarine	do	40.4	43.3	30.8	27.5	29.1	30.1	30.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Nut margarine	do	35.3	36.5	28.2	26.7	27.6	28.5	29.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cheese	do	21.9	42.2	42.9	31.5	30.8	35.5	34.6	36.3	93	96	44	41	62	58	66	
Lard	do	15.8	38.8	29.8	16.7	17.0	17.3	17.1	22.6	146	89	6	8	9	8	43	
Vegetable lard substitute	do	33.9	37.2	21.7	22.2	22.6	24.5	25.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.3	53.1	52.9	33.4	33.5	35.1	32.8	39.3	102	101	27	27	33	25	49	
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.8	11.5	9.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	75	105	77	57	55	55	68	
Flour	do	3.3	7.5	8.7	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.1	127	164	73	61	45	39	85	
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.2	6.7	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	114	131	55	31	38	52	86	
Rolled oats	do	8.5	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Corn flakes	(3)	14.1	14.1	12.6	10.0	9.7	9.7	11.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wheat cereal	(4)	25.1	30.1	29.8	25.8	24.5	24.3	24.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	20.7	21.0	20.1	19.7	19.5	20.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Rice	do	8.6	13.4	18.7	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	11.0	56	117	2	10	9	15	28	
Beans, navy	do	12.0	11.8	7.9	9.7	11.4	9.8	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Potatoes	do	1.6	3.3	9.6	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	106	500	38	88	69	81	69	
Onions	do	10.7	8.0	5.6	9.8	7.8	6.7	8.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cabbage	(9)	9.6	8.4	5.6	5.7	8.0	7.7	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Beans, baked	(9)	17.5	16.8	14.6	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Corn, canned	(9)	19.1	18.6	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.8	18.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Peas, canned	(9)	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.8	17.5	18.1	18.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Tomatoes, canned	(9)	15.8	15.1	11.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	13.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	10.6	25.4	8.4	6.6	11.2	9.2	7.2	96	370	56	22	107	70	33	
Tea	do	54.4	69.8	74.0	70.0	67.9	69.3	71.1	75.7	28	36	29	25	27	31	39	
Coffee	do	29.8	40.5	49.2	36.1	35.9	38.0	42.2	52.2	36	65	21	20	28	42	75	
Prunes	do	23.2	28.3	18.7	20.4	19.5	17.6	17.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Raisins	do	16.5	27.4	31.0	24.2	17.8	15.5	14.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Bananas	Dozen	38.8	43.2	40.7	36.2	37.0	36.6	37.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Oranges	do	54.1	71.8	46.7	62.0	55.3	41.6	55.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
All articles combined ⁶	do	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91.3	122.9	49.8	44.0	48.4	45.9	56.9	

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 food² 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 May, 1925.

² Although monthly prices on 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices on only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN MAY, 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: May	.408	2.5	.351	2.8	.298	3.4	.221	4.5	.140	7.1	.360	2.8
	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	.634	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: May	.464	2.2	.530	1.9	.226	4.4	.379	2.6	.393	2.5	.519	1.9
	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	\$0.036	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.033	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.085	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: May	.363	2.8	.137	7.3	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.110	9.1
	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	.733	1.4				
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.696	1.4				
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4				
1925: May	.027	37.0	.072	13.9	.522	1.9	.757	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 1924⁴ and for January through May, 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.⁴ For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 26 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

³ See note 6, p. 22.

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 MAY, 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sir- loin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	But- ter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Po- ta- toes	Sugar	Cof- fee	Tea	All arti- cles		
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	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		118.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7	
1917	124.0	129.3	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	162.9	177.0		192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	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	125.1		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		168.1	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	187.0	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	160.3	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	156.2	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	160.0	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	139.6	146.2	149.3	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	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	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	213.8	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	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.4	139.2		165.2	155.1	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8	
May	160.6	157.4	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	143.0	177.9	113.9	135.5		164.3	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	175.2	139.2	151.6	

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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



[26]

Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for May 15, 1913 and 1924, and for April 15 and May 15, 1925. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the exception of May, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by 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.			
		May 15—		Apr.	May	May 15—		Apr.	May	May 15—		Apr.	May
		1913	1924	15, 1925	15, 1925	1913	1924	15, 1925	15, 1925	1913	1924	15, 1925	15, 1925
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 24.0	Cts. 35.9	Cts. 38.1	Cts. 38.4	Cts. 23.3	Cts. 40.8	Cts. 40.1	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 26.8	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 38.2	Cts. 38.4
Round steak	do	21.0	32.1	34.1	34.4	22.0	36.5	35.8	37.2	22.5	33.3	33.6	34.0
Rib roast	do	19.1	27.5	29.0	29.3	18.7	31.9	32.0	32.4	19.9	27.6	28.4	28.2
Chuck roast	do	14.9	20.6	21.7	21.7	15.7	21.1	22.0	22.8	16.8	21.8	22.3	22.7
Plate beef	do	10.8	12.5	13.1	13.5	12.8	14.3	14.6	15.3	10.5	14.0	14.2	14.8
Pork chops	do	22.5	28.2	35.3	35.0	18.3	30.3	37.1	37.0	20.8	27.9	35.8	34.5
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	32.8	45.4	43.6	23.3	31.8	41.6	41.3	33.1	37.2	46.1	45.9
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	43.8	55.9	50.0	31.0	49.0	55.2	55.7	30.0	44.1	52.5	52.5
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	36.5	37.9	37.1	18.0	42.1	39.3	41.6	21.7	38.3	37.5	37.0
Hens	do	19.6	32.1	33.7	34.0	22.6	38.7	39.9	39.8	18.0	32.8	33.9	33.8
Salmon, canned, red	do		29.4	32.8	33.0		26.3	27.8	27.7		30.5	32.0	32.1
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		13.8	13.1	13.1		11.6	11.0	11.1		12.8	12.6	12.4
Butter	Pound	39.3	50.9	56.7	55.7	38.6	52.6	58.8	58.1	41.0	52.6	58.3	56.1
Oleomargarine	do		34.6	34.0	34.0		28.1	28.8	28.8		34.2	37.6	37.6
Nut margarine	do		26.5	30.8	31.4		27.5	28.2	27.7		32.0	34.1	33.9
Cheese	do	25.0	31.6	34.8	34.8	22.0	35.3	36.7	36.6	21.8	32.9	36.7	36.2
Lard	do	15.5	16.8	23.0	22.3	14.3	16.3	22.7	22.1	15.8	17.0	23.8	23.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do		22.8	25.2	25.0		23.9	25.5	25.4		20.7	22.4	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.6	32.4	36.2	36.2	22.4	30.5	36.7	37.4	23.8	33.2	38.3	37.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	10.2	10.3	5.4	8.8	9.4	9.4	5.3	8.8	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.7	5.3	7.0	6.9	3.2	4.3	5.7	5.6	3.8	5.5	7.1	7.1
Corn meal	do	2.5	3.8	4.8	4.7	2.4	3.6	4.6	4.3	2.2	3.4	4.6	4.5
Rolled oats	do		9.1	9.9	9.8		8.4	8.9	9.0		9.4	9.8	9.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.8	11.3	11.3		8.9	10.4	10.4		10.1	12.1	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.1	25.6	25.5		22.7	22.8	22.9		25.6	25.6	25.5
Macaroni	Pound		21.3	22.0	22.0		18.7	19.0	19.2		19.3	19.3	19.3
Rice	do	8.6	9.4	10.4	10.6	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.4	8.2	9.9	11.1	11.1
Beans, navy	do		12.1	12.8	12.6		9.2	9.6	9.4		11.4	12.4	12.2
Potatoes	do	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.1	1.9	4.0	3.6	3.7
Onions	do		8.8	8.8	9.5		7.0	6.3	9.6		7.8	8.5	9.3
Cabbage	do		7.6	5.5	5.3		9.0	6.6	6.6		7.1	5.8	5.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.2	12.3	12.1		11.5	11.5	11.6		13.4	13.2	12.8
Corn, canned	do		16.0	17.4	17.7		14.8	17.5	17.3		16.2	18.8	19.0
Peas, canned	do		18.7	19.2	19.1		16.9	16.9	17.0		21.5	22.5	22.5
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.3	13.7	13.9		12.0	12.5	12.5		12.3	13.0	13.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	9.9	8.1	7.7	4.5	8.3	6.8	6.7	5.2	9.7	8.0	7.7
Tea	do	60.0	94.7	98.7	98.8	56.0	68.6	74.9	76.4	61.3	85.7	92.5	91.8
Coffee	do	32.0	41.8	51.1	51.0	25.2	37.8	49.8	49.6	28.8	40.5	54.5	54.0
Prunes	do		18.7	17.8	17.5		16.8	16.3	16.7		19.9	19.7	19.6
Raisins	do		17.1	15.6	15.7		13.8	13.2	13.2		17.6	15.7	15.7
Bananas	Dozen		27.2	28.5	29.2		28.2	28.3	29.2		39.7	38.9	39.4
Oranges	do		35.9	46.7	51.5		41.9	51.2	56.3		37.9	50.7	55.9

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.

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

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 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.	
37.0	64.7	62.6	61.6	47.9	47.5	47.5	22.3	39.6	39.1	39.0	31.3	30.6	32.0	21.8	33.9	33.2	34.1	
34.0	53.6	50.1	49.6	40.1	39.9	39.9	19.3	32.8	33.6	33.7	26.9	26.4	27.7	20.5	30.3	30.9	31.4	
24.4	39.2	38.6	38.3	35.3	35.9	35.9	17.5	29.3	29.5	29.5	25.3	26.7	27.6	20.8	27.2	28.2	29.5	
17.0	25.9	25.3	26.0	25.1	26.0	26.3	15.3	21.5	22.7	22.3	17.3	18.3	19.1	15.0	20.9	20.7	20.7	
-----	17.1	16.9	17.3	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.8	12.1	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	
23.4	34.0	39.0	37.6	31.6	38.4	38.2	19.8	32.6	39.4	38.5	27.5	35.6	34.0	22.3	29.4	34.5	34.1	
25.4	36.0	46.4	45.0	41.9	51.1	51.1	22.0	29.7	42.4	42.0	45.9	56.7	56.7	25.5	33.1	43.4	42.9	
31.8	49.7	58.2	57.2	51.1	60.5	59.0	25.7	46.4	50.0	50.4	49.1	58.4	57.9	26.7	41.1	49.4	49.7	
23.5	42.1	38.0	39.5	42.2	38.6	39.6	18.7	35.3	35.3	34.9	38.1	40.8	40.1	21.3	41.3	43.6	41.9	
25.6	40.3	40.8	41.4	40.5	41.6	41.9	22.5	36.9	38.8	40.1	33.6	35.9	37.4	21.4	35.6	37.2	37.5	
-----	29.6	30.5	30.5	29.4	29.4	29.8	-----	27.3	28.9	29.0	36.4	28.6	28.8	-----	26.5	30.5	30.5	
-----	8.9	12.4	13.8	13.3	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	12.0	14.2	13.2	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.5	18.0	18.0	
-----	12.2	11.5	11.5	12.0	11.1	11.1	-----	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.7	10.5	-----	11.5	11.3	11.2	
-----	36.0	48.9	54.3	54.5	48.4	54.1	53.5	34.1	47.7	53.8	52.9	44.3	48.9	46.0	36.2	47.5	54.3	
-----	31.7	32.8	32.8	30.0	31.2	31.0	-----	29.2	30.0	29.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.4	31.5	30.4	
-----	27.6	28.8	28.7	28.0	26.8	26.8	-----	27.5	28.6	28.7	32.7	32.7	32.4	-----	30.3	31.6	31.6	
-----	37.7	38.1	37.9	39.1	38.3	38.7	19.0	35.5	36.6	37.3	37.5	35.8	20.3	30.3	33.9	33.0	33.0	
-----	16.0	17.5	23.8	22.6	16.6	22.5	22.3	14.3	16.0	22.3	21.8	20.5	25.9	26.2	15.0	18.3	24.0	
-----	32.1	21.8	26.0	26.0	24.9	25.5	25.2	-----	24.5	26.0	26.1	27.5	28.1	28.2	-----	24.3	24.6	
-----	5.9	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.8	8.9	5.6	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.8	9.8	6.0	10.7	10.8	
-----	3.7	5.2	6.5	6.5	4.7	6.1	5.9	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.3	6.3	3.7	5.7	7.5	
-----	3.6	5.2	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.8	7.8	2.5	4.3	5.2	5.5	4.2	6.4	6.4	2.3	3.4	4.1	
-----	-----	9.1	9.4	9.6	8.2	8.6	8.8	-----	7.6	9.1	9.1	6.6	7.8	7.7	-----	9.3	9.4	
-----	-----	9.6	11.2	11.3	9.2	10.5	10.5	-----	9.1	10.4	10.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	-----	9.9	11.8	
-----	23.8	24.5	24.5	23.5	23.7	23.7	-----	23.9	23.9	23.8	27.9	26.8	26.9	-----	24.7	25.0	25.0	
-----	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.1	23.2	22.9	-----	20.8	22.2	22.2	20.8	19.7	19.7	-----	19.6	19.2	19.2	
-----	9.2	11.0	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.8	11.0	9.3	9.4	10.4	10.9	9.8	11.5	11.6	5.7	8.6	8.7	
-----	1.8	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.3	10.8	10.6	-----	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.1	-----	11.1	11.1	
-----	-----	2.9	1.9	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.5	
-----	7.5	6.8	9.2	7.2	6.5	8.3	-----	6.8	6.8	8.9	6.2	6.4	7.7	-----	6.8	7.5	7.8	
-----	9.9	7.4	7.1	8.7	6.2	5.6	-----	7.8	5.5	5.6	7.6	6.9	6.9	-----	6.4	3.7	3.5	
-----	14.0	13.9	14.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	-----	10.7	10.5	10.3	16.1	14.7	14.7	-----	10.7	10.5	10.5	
-----	18.8	20.4	20.4	18.9	20.7	20.7	-----	15.3	17.5	17.7	15.3	16.9	16.9	-----	14.7	17.5	17.5	
-----	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.6	-----	16.4	17.1	17.2	16.3	17.1	16.9	-----	17.5	18.9	18.9	
-----	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.8	14.6	-----	13.8	15.2	15.2	12.9	14.3	14.1	-----	10.6	11.9	11.9	
-----	5.2	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.8	7.0	6.7	5.3	8.9	7.1	6.9	11.7	9.2	8.7	5.0	8.5	7.0	
-----	58.6	70.2	75.0	75.1	58.6	60.1	60.9	45.0	65.3	66.8	71.3	84.5	81.9	81.7	50.0	71.8	72.5	
-----	33.0	49.3	57.2	56.0	40.8	49.1	48.2	29.3	38.6	49.8	48.7	49.4	56.5	55.5	26.0	31.6	46.2	
-----	-----	17.6	17.1	16.8	17.6	18.3	17.8	-----	15.6	16.7	16.8	19.0	16.6	17.1	-----	17.2	16.8	
-----	-----	15.0	13.8	13.8	15.1	14.3	14.0	-----	14.2	13.9	13.8	17.9	15.8	15.4	-----	15.0	14.4	
-----	-----	46.4	50.0	47.8	35.0	37.9	36.4	-----	46.4	45.6	45.8	15.9	16.2	16.2	-----	39.4	38.6	
-----	-----	47.7	59.8	68.4	44.1	57.2	57.9	-----	46.9	56.4	56.1	43.1	47.7	55.7	-----	33.9	45.8	

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.						Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925		
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924				
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	41.7	41.7	43.6	23.9	35.8	37.1	37.9	25.2	38.1	38.1	38.4		
Round steak	do	19.1	32.1	32.2	33.2	21.0	31.5	33.6	34.2	22.0	31.6	31.6	32.7		
Rib roast	do	19.1	32.1	33.1	33.3	19.3	28.3	29.2	30.1	20.0	26.4	26.8	27.1		
Chuck roast	do	15.2	21.2	22.5	22.6	15.6	18.7	20.2	20.8	17.2	21.3	21.8	22.3		
Plate beef	do	11.3	12.9	13.3	13.8	12.4	14.4	15.4	16.7	12.1	11.8	12.7	12.8		
Pork chops	do	18.0	27.8	35.7	34.7	19.5	30.3	35.4	36.5	21.0	31.9	38.2	38.3		
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	41.2	50.7	50.1	25.7	29.7	40.0	41.3	27.1	36.7	47.6	47.4		
Ham, sliced	do	32.5	46.4	53.9	53.0	28.5	45.8	53.0	53.3	36.0	48.7	58.1	56.5		
Lamb, leg of	do	20.3	39.0	37.7	36.7	16.8	38.2	38.6	39.4	21.0	38.3	36.6	36.3		
Hens	do	21.2	35.8	38.5	37.8	24.6	37.5	42.3	41.7	22.9	38.3	41.3	40.5		
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.8	32.8	32.9		28.3	29.5	29.5		29.0	30.8	31.0		
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.3	14.0	14.0		
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		11.0	10.7	10.7		10.9	10.6	10.7		11.1	10.8	10.8		
Butter	Pound	32.5	45.7	50.5	49.4	35.9	46.6	52.8	50.8	36.8	47.9	54.0	52.3		
Oleomargarine	do		26.2	27.7	27.6		30.2	31.1	30.9		31.4	32.2	32.0		
Nut margarine	do		25.1	26.5	25.7		28.3	29.9	29.8		29.8	31.8	31.1		
Cheese	do	25.3	38.5	40.0	40.1	21.0	33.1	36.7	36.1	23.0	35.7	35.7	35.9		
Lard	do	14.7	17.4	22.7	22.1	14.1	15.1	21.6	21.0	16.5	18.6	24.5	24.1		
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.2	26.3	26.3		24.9	25.9	26.0		26.5	27.2	27.0		
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	23.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	22.0	27.9	33.9	35.6	25.6	33.4	38.1	40.4		
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	4.8	8.4	9.3	9.3	5.5	7.9	8.0	8.0		
Flour	do	2.8	4.1	5.5	5.4	3.3	4.5	5.9	5.9	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.9		
Corn meal	do	2.9	5.3	6.5	6.2	2.6	3.5	4.6	4.7	2.7	4.1	5.9	5.9		
Rolled oats	do		8.4	9.0	8.7		8.3	8.8	8.9		8.8	9.5	9.4		
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.3	10.1	10.1		9.0	10.3	10.2		9.9	11.3	11.2		
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		23.3	24.2	24.2		22.9	23.7	23.7		24.4	25.0	24.7		
Macaroni	Pound		17.4	19.8	20.0		16.2	19.7	19.7		20.1	21.7	21.6		
Rice	do	8.7	10.4	11.4	11.4	8.8	10.2	10.8	10.8	8.5	9.8	11.1	11.1		
Beans, navy	do		9.9	9.9	9.9		7.9	8.8	8.6		8.6	9.7	9.7		
Potatoes	do	1.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.6		
Onions	do		6.4	6.8	8.6		6.4	7.0	9.2		6.7	6.2	9.0		
Cabbage	do		7.3	5.7	5.6		7.0	5.5	5.3		7.3	5.3	4.9		
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.7	12.9	12.7		11.4	11.4	11.6		12.5	13.3	13.3		
Corn, canned	do		15.3	18.6	18.3		14.0	16.4	16.7		16.6	18.7	18.8		
Peas, canned	do		17.6	18.0	17.9		17.1	17.7	18.1		17.6	18.0	18.0		
Tomatoes, canned	do		14.1	15.2	15.0		12.8	13.9	13.9		14.0	14.3	14.5		
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	8.9	7.1	6.9	5.0	9.0	7.4	7.2	5.1	9.3	7.5	7.4		
Tea	do	53.3	73.1	73.5	74.1	60.0	74.4	75.2	75.0	50.0	67.1	78.0	79.1		
Coffee	do	30.7	43.0	52.3	51.5	25.6	36.9	47.6	46.0	26.5	45.6	54.2	52.8		
Prunes	do		18.7	18.5	18.1		17.8	17.4	17.6		17.6	18.6	19.1		
Raisins	do		16.4	15.7	15.6		15.5	14.4	14.4		15.4	14.7	14.5		
Bananas	Dozen		42.6	42.3	40.5		36.3	39.5	39.5		45.0	47.5	54.0		
Oranges	do		42.2	52.8	60.9		36.2	52.5	54.8		41.5	54.0	59.9		

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.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

PRICES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 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.	Cts.
38.9	39.5	39.9	22.5	34.6	35.3	34.9	23.9	31.5	31.7	34.2	23.8	39.8	40.5	41.3	134.5	157.8	169.5	159.8	
32.8	33.1	33.8	20.3	30.8	31.8	31.8	21.8	28.1	28.4	29.8	19.4	31.9	33.0	33.6	27.0	42.4	43.7	43.5	
28.1	30.4	29.9	19.2	27.0	28.4	28.4	17.8	22.9	22.9	23.8	19.2	28.1	29.7	29.2	23.8	28.2	29.1	28.9	
22.5	23.0	24.0	16.3	21.1	21.9	21.9	15.8	18.1	18.0	19.7	15.0	20.5	21.8	22.4	18.5	21.2	22.3	22.5	
14.6	15.0	15.8	12.9	15.6	16.4	15.9	9.4	10.7	10.2	11.1	11.5	12.4	13.1	13.2	-----	12.9	13.1	13.0	
28.5	34.9	33.9	20.8	27.7	35.8	35.6	20.3	27.4	33.5	33.5	19.2	31.4	39.0	38.3	22.5	28.4	35.7	35.0	
38.2	48.7	48.7	38.0	38.1	45.1	46.4	28.0	40.0	49.6	49.0	23.5	36.0	46.7	47.2	25.8	34.0	43.9	44.2	
46.4	55.3	55.6	31.3	50.0	56.6	56.9	30.0	47.0	56.1	55.7	25.0	48.8	57.1	56.3	31.3	45.7	50.9	51.3	
41.7	41.7	41.4	22.0	43.8	42.5	42.3	17.9	36.8	35.7	35.8	17.8	42.0	39.8	39.3	20.5	41.5	41.1	41.6	
36.4	37.6	38.2	19.1	28.8	31.6	30.9	21.6	31.7	32.8	32.3	22.4	38.2	41.0	40.4	25.8	41.2	42.3	42.8	
31.8	32.6	32.7	-----	30.6	33.1	33.1	-----	32.9	33.3	33.7	-----	29.7	32.2	32.0	-----	30.8	31.3	31.8	
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	11.0	11.2	-----	14.1	13.5	13.3	-----	11.4	10.7	10.6	-----	11.0	10.8	10.8	-----	13.3	12.7	12.7	
45.2	51.1	50.4	36.0	48.5	54.3	52.2	34.3	43.7	45.6	47.3	34.7	46.1	53.5	52.3	36.4	47.6	52.1	51.9	
29.0	29.9	29.9	-----	35.0	37.0	37.0	-----	30.7	31.0	31.0	-----	29.7	30.5	30.1	-----	31.7	33.7	32.7	
27.7	28.6	28.7	-----	32.5	33.4	33.5	-----	29.5	29.3	29.2	-----	27.5	27.8	27.5	-----	30.0	30.7	30.7	
33.7	36.5	36.2	20.0	33.6	37.5	37.1	26.1	35.8	39.3	39.1	20.3	35.8	37.8	37.5	23.8	38.1	38.3	38.2	
14.7	21.9	20.5	17.0	20.6	24.8	24.2	16.3	18.2	24.5	24.2	16.1	17.4	23.9	23.6	15.0	16.1	22.1	21.9	
25.0	26.9	25.8	-----	21.4	24.7	24.8	-----	25.0	25.7	24.7	-----	25.4	27.0	26.9	-----	25.9	27.3	27.3	
24.8	32.3	32.8	21.0	28.5	34.3	35.0	23.6	30.4	35.2	35.5	25.0	32.1	37.7	40.1	30.3	41.2	46.6	50.1	
7.7	8.1	8.1	5.5	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.4	7.7	8.4	8.3	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.8	9.0	9.1	
4.2	6.1	6.2	3.3	4.6	6.0	5.8	2.6	3.6	5.1	5.0	3.1	4.2	5.9	5.9	3.3	4.9	6.3	6.1	
3.7	4.6	4.5	2.7	4.4	5.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.3	2.8	4.7	6.2	6.1	3.4	7.0	7.6	7.7	
9.5	9.5	9.4	-----	10.7	10.9	10.7	-----	8.8	9.0	9.2	-----	9.0	9.8	9.7	-----	9.4	9.8	9.7	
9.7	11.0	11.0	-----	9.9	11.4	11.3	-----	10.0	12.0	11.9	-----	9.1	10.6	10.6	-----	10.0	11.3	11.2	
24.4	23.7	23.8	-----	25.3	26.5	26.6	-----	24.5	24.6	24.5	-----	23.8	24.7	24.9	-----	26.5	26.2	26.2	
18.3	22.1	23.2	-----	21.3	21.5	21.5	-----	19.4	19.0	18.9	-----	18.7	22.0	21.9	-----	23.3	23.9	24.6	
10.2	12.5	12.1	9.3	11.4	13.4	13.2	8.6	9.8	11.1	11.3	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	
8.2	9.4	9.1	-----	11.8	12.6	12.8	-----	10.9	10.8	11.0	-----	8.1	9.3	9.2	-----	10.2	10.5	10.5	
2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	4.5	5.0	5.0	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	
7.9	6.8	9.3	-----	7.2	8.1	8.2	-----	5.9	6.5	8.8	-----	7.0	6.3	9.5	-----	7.9	7.0	9.6	
8.3	6.0	6.1	-----	6.2	5.2	5.5	-----	6.8	4.6	5.9	-----	7.9	5.4	5.8	-----	9.4	6.8	6.5	
13.7	13.7	13.7	-----	15.0	14.9	14.9	-----	14.0	14.0	13.7	-----	11.9	11.6	11.4	-----	12.6	12.6	12.3	
13.6	17.3	17.3	-----	17.6	20.4	20.5	-----	15.0	18.3	18.5	-----	15.5	18.5	18.9	-----	16.3	17.5	17.6	
16.8	16.8	16.5	-----	21.6	20.8	0.8	-----	16.9	17.2	17.4	-----	17.4	17.8	17.6	-----	18.6	19.0	19.0	
13.3	14.6	14.6	-----	14.3	14.5	14.5	-----	14.4	14.7	14.5	-----	13.1	14.1	13.7	-----	13.9	13.5	13.6	
9.5	7.9	7.7	5.7	9.9	8.2	8.2	5.3	9.7	8.3	8.1	4.9	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	9.4	7.6	7.4	
78.9	89.1	89.1	66.7	98.5	100.7	102.7	52.8	68.3	68.0	66.4	43.3	63.4	73.2	73.5	44.2	59.9	58.8	59.7	
41.5	53.0	52.3	36.7	47.6	61.1	60.2	29.4	40.8	53.0	51.7	29.3	41.1	53.1	52.0	33.0	44.0	53.9	53.5	
19.9	18.5	18.6	-----	19.5	21.0	21.0	-----	18.2	19.1	18.4	-----	17.7	18.8	18.8	-----	17.0	15.0	15.2	
15.6	14.8	14.8	-----	17.1	16.8	16.9	-----	14.9	14.7	14.6	-----	15.3	15.0	15.0	-----	16.1	14.6	14.5	
39.5	39.1	39.0	-----	34.4	32.0	32.0	-----	12.3	14.0	13.8	-----	37.3	37.1	38.6	-----	10.0	10.8	11.8	
39.8	49.7	51.0	-----	48.5	55.6	57.6	-----	39.3	47.2	49.8	-----	47.0	50.9	58.7	-----	37.6	52.3	61.3	

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		May 15, 1924		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925
		1913	1924	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 28.9	Cts. 31.1	Cts. 30.7	Cts. 24.7	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 35.6	Cts. 35.7	Cts. 35.7
Round steak	do	28.1	30.0	29.6	23.3	36.5	35.7	36.4	22.0	30.0	30.9	30.9
Rib roast	do	22.9	24.3	23.9	17.9	27.1	28.2	28.8	23.3	27.2	26.4	25.9
Chuck roast	do	18.5	20.0	19.0	16.1	23.1	23.6	24.2	14.0	18.4	19.6	19.1
Plate beef	do	15.4	15.9	16.1	12.1	14.5	14.9	15.1	10.3	10.6	11.5	11.8
Pork chops	do	27.1	33.4	32.7	21.7	28.4	35.3	35.7	21.3	29.4	33.8	32.5
Bacon, sliced	do	40.0	47.3	48.1	29.0	32.6	43.6	43.3	26.3	33.5	41.3	42.0
Ham, sliced	do	44.0	52.0	52.0	30.3	47.8	54.4	53.8	28.3	41.1	52.1	52.1
Lamb, leg of	do	32.5	35.0	35.0	20.7	41.7	41.4	40.7	19.3	34.2	37.2	35.5
Hens	do	32.0	37.1	35.6	22.0	35.4	37.1	37.0	22.0	35.0	35.5	34.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.1	31.0	31.2	---	35.1	32.2	32.2	---	30.9	30.8	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.8	16.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	18.7	18.8	18.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.4	11.9	11.8	---	11.0	10.4	10.4	---	12.4	11.8	11.9
Butter	Pound	48.3	54.5	52.6	34.7	44.5	51.8	50.5	39.2	50.2	56.9	54.4
Oleomargarine	do	32.0	32.7	32.7	---	29.6	30.5	30.3	---	29.6	30.4	30.4
Nut margarine	do	29.6	31.2	31.2	---	28.6	28.6	28.6	---	28.1	30.4	30.4
Cheese	do	31.2	34.7	33.9	20.8	32.9	37.7	37.1	22.5	29.9	34.6	34.1
Lard	do	19.6	23.0	22.7	15.2	14.4	21.9	21.0	15.5	18.0	23.0	23.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.6	19.1	18.9	---	25.4	26.3	26.5	---	23.2	24.4	23.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.5	33.9	33.5	21.8	26.0	31.3	33.8	28.8	32.4	39.5	36.4
Bread	Pound	7.0	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.5	9.9	11.2	11.2
Flour	do	4.7	6.2	6.2	3.2	4.4	5.9	5.8	3.8	5.4	6.8	6.8
Corn meal	do	4.2	5.2	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	4.8	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.4
Rolled oats	do	9.1	9.5	9.5	---	7.6	7.9	7.7	---	8.9	9.8	9.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	11.9	11.9	---	9.0	10.1	10.1	---	9.6	11.4	11.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.1	24.8	24.9	---	24.5	24.6	24.6	---	24.7	24.8	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	18.8	19.2	---	18.9	20.4	20.4	---	19.5	20.6	20.8
Rice	do	8.3	9.6	9.6	9.2	10.7	11.1	11.1	6.6	9.1	10.0	10.4
Beans, navy	do	10.5	11.2	11.2	---	8.7	9.5	9.1	---	10.6	11.0	11.4
Potatoes	do	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.0
Onions	do	5.9	7.7	8.9	---	7.4	6.8	8.3	---	7.2	7.6	8.3
Cabbage	do	3.8	4.9	5.0	---	7.4	4.8	5.5	---	5.1	4.5	4.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.9	12.7	12.6	---	13.4	12.0	11.7	---	11.5	12.0	11.2
Corn, canned	do	15.3	18.3	18.5	---	14.3	17.1	17.5	---	17.9	20.9	20.8
Peas, canned	do	18.3	18.2	18.1	---	16.1	16.6	16.6	---	18.7	20.2	20.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	13.8	13.9	---	14.1	14.7	14.4	---	10.8	12.6	12.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	9.0	7.3	7.2	5.6	9.4	7.7	7.4	5.9	9.5	7.7	7.4
Tea	do	74.5	76.8	77.3	60.0	80.6	80.5	80.5	60.0	91.3	97.9	96.2
Coffee	do	36.8	46.4	44.7	30.8	43.5	52.6	51.9	34.5	42.5	52.1	50.9
Prunes	do	18.2	17.7	17.0	---	20.2	19.9	19.9	---	18.6	18.1	17.8
Raisins	do	16.0	15.4	15.4	---	17.0	15.5	15.5	---	17.5	15.6	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	30.5	30.0	30.4	---	33.9	31.2	31.5	---	28.3	32.1	30.0
Oranges	do	39.8	43.1	47.7	---	40.1	49.4	50.7	---	31.4	46.0	48.9

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.						
May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925		
1913	1924		1913	1924		1913	1924	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.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	38.1	38.4	39.6	26.3	34.6	32.8	33.4	24.0	36.6	37.2	37.0	23.2	32.9	33.9	34.3	35.8	56.7	56.8	57.3	57.3	57.3
21.6	32.0	32.9	34.0	20.0	29.7	28.8	29.4	20.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	19.6	29.6	29.9	30.7	28.8	45.4	45.5	45.9	45.9	45.9
18.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	19.4	26.4	25.4	25.0	19.1	30.0	28.8	28.9	17.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	20.7	28.7	28.9	28.3	28.3	28.3
14.9	18.9	19.4	19.9	16.3	19.6	20.2	19.8	15.5	20.9	20.1	19.8	14.9	19.0	18.7	19.1	16.8	22.2	22.1	22.7	22.7	22.7
12.0	11.4	12.1	12.4	13.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	12.4	14.1	14.5	14.4	---	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
10.2	26.9	33.4	33.3	21.3	28.5	33.2	31.9	25.4	36.7	44.4	42.1	19.6	26.5	33.5	33.7	20.5	30.4	36.7	35.9	35.9	35.9
28.8	38.0	48.7	48.7	37.0	36.9	47.8	46.9	33.8	47.1	53.7	52.5	27.8	30.0	43.7	44.5	23.5	30.6	42.8	42.1	42.1	42.1
27.8	44.8	54.6	54.9	31.3	45.3	51.5	50.0	35.0	58.3	64.5	64.3	28.6	40.5	47.9	47.0	28.5	37.8	45.2	44.9	44.9	44.9
18.7	36.8	35.7	35.5	20.2	39.4	41.4	42.9	19.2	34.6	36.0	36.2	17.5	38.8	41.3	38.8	20.7	38.4	37.7	38.3	38.3	38.3
18.7	31.8	33.7	32.8	20.0	28.5	29.8	29.2	25.8	41.7	42.4	42.9	24.1	37.0	39.2	38.4	24.7	41.5	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
---	33.7	34.2	34.6	---	30.3	32.3	31.5	---	37.3	29.1	28.5	---	29.1	29.3	28.8	---	29.8	31.4	30.7	30.7	30.7
8.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	8.8	8.8	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
---	11.9	11.8	11.8	---	12.4	11.9	11.9	---	10.3	9.9	9.9	---	12.2	11.7	11.7	---	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
35.3	47.0	52.7	50.3	39.6	44.0	53.9	52.1	35.0	46.8	51.4	50.8	38.6	47.4	53.3	52.7	38.3	50.6	56.4	56.1	56.1	56.1
---	28.3	27.7	26.9	---	31.4	30.0	30.0	---	33.4	34.3	34.3	---	29.8	32.3	32.1	---	28.8	30.3	31.0	31.0	31.0
---	28.0	27.9	27.6	---	28.6	30.5	30.5	---	28.6	29.8	29.8	---	28.5	29.0	29.5	---	23.0	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.7
21.7	34.5	37.1	37.0	21.7	33.1	37.1	37.3	19.5	37.3	38.2	33.1	21.7	30.6	36.3	35.9	22.0	36.1	37.3	36.8	36.8	36.8
16.2	16.9	23.6	22.4	15.6	18.6	23.8	23.7	17.9	19.5	24.3	23.7	15.4	14.8	22.4	21.2	16.0	16.9	22.6	21.9	21.9	21.9
---	26.0	26.7	27.2	---	28.1	33.5	33.5	---	24.5	25.5	25.4	---	26.8	28.8	28.8	---	23.1	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
21.4	28.4	33.5	34.5	23.0	28.1	34.1	33.9	27.5	34.6	38.9	41.7	21.7	26.8	30.6	34.3	28.3	40.1	44.3	44.5	44.5	44.5
6.0	8.2	9.6	9.6	6.0	8.0	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.4	9.3	9.3	6.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.3	6.1	5.9	3.6	5.0	6.6	6.6	3.6	4.4	5.8	5.9	3.6	5.0	6.6	6.8	3.4	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
2.5	4.6	5.8	5.7	2.4	3.3	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.2	5.6	5.7	2.3	3.0	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
---	9.0	9.6	9.5	---	9.4	10.4	10.4	---	9.3	9.9	9.8	---	8.2	8.5	8.7	---	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
---	9.9	11.9	12.2	---	9.6	12.1	12.1	---	9.6	10.1	10.2	---	9.2	10.5	10.7	---	9.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
---	25.2	25.1	25.0	---	24.7	24.8	24.7	---	23.3	23.8	23.7	---	23.6	24.2	24.2	---	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
---	21.9	21.8	21.6	---	19.9	21.3	21.6	---	15.6	17.5	17.6	---	16.7	18.3	18.7	---	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
8.7	9.4	10.5	10.6	8.3	8.7	10.2	10.3	7.7	10.3	11.1	11.1	8.1	9.0	10.9	10.8	8.5	9.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
---	9.6	10.3	10.1	---	9.9	10.8	10.4	---	9.4	10.4	10.4	---	7.6	9.5	9.5	---	9.5	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
1.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.9	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.7	4.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
---	7.9	8.0	8.8	---	7.0	8.6	9.5	---	5.7	8.7	8.5	---	6.2	6.6	8.9	---	6.7	5.8	8.7	8.7	
---	6.4	4.6	6.5	---	7.1	4.2	4.5	---	5.6	4.4	4.2	---	7.8	5.7	5.3	---	9.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	
---	14.0	13.8	13.7	---	12.4	12.4	12.2	---	12.6	12.0	11.5	---	11.7	11.6	11.5	---	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	
---	14.7	17.4	17.4	---	15.0	20.4	20.6	---	15.4	17.8	17.6	---	14.2	18.2	19.2	---	18.2	19.0	18.6	18.6	
---	16.5	16.6	17.0	---	18.8	19.6	19.1	---	17.2	18.8	18.7	---	16.4	17.8	17.9	---	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.5	
---	13.8	14.6	14.5	---	13.0	14.0	13.6	---	214.2	215.7	215.7	---	11.7	12.8	12.8	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3	
5.5	9.8	8.1	7.7	5.5	9.8	8.3	8.0	5.3	9.1	7.3	6.7	5.1	9.2	7.5	7.4	5.1	9.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	
54.0	79.5	82.3	82.1	50.0	87.7	99.9	99.9	54.5	69.1	75.0	75.0	62.5	71.0	75.8	76.2	46.3	59.8	60.9	61.2	61.2	
27.8	45.0	54.3	53.3	30.8	45.0	55.1	53.5	36.3	46.2	53.2	51.8	27.5	40.3	52.1	51.5	32.0	45.5	52.8	52.4	52.4	
---	18.5	17.6	17.8	---	17.4	18.0	18.9	---	17.5	16.5	16.4	---	17.9	16.7	16.6	---	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	
---	16.4	15.5	15.5	---	18.5	16.9	16.6	---	13.7	12.0	11.9	---	14.7	14.5	14.7	---	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	
---	10.0	12.0	11.4	---	8.6	9.9	10.0	---	10.4	11.5	11.5	---	39.0	37.5	36.7	---	8.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	
---	45.5	51.3	54.2	---	46.4	48.3	48.9	---	35.6	42.1	49.0	---	35.0	46.3	47.8	---	40.1	51.9	55.9	55.9	

¹ No. 2 1/4 can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 23.2	Cts. 32.9	Cts. 35.1	Cts. 34.8	Cts. 22.0	Cts. 37.2	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 22.2	Cts. 32.1	Cts. 31.8	Cts. 33.5
Round steak	do.	19.3	28.8	30.7	30.9	20.5	32.5	32.5	33.1	20.0	29.0	28.1	29.5
Rib roast	do.	21.1	24.5	24.9	25.7	18.5	27.3	27.5	27.6	19.0	25.3	24.5	25.1
Chuck roast	do.	15.5	17.9	19.0	18.5	16.5	22.7	22.8	23.0	15.5	20.1	19.5	19.9
Plate beef	do.	12.2	13.4	14.5	14.4	11.5	12.9	13.5	13.5	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.2
Pork chops	do.	20.4	25.3	29.7	28.7	19.5	27.5	34.8	34.6	18.4	28.4	34.1	34.1
Bacon, sliced	do.	30.0	31.5	41.8	41.4	26.8	37.0	46.5	46.4	25.0	37.1	49.0	49.2
Ham, sliced	do.	29.3	41.3	50.0	50.0	27.3	43.4	49.5	49.0	27.5	44.1	52.3	51.3
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.8	38.1	37.8	38.1	20.0	39.4	38.3	38.5	17.0	36.3	36.1	35.8
Hens	do.	20.0	29.9	32.8	31.8	22.0	36.1	36.8	36.1	21.2	33.1	34.8	33.7
Salmon, canned, red	do.	---	34.3	32.2	32.3	---	35.2	29.7	29.9	---	38.3	33.6	33.3
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	---	11.8	11.4	11.3	---	11.3	10.9	10.9	---	12.1	11.2	11.2
Butter	Pound	38.6	46.1	51.0	48.8	33.5	47.7	49.4	48.0	33.4	42.8	48.5	47.0
Oleomargarine	do.	---	29.5	38.5	38.5	---	27.4	28.1	27.8	---	29.0	29.3	28.9
Nut margarine	do.	---	24.4	27.0	26.3	---	26.4	27.6	27.5	---	26.0	27.3	27.3
Cheese	do.	21.3	28.2	33.9	32.9	21.3	32.5	34.7	34.1	19.8	31.9	35.3	34.9
Lard	do.	---	15.5	14.8	20.5	15.5	17.9	23.4	23.1	15.4	16.5	22.5	21.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	---	22.9	23.4	23.7	---	25.4	27.2	26.9	---	27.1	27.5	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	29.7	34.3	34.2	21.3	26.8	33.6	35.0	21.4	27.3	32.2	33.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	8.9	9.5	9.6	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour	do.	3.6	5.2	6.8	6.8	3.1	4.2	5.3	5.2	2.9	4.5	5.4	5.5
Corn meal	do.	2.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.0	4.4	5.6	5.7	2.4	4.2	5.7	5.6
Roll ed oats	do.	---	9.2	9.4	9.3	---	7.9	8.8	8.8	---	8.1	8.6	8.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	---	9.8	11.3	11.2	---	9.2	10.5	10.5	---	10.1	11.0	10.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	---	24.7	24.6	24.2	---	24.0	23.9	23.7	---	24.3	24.7	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	---	18.4	19.9	19.5	---	17.5	18.7	18.8	---	17.2	18.7	18.5
Rice	do.	7.5	8.6	9.6	9.9	9.0	10.5	11.0	11.0	9.1	9.9	11.2	11.2
Beans, navy	do.	---	9.8	9.9	9.8	---	9.2	9.5	9.5	---	9.4	9.6	9.6
Potatoes	do.	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.6
Onions	do.	---	6.1	6.2	7.0	---	7.3	6.2	9.0	---	6.9	6.9	8.6
Cabbage	do.	---	5.9	3.8	4.1	---	7.5	5.2	5.8	---	7.4	4.4	5.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	---	13.0	12.1	12.1	---	11.9	11.4	11.4	---	13.8	13.8	13.6
Corn, canned	do.	---	14.7	17.6	17.5	---	15.8	18.1	18.0	---	13.6	16.4	16.8
Peas, canned	do.	---	17.4	18.1	18.4	---	16.6	17.1	17.0	---	16.3	16.9	17.0
Tomatoes, canned	do.	---	12.6	12.6	12.4	---	13.9	15.0	15.0	---	14.6	15.1	15.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	9.1	7.5	7.2	5.3	9.0	7.0	6.9	5.5	9.5	7.6	7.3
Tea	do.	63.8	83.3	95.4	95.4	50.0	71.4	71.6	71.2	45.0	64.7	62.0	62.7
Coffee	do.	27.5	40.2	51.4	50.1	27.5	39.5	50.0	48.2	30.8	45.6	53.9	53.4
Prunes	do.	---	16.7	16.4	16.9	---	18.1	17.5	17.3	---	18.6	17.5	19.9
Raisins	do.	---	16.5	14.7	14.7	---	15.1	14.5	14.6	---	15.4	14.5	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	---	32.3	35.0	34.0	---	³ 9.1	³ 10.1	³ 9.8	---	³ 10.9	³ 12.6	³ 12.2
Oranges	do.	---	37.8	52.7	55.6	---	42.3	50.1	54.1	---	43.7	52.1	54.6

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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.				
May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 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.	Cts.
32.3	34.2	34.2	26.8	46.2	46.7	46.3	31.6	52.3	52.1	51.6	22.0	34.4	33.9	34.0	26.3	43.9	44.4	44.7	
30.5	32.5	32.9	26.6	44.4	43.3	44.1	28.4	42.6	43.0	42.7	19.0	30.1	29.8	30.2	25.0	42.2	42.2	42.2	
25.0	27.5	27.7	21.2	36.1	36.1	35.9	23.4	35.5	35.1	34.9	20.0	29.9	29.4	29.3	22.3	37.4	38.2	38.3	
19.7	20.7	21.7	17.6	24.9	24.4	24.4	18.8	25.6	25.9	25.8	15.5	21.3	20.6	20.3	16.3	23.8	23.9	23.7	
16.1	16.7	17.1	12.0	13.4	13.4	13.0	-----	14.2	14.2	13.3	11.1	16.0	16.4	16.2	14.5	18.7	18.9	19.4	
30.9	38.3	37.9	22.6	30.9	37.2	36.6	23.0	30.1	37.1	35.5	22.5	29.4	34.4	33.9	21.8	32.7	39.9	39.2	
36.9	44.5	42.7	24.4	36.2	45.1	43.5	28.2	36.8	46.8	46.2	29.8	36.4	45.3	43.8	25.3	34.8	46.2	45.8	
40.8	47.9	49.6	20.3	25.4	53.6	52.3	32.4	51.1	58.9	57.5	26.0	42.0	50.4	50.7	29.0	49.0	58.3	57.4	
36.0	40.6	40.0	20.8	41.6	38.7	39.6	19.3	42.1	38.5	39.9	20.1	41.5	38.4	38.4	17.6	38.4	36.6	37.6	
36.7	35.0	34.6	23.4	40.2	39.8	40.1	23.8	40.7	41.4	41.4	21.1	35.5	38.2	37.8	22.2	39.0	39.1	39.5	
28.4	29.7	29.7	-----	27.9	27.0	27.7	-----	31.6	30.1	29.9	-----	42.0	37.4	37.4	-----	28.6	29.4	29.5	
20.0	20.0	17.8	9.0	14.5	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	14.3	12.3	9.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	
11.9	11.5	11.5	-----	11.5	10.6	10.5	-----	12.2	11.8	11.6	-----	11.1	11.0	11.1	-----	11.2	10.6	10.7	
48.6	57.1	55.6	36.6	49.1	56.2	54.1	35.8	47.4	53.3	52.6	35.0	47.5	53.7	52.2	35.4	47.5	51.2	52.4	
31.2	33.7	33.7	-----	31.0	31.3	31.4	-----	32.0	33.7	32.5	-----	30.3	31.9	31.8	-----	30.6	31.2	31.1	
28.2	29.0	28.9	-----	28.0	29.0	29.0	-----	29.3	30.5	30.2	-----	28.2	29.5	29.5	-----	28.1	28.6	28.3	
31.7	36.0	35.6	24.5	41.6	38.6	38.3	22.0	36.8	37.3	37.7	22.0	31.3	35.5	35.4	19.4	37.0	37.5	37.4	
17.2	23.2	23.1	15.8	17.1	23.4	22.5	15.7	16.9	23.1	22.4	14.9	16.2	22.0	21.5	15.7	18.0	23.7	23.1	
20.0	21.7	21.1	-----	25.1	25.8	26.0	-----	23.8	25.4	25.2	-----	21.7	22.9	22.1	-----	25.6	26.0	26.1	
29.3	36.3	34.8	32.8	42.7	48.5	47.8	31.3	41.3	45.8	48.6	23.6	30.5	35.2	37.5	30.8	41.2	48.5	49.2	
8.8	9.6	9.7	5.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	6.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	5.2	7.7	8.9	8.9	6.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	
5.0	7.0	6.8	3.6	4.6	6.1	5.9	3.2	4.5	6.1	6.0	3.8	5.4	7.5	7.4	3.2	4.8	6.1	6.1	
3.5	4.6	4.5	3.6	6.5	6.7	6.6	3.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.6	6.7	6.8	
8.5	8.8	8.9	-----	8.3	8.4	8.3	-----	8.9	9.5	9.5	-----	8.5	9.2	9.1	-----	8.5	8.9	8.8	
9.3	11.2	11.2	-----	8.9	10.1	10.1	-----	9.6	11.1	11.1	-----	9.4	10.8	10.8	-----	8.8	10.1	10.0	
23.5	24.6	24.1	-----	23.4	23.5	23.4	-----	23.9	24.1	24.1	-----	23.9	24.0	24.2	-----	22.6	23.0	23.0	
19.6	20.1	19.9	-----	20.6	21.1	21.1	-----	22.7	22.7	23.0	-----	10.2	10.0	9.8	-----	20.3	21.0	20.9	
8.9	9.9	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.3	10.2	11.6	11.6	7.4	9.4	9.8	9.8	-----	9.6	10.5	10.5	
9.8	10.3	10.2	-----	9.4	10.6	10.5	-----	9.6	10.1	10.1	-----	8.9	9.9	9.8	-----	10.8	11.1	11.3	
3.1	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.0	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.3	2.6	2.9	
6.0	6.4	6.9	-----	7.2	7.7	9.5	-----	6.9	6.6	8.8	-----	5.0	5.7	5.5	-----	6.8	6.5	8.7	
5.1	3.9	3.6	-----	9.4	6.3	6.5	-----	9.1	6.4	6.2	-----	5.0	3.9	3.6	-----	9.2	6.7	5.8	
12.3	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.3	11.4	-----	11.9	11.9	11.8	-----	12.3	12.1	12.0	-----	11.9	11.5	11.3	
15.2	17.5	17.5	-----	15.3	17.9	18.0	-----	17.9	18.9	18.8	-----	13.5	18.2	18.7	-----	15.8	16.8	16.9	
16.3	17.4	17.3	-----	18.1	18.6	18.2	-----	20.4	20.6	20.4	-----	16.9	17.4	16.9	-----	18.0	17.4	17.1	
11.5	12.7	12.7	-----	11.9	12.1	12.2	-----	21.9	22.8	22.6	-----	11.6	13.5	13.4	-----	11.6	12.9	13.0	
9.1	7.7	7.4	5.1	8.8	6.9	6.9	5.2	9.3	7.4	7.2	5.1	8.4	6.8	6.4	4.8	8.3	6.7	6.2	
75.9	80.8	80.8	53.8	58.1	61.7	61.5	55.0	59.2	59.2	58.6	62.1	71.7	83.2	83.2	43.3	59.8	64.3	63.9	
41.1	52.0	49.8	29.3	40.8	50.3	48.7	33.8	45.3	54.5	53.3	26.7	35.9	41.0	37.4	27.5	40.0	47.8	46.0	
17.5	16.2	16.6	-----	15.7	16.0	16.0	-----	16.3	17.3	17.0	-----	18.3	18.3	18.8	-----	16.1	16.0	15.6	
16.4	15.3	15.4	-----	15.3	13.5	13.8	-----	15.6	14.4	14.1	-----	15.6	14.3	14.2	-----	15.6	14.1	14.2	
30.0	24.3	26.4	-----	36.5	38.0	38.3	-----	34.7	35.0	35.7	-----	20.0	20.7	21.4	-----	38.9	39.9	41.2	
34.0	41.7	46.4	-----	43.0	58.0	61.2	-----	43.6	56.0	61.6	-----	41.1	45.5	49.9	-----	48.1	60.3	68.5	

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 41.8	Cts. 39.9	Cts. 39.9	Cts. 25.1	Cts. 37.2	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 37.4	Cts. 33.7	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.3
Round steak.....	do.....	35.5	33.2	32.9	22.0	34.2	34.4	34.9	31.2	33.2	32.1
Rib roast.....	do.....	33.3	31.7	30.9	18.1	26.6	25.7	25.8	23.4	24.3	24.3
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.8	22.6	21.9	15.6	20.7	21.3	21.7	20.2	20.6	21.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	15.3	15.3	15.0	10.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	12.6	13.6	13.6
Pork chops.....	do.....	28.3	32.8	32.4	19.0	28.2	37.0	34.3	27.1	33.5	32.8
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.2	40.9	40.4	28.0	42.5	51.2	51.4	39.0	50.0	48.5
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	35.8	42.8	42.3	29.0	47.2	57.4	56.1	44.3	53.0	52.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.7	40.8	39.0	18.8	41.2	39.1	38.5	38.1	38.5	37.8
Hens.....	do.....	35.3	36.9	37.8	19.5	31.4	33.5	32.9	32.3	35.0	35.7
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	29.4	31.2	30.9	-----	32.8	33.9	33.9	31.9	32.8	32.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.2	10.8	10.8	-----	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.6
Butter.....	Pound.....	48.3	54.4	52.9	35.0	44.1	48.2	48.2	45.4	45.4	48.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.7	31.5	31.5	-----	29.8	31.6	31.6	30.2	30.4	30.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	27.2	27.9	27.4	-----	28.3	29.2	29.2	28.6	29.0	29.5
Cheese.....	do.....	30.5	33.4	33.4	22.5	31.9	36.4	35.8	33.9	36.8	36.1
Lard.....	do.....	14.9	21.9	20.7	17.8	18.9	25.1	24.6	17.5	23.5	23.2
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	20.1	22.5	22.4	-----	25.7	27.2	27.2	27.1	28.5	27.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	31.6	38.2	37.4	22.3	27.7	31.3	32.7	26.4	32.7	34.2
Bread.....	Pound.....	7.9	9.4	9.4	5.2	9.4	9.8	9.8	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour.....	do.....	4.4	6.1	6.1	2.8	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	5.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	4.8	4.7	2.3	3.9	5.3	5.3	4.2	5.0	5.1
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.3	9.0	9.0	-----	10.0	10.7	10.7	8.9	9.6	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.2	10.8	10.6	-----	9.6	11.9	11.9	9.9	12.1	12.1
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	23.1	23.9	23.8	-----	24.4	24.6	24.6	25.1	25.9	25.8
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.8	19.3	19.0	-----	20.6	21.2	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.9
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	11.8	11.8	8.5	8.9	10.1	10.2	9.8	11.1	10.9
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.2	9.9	9.9	-----	10.0	10.4	10.4	9.3	10.2	9.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1
Onions.....	do.....	6.3	7.0	7.7	-----	7.2	8.1	9.5	8.1	7.8	10.4
Cabbage.....	do.....	7.1	5.4	4.3	-----	6.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	5.3	6.1
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	9.8	10.2	10.1	-----	14.7	14.5	14.6	12.8	12.0	12.0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	16.3	17.7	18.0	-----	16.4	16.6	16.3	14.3	16.6	16.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	19.6	22.1	21.6	-----	16.5	16.7	16.4	18.2	18.9	19.1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.3	12.4	12.1	-----	14.1	15.0	15.1	14.3	15.4	15.4
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	8.7	6.7	6.4	5.7	9.5	7.8	7.9	10.0	8.4	8.2
Tea.....	do.....	81.1	93.6	93.6	56.0	76.3	77.4	76.5	62.6	66.8	66.2
Coffee.....	do.....	39.3	52.3	51.1	30.0	46.4	57.9	57.7	42.0	52.6	51.8
Prunes.....	do.....	14.8	16.1	16.8	-----	17.2	17.4	17.4	20.6	19.6	19.2
Raisins.....	do.....	15.2	14.0	13.9	-----	17.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	15.2	15.2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	32.6	33.8	33.8	-----	4 11.6	4 13.1	4 11.9	4 9.8	4 12.8	4 11.8
Oranges.....	do.....	37.5	57.3	53.7	-----	35.4	48.8	50.4	37.9	44.4	49.5

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.			
May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925		
1913	1924			1913	1924								1913	1924	1913	1924	1925		
<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		
30.0	152.4	153.1	153.3	27.0	45.4	45.4	45.9	159.4	160.3	160.8	23.5	29.9	28.6	29.2	139.6	170.9	169.2		
25.6	41.7	40.3	40.1	23.3	37.5	37.9	38.1	46.1	45.8	46.6	21.2	26.3	26.1	27.1	30.6	48.2	47.3		
22.3	34.6	35.4	35.7	21.8	33.3	33.7	33.6	29.7	29.9	29.4	19.3	24.9	24.2	25.2	23.8	38.1	37.5		
17.6	22.7	22.0	22.3	16.5	23.3	23.4	23.9	19.9	20.5	20.1	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.9	19.0	28.1	28.3		
11.8	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.7	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.0	12.5	12.3	13.5	-----	18.6	19.0		
20.8	33.8	39.6	39.7	22.0	33.2	38.2	38.5	31.1	38.6	37.2	21.1	27.2	38.0	35.3	21.8	34.4	42.6		
25.6	34.2	42.6	42.9	28.8	40.1	47.0	38.1	35.4	44.2	43.9	30.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	22.4	34.5	45.8		
30.8	50.3	58.9	58.0	29.4	54.8	58.4	57.8	45.8	55.5	53.7	30.0	45.8	53.0	52.8	31.0	52.3	59.5		
21.4	40.0	39.4	40.2	21.2	41.1	39.3	41.0	39.8	37.4	37.0	19.1	35.1	36.6	35.9	20.3	44.7	41.1		
23.0	39.4	40.3	41.0	27.3	42.4	43.5	44.3	41.0	40.7	41.2	22.0	34.8	35.9	35.1	24.4	42.7	42.3		
-----	25.8	28.4	28.5	-----	28.0	28.8	28.9	27.6	29.3	29.4	-----	36.0	31.6	32.1	-----	30.3	30.6		
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	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		
-----	11.9	11.5	11.4	-----	11.4	11.1	11.1	12.7	12.3	12.2	-----	10.8	10.2	10.1	-----	12.1	11.6		
40.3	51.7	52.6	55.5	37.2	48.8	54.5	53.2	52.2	56.5	56.2	35.5	44.0	50.9	48.8	36.6	48.4	51.7		
-----	30.0	30.7	30.6	-----	30.0	31.4	31.4	32.4	32.0	32.0	-----	29.5	30.0	30.0	-----	29.8	31.0		
-----	27.5	29.7	29.7	-----	28.5	29.4	29.7	28.9	28.3	28.3	-----	28.9	29.6	29.7	-----	29.1	28.7		
25.0	37.1	38.9	38.1	24.5	37.4	38.8	38.4	37.2	37.2	37.2	20.5	36.2	37.3	36.7	21.3	35.7	35.1		
15.3	15.8	22.5	22.0	15.5	15.6	22.6	21.8	17.1	23.5	23.3	18.2	19.1	24.6	24.3	15.2	16.8	22.8		
-----	24.9	25.5	25.6	-----	25.2	26.3	26.2	22.8	26.1	25.9	-----	27.6	29.1	28.9	-----	25.6	27.1		
26.1	33.6	38.8	40.3	24.1	34.8	40.7	41.5	38.3	41.1	42.6	25.0	28.7	33.6	36.3	30.5	43.3	46.8		
4.8	8.5	9.4	9.4	5.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.4	5.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.7	9.2		
3.1	4.7	5.8	5.7	3.1	4.3	5.9	5.8	4.5	6.1	6.0	2.9	4.0	5.7	5.8	3.4	5.2	6.4		
2.7	4.1	5.2	5.1	2.7	4.8	6.2	5.7	4.7	5.6	5.5	3.3	4.1	5.8	5.9	2.9	4.4	5.3		
-----	8.1	8.8	8.7	-----	9.0	9.4	9.3	6.9	7.8	7.8	-----	9.9	10.3	10.3	-----	9.3	9.3		
-----	8.8	10.0	10.0	-----	9.5	10.6	10.5	9.7	11.6	11.4	-----	11.5	11.4	11.4	-----	9.7	10.9		
-----	23.7	23.8	23.8	-----	24.1	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.2	-----	25.9	26.4	26.2	-----	24.2	24.2		
-----	20.2	21.5	21.5	-----	20.8	22.8	23.3	24.3	24.4	24.2	-----	17.5	17.9	17.9	-----	23.5	23.7		
9.8	10.8	11.9	12.0	9.2	10.1	11.6	11.4	10.8	11.9	11.8	8.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.7	10.8		
-----	10.1	10.1	10.1	-----	9.2	9.9	9.6	9.7	10.5	10.4	-----	9.8	10.9	10.8	-----	9.8	10.3		
2.3	3.6	2.7	3.6	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.6	0.5	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.7	2.9	1.7		
-----	6.1	5.7	8.2	-----	7.0	7.5	9.0	6.7	5.9	8.1	-----	4.7	6.0	8.5	-----	6.5	6.1		
-----	8.9	5.9	5.5	-----	7.7	5.9	5.8	7.9	3.1	5.0	-----	8.7	6.5	6.7	-----	8.6	6.1		
-----	11.3	11.0	10.9	-----	13.0	12.6	12.8	15.4	15.5	15.2	-----	14.5	14.9	14.6	-----	12.0	11.9		
-----	14.9	16.5	16.4	-----	15.8	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.9	18.1	-----	19.0	20.8	20.9	-----	17.8	18.5		
-----	16.8	16.3	16.0	-----	17.6	17.8	18.2	20.2	19.8	19.9	-----	18.8	19.7	19.4	-----	20.0	19.8		
-----	11.8	12.6	12.7	-----	13.3	13.9	13.9	24.0	23.1	22.7	-----	16.4	17.1	17.0	-----	12.8	15.3		
4.9	8.4	6.7	6.3	5.5	9.4	7.6	7.2	9.1	7.3	7.1	6.1	9.9	7.9	7.6	5.0	8.8	7.0		
54.0	60.7	70.3	70.3	58.0	78.4	79.8	79.1	61.6	63.1	63.5	55.0	70.9	75.7	76.0	48.3	59.1	61.6		
25.0	37.0	46.4	45.9	30.0	42.3	45.3	47.5	47.5	55.3	54.4	35.0	44.5	53.0	52.2	30.0	47.1	55.1		
-----	15.6	14.7	14.8	-----	19.7	19.0	19.8	16.0	16.3	16.2	-----	10.1	11.6	12.1	-----	18.2	17.7		
-----	14.9	13.7	13.5	-----	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.4	-----	14.1	13.5	13.5	-----	15.2	14.3		
-----	32.1	32.6	34.1	-----	40.0	43.9	42.6	40.4	41.6	41.6	-----	16.0	13.5	14.2	-----	34.2	10.6		
44.6	59.4	64.9	-----	45.0	55.2	59.3	43.6	55.8	58.2	-----	42.7	49.0	50.3	-----	45.5	59.1	64.3		

¹ 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.		
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	
		1913	1924						1913	1924			
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	39.6	39.0	39.4	40.5	39.8	40.5	23.3	35.6	37.0	37.7	
Round steak	do	19.6	34.9	33.8	34.1	33.3	33.1	33.9	21.1	33.0	34.8	35.5	
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.5	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.9	29.9	18.0	28.8	29.8	30.0	
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.7	22.2	22.8	23.6	23.4	23.6	13.7	18.8	20.9	21.0	
Plate beef	do	12.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	12.0	12.7	12.5	11.0	12.2	13.3	13.4	
Pork chops	do	20.8	29.6	37.2	36.2	32.1	38.9	39.1	19.5	25.6	32.5	31.6	
Bacon, sliced	do	25.0	30.8	39.6	40.9	32.3	41.9	42.3	25.3	35.1	46.3	45.6	
Ham, sliced	do	25.7	37.7	41.8	42.4	45.6	51.0	52.4	26.7	42.8	51.2	50.8	
Lamb, leg of	do	19.7	45.8	45.6	45.3	39.9	39.1	38.8	19.0	38.2	39.6	39.6	
Hens	do	21.0	35.6	37.3	37.8	40.5	41.6	41.8	18.5	33.0	36.2	36.1	
Salmon, canned, red	do	32.1	32.8	32.6	32.7	28.7	30.5	30.8	---	32.0	33.1	32.7	
Milk, fresh	Quart.	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	13.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	---	13.3	12.4	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.6	---	10.5	10.1	10.1	
Butter	Pound	39.0	54.7	60.2	57.3	47.1	54.2	53.2	33.3	48.4	54.2	52.5	
Oleomargarine	do	---	29.6	32.6	32.6	31.4	32.7	31.4	---	27.8	27.7	27.9	
Nut margarine	do	---	29.9	30.2	30.5	28.5	28.8	28.8	---	25.6	32.3	25.9	
Cheese	do	22.3	34.4	35.7	36.1	34.8	37.3	37.6	19.2	30.4	35.2	34.6	
Lard	do	15.0	17.0	22.4	22.6	17.2	23.2	22.3	13.7	13.0	19.3	18.2	
Vegetable lard substitute	do	---	24.3	25.2	26.1	23.2	25.1	24.9	---	25.2	26.2	25.9	
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.0	29.6	37.4	37.1	32.4	36.4	37.5	20.0	28.4	34.5	36.1	
Bread	Pound	5.3	8.4	9.4	9.4	8.2	8.7	8.9	5.5	8.9	9.5	9.5	
Flour	do	3.3	4.6	6.1	6.0	4.5	6.2	6.0	3.0	4.2	5.9	5.7	
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.5	2.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	
Rolled oats	do	---	9.1	9.5	9.3	8.4	9.6	9.5	---	8.3	9.0	8.9	
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	---	9.6	11.0	10.9	9.5	10.7	10.6	---	9.0	10.3	10.2	
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	---	25.3	25.3	25.5	24.0	24.3	24.3	---	23.6	23.8	23.6	
Macaroni	Pound	---	20.4	20.7	20.6	19.0	22.5	22.5	---	20.1	21.7	21.7	
Rice	do	9.8	11.4	12.6	12.6	10.2	11.2	11.2	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.2	
Beans, navy	do	---	10.0	11.2	11.1	9.6	10.2	10.1	---	8.4	9.3	9.0	
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	
Onions	do	---	7.8	8.0	8.6	7.2	5.7	9.1	---	5.9	7.1	7.3	
Cabbage	do	---	8.7	6.5	5.7	8.2	4.6	5.9	---	6.0	4.2	5.1	
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	---	11.1	11.0	10.6	11.2	11.1	11.1	---	11.4	11.3	11.1	
Corn, canned	do	---	14.7	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.4	17.6	---	15.6	17.0	17.0	
Peas, canned	do	---	20.0	20.7	20.9	19.3	19.7	19.6	---	17.2	16.9	17.0	
Tomatoes, canned	do	---	11.8	12.6	12.5	13.3	15.2	15.0	---	13.1	13.4	13.4	
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	9.2	7.0	6.8	8.7	6.9	6.4	5.2	9.3	7.3	7.3	
Tea	do	56.0	81.8	87.2	86.6	63.6	68.7	68.7	55.0	70.5	70.0	70.0	
Coffee	do	26.8	40.4	49.9	49.5	37.9	50.6	50.4	24.3	41.1	50.3	48.8	
Prunes	do	---	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.7	19.3	18.8	---	21.1	20.2	19.5	
Raisins	do	---	15.1	13.8	13.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	---	15.7	14.8	14.5	
Bananas	Dozen	---	38.5	38.8	37.7	42.3	42.7	41.9	---	30.8	35.5	34.2	
Oranges	do	---	37.9	54.9	58.5	45.6	51.3	53.5	---	43.1	49.7	51.2	

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah					San Francisco, Calif.					Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 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.		
34.4	34.7	36.0	22.5	29.4	29.5	31.1	20.3	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.2	33.3	33.5	24.3	49.9	50.1	49.9		
29.1	28.8	29.9	20.0	25.8	25.8	28.3	19.0	28.4	29.4	29.2	26.1	27.7	27.3	21.0	39.8	41.4	41.1		
27.1	28.3	29.2	19.6	21.8	22.1	23.3	20.7	30.0	31.2	31.2	26.1	26.8	27.0	22.3	36.1	36.4	36.0		
21.6	22.2	23.1	15.7	17.9	17.1	18.7	14.6	18.7	20.1	20.0	16.5	17.5	18.1	17.0	26.9	26.9	27.1		
11.6	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.4	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.0	15.6	12.8	14.3	13.8	12.1	10.9	11.1	10.9		
27.6	33.9	33.3	23.1	28.4	36.4	35.8	24.0	33.4	44.7	42.2	25.6	31.5	31.3	20.5	32.3	39.7	39.5		
35.5	47.6	47.1	30.8	35.0	48.1	47.8	32.8	48.1	58.0	57.4	30.0	41.3	41.4	27.3	39.8	46.8	48.1		
40.4	51.3	50.5	29.3	42.3	52.5	52.7	30.0	51.5	61.0	61.0	34.4	42.1	42.5	29.3	53.1	58.6	57.7		
35.9	34.9	33.1	19.6	34.8	34.8	34.5	16.7	34.2	38.2	38.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	21.7	47.5	46.0	46.2		
31.5	33.7	32.9	24.3	31.6	29.6	30.2	25.2	41.4	41.5	42.6	33.3	35.2	34.6	23.7	43.6	45.6	45.3		
35.7	34.5	34.2	-----	35.9	33.8	33.8	-----	27.2	28.4	28.3	34.5	30.4	30.4	-----	33.9	32.1	31.8		
10.5	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.0	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	8.6	11.0	12.0	12.0		
12.2	11.7	11.8	-----	10.8	9.9	9.9	-----	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.9	11.0	10.8	-----	12.0	11.6	11.6		
41.8	47.9	46.9	35.6	43.6	49.9	48.4	33.6	48.3	51.7	51.9	50.5	57.4	56.0	36.6	48.5	52.4	51.3		
29.7	26.7	27.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.8	28.8	28.8	33.3	35.3	35.3	-----	31.0	-----	-----		
27.1	28.4	28.7	-----	28.8	30.1	30.1	-----	28.0	29.3	29.3	31.4	32.0	32.2	-----	25.0	-----	-----		
32.6	34.0	33.7	23.3	28.8	30.3	30.3	20.0	37.1	36.3	36.2	32.2	35.2	35.1	18.3	34.6	35.2	35.3		
17.2	23.2	22.1	19.2	18.6	25.5	25.3	18.0	19.6	25.3	25.1	17.1	22.1	22.2	15.6	17.5	23.5	23.0		
23.7	27.5	27.2	-----	28.9	29.6	29.5	-----	26.9	28.2	27.9	18.4	19.5	19.2	-----	25.7	26.7	26.2		
27.2	31.4	34.2	23.8	27.2	34.0	36.6	24.5	30.8	38.3	39.3	35.8	38.5	37.8	25.0	34.6	40.1	40.3		
9.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	9.7	10.8	10.8	5.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.2	10.2	5.6	9.0	10.2	10.2		
4.3	5.7	5.8	2.6	3.2	5.3	5.3	3.3	4.8	6.5	6.5	5.3	7.1	7.0	3.5	5.0	6.6	6.5		
4.1	5.4	5.7	3.3	3.9	5.6	5.7	3.4	4.7	5.9	5.9	3.1	4.2	4.1	-----	5.6	7.4	7.4		
9.7	9.8	9.8	-----	8.9	9.1	8.9	-----	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.6	9.1	9.0	-----	9.8	10.0	10.0		
10.0	12.2	12.0	-----	11.0	11.8	11.9	-----	10.7	10.6	10.7	8.9	10.3	10.3	-----	9.9	10.8	10.7		
25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	24.9	24.8	24.9	-----	23.3	24.5	24.6	23.3	23.8	23.8	-----	25.5	26.7	26.5		
18.2	18.9	18.7	-----	18.9	19.2	19.7	-----	14.1	14.3	14.2	17.2	18.1	18.0	-----	22.9	23.3	23.8		
10.1	10.7	10.7	8.2	9.2	11.0	11.3	8.5	9.5	11.0	11.3	9.0	9.8	10.1	8.5	10.0	11.0	10.9		
9.7	10.0	9.8	-----	10.2	11.1	10.9	-----	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.0	11.0	11.3	-----	11.8	12.4	12.7		
1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.4	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.2		
7.2	6.7	8.9	-----	5.3	6.6	9.0	-----	3.5	6.1	7.6	6.6	8.0	8.4	-----	7.2	6.6	8.4		
7.3	4.6	5.3	-----	7.3	5.6	5.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.7	4.3	4.0	-----	7.5	6.9	5.8		
14.3	13.9	13.9	-----	15.2	15.0	15.0	-----	13.7	14.3	14.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	-----	12.3	12.1	12.1		
15.0	16.4	16.2	-----	14.6	17.3	17.3	-----	17.6	18.8	18.8	14.2	19.3	19.3	-----	17.2	17.7	18.1		
17.5	16.9	16.9	-----	15.5	16.7	16.6	-----	18.3	19.0	18.9	18.2	18.1	18.1	-----	18.5	19.1	19.1		
14.2	14.8	14.8	-----	13.5	16.1	16.1	-----	¹ 15.0	¹ 15.8	¹ 16.0	10.7	11.9	11.8	-----	12.9	13.8	13.8		
9.9	8.1	7.7	5.9	10.2	8.3	8.1	5.3	9.3	7.6	7.2	8.8	7.1	6.9	5.5	9.4	7.6	7.2		
67.9	72.9	72.9	65.7	84.3	85.0	84.4	50.0	59.8	68.1	67.7	67.2	76.9	78.2	52.5	61.3	66.3	66.8		
46.1	53.6	53.1	35.8	49.1	57.4	56.6	32.0	42.8	52.1	51.4	38.4	47.9	48.6	31.3	42.6	54.3	54.1		
18.9	17.9	17.9	-----	15.5	16.3	16.1	-----	16.9	15.5	15.1	14.7	15.4	15.4	-----	16.7	17.6	17.5		
16.9	15.1	14.9	-----	14.8	13.4	13.4	-----	14.0	13.2	13.0	14.9	13.7	13.7	-----	14.8	14.4	14.4		
² 11.3	² 12.4	² 11.9	-----	² 17.6	² 16.3	² 16.2	-----	36.4	38.3	37.2	34.1	33.0	33.0	-----	34.2	35.3	35.6		
49.1	53.6	55.3	-----	39.2	44.7	46.2	-----	42.4	48.2	50.2	32.5	52.8	52.4	-----	46.2	55.6	60.8		

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.			
		May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15, 1924	Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925	May 15—		Apr. 15, 1925	May 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.8	32.7	33.4	34.0	36.5	34.4	35.3	27.5	45.1	44.2	44.9
Round steak	do.	21.5	27.4	28.9	29.2	35.7	34.4	35.1	23.6	37.9	39.1	38.9
Rib roast	do.	19.6	26.3	27.1	27.2	23.3	23.5	24.8	21.9	34.3	34.7	34.3
Chuck roast	do.	16.8	17.8	18.1	18.8	20.6	20.5	21.0	17.6	24.3	23.3	23.2
Plate beef	do.	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.1	12.8	12.7	12.9
Pork chops	do.	24.6	30.3	41.7	38.7	26.5	34.5	33.0	21.1	32.7	40.3	40.1
Bacon, sliced	do.	31.7	44.0	55.4	54.5	38.1	44.2	46.1	26.5	31.7	45.5	44.9
Ham, sliced	do.	30.8	49.3	58.8	57.7	44.6	51.7	52.7	28.0	51.4	58.0	58.6
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.8	35.3	37.0	35.8	45.7	40.7	38.8	20.9	45.2	42.7	43.5
Hens	do.	24.5	34.0	34.2	34.7	35.1	37.6	36.1	22.4	39.3	41.4	40.3
Salmon, canned, red	do.		30.3	32.2	32.1	33.6	33.4	33.4		27.4	28.4	28.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		10.5	10.4	10.4	12.5	11.5	11.6		12.0	11.8	11.6
Butter	Pound	35.0	45.2	52.4	49.0	45.4	51.3	50.0	38.7	49.7	56.1	55.1
Oleomargarine	do.		30.0			30.8	31.5	31.0		30.3	30.8	30.5
Nut margarine	do.		29.8	29.8	29.8	29.7	30.2	29.3		28.6	29.3	28.7
Cheese	do.	21.7	34.4	34.4	34.3	37.1	36.8	35.5	23.5	36.9	39.8	39.5
Lard	do.	17.6	18.1	24.3	23.9	17.3	22.8	22.4	14.8	16.4	22.4	21.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do.		27.8	28.7	29.3	27.6	28.8	28.2		24.9	25.2	24.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	31.0	37.1	36.8	26.6	32.8	35.3	23.9	33.5	38.7	38.8
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	5.6	9.0	8.7	8.2
Flour	do.	3.0	4.2	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.3	6.2	3.7	4.8	6.5	6.4
Corn meal	do.	3.0	4.2	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.6	2.4	4.3	5.3	5.4
Rolled oats	do.		8.8	8.9	9.1	10.8	10.8	10.3		9.3	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		11.5	12.2	12.1	10.1	12.1	11.9		9.4	10.7	10.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		24.7	26.2	26.5	25.3	26.5	26.2		24.1	23.9	23.8
Macaroni	Pound		18.1	18.4	18.3	19.2	20.9	20.1		21.2	22.9	23.2
Rice	do.	7.7	11.8	12.4	12.3	10.3	10.8	10.6	9.4	10.4	11.6	11.5
Beans, navy	do.		10.5	11.2	11.3	8.9	9.7	9.7		9.1	9.7	9.7
Potatoes	do.	1.0	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.6
Onions	do.		5.4	6.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	10.1		7.6	6.9	9.0
Cabbage	do.		9.0	6.9	7.5	7.7	5.5	5.8		8.2	5.5	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.9	14.5	14.4	13.0	11.8	11.5		11.4	11.2	10.9
Corn, canned	do.		17.6	19.7	19.8	14.8	18.1	18.3		14.8	17.6	16.7
Peas, canned	do.		19.7	20.8	20.8	17.6	19.2	18.6		16.5	17.0	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do.		16.2	18.5	18.5	14.6	15.6	15.3		11.1	12.9	12.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	10.1	8.2	7.7	10.4	8.1	7.8	4.9	8.5	7.1	7.0
Tea	do.	50.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	74.5	77.7	57.5	77.7	82.7	82.2
Coffee	do.	28.0	44.0	52.3	52.0	41.6	54.9	53.3	28.8	37.6	48.7	47.1
Prunes	do.		14.0	15.2	14.6	17.9	16.2	17.3		19.3	19.3	18.4
Raisins	do.		15.3	14.8	14.5	16.8	14.8	14.9		14.9	13.7	13.5
Bananas	Dozen		² 14.9	² 12.9	² 13.9	² 8.3	² 11.9	² 10.2		35.6	36.6	37.7
Oranges	do.		43.6	47.9	53.9	37.2	60.0	53.8		42.8	54.5	60.0

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 May, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in May, 1924, and in April, 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. 22.⁶ The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1913, 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 May 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 37 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Oreg., Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Springfield, Ill., Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in May, 1925:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MAY, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99	98	98	100	98	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	37	8	5	14	5	5

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

City	Percentage increase, May, 1925, compared with—			City	Percentage increase, May, 1925, compared with—		
	1913	May, 1924	April, 1925		1913	May, 1924	April, 1925
Atlanta.....	51.5	8.1	1 0.6	Minneapolis.....	49.8	7.8	0.5
Baltimore.....	61.9	9.6	2.1	Mobile.....	.....	8.8	1 1.8
Birmingham.....	60.0	10.3	1 0.4	Newark.....	45.0	4.0	0.5
Boston.....	49.1	4.1	0.4	New Haven.....	45.5	2.9	0.1
Bridgeport.....	.....	4.7	0.3	New Orleans.....	49.2	7.3	1 2.0
Buffalo.....	52.5	6.8	1 0.6	New York.....	53.8	4.6	0.2
Butte.....	.....	4.7	0.8	Norfolk.....	.....	9.1	1 1.1
Charleston, S. C.....	54.5	7.2	1 0.8	Omaha.....	50.1	7.9	0.9
Chicago.....	58.7	5.6	1 0.1	Peoria.....	.....	8.8	0.2
Cincinnati.....	51.6	6.3	0.7	Philadelphia.....	53.5	6.6	1.7
Cleveland.....	51.0	8.4	1.7	Pittsburgh.....	53.1	6.5	1.5
Columbus.....	.....	5.8	0.3	Portland, Me.....	.....	4.0	0.2
Dallas.....	53.1	8.2	1 0.6	Portland, Oreg.....	39.1	7.1	1.8
Denver.....	37.9	6.5	1.8	Providence.....	48.9	4.2	0.4
Detroit.....	58.5	8.3	0.8	Richmond.....	59.5	7.8	1 0.3
Fall River.....	44.5	4.5	0.9	Rochester.....	.....	5.7	1 0.3
Houston.....	.....	12.1	1 0.8	St. Louis.....	54.0	7.5	0.3
Indianapolis.....	43.7	4.7	0.8	St. Paul.....	.....	7.4	0.7
Jacksonville.....	44.6	7.9	1 1.0	Salt Lake City.....	38.3	13.2	2.5
Kansas City.....	49.4	7.9	0.3	San Francisco.....	51.0	9.0	1.1
Little Rock.....	44.5	9.1	0.1	Savannah.....	.....	10.3	1 0.4
Los Angeles.....	44.9	6.7	1.4	Scranton.....	53.8	7.6	1 0.1
Louisville.....	49.1	12.6	1.4	Seattle.....	46.7	8.1	1.0
Manchester.....	44.5	3.7	0.7	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	5.9	0.2
Memphis.....	45.2	9.4	1 0.1	Washington, D. C.....	58.5	7.5	1.1
Milwaukee.....	50.5	4.1	0.2				

1 Decrease.

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, May 15, 1924, and April 15 and May 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, MAY 15, 1924, AND APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1925.

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15.
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.04	\$15.02	\$14.98
Chestnut.....	8.15	7.68	14.96	14.83	14.78
Bituminous.....	5.48	5.39	8.88	8.75	8.63
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	5.88	4.83	7.13	6.63	6.67
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	17.70	17.24	15.50	15.50	15.50
Chestnut.....	17.93	17.49	15.25	15.00	15.00
Bituminous.....			7.65	7.45	7.45
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	7.43	6.62	6.73
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	15.50	15.75	15.75
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.50	15.50	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut.....			15.00	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.21	13.20	13.39
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	13.14	12.96	13.02
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous.....			10.80	10.83	10.83
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	18.38	17.75	17.00	17.00	17.00
Chestnut.....	18.50	18.00	17.10	17.10	17.10
Bituminous.....	16.75	16.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	16.08	16.70	16.10
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	16.08	16.70	15.98
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	7.85	8.41	8.06
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	7.22	6.50	6.50
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	14.25	14.46	14.48
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.25	14.40	14.37
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	7.85	7.89	7.93

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.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL

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

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....			\$6.44	\$5.95	\$5.99
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			16.00	17.63	14.50
Bituminous.....	\$8.25	\$7.21	13.68	10.67	11.22
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	8.88	9.00	15.50	15.25	15.33
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	8.50	8.50	15.50	15.50	15.58
Bituminous.....	5.25	4.88	8.62	9.29	9.39
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.45	15.38	15.50	15.08
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.65	15.38	15.50	15.08
Bituminous.....	5.20	5.20	9.32	8.77	8.70
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.43	15.50	15.63	15.63
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.61	15.50	15.40	15.46
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous.....			11.67	12.33	10.83
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.25	16.00
Chestnut.....	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.25	16.00
Bituminous.....	3.81	3.70	6.79	6.88	6.53
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous.....	7.50	7.00	13.00	12.25	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace.....			15.42	15.17	14.58
Stove, No. 4.....			16.42	16.69	15.94
Bituminous.....	4.39	3.94	8.44	8.11	8.07
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			15.00		14.00
Bituminous.....	6.00	5.33	11.00	10.80	10.30
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous.....	13.52	12.50	14.08	15.44	15.94
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous.....	4.20	4.00	7.16	6.16	6.17
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	10.00	8.50	17.25	16.50	16.50
Chestnut.....	10.00	8.50	16.50	16.00	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous.....	2 4.34	2 4.22	7.93	7.36	7.13
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.85	16.40	16.30	16.40
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	16.25	16.15	16.25
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	8.89	9.41	9.08
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	17.68	17.60	17.70
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	17.54	17.45	17.55
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	10.62	10.96	10.86
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.71	9.04	9.00
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.50	6.25	12.83	13.15	13.18
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	12.83	12.90	12.93
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	14.83	14.45	14.55
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	14.83	14.45	14.55
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	2 6.06	2 6.06	10.54	9.71	9.29
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	13.57	14.00	14.02
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	13.57	13.67	13.83
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.63	15.50	15.00
Chestnut.....			14.63	15.50	15.00
Bituminous.....			8.22	9.27	9.57

^a 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, MAY 15, 1924, AND APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous.....	\$6.63	\$6.13	\$9.57	\$10.04	\$9.50
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			6.31	6.61	6.44
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	1 7.16	1 6.89	1 14.79	1 14.64	1 14.57
Chestnut.....	1 7.38	1 7.14	1 14.64	1 14.18	1 14.11
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	1 7.94	1 7.38	1 16.00	1 16.25	14.38
Chestnut.....	1 8.00	1 7.44	1 16.00	1 16.25	14.38
Bituminous.....	3 3.16	3 3.18	7.07	6.72	6.72
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			16.03	16.20	16.08
Chestnut.....			16.08	16.20	16.08
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	12.27	13.62	13.23
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	4 8.25	4 7.50	4 15.50	4 15.75	4 15.75
Chestnut.....	4 8.25	4 7.75	4 15.50	4 15.50	4 15.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.00	15.13
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.00	15.13
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	8.90	7.96	8.00
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			13.32	13.97	13.99
Chestnut.....			13.32	13.65	13.67
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.44	7.74	16.13	16.25	16.20
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.38	16.10	15.95
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	6.29	6.13	6.02
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.20	9.05	17.70	17.60	17.68
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	17.55	17.45	17.53
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	10.79	11.45	10.37
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.50	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	17.75	18.00	18.00
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	7.43	8.36	8.41
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg.....	17.00	17.00	25.00	26.50	25.00
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg.....	17.00	17.00	24.50	25.00	24.50
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	15.94	17.28	16.39
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			5 17.00	5 17.00	5 17.00
Chestnut.....			5 17.00	5 17.00	5 17.00
Bituminous.....			5 10.95	5 11.08	5 10.25
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	4.25	4.31	10.10	10.08	10.28
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	10.07	10.00	10.20
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous.....	6 7.63	6 7.70	6 9.88	6 10.15	6 10.15
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			4.50	4.34	4.35
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	1 7.50	1 7.38	1 15.21	1 15.08	1 15.11
Chestnut.....	1 7.65	1 7.53	1 14.94	1 14.50	1 14.57
Bituminous.....			1 8.54	1 8.53	1 8.48

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 May, 1925

CONTINUED recession of wholesale prices is shown for May 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, declined to 155.2 for May, compared with 156.2 for the preceding month.

While prices in all groups except house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities averaged lower than in April, the decreases in all cases were slight. In only one group, metals and metal products, was the decrease over 1 per cent. Farm products and clothing materials were three-fourths of 1 per cent cheaper than in April, while in other groups the average was below one-half of 1 per cent. No change in the general price level is shown for house furnishing goods. Miscellaneous commodities, including among others such important articles as cattle feed and rubber, increased approximately 2 per cent.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable data for April and May were collected, increases were shown in 76 instances and decreases in 154 instances. In 174 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
[1913=100.0]

Group	1924	1925	
	May	April	May
Farm products.....	136.4	153.0	151.9
Foods.....	136.6	154.0	153.2
Cloths and clothing.....	186.8	189.9	188.4
Fuel and lighting.....	177.3	169.0	168.2
Metals and metal products.....	134.5	128.7	127.2
Building materials.....	180.3	174.4	173.6
Chemicals and drugs.....	127.3	133.6	133.1
House-furnishing goods.....	172.5	170.5	170.5
Miscellaneous.....	112.3	128.8	131.3
All commodities.....	146.9	156.2	155.2

Comparing prices in May with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, in which prices were 17 per cent higher than in May, 1924. Farm products averaged $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent higher and foods $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, while small 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 May, 1924.

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Trend of Wholesale Prices in the United States, 1801 to 1924

THE trend of wholesale prices in the United States since the beginning of the last century is shown by the figures in the following table. The index numbers for the years 1801 to 1840 are arithmetic means of unweighted relative prices of commodities, as published on pages 235 to 248 of Bulletin No. 367 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They were originally computed by Alvin H. Hansen of the University of Minnesota on prices in the year 1825 as the base, but are here converted to the 1913 base in conformity with the bureau's practice.

For the years 1801 to 1815 the index numbers were constructed from monthly quotations of commodities appearing in the *Boston Gazette*, and for the years 1816 to 1825 from quotations in the *Boston Patriot*. The index numbers for 1825 to 1840 were made from monthly prices at New York as published in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863. The quotations were taken for the first of each month, or as close thereto as possible. When a range of prices was shown, the arithmetic mean of the quotations was used. The average annual price for each commodity was found by adding the monthly quotations and dividing the sum by the number of months for which quotations were given. For some years it was not possible to obtain quotations for all months. The Boston quotations include 79 commodities and the New York quotations 63 commodities.

The index numbers for 1841 to 1889 also are arithmetic averages of unweighted relative prices and have been taken from the Report of Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, March 3, 1893 (52d Cong., 2d sess., Report No. 1394, Pt. I, p. 9). As originally published, these figures were computed with 1860 as the base year. They are here changed to 1913 as 100. The prices used are in currency and the number of commodities varies from approximately 150 in the earlier years to 250 in the later years of the period.

The index numbers from 1890 to 1924 are the bureau's regular weighted series. In using the data in this table it should be borne in mind that the figures in the three series here joined are not strictly comparable, since they are based on different lists of commodities in different markets and are, moreover, unweighted for the years prior to 1890. It is believed, however, that they reflect with a fair degree of accuracy wholesale price changes in general over the period stated.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1801 TO 1924

[1913=100]

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1801	162	1843	89	1885	82
1802	133	1844	89	1886	81
1803	136	1845	90	1887	81
1804	147	1846	93	1888	83
1805	151	1847	93	1889	83
1806	148	1848	89	1890	80.5
1807	139	1849	87	1891	80.0
1808	136	1850	90	1892	74.8
1809	143	1851	93	1893	76.6
1810	156	1852	90	1894	68.7
1811	152	1853	96	1895	70.0
1812	154	1854	99	1896	66.7
1813	179	1855	99	1897	66.8
1814	224	1856	99	1898	69.6
1815	176	1857	99	1899	74.9
1816	150	1858	89	1900	80.5
1817	151	1859	88	1901	79.3
1818	148	1860	88	1902	84.4
1819	130	1861	88	1903	85.5
1820	111	1862	103	1904	85.6
1821	106	1863	130	1905	86.2
1822	109	1864	167	1906	88.6
1823	104	1865	190	1907	93.5
1824	103	1866	168	1908	90.1
1825	104	1867	151	1909	96.9
1826	103	1868	142	1910	100.9
1827	104	1869	135	1911	93.0
1828	99	1870	125	1912	99.1
1829	98	1871	119	1913	100.0
1830	95	1872	122	1914	98.1
1831	102	1873	121	1915	100.8
1832	103	1874	117	1916	126.8
1833	102	1875	112	1917	177.2
1834	95	1876	104	1918	194.3
1835	108	1877	97	1919	206.4
1836	121	1878	89	1920	226.2
1837	120	1879	85	1921	146.9
1838	115	1880	94	1922	148.8
1839	121	1881	93	1923	153.7
1840	103	1882	95	1924	149.7
1841	102	1883	93		
1842	95	1884	87		

Distribution of Consumer's Money Spent for Certain Commodities

THE United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made several studies to determine what becomes of the consumer's dollar spent for various commodities. Five of these studies trace the amounts spent for bread, meat (2 reports), fruits and vegetables, and cotton cloth, respectively.¹ Some of the findings from these reports are given in the present article.

Bread

THIS study covered 1-pound loaves of baked bread in seven cities for the period October, 1922, to March, 1923, and was made with a view to ascertaining what part of the retail price accrued to the grower of the wheat. "One interesting result which the study

¹ United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Analysis of the retail price of bread in 7 cities, October, 1922, to March, 1923—preliminary report (February, 1924); Retail marketing of meats (Department Bul. No. 1317); Influences of methods and costs of retailing and consumers' habits upon the market for meat—preliminary report (December, 1924); Some facts about margins and costs in marketing fruits and vegetables in the Port of New York district (April, 1925) (study made in cooperation with the Port of New York Authority); and an analysis of the difference between the retail price of cotton cloth and the price of cotton—preliminary report (November, 1923).

indicates is the extent to which the value of the flour in the producer's wheat is entirely submerged in the service cost of getting it to the ultimate consumer." In the cities studied, the producer received from 15 to 18 per cent while about 83 per cent went to the other agencies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of bread.

The following table, taken from the report, shows the distribution of the price paid by the consumer in the seven cities. It should be borne in mind that all margins are for a one-pound loaf, and that they cover not only profits, but expenses, overhead, etc., as well.

ANALYSIS OF RETAIL PRICES OF ONE-POUND LOAF OF BREAD, OCTOBER, 1922, TO MARCH, 1923¹

Item	New York	Boston	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	New Orleans	San Francisco
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Retailer's margin.....	1.49	1.40	1.20	1.50	1.05	1.28	1.02
Baker's margin over cost of flour ²	5.62	4.38	5.97	5.13	4.88	3.95	5.45
Transportation of flour from mill to bakery.....	.15	.15	.16			.33	
Miller's margin on the flour required.....	.53	.53	.62	.62	.49	.49	.48
Freight charge from local elevator to mill for patent flour contained in wheat required.....	.37	.37	.15	.15	.13	.13	.59
Elevator margin on patent flour contained in wheat required.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
Grower's return on patent flour in wheat required.....	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.43	1.43	1.41
Total (retail selling price).....	9.73	8.40	9.70	9.00	8.05	7.68	9.02
	Per cent						
Retailer's margin.....	15.39	16.67	12.37	16.67	13.04	16.70	11.27
Baker's margin over cost of flour ²	57.74	52.20	61.56	56.98	60.64	51.46	60.43
Transportation of flour from mill to bakery.....	1.55	1.79	1.62			4.28	
Miller's margin on the flour required.....	5.47	6.34	6.45	6.94	6.12	6.41	5.30
Freight charge from local elevator to mill for patent flour contained in wheat required.....	3.76	4.36	1.52	1.64	1.62	1.69	6.58
Elevator margin on patent flour contained in wheat required.....	.74	.85	.75	.81	.86	.90	.76
Grower's return on patent flour in wheat required.....	15.35	17.79	15.73	16.96	17.72	18.56	15.66
Total (retail selling price).....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Sources of data: Retail bread prices, from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; wholesale bread prices collected by fruit and vegetable division of Bureau of Agricultural Economics; transportation rates furnished by Interstate Commerce Commission; flour prices, from Northwestern Miller; wheat prices, from Price Current Grain Reporter; and mill-feed prices from the Price Current Grain Reporter and the Northwestern Miller.

² "Margin" covers cost of other baking ingredients and also operating expenses.

Meat

TWO studies were made of the retail distribution of meat, the first of which (Bul. No. 1307) covered 1919, and the second, certain periods of 1923 and 1924. These studies deal with the agencies of distribution and their methods and practices of retailing; margins, expenses, and profits in retailing meat; and analysis of "consumer habits" in buying meat.

Methods and Practices of Retailing

The data on this point were gathered by personal interview with retail meat dealers, local and State representatives of retail associations, local health authorities, and others well informed on the subject

of meat distribution and covered all types of stores in 43 cities and towns and the rural districts of 8 counties. It was found that "despite the general opinion that there is a pronounced trend toward the cash-and-carry idea, the survey has shown a large percentage of credit-and-delivery stores operated successfully and apparently economically in medium to high-class residential districts."

A number of deficiencies were found, all of which have a bearing upon the price paid by the consumer. In all cities studied, "a very high percentage of combination small-store operators possessed only a general knowledge of the retail meat business and in most cases had no previous practical experience." Their cost of operation was not known, and in a large percentage of small stores there was "an almost total lack" of any accounting system. It was found that prices were determined in a very slipshod fashion "to an alarming extent" by retail dealers in almost all types of stores.

More than 50 per cent of stores in which studies were made had no fixed method of determining prices for all retail cuts which would insure a fair and satisfactory average return on the investment. In only a small percentage of stores were cutting tests made with any degree of regularity and in a majority of stores cutting tests were very infrequent or none at all. Differences in percentage yields of cuts from carcasses of different grades are not understood to an appreciable extent.

One of the most interesting of the subjects studied, from the point of view of the customer, is that relating to misleading practices and deception. "Practically all deceptive and misleading practices in the retail meat business were found in cash-and-carry types of stores, and in all instances were confined to single or individual stores and to local chain systems having only a few units." The transient character of the customers of this type of store and their lack of knowledge of meats makes this deception possible.

Three stores in one city which advertised legs of lamb and "finest meats market affords," upon investigation were found to be selling goat legs and common mutton legs and cuts from common-grade cow beef. Practically the same conditions exist in all cities visited.

Short weighing and overcharging is a common practice with this type of store. Many operators of such stores require their clerks to make their salaries by such methods. Several instances of this character were witnessed. The method of short weighing and overcharging is as follows:

Price cards which include fractions of cents are always displayed prominently. After the customer selects a piece of meat the clerk places it on the scales and usually very quickly announces a total amount, but not the weight. In numerous instances which the investigator witnessed, customers were overcharged amounts ranging from a few cents up to 75 cents on the purchase. Fractions are confusing to the average person and should there be some doubt as to accuracy of the transaction, she hesitates to question it. As a result clerks employed in such stores have many opportunities to defraud customers, and not only make enough by such methods to pay their weekly wage, but in a large percentage of cases have a surplus which goes into the pockets of their unscrupulous employers.

One of the big problems which confront the retail meat industry is how to eliminate this particular type of dealer or correct his practices. Local associations comprising retail grocerymen and meat dealers of exceptionally high character and ability are active in most cities. In every case, they stand for honest methods, and are doing effective work along educational lines and raising the standard of merchandising but are without authority to correct any of the evils enumerated, which are now known to be the undermining factors in the advancement of a large and necessary industry.

The studies disclosed the fact that "considering all types there is no question as to the outstanding efficiency of the chain system.

* * * This is generally recognized by all branches of the industry and has been frankly admitted by many small-store operators." However, the owner of the small store, if he has a practical knowledge of the business and the other necessary qualifications "has practically an equal chance with the larger operators."

Margins, Expenses, and Profits

In the 1919 study it was found that the consumer's dollar, spent in the stores studied, was divided thus: Cost of goods sold, 80.98 cents; total expenses, 16.65 cents; net profit, 2.37 cents. The following table, taken from Bulletin No. 1317, shows the distribution by type of store:

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR SPENT IN RETAIL MEAT MARKETS, 1919, BY TYPE OF STORE

Type of store and amount of sales	Number of stores	Distribution of consumer's dollar			Amount spent for salaries and wages
		Cost of goods	Total expenses	Net profit	
Carry stores:		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
\$25,000 and under.....	11	82.08	15.82	2.10	9.86
\$25,001 to \$50,000.....	22	81.41	16.26	2.33	10.14
\$50,001 to \$100,000.....	28	82.43	14.31	3.26	9.25
Over \$100,000.....	12	83.15	14.77	2.08	8.94
Total.....	73	82.10	15.48	2.42	9.67
Delivery stores:					
\$25,000 and under.....	13	78.56	19.16	2.28	11.33
\$25,001 to \$50,000.....	40	79.91	18.14	1.95	11.67
\$50,001 to \$100,000.....	43	81.09	16.52	2.39	10.53
\$100,001 to \$200,000.....	25	82.03	15.43	2.54	9.07
Over \$200,000.....	12	82.70	14.24	3.06	8.08
Total.....	133	80.37	17.36	2.27	10.76
Chain stores:					
7 carry systems, meats.....	120	82.63	14.40	2.97	8.09
5 carry systems, combination.....	119	79.56	15.78	4.66	9.47
Total.....	239	81.74	14.80	3.46	8.56
3 delivery systems, meats.....	27	80.07	17.31	2.62	10.21
Total, chain stores.....	266	81.57	15.05	3.38	8.75
Grand total, all types.....	472	80.98	16.65	2.37	10.32

The data on which the later report is based were secured, by personal visit, from 51 unit stores for 1923, from 28 unit stores for the first half of 1924, and from a number of chain stores, in Bridgeport, and New Haven, Conn., Binghamton, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. It was found that the consumer's dollar, spent in these stores, was divided as follows: Cost of goods sold, 78.6 cents; total expenses, 19.7 cents; and net profit, 1.7 cents.

Consumer Demand

In studying consumer demand interviews were had with 1,014 wives of families ranging from those of very limited income to those with good incomes. These 1,014 families included 710 native white American families (212 poor, 221 middle class, and 277 well to do), 102 colored families, 100 Polish families, and 102 Italian families.

It was found that beef was the favorite meat, with pork the second choice among the poor families, and lamb among well-to-do families. Except among the Italian families, veal was not generally liked. Where meat is not served, fish usually takes its place, and occasionally, especially in native white American families, other foods are substituted for variety.

Seventy per cent of the American housewives make their purchases in person, and most of them (61 per cent) from neighborhood stores.

Although many housewives gave the quality of meat as their reason for patronizing the stores at which they trade, it was found that the women included in the study were not well acquainted with the various cuts of meat and therefore were really not good judges of their quality. Their "only means of judging values in meat is by cooking and eating it." Greater knowledge on the housewife's part would benefit not only her family but also the honest dealer competing with other dealers handling cuts of meat "in no way comparable" with his in quality.

Fruits and Vegetables

ANALYSIS of the price paid by the consumer for northwestern winesap apples in the New York district during the season of 1922-23 shows the following distribution:²

	Amount	Per cent
Grower.....	\$1. 19	23. 4
Transportation costs.....	. 78	15. 3
Shipping organizations' marketing margins.....	. 26	5. 1
Wholesaler.....	. 43	8. 5
Jobber.....	. 53	10. 4
Retailer.....	1. 90	37. 3
Total.....	5. 09	100. 0

City distribution (retail and jobbing), therefore, consumes about 47 cents of every dollar, which is "quite representative of the average city distribution figure for fruits and vegetables." The report makes an attempt to determine what is responsible for this high margin. A large part was found to be due to charges for trucking. Study of the performance records of a fleet of produce trucks for a period of 10 weeks in 1922 and 1923—8,850 hours—revealed that, of every 100 hours of truck service maintained and paid for, only 36 were spent in productive service. Of the rest, 29 hours were spent in delay at terminals and stores, trips with only part loads, etc., and 35 hours were spent in idleness because there was no work to be done. Of every dollar spent for cartage rates, 46 cents was used to maintain equipment in idleness or unproductive service, 26 cents

² These are revised figures; preliminary figures were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1925, p. 82. There was very little change in revision.

covered the cost of productive time, 14 cents was the cost of loading, and 14 cents was profit.

Moreover, it is difficult to discover any possibility of great savings under the present methods of receiving and handling fruits and vegetables. The demands of dealers for rush service at all hours of the day and night, together with the wide seasonal and daily variation in traffic volume, means that excess equipment must be maintained. The peak day equipment in excess of average daily business accounts for 25 per cent of the total truck hours and seasonal variations account for 10 per cent. That unproductive time, now amounting to 30 per cent of total time, can be materially reduced with the present layout of piers, stores, and streets is also doubtful. The soundest program for reducing trucking expense appears to be the provision of new receiving facilities and methods of handling which shall minimize the amount of trucking necessary within the terminal area. By a system of platform consolidation in a modern joint terminal, as outlined elsewhere, all of the initial shuttle movement by horse truck, the expensive "pier-head delivery," could be eliminated.

Terminal handling costs "considerably less than 10 per cent of the sum paid by consumers." Shrinkage and deterioration of fruit and vegetables and risk through rapid changes in price add to the price to the consumer. Likewise, credit and delivery to the customer add to the prices charged by the store. A study of cash-and-carry and straight credit-delivery stores showed a difference of 14 per cent in the prices charged by the two types of stores.

It cost about 12 cents per purchase to get the article from the wholesaler to the consumer, the jobber taking 2 cents and the retailer 10 cents. This charge was found to be just as much on a small purchase as a large one. Apparently the making of the sale "generated the costs" and not the size or value of the sales, a small sale requiring just as great a portion of clerk hire, rent, and other operating expense as a large one.

If most consumers would consistently buy more of each commodity at a time, the portion of the consumer's dollar that is absorbed by city distribution costs would undoubtedly decrease. * * * It must be pointed out, however, that such a change in buying habits would cause broad changes in the distributive system and in the service rendered. A reduction in the number of retailers in business would probably follow. * * * Part of the risk of spoilage would be shifted from retailer to consumer. Thus, before adopting this new buying policy, the consumer should weigh the value of the present retailer's service of making many small individual sales.

Cotton Cloth

IN ITS study of the distribution of the price of cotton cloth, the bureau gathered prices at four stages of the path from the grower to the consumer: (1) Price paid by consumer for cloth at the store; (2) price paid by jobber to mill's selling agent; (3) price of cotton in New Orleans market; and (4) price received by the grower. It is pointed out, however, that these do not represent all the agencies through whose hands the commodity passes.

The division of the consumer's dollar spent for various kinds of cotton cloth was found to be as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR SPENT FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF COTTON CLOTH

Charge or margin	Sheeting	Gingham	Percale	Calico
Retailer.....	\$0.365	\$0.281	\$0.350	\$0.296
Jobber.....				
Transportation of cloth from jobbing center to retailer.....				
Bleaching and printing.....				.177
Selling agent.....	.393	.534	.416	.288
Manufacturer.....				
Cotton dealer.....				
Miscellaneous handling and carrying charges.....				
Transportation from New Orleans to New England.....	.013	.010	.013	.014
Miscellaneous assembling charges.....	.031	.024	.020	.021
Cotton grower.....	.198	.151	.201	.204
Total.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Comparison of Retail Price Changes in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE principal index numbers of retail prices published by foreign countries have been brought together with those of this bureau in the subjoined table after having been reduced in most cases to a common base, namely, prices for July, 1914, equal 100. This base was selected instead of the average for the year 1913, which is used in other tables of index numbers compiled by the bureau, because of the fact that in numerous instances satisfactory information for 1913 was not available. Some of the countries shown in the table now publish index numbers of retail prices on the July, 1914, base. In such cases, therefore, the index numbers are reproduced as published. For other countries the index numbers here shown have been obtained by dividing the index for each month specified in the table by the index for July, 1914, or the nearest period thereto as published in the original sources. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included at successive dates.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country...	United States	Canada	Austria (Vienna)	Belgium	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland	France (except Paris)	France (Paris)
Number of localities	51	60	1	59	22	100	21	320	1
Commodities included	43 foods	29 foods	16 foods	56 (foods, etc.)	23 (17 foods)	Foods	36 foods	13 (11 foods)	13 (11 foods)
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Department of Labor	Parity Commission	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Office of Statistics	Government Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Labor
Base=100...	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914=1	April, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	August, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Month</i>									
1921									
Jan.....	169	195	-----	450	1628	276	1205	-----	410
Feb.....	155	190	-----	434	1454	-----	1138	429	382
Mar.....	153	178	-----	411	1362	-----	1189	-----	359
Apr.....	149	171	-----	399	1366	-----	1145	-----	328
May.....	142	165	-----	389	1371	-----	1157	363	317
June.....	141	150	-----	384	1388	-----	1188	-----	312
July.....	145	148	-----	379	1303	236	1323	-----	306
Aug.....	152	154	-----	384	1351	-----	1369	350	317
Sept.....	150	159	-----	386	1428	-----	1404	-----	329
Oct.....	150	155	-----	391	1463	-----	1401	-----	331
Nov.....	149	149	-----	394	1484	-----	1324	348	326
Dec.....	147	148	579	393	1475	-----	1230	-----	323
1922									
Jan.....	139	149	748	387	1467	197	1151	-----	319
Feb.....	139	143	871	380	1461	-----	1145	323	307
Mar.....	136	142	904	371	1414	-----	1124	-----	294
Apr.....	136	138	1043	367	1415	-----	1127	-----	304
May.....	136	138	1374	365	1444	-----	1132	315	317
June.....	138	137	2421	366	1475	-----	1139	-----	307
July.....	139	138	3282	366	1430	184	1144	-----	297
Aug.....	136	141	7224	366	1290	-----	1165	312	289
Sept.....	137	139	13531	371	1105	-----	1166	-----	291
Oct.....	140	138	11822	376	1016	-----	1157	-----	290
Nov.....	142	139	11145	384	984	-----	1140	314	297
Dec.....	144	140	10519	384	961	-----	1122	-----	305
1923									
Jan.....	141	142	10717	383	941	180	1108	-----	309
Feb.....	139	142	10784	397	934	-----	1103	331	316
Mar.....	139	145	11637	308	926	-----	1096	-----	321
Apr.....	140	143	12935	409	927	-----	1047	-----	320
May.....	140	140	13910	413	928	-----	1016	337	325
June.....	141	138	14132	419	933	-----	1004	-----	331
July.....	144	137	12911	429	921	188	1003	-----	321
Aug.....	143	142	12335	439	892	-----	1087	349	328
Sept.....	146	141	12509	453	903	-----	1103	-----	339
Oct.....	147	144	12636	458	901	-----	1140	-----	349
Nov.....	148	144	12647	463	898	-----	1133	373	355
Dec.....	147	145	12860	470	909	-----	1112	-----	365
1924									
Jan.....	146	145	13527	480	917	194	1089	-----	376
Feb.....	144	145	13821	495	917	-----	1070	400	384
Mar.....	141	143	13930	510	908	-----	1067	-----	392
Apr.....	138	137	13838	498	907	-----	1035	-----	380
May.....	138	133	14169	485	916	-----	1037	393	378
June.....	139	133	14457	492	923	-----	1040	-----	370
July.....	140	134	14362	493	909	200	1052	-----	360
Aug.....	141	137	15652	498	897	-----	1125	400	366
Sept.....	144	139	15623	503	908	-----	1125	-----	374
Oct.....	145	139	15845	513	916	-----	1156	-----	383
Nov.....	147	141	16198	520	922	-----	1160	426	396
Dec.....	148	143	16248	521	928	-----	1160	-----	404
1925									
Jan.....	151	145	16446	521	931	215	1130	-----	408
Feb.....	148	147	16618	517	929	-----	1120	440	410
Mar.....	148	145	16225	511	923	-----	1152	-----	415

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

Country...	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	South Africa	India (Bombay)	Australia	New Zealand
Number of localities	47	6	31	49	33	600	9	1	30	25
Commodities included	21 foods	29 (27 foods)	Foods	40 (foods, etc.)	Foods	21 foods	18 foods,	17 foods	46 foods	59 foods
Computing agency	Ministry of National Economy	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Social Board	Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Office of Census and Statistics	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base=100..	1913	January, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Month</i>										
1921										
Jan.....	542	209	334	283	220	278	-----	163	186	178
Feb.....	540	189	308	262	225	263	166	156	184	175
Mar.....	556	183	299	253	221	249	-----	154	181	169
Apr.....	564	179	300	248	217	238	-----	154	173	169
May.....	544	173	292	237	209	232	151	162	168	167
June.....	509	170	290	234	208	218	-----	169	165	166
July.....	501	170	292	232	205	220	-----	174	161	164
Aug.....	534	171	297	234	205	226	136	177	158	163
Sept.....	542	176	290	228	203	225	-----	183	154	161
Oct.....	581	173	288	218	199	210	-----	180	149	156
Nov.....	584	172	281	211	192	200	128	179	146	152
Dec.....	585	169	268	202	189	195	-----	176	143	150
1922										
Jan.....	577	165	257	190	185	185	121	169	142	147
Feb.....	560	164	245	189	173	179	119	160	140	145
Mar.....	546	164	238	185	162	177	119	161	141	141
Apr.....	524	163	234	182	159	173	121	157	143	144
May.....	531	159	230	178	152	172	120	158	146	145
June.....	530	158	227	179	153	170	118	158	146	143
July.....	527	157	233	179	157	180	116	160	148	144
Aug.....	531	155	232	181	152	175	116	159	149	141
Sept.....	537	154	228	180	153	172	117	161	149	139
Oct.....	555	149	220	178	153	172	119	158	146	139
Nov.....	562	146	216	170	155	176	120	155	145	139
Dec.....	557	147	215	168	155	178	118	157	146	138
1923										
Jan.....	542	148	214	166	155	175	117	151	145	139
Feb.....	527	149	214	165	154	173	117	150	144	140
Mar.....	524	149	214	166	156	171	117	149	145	141
Apr.....	530	149	212	163	158	168	117	150	152	142
May.....	535	147	214	161	161	162	118	148	156	143
June.....	532	145	213	161	165	160	118	146	162	142
July.....	518	145	218	160	164	162	116	148	164	142
Aug.....	512	143	220	161	162	165	115	149	165	143
Sept.....	514	142	218	165	163	168	115	149	161	145
Oct.....	517	145	217	165	162	172	117	147	157	146
Nov.....	526	149	221	164	166	173	120	147	157	147
Dec.....	528	149	226	164	167	176	118	152	156	147
1924										
Jan.....	527	150	230	163	168	175	120	154	155	150
Feb.....	529	151	234	162	167	177	122	151	153	149
Mar.....	523	152	241	162	167	176	122	147	152	150
Apr.....	527	152	240	159	165	167	123	143	150	150
May.....	530	151	241	159	165	163	122	143	151	150
June.....	543	151	240	158	168	160	120	147	149	150
July.....	538	150	248	159	168	162	117	151	148	149
Aug.....	534	150	257	163	166	164	117	156	147	146
Sept.....	538	152	261	165	166	166	117	156	146	145
Oct.....	556	154	264	172	169	172	120	156	146	146
Nov.....	583	156	269	172	170	179	122	157	147	148
Dec.....	601	157	274	172	170	180	121	156	148	150
1925										
Jan.....	609	156	277	170	168	178	120	152	148	147
Feb.....	609	157	283	170	168	176	120	152	149	146
Mar.....	-----	157	284	171	168	176	121	155	151	150

Cost of Living in Foreign Countries¹

Index Numbers

UP TO December, 1922, the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW kept its readers informed on changes in the cost of living in foreign countries by giving currently the most important data in short articles dealing with each country separately and also figures showing the trend of food prices in foreign countries. In order to show the international aspect of cost of living in general rather more clearly, it was decided in December, 1922, to publish semiannually a general survey and tables showing the international movement. Tables of index numbers for different countries since 1914 have been compiled and were published for the first time in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. They are now published in the January and July numbers. In the following pages these tables have been brought up to the latest period for which data are available. Since food indexes are published in the preceding article in this issue, they are not included here. The number of countries given in the different tables varies according to the information available. Several countries publish an index number for food only, while others omit clothing and sometimes even rent.

The very fact that the form of presentation suggests that the index numbers are completely comparable internationally makes caution in making such comparisons all the more necessary. Not only are there differences in the base periods and in the number and kind of articles included and the number of markets from which prices are taken, but there are also many differences of method, especially in the systems of weighting used.

The trend of the cost of living in the various countries during the period 1914 to 1924 is illustrated by the index numbers shown in the following four tables. General cost-of-living index numbers are given in Table 1, and index numbers for the cost of heat and light, clothing, and rent in Tables 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

¹ Compiled from official and unofficial foreign publications named as sources in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pp. 81-85.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF

[A=Food; B=Heat and light; C=Clothing;

Year and month	Bulgaria (12 localities) A, B, C	Australia (30 localities) A, B, D	New Zealand (25 localities) A, B, D	Canada (60 localities) A, B, C, D, E	United States (32 cities) A, B, C, D, E	Egypt (Cairo) A, C, D, E	Germany (72 localities) A, B, C, D, E	Hungary A, B, C, D, E	Belgium (59-61 localities) A, B, C, E	Switzerland (33 localities) A, B, C	France (Paris) A, B, C, E	Italy (Milan) A, B, C, D, E
	Average 1901-1910=100	1911=100	Average 1909-1913=100	1913=100		Jan., 1913, to July, 1914=100	Average 1913-1914=100		Apr., 1914=100	June, 1914=100	First half of 1914=100	
1914	132	111		¹ 169	¹ 103	100		¹ 121				
1915	161	126		¹ 104	¹ 105	102		¹ 190				
1916		130		¹ 119	¹ 118	121		¹ 278				
1917		129		¹ 143	¹ 142	154		¹ 487				
1918		134		¹ 161	¹ 174	189		¹ 858				² 286
1919	1631	148	² 137	¹ 179	¹ 199	202		¹ 2435			⁶ 238	² 280
1920	2492	175	² 155	¹ 192	¹ 200	237		¹ 4696	453		⁶ 341	² 441
1921	2604	167	² 163	¹ 161	¹ 174	196		¹ 6072	379	213	⁸ 307	² 501
1922	3530	156	149	¹ 149	¹ 170	176		¹ 25624	374	165	⁸ 296	494
1923	3344	168	151	⁹ 150	¹ 173	162		¹ 502292	428	165	⁸ 334	494
1924:												
Jan				⁹ 151		159	¹⁰ 110	¹¹ 597420	480			510
Feb		167		⁹ 151		158	¹⁰ 104	¹¹ 1008182	495	170	365	517
Mar				⁹ 150	170	156	¹⁰ 107	¹¹ 1332613	510			521
Apr				⁹ 147		157	¹⁰ 112	¹¹ 1339454	498			522
May		166	¹² 158	⁹ 144		157	¹⁰ 115	¹¹ 1527075	485	168	366	518
June				⁹ 144	169	157	¹⁰ 112	¹¹ 1595300	492			518
July				⁹ 145		158	¹⁰ 116	¹¹ 1635900	493			512
Aug		165	¹² 158	⁹ 147		164	¹⁰ 114	¹¹ 1627300	498	170	367	512
Sept				⁹ 147	171	163	¹⁰ 116	¹¹ 1635784	503			516
Oct				⁹ 147		168	¹⁰ 122	¹¹ 1639400	513	170		546
Nov		165	¹² 159	⁹ 148		170	¹⁰ 123	¹¹ 1681000	520	172	377	563
Dec	4178			⁹ 149	173	167	¹⁰ 123	¹¹ 1675830	521	171		573
1925:												
Jan				⁹ 150		¹⁰ 165	¹⁰ 124	¹¹ 1669100	521	170		580
Feb				⁹ 151		¹⁰ 171	136		517	170	¹¹ 386	592
Mar				⁹ 150			136		511	170		602
Apr				⁹ 149			137		506	168		600

¹ December.² July.³ June-July.

May-July.

⁵ September.⁶ First quarter.⁷ June.⁸ Second quarter.⁹ Not including clothing or miscellaneous articles.

COST OF LIVING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925

D=Rent; E=Certain miscellaneous articles]

Greece (101 localities) A, B, E	Spain (Madrid) A, B, E	South Africa (9 localities) A, B, D	Austria (Vienna) A, B, C, D	Czecho- slova- kia A, B	Den- mark (100+ localities) A, B, C, D, E	Fin- land (21 lo- calities) A, B, C, D, E	United King- dom (620 localities) A, B, C, D, E	India (Bombay) A, B, C, D	Ire- land A, B, C, E	Nor- way (31 lo- calities) A, B, C, D, E	Swe- den (40 lo- calities) A, B, C, D, E	Netherlands		
												The Hague A, B, C, D, E	Am- ster- dam A, B, C, D, E	
1914=100		1910 = 100	1914 = 100	July, 1914=100								Dec., 1920= 100	Mar., 1920= 100	
100	² 100	109	-----	-----	³ 100	-----	² 100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
119	² 108	113	-----	-----	² 116	-----	² 125	-----	-----	³ 117	-----	-----	-----	-----
159	² 115	116	-----	-----	² 136	-----	² 148	-----	-----	³ 147	¹ 139	-----	-----	-----
264	² 121	125	-----	-----	² 155	-----	² 180	-----	-----	⁴ 190	⁵ 166	-----	-----	-----
360	² 146	129	-----	-----	² 182	-----	² 203	154	-----	³ 253	² 219	-----	-----	-----
324	² 168	138	-----	-----	² 211	-----	² 208	175	-----	⁷ 275	² 257	-----	-----	-----
346	² 188	170	155	-----	² 262	² 911	² 252	183	-----	⁷ 302	² 370	-----	-----	-----
412	² 182	149	137	⁵ 9800	1423	² 237	² 1139	173	-----	⁷ 302	² 236	⁷ 95	⁷ 102	-----
602	181	132	121	461500	1289	² 199	² 1118	181	164	⁷ 185	253	198	85	86
1216	177	131	120	1072675	918	² 204	1127	174	154	184	237	178	81	82
-----	178	133	122	1174000	917	209	1138	179	158	188	-----	176	-----	-----
-----	190	135	123	1194000	917	-----	1126	178	156	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
¹¹ 1359	180	135	124	1199600	908	-----	1123	173	153	-----	249	-----	85	84
-----	195	135	124	1197300	907	-----	1100	171	150	178	-----	173	-----	-----
-----	180	135	124	1220900	916	-----	1199	169	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
¹¹ 1240	186	134	122	1244200	923	-----	1125	170	153	-----	251	-----	84	81
-----	182	132	120	1239100	909	214	1132	171	156	² 183	-----	171	-----	-----
-----	180	132	121	1314200	897	-----	1176	172	160	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
¹¹ 1330	189	132	121	1316200	908	-----	1177	176	160	-----	260	-----	84	83
-----	189	134	123	1330700	916	-----	1197	180	160	193	-----	174	-----	-----
¹¹ 1429	175	136	124	1357400	922	-----	1202	181	161	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
¹¹ 1437	190	135	124	1365000	928	-----	1153	180	160	-----	267	-----	84	85
-----	188	134	123	1376200	931	221	1181	179	157	195	-----	178	-----	-----
-----	190	134	123	1389500	929	-----	1173	179	157	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	185	123	1366000	923	-----	-----	1191	175	159	-----	273	-----	-----	84
-----	-----	-----	-----	1343200	-----	-----	-----	173	-----	-----	-----	177	-----	-----

¹⁰ Based on a budget presuming a lower standard of living and not including miscellaneous articles.

¹¹ From International Labor Review.

¹² Includes food and rent only.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF HEAT AND LIGHT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925

Year and month	New Zealand (4 localities)	Canada (60 localities)	United States (32 cities)	Germany (72 localities)	Hungary	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Switzerland (33 localities)
	Average 1908-1913 =100	1913=100		Average 1913-1914= 100		First half 1914= 100	June, 1914=100	
1914.....		1 99	² 101		100			
1915.....		1 96	² 101		109			
1916.....		1 96	² 108		132			
1917.....		1 125	² 124		185			
1918.....		1 147	² 148		373		1 220	
1919.....	³ 151	1 154	² 157		1479	⁴ 164	1 220	
1920.....	³ 185	1 191	² 195		3400	³ 296	⁵ 611	
1921.....	³ 208	1 194	² 181		7866	³ 308	1 899	1 210
1922.....	191	192	² 186		38867	296	524	181
1923.....	183	186	183		317915	329	529	177
1924:								
January.....		183		163	⁵ 708000		525	176
February.....	180	182		155		356	515	175
March.....		181	182	151	1682000		515	175
April.....		180		148	1682000		515	173
May.....	182	177		147	1682000	350	515	171
June.....		176	177	146			526	170
July.....		176		143			526	169
August.....	182	176		141		360	526	169
September.....		176	179	140			526	169
October.....		175		136			515	168
November.....	179	175		135		368	515	168
December.....		175	181	135			515	168
1925:								
January.....		176		136			515	165
February.....		175		138		⁵ 370	515	164
March.....		175		138			515	164
April.....		174		138			515	163

¹ July.² December.³ Second quarter.⁴ First quarter.⁵ From International Labor Review.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF HEAT AND LIGHT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925—Concluded

Year and month	Austria (Vienna)	Den- mark (100+ local- ities)	Finland (21 local- ities)	United King- dom (26- 30 local- ities)	India (Bom- bay)	Ireland	Norway (31 local- ities)	Sweden (40 local- ities)	Spain (Ma- drid) ⁵
	July, 1914=100								1914=100
1914.....		1 100							
1915.....		1 130							1 110
1916.....		1 175						² 168	1 118
1917.....		1 220						⁶ 240	1 119
1918.....		1 275					471	1 286	1 147
1919.....		1 292					316	1 326	1 172
1920.....		1 563	1 1232	1 230			⁷ 518 ⁸ 220	1 372	1 185
1921.....		1 401	1 1278	1 260	1 176		⁷ 518 ⁸ 220	1 264	190
1922.....	717275	1 301	1 1276	202	168	⁸ 211	⁹ 301	194	189
1923.....	1482792	1 282	1493	183	163	1 210	⁹ 282 ¹⁰ 188	186	186
1924:									
January.....	1539500	288	1522	188	161	204	⁹ 306 ¹⁰ 204	181	173
February.....	1544100		1515	188	161		⁹ 313 ¹⁰ 211		186
March.....	1488900		1515	190	164		⁹ 326 ¹⁰ 219		178
April.....	1482400		1512	190	164	203	⁹ 322 ¹⁰ 226	183	185
May.....	1479600		1487	185	166		⁹ 323 ¹⁰ 228		
June.....	1467300		1496	185	166		⁹ 322 ¹⁰ 222		174
July.....	1469000	298	1479	183	167	205	⁹ 318 ¹⁰ 220	182	174
August.....	1498600		1475	185	166		⁹ 317 ¹⁰ 213		171
September.....	1476000		1476	185	166		⁹ 313 ¹⁰ 208		160
October.....	1473500		1472	185	167	207	⁹ 308 ¹⁰ 207	180	162
November.....	1480900		1466	185	167		⁹ 308 ¹⁰ 206		
December.....	1492400		1527	185	167		⁹ 307 ¹⁰ 207		179
1925:									
January.....	1492400	277	1446	185	165	204	⁹ 306 ¹⁰ 208	181	178
February.....	1512500		1428	185	166		⁹ 302 ¹⁰ 209		178
March.....	1500100		1408	185	165		⁹ 296 ¹⁰ 210		
April.....	1496900			185				179	

¹ July
⁶ September.
⁷ Coal, coke, wood, and petroleum.

⁸ Gas and electricity.
⁹ Coal, coke, and wood.
¹⁰ Petroleum.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF CLOTHING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925

Year and month	South Africa (9 localities)	Canada (60 localities)	United States (32 cities)	Germany (71 localities)	Hungary	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Switzerland (33 localities)	Austria (Vienna)
	1910=100	1913=100		Average 1913- 1914=100		First half 1914= 100		June 1914= 100	July 1914= 100
1914			1 101		1 137				
1915		1 125	1 105		1 236				
1916		1 143	1 120		1 409				
1917		1 167	1 149		1 1096				
1918		1 198	1 205		1 2223		2 284		
1919		1 234	1 269		1 4505	3 296	5 651		
1920		1 235	1 259		1 8210	4 485	5 651		
1921	1 188	1 173	1 184		1 12083	4 353	2 512	228	
1922	176		173		1 41956	325	610	179	326066
1923	168		176		340098	375	615	175	1598200
1924:									
January				151	5 715000		600	175	1877200
February				147		412	600		1898300
March	169		176	149	5 1787000		600		1952100
April				154	5 1787000		600	177	1984900
May				158	5 1787000	420	597		2032300
June	169		174	155			597		2063400
July				145			598	178	2063400
August				142		440	598		2052500
September	167		172	144			598		2108800
October				146			633	179	2128700
November				148		440	648	179	2128700
December	166		171	149			667	179	2157800
1925:									
January				148			667	179	2157800
February				172		5 440	667	179	2168500
March	167			172			667	180	2168500
April				174			667	180	2165600

Year and month	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark (100+localities)	Finland (21 localities)	United Kingdom (97 localities)	India (Bombay)	Ireland	Norway (31 localities)	Sweden (40 localities)	Netherlands (The Hague)
	July, 1914=100								December, 1920=100
1914		2 100							
1915		2 110		6 125					
1916		1 160		6 155				1 160	
1917		1 190		6 200				7 210	
1918		2 260		6 310				2 285	
1919		2 310		6 360			6 312	6 310	
1920		2 355	2 1049	2 430			6 336	2 390	
1921	2402	2 248	2 1038	2 290	2 263		6 292	2 270	6 73
1922	1618	2 217	2 1093	239	247	6 189	247	220	62
1923	1024	2 239	1065	222	214	2 173	230	198	54
1924:									
January	1053	254	1038	223	223	174		192	
February	1050		1037	225	229				
March	1050		1038	225	229		236		54
April	1055		1039	225	230	175		192	
May	1051		1038	225	227				
June	1050		1034	225	227		241		55
July	1045	267	1036	225	229	182		192	
August	1053		1035	228	231				
September	1062		1035	228	229		249		55
October	1064		1042	228	224	186		191	
November	1073		1046	228	214				
December	1074		1042	228	214		257		
1925:									
January		277	1044	230	209	190		192	
February			1043	230	210				
March			1043	230	207		259		
April				230				192	

¹ December.² July.³ First quarter.⁴ Second quarter.⁵ From International Labor Review.⁶ June.⁷ September.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF RENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1925

Year and month	Australia (6 localities)	New Zealand (25 localities)	Canada (60 localities)	United States (32 cities)	Germany (71 localities)	Hungary	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)
	1911=100	1909-1913=100	1913=100		Average 1913-14=100		First half 1914=100	
1914	114	105	¹ 102	² 100		² 100		
1915	108	102	¹ 86	² 102		² 100		
1916	108	100	¹ 85	² 102		² 100		
1917	110	³ 95	¹ 92	² 100		² 114		
1918	114	³ 98	¹ 101	² 109		² 121		¹ 100
1919	122	³ 100	¹ 111	² 125		² 146		¹ 100
1920	133	³ 110	¹ 134	² 151		² 180	⁴ 100	⁵ 108
1921	140	³ 118	¹ 144	² 161		² 357	³ 110	¹ 139
1922	148	132	146	161		611	164	202
1923	155	144	147	164		8277	200	234
1924:								
January			146		29	32000		307
February	158	154	146		34	38400	200	307
March			146	167	38	57600		307
April			146		53	57600		307
May	161	154	146		55	216000	200	307
June			146	168	57			307
July			147		68			307
August	162	159	147		70		200	307
September			147	168	70			307
October			147		73			393
November	163	159	147		74		200	393
December			146	168	74			393
1925:								
January			145		77			393
February			145		72		⁵ 200	393
March			145		72			393
April			145		79			393

Year and month	Austria (Vienna)	Denmark (100+ localities)	Finland (21 localities)	United Kingdom (22-30 localities)	India (Bombay)	Ireland	Norway (31 localities)	Sweden (40 localities)	Netherlands (The Hague)
	July, 1914=100								
1914		¹ 100							
1915		¹ 100							
1916		¹ 102						² 108	
1917		¹ 105						⁶ 112	
1918		¹ 108					111	⁴ 112	
1919		¹ 113					⁷ 123	⁴ 120	
1920		¹ 130	¹ 335	118			⁷ 147	⁴ 130	
1921		¹ 141	¹ 553	145	¹ 165		⁷ 161	⁴ 155	⁷ 109
1922	5, 850	¹ 155	¹ 767	153	165	127	171	163	119
1923	48, 017	¹ 160	901	148	165	¹ 127	173	167	125
1924:									
January	72400	160	981	147	165	128		178	
February	75100		981	147	165				
March	75100		981	147	165		176		127
April	75100		981	147	165			178	
May	75100		981	147	165				
June	100200		1163	147	165		176		127
July	100200		1163	147	165	128		178	
August	102400	170	1163	147	165				
September	102400		1163	147	165		176		127
October	102400		1165	147	165			178	
November	132600		1165	147	165				
December	132600		981	147	165		176		
1925:									
January	133000	170	1165	147	172	128		186	
February	133000		1165	147	172				
March	133000		1165	147	172		179		
April	133300			147				186	

¹ July.

² December.

³ Second quarter.

⁴ First quarter.

⁵ From International Labor Review.

⁶ September.

⁷ June.

Method of Computing Index Numbers

IN THE December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 81-85) a short account was given for each country of the scope of the index numbers and of the method of computation used. Changes in this respect were noted in the July, 1924, issue. The following changes have taken place recently:

Czechoslovakia.—The cost-of-living index number hitherto published by the statistical office covered two groups: (a) Food, fuel, lighting, and soap; (b) textiles, boots and shoes, and men's hats. From January, 1925, onward the computation of an index number for the second group has been discontinued.

Germany.—Since February, 1925, the German index numbers of the cost of living computed by the German Statistical Office have been based on a new budget, so that the index number given here for February is not comparable with those for preceding months. Various new items (toilet soap, laundry soap, soda, hair cuts, shaves, newspapers, pencils, shoe shines, railroad fare, car fare, moving-picture shows, etc.) have been included. Considerable changes have been made in the weights for food commodities. The new food budget is of better quality than the old one; in particular there has been an increase in the quantities of meat and milk; butter, coffee, cocoa, and salt have been added, while wheat flour has been substituted for rye flour. The total effect has been to increase value of the food budget by about 2 per cent and its albumen content by about 20 per cent. The budget for clothing has also been improved in quantity and quality. The index numbers are now based on gold mark prices.

General Survey

SINCE last September there has been noticeable a more or less marked upward trend in the cost of living in all countries, with the exception of Great Britain and India. The rise has in the main been due to higher food prices, especially of bread, flour, and butter, and higher rents. Table 1 indicates that in a number of countries the rise was very marked. In Italy the increase from August, 1924, to March, 1925, amounted to over 17 per cent. Other countries in which the cost-of-living index numbers have shown a very marked increase are Bulgaria, Belgium, France, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden. In several of these countries the Government has taken measures toward lowering the cost of living.

As shown in Table 2, the cost of heat and light has undergone only slight changes. It has decreased or remained at its former level in New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, India, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden, and increased in the United States, France, Austria, and Spain.

The cost of clothing has shown a slight upward trend in most countries, exceptions being South Africa, the United States, France, and India, where prices have decreased somewhat or remained stationary, as shown in Table 3.

The trend of the cost of rent has in most of the countries differed in postwar times from that of the cost of the other elements making up the budget. This is explained by the fact that during the war and in the first postwar years rents were in nearly all countries subject to governmental regulation. The laws enacted in the various countries for the protection of tenants were for the purpose of preventing rents from increasing as greatly as all other necessities of life. When these protective laws were either abolished or gradually relaxed rents everywhere began to rise more or less rapidly to the

same or in some instances an even higher price level than that already reached by food, fuel, light, clothing, etc. The upward movement of rents shows now the greatest momentum in the countries of excessive postwar currency inflation, viz., Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, and where the currency is now stabilized. In the other countries in which the currency either has remained stable or has not undergone such enormous depreciation as in the four countries named, rents adjusted themselves two or three years ago to the higher level reached by other necessities, and although they continue to rise the increase is gradual and moderate. Great Britain and Canada seem to be the only countries where rents reached their highest level in 1922 and 1923, respectively, and where they are now decreasing slightly. All these facts are brought out in Table 4.

Food Costs in Costa Rica

A COMMUNICATION from the American consulate at Port Limón, Costa Rica, dated March 23, 1925, contains data on the comparative costs of certain food articles as well as comparative wage rates of skilled workers in that district.

The following table compares the average prices of 16 food articles in Costa Rica in 1924 with the 1914 and 1918 prices:

AVERAGE PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1924 AS COMPARED WITH 1914 AND 1918

Article	Unit	Average prices			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1924 as compared with—	
		1914	1918	1924	1914	1918
Rice	Pound	\$0.06	\$0.13	\$0.10	+66.7	-23.1
Beans	do	.08	.09	.11	+37.5	+22.2
Flour	do	.06	.12	.10	+66.7	-16.7
Sugar	do	.06	.12	.12	+100.0	-----
Codfish	do	.17	.30	.26	+52.9	-13.3
Milk, condensed	Can ¹	.15	.30	.26	+73.3	-13.3
Margarine	Pound	.25	.45	.38	+52.0	-15.6
Butter	do	.50	.75	.70	+40.0	-6.7
Lard, compound	do	.20	.38	.30	+50.0	-21.1
Cheese, American	do	.40	.65	.58	+45.0	-10.8
Corn meal	do	.05	.08	.06	+20.0	-25.0
Mackerel, salt	do	.15	.30	.25	+66.7	-16.7
Oil, cooking	Bottle ¹	.35	.38	.40	+14.3	+5.3
Beef, salt	Pound	.20	-----	.22	+10.0	-----
Pig tails, salt	do	.20	.32	.25	+25.0	-21.9
Pig snouts, salt	do	.15	.22	.20	+33.3	-9.1

¹ Size not specified.

Standard of Living Among Middle-Class Indian Families in Bombay

THE Bombay Labor Gazette in its issues of December, 1924, and April, 1925, gives some data concerning the standard of living among Indian middle-class families, drawn from a budgetary study made in 1924. Budgets were secured from 1,748 families of clerical workers. Workers of this class were preferred,

because they form a distinct group, with fixed and definite salaries, and also because both unrest and unemployment are said to be increasing among them. It was felt, therefore, that a study of their conditions might give a better understanding of their needs and of the causes of unrest, if it exists.

According to the occupation of the heads of the families, those studies showed the following distribution:

Superior office and technical staff.....	138
Ordinary clerical.....	1,265
Ordinary mechanical and technical.....	208
Teaching.....	85
Professions.....	52
Total.....	1,748

The average size of the family was 4.93, but the largest number of families had four members each, and 1,109 families had a membership of from 3 to 5 inclusive. From this, the membership ran up to as high as 21 in one case, while 67 families had 10 or more members.

The range of the monthly incomes of these families was from under Rs. 60¹ to Rs. 400, the majority—994 families—having from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. The average monthly income was Rs. 169.

The percentage distribution of the income among the principal items of expenditure was as follows:

Food.....	Per cent 41.55
Fuel and light.....	5.15
Clothing.....	10.46
Bedding and household necessaries.....	2.48
House rent.....	14.30
Miscellaneous.....	26.06
Total.....	100.00

Taking up these items in more detail, the April issue of the Gazette gives some figures as to the accommodation obtained for the rental which absorbs nearly one-sixth of the income. The distribution of the families according to the number of rooms occupied was as follows:

	Number of families	Per cent
One room.....	334	19.1
Two rooms.....	960	54.9
Three rooms.....	255	14.6
Four rooms.....	130	7.4
Five rooms.....	20	1.2
Six rooms.....	11	.6
Unspecified.....	38	2.2
Total.....	1,748	100.0

It will be observed that practically three-fourths of the families live in tenements of one and two rooms. What this means in terms

¹ Rupee at par=24.69 cents; exchange rate varies.

of overcrowding may be judged from the following table, which shows the distribution by size of family as well as by number of rooms:

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,748 FAMILIES BY ROOMS OCCUPIED

Number of rooms in tenement	Number of persons in family			
	2	3 and under 5	5 and under 7	7 and over
1 room	48	199	68	19
2 rooms	50	473	281	156
3 rooms	4	74	100	77
4 rooms	1	32	36	61
5 rooms		1	3	16
6 rooms			5	6
Unspecified number.....		14	17	7
Total	103	793	510	342

It is generally considered that overcrowding exists when the number of persons to a room exceeds one and a half, but here 85 per cent of the one-room tenements have three or more occupants, and 71 per cent of the two-room tenements have four or more occupants. In some cases the overcrowding is spectacular. Thus four families of 9 members each were found in one-room tenements, nine families of 10 members, six of 11, and three of 13 were found in two-room tenements, while one family of 14 and another of 15 occupied three-room tenements. The Gazette mentions that "accommodation is obviously insufficient," a verdict from which few will dissent, even taking into consideration the fact that the families concerned were Indians, among whom community living is far more the accepted thing than among European races. The great majority of the tenements (1,365) were in good repair, about half had good sanitary arrangements, and a somewhat larger number (916) had a good or very good water supply.

No statement is made as to the adequacy of the expenditure for food. It will be noticed that the expenditure under the heading "Miscellaneous" is large, but this item is comprehensive, including taxes, traveling expenses to and from work, medical and educational expenses, insurance, and all the minor expenditures usually grouped under such a heading.

Retail Prices of Food in Warsaw, Poland, in March and April, 1925

THE following table, taken from the bulletin of the Central Statistical Office of Warsaw, Poland, April 18, 1925, gives the retail prices of food and other articles of household use in Warsaw for the week ending April 12, 1925:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES IN WARSAW, POLAND, WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1925

[1 zloty=19.3 cents, exchange rate varies; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts]

Item	Unit	Average price	Index numbers (1914=100)	Item	Unit	Average price	Index numbers (1914=100)
		<i>Zlotys</i>				<i>Zlotys</i>	
Brown bread.....	Kilogram	0.59	203.4	Beef.....	Kilogram	1.92	156.1
Wheat flour.....	do.	.76	205.4	Sugar.....	do.	1.13	145.8
Barley meal.....	do.	.52	200.0	Salt.....	do.	.35	350.0
Beans.....	do.	.90	230.8	Tea.....	do.	20.05	171.8
Rice.....	do.	.91	140.0	Coffee.....	do.	1.50	92.6
Potatoes.....	do.	.11	203.7	Coal.....	10 kilograms.	.50	128.2
Milk.....	Liter	.40	188.0	Wood.....	do.	.66	206.3
Eggs.....	Each	.15	166.7	Petrol.....	Kilogram	.44	163.0
Butter.....	Kilogram	6.21	239.8	Soap.....	do.	1.33	154.7
Bacon.....	do.	2.00	133.0				
Sausage.....	do.	2.98	192.3				

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Hours and Earnings in Anthracite Mining, 1922 and 1924

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed a study covering wage rates, hours, earnings, and working conditions of mine workers in the anthracite coal industry in Pennsylvania.

Data covering the wage rates, hours, and earnings of each employee in each occupation for a representative half-month pay period were secured directly from companies. Nearly all of these data are as of the second half of October or the first half of November. Data were also obtained from reports of the United States Geological Survey and from other sources. The 1922 figures used were taken from Bulletin No. 316 of this bureau.

The 1924 data cover 34,117 underground or "inside" employees and 10,383 surface or "outside" workers, a total of 44,500 wage earners in 56 collieries, or 28 per cent of the 157,743 mine workers reported in the anthracite industry in 1923 by the United States Geological Survey.

Table 1 shows the average number of starts and average hours and earnings for each "inside" and "outside" occupation for 1922 and 1924. The table shows average hours and earnings for each class of miners and miners' laborers based on (1) time at the face or seam of coal, excluding time for lunch; on (2) time at the face, including time for lunch; and on (3) total time in the colliery, including time for lunch and time of travel in colliery from shaft to face and return; and average hours and earnings for other inside occupations and for all outside occupations based on actual working time.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MINE EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1922 AND 1924

		<i>Inside work</i>									
Occupation	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) in half-month pay-roll period	Average hours—						
		Collieries	Employees		In half-month pay-roll period, based on—			Per start, based on—			
					Time at face		Time in collieries	Time at face		Time in collieries	
		Excluding lunch	Including lunch		Excluding lunch	Including lunch					
Laborers:											
Company miners'.....	1922	25	774	11.2	91.7	97.5	105.1	8.2	8.7	9.4	
	1924	47	1,699	10.2	84.1	89.4	96.5	8.2	8.7	9.4	
Consideration miners'.....	1922	11	339	11.4	90.0	96.3	103.0	7.9	8.4	9.0	
	1924	22	748	10.6	86.1	91.4	97.7	8.1	8.6	9.2	
Contract miners'.....	1922	29	3,383	9.8	65.3	70.0	76.2	6.7	7.2	7.8	
	1924	53	6,794	10.1	67.3	72.4	79.1	6.7	7.2	7.8	
Miners:											
Company.....	1922	25	775	11.1	90.6	96.1	103.2	8.2	8.7	9.3	
	1924	47	1,735	10.3	84.5	89.8	96.7	8.2	8.7	9.3	
Consideration.....	1922	12	626	12.9	98.5	104.8	110.5	7.7	8.1	8.6	
	1924	22	961	10.9	84.7	90.1	96.3	7.8	8.3	8.9	
Contract.....	1922	29	6,209	11.5	73.8	79.6	87.4	6.4	6.9	7.6	
	1924	55	11,778	10.8	68.5	73.9	81.4	6.3	6.8	7.5	

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MINE EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1922 AND 1924—Continued

Inside work—Continued

Occupation	Year	Average rate of wages per hour at face excluding lunch	Average earnings—					
			Per hour, based on—			Per start (day)	In half-month pay-roll period	
			Time at face		Time in collieries			
			Excluding lunch	Including lunch				
Laborers:								
Company miners'-----	1922	\$0.621	\$0.629	\$0.592	\$0.549	\$5.15	\$57.66	
	1924	.686	.696	.655	.607	5.72	58.57	
Consideration miners'-----	1922	.655	.654	.611	.572	5.16	58.87	
	1924	.765	.767	.722	.676	6.21	65.98	
Contract miners'-----	1922	-----	.829	.773	.711	5.55	54.15	
	1924	-----	.971	.903	.826	6.47	65.39	
Miners:								
Company-----	1922	.683	.697	.657	.612	5.71	63.17	
	1924	.757	.795	.747	.694	6.49	67.15	
Consideration-----	1922	.755	.883	.831	.787	6.76	87.04	
	1924	.861	.933	.876	.820	7.26	78.99	
Contract-----	1922	-----	1.173	1.088	.991	7.53	86.60	
	1924	-----	1.432	1.327	1.204	9.07	98.07	

Occupation	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) in half-month pay-roll period	Average hours worked		Average earnings—		
		Collieries	Employees		In half-month pay-roll period	Per start (day)	In half-month pay-roll period	Per start (day)	Per hour at face, excluding lunch
Blacksmiths-----	1922	12	23	12.7	115.5	9.1	\$79.08	\$6.21	\$0.685
	1924	23	48	10.8	97.0	9.0	75.18	6.98	.775
Bratticemen-----	1922	21	136	12.0	100.6	8.4	66.06	5.53	.657
	1924	43	260	11.5	97.2	8.4	68.87	5.99	.709
Cagers-----	1922	28	196	12.2	119.3	9.8	72.04	5.90	.604
	1924	54	627	11.5	107.2	9.3	71.41	6.20	.666
Car runners-----	1922	22	402	12.2	105.4	8.7	62.35	5.12	.592
	1924	43	745	11.5	100.6	8.7	65.25	5.66	.649
Door tenders (boys)-----	1922	26	190	11.7	95.2	8.2	32.56	2.79	.342
	1924	47	368	11.4	93.5	8.2	35.64	3.13	.381
Drivers-----	1922	27	539	11.6	95.5	8.2	55.39	4.78	.580
	1924	52	1,054	11.3	97.8	8.6	61.83	5.46	.632
Engineers-----	1922	24	152	13.9	117.7	8.5	76.14	5.49	.647
	1924	49	296	12.7	112.5	8.8	77.93	6.13	.692
Laborers-----	1922	29	1,426	11.8	99.3	8.4	60.39	5.10	.608
	1924	55	2,369	11.1	95.2	8.6	63.09	5.67	.663
Machinists-----	1922	15	31	14.0	120.9	8.6	82.03	5.85	.678
	1924	26	52	13.5	123.5	9.2	89.89	6.67	.728
Masons-----	1922	16	51	12.9	105.8	8.2	71.65	5.54	.677
	1924	28	104	12.1	98.9	8.2	72.04	5.96	.728
Motormen-----	1922	27	327	12.8	120.9	9.5	78.37	6.14	.648
	1924	50	733	11.4	107.2	9.4	75.32	6.60	.703
Motor brakemen-----	1922	27	310	12.1	110.6	9.1	64.64	5.33	.585
	1924	51	724	11.2	99.9	9.0	63.87	5.72	.639
Pumpmen-----	1922	26	180	15.9	129.6	8.2	81.29	5.12	.627
	1924	51	350	14.8	126.9	8.6	87.52	5.90	.690
Timbermen-----	1922	20	161	10.9	89.1	8.2	60.31	5.52	.677
	1924	48	370	10.9	90.1	8.2	69.75	6.38	.774
Trackmen-----	1922	27	177	13.0	110.1	8.5	74.29	5.71	.675
	1924	55	406	12.0	104.5	8.7	77.39	6.47	.741
Other employees-----	1922	29	713	13.0	116.7	9.0	69.60	5.37	.596
	1924	55	1,896	12.0	106.8	8.9	80.43	6.70	.753

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MINE EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1922 AND 1924—Continued

Outside work

Occupation	Year	Number of—		Average number of starts (days) in half-month pay-roll period	Average hours worked		Average earnings—		
		Col- leries	Em- ploy- ees		In half- month pay- roll period	Per start (day)	In half- month pay- roll period	Per start (day)	Per hour at face, ex- cluding lunch
Ashmen	1922	25	67	15.4	135.7	8.8	\$71.25	\$4.63	\$0.525
	1924	41	94	14.4	124.3	8.6	73.73	5.11	.593
Blacksmiths	1922	29	64	13.5	120.5	8.9	80.38	5.96	.667
	1924	55	142	12.5	113.4	9.1	84.45	6.75	.745
Cagers	1922	26	100	12.8	120.3	9.4	64.48	5.05	.536
	1924	52	234	12.1	112.4	9.3	67.29	5.57	.599
Carpenters	1922	26	221	12.8	113.9	8.9	75.29	5.88	.661
	1924	56	607	12.3	109.0	8.9	78.53	6.40	.720
Car runners	1922	22	87	12.3	106.5	8.6	56.36	4.57	.529
	1924	41	231	10.9	97.2	8.9	56.75	5.19	.584
Dumpers	1922	26	85	12.2	111.0	9.1	58.82	4.82	.530
	1924	55	197	12.0	108.0	9.0	63.24	5.28	.586
Engineers	1922	29	203	15.0	129.1	8.6	83.39	5.58	.646
	1924	52	441	14.2	122.7	8.6	87.71	6.17	.715
Firemen	1922	29	249	15.7	127.8	8.1	76.05	4.84	.595
	1924	51	413	14.7	123.6	8.4	80.66	5.50	.653
Jig runners	1922	23	109	13.2	124.1	9.4	62.96	4.77	.507
	1924	47	282	11.9	114.5	9.6	65.50	5.51	.572
Laborers	1922	29	1,349	12.1	105.9	8.8	55.77	4.62	.527
	1924	55	2,631	12.0	109.0	9.1	63.04	5.25	.578
Loaders	1922	27	187	12.9	113.8	8.8	60.37	4.69	.531
	1924	54	381	11.7	104.4	8.9	61.01	5.20	.584
Machinists	1922	27	89	13.7	127.1	9.3	83.20	6.09	.655
	1924	51	244	13.2	122.5	9.3	86.98	6.60	.710
Oilers	1922	28	69	13.2	122.9	9.3	64.58	4.90	.525
	1924	50	134	11.8	112.8	9.5	65.64	5.55	.582
Platemens	1922	25	181	12.5	106.0	8.5	56.15	4.49	.530
	1924	45	366	11.1	96.1	8.6	54.37	4.89	.566
Repairmen	1922	14	94	13.7	116.7	8.5	68.26	4.98	.585
	1924	38	182	11.9	105.9	8.9	66.86	5.61	.631
Slaters (boys)	1922	26	410	12.2	98.7	8.1	32.91	2.69	.333
	1924	53	1,103	11.6	96.2	8.3	35.68	3.08	.371
Timber cutters	1922	28	181	12.3	106.3	8.7	57.10	4.66	.537
	1924	46	240	11.4	96.7	8.5	58.47	5.15	.605
Trackmen	1922	22	60	12.1	98.6	8.2	54.13	4.49	.549
	1924	42	127	11.2	100.7	9.0	61.77	5.49	.613
Other employees	1922	29	1,074	13.5	127.7	9.5	67.30	5.00	.527
	1924	56	2,334	12.7	113.6	8.9	71.47	5.63	.629

In this table it is seen that in the half month for which data are presented, the 11,778 contract miners covered in 1924 worked an average of 10.8 starts, that is, on 10.8 calendar days; that they were at the face or seam of coal an average of 68.5 hours, excluding time for lunch, and at the face 73.9 hours, including time for lunch; that they were in the colliery an average of 81.4 hours, including time for lunch and time of travel from shaft to the face and return. Their average hours per start were 6.3 based on time at face, excluding time for lunch, 6.8 based on time at face, including time for lunch, and 7.5 based on total time in colliery. They earned an average of \$1.432 per hour based on time at the face, excluding time for lunch, \$1.327 based on time at the face, including time for lunch, and \$1.204 based on total time in mine. Their earnings averaged \$9.07 per start, and \$98.07 for the half month covered in this study.

Comparing 1922 and 1924 averages for contract miners, it will be observed that average starts and hours were more and average earnings less in 1922 than in 1924. The increase in average earnings is due in part to the September, 1923, increase of 10 per cent in wage rates, and in part apparently, as is usually the case with tonnage or piece workers when the opportunity for work is less, to speeding up in 1924 resulting in greater production per man per hour than in 1922, and also to the inclusion of data for employees of 31 collieries in 1924 that were not included in the 1922 study.

Company miners, company miners' laborers, consideration miners, and consideration miners' laborers are time workers at a specified rate per hour or day. At times they may do other work or be paid piece rates, earning more per hour than their regular rate per hour, this often occurring with consideration miners, who are shown as having an average *rate* of \$0.861 per hour, compared with an average *earning* of \$0.933 per hour, based on time at face, excluding time for lunch. Average rate of wages per hour are, therefore, shown for these occupations in order that the average rate of wages per hour may be compared with the average earnings per hour. As contract miners and contract miners' laborers are not time workers, average rates of wages per hour are not shown for them.

Contract Miners

IN NUMBER of employees, earnings, and actual performance contract mining forms the basic occupation in anthracite mining. The 11,778 employees in this occupation constitute a little over 26 per cent of the 44,500 employees in the 56 collieries studied. Contract miners were not employed in one of the collieries, the work usually done by them being performed by consideration miners. They, assisted by their laborers, drill holes into the seams of coal by hand or by electric or compressed air coal-mining machines, load the holes with explosives, and shoot or blast the coal from the seams. For this they are paid a tonnage or other piece rate, the unit of pay being a mine car of specified capacity, as 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 tons, or a certain number of pounds, or a ton of 2,240 pounds.

Time Records

Since these employees are piece or tonnage workers, very few of the companies keep a record of either the hours in the mine, the hours spent at the face, or the hours actually worked for these workers. It was therefore necessary, in order to be able to compute average hourly earnings, to make arrangements with the companies to have a special day-by-day record of hours kept for each of the contract miners and their laborers for a representative half-month payroll period.

Of the 55 collieries covered in the 1924 study in which contract miners were employed—

(1) Twenty-three reported the *total time in the mine* from time of entrance into the shaft in the morning to time of exit from shaft after completion of the day's work. This includes time of travel

from shaft to place of work and return, time actually worked at the face, and time if any taken for dinner or lunch.

(2) Nine reported the *total time in mine, except travel time one way*, from shaft to face in the morning. This time was figured from the time when workers are required to begin work at the face in the morning to the time of exit from the shaft after the completion of the day's work.

(3) Four reported the *total time in mine, except time taken for dinner or lunch*. This time includes time actually worked and travel time from shaft to face and return.

(4) Nineteen reported the *total time at face*. This time includes the time actually worked and that taken for dinner or lunch, but no travel time.

Travel time.—The average time consumed per day by contract miners and contract miners' laborers in going from the shaft to the place of work in the colliery and return was obtained for approximately 90 per cent of the collieries included in the study. An estimate was used for the others. The average ranged from 20 minutes per day for the colliery with the shortest travel to 1½ hours for the one with the longest average time of travel. The prevailing time was 30 minutes per day, or 15 minutes each way.

Time for lunch.—Contract miners and contract miners' laborers eat their dinner or lunch at the place of work in the colliery. Most collieries reported these workers as having no regular time for dinner or lunch, but as eating while waiting for empty mine cars or when idle from any other reason, the time consumed per day being about 30 minutes. A very few of the collieries reported them as having a nominal regular period of 30 minutes for dinner or lunch around noon, but that in most instances lunch was eaten in idle time.

Method of Computing Average Earnings Per Hour

From the above it is seen that the hours of contract miners and of contract miners' laborers in the various collieries covered in the study, as reported by the companies, were not on the same basis. To obtain average earnings per hour for all employees in these occupations on common bases, it was necessary to use the information obtained as to the average time spent by the employees in these occupations in traveling from the shaft to the place of work in the morning, and back at night, and also the time, if any, taken for dinner or lunch. From such information it was possible to obtain with approximate accuracy for each employee of each colliery: (1) Time at the face, excluding time for lunch, (2) time at face, including time for lunch, and (3) total time in colliery.

The aggregate earnings of all employees in the occupation in the half-month pay period taken, divided by the total time at the face, excluding time for lunch, gave the average earnings per hour based on the aggregate hours at the face, excluding time for lunch; the aggregate earnings divided by the total time at the face, including time for lunch, gave the average earnings per hour based on the aggregate hours at the face, including time for lunch; and the aggregate earnings divided by the total time in the colliery, including

time for lunch and travel, gave the average earnings per hour based on the aggregate hours in the colliery.

Classified Earnings Per Hour

The results are given in Table 2 which shows for 1922 and 1924 the number and per cent of contract miners and contract miners' laborers classified in groups according to earnings per hour, based on (1) the actual hours at the face or seam of coal, including time for lunch, and on (2) the actual hours in the colliery, including time of travel from shaft to face and return, the working time, and the time for lunch.

Average earnings per hour on the basis of time spent at the face are greater than on the basis of hours spent in the colliery, since the latter include the unproductive time spent in travel. For example, Table 1 shows that the 6,209 contract miners in 1922 earned an average of \$1.088 per hour, based on the hours at the face, and \$0.991 per hour, based on the hours in the colliery, and that the 11,778 contract miners in 1924 earned an average of \$1.327 per hour, based on the hours at the face, and \$1.204 based on the hours in the colliery.

Of the 11,778 contract miners covered in 1924 it is seen that, based on the time at the face, including time for lunch, 112, or 1 per cent, earned 50 and under 60 cents per hour, but based on the total time in colliery, including time for lunch and travel, 168 of them, or 1 per cent as a round figure, were in this earnings group; that, based on the time at the face, 228, or 2 per cent (including 15 at under 30 cents, 27 at 30 and under 40 cents, 74 at 40 and under 50 cents, and 112 at 50 and under 60 cents per hour), earned less than 60 cents per hour, but based on total time in colliery, 336, or 3 per cent (including 20 at under 30 cents, 44 at 30 and under 40 cents, 104 at 40 and under 50 cents, and 168 at 50 and under 60 cents per hour), earned less than that amount per hour. Based on time at the face, 23 per cent earned less than \$1 per hour, but, based on total time in the colliery, 33 per cent earned less than \$1 per hour. Based on the time at the face, 98 per cent, and, based on the total time in the colliery, 99 per cent, of them earned less than \$3 per hour.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CONTRACT MINERS AND CONTRACT MINERS' LABORERS EARNING EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT PER HOUR, 1922 AND 1924

[Data are for 29 collieries covered in 1922 and 55 in 1924; the 55 in 1924 include 24 of the 29 covered in the 1922 study]

Classified earnings per hour	Number based on—				Per cent							
	Time at face including lunch		Time in colliery including lunch and travel		Actual, based on—				Cumulative, based on—			
					Time at face including lunch		Time in colliery including lunch and travel		Time at face including lunch		Time in colliery including lunch and travel	
	1922	1924	1922	1924	1922	1924	1922	1924	1922	1924	1922	1924
Contract miners												
Under \$0.30.....	15	15	21	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$0.30 and under \$0.40.....	43	27	73	44	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	1
\$0.40 and under \$0.50.....	87	74	117	104	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1
\$0.50 and under \$0.60.....	177	112	309	168	3	1	5	1	5	2	8	3
\$0.60 and under \$0.70.....	357	195	572	375	6	2	9	3	11	4	18	6
\$0.70 and under \$0.80.....	612	435	833	718	10	4	13	6	14	7	31	12
\$0.80 and under \$0.90.....	832	787	900	1,143	13	7	14	10	14	14	45	22
\$0.90 and under \$1.00.....	801	1,056	759	1,332	13	9	12	11	17	23	58	33
\$1.00 and under \$1.10.....	684	1,132	608	1,386	11	10	10	12	18	33	68	45
\$1.10 and under \$1.20.....	546	1,257	493	1,297	9	11	8	11	16	43	75	56
\$1.20 and under \$1.30.....	441	1,228	436	1,137	7	10	7	10	14	54	82	66
\$1.30 and under \$1.40.....	403	1,050	260	937	6	9	4	8	16	63	87	74
\$1.40 and under \$1.50.....	280	883	227	669	5	7	4	6	18	70	90	79
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	232	711	146	505	4	6	2	4	20	76	93	84
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	152	565	122	353	2	5	2	3	24	81	95	87
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	126	409	84	303	2	3	1	3	26	84	96	89
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	93	327	49	208	1	3	1	2	27	87	97	91
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	60	249	39	195	1	2	1	2	28	89	97	92
\$2.00 and under \$2.50.....	196	692	129	549	3	6	2	5	30	95	99	97
\$2.50 and under \$3.00.....	48	363	25	246	1	3	(1)	2	31	98	100	99
\$3.00 and over.....	24	211	7	89	(1)	2	(1)	1	32	100	-----	100
Total.....	6,209	11,778	6,209	11,778	100	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Contract miners' laborers												
Under \$0.30.....	13	-----	22	1	(1)	-----	1	(1)	(1)	-----	1	(1)
\$0.30 and under \$0.40.....	37	2	52	10	1	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	2
\$0.40 and under \$0.50.....	116	30	184	50	3	(1)	5	1	5	(1)	8	1
\$0.50 and under \$0.60.....	252	80	406	156	7	1	12	2	12	2	20	3
\$0.60 and under \$0.70.....	695	278	1,067	693	21	4	32	10	33	6	51	13
\$0.70 and under \$0.80.....	1,033	1,283	964	2,259	31	19	28	33	63.	25	80	47
\$0.80 and under \$0.90.....	645	2,147	340	2,147	19	32	10	32	83	56	90	78
\$0.90 and under \$1.00.....	290	1,504	160	808	9	22	5	12	91	78	94	90
\$1.00 and under \$1.10.....	133	720	86	348	4	11	3	5	95	89	97	95
\$1.10 and under \$1.20.....	75	394	57	116	2	6	2	2	97	95	99	97
\$1.20 and under \$1.30.....	45	130	19	83	1	2	1	1	99	97	99	98
\$1.30 and under \$1.40.....	20	82	11	48	1	1	(1)	1	99	98	100	99
\$1.40 and under \$1.50.....	9	45	9	23	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	99	99	-----	99
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	9	33	1	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	99	-----	100
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	3	18	1	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	99	-----	-----
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	3	16	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	100	-----	-----
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	-----	9	1	6	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	1	1	-----	7	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2.00 and under \$2.50.....	3	15	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2.50 and under \$3.00.....	1	6	-----	3	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$3.00 and over.....	-----	1	-----	1	-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	3,383	6,794	3,383	6,794	100	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----

1 Less than 1 per cent.

Tonnage or Piece Rates

Since information relative to the hours of contract miners are not available except in a small number of companies, it is therefore not practicable to present index numbers of change of hourly rates or earnings for a period of years for this occupation, as has been done for occupations in other industries. The per cent of increase in tonnage or other piece rates is, however, shown in the table below on the basis of the 1902 piece rates as 100. The costs of explosives and of labor are paid from the miners' gross earnings. As these expenses may not have changed during the years 1902 to 1923 in the same proportion as the rates have changed, the index numbers should not be construed as representing exact changes in net earnings or rates. It is assumed, however, that they approximately represent the trend of rates and earnings of contract miners.

TABLE 3.—PERIOD OF WAGE AGREEMENT AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PIECE OR TONNAGE RATES OF CONTRACT MINERS

[1902=100.00]

Period of wage agreement	Index numbers	Period of wage agreement	Index numbers
1902.....	100.00	Apr. 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914.....	121.00
Apr. 1, 1903, to Mar. 31, 1904.....	114.40	Apr. 1, 1914, to Mar. 31, 1915.....	121.00
Apr. 1, 1904, to Mar. 31, 1905.....	114.95	Apr. 1, 1915, to Mar. 31, 1916.....	121.00
Apr. 1, 1905, to Mar. 31, 1906.....	114.31	May, 1916, to May, 1917.....	129.47
Apr. 1, 1906, to Mar. 31, 1907.....	114.58	May, 1917, to November, 1917.....	142.42
Apr. 1, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1908.....	114.22	November, 1917, to November, 1918.....	161.84
Apr. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909.....	114.40	November, 1918, to November, 1919.....	181.26
Apr. 1, 1909, to Mar. 31, 1910.....	114.49	November, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1920.....	181.26
Apr. 1, 1910, to Mar. 31, 1911.....	114.40	April, 1920, to Sept. 1, 1923.....	213.63
Apr. 1, 1911, to May, 1912.....	114.95	Sept. 1, 1923, to date.....	234.99
May, 1912, to Mar. 31, 1913.....	121.00		

The rates of 1902 differed from mine to mine and possibly even within a mine, on account of varying conditions. Very few of the collieries paid this rate in 1902 and few of them pay the same rates at the present time. In 1903 the Anthracite Coal Commission made an award by which contract miners were given an increase of 10 per cent over the 1902 rates, and also provided for an additional increase of 1 per cent of the 1903 rate (giving an index of 110) for each 5-cent advance in the April, 1903, wholesale price of coal at New York City. This award continued in effect 9 years. During these years the 10 per cent increase plus the 1 per cent increase caused by the advance in the wholesale price of coal at New York City over the April, 1903, price resulted in increases varying from 14.22 per cent in 1907 to 14.95 per cent in 1904 and 1911.

The May, 1912, agreement eliminated the 1 per cent increase for each 5-cent advance in the April, 1903, wholesale price of coal at New York City, and increased the 1903 rate (index 110) 10 per cent, thus making the index 121 for 1912, which continued in effect 4 years or to March 31, 1916.

The May, 1916, agreement increased this rate 7 per cent, making the index 129.47. The May, 1916, rate was increased by the agreement of May, 1917, by 10 per cent, to an index of 142.42; by that of November, 1917, by 25 per cent, to an index of 161.84; by that of

November, 1918 (which continued in force until April, 1920) by 40 per cent, to an index of 181.26; and by the August, 1920, award of the Anthracite Coal Commission by 65 per cent, to an index of 213.63. This award continued in effect until September, 1923, when the strike of that year was settled, at which time the rate made by the award was increased 10 per cent to an index of 234.99 or a little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1902 rate.

Regular or Basic Hours of Operation

TIME-WORKERS have a specified hour for beginning and quitting work and for lunch. The vast majority of these workers at the 56 collieries studied begin work at 7 a. m., work $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 hours in the morning, take 30 minutes for lunch, work 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the afternoon, and quit work at 3.30 p. m. The full-time hours of these employees are, therefore, 8 per day, exclusive of lunch time. As they are paid by the day or hour, the hours worked are recorded on the pay rolls of the companies. A few pumpmen, engineers, firemen, motormen, car runners, cagers, and others work more than 8 hours per day, and a very few also work on Sunday. Both overtime and Sunday work are paid for at the regular rate.

The hours of contract miners and of contract miners' laborers are presumed or expected to be the same as those of the time-workers, but in actual practice their hours are usually more or less irregular. Some of them enter the collieries as early as 6 or 6.30 a. m., begin work immediately on arrival at the face, and work throughout the day, eating their lunch while waiting for mine cars or material; some quit for the day at or near noon; while others enter the collieries around 7 a. m., take as much time for lunch as they desire, and often quit work before the mine as a whole ceases operation.

The 9-hour day and 54-hour week established by the 1903 award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission became eight hours per day and 48 hours per week under the May, 1916, agreement. The 8-hour day as defined by the 1916 agreement is as follows:

An 8-hour day means eight (8) hours of actual work for all classes of labor, at the usual working place, exclusive of noontime, for six (6) days per week, if the operator desires to work his mines to that extent, excluding legal holidays. The time required in going and coming from place of employment in and about the mine shall not include any part of the day's labor.

The basic 8-hour day established in 1916 has not been changed.

Number of Starts (Days) In Half Month

TABLE 4 shows for each occupation, the average number of starts (days) per employee, and the number and per cent of employees who worked each specified number of starts during the half month covered by the study. "Starts" as here used means the number of calendar days or parts of days on which an employee did any work.

Of the 56 collieries included in the study, one was in operation on 8 days in the half month covered, and thus afforded its employees the opportunity to work on that many days; two were in operation on 9 days; twelve on 10 days; five on 11 days; three on 12 days; twenty-eight on 13 days; and five on 14 days.

A considerable number of the employees in some occupations are shown as having made more than 14 starts. This is because they worked on Sundays in addition to week days in the half month covered, and is especially true of ashmen, engineers, firemen and pumpmen. The contract miners and contract miners' laborers shown as having made more than 14 starts worked on all week days, and also worked on one or more Sundays, cleaning up falls of stone, slate, and dirt, or in doing other necessary work in their occupation.

It will be observed that a number of employees in each occupation worked on less than 8 days. One per cent of the 44,500 employees for whom data are shown worked on 1 day, one per cent worked on 2, 3, 4, and 5 days, and two per cent worked on 6 days and on 7 days, which as shown above is less than the number of days of operation or opportunity for work afforded by any colliery studied.

Every company reported some employees as working less than the number of days the mine was in operation, due to time lost by sickness, other disability, or voluntary absence, and also to labor turnover. A number of employees in the service of companies at the beginning of the half-month pay period left the service before the end of the period, and a number entered the service after the beginning of the period.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain data from all collieries for an identical half month. The different half months for which data were secured included different numbers of week days—13 or 14—which condition should be borne in mind in studying the figures.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES IN REPRESENTATIVE ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA MAKING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS) IN HALF MONTH, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1924

Occupation	Number of—		Average number of starts (days)	Number of employees whose starts (days on which they worked) in half month were—																Per cent of employees whose starts (days on which they worked) in half month were—																	
	Col-leries	Em-ploy-ees		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
INSIDE WORK																																					
Laborers, contract miners'.....	53	6,794	10.1	181	147	139	162	154	172	243	369	522	984	910	825	1,581	360	37	8	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	8	14	13	12	23	5	1	(1)		
Miners, contract.....	55	11,778	10.8	63	52	78	90	147	179	336	640	1,092	2,309	1,457	1,555	3,235	521	19	5	1	(1)	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	20	12	13	27	4	(1)	(1)		
Blacksmiths.....	23	48	10.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	12	5	2	11	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	25	10	4	23	13	2	2			
Bratticemen.....	43	260	11.5	2	2	2	1	5	10	6	7	11	49	48	34	63	18	11	7	(1)	1	1	(1)	1	2	3	4	19	18	13	24	7	4	3			
Cagers.....	54	627	11.5	2	3	2	1	5	10	15	18	38	99	75	89	177	70	15	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	2	3	6	16	12	14	28	11	2	1			
Car runners.....	43	745	11.5	6	4	8	5	5	7	8	18	38	94	89	111	272	70	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	13	12	15	37	9	1	(1)			
Door tenders (boys).....	47	366	11.4	2	1	2	4	5	3	6	15	16	47	46	57	143	21	1	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	13	13	15	39	6	1	(1)			
Drivers.....	52	1,054	11.3	3	10	9	12	6	7	20	36	85	154	97	160	338	111	3	3	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	15	9	15	32	10	(1)	(1)		
Engineers.....	49	296	12.7	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	8	23	34	37	96	41	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		
Laborers.....	55	2,369	11.1	9	15	27	27	28	47	69	96	196	377	266	271	579	254	68	40	(1)	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	8	16	11	11	24	11	3	2		
Laborers:																																					
Company miners'.....	47	1,699	10.2	38	26	25	27	40	27	51	108	185	337	171	171	397	54	28	14	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	6	11	20	10	10	23	3	2	1		
Consideration miners'.....	22	748	10.6	14	16	18	13	14	25	26	31	31	69	116	93	173	102	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	9	16	12	23	14	1	(1)		
Machinists.....	26	52	13.5	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Masons.....	28	104	12.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Miners:																																					
Company.....	47	1,735	10.3	26	15	26	22	32	36	61	126	196	399	103	132	444	86	17	14	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	7	11	23	6	8	26	5	1	1		
Consideration.....	22	961	10.9	1	13	9	5	12	22	27	50	103	176	101	79	238	119	5	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	11	18	11	8	25	12	1	(1)		
Motormen.....	50	733	11.4	1	4	3	4	4	5	12	25	63	111	107	94	202	81	15	2	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	2	3	9	15	15	13	28	11	2	(1)		
Motor brakemen.....	51	724	11.2	1	4	2	7	6	8	22	28	58	120	106	98	195	61	8	2	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	3	4	8	17	15	14	27	8	1	1		
Pumpmen.....	51	350	14.8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	7	24	49	113	145	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	14	32	41		
Timbermen.....	48	370	10.9	3	2	2	6	5	7	12	14	31	62	43	59	87	25	10	2	1	1	1	2	7	2	3	4	8	17	12	16	24	7	3	1		
Trackmen.....	55	406	12.0	3	3	7	5	1	3	8	15	47	47	55	117	73	20	5	5	1	1	2	1	(1)	1	2	4	12	12	14	29	18	5	1			
Other employees.....	55	1,896	12.0	12	16	16	20	27	27	37	82	130	196	155	183	369	149	147	330	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	8	10	19	8	8		
Total.....	56	34,117	10.9	365	332	369	415	499	589	962	1,679	2,824	5,675	3,996	4,131	8,795	2,294	569	623	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	17	12	12	26	7	2	2		

¹ Less than 1 per cent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN ANTHRACITE MINING

Days of Operation of Collieries

THE number of days of operation and the number of days the mines were closed, by causes, during the 12 months ending October 31, 1924, were reported for 51 of the 56 collieries, and during the 12 months ending December 31, 1924, for 5 collieries. One colliery was in operation only 47 days; one, 183 days; one, 251 days; one, 255 days; one, 259 days; one, 269 days; six, 271 to 279 days; twenty-five, 280 to 289 days; sixteen, 290 to 299 days; two, 302 days; and one, 303 days.

The average number of days of operation of the 56 collieries, based on the days of operation of each colliery during the year, weighted by the number of miners of each type and their laborers, of each colliery, was 286.7.

The average earnings per start of the 23,715 employees in these occupations, as a group, during the half-month pay period covered in 1924, were \$7.77. On the basis of the 286.7 average days of operation, this gives a possible or theoretical average yearly earning of \$2,224 for the employees in these occupations. The Geological Survey reports 268 as the weighted average days of operation in anthracite mining in 1923, which, with the \$7.77 average per start or day, gives possible yearly earnings of \$2,082 for the men who worked full time.

One colliery was closed 254 days because of lack of market or of orders, and 10 days because of mine disability; it was also shut down 52 Sundays and 3 holidays. One was closed 40 days on account of lack of railroad cars, 25 days on account of transportation disability, 50 days on account of strikes, on 52 Sundays and 10 holidays, and on 6 days by other causes. Of the other 54 collieries, the reasons for closing were as follows:

- No market or lack of orders, 17 collieries, 1 to 41 days.
- Strikes, 26 collieries, 1 to 42 days.
- Mine disability, 22 collieries, 1 to 20 days.
- Lack of railroad cars, 4 collieries, 1 or 2 days.
- Sundays, 54 collieries, 52 days.
- Holidays, 54 collieries, 6 to 12 days.
- Other causes, 53 collieries, 1 to 25 days.

Agreement Between Miners and Anthracite Operators

THE agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, Districts 1, 7, and 9, and the anthracite operators, in force in 1924 at the time of this study and until August 31, 1925, covering wages and conditions of employment in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, ratified and confirmed the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and subsequent agreements, as well as the rulings and decisions of the board of conciliation, except in the following particulars:

(1) The contract rates at each colliery shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission of 1920.

(2) The hourly, daily, or monthly rates of outside and inside company men, working on the basis of an 8-hour day, shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission of 1920.

(3) The hourly, daily, or monthly rates of pumpmen and engineers formerly working a 12-hour cross shift, and changed to an 8-hour basis under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission of 1920, shall be increased 10

per cent over and above the rates established by the board of conciliation in conformity with said award.

(4) The hourly or daily rates of consideration miners and consideration miners' laborers shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission of 1920.

(5) The rates paid contract miners' laborers shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the rates established under the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission of 1920, said increase to be paid by the operator and miner by adding 10 per cent to the portion of the rate now assumed by each.

(6) Outside and inside company men working on the basis of a day in excess of 10 hours, shall be placed on the basis of an 8-hour day. The rate of pay for an 8-hour day shall be adjusted in the same manner as rates were adjusted for hoisting engineers and pumpmen, who were changed from a 12-hour day to an 8-hour day in 1920, subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under clause 2 hereof.

(7) Outside and inside company men working on the basis of a 9-hour or 10-hour day shall be placed on the basis of an 8-hour day. The rates of pay for the 8-hour day shall be the rates for the 9 or 10 hour day paid under the agreement of 1916, plus \$1.80 per day for outside employees and \$2 per day for inside employees, plus 17 per cent and subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under clause 2 hereof.

(8) Monthly men coming under the agreement of September 2, 1920, and working on a basis in excess of 8 hours per day shall be placed on the basis of an 8-hour day. The monthly rates for the 8-hour basis shall be the monthly rates paid under the agreement of May 5, 1916, plus \$54 per calendar month for outside employees and \$60 per calendar month for inside employees, plus 17 per cent (except where modified by ruling of the board of conciliation) and subject to the same increase of 10 per cent provided for other company men under clause 2 hereof.

(9) The colliery rate sheets of the different collieries shall be brought up to date, shall be signed by the company officials and the mine committees, and shall then be filed with the board of conciliation. In case of dispute as to the correctness of any rate the rate shall be determined by the board, after hearing. In such cases the burden of proof shall rest with the party taking exception to the filed rate.

(10) A grievance referred to the board of conciliation shall be answered within 15 days and shall be heard within 30 days from date of filing with the board. Decision shall be rendered by the board, or case shall be referred to an umpire, within 30 days after hearing. In case of reference to an umpire, the decision of said umpire shall be rendered within 30 days from date of reference.

(11) Rates for new work, such as opening a seam of coal, shall be made collectively as between the mine committee and the company officials on the basis of the standard recognized rates paid for similar conditions in the mine in question or adjacent mines. In case of disagreement the matter shall be adjusted through the board of conciliation in the manner now customary. Pending decision by the board, work shall proceed at rates set by the foreman and which shall not be less than the standard recognized rates aforesaid. No contracts shall be made with individual employees at less than the prescribed scale rates or not in keeping with customary practices. This section shall not be construed to deny to the operator the right to change the method of mining.

(12) The board of conciliation is hereby authorized to undertake and complete a thorough study of all wage scales before the expiration of this contract and submit the same to the next joint conference. If the board of conciliation shall, by unanimous vote, recommend the adjustment of any inequities or inequalities in wage rates during such study, the adjustment shall take effect on a date set by the board.

The above agreement was the direct result of Governor Pinchot's proposal of August, 1923, in which in his effort to end the controversy between the miners and operators, he recommended:

(1) Recognition of the basic 8-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times, or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid for at the 8-hour rate.

(2) A uniform increase of 10 per cent to all employees, this increase to take effect September 1.

(3) Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid. I do not regard the question of the open or closed shop as an issue in this controversy.

(4) Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

In arriving at the agreement, both parties made concessions. The miners dropped their demand for the "check-off," and the operators conceded an increase of 10 per cent in wage rates.

The Check-off

THE "check-off" is an arrangement under which the operator, after written authorization of the individual miner, checks off or deducts from his earnings regular dues, assessments, fines, or other charges levied or assessed against the miner by the union, and pays the aggregate amounts thus deducted from all miners over to the treasurer of the local union. The check-off has never been in operation in the anthracite fields, but has been for many years, and is now, in operation at bituminous coal mines working under agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. It was one of the principal demands made by the anthracite miners when the negotiations for a new agreement in 1923 began, and one of the questions at issue in the controversy, and in the September, 1923, strike.

Increase of Mining Costs, Freight Rates, and Cost of Distribution

EVERY consumer of anthracite is well aware of the continuing increase in the retail price of this necessary and important commodity. The extent of this increase since 1913 is shown by the following average retail prices of Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash stove coal:

	January price	July price
1913.....	\$7. 99	\$7. 46
1914.....	7. 80	7. 60
1915.....	7. 83	7. 54
1916.....	7. 93	8. 12
1917.....	9. 29	9. 08
1918.....	9. 88	9. 96
1919.....	11. 51	12. 14
1920.....	12. 59	14. 28
1921.....	15. 99	14. 90
1922.....	14. 98	14. 87
1923.....	15. 43	15. 10
1924.....	15. 77	15. 24

The increase has caused much discussion, concern, and speculation as to the contributing causes, some of which are suggested by the findings of the United States Coal Commission, which made a thorough study of the various items of cost (including cost of mining, freight rates, and expense of distribution) incurred by retail coal dealers in providing coal yards, storage, and delivery trucks in sufficient quantity to make prompt delivery of coal at all seasons of the year.

The commission in its report on anthracite coal, dated July 5, 1923, covers the items of cost in detail, stating (pp. 4-6):

In the 10 years under review by the commission's accounting staff, labor costs in the production of fresh-mined coal have risen from \$1.56 a gross ton in 1913 to \$4.12 in the first half of 1923, the cost of supplies from 35 to 71 cents, and

general expenses from 32 to 92 cents. Labor cost bears about the same relation to total mine cost in 1923 (71.7 per cent) as in 1913 (70 per cent); supplies cost relatively less in 1923; and general expenses are relatively higher in 1923.

The average mine cost of a ton of coal with the 9 railroad companies has been \$2.23 in 1913 to \$5.75 in 1923. With 3 independent companies for which there are continuous records, the corresponding change has been from an average cost of \$2.50 in 1913 to \$6.32 in 1923. Examined in detail, the increase in mine cost for these 12 companies was moderate until 1918, when for three successive years there was an annual jump of approximately \$1.

The item of freight alone in the examples cited takes from 16 to 30 cents of the consumer's dollar. The question as to whether or not the existing freight rates on anthracite are excessive is one that comes under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FREIGHT RATES FROM SCRANTON AND WILKES-BARRE TO SPECIFIED CITIES
1913 AND 1925

[Data furnished by Interstate Commerce Commission]

City	Rate per gross ton of 2,240 pounds					
	Prepared sizes (lump, egg, stove, chestnut)		Pea		Buckwheat and smaller sizes	
	1913	1925	1913	1925	1913	1925
Boston.....	\$2.70	\$4.16	\$2.70	\$4.16	\$2.70	\$4.16
New York.....	1.80	3.91	1.65	3.65	1.45	3.53
Philadelphia.....	1.80	2.90	1.50	2.52	1.35	2.27
Baltimore.....	2.00	3.28	1.60	2.65	1.60	2.65
Washington.....	2.00	3.28	1.85	3.02	1.60	2.65
Richmond.....	2.15	3.40	2.00	3.28	2.00	3.23
Pittsburgh.....	2.00	3.28	1.85	3.02	1.85	3.02
Cleveland.....	2.75	4.16	2.75	4.16	2.75	4.16
Detroit.....	3.00	4.66	3.00	4.66	3.00	4.66
Cincinnati.....	3.50	5.29	3.50	5.29	3.50	5.29
Chicago.....	3.50	5.67	3.50	5.36	3.50	5.36
St. Louis.....	4.00	6.30	4.00	5.99	4.00	5.99
Kansas City.....	1 6.30	2 10.03	1 6.30	3 9.72	1 6.30	3 9.72
Milwaukee.....	4 4.17	5 7.08	4 4.17	6 6.77	4 4.17	6 6.77
Minneapolis.....	7 5.74	8 9.21	7 5.74	9 8.90	7 5.74	9 8.90

¹ The St. Louis rate of \$4 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$2.05 per ton of 2,000 pounds, St. Louis to Kansas City.

² The St. Louis rate of \$6.30 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$3.33 per ton of 2,000 pounds, St. Louis to Kansas City.

³ The St. Louis rate of \$5.99 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$3.33 per ton of 2,000 pounds, St. Louis to Kansas City.

⁴ The Chicago rate of \$3.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and 60 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Milwaukee.

⁵ The Chicago rate of \$5.67 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$1.26 per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Milwaukee.

⁶ The Chicago rate of \$5.36 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$1.26 per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Milwaukee.

⁷ The Chicago rate of \$3.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$2 per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Minneapolis.

⁸ The Chicago rate of \$5.67 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$3.16 per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Minneapolis.

⁹ The Chicago rate of \$5.36 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and \$3.16 per ton of 2,000 pounds, Chicago to Minneapolis.

The expense of distributing the coal is the item of cost nearest home, and yet it is an item that the consumers may overlook. The city retailer may have provided extensive storage in his coal yard or pocket and delivery trucks sufficient to meet promptly every call for immediate delivery in midwinter; the small dealer may own neither yard nor delivery equipment, simply selling from the car to the consumer's own truck or a hired truck. Such a variation in service naturally involves a variation in gross margin or difference between the cost of anthracite on the dealer's siding and his price to the consumer. The field agents of the commission have found that these margins are as high as \$3.50 or more per ton and as low as \$1, or even less. The larger service rendered to the city consumer includes unloading, storage, screening, and delivery. In five of the larger cities examination of books of the dealers handling anthracite coal almost

exclusively showed that the average gross margin per ton was \$2.88 in 1920; \$2.55 in 1921; and \$2.41 in 1922. The average expenses of these dealers for these three years was \$2.39, \$2.26, and \$1.99, respectively, showing a decrease since 1920, and a net margin of 49, 29, and 42 cents, respectively, for the three years. Returns received from retailers throughout the country show that in the past five years there has been in general an increase in gross margins in the later years, amounting for some dealers to \$1 or more. Generally there is also a considerable diversity in the margins reported, due either to price competition among dealers, or to the varying cost to dealers, depending on whether the coal was purchased from big companies or from independents or from jobbers. Were it not for these wide differences in wholesale prices the normal effect of competition would tend to narrow this spread of margins in the retail trade. The source of the anthracite, as determining the cost to the dealer, may have more to do with his success than the relative efficiency of his business organization. The characteristic feature in retailing of anthracite is the lack of uniformity in margins both within the same city and between cities.

Importance of Anthracite Mining

TABLE 5, compiled from "Coal in 1922," and the 1923 preliminary report, published by the United States Geological Survey, indicates the importance of anthracite mining in number of employees, net tons of coal produced, value of total production, and in value per net ton at the collieries, in each of the years, 1914 to 1923. Index numbers based on these figures, with the 1914 figures taken as the base, or 100 per cent, are also shown in the table.

TABLE 5.—ACTUAL AND INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF OPERATION, NET TONS MINED, AND VALUE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION, AND PER TON, AT COLLIERIES, BY YEARS, 1914 TO 1923

Year	Number of employees	Average number of days of operation	Net tons produced	Value of production at collieries	Value per ton at collieries	Index numbers (1914 average=100) of—				
						Number of employees	Average number of days of operation	Net tons produced	Value of production at collieries	Value per ton at collieries
1914.....	179,679	245	90,821,507	\$188,181,399	\$2.07	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	176,552	230	88,995,061	184,653,498	2.07	98	94	98	92	100
1916.....	159,869	253	87,578,493	202,009,561	2.31	89	103	96	107	112
1917.....	154,174	285	99,611,811	283,650,723	2.85	86	116	110	151	138
1918.....	147,121	293	98,826,084	336,480,347	3.40	82	120	109	179	164
1919.....	154,571	266	88,092,201	364,926,950	4.14	92	109	97	194	200
1920.....	145,055,	271	89,598,249	434,252,000	4.85	81	111	99	231	234
1921.....	159,499	271	90,473,451	452,305,000	5.00	89	111	100	240	242
1922.....	156,849	¹ 151	54,683,022	273,700,000	5.01	87	¹ 62	60	145	242
1923.....	157,743	² 268	93,339,009	506,787,000	5.43	88	² 109	103	269	262

¹ Collieries closed 138 days by general strike of 142,442 of the employees. Maintenance employees were not included in the strike orders.

² Collieries closed 19 days by general strike of approximately 145,000 of the employees. Maintenance employees were not included in the strike orders.

During the period covered by the table, the number of employees decreased from 179,679 to 157,743, or 12 per cent.

The average number of days of operation shows that anthracite mining is stable, to the extent that employees have, since 1915, had the opportunity to work an average of more than 250 days in each year except 1922 when the collieries were closed by a general strike lasting 138 working days. The average days of operation by years, 1922 excepted, ranged from 230 in 1915 to 293 in 1918.

The number of net tons of coal produced by years, 1922 excepted, ranged from 87,578,493 in 1916 to 99,611,811 in 1917.

The value of the annual production at the collieries increased from \$188,181,399 in 1914 to \$506,787,000 in 1923, an increase of 169 per cent and the value per ton increased from \$2.07 in 1914 to \$5.43 in 1923, or an increase of 162 per cent. In other words the value at the mine was nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as much per ton in 1923 as in 1914. The figures for 1924 are not yet available.

Brief History of Discovery and Production of Anthracite

THE mining of anthracite in the United States is limited almost entirely to nine counties, located in east central Pennsylvania, of approximately 3,000 square miles, of which area only one-sixth is underlaid with coal of sufficient quantity to make it profitable to mine. Small amounts are produced in six other counties in the same section of Pennsylvania, and also in Virginia, Arkansas, and Colorado.

It is generally understood by producers and others engaged in marketing this coal that 75 to 80 per cent is produced by eight companies generally known as the "old-line companies," and 20 to 25 per cent by companies known to the industry as the "independents." The selling price per ton by the old-line companies at the mines is less than that of the independents, according to information obtained from retailers and also according to the report of the United States Coal Commission to the President, dated July 5, 1923 (p. 3), as follows:

Eight of the larger coal companies, most of them still closely affiliated with the railroads, are grouped together in price quotations and their product is known as "company" coal in contrast with "independent" coal produced by 100 or more smaller "individual" companies. In 1913 the average mine price of stove anthracite was \$3.53 a gross ton; to-day the quotations are \$8 to \$8.25 a gross ton for "company" and \$8.50 to \$11.50 for "independent" coal.

According to tradition, anthracite was discovered in 1791 by a trapper who found pieces exposed among the roots of a fallen tree. He recognized them as coal, and made an effort to develop a business by mining and selling the coal to citizens of the near-by city of Philadelphia. The people, however, were dubious as to the value of the "black stones" as fuel, and not only refused to buy but had the first shipments condemned as worthless and the promoters declared impostors.

The attitude of the people as well as the lack of means of transportation retarded the development of the industry for many years, until the building of railroads and the construction of canals leading from the anthracite field to the rapidly increasing centers of population along the middle Atlantic coast.

Between 1807 and 1820, according to the United States Geological Survey, only 12,000 tons of anthracite coal were produced in the United States; 1,322 tons in 1821; and 13,685 tons in 1824. Production increased rapidly each year to 215,272 tons in 1830; 690,854 tons in 1835; 1,071,151 tons in 1837; 2,009,207 tons in 1844; 4,138,164 tons in 1850; 8,141,754 tons in 1855; 15,664,275 tons in 1870; 28,649,812 tons in 1880; 46,468,641 tons in 1890; 60,418,005

tons in 1899; 77,659,850 tons in 1905; and 85,604,312 tons in 1907. Since 1907, the annual production has ranged from 81,070,359 tons in 1909 to 99,611,811 tons in 1917 except in 1922 when, as stated before, on account of the general strike extending from April 1 to September 9 production dropped to 54,683,022 tons. It is estimated by the Geological Survey that 90,214,000 net tons were produced in 1924.

Average Weekly Earnings of New York Factory Employees, April, 1925

THE average weekly earnings in April, 1925, of all classes of factory employees in New York State and city and of shop employees in New York State are reported as follows by the bureau of statistics and information of the New York State Department of Labor:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK STATE, APRIL, 1925, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY

Industry	All employees		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	\$33.31	\$48.39	\$39.27	-----
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	31.25	32.85	31.07	\$19.00
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	22.89	29.18	22.79	13.82
Glass.....	27.24	31.54	30.93	12.51
Total.....	28.38	36.30	29.89	14.40
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Gold, silver, and precious stones.....	30.99	32.34	34.10	19.93
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc.....	27.02	26.42	28.05	17.06
Pig iron and rolling-mill products.....	33.40	-----	34.00	19.78
Structural and architectural ironwork.....	33.39	36.28	30.71	(¹)
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	28.11	26.92	30.49	15.65
Firearms, tools, and cutlery.....	25.67	(¹)	26.88	13.98
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus.....	28.78	29.11	28.41	(¹)
Machinery (including electrical appliances).....	30.09	29.84	30.22	16.00
Automobiles, carriages, and airplanes.....	34.20	36.10	34.30	19.57
Cars, locomotives, and railroad repair shops.....	32.06	34.40	31.98	23.81
Boat and ship building.....	31.38	29.92	30.69	-----
Instruments and appliances.....	26.81	26.92	29.48	16.62
Total.....	30.23	29.25	31.12	16.69
Wood manufactures:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products.....	28.25	30.63	27.91	13.30
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	28.34	33.83	29.11	15.26
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	27.45	29.57	28.39	14.33
Miscellaneous wood and allied products.....	24.28	22.45	25.44	16.26
Total.....	27.22	28.27	28.29	14.92
Furs, leather, and rubber goods:				
Leather.....	22.84	-----	24.35	12.47
Furs and fur goods.....	35.09	35.09	37.42	21.11
Boots and shoes.....	25.60	28.76	28.02	15.80
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods.....	24.19	26.88	26.83	14.13
Rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	25.91	25.12	28.80	16.90
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc.....	22.58	23.89	25.71	12.47
Total.....	25.48	28.03	27.44	15.29

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK STATE,
APRIL, 1925, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY—Continued

Industry	All employees		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	\$28.04	\$22.78	\$30.49	\$15.15
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	26.85	27.48	27.39	15.02
Animal and mineral oil products.....	27.83	28.93	30.76	14.86
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	29.93	29.32	33.63	19.45
Total.....	28.40	27.27	31.35	17.42
Paper.....	28.02	(1)	27.60	14.60
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes and tubes.....	24.72	27.12	27.68	16.66
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	26.47	27.69	27.79	16.15
Printing and bookmaking.....	36.55	38.68	40.09	19.67
Total.....	33.74	35.95	38.34	18.54
Textiles:				
Silk and silk goods.....	20.86	22.20	29.84	15.02
Wool manufactures.....	25.36	(1)	28.59	16.20
Cotton goods.....	20.02		21.61	15.06
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	19.02	(1)	26.91	16.09
Other textiles and allied products.....	22.96	23.76	26.40	15.51
Total.....	22.03	23.17	26.85	15.74
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.:				
Men's clothing.....	24.67	28.77	28.52	15.67
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	18.98	24.50	28.18	15.27
Women's clothing.....	31.73	33.43	41.86	23.66
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	21.18	22.02	28.85	18.19
Women's headwear.....	28.61	28.61	33.55	22.17
Miscellaneous sewing.....	19.54	19.78	28.64	15.19
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc.....	19.47	20.40	28.46	15.22
Total.....	24.17	27.73	31.86	17.73
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	27.71	29.38	27.20	10.93
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	25.29	24.52	28.63	14.45
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	28.42	27.56	31.00	15.72
Meat and dairy products.....	29.09	32.01	28.55	16.39
Bread and other bakery products.....	25.27	25.40	31.11	13.75
Confectionery and ice cream.....	20.37	20.47	25.07	13.51
Beverages.....	34.30	38.90	33.27	11.69
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	18.47	19.54	24.43	17.83
Total.....	25.01	24.78	29.39	15.52
Water, light, and power.....	33.76	33.18	33.81	(1)
Grand total.....	27.67	28.82	30.81	16.83

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

Wages in Utah Coal Mines, December 31, 1924

THE following wage rates, established September 1, 1922, and still in effect December 31, 1924, are taken from Bulletin No. 4 of the Utah Industrial Commission (p. 82):

WAGE RATES FOR MINE LABOR IN UTAH IN EFFECT DECEMBER 31, 1924

Occupation	Wage rate per day	Occupation	Wage rate per day
Underground workers:		Surface workers—Continued.	
Bratticemen.....	\$7. 80	Carpenters' helpers.....	\$7. 25
Drivers.....	7. 95	Car repairer, head.....	8. 00
Masons.....	8. 50	Car repairer, other.....	7. 30
Machine runners.....	8. 50	Car dropper, head.....	7. 25
Machine runners' helpers.....	8. 00	Car dropper, other.....	7. 10
Motormen.....	8. 15	Controllerman.....	7. 30
Nippers.....	8. 00	Dumpers.....	7. 30
Pipemen.....	8. 15	Firemen, head.....	7. 50
Pumpmen.....	7. 80	Machinists, head.....	8. 40
Rock miners.....	8. 15	Machinists, other.....	7. 75
Sprinklers.....	7. 80	Machinists' helpers.....	7. 40
Timbermen, head.....	8. 15	Rollerman.....	7. 95
Timbermen, other.....	7. 80	Rope rider.....	8. 00
Trackmen, head.....	8. 15	Teamster.....	7. 20
Trackmen, other.....	7. 80	Unclassified labor.....	7. 00
Wiremen, head.....	8. 15	Loaders, cutters, yardage men:	
Wiremen, other.....	7. 80	Machine coal loaders.....	1. 79
Unclassified labor.....	7. 80	Pillar coal loaders.....	1. 94
Surface workers:		Pick miners.....	1. 94
Blacksmiths, head.....	9. 75	Machine miners.....	1. 10
Blacksmiths, other.....	8. 00	Yardage allowance, machine miners...}	1. 12½
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	7. 30	Yardage allowance, loaders.....	1. 05
Box-car loader engineer.....	7. 50		1. 35
Carpenters.....	7. 75		

¹Rate per ton.

Wages in Buenos Aires, Argentina

THE following figures, showing the average monthly wages paid for clerical and semiprofessional work in Buenos Aires, are taken from a report of the American consul general at Buenos Aires, Argentina, dated April 6, 1925:

	Pesos (paper) ¹
Stenographers.....	450
Bookkeepers.....	250
Accountants.....	250-500
Linotype operators.....	320
Automobile mechanics.....	250

Amendment to British Columbia Hours of Work Act

AMENDMENTS made by the Parliament of British Columbia making certain exemptions from the eight-hour law of that Province are noted in a consular report dated April 21, 1925. These exceptions are as follows:

Lumber industry.—Sawmills, planing mills, and shingle mills east of the Cascade Mountains: One hour of overtime per day, or one hour extra per day for five days in order to shorten the hours on one day, the total in neither case to exceed 54 hours per week; where operated by a single shift of engineers, firemen, and oilers, 1½ hours' overtime by these employees "to cover preparatory and complementary work,"

¹The exchange rate of the paper peso on Apr. 6, 1925, was 38.5 cents.

in addition to 54 hours per week; in mills west of the Cascades operating night shifts the 48 hours per week may be worked in five nights instead of six, no single shift, however, to exceed 10 hours (this regulation not to apply unless the actual working hours of each employee are limited to 48 hours per week).

Lumber and shingle manufacturing: Such overtime as may be necessary by workers in booming operations, handling and transporting lumber for planing to fill urgent orders, or on shipping to fill urgent orders.

Logging: All persons employed on booming operations, transporting logs, workmen, or supplies, or in operation and upkeep of donkey engines are exempt from provisions of the act.

Establishments using steam power: If operated with single shift of engineers, firemen, and oilers, 1½ hours' overtime per day by these employees for preparatory or complementary work in addition to 54 hours per week.

Shipping and ship repairs industry.—Shipping: Such overtime as may be necessary by employees on shipping operations of an intermittent nature to enable the prompt execution of urgent shipping orders.

Ship-repair plants, engineering works, machine shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt works, saw works, and similar repair plants: Employees on work urgent and necessary for the operation of other industries are exempt from provisions of act.

Baking industry.—Overtime of 10 hours per month in excess of 48 hours per week by bakers and of 26 hours per month by bakery salesmen.

Fishing industry (including canning and manufacture of by-products).—All employees exempt from provisions of act.

Manufactures.—Furniture, bedding, and mattresses: Overtime of 4 hours per week by operators of picking and garneting machines during February to May, and September and October.

Wooden boxes or containers for fish, fruit, or vegetables: Such overtime as is necessary during June to October to fill urgent orders.

Wages of Skilled Workers in Costa Rica

A COMPARISON of the 1915, 1918, 1922, and 1924 wages for skilled workers in Costa Rica, taken from a consular report dated March 23, 1925, is given in the following table:

WAGE RATES IN COSTA RICA OF SKILLED WORKERS IN 1915, 1918, 1922, AND 1924 BY THE HOUR AND QUINCENA
[Quincena=half a month and varies from 14 to 17 calendar days]

Occupation	Daily rates of wages in—				"Quincena" rates of wages in—			
	1915	1918	1922	1924	1915	1918	1922	1924
Carpenters.....	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$22.00-28.00	\$15.50-20.00	\$19.74-31.50	\$22.68-30.87
Ironworkers.....			2.10	2.50			23.31-31.92	27.00-42.50
Painters.....	1.50	1.60	1.80	1.80	16.50-21.00	11.00-12.00	15.84-27.54	18.54-25.56
Boilermakers.....	4.00	4.50	6.50	6.50	44.00-56.00	53.10-63.00	72.15-90.00	70.20-95.55
Machinists.....	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	52.25-66.50	49.50-58.50	47.70-57.15	47.25-67.50
Coppersmiths.....	3.00	2.75	4.00	4.00	33.00-42.00	30.25-39.00	45.00-62.00	46.80-61.20
Patternmakers.....	2.00		2.90	2.90	25.00-34.00		28.42-42.92	26.10-39.15
Molders.....	2.25	1.90	3.00	3.00	22.50-31.50	20.90-26.60	35.40-44.40	30.00-40.00
Blacksmiths.....	4.25	2.00	3.50	3.50	47.00-59.50	22.00-28.00	38.50-47.60	35.00-48.00

Wages in Agriculture in Denmark, 1924-25

A CONSULAR report from Copenhagen, Denmark, dated April 14, 1925, contains statistics secured in an investigation by the Bureau of Danish Agricultural Economics on farm wages in Denmark, May, 1924, to April, 1925. The data are based on returns from 809 farms as compared with 707 for the previous year.¹ The data as to summer wages were secured from 2,106 male agricultural workers and 1,012 female agricultural workers and from 2,056 male workers and 984 female workers for winter wages.

Wages vary considerably in the different groups. As compared with wages for 1923-24, the 1924-25 wages of common farm hands represented an increase of from 13 to 20 per cent for the summer and 11 to 15 per cent for the winter. Summer wages for female agricultural workers showed an increase of 9 per cent, and winter wages an increase of 7 per cent. Wages of young girls (indoor workers) increased 2 per cent. The table below shows the summer and winter wages paid to the various groups of agricultural workers in this period:

AVERAGE SUMMER AND WINTER WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN DENMARK, 1924-25

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Period	Farm hands			Foremen	Herdsmen		Women working in the fields		Women working indoors	
	Under 17 years	17 to 21 years	Over 21 years		Without board	With board	Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years
Summer, 1924.....	Kr. 289	Kr. 443	Kr. 543	Kr. 594	Kr. 1,212	Kr. 596	Kr. 261	Kr. 332	Kr. 222	Kr. 290
Winter, 1924-25.....	201	293	348	387	1,210	520	223	287	216	280
Entire year.....	490	736	891	981	2,422	1,116	484	619	438	570

Wages of all classes of male agricultural workers during 1924-25 as compared with 1923-24 show an increase of about 15 per cent, and those of females an increase of about 5 per cent.

The following table shows the daily wages of permanent and temporary day laborers in the different seasons, 1923 to 1925:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY DAY LABORERS IN DENMARK, 1923 TO 1925

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Class of worker	Winter		Summer		Fall		Per cent wage is of preceding year		
	1923-24	1924-25	1923	1924	1923	1924	Winter, 1924-25	Summer, 1924	Fall, 1924
Temporary day laborers:	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.			
Boarding themselves.....	5.46	5.71	6.23	6.68	6.95	7.24	105	107	104
Receiving board.....	3.83	3.97	4.68	5.17	5.14	5.79	104	110	113
Permanent day laborers:									
Boarding themselves.....	4.94	5.29	5.19	5.67	5.91	6.56	107	109	111
Receiving board.....	3.40	3.63	3.81	4.48	4.22	5.30	107	118	126

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1924, pp. 74-87.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Milan, Italy, April 1, 1925

A RECENT issue of the Municipal Monthly Bulletin of the city of Milan,¹ Italy, contains wage rates, with and without cost-of-living bonus, current in various industry groups, which are reproduced in the table which follows. The original table shows that the normal hours of labor are 8 per day and 48 per week for each occupation given.

WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN MILAN, ITALY, APRIL 1, 1925

[Lira at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry group and occupation	Wage rates			Industry group and occupation	Wage rates		
	Per hour, exclusive of bonus	Per day, inclusive of bonus	Per week, inclusive of bonus		Per hour, exclusive of bonus	Per day, inclusive of bonus	Per week, inclusive of bonus
	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Building trades:				Printing and bookbinding:			
Masons.....	2.80	29.00	174.00	Compositors, hand.....	34.64	207.85	
Joiners.....	3.25	26.00	156.00	Linotype operators.....	38.08	228.50	
Carpenters.....	2.95	23.60	141.60	Monotype operators.....	37.48	224.90	
Decorators (plasterers).....	2.90	31.80	190.80	Pressmen.....	34.17	205.06	
Unskilled laborers.....	1.90	19.10	114.60	Press feeders.....	23.20	139.23	
Machinery industry:				Bookbinders, male.....	34.64	207.85	
Machinists.....	2.47	26.31	145.86	Bookbinders, female.....	19.22	115.34	
Patternmakers.....	2.60	26.15	156.90	Chemical industry: Skilled workers.....	1.91	20.18	121.08
Turners.....	2.73	36.40	188.40				
Unskilled laborers.....	1.83	19.19	115.14				
Furniture industry:							
Cabinetmakers.....	3.62	28.96	173.76				
Unskilled laborers.....	2.56	20.48	122.68				

Eight-hour Day for Uruguayan Seamen²

URUGUAYAN sailors on national coastwise vessels are to be granted a 48-hour week with one day's rest in seven, either as a whole day or in two half-days, according to a regulation approved by the Uruguayan National Council of Administration on December 26, 1924. By working during rest periods at the rate of four hours' work per half-holiday a total or partial holiday period may be accumulated every three, six, or nine months. On the expiration of his agreement the sailor must be paid for the rest periods or holiday time accumulated in proportion to his wages.

Seamen who receive 20 per cent or more of the ships' profits in addition to wages are not included in this regulation.

All boats are to keep a record to be approved by an agent of the labor office showing each month the daily working hours and weekly rest periods of the crew.

¹ Italy (Milan). Ufficio della Previdenza Sociale. Città di Milano. Milan, March 31, 1925, p. 93.

² International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 4, 1925, p. 23.

PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY OF LABOR

Production on Georgia Farms

A BULLETIN¹ published by the United States Department of Agriculture gives data furnished by 600 farmers in the coastal plain area of Georgia concerning the acreage and yield of crops of the section and the amount of labor required to produce the crops. The data give the average time used by men and mules in different-sized crews, with different implements, width of rows, and number of furrows for various field and crop operations. A crew consists of the men and mules used to handle a single implement or piece of equipment, or the number of men used for an operation performed by hand. For example, one man and one mule employed at plowing or breaking would be a crew. Crew performance is the amount of work done by a crew in a given time. There are various factors affecting crew performance such as type of soil, topography, weather, size and shape of fields, stumps and stones, etc., so that the performance of crews on different farms in the same area will often vary to a marked degree.

Information was collected in three different sections of the coastal plain area. The differences between the different sections were so slight, however, that the information is considered representative of the entire area. The principal crops, in point of acreage, are cotton, corn, oats, and cowpeas. Since 1910 considerable reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton has taken place in all of the sections. In one section there had been a corresponding increase in corn acreage, in another there was an increase in corn and in oats supplemented by peanuts, and in the third section there was a reduction in corn acreage as well as in cotton acreage, and cowpeas were grown on a larger acreage than were oats.

The following table shows the average number of hours of man and mule labor used per acre on the different crops. The figures include the time spent in every operation from preparing the land to the final disposition of the crop.

AVERAGE MAN AND MULE LABOR PER ACRE USED FOR DIFFERENT CROPS

Crop	Hours per acre		Number of reports	Crop	Hours per acre		Number of reports
	Man	Mule			Man	Mule	
Cotton.....	132.5	59.6	249	Sweet potatoes.....	131.0	66.4	59
Corn.....	36.3	32.6	250	Sugar cane (plant).....	282.9	182.3	32
Corn, velvet beans, and peanuts.....	37.1	33.7	89	Sugar cane (stubble).....	216.4	130.3	10
Corn and peas.....	37.7	33.9	124	Cowpeas.....	20.3	23.8	106
Peanuts (alone) ^a	29.4	22.8	79	Oats, wheat, and rye.....	18.4	23.0	202
				Watermelons.....	55.3	52.4	60

^a Hogged off.

¹ United States. Department of Agriculture. Department bulletin No. 1292: Field and crop labor on Georgia farms (coastal plain area), by L. A. Reynoldson. Washington, 1925. 28 pp.

There was wide variation in the number of man-hours per acre for all the crops. The differences, which are due almost entirely to the different operations performed by different men, the number of times various operations such as cultivating are performed, and the method of harvesting the crop, are shown for the cotton crop, these differences being typical of the other crops. The average number of man-hours per acre for the 249 farms on which cotton was raised was 132.5, but 3 farmers averaged less than 60 man-hours per acre, 7 from 60 to 80 hours, 33 from 80 to 100, 53 from 100 to 120, 59 from 120 to 140, 52 from 140 to 160, 23 from 160 to 180, and 19 averaged 180 and over.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

Scheduled Working Hours for Women

THE Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor has recently issued a bulletin (No. 43) summarizing the scheduled working hours of women in 13 States in which the bureau has made studies of the subject and, in addition, in Chicago and Philadelphia. The data relate to scheduled hours as they were on September 15, 1922, or on the pay-roll date nearest to that day.

In all, information on scheduled hours was secured for 162,792 women employed in 1,709 plants in 13 different States and in two cities outside those States. The States included are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The scheduled daily hours worked were found to range from under 8 to over 11, the largest group of women, 34.2 per cent of the total, having a scheduled day of 9 hours from Monday to Friday, inclusive. Practically one-fifth of those studied had a day of 8 hours or less, while one-fourth were expected to work regularly more than 9 hours a day. For purposes of comparison two groups of States are shown, the first consisting of six having the largest proportions of women working a 10-hour day and the second of five having the largest proportions of women working a day of 8 hours or less.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING WOMEN ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF WORKING-DAY,
BY STATES

State	Number of women studied	Per cent having scheduled day of—	
		10 hours	8 hours or less
South Carolina.....	8,453	84.3	5.1
Virginia.....	11,001	45.4	2.4
Alabama.....	4,220	40.4	7.7
Georgia.....	7,433	34.1	3.3
Kentucky.....	8,399	29.9	15.8
Indiana.....	8,785	14.1	6.3
Iowa.....	7,878	6.7	36.8
Maryland.....	11,148	3.5	33.5
Ohio.....	30,464	-----	29.9
Missouri.....	18,834	-----	27.2
New Jersey.....	34,629	5.4	19.0

While South Carolina, the first in the list of these States, reported no women on a schedule of more than 10 hours, it had such an overwhelmingly large proportion employed at 10 hours and so few with the 8-hour day that it stands well toward the bottom of the list when the more progressive hour standard is considered. Neither do the Virginia returns show any women regularly employed longer than 10 hours in a day, although almost one-half of them had a 10-hour day. Alabama shows, in addition to a considerable proportion of women with such a day, a record of almost one-tenth with a day longer than 10 hours, while it stands low in the list when the States are rated according to the proportion who worked 8 hours or less. Georgia's record in respect to hours is poor in spite of the fact that but a little over a third of the women were scheduled for a 10-hour

day, since practically 30 per cent of the women workers for whom information was given had a working-day longer than 10 hours.

In the second group none of the States showed women working over 10 hours a day, the proportions having as long a day as that were very small, and two States showed no women in this group.

It is pointed out that the prevalence of a working-day of a given length within a State may be determined by the presence of one large industry with a uniform policy as to hours. Thus, in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama a large number of the women studied were in textile mills, in which the 10-hour day predominated. There was considerable difference among the industries in this respect.

In 24 out of the 52 industries the scheduled day found to be more usual than any other was one of 9 hours, but there was a very large difference in these industries as to the proportion of workers on a 9-hour day. In some cases only a third of the women, while in the manufacture of gloves as high as 91.9 per cent of the workers, included were on a 9-hour day.

Only 16 of the industries were found to have a scheduled day of less than 8 hours in any of their establishments. In six the 8-hour day was the regular schedule of the largest number of workers. Three industries accounted for so large a number of the women included that their figures are of special importance.

Of all the industries included, three stand out as the largest employers of women. When all of the clothing workers are considered together they form a group of 15,497 women. The women in the various branches of the textile industry sum up to 33,984 in the survey, while as many as 17,865 general mercantile workers were included in the reports. These three principal industries had quite different hour standards. A comparison, therefore, of the distribution of the workers in these industries among the various hour divisions is of particular interest.

SCHEDULED DAILY HOURS IN THREE LEADING INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of women reported	Percentage of women whose scheduled daily hours were—								
		Under 8	8	Over 8 and under 9	9	Over 9 and under 10	10	Over 10 and under 11	11	Over 11 and under 12
Clothing.....	15,497	0.4	28.1	35.4	29.9	4.1	2.1	-----	-----	-----
Textiles.....	33,984	-----	5.9	18.9	17.8	7.3	42.4	2.3	5.2	0.2
General mercantile.....	17,865	29.7	54.2	9.2	6.8	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----

It will be noticed that just half of the women working in the textile industry had a day of 10 hours or more, while of those in mercantile employment 83.9 per cent had a day of 8 hours or less. In the clothing industry, 97.5 per cent were found in the groups having 8 and under 10 hours.

The short Saturday was found to be almost universal in the different forms of manufacturing.

Of the 136,064 women employed in such industries for whom information is available, 97.5 per cent either worked for a smaller number of hours on Saturday than during the rest of the week or were working on a five-day week schedule with Saturday free.

In the stores, however, the situation is reversed, none of the workers having a shorter day on Saturday, while 58 per cent had longer hours than during the other five days. The shorter Saturday inevitably

affected the weekly hours, so that their total can not be judged from the daily schedule.

A 50-hour week was the standard for the largest group of women when the workers of all the State surveyed were considered together. In this respect one-third of all women had a scheduled week of 48 hours or less; Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland took the lead with approximately 68 per cent, 55 per cent and 52 per cent of the women reported in each, respectively, showing such a schedule. An overwhelming majority of the South Carolina workers, on the other hand, regularly put in more than 54 hours a week while in both Georgia and Alabama practically two-thirds of the women reported had a scheduled week of more than 54 hours.

Attention is called to the fact that although in every State there were progressive employers who operated a shorter working-day than that permitted by the State's laws, yet there were also a considerable number of employers whose schedules called for the maximum number of hours, daily and weekly, allowed by the laws

It is evident, therefore, that more progressive legal standards would be necessary in the great majority of the States surveyed to insure all women in industry against an overlong working-day.

Woman and Child Labor in Maryland, 1924¹

Hours of Women

THE following table, compiled from the thirty-third annual report of the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland, gives the daily and Saturday hours of 48,251 women of that State in 3,492 manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments in 1924:

WORKING HOURS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING, MERCANTILE, AND MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND IN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, 1924

Working hours	Number of women employed in—					
	Manufacturing establishments		Mercantile establishments		Mechanical establishments	
	Daily	Saturday	Daily	Saturday	Daily	Saturday
<i>Baltimore City</i>						
Under 8 hours.....	2, 215	24, 264	7, 660	8, 791	751	1, 945
8 hours.....	6, 439	80	1, 550	837	483	226
Over 8 and under 9 hours.....	7, 899	45	807	135	296	19
9 hours.....	7, 188	6	352	135	154	64
Over 9 and under 10 hours.....	2, 193	267	70	108	623	3
10 hours.....	628	6	57	422	204	110
Total.....	26, 562	24, 668	10, 496	10, 428	2, 516	2, 367
<i>Counties</i>						
Under 8 hours.....	245	4, 979	416	265	65	607
8 hours.....	716	219	361	90	339	220
Over 8 and under 9 hours.....	950	47	181	66	99	2
9 hours.....	1, 683	104	478	86	393	87
Over 9 and under 10 hours.....	783	18	8	49	6	7
10 hours.....	1, 499	127	45	1, 064	101	50
Total.....	5, 876	5, 494	1, 489	1, 620	1, 003	973
Grand total.....	32, 438	30, 162	11, 985	12, 048	3, 519	3, 340

¹ Maryland. Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. Thirty-third annual report, 1924. Baltimore, 1925. Pp. 92-110.

Child Labor in 1923 and 1924

THE following figures on child labor in Maryland are taken from the annual reports of the commissioner of labor and statistics of that State for the years 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
Inspections.....	764	1,488
Children found.....	4,580	5,108
Children working in violation of law.....	372	507
Violations and prosecutions:		
Firms violating law.....	136	353
Parents violating law.....	307	507
Charges brought against firms.....	108	133
Charges brought against parents.....	61	99
Convictions:		
Firms.....	18	82
Parents.....	3	46

The following statement shows the number of permits issued to children in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
General and vacation permits issued.....	12,627	10,081
Newsboys' badges issued.....	2,341	2,709
Temporary, general, and vacation permits issued.....	1,233	1,234
Vocational permits issued.....	1,453	1,314
"Over 16" statements issued.....	796	696
Total permits and badges issued.....	18,450	16,034
Permits and badges refused.....	947	358
Applications made without results.....	124	79
Total refused.....	1,071	437
Grand total handled.....	19,521	16,471

The number of newsboys and street traders in Baltimore earning each specified amount per week in 1923 and 1924 were as follows:

Weekly earnings:	Number in 1923	Number in 1924
50 to 99 cents.....	69	115
\$1 to \$1.49.....	347	577
\$1.50 to \$1.99.....	147	147
\$2 to \$2.49.....	793	759
\$2.50 to \$2.99.....	75	70
\$3 to \$3.49.....	223	228
\$3.50 and over.....	315	335
Unknown.....	43	60
Total.....	¹ 2,012	² 2,291

Working Women in Brattleboro, Vt.

THE Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has recently published a study³ of the gainfully employed women of Brattleboro, Vt., which contains some facts of interest concerning regularity of employment, earnings, and the like. It

¹ Including 42 street traders earning from \$4.50 to \$14 per week.

² Including street traders earning from \$1 to \$10.50 per week.

³ Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Studies in economic relations of women, Vol. XII: A legacy to wage-earning women, by Lucile Eaves and associates. Boston, 1925, 135 pp.

was undertaken as part of an inquiry into the working of a trust fund, established to aid "poor seamstresses, needlewomen, and shop girls who may be in temporary need from want of employment, sickness, or misfortune in the towns of Brattleboro, Vt., and Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y." The fund has been available for such purposes for some 20 years, and one purpose of the inquiry was to see how effective it was in meeting the kind of need specified, and whether it had any effect in preventing want, rather than in relieving it.

The study as planned involved a survey of all the gainfully employed women of the town working outside of their own homes. Pay-roll records of 1,067 women were copied for the year 1921, but as 123 were student nurses, part-time workers, or for some other reason were not tabulated, the group studied numbered 944. These were distributed as to occupation as follows:

Clerical occupations.....	277
Factory.....	420
Printing and publishing.....	42
Nursing.....	79
Domestic work.....	66
Saleswomen.....	45
Miscellaneous.....	15
Total.....	944

An outstanding feature of the situation was the irregularity of employment. "Only 1 woman out of 4 worked 49 weeks or more during the year."

A trifle over two-fifths of the group—42.5 per cent—were employed less than 24 weeks, 29.8 per cent less than 13 weeks, and 12.3 per cent less than 4 weeks. Another conspicuous fact was that, even apart from this irregularity of employment, their earnings were small. Of a group of 403 women who had been employed for 10 months or more in 1921, the numbers receiving specified annual earnings were as follows:

	Number	Per cent
\$300 to \$499.....	22	5.4
\$500 to \$699.....	86	21.3
\$700 to \$899.....	147	36.5
\$900 to \$1,099.....	74	18.4
\$1,100 and over.....	74	18.4
Total.....	403	100.0

These incomes are not regarded as adequate, but they are of course much higher than those of the women whose work was more irregular. Taking the whole group for whom pay-roll records were copied, and ignoring length of employment, the following summary is given:

The total amount earned in 1921 by these 1,067 Brattleboro women was \$507,724, giving them a per capita average income of \$476. The more highly skilled or trained women received but slightly higher incomes than those of the unskilled occupations. The teachers showed the highest average of \$892, with clerical workers next at \$643. The very low average of factory workers, \$372, undoubtedly was due to their great irregularity of employment. It is interesting to note that the overall factory, which paid the highest average, \$526, was the one union-organized shop in town. Nurses, domestics, and sales-

women all averaged between \$416 and \$490, and the women included in the miscellaneous occupations had a yearly average of about \$600.

To see how many were able to make provision for old age, 480 women were interviewed personally, but their reluctance to give details as to their savings made it difficult to get any adequate data. One-sixth of the group—17 per cent—had been unable to save anything at all, and could not even get sufficiently ahead to start a bank account. The others had made savings of various amounts, though in some cases these had been used to secure further training. Fifty-six per cent had bank accounts, either savings or checking, 36 per cent carried insurance, and a very small proportion had investments in real estate, bonds, or stocks. The great majority had no definite plans for old age, only 108 having gone so far as to form some idea of what they might or could do.

Of the women who reported old-age plans, a little over one-half expected to be supported by their accumulated savings and investments. Only five of the women were employed by a firm which provided pensions for supernannuated workers. Twelve per cent of those having plans wanted to buy homes or farms, 10 per cent expected to live with relatives, and 9 per cent planned to go to old ladies' homes when they had passed the working age.

One serious hindrance to making sufficient provision for old age was found in the need for contributing to the support of relatives or other dependents.

Nearly half the women give assistance to relatives during the period of maximum earning power when they should be able to save something for the years of old age incapacity, and their earnings rarely were sufficient to permit them to meet both demands.

A study of the dependents of the working women surveyed showed that there were 114 working mothers, of whom 98 were employed outside of the home. In general, mothers were not apt to work away from home while the children were small, but 34 children of preschool age were left to the care of others owing to the mothers' employment. Of these, 13 were cared for by their grandmothers, 15 by their fathers, and 6 were left to other persons. This study differs from some others in not finding any marked evidence that either the children or the mothers suffered from the outside work. A study of the school standing of these children showed that 39 per cent of those whose mothers were employed were in grades above the average for their ages, 32 per cent were in the normal grade for their age, and the majority of the 29 per cent who were retarded were only one year behind their normal grades.

The great majority of the working mothers in Brattleboro are a zealous, industrious group. They seem not to have used the chance to work as a refuge from home responsibilities but rather as a means of raising the family standard of living. There is no doubt that the financial contributions of the working mother insure more of the comforts of life; and it appears very probable that the tone of the family life is raised by her wider interests, outside contacts and less monotonous association with the family group.

Turning from the women gainfully employed in 1921 to those who had received help from the Thompson trust fund during the period 1901-1922, it appears that 403 had been helped, the aid given being, in the majority of cases, small. One-half of the beneficiaries were under 40 years of age, but their needs, were, in general, more easily met than those of the older women.

Over one-half of the women (212) received total aid of \$100 or less, 138 of these receiving \$50 or less. * * * The 21 to 30 year age group with more than one-fifth the total number of women, received only one-tenth of the total aid; while the 71 to 80 year group with a little more than one-twentieth of the women obtained over one-fourth of the total aid.

The total amount given in aid to these women was \$149,083, of which \$3,690 had been returned by those to whom it was advanced. An analysis of the causes leading to applications for assistance, showed that in 500 cases the main reasons were as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Sickness.....	298	59.6
Need of vacation.....	86	17.2
Insufficient earning capacity.....	38	7.6
Support of dependents.....	15	3.0
Unemployment.....	21	4.2
Miscellaneous.....	36	7.2
No data.....	6	1.2
Total.....	500	100.0

"Need of vacation" was often only another way of saying that a woman's health was failing, so that it may fairly be said that health conditions account for three-fourths of the cases. "Insufficient earning capacity" seemed to be closely connected with age, since of the 38 assigning this cause, 28 were over 60 and 22 were over 70.

In summing up the results of the study, the report points out that the working women of Brattleboro suffer heavy losses from the irregularity of their employment; that their earnings are so small that in many cases they can not live according to the minimum standard of health and decency on what they can earn, and that provision for old age is in a large number of cases simply impossible; that they are not able to make adequate provisions for the illnesses which come to all, and that those who have dependents are obliged to live practically up to the limit of their resources, so that a very moderate degree of illness, unemployment, or other misfortune brings them to actual need; and that a rectification of such conditions would do far more to help them than the Thompson Fund, useful as it is under the circumstances, could accomplish if it were many times larger than it is.

The comparative futility of gifts of money for the relief of a special group in a community is one of the most striking revelations of this study of Brattleboro's gainfully employed women. The lives of women selected as beneficiaries of the Thompson legacy are merged in those of their families, and subject to complex social and economic influences which depend on the community life or on that of the larger political groups of which it is a part. A fortune many times the size of that dedicated to their relief by their sympathetic benefactor would be required for the preventive and constructive activities necessary to meet adequately the needs revealed by the study of the 500 women who were obliged to seek assistance during the past 20 years. Yet a small group of intelligent citizens with a vision of sounder community life and capacity for leadership might in a short time win much greater and sounder benefits for Brattleboro's working women than could be bestowed by half a dozen money legacies from sympathetic and generous millionaires.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Building Trades—Boston

THE Building Trades Employers' Association of Boston reports that agreements have been signed with eight of the building trades, making few if any changes in working conditions, and not increasing wages in any case. The trades with which agreements have been signed, and the rates of wages per hour for each, are as follows:

Carpenters.....	\$1. 10	Hoisting engineers.....	\$1. 10
Bricklayers.....	1. 25	Tile layers.....	1. 25
Sheet-metal workers	1. 10	Marble and tile layers' helpers_	. 80
Roofers.....	1. 10	Asbestos workers.....	1. 10

These agreements are all to run for three years, ending on April 1, 1928. If the members of any trade wish an increase in wages at the end of the first or second year of the agreement's duration, the matter is to be submitted to arbitration. For this purpose a committee is to be formed of three members, one from the Building Trades Employers' Association, one from the United Building Trades Council, and one disinterested person.

Cigar Makers—Tampa, Fla.

THE standard prices, shapes, and sizes for cigars as stipulated in the general scale (*cartabon*) of Tampa, Fla., October 14, 1924, are fixed by "the nivelation committee."

The Leveling (nivelation) system was established in the city of Tampa on January 10, 1910, by the cigar manufacturers and cigar makers and "is an institution created so as to maintain stability of the industry and to promote and preserve good relationship between manufacturers and workers."

This nivelation committee is an administrative body composed of an equal number of manufacturers and cigar makers, elected every six months. The cigar makers in each shop nominate any number of candidates from whom two delegates are elected by secret ballot. On the day of the election, a delegates' convention is held to nominate the members of the nivelation committee. No convention can be held unless a majority of the shops are represented in the hall.

The committee decides on the date, not later than seven days after, that it shall start work. Its members receive the necessary information from each shop in the city and, within 25 days, make a general inspection of all styles of cigars and also such inspections

as they consider necessary "in order to maintain the accomplishment of the nivelation rules and basis."

The members of the cigar makers' committee each shall receive a salary at the rate of thirty dollars (\$30) weekly when performing their duties, and at this rate they shall be paid in case they are called to perform any of their duties, after the general inspection has been made. The expense of this nivelation committee shall be defrayed by means of collections in the cigar shops, which shall be made by the cigar makers' financial committee, in a way such committee may determine. This matter rests solely with the cigar makers.

Duties and rights.—Whenever any difficulty arises in a shop in regard to the unfulfillment of adjustments, the cigar makers must make a complaint to the representatives of that factory, stating reasons for the complaint. The representatives, after a careful examination of the reasons alleged by the complainant, and finding the complaint justified, must call a joint meeting with the manufacturers' committee, and together call on the factory in question and make a personal investigation of the matter. The accused manufacturer must offer to the inspection of the joint committee, upon their request, all the cigars of the size or sizes in question that were made the day before and also the work book and list of prices of that concern. If all the work done the day before is not at hand for inspection, the manufacturer shall show the balance of the size or sizes in question on the packers' tables.

The fact that a certain style exceeds the standard size shall be considered as a reduction in price, and the convicted manufacturer shall pay the difference in price existing between the size in question and the similar superior grade appearing to be substituted, plus \$2 fine per thousand for all cigars of that particular size made during the seven days previous.

Styles thicker than the standard dimensions fixed by that firm in question, not taking into consideration exceptional cigars, but the average measurements, shall be considered out of order.

Both cigar makers and manufacturers elect one of their members who is "expert and competent on the nivelation affairs" to alternate monthly as chairman of the full nivelation committee. These two are to serve for an additional six months term.

In any case of nonconformity brought before the joint nivelation committee each of the presidents is to preside at all meetings.

When the nivelation committee in full is unable to give a decision through a majority of votes in any contingent case laid before it, the president must give in writing and within the next 36 hours a well-reasoned and definite decision. When the case in question does occur in any factory whose owner is the president in turn of the nivelation committee, he shall be substituted by another member of the manufacturers' union.

In case of any general or partial strike of cigar makers the nivelation committee shall not act as a strike committee.

No addition or reform can be made to these basis [sic] unless they are duly approved by the two-thirds of the cigar makers of Tampa, and not before such reforms or additions have been duly discussed and agreed on, between the cigar makers' and manufacturers' nivelation committee.

There are two main styles of cigars—the Havana and the mold made. Rules for the sizes and diameter rings of these have been made and the piecework prices per thousand established. These prices range from \$163 per thousand for the Maravillas to \$10 per thousand for the Meningitis (Havanas) and from \$27 to \$9 per thousand for the mold-made cigars.

Some of the general rules for both styles are as follows:

1. Every new size shall be submitted to the adjustment of the joint nivelation committee. Any size or sizes not included in the general scale, or without similars in this locality, will be considered a new size and if it should have been made before being nivelated and priced by the nivelation joint committee, it shall be considered as an infraction, and the firm in such a case will incur the penalty of having to pay \$2 extra per thousand over the price for the said size,

beginning with the day said size was started to be made. It will be illegal to work in any branch in Tampa or its surroundings any new size or sizes not in conformity with this rule. The infringement of this rule shall be subject to a fine or suspension of work in such factory, according to the decision rendered by the nivelation committee.

2. The nivelation committee reserves the right to rectify any omission or error discovered in the adjusted sizes.

5. Every petition for a raise over price stipulated in this scale or "cartabon" and individual lists shall be made through the equalization committee, who will be obliged to submit it to the consideration of the cigar makers of all the factories in this locality, for them to act in the way they think most proper.

6. The extra payment to be made for the sizes made below price belongs to the cigar makers having made them and shall be remitted to the nivelation committee, who will distribute it to the parties entitled to it, except in the case of proved connivance between the cigar makers and the manufacturers, in which case the extra payment as well as the fines shall be allotted to the general funds of the nivelation committee.

The prices, lengths, and thickness agreed by cigar makers and manufacturers of the city of Tampa will be maintained and upheld according to the present rules.

Clothing Industry—New York City

IN THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1925 (pp. 62, 63), was given a copy of the agreement made February 24, 1925, between the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Association of Dress Manufacturers (Inc.), superseding a similar agreement ending December 31, 1924. On February 5, 1925, an agreement was entered into between the last-named corporation, a contractors' association, and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association (Inc.), a jobbers' association, the following articles of which are of interest from a labor standpoint.

Whereas the parties hereto are desirous of establishing harmony and promoting the welfare of the dress manufacturing industry; to establish a basis of equitable and fair business conduct and dealing; to minimize as far as possible all industrial disputes, conflicts, and difficulties, and remove present abuses and evils which constitute causes of dispute and differences between contractors and jobbers, and provide for a speedy, inexpensive, and efficient means of settlement and determination of such disputes.

The parties hereto on behalf of themselves and their members agree to work with none but firms who are in contractual relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The Association of Dress Manufacturers (Inc.), agrees to make every possible effort, subsequent to the signing of this agreement, to enter into individual agreements with any and all independent jobbing houses who are in contractual relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and upon terms not more favorable to said jobbers than contained herein.

Coopers—Dallas, Tex.

AN AGREEMENT for the year 1925 was made February 1, 1925, between the Dallas Cooperage & Woodenware Co., of Dallas, Tex., and the Coopers' International Union, Local No. 82.

The greater part of the contract consists of a list of piecework prices to be paid for barrels and half barrels made or repaired by hand coopers. These prices range from 50 cents down to 25 cents per barrel or keg. Repair prices are somewhat lower.

For time-work, 85 cents per hour is paid for an outside job, eight hours per day in the city, and for less than eight hours per day 90 cents per hour. If a cooper repairs and trims barrels or re-joints staves the rate is 62½ cents. Certain provisions of the agreement are as follows:

All double-head No. 1 and No. 2 new, slack barrels must be trussed in five hoops, and any cooper found not trussing these two head barrels in five hoops is subject to discharge.

No smoking allowed in shop or warehouse.

In some cases we can dispose of one head, new slack barrels with stub chime that will not require head liners; however, such barrel must be nailed with eight nails.

All tight barrels and half barrels must be stenciled with the coopers' number.

Eight hours is to constitute a day's work in berth by tight and slack barrel coopers.

Granite Cutters—Quincy, Mass.

A THREE-YEAR agreement was made April 1, 1925, by the granite cutters, polishers, and tool sharpeners' union, and the Granite Manufacturers' Association of Quincy, Mass. Under this agreement no strike, lockout, or suspension of work is allowed "until both sides have had ample time to jointly discuss and consider said dispute or difference."

The same wage scale, \$1 per hour, minimum, established in the agreement made December 13, 1923, after the strike, is continued, as are also the hours of labor—44 hours per week from March 15 to October 15 each year and 40 hours per week from October 15 to March 15. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1923, page 64.) Overtime rates are paid for all work done outside regular hours at time and one-half rate, except Sunday and Saturday half or whole holidays and nine legal holidays when a double rate is paid.

SECTION 14. No overtime shall be allowed except in case of emergency as from the spoiling or breaking of a stone or delay in quarrying large sizes or when a stone is required to finish a building or monument, or where an accident has happened. Overtime is not to be worked at any other time or occasion.

Sections on betterment of working conditions follow:

Section 9. Any National, State, or municipal law enacted for the betterment of wages or conditions in our trade shall not be violated.

SEC. 10. Employers must furnish all sanitary and hygienic arrangements for betterment and safety of employees, including bubblers for drinking purposes, proper toilet facilities, heating of sheds, shops and mills when employees deem it necessary.

Metal Polishers and Stove Mounters—Indianapolis

AGREEMENTS effective for one year were made January 1, 1925, by the Indianapolis Stove Co. with its employees in the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union No. 171 and in the Stove Mounters' Union. In both agreements 48 hours constitute a week's work—8 hours and 40 minutes a day the first five days of the week and 4 hours and 40 minutes on Saturday, beginning at seven o'clock each morning. Time and one-half is to be paid for overtime.

In the metal polishers' agreement, the Indianapolis Stove Co. agrees to employ only members of the metal polishers' union No. 171 carrying the regular working card, provided "that the various crafts will furnish such competent help as may be required by the party of the first part within six days after notification." If two shifts are employed, each is to work 8 hours and 40 minutes a day as provided above. Six legal holidays are to be observed. Each craft is to have a steward, appointed by the organization, to see that all men working at the trades are members of the union. The business agent is to be allowed the privilege of interviewing any member of his organization during business hours but not in the shop.

Sections referring to wages, apprentices, jurisdiction, and arbitration follow:

ARTICLE 6. Journeymen metal polishers whose wages are based on piecework will receive full value of the existing piece prices plus 47 per cent and the full value of piece prices plus 47 per cent on any new work that may be determined during the life of this contract. Journeymen buffers whose wages are based on piecework will receive 27 per cent of the polishing price.

Piece prices of new work will be determined by comparison with the existing prices of similar work.

ART. 7. All apprentices shall belong to the party of the second part and carry working card of that organization. Number of apprentices to be determined as formerly. The wages of apprentices working on piecework shall be determined by deducting 25 per cent from the existing piece prices during the first year of apprenticeship—20 per cent during the second year of apprenticeship and 15 per cent during the third year of apprenticeship. After such deduction has been made 27 per cent is to be added to the net amount.

It is understood that apprentices may be employed at a daywork scale during the three years of their apprenticeship, said scale to be determined by the party of the first part.

ART. 8. Polishers and buffers will not be expected to wait more than 60 minutes if the power is cut off before noon and not more than 30 minutes if the power is cut off after noon.

ART. 9. The party of the first part agrees to abide strictly by the laws of the State of Indiana covering the sanitary and working conditions of the shop, installation of blowers, etc.

ART. 10. It is understood that the party of the second part has no jurisdiction over the operation or working of the polishing machine. But it is agreed by the party of the first part that a regular journeyman member of the party of the second part will be employed to finish after the machine at the existing piece prices.

ART. 11. In the event of any dispute or difference between the parties of this contract, they agree to use every possible means to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding. In the event of their failure to settle the difficulty the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall select two arbitrators, these four to choose a fifth. The decision of this board of arbitration shall be final and binding upon both parties. During such discussion as described above it is understood that neither party of this agreement can stop work.

In the stove mounters' agreement, pieceworkers, in case of shortage, after agreement with the foreman, will lay off for one day.

The man who does the drilling on the bench drill, though under the jurisdiction of the mounters' union, is to be paid an hourly rate so arranged as to satisfy both him and the company.

For a period of three days after a new stove is put on the piece floor, work on it is to be paid for at the average piecework earnings of the mounters for the two weeks previous. If the fittings are not made, the daywork rate is to be paid until such work is done.

Provisions relating to wages and to settlement of disputes follow:

ARTICLE 2. Pieceworkers are to receive in addition to the full-board prices an additional 71 per cent of the board price during the life of this contract. It is agreed that the rough grinding shall be done for the mounters by the Indianapolis Stove Co.

ART. 3. There shall be no limit placed upon the wages of the piecework mounters.

ART. 4. The day rate of wages paid to permanent day workers on stoves shall be 84½ cents per hour. The day rate of wages to permanent day workers on furnaces shall be 89½ cents per hour.

ART. 8. The present established price of piecework in the shop shall be the basis for the determination of the price of new work of similar character and grade, unless the presidents of the two national organizations or their representatives shall decide that the established prices of similar work in the shop, are not in accord with the price of competitive goods in the district. In case the shop committee and firm are unable to agree upon the price of new goods, the men shall accept as payment the price fixed by the firm, pending adjustment by a representative of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and a representative of the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

ART. 10. Pending adjudication by the representatives of the two national organizations, neither party to the dispute shall discontinue operations, but shall proceed with business in the ordinary manner.

ART. 11. Under no circumstances shall the mounters be justified in quitting work either singly or in a body, by reason of a dispute or grievance which is pending, until all resources under this agreement have failed, as such action upon their part would be a violation of the agreement.

ART. 12. When either party of this agreement shall desire a change in the prevailing rates—whether a general reduction or an advance—they shall each give the other at least 30 days' notice before the end of each year, which shall commence on the 1st day of January. If no such notice shall be given, the rate of wages current during the year shall be the rate in force for the succeeding year.

Stereotypers—Milwaukee

STEREOTYPERS' Union No. 90 made a contract with the Milwaukee Newspaper Publishers on January 19, 1925, to be in force until January 19, 1928..

The employers agree to employ only members of the union "provided said union furnishes enough competent and satisfactory men at the rates of wages provided in this agreement to enable the party of the first part to issue its publications promptly and regularly." Substitutes must affiliate with the union within 30 days.

The agreement provides for a standing committee composed of two representatives selected by the publishers and two selected by the union to which questions regarding the contract, scale of prices, or violations of the contract are to be referred. If differences can not be adjusted within 30 days, a fifth and disinterested man is to be selected who will be entitled to vote on the question in dispute. "The decision of the committee thus found shall be final and binding upon both parties."

If any terms affecting wages, hours, or working conditions better or different from those given in this agreement are allowed by the union to any Milwaukee newspaper, those better terms or concessions are to be allowed immediately to the employers signing this agreement.

The scale is as follows: Morning newspapers—97½ cents per hour, 8 hours per night, 6 nights a week; evening newspapers—91½ cents per hour, 8-hour day, 6-day week.

No payment is made for holidays or other days on which no work is performed. Lunch time is designated by the foreman and is not paid for. Overtime at the rate of price and one-half of the regular scale is to be only for actual overtime worked. "The foreman shall not receive pay for overtime." When necessary a special eight-hour shift may be arranged extending from day to night or from night to day and a rate of $97\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour is to be paid. Men who do not report when time is called are subject to dismissal at the option of the foreman.

If the foreman makes a demand for men and the union can not supply the number of men wanted within a reasonable time, employees are not to be limited to the regular number of hours' work in any one day. The foreman is to be the judge of a man's competency as a workman and his fitness to work in the office.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Car Cleaning

DECISION No. 3590, May 22, 1925, was called forth by an objection to the instructions issued by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., directing its freight brakemen working on the East End, Western Division, to take care of the coach end on the combination cars used on trains Nos. 17 and 24—to clean the cars, fill the lamps with oil, provide coal for the stoves, and care for the fires before leaving the terminals.

Employees' position.—* * * The combination coaches replaced cabooses on the runs for the purpose of accommodating the large number of stock men who ride on these trains. The train crews use the baggage end of the cars for caboose purposes, keeping their clothes and supplies in them, and have no use for the coach ends of these cars. * * *

* * * The cleaning of these combination cars, filling the lamps, and supplying coal for the stoves is not part of the brakemen's duties. * * * It has not been the practice heretofore for the carrier to require such work of its trainmen. In view of the fact that this service is not a part of the service of trainmen, the organization contends that these men should be relieved of said service.

Carrier's position.—The combination cars being used on stock runs Nos. 17 and 24 to care for stock men take the place of regular cabooses and are not in addition thereto. The care of them, when so used, becomes the same as the care of cabooses as to the requirements of trainmen.

These combination cars used in freight service remain in freight yard and are not taken to a passenger-train yard. The run ends at Western Avenue, about 12 miles from the Twin City, Minn., coach yard, and as no men are employed at any of these freight yards for the care of passenger equipment, to grant the request would require employing men at freight yards to do this work, and it would not be economical nor consistent to employ car cleaners to take care of one combination car used as a caboose.

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

Colored Trainmen

RAILROAD Labor Board Decision No. 3534, May 12, 1925, concerned a case of discrimination against colored men. The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen filed a protest with the Labor

Board against the alleged violation of the yardmen's agreement by the Illinois Central Railroad at the Memphis terminal by restricting colored switchmen's seniority to head-on men only. Article II, on page 6 of the schedule of rules and wages governing yardmen, effective November 18, 1920, contained the following provisions:

(b) The right to preference of work and promotion will be governed by seniority in the service. The yardman oldest in the service will be given preference, if competent.

(c) In the appointment of yardmasters and assistant yardmasters the senior yardman will, in all cases, be given full and unprejudiced consideration.

(d) Rights contained in this agreement shall be understood to apply for both white and colored employees alike, and this plainly and necessarily involves only one seniority list in which all men will be treated uniformly, regardless of race or color.

(f) Discipline will be applied uniformly, commensurate with the facts in the case, without distinction as to color.

(g) When yard forces are reduced, the men involved will be displaced in the order of their seniority regardless of color.

The colored employees alleged that paragraph (d) above was "nullified as far as the colored switchmen are concerned," and that the seniority of colored switchmen was not considered in rear-end work on switching crews nor switch-lining jobs, but that of white switchmen was considered on all positions.

Under the present practice the colored yard brakeman's seniority is restricted to the head end only, known as engine follower, while the white yard brakemen can and do exercise their seniority, as before stated, on both rear and head ends. In the Nonconnah hump yard there are two engines working on each shift, with a crew of one conductor and seven brakemen each. One of these brakemen is colored and fills the position of engine follower; six are white brakemen, one filling the position of "tie-down man"—in other words, rear-end man—and the other five white brakemen fill the position of liners. They are stationed at intervals along the lead to line the switches. In addition, there are 20 brakemen known as car riders who take care of the cars as they are cut off over the hump. Under the practice complained of the colored switchmen are permitted to exercise their seniority as riders, but are prohibited from exercising their seniority as liners.

The carrier, however, in support of its position, relied upon the board's Decisions Nos. 2 and 307, dated July 20, 1920, and November 4, 1921, reading as follows:

The board assumes as a basis of this decision the continuance in full force and effect of the rules, working conditions, and agreements in force under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration. Pending the presentation, consideration, and determination of the questions pertaining to the continuation or modification of such rules, conditions, and agreements, no changes therein shall be made, except by agreement between the carrier and employees concerned. As to all questions with reference to the continuation or modification of such rules, working conditions, and agreements, further hearings will be had at the earliest practicable date and decision thereon will be rendered as soon as adequate consideration can be given.

When trainmen or yard forces are reduced the men involved will be displaced in the order of their seniority, regardless of color. When a vacancy occurs or any new runs are created, the senior man will be preferred in choice of runs or vacancies, either as flagmen, brakemen, or switchmen, except that negroes are not to be used as conductors, baggagemen, or flagmen. Negroes are not to be used as flagmen, except that those now in that service may be retained therein with their seniority rights; no porter to have any trainmen's rights, except where he may have established same by three months continually in the freight service.

All rules, regulations, or agreements in conflict with the foregoing are null and void.

Under date of April 8, 1924, the carrier made an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which included the following paragraph:

No change will be made in schedules except as specifically provided herein unless by mutual agreement, all to remain in effect till December 31, 1925, and thereafter subject to the usual 30 days' notice of change.

In closing its statement the carrier used the following words:

We have been and are now following this same practice in placing of the men in switching service in the Memphis terminal and in distributing the work. No specific cases of departure from this practice have been brought to our attention, and it is our information that there are none. We understand that the complaint now before the board is against the rule itself and not as a violation of the rule.

For the reasons heretofore mentioned we ask that the complaint be dismissed.

The opinion and decision of the Railroad Labor Board follows:

Opinion.—Colored switchmen, under the rules, have equal privilege of exercising seniority rights with white switchmen on all yard-crew positions other than foreman, such as so-called head-end men, rear-end men, long-field men, liners, etc. To grant white switchmen the right to exercise a seniority preference to such positions and to refuse colored employees a right to exercise a similar preference, is a discrimination that is in violation of the plain provisions of the rules.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the provisions of the rules of the schedule of wages governing service age or seniority rights of yardmen in the Memphis terminal of the carriers named shall be complied with without any discrimination in favor of or against either white or colored yardmen.

Seniority

ANOTHER case of seniority was decided by the Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 3378, April 21, 1925.

An employee of the Southern Pacific Co. who held towerman's seniority as of May 19, 1919, was displaced May 16, 1921, by a senior employee. Not having sufficient seniority to displace another employee he, at the solicitation of the superintendent of the carrier and with the assurance that his seniority in tower service would be protected, in accordance with the practice of the company to permit employees in one grade of the service to work in other grades temporarily during slack business without loss of seniority, accepted temporary employment in the maintenance-of-way department.

The employees contended that there was no rule in the agreement permitting the carrier to transfer an employee from one department to another with the retention of seniority rights.

On the appointment of the employee to a position of towerman, August 19, 1922, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers objected and claimed that another should be assigned to the position and be paid for time lost on account of not having been given that position.

The Railroad Labor Board sustained the claim of the union.

Switch Tenders Acting as Switchmen

DECISION No. 3478, May 5, 1925, concerned the right of a carrier arbitrarily to reduce wages of switchmen under the guise of a reclassification of the service performed. The following statements show the position of the parties and the decision of the board in the case:

Employees' position.—The switch tenders employed by the St. Joseph Union Depot Co. are required to perform the duties of switchmen. * * * Previous

to the issuance of Supplement 16 to General Order No. 27 this work was done by Burlington switchmen. Under decision of Railway Board of Adjustment No. 3, United States Railroad Administration, these switch tenders were granted switchmen's rates and were so paid until October 16, 1920. At that time the superintendent issued an order that the switch tenders would not be required to do any drawhead work, * * * [and] that the yardmasters would handle the work formerly done by switch tenders. As this entailed additional work for the yardmasters without extra compensation, they complained to the superintendent, who then issued verbal instructions that the switch tenders should perform any and all duties prescribed by the yardmasters * * *. From October 16, 1920, * * * these men have been performing the duties of switchmen and have been compensated at the switch tender's rate of pay.

It is the contention of the employees that the St. Joseph Union Depot Co. was not within its rights in arbitrarily reducing the wages of these switchmen under the guise of reclassifying them, and that inasmuch as they are still performing the same service as previous to October 16, 1920, they should be compensated at the switchmen's rates and paid back time covering the period of this so-called reclassification.

Carrier's position.—The St. Joseph Union Depot Co. consists of a station and about 2 miles of switch track. It performs no switching of its own, and does not undertake to perform any for any of the carriers. The Burlington performs switching for itself and for the Rock Island. The other carriers perform their own switching. The instructions to switch tenders are to confine themselves strictly to switch tender's duties, and the Burlington at the time this was put into effect arranged to have its assistant yardmaster perform any duties that might come up which were formerly performed by these switch tenders. From 12 o'clock midnight until morning there are only a few trains through the depot * * * and there is very little to be done. The same thing applies at the time the station master is off duty between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. With most of the trains they have cited in which this switch tender works, it is a matter of understanding that the Burlington switch crew is there and takes care of the work.

Decision.—If the carrier requires the employees in question to do switching they should have the switchman's rate of pay for the days for which such service is performed. If they are not required to do switching, they are properly compensated at the rates of pay established for switch tenders.

Train Dispatchers

A CASE showing the efforts unions make to protect their members is that of Decision No. 3418, made by the Railroad Labor Board, April 24, 1925. While train dispatchers need a working knowledge of telegraphy, they are generally not members of the telegraphers' union. This fact gave rise to the following case:

Article 1 (a) and article 20 of the agreement between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. (a) *Scope.*—The following rules and rates of pay shall apply to all positions held by telegraphers, telephone operators (except switchboard operators), agents, agent telegraphers, agent telephoners, towermen, levermen, tower and train directors, block operators, and staff men specified in the subjoined wage scale, hereinafter referred to as "employees."

ART. 20. *Trainmen using telephone.*—It is not the disposition of the railroad to displace operators by having trainmen or other employees operate the telephone for the purpose of blocking trains, handling train orders or messages, except in bona fide cases of emergency. This does not apply to train crews using the telephone at the ends of passing sidings or spur tracks in communicating with the operator.

Between May 16 and July 17, 1922, due to a decrease in business and in order to curtail expenses, the three telegraph operators at Rand, Pa., were replaced by three-trick train dispatchers from

Pittsburgh. The union claimed this was in violation of the above printed articles in their agreement.

The employees also contend that * * * telegraph operators can not be displaced by having trainmen or other employees operate the telephone for the purpose of blocking trains, handling train orders, or messages, except in bona fide cases of emergencies; that the duties of the telegraph operators at Rand consisted of blocking trains, handling train orders and messages by telephone; and that these duties, in addition to the dispatching of trains, were performed by the train dispatchers after they displaced the telephone block operators at that point.

The carrier states that for a number of years it has been the practice to move train dispatchers from division headquarters to a location out on the line during periods of business depression when the work of train dispatchers is light enough so they can handle such work, and in addition thereto handle the work of telegraph operators at the point to which they were moved * * *. Changes of this kind were governed by the conditions existing at the time and were made in the interest of economical operation.

The carrier also states that train dispatchers have always been required to do more or less telegraph work, and in many instances positions of telegraph operators have been established in the train dispatchers' offices when the work of dispatching trains became too heavy for the train dispatchers to properly handle, and also handle the message or telegraph work in addition thereto. In many cases where telegraph operators have been employed in train dispatchers' offices, such positions have been abolished during business depression or when the telegraph work decreased to such an extent that the train dispatchers could handle it in addition to their work of dispatching trains.

The carrier contends that all train dispatchers every day perform some service of the character that is performed by telegraph operators, and that no part of the agreement with the telegraphers' organization has been violated by train dispatchers performing such service.

Opinion.—The evidence in this case shows that this carrier has at various times moved triek train dispatchers from division headquarters to outlying stations—in one instance to a gravel pit—for the purpose of effecting operating economies during short periods of business depression, the economy being effected by relieving telegraphers previously assigned at the points to which the dispatchers were removed. The board does not find or understand that this is a prevailing practice, and it is therefore easy to understand how the employees can persuade themselves that it is in violation of their agreement.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the action of the carrier in the instance complained of in this dispute is in violation of its agreement with its employees in telegraph service.

Train Orders

A DECISION, No. 3434, relative to compensation of telegraphers was rendered May 1, 1925. Section (b), rule 1, of the agreement between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway reads as follows:

(b) The handling of train orders or blocking of trains at stations where an employee as per this rule is employed, will be confined to employees covered by this schedule and train dispatchers, provided such employee is available and can be promptly located. When not called in conformity with this rule, they will be paid for the call.

Statement.—On January 1, 1923, the position of agent at Lakefield was assigned from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., and a telegrapher was assigned from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. Subsequent to January 1, 1923, the conductor of passenger train No. 23 arriving at Lakefield at 9.05 p. m. used the telephone to report the arrival of the train to the telegrapher at Jackson, Minn. This conductor also departed from Lakefield on train No. 22 at 6.10 a. m., and used the telephone to obtain clearance prior to departure.

The employees contend that the work performed by the conductor in reporting the arrival of train No. 23 and securing a clearance before departing on train No. 22 is identical to the work contemplated in section (b), rule 1 of the agreement and

that the agent and telegrapher involved in this dispute are entitled to pay in accordance with this rule. * * *

The carrier contends that the conductor of a train reporting the arrival and obtaining the rights of procedure prior to departure by telephone would not involve train orders within the meaning of section (b), rule 1 of the agreement, and in view of the fact that the language of the rule is specific in application to "train orders" the telegraphers at Lakefield are not entitled to the time claimed.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the claim of the employees for compensation for the call involved in a conductor's securing of clearance card before departure, is sustained. The claim of the employees for compensation for the call involved through a conductor's reporting the arrival of a train is declined.

Clothing Industry—New York

IN CASE No. 69, May 20, 1925, the impartial chairman of the New York clothing industry rendered a decision relative to a change of contractors by a firm and a consequent stoppage of work by the union.

The union complained that the firm had stopped sending work to the registered contractors who had already made 2,000 coats for them and had sent the work to a nonunion contractor. In a dispute with an officer of the union about this a member of the firm used abusive language and as a protest the union ordered a stoppage.

In support of their action in sending work to another contractor the firm claimed that it had changed its line and was making a better grade of garment for which a better contractor was needed. It also claimed that the work done by the union contractor on the cheaper garments was not satisfactory. The contractor, however, stated that no complaint had been made of the work done until that very day.

The impartial chairman disapproved most strongly of the action of the union in ordering a stoppage. "No matter how provocative the conduct of the firm may have been, the union, merely because it has the power, did not therefore have any license to violate the agreement."

To determine the quality of the work produced by the registered contractor the chairman appointed a committee which found that he was giving full value for the money received, that 2,044 garments had been sent to his shop since August and that there seemed to be no doubt of the satisfactory quality of the workmanship. The chairman therefore ruled that the firm should thereafter send all its work to the regular contractor.

Fancy Leather Goods Industry—New York

DECISION was made in Case No. 108, April 8, 1925, by the chairman of the arbitration committee of the fancy leather goods industry, New York, as to the change from weekwork to piecework by parers.

The firm employed the same man as parer for about two years. He worked first at a weekly wage, then asked to be paid by the piece, but after one month went back to a weekly wage. Later, about three months before the case came up, he insisted upon being paid by the piece. The union representative finally consented to the man

doing piecework, but told him that if any dispute arose he could not continue on piecework since he (the agent) did not intend to take up any piecework trouble in paring. When a dispute over rates arose, the parer resigned. The firm requested another parer to work on piece rates but the union refused, contending that a weekly wage was the basic method of payment for parers. The firm sent its paring to an outside shop and after a few weeks' contention the matter was submitted to the chairman. The chairman agreed that the firm was correct in its contention that the agreement does not prohibit parers from working by the piece, but said that the general implication of the agreement was that paring is a week-work operation. The union representative had no agreement with the employer that piece rates were to be allowed and the chairman had to decide whether the union was violating the ethics of the situation in refusing to abide by the agreement with the worker that he could work for the firm under the piece-rate system.

The decision was as follows:

While the consent of the union representative given to this man binds the union to a certain extent, yet now when it is considered that this parer has alternately worked for this firm under both methods; that he left the job because of a discussion of piece rates; that the firm has for several weeks been getting its paring done outside, and that the union is in general opposition to the piece-rate system, it would seem that the union is not now doing any great injustice to this firm in refusing to furnish another parer to work under a piece-rate system. It is therefore decided that the union is not compelled to furnish this firm with a parer on a piece-rate basis.

Shoe Industry—Haverhill, Mass.

IN CASE No. 360, April 28, 1925, Local No. 10 asked the Haverhill Shoe Board for the reinstatement of an operative discharged for damaging shoes.

Three cases of damaged shoes worked on by this operative were sold, without being inspected by the association or the union, a few days before Easter when they could be disposed of with the least loss. Since these damaged shoes caused the company a direct loss of over \$150, the latter thought discharge the only punishment severe enough.

The defense of the operative was that she had given nearly two years of satisfactory work under the same supervisor, was ordinarily careful, earnest, and desirous of correcting and avoiding defective work. She received criticism respectfully and sought to do as directed. The union questioned whether the operative actually caused the damage.

The position of the board is stated as follows:

The board finds the evidence in behalf of the operative clear and convincing. Her defense is strengthened by a long, previous record for careful, conscientious work, and an attitude and conduct in the shop which have been above serious reproach.

The board finds the position of the manufacturer fully warranted as to the seriousness of the damage and the necessity of its elimination. The course followed by the manufacturer in making the discharge was not satisfactory in that no opportunity was afforded representatives of the union and the association to inspect the damaged shoes in the three cases on which discharge was based. The board realizes that failure to give this opportunity is accounted for by the haste deemed advisable to dispose of the shoes with minimum loss. The board

recognizes, also, that there have heretofore been no definite regulations prescribing procedure to be followed in discharge cases.

Aside from the question of general procedure in discharges, this case calls for action by the board which will in so far as possible reconcile and protect conflicting interests of employee and employer.

The operative seeks protection of her opportunity to earn a livelihood. Conscientious and competent work entitle her to consideration. The manufacturer seeks protection from financial losses due to bad work. The necessity of making good shoes to continue in successful operation entitle him to consideration.

The proposal of each contestant considers only one interest—the union proposing reinstatement, the manufacturer proposing discharge. In other words, the position of the two parties comes down to this: The union asks that there be no punishment, and that the bad work be ignored in view of the good record. The manufacturer asks that there be the maximum punishment, and that the good record be ignored in view of the bad work.

The board wished to avoid arousing fear of punishment and resentment in operatives and to build up real incentives to good work and create an attitude of partnership. It aimed to impress this operative and others with the seriousness of poor work, and to make it clear that poor work could not be done with the expectation of escaping all punishment for it; to strengthen the manufacturers' hand in demanding good work; and to maintain high standards of workmanship by increasing the feeling of responsibility in workers for showing up bad work done and in the union officials in raising the standards, decreasing the amount of poor work, and maintaining wholesome shop discipline.

The board ordered that the operative be suspended from the time of her dismissal to the pay-roll week after May 3. Then she was to be reinstated provisionally for eight weeks at a rate of pay 10 per cent less than the usual rates for the first four weeks, provided the union to which she belonged paid the manufacturer one-third of the loss resulting from the damage to the shoes, or if not, that she be paid the lower rate for the whole eight weeks. Any work of questionable quality during the probationary period was to be shown to the manager of the association and if considered by him to be defective she was to be discharged. After eight weeks her employment is to continue for as long as her work is satisfactory. If any work done after the eight weeks' probationary period is found by the manager of the association and the agent of the local to be unsatisfactory she is to be discharged without appeal to the board.

In addition, the manufacturer is to determine what operatives passed the defective work without reporting it, and they may be notified to appear before the board.

Provision was also made by the board for suspension or discharge of operatives doing defective work after review by the manager of the association and the agent of the local; if they can not agree, then the matter is to be referred to the full board for disposition.

Wage Agreement in the Norwegian Shipping Industry

THE Seamen's Journal for June, 1925, states (p. 177) that under the new agreement concluded March, 1925, between the employers and workers in the Norwegian shipping industry the following wages are to be paid in the coasting trade. No change in wage had been made since 1923.

	New rate (kroner ¹)	Old rate (kroner ¹)
Carpenter.....	223	200
Boatswain.....	223	200
Able seamen.....	203	200
Ordinary seamen.....	120	105
Ordinary seamen (<i>Jungmenn</i>).....	84	76
Boy.....	53	48
Motor and donkey man.....	223	200
Firemen.....	208	186
Trimmer.....	125	114
Engine-room boy.....	53	48

Wage Agreement in the Vizcayan Mining Industry

A NEW wage agreement, dated April 1, 1925, has been reached between the employers and the workers in the coal mines of Vizcaya, Spain, which will supersede the old agreement in effect since March 27, 1919, according to a report from the United States commercial attaché in Madrid dated May 4, 1925.

The following statement shows the minimum daily wage rates and the cost-of-living bonus payable, in addition to wages, as long as the cost of living does not vary more than 6 per cent from the present level adopted:

	Daily wage (pesetas ²)	Bonus (pesetas ²)
Women and boys from 14-16 years.....	3.50	1.40
Boys from 16-18 years.....	4.25	1.25
Workers over 16 years of age employed in the ex- traction of metal or its transportation.....	6.00	1.00
Workers over 18 years of age employed as in class 3..	7.00	1.00

If either employer or workers desire a change in the rates, three months' notice is required. All workers under 60 years of age are to receive the minimum wage. The above agreement became effective on April 2, 1925, and will be in force for a period of three years.

¹ Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

² Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in May, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in the United States showed a decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent in May as compared with April, although the aggregate earnings of employees increased eight-tenths of 1 per cent and per capita earnings increased 1.5 per cent.

The usual seasonal decreases in employment in May were especially marked, so that, although the usual seasonal increases were also in evidence, the net result was a loss in employment. The rather large increase in per capita earnings was to be expected as the less highly skilled and lower paid employees are the ones first dropped from the pay rolls when an industry begins to slow down.

These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,201 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,829,783 employees, whose total earnings during one week in May were \$75,670,104. The same establishments in April reported 2,848,314 employees and total pay rolls of \$75,043,334.

Comparison of Employment in April and May, 1925

THE two far-western groups of States both gained over 3 per cent in employment in May and showed even larger gains in pay-roll totals, but of the other 7 geographic divisions the East North Central States alone gained both in employment and pay-roll totals, although the Middle Atlantic and the West North Central States gained in pay-roll totals alone. The greatest decrease in employment, 4.2 per cent, and the greatest decrease in pay-roll totals, 2.8 per cent, were in the West South Central States.

Only four of the 12 groups of industries gained both in employment and pay-roll totals in May as compared with April, although three other groups showed increases in pay-roll totals alone. The food group, the stone, clay, and glass group, and the vehicle group are so largely composed of industries which thrive in summer that increases are expected at this season; and the fourth group which gained both in employment and pay-roll totals was the tobacco group, which in May returned to more normal employment and earnings after a slack season in April owing to the observance of religious celebrations.

The iron and steel, lumber, and miscellaneous groups all showed increased pay-roll totals in May despite decreases of 1 per cent or less, each, in number of employees.

The chemical group dropped 7.8 per cent of its employees, owing chiefly to the end of the fertilizer season; the leather group showed a loss of 2.3 in employment and of 1.1 per cent in employees' earnings; the textile group showed a loss of 2 per cent each in employment and earnings of employees; and the paper group showed a loss of less than 1 per cent in each item.

Eighteen of the 52 separate industries gained employees in May, while 30 showed increased pay-roll totals. Eight of the 18 industries mentioned above as gaining in employment increased the number of their employees over 2 per cent each, seven of these being such seasonal industries as ice cream, sugar, structural ironwork, cement,

brick, automobiles, and tires, while the eighth was the cigar and cigarette industry.

Twenty-one of the 34 industries which showed decreased employment reported decreases of 2 per cent or over, fertilizer leading with 48.4 per cent, followed by 3 other decidedly seasonal decreases—8.9 per cent in women's clothing, 7.3 per cent in millinery and lace goods, and 4.3 per cent in men's clothing. Steam-railroad car building and repairing, carriages and wagons, and furniture each showed decreased employment of about 4 per cent.

The increases in pay-roll totals were for the most part greatest in the industries showing increased employment, with the addition of 12 other industries, noticeably, confectionery, hardware, stoves, petroleum refining, and chewing and smoking tobacco.

The 7 industries specified as showing the greatest losses in employment led in decreased pay-roll totals while 5 other industries also showed decreased pay-roll totals of over 2 per cent—these being cotton goods, woolen goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, paper and pulp, and agricultural implements—and 10 more industries showed decreases of less than 2 per cent in pay-roll totals.

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 APRIL AND MAY, 1925

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1925	May, 1925		April, 1925	May, 1925	
Food and kindred products...	1,067	175,704	176,086	+0.2	\$4,292,426	\$4,436,970	+3.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	84	74,418	74,645	+0.3	1,814,775	1,870,757	+3.1
Confectionery.....	270	27,876	27,474	-1.4	488,281	512,092	+4.9
Ice cream.....	123	7,359	8,037	+9.2	242,248	265,478	+9.6
Flour.....	305	13,829	13,300	-3.8	352,133	349,524	-0.7
Baking.....	270	41,407	41,518	+0.3	1,071,777	1,104,769	+3.1
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	10,815	11,112	+2.7	323,212	334,350	+3.4
Textiles and their products...	1,779	582,802	570,998	-2.0	11,444,312	11,211,452	-2.0
Cotton goods.....	345	203,842	200,280	-1.7	3,367,284	3,283,138	-2.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	263	82,929	82,512	-0.5	1,484,344	1,506,126	+1.5
Silk goods.....	209	58,532	59,002	+0.8	1,263,880	1,286,013	+1.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	189	70,434	68,234	-3.1	1,566,566	1,525,867	-2.6
Carpets and rugs.....	31	23,330	23,084	-1.1	618,455	613,399	-0.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86	28,727	28,039	-2.4	692,912	672,333	-3.0
Clothing, men's.....	280	57,657	55,171	-4.3	1,286,940	1,249,182	-2.9
Shirts and collars.....	88	23,282	23,416	+0.6	360,550	370,728	+2.8
Clothing, women's.....	200	19,650	17,898	-8.9	483,336	413,981	-14.3
Millinery and lace goods.....	88	14,419	13,362	-7.3	320,045	290,685	-9.2
Iron and steel, and their products...	1,657	630,455	623,899	-1.0	18,399,232	18,491,795	+0.5
Iron and steel.....	219	288,679	282,175	-2.3	8,741,796	8,577,898	-1.9
Structural ironwork.....	146	19,388	19,870	+2.5	541,734	577,530	+6.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	848	208,457	207,877	-0.3	6,018,746	6,110,811	+1.5
Hardware.....	57	34,129	33,942	-0.5	809,684	859,138	+6.1
Machine tools.....	177	25,462	25,649	+0.7	759,945	775,085	+2.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus.....	124	39,381	39,200	-0.5	1,128,545	1,163,230	+3.1
Stoves.....	86	14,959	15,186	+1.5	398,782	428,103	+7.4
Lumber and its products...	1,046	206,532	204,653	-0.9	4,491,509	4,517,079	+0.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	408	116,116	116,929	+0.7	2,396,293	2,453,079	+2.4
Lumber, millwork.....	257	33,253	32,756	-1.5	786,679	796,731	+1.3
Furniture.....	381	57,163	54,998	-3.8	1,308,537	1,267,269	-3.2
Leather and its products.....	364	120,457	117,641	-2.3	2,687,074	2,656,517	-1.1
Leather.....	130	27,316	26,626	-2.5	664,188	668,294	+0.6
Boots and shoes.....	234	93,141	91,015	-2.3	2,022,886	1,988,223	-1.7

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

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1925	May, 1925		April, 1925	May, 1925	
Paper and printing	810	155,887	154,529	-0.9	\$4,870,072	\$4,843,798	-0.5
Paper and pulp.....	203	55,385	54,737	-1.2	1,459,260	1,426,689	-2.2
Paper boxes.....	160	16,896	16,609	-1.7	355,735	357,079	+0.4
Printing, book and job.....	247	40,543	39,897	-1.6	1,342,398	1,340,894	-0.1
Printing, newspapers.....	200	43,063	43,286	+0.5	1,712,679	1,719,136	+0.4
Chemicals and allied products	251	82,333	75,927	-7.8	2,307,107	2,297,898	-0.4
Chemicals.....	99	23,088	22,409	-2.9	575,284	580,107	+0.8
Fertilizers.....	97	12,300	6,341	-48.4	210,499	122,928	-41.6
Petroleum refining.....	55	46,945	47,177	+0.5	1,521,324	1,594,863	+4.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	648	110,058	110,861	+0.7	2,866,910	2,925,407	+2.0
Cement.....	79	24,540	25,161	+2.5	697,916	725,977	+4.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	379	33,316	34,809	+4.5	850,516	901,582	+6.0
Pottery.....	56	12,918	12,658	-2.0	333,991	331,454	-0.8
Glass.....	134	39,284	38,233	-2.7	984,487	966,394	-1.8
Metal products, other than iron and steel	43	13,773	13,699	-1.2	321,714	315,537	-1.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	43	13,773	13,699	-1.2	321,714	315,537	-1.9
Tobacco products	178	39,854	42,204	+5.9	618,592	745,550	+20.5
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	8,325	8,429	+1.2	127,264	134,503	+5.7
Cigars and cigarettes.....	145	31,529	33,775	+7.1	491,328	611,047	+24.4
Vehicles for land transportation	968	494,814	505,208	+2.1	16,122,800	16,464,451	+2.1
Automobiles.....	212	313,729	331,380	+5.6	10,836,073	11,368,727	+4.9
Carriages and wagons.....	69	3,109	2,982	-4.1	79,166	72,979	-7.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	187	17,743	17,704	-0.2	532,632	531,648	-0.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	500	160,233	153,142	-4.4	4,674,929	4,491,097	-3.9
Miscellaneous industries	390	235,645	234,138	-0.6	6,621,586	6,763,650	+2.1
Agricultural implements.....	98	25,686	25,019	-2.6	718,703	702,189	-2.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	130	98,048	96,042	-2.0	2,698,083	2,742,382	+1.6
Pianos and organs.....	39	7,930	7,667	-3.3	217,248	220,023	+1.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	11	17,444	16,946	-2.9	411,302	409,677	-0.4
Automobile tires.....	69	57,208	60,075	+5.0	1,762,954	1,861,069	+5.6
Shipbuilding, steel.....	43	29,329	28,389	-3.2	813,296	828,310	+1.8
Total	9,201	2,848,314	2,829,783	-0.7	75,043,334	75,670,104	+0.8

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS							
New England.....	1,282	419,656	413,273	-1.5	\$9,871,967	\$9,830,673	-0.4
Middle Atlantic.....	2,256	829,303	819,426	-1.2	22,586,265	22,785,667	+0.9
East North Central.....	2,419	912,797	920,020	+0.8	27,482,976	27,956,683	+1.7
West North Central.....	856	142,920	141,741	-0.8	3,546,079	3,589,739	+1.2
South Atlantic.....	975	246,044	238,931	-2.9	4,615,503	4,508,795	-2.3
East South Central.....	401	97,669	95,320	-2.4	1,891,454	1,855,079	-1.9
West South Central.....	330	71,209	68,245	-4.2	1,529,027	1,485,937	-2.8
Mountain.....	144	25,356	26,144	+3.1	692,190	715,582	+3.4
Pacific.....	538	103,360	106,683	+3.2	2,827,873	2,941,949	+4.0
Total	9,201	2,848,314	2,829,783	-0.7	75,043,334	75,670,104	+0.8

Employment on Class I Railroads

March 15, 1925.....	1,705,787			\$230,930,890	
April 15, 1925.....	1,729,134	+1.4		227,537,021	-1.5

¹ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

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

NOTWITHSTANDING the decrease in employment in May as compared with April, 1925, as shown in the preceding table, there was an increase in employment in May when compared with the same month of 1924. This fact is shown in reports from 8,094 establishments. These reports from identical establishments in the two years show an increase in May, 1925, over May, 1924, of 2 per cent in employment, an increase of 4.7 in pay-roll totals, and an increase of 2.6 per cent in per capita earnings. However, as stated last month, when only comparatively small decreases were shown, these increases in 1925 are largely due to the period of rather large decreases in employment and earnings which occurred in the corresponding month of 1924.

Of the nine geographic divisions those along the Atlantic Seaboard and the East Central States all showed gains in May, 1925, over the same month of 1924, both in employment and in total pay rolls, while the Pacific States, the Mountain States, and the West Central States all showed decreased employment and, with one exception, decreased pay-roll totals. The one exception noted was in the West North Central States which showed a gain of 1 per cent in pay-roll totals.

The South Atlantic States made the greatest gain—5.7 per cent—in employment in the 12-month comparison and the East North Central States made the greatest gain in pay-roll totals—9.3 per cent. The greatest decreases shown were 4.2 per cent in employment in the West South Central States and 6.1 per cent in pay-roll totals in the Pacific States.

Six of the 12 groups of industries showed substantial gains in this comparison both in employment and in earnings, the vehicle group very decidedly leading with percentage increases of 7.4 and 13.7, respectively, in the two items. The textile and the miscellaneous groups each gained 5 per cent or over in both items. The tobacco, leather, and stamped ware groups also showed increased employment and earnings. The food group of industries reported a loss of 5.4 per cent in number of employees and of 4.5 per cent in earnings of employees, while the lumber group showed losses of over 2 per cent and the stone, clay, and glass group losses of over 1.5 per cent, in each item. The iron and steel, paper, and chemical groups each coupled comparatively small decreases in employment with comparatively small increases in pay-roll totals.

Twenty-two of the 52 separate industries gained in employment in May, 1925, as compared with May, 1924, and 32 gained in pay-roll totals. The greatest gains in employment were: 24.3 per cent in the automobile tire industry; 16.2 per cent in the agricultural implement industry; 14.3 per cent in the automobile industry; and 12.9 per cent in the silk goods industry. Dyeing and finishing textiles, cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, carpets, cigars, rubber boots and shoes, and shipbuilding also made substantial gains in employment in the year's interval.

The industries mentioned above, except shipbuilding, showed also the greatest increases in pay-roll totals, these ranging from 24.9 per cent in the automobile tire industry to 7.4 per cent in the cigar industry.

Thirty industries reported fewer employees in May, 1925, than in May, 1924, and 18 of these reported decreased employment of over 2 per cent, but as they were for the most part smaller industries than the 22 which gained employees the net result was an increase.

Twenty industries showed decreased pay-roll totals in the 12-month period, the greatest decreases being: 9 per cent in the stove industry; 8.5 per cent in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry; and 7.6 per cent each in the steam fittings and pottery industries.

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

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1924	May, 1925		May, 1924	May, 1925	
Food and kindred products	901	175,935	166,494	-5.4	\$4,392,046	\$4,195,844	-4.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	84	81,768	74,645	-8.7	2,044,813	1,870,757	-8.5
Confectionery.....	208	23,470	23,990	+2.2	447,016	455,607	+1.9
Ice cream.....	53	5,721	5,629	-1.6	178,759	181,499	+1.0
Flour.....	262	12,496	11,655	-6.7	331,091	307,161	-7.2
Baking.....	249	41,084	39,906	-2.9	1,043,306	1,059,690	+1.6
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	11,396	10,669	-6.4	346,065	321,160	-7.2
Textiles and their products	1,696	510,005	536,552	+5.2	9,714,945	10,564,219	+8.7
Cotton goods.....	320	177,355	189,448	+6.8	2,805,505	3,112,730	+11.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	239	71,581	75,884	+6.0	1,229,635	1,397,491	+13.7
Silk goods.....	195	49,851	56,232	+12.9	1,023,412	1,224,661	+19.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	167	63,791	63,341	-0.7	1,399,467	1,406,190	+0.5
Carpets and rugs.....	28	21,682	22,988	+6.0	546,299	611,245	+11.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	80	25,031	27,027	+8.0	573,056	650,459	+13.5
Clothing, men's.....	262	52,236	52,935	+1.3	1,196,275	1,200,996	+0.4
Shirts and collars.....	80	21,633	22,277	+3.0	331,211	354,965	+7.2
Clothing, women's.....	152	14,006	13,643	-2.6	333,722	326,413	-2.2
Millinery and lace goods.....	83	12,839	12,747	-0.7	276,363	279,069	+1.0
Iron and steel and their products	1,458	581,897	579,569	-0.4	17,027,467	17,230,872	+1.2
Iron and steel.....	205	264,252	268,828	+1.7	7,937,089	8,216,616	+3.5
Structural ironwork.....	143	19,428	19,109	-1.6	538,618	557,870	+3.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	683	183,341	182,173	-0.6	5,302,598	5,363,579	+1.2
Hardware.....	54	34,696	33,246	-4.2	861,882	839,597	-2.6
Machine tools.....	172	24,176	23,551	-2.6	707,500	707,694	+0.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	119	40,053	37,797	-5.6	1,219,035	1,126,322	-7.6
Stoves.....	82	15,951	14,865	-6.8	460,745	419,194	-9.0
Lumber and its products	957	192,270	187,643	-2.4	4,224,577	4,125,722	-2.3
Lumber, sawmills.....	363	109,629	104,716	-4.5	2,313,380	2,182,003	-5.7
Lumber, millwork.....	235	31,006	30,527	-1.5	747,237	739,458	-1.0
Furniture.....	359	51,635	52,400	+1.5	1,163,960	1,204,261	+3.5
Leather and its products	320	111,077	112,169	+1.0	2,447,354	2,549,392	+4.2
Leather.....	120	24,807	25,642	+3.4	620,896	645,886	+4.0
Boots and shoes.....	200	86,270	86,527	+0.3	1,826,458	1,903,506	+4.2
Paper and printing	728	143,186	142,640	-0.4	4,412,219	4,466,247	+1.2
Paper and pulp.....	176	51,552	51,172	-0.7	1,356,294	1,341,134	-1.1
Paper boxes.....	146	15,925	15,595	-2.1	339,475	336,969	-0.7
Printing, book and job.....	225	37,595	36,948	-1.7	1,248,560	1,255,096	+0.5
Printing, newspapers.....	181	38,114	38,925	+2.1	1,467,890	1,533,048	+4.4
Chemicals and allied products	242	71,940	70,564	-1.9	2,136,553	2,147,237	+0.5
Chemicals.....	95	21,879	21,912	+0.2	555,706	567,783	+2.2
Fertilizers.....	95	6,510	6,296	-3.3	125,231	122,284	-2.4
Petroleum refining.....	52	43,551	42,356	-2.7	1,455,616	1,457,170	+0.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	553	101,253	99,427	-1.8	2,709,316	2,666,422	-1.6
Cement.....	71	23,605	22,907	-3.0	679,732	672,783	-1.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	318	32,099	31,872	-0.7	847,282	839,278	-0.9
Pottery.....	43	11,485	11,327	-1.4	320,758	296,397	-7.6
Glass.....	121	34,064	33,321	-2.2	861,544	857,964	-0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1924	May, 1925		May, 1924	May, 1925	
Metal products, other than iron and steel	37	11,276	11,465	+1.7	\$257,193	\$265,698	+8.3
Stamped and enameled ware.....	37	11,276	11,465	+1.7	257,193	265,698	+3.3
Tobacco products	163	39,554	40,847	+3.3	687,947	721,296	+4.8
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	9,407	8,429	-10.4	141,641	134,503	-5.0
Cigars and cigarettes.....	130	30,147	32,418	+7.5	546,306	586,793	+7.4
Vehicles for land transportation	761	452,201	485,604	+7.4	13,972,103	15,888,097	+13.7
Automobiles.....	189	284,803	325,394	+14.3	9,086,426	11,194,914	+23.2
Carriages and wagons.....	39	2,534	2,568	+1.3	64,792	62,965	-2.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	176	16,015	15,918	-0.6	467,528	470,083	+0.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	357	148,849	141,724	-4.8	4,353,357	4,160,135	-4.4
Miscellaneous industries	368	217,032	227,957	+5.0	6,250,279	6,594,216	+5.5
Agricultural implements.....	94	21,152	24,562	+16.2	592,407	691,350	+16.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	126	100,093	93,019	-7.1	2,822,839	2,662,966	-5.7
Pianos and organs.....	31	7,056	7,030	-0.4	199,376	202,903	+1.8
Rubber boots and shoes.....	10	15,610	16,738	+7.2	366,939	404,771	+10.3
Automobile tires.....	67	47,122	58,562	+24.3	1,454,704	1,817,631	+24.9
Shipbuilding, steel.....	40	25,999	28,046	+7.9	814,014	814,595	+0.1
Total	8,094	2,607,626	2,660,931	+2.0	68,231,999	71,415,262	+4.7

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,044	369,233	370,397	+0.3	\$8,635,348	\$8,783,204	+1.7
Middle Atlantic.....	2,077	770,881	780,733	+1.3	21,232,530	21,722,860	+2.3
East North Central.....	2,202	853,175	888,802	+4.2	24,799,262	27,103,607	+9.3
West North Central.....	693	133,998	132,043	-1.5	3,312,602	3,346,591	+1.0
South Atlantic.....	852	212,000	224,003	+5.7	3,920,059	4,241,213	+8.2
East South Central.....	359	83,987	87,611	+4.3	1,614,110	1,724,406	+6.8
West South Central.....	282	64,619	61,915	-4.2	1,368,118	1,340,630	-2.0
Mountain.....	117	21,581	20,881	-3.2	598,923	570,543	-4.7
Pacific.....	468	98,152	94,546	-3.7	2,751,047	2,582,208	-6.1
Total	8,094	2,607,626	2,660,931	+2.0	68,231,999	71,415,262	+4.7

Employment on Class I Railroads

April 15, 1924.....	1,770,906			¹ \$229,831,147
April 15, 1925.....	1,729,134	-2.4		¹ 227,537,021

¹ Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in May as compared with April in 43 of the 52 industries here considered. The greatest increases were 16.1 per cent in the cigar and cigarette industry and 13.3 per cent in the fertilizer industry—the first being a result of a greatly increased amount of full-time work following upon a season of religious celebrations and the second being due to the end of the industry's season and the consequent dropping of low paid laborers.

The industries next in line as to increased per capita earnings were: Hardware, 6.7 per cent; confectionery, 6.4 per cent; stoves, 5.7 per cent; and shipbuilding, 5.2 per cent.

The greatest drop in per capita earnings was a seasonal decrease of 6 per cent in the women's clothing industry followed by a decrease of 3.9 per cent in the carriage and wagon industry.

Comparing per capita earnings in May, 1924, and May, 1925, increases are shown in 39 industries and decreases in the remaining 13 industries. The greatest increases in the 12-month comparison were: 7.8 per cent in the automobile industry; 7.2 per cent hosiery and knit goods; 6 per cent each in silk goods and chewing and smoking tobacco; 5.5 per cent in carpets and rugs; and 5.3 per cent in structural ironwork. The greatest decreases were 7.3 per cent in steel shipbuilding and 6.3 per cent in the pottery industry.

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

Industry	Per cent of change, May, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, May, 1925, compared with—	
	April, 1925	May, 1924		April, 1925	May, 1924
Cigars and cigarettes.....	+16.1	-0.1	Printing, book and job.....	+1.5	+2.3
Fertilizer.....	+13.3	+0.9	Cement.....	+1.4	+2.0
Hardware.....	+6.7	+1.7	Clothing, men's.....	+1.4	-0.9
Confectionery.....	+6.4	-0.3	Pottery.....	+1.3	-6.3
Stoves.....	+5.7	-2.4	Machine tools.....	+1.2	+2.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+5.2	-7.3	Silk goods.....	+1.0	+6.0
Pianos and organs.....	+4.7	+2.1	Glass.....	+0.9	+1.8
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+4.4	+6.0	Furniture.....	+0.7	+2.0
Petroleum refining.....	+4.3	+2.9	Sugar refining, cane.....	+0.7	-0.9
Structural ironwork.....	+4.0	+5.3	Boots and shoes.....	+0.6	+3.9
Chemicals.....	+3.9	+2.0	Automobile tires.....	+0.5	+0.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+3.7	+1.5	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+0.5	+0.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+3.5	-2.1	Woolen and worsted goods.....	+0.5	+1.2
Flour.....	+3.2	-0.6	Iron and steel.....	+0.4	+1.7
Leather.....	+3.2	+0.6	Agricultural implements.....	+0.3	+0.5
Baking.....	+2.8	+4.6	Ice cream.....	+0.3	+2.6
Lumber, millwork.....	+2.8	+0.5	Carpets and rugs.....	+0.2	+5.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+2.7	+0.2	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+(1)	+1.2
Rubber boots and shoes.....	+2.5	+2.8	Printing, newspapers.....	-0.1	+2.3
Shirts and collars.....	+2.2	+4.0	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-0.6	+5.2
Paper boxes.....	+2.1	+1.4	Automobiles.....	-0.7	+7.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+2.0	+7.2	Stamped and enameled ware.....	-0.7	+1.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+1.8	+1.8	Cotton goods.....	-0.8	+3.9
Lumber, sawmills.....	+1.6	-1.2	Paper and pulp.....	-1.1	-0.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+1.5	-0.3	Millinery and lace goods.....	-2.0	+1.7
			Carriages and wagons.....	-3.9	-4.1
			Clothing, women's.....	-6.0	+0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings in the 9 geographic divisions for May and April, 1925, increases are shown in each, ranging from 2.1 per cent in both the Middle Atlantic and West North Central States to 0.3 per cent in the Mountain States.

Comparing per capita earnings, for May 1925, with those for the same month of 1924, increases are found in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions, ranging from 4.9 per cent in the East North Central States to 1 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States. The Pacific States show a decrease of 2.6 per cent in this 12-month comparison and the Mountain States a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

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

Geographic division	Per cent of change, May, 1925, compared with—	
	April, 1925	May, 1924
Middle Atlantic.....	+2.1	+1.0
West North Central.....	+2.1	+2.5
West South Central.....	+1.4	+2.3
New England.....	+1.1	+1.4
East North Central.....	+0.9	+4.9
Pacific.....	+0.8	-2.6
South Atlantic.....	+0.6	+2.4
East South Central.....	+0.5	+2.4
Mountain.....	+0.3	-1.5
Total.....	+1.5	+2.6

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 6,921 establishments in May show no change in the average per cent of full time operated but indicate a decrease of 1 per cent in the average of full capacity operated. The establishments in operation were working 92 per cent of full time, as in April, while they were employing an average of 82 per cent of a full normal force of employees, instead of 83 per cent as in April.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 66 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 33 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 40 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 59 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANU-
FACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 1925

Industry	Establish- ments reporting		Per cent of establish- ments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in estab- lish- ments operat- ing	Per cent of establish- ments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in estab- lish- ments operat- ing
	Total num- ber	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capac- ity	Part capac- ity	
Food and kindred products.....	794	(¹)	52	47	83	31	69	76
Slaughtering and meat packing ..	45		42	57	88	16	84	77
Confectionery.....	208	(¹)	44	56	87	12	88	69
Ice cream.....	91		95	5	99	45	55	87
Flour.....	254	1	24	75	64	28	71	70
Baking.....	189		80	20	94	51	49	86
Sugar refining, cane.....	7		71	29	86	72	29	93
Textiles and their products.....	1,266	2	68	30	93	45	54	85
Cotton goods.....	291	2	72	26	93	58	40	91
Hosiery and knit goods.....	179		69	31	96	53	47	88
Silk goods.....	162	1	82	17	97	41	58	86
Woolen and worsted goods.....	159	1	64	35	90	40	58	83
Carpets and rugs.....	22		73	27	93	36	64	79
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	82	1	43	56	86	24	74	75
Clothing, men's.....	175	5	63	32	92	38	57	84
Shirts and collars.....	46		83	17	98	61	39	90
Clothing, women's.....	98		68	32	91	41	59	81
Millinery and lace goods.....	52	4	54	42	89	15	81	71

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 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	
Iron and steel and their products	1,336	(1)	66	34	93	26	74	75
Iron and steel.....	165	1	53	46	88	24	76	80
Structural ironwork.....	121	-----	82	18	96	31	69	78
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	705	(1)	67	32	93	27	73	75
Hardware.....	48	-----	50	50	93	33	67	83
Machine tools.....	149	-----	73	27	95	13	87	60
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	86	-----	72	28	96	38	62	83
Stoves.....	62	2	32	66	81	23	76	77
Lumber and its products	862	1	70	29	95	52	47	89
Lumber, sawmills.....	345	2	69	29	95	64	34	93
Lumber, millwork.....	212	-----	81	19	97	57	43	91
Furniture.....	305	(1)	63	37	93	34	66	83
Leather and its products	271	1	58	41	87	29	69	79
Leather.....	94	1	84	15	97	32	67	81
Boots and shoes.....	177	2	44	54	82	28	71	77
Paper and printing	529	(1)	74	26	95	61	39	92
Paper and pulp.....	159	1	59	40	94	57	42	94
Paper boxes.....	90	-----	52	48	88	30	70	82
Printing, book and job.....	159	-----	80	20	97	53	47	90
Printing, newspapers.....	121	-----	100	-----	100	98	2	100
Chemicals and allied products	190	-----	75	25	96	35	65	73
Chemicals.....	75	-----	72	28	94	51	49	84
Fertilizers.....	75	-----	75	25	95	4	96	52
Petroleum refining.....	40	-----	83	18	99	63	38	90
Stone, clay, and glass products	507	(1)	70	30	92	55	44	83
Cement.....	62	-----	90	10	99	74	26	96
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	288	-----	71	29	92	50	50	84
Pottery.....	44	-----	45	55	83	36	64	78
Glass.....	113	2	66	32	92	66	32	78
Metal products other than iron and steel	29	3	79	17	97	34	62	77
Stamped and enameled ware.....	29	3	79	17	97	34	62	77
Tobacco products	92	2	53	40	91	34	64	79
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	23	-----	56	44	94	30	70	74
Cigars and cigarettes.....	69	3	53	39	89	35	62	80
Vehicles for land transportation	770	(1)	68	32	96	43	57	83
Automobiles.....	147	-----	66	34	99	30	70	75
Carriages and wagons.....	47	4	62	34	92	36	60	69
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	146	-----	85	15	98	68	32	93
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	430	(1)	63	36	95	39	60	84
Miscellaneous industries	275	(1)	63	36	91	28	71	76
Agricultural implements.....	71	-----	77	23	96	28	72	72
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	95	-----	71	29	95	27	73	80
Pianos and organs.....	24	-----	63	38	92	42	58	83
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	-----	11	89	85	-----	100	68
Automobile tires.....	51	2	55	43	93	27	71	83
Shipbuilding, steel.....	25	-----	32	68	61	32	68	61
Total	6,921	1	66	33	92	40	59	82

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

WAGE-RATE increases for the month ending May 15 were reported by 92 establishments in 24 industries and wage-rate decreases by 13 establishments in 8 industries. While the number of establishments interested in such changes and the number of employees affected were both decidedly greater than in the preceding month, the changes reported had no general significance to any one industry, but were of importance only to the individual establishments concerned.

The increases in wage rates averaged 6.4 per cent and affected 5,855 employees, or 20 per cent of the working force in the establishments concerned, while the decreases averaged 9.2 per cent and affected 3,293 employees, or 74 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Percent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Percent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
Increases							
Ice cream.....	123	4	2 -20	10.4	14	13	(1)
Baking.....	270	1	10	10.0	14	48	(2)
Cotton goods.....	345	2	8 -10	8.2	1,200	61	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	263	3	5 -10	8.1	240	34	(1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86	1	8	8.0	350	100	1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	189	1	5	5.0	25	3	(1)
Silk goods.....	209	3	10 -17	14.0	113	18	(1)
Men's clothing.....	280	1	10	10.0	5	19	(1)
Iron and steel.....	219	6	1.5-2.5	2.0	1,186	41	(1)
Structural ironwork.....	146	1	8	8.0	71	9	(2)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	848	28	1 -18.3	7.6	609	7	(1)
Machine tools.....	177	6	4 -12.5	8.6	74	9	(2)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	124	5	6.4-19.1	10.3	158	19	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	408	1	10	10.0	10	34	(2)
Lumber, millwork.....	257	4	4 -11	7.1	223	30	1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	379	2	5	5.0	231	28	1
Pottery.....	56	1	2.5	2.5	10	13	(1)
Glass.....	134	1	9	9.0	53	18	(1)
Paper boxes.....	160	1	7	7.0	7	5	(2)
Printing, book and job.....	247	5	2 -25	5.6	105	7	(1)
Printing, newspapers.....	200	7	1 -9.5	3.9	499	27	1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	43	1	6	6.0	10	6	(1)
Automobiles.....	212	3	5 -10	7.2	545	14	(2)
Shipbuilding, steel.....	43	4	5.3-12.4	10.3	103	14	(2)
Decreases							
Confectionery.....	270	2	10 -15	14.7	112	51	(1)
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	1	7.5	7.5	1,113	100	10
Woolen and worsted goods.....	189	2	10	10.0	318	74	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	848	1	10	10.0	30	100	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	124	1	10	10.0	500	66	1
Lumber, sawmills.....	408	3	10 -15	10.6	270	32	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	257	2	7.5-8	8.0	194	69	1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	130	1	10	10.0	756	100	1

1 Less than 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals for May, 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 April, 1925, and for May, 1924.

The general index of employment for May, 1925, is 90.9 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 94.4. In computing the general index and the group indexes the index numbers of the separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, MAY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	May		April		May	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	90.8	92.4	92.1	94.2	90.9	94.4
Food and kindred products	92.2	95.5	86.5	87.6	86.6	90.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	90.4	91.4	80.0	79.7	80.2	82.1
Confectionery.....	76.9	81.5	76.2	78.3	75.1	82.1
Ice cream.....	103.7	103.2	91.2	94.2	99.6	103.2
Flour.....	89.1	91.3	86.1	84.9	82.8	84.3
Baking.....	100.3	103.5	97.1	99.1	97.4	102.2
Sugar refining, cane.....	108.6	112.2	101.3	102.3	104.0	105.7
Textiles and their products	87.6	83.1	91.4	91.1	88.9	87.8
Cotton goods.....	82.9	79.2	87.9	88.1	86.4	85.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	94.6	94.9	98.9	104.8	98.4	106.4
Silk goods.....	92.7	92.2	100.9	108.1	101.7	110.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	88.4	84.4	90.6	88.9	87.8	86.6
Carpets and rugs.....	92.4	84.9	98.8	96.1	97.7	95.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	91.0	88.9	103.0	105.5	100.6	102.3
Clothing, men's.....	84.2	77.3	84.3	75.2	80.6	73.0
Shirts and collars.....	88.0	87.8	87.8	89.9	88.4	92.4
Clothing, women's.....	88.8	78.9	88.9	89.4	81.0	76.6
Millinery and lace goods.....	87.7	87.3	93.4	99.3	86.5	90.1
Iron and steel and their products	88.9	91.2	88.0	91.2	87.3	91.7
Iron and steel.....	96.3	99.0	98.4	102.9	96.2	100.9
Structural ironwork.....	91.9	93.3	88.5	92.6	90.7	98.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	82.6	82.8	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.0
Hardware.....	95.1	100.5	92.2	92.4	91.8	98.0
Machine tools.....	87.9	91.5	83.1	88.2	83.7	90.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	98.8	104.2	94.4	94.1	93.9	97.0
Stoves.....	89.0	93.1	81.7	79.7	82.9	85.6
Lumber and its products	97.0	101.0	93.7	97.3	93.3	95.4
Lumber, sawmills.....	97.3	101.9	90.8	95.3	91.5	97.6
Lumber, millwork.....	102.6	107.1	101.7	105.3	100.2	106.6
Furniture.....	93.3	93.7	98.8	99.2	95.0	96.0
Leather and its products	87.5	83.0	91.7	87.9	89.6	87.0
Leather.....	86.1	86.6	90.2	89.1	87.9	89.7
Boots and shoes.....	88.3	81.6	92.2	87.4	90.1	85.9
Paper and printing	100.0	102.7	100.6	104.2	99.7	103.7
Paper and pulp.....	95.9	98.2	96.3	101.2	95.1	98.9
Paper boxes.....	95.4	99.1	98.1	100.7	96.5	101.1
Printing, book and job.....	101.3	103.5	101.1	103.3	99.5	103.2
Printing, newspaper.....	104.5	107.1	105.2	109.1	105.7	109.5
Chemicals and allied products	92.1	94.3	101.8	95.7	89.0	93.9
Chemicals.....	92.9	97.6	93.4	96.6	90.7	97.4
Fertilizers.....	84.7	86.8	153.0	141.9	78.9	82.9
Petroleum refining.....	93.8	92.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	93.2

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, MAY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924—Continued

Industry	1924		1925			
	May		April		May	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Stone, clay, and glass products	102.3	108.2	99.7	104.9	100.4	106.9
Cement.....	102.7	105.2	96.4	98.7	98.8	102.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	105.8	114.4	102.0	106.6	106.6	113.0
Pottery.....	108.8	119.2	111.8	116.9	109.5	116.0
Glass.....	96.0	100.0	94.1	101.7	91.6	99.9
Metal products, other than iron and steel	94.0	89.0	92.9	91.8	91.8	90.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	94.0	89.0	92.9	91.8	91.8	90.1
Tobacco products	92.2	92.3	86.4	76.1	91.9	92.8
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	100.6	95.3	89.3	92.0	90.3	97.3
Cigars and cigarettes.....	91.2	91.9	86.0	74.2	92.1	92.3
Vehicles for land transportation	90.2	91.0	92.4	96.8	92.3	96.8
Automobiles.....	96.8	97.3	105.5	114.7	111.4	120.3
Carriages and wagons.....	85.8	96.0	94.9	99.8	91.0	92.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	88.9	88.5	89.3	92.7	89.1	92.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	86.3	87.0	84.1	85.4	80.4	82.1
Miscellaneous industries	87.6	95.0	94.3	97.0	93.0	99.1
Agricultural implements.....	80.6	87.6	94.4	103.4	91.9	101.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	96.1	101.7	90.1	92.6	88.3	94.1
Pianos and organs.....	88.8	89.6	95.4	98.8	92.2	100.0
Rubber boots and shoes.....	74.6	72.2	84.7	90.5	82.2	90.1
Automobile tires.....	94.8	99.5	110.3	115.2	115.9	121.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	82.1	93.3	92.2	93.2	89.2	94.9

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

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO MAY, 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	90.9
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	97.8	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	91.4

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

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	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	75.7	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	88.8	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	94.4
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	94.1

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

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in April, 1925, in comparison with employment and earnings in March, 1925, and April, 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 APRIL, 1925, WITH THOSE OF MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 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. 119 and 122]

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
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
April, 1924.....	169,598	25,278	283,738	56,009	209,740	394,349
March, 1925.....	166,897	25,149	281,443	42,257	173,850	338,667
April, 1925.....	166,551	25,145	281,266	52,854	199,939	379,377
<i>Total earnings</i>						
April, 1924.....	\$21,525,271	\$3,065,512	\$38,013,889	\$4,170,498	\$15,263,130	\$35,804,761
March, 1925.....	21,517,883	3,073,456	38,268,232	3,220,241	12,761,762	31,787,150
April, 1925.....	21,322,264	3,074,321	38,062,895	4,005,634	14,567,280	34,810,231

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

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
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>					
April, 1924	119, 015	64, 079	118, 489	47, 009	60, 271	540, 422
March, 1925	117, 427	62, 900	118, 228	45, 192	60, 817	535, 849
April, 1925	116, 216	62, 178	115, 363	43, 698	59, 571	527, 423
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
April, 1924	\$16, 873, 745	\$9, 869, 161	\$12, 644, 361	\$4, 414, 724	\$4, 891, 775	\$68, 659, 562
March, 1925	17, 232, 291	9, 991, 120	13, 043, 245	4, 355, 498	5, 044, 428	70, 080, 813
April, 1925	16, 604, 395	9, 553, 178	12, 358, 278	4, 069, 615	4, 804, 514	67, 247, 877
	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	
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>					
April, 1924	31, 306	26, 860	39, 444	22, 890	208, 790	25, 167
March, 1925	31, 058	26, 149	39, 600	22, 661	208, 297	24, 355
April, 1925	31, 031	26, 064	39, 138	22, 630	206, 821	23, 901
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
April, 1924	\$4, 720, 676	\$3, 850, 936	\$3, 641, 637	\$1, 708, 959	\$24, 858, 528	\$4, 451, 172
March, 1925	4, 756, 166	3, 907, 868	3, 718, 334	1, 700, 807	25, 370, 702	4, 490, 570
April, 1925	4, 709, 171	3, 774, 207	3, 587, 424	1, 701, 104	24, 802, 449	4, 317, 660
	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motor-men	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>					
April, 1924	35, 817	74, 029	51, 596	43, 477	45, 575	318, 440
March, 1925	35, 899	72, 934	52, 421	42, 705	44, 387	317, 176
April, 1925	35, 322	71, 347	51, 005	41, 737	43, 465	310, 346
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
April, 1924	\$7, 924, 135	\$11, 794, 021	\$8, 197, 329	\$10, 412, 948	\$7, 719, 674	\$58, 043, 235
March, 1925	8, 162, 487	12, 089, 509	8, 763, 411	-10, 899, 206	8, 138, 366	60, 933, 423
April, 1925	7, 913, 094	11, 658, 734	8, 225, 202	10, 524, 749	7, 851, 349	58, 295, 909

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE following figures from a report furnished by the Bureau of Labor of Connecticut show the activities of the five public employment offices of that State for the month of May, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OF CONNECTICUT FOR MAY, 1925

Sex	Applica- tions for employ- ment	Applica- tions for help	Situa- tions se- cured	Per cent of appli- cants placed	Per cent of appli- cations for help filled
Males.....	2,937	2,335	2,133	72.6	-----
Females.....	1,685	1,530	1,336	79.2	-----
Total.....	4,622	3,865	3,469	75.0	89.7

Illinois

The following summary of operations of the public employment offices of Illinois for April, 1924, and April, 1925, is taken from the Labor Bulletin for May, 1925, published by the Illinois Department of Labor:

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND AT ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, APRIL, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925

Item	April, 1924			April, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations.....	15,579	7,438	23,017	14,665	7,844	22,509
Help wanted.....	10,502	6,463	16,965	9,879	5,884	15,763
Persons reported placed in employment.....	8,962	5,339	14,301	8,771	5,133	13,904

The number of persons registered per 100 jobs offered was 142.7 in April, 1925, as against 135.6 in April, 1924.

Iowa

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

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN IOWA, APRIL, 1925

	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number of persons re- ferred to positions	Number of persons placed in employment
Men.....	5,340	1,731	1,718	1,673
Women.....	1,681	996	928	904
Total.....	7,021	2,727	2,646	2,577

Ohio

The Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio has furnished the following report on the operations of the State-city employment service of that State in May, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO, MAY, 1925

Group	Number of applicants	Number of persons applied for	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
Males:				
Nonagricultural.....	35,949	17,099	16,617	15,120
Farm and dairy.....	397	234	264	173
Total.....	36,346	17,333	16,881	15,293
Females.....	17,739	9,052	8,527	7,635
Grand total.....	54,085	26,385	25,408	22,928

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Labor Market, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State, for May 15, 1925, reports on the number of placements made by the Oklahoma public employment office in April, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and April, 1924, and the June 15, 1925, issue of the same publication contains figures on the placements of the public employment offices of that State for May, 1925, as compared with May, 1924, and April, 1925. These data are shown in the following table:

ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN APRIL AND MAY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH PRECEDING MONTH AND YEAR

Industry	April, 1924	May, 1924	March, 1925	April, 1925	May, 1925
Agriculture.....	290	295	293	349	495
Building and construction.....	166	97	183	161	173
Clerical (office).....	10	7	12	6	4
Manufacturing.....	56	96	34	79	50
Personal service.....	1,232	1,147	1,096	1,009	980
Miscellaneous.....	1,643	1,274	1,648	1,360	1,368
Total.....	3,397	2,918	3,266	2,964	3,078

¹ Not the exact sum of the items but as given in the report.

Wisconsin ¹

The placements of the Federal-State-municipal employment service of Wisconsin in April, 1925, as compared with April, 1924, were as follows:

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN, APRIL, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925

Item	April, 1924			April, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Registrations.....	8,158	3,197	11,355	9,540	3,509	13,049
Help wanted.....	7,374	3,283	10,657	8,519	3,436	11,955
Persons referred to positions.....	7,233	3,006	10,239	8,230	3,209	11,439
Persons placed in employment.....	5,543	2,269	7,812	6,505	2,411	8,916

¹ Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Mimeographed report.

State Departments of Labor

California

THE following data from the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the State bureau of labor statistics, for May, 1925, show the increases and decreases in the number of employees and in weekly pay rolls in 701 California establishments in April, 1925, as compared with the preceding month:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 701 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS FROM MARCH TO APRIL, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in April, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925	Amount in April, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	11	1,659	+2.3	\$44,720	-4.3
Lime, cement, plaster.....	7	1,750	+13.0	51,732	-1.7
Brick, tile, pottery.....	23	3,872	+1.1	102,204	-1.1
Glass.....	5	669	+7.7	21,996	+11.4
Total.....	46	7,950	+4.3	220,652	- .8
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	5	522	+18.4	15,089	+15.5
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	14	3,876	+8.8	124,226	+11.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	9	975	+6.9	28,806	-3.8
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	11	1,684	+8.5	48,450	-2.9
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	7	2,275	+16.6	68,144	+6.0
Structural and ornamental steel.....	14	4,349	+4.0	130,954	- .3
Ship and boat building, and naval repairs.....	6	4,516	-1.4	152,641	+ .6
Tin cans.....	3	1,995	-4.3	47,528	-10.6
Other iron foundry and machine shop products.....	64	7,415	+1.6	225,608	+ .6
Other sheet-metal products.....	21	1,384	-2.5	44,168	-1.2
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	14	7,231	-5.7	223,381	-2.9
Total.....	168	36,222	+1.6	1,108,995	+ .5
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills, and logging camps.....	23	11,942	+8.3	331,973	+11.1
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.....	45	9,903	+2.8	278,520	+3.5
Other wood manufactures.....	45	4,426	-3.0	125,348	-6.4
Total.....	113	26,271	+4.1	735,841	+4.9
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	9	925	-5.4	25,502	-6.5
Finished leather products.....	7	572	-1.2	10,905	-10.4
Rubber products.....	7	2,166	+10.2	61,604	+4.6
Total.....	23	3,663	+4.0	98,011	- .3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	4	496	- .2	14,663	-1.0
Mineral oil refining.....	11	14,204	+3.0	534,482	-2.0
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	8	695	-5.1	16,929	-8.0
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	11	2,262	-1.1	61,333	-5.5
Total.....	34	17,657	+2.0	627,407	-2.5

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 701 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS FROM MARCH TO APRIL, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in April, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925	Amount in April, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	9	1,802	-3.7	45,902	-7.2
Printing.....	40	2,229	-2.2	85,518	-3
Publishing.....	16	3,486	-8	131,150	-1
Other paper products.....	7	727	-3.5	17,326	-3.7
Total.....	72	8,244	-2.1	279,896	-1.6
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	7	707	-11.7	15,883	-14.7
Other textile products.....	8	1,728	0	36,256	+1.2
Total.....	15	2,435	-3.7	52,139	-4.3
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing.....	23	2,774	+3.5	59,432	+1.4
Women's clothing.....	13	1,124	-7.5	21,948	-10.1
Millinery.....	6	509	-7.3	9,151	-13.5
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing.....	23	3,171	-3.3	74,700	-2.5
Total.....	65	7,578	-1.9	165,231	-2.9
Food, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables.....	17	8,608	-6.2	157,359	+26.0
Canning and packing of fish.....	8	493	-48.2	5,877	-57.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	30	1,771	+1.1	43,929	-4.2
Groceries, not elsewhere specified.....	4	504	-2	12,142	+3.3
Bread and bakery products.....	22	3,274	-1.3	95,509	-1.0
Sugar.....	5	3,164	(¹)	91,307	-6.8
Slaughtering and meat products.....	13	2,620	-2.6	77,220	-2.4
Cigars, and other tobacco products.....	4	1,008	+9.2	15,741	+2.0
Beverages.....	4	458	-2.1	11,005	+1.0
Dairy products.....	9	2,174	+3.3	80,698	-5
Flour and grist mills.....	10	886	-21.5	23,622	-21.8
Ice manufacture.....	7	894	-3.6	27,817	-9.7
Other food products.....	14	825	-9.1	19,106	-6.3
Total.....	147	26,679	-4.8	661,332	+4
Water, light, and power.....	5	9,481	+7.6	286,957	-2.3
Miscellaneous.....	13	923	-4.2	26,294	-5.6
Total, all industries.....	701	147,103	+9	4,262,755	+1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Illinois

The following table, taken from the May, 1925, issue of The Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows the trend of employment in that State in April, 1925, as compared with March, 1925, and April, 1924:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924

Industry	April, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	March, 1925, to April, 1925	April, 1924, to April, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	25	1,691	+5.6	-6.9
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	8	508	+12.9	+31.4
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	31	5,235	+7.6	-3.0
Glass.....	16	4,457	+6.0	+2.1
Total.....	80	11,891	+6.9	-.3
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	119	39,854	-.2	-3.0
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	33	9,373	-.4	+6.6
Tools and cutlery.....	16	1,671	+2	-8.0
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	24	4,856	-.1	-11.7
Brass, copper, zinc, Babbitt metal.....	20	2,698	-2.9	+4.4
Cars and locomotives.....	15	14,440	+2.8	-15.1
Automobiles and accessories.....	27	9,343	+2.7	-8.3
Machinery.....	51	16,439	0	-8.1
Electrical apparatus.....	30	32,344	-2.7	-33.8
Agricultural implements.....	29	7,835	-2.9	+7
Instruments and appliances.....	8	1,944	+2.2	-28.3
Watches, watchcases, clocks, jewelry.....	14	7,607	+3	+4.7
Total.....	386	148,404	-.2	-13.1
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products.....	33	2,893	+5.0	+4.7
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	47	7,054	+4	+1.9
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	16	2,929	-3.3	-9.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	22	2,635	-1.3	-10.8
Household furnishings.....	7	632	-1.3	+2.0
Total.....	125	16,143	+2	-3.4
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	10	2,130	-3.0	+2.6
Furs and fur goods.....	8	58	+16.0	-1.0
Boots and shoes.....	29	10,221	+2.3	+11.3
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	9	1,508	-1.9	-21.6
Total.....	56	13,917	+1.0	+6.2
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	21	1,997	+2.3	-4.1
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	24	2,635	-3.1	+5.9
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	8	3,762	+2.5	-3.9
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	8	3,883	-.4	-7.8
Total.....	61	12,277	+3	-3.5
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	39	3,967	+5	+4.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	16	1,073	-1.9	-.1
Job printing.....	78	7,714	-7.5	+2.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	13	3,730	-1.0	-1.3
Edition bookbinding.....	9	1,606	+4.2	.....
Total.....	155	18,090	-3.2	+1.3
Textiles:				
Cotton goods.....	8	1,259	+2.6	+6.3
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	9	2,794	+5	-22.2
Thread and twine.....	7	712	-3.0	-1.2
Total.....	24	4,765	+5	-8.3
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	9	9,795	-11.1	+2.2
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,018	-.8	-1.4
Overalls and work clothing.....	12	923	+9	+4.6
Men's hats and caps.....	2	76	0	+20.8
Women's clothing.....	21	1,485	+3	+6.4
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	9	606	+3.2	+2.3
Women's hats.....	7	943	-10.6	-7.2
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	38	2,874	-.7	+5.5
Total.....	102	17,720	-7.0	+3.0

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1925, AND APRIL, 1924—Continued

Industry	April, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	March, 1925, to April, 1925	April, 1924, to April, 1925
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	21	783	-7.4	-19.4
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	15	549	+16.8	+10.1
Groceries not elsewhere classified.....	28	4,472	-7.8	-8.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19	20,178	-5.7	-14.3
Dairy products.....	11	3,558	+2.3	+2.5
Bread and other bakery products.....	15	2,162	0	-11.2
Confectionery.....	20	2,014	-9.8	-11.1
Beverages.....	20	1,246	+3.7	-9.4
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	13	1,141	-10.2	-9.2
Manufactured ice.....	21	229	+12.3	-8.8
Ice cream.....	14	739	+13.5	.....
Total.....	197	37,071	-4.3	-10.4
All manufacturing industries.....	1,186	280,278	-1.0	-8.4
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	29	3,224	+3.6	-7.9
Wholesale dry goods.....	6	511	-3.2	-31.2
Wholesale groceries.....	6	781	+3.3	+3.8
Mail-order houses.....	5	16,272	+2	-8.2
Total.....	46	20,788	+7	-7.7
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	6	14,025	+3.7	-4.5
Telephone.....	10	32,651	+1.7	+2.1
Street railways.....	25	21,326	+2.7	-6
Railway car repair shops.....	25	12,055	-2.1	-4
Total.....	66	80,057	+1.5	-8
Coal mining.....	50	11,095	-2.5	-8.5
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	119	5,819	+11.1	-21.1
Road construction.....	11	269	+198.9	+28.2
Miscellaneous contracting.....	27	1,097	+13.7	+23.8
Total.....	157	7,185	+14.2	-11.2
All industries.....	1,505	390,403	-3	-7.2

A press release, dated May 11, 1925, states that "the middle of Spring finds business on the down grade in Illinois. * * * Eleven hundred and eighty-six manufacturers who normally employ about 40 per cent of the factory workers of the State, had on the pay roll of the middle of April 280,278 workers, which was a drop of 1 per cent in the number the identical employers had for the same week in March."

Another press release, dated just a month later, states that "the downward course of industry in Illinois continues. Employment in the factories of the State was further depressed during May, so that in so far as the amount of employment shows the condition of affairs, May, 1925, was the worst May in four years." Employment in the factories mentioned above had dropped to 274,853, or 1 per cent below the April figures.

Iowa

The following data from the Iowa Employment Survey, issued by the Bureau of Labor of that State, show changes in volume of employment in Iowa, from March to April, 1925:

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

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll, April, 1925		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll, April, 1925	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925			Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with March, 1925
Food and kindred products:				Lumber products—Con.			
Meat packing.....	5	4,784	-7.8	Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	3	101	-6.5
Cereals.....	3	1,108	-10.8	Total.....	33	3,652	-2.5
Flour and mill products	4	124	-8	Leather products:			
Bakery products.....	7	749		Shoes.....	2	224	-3.5
Confectionery.....	8	276	+17.4	Saddlery and harness	6	197	-18.9
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	7	784	+1.8	Fur goods, tanning, and leather gloves	1		
Sugar, syrup, starch, glucose.....	5	995	-3.3	Total.....	9	421	-11.4
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	6	401	-9.3	Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Total.....	45	9,221	-6.0	Paper and paper products	5	328	-9
Textiles:				Printing and publishing	16	2,545	-9
Clothing, men's.....	12	1,092	+2.6	Total.....	21	2,873	-9
Millinery.....	1			Patent medicines.....	9	565	+2.2
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	504	+6.1	Stone and clay products:			
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc.....	6	711	-2	Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	8	1,857	+10.3
Buttons, pearl.....	8	770	-10.3	Brick and tile (clay)	19	1,309	+25.8
Total.....	30	3,077	-1.0	Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone	3	77	+14.4
Iron and steel work:				Total.....	30	3,243	+16.0
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	27	1,841	-4.5	Tobacco, cigars.....	5	360	-5.5
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	4	393	+2.5	Railway car shops.....	7	8,863	+3.5
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc.....	5	1,549	+2.8	Various industries:			
Furnaces.....	6	426	+8.4	Auto tires.....	1		
Pumps.....	4	346	+6	Brooms and brushes	4	178	-3.3
Agricultural implements	8	1,041	+6	Laundries.....	5	237	+1.3
Washing machines.....	9	1,694	+4.8	Mercantile.....	10	3,555	-6
Total.....	63	7,290	+2	Public service.....	2	282	+11.5
Lumber products:				Seeds.....	1		
Millwork, interiors, etc.....	16	2,408	-1.4	Wholesale houses.....	23	1,208	-7.2
Furniture, desks, etc.....	7	803	-4.7	Other industries.....	7	1,147	-1.8
Refrigerators.....	3	175	-5.9	Total.....	53	6,607	-1.7
Coffins, undertakers' goods.....	4	165	-6	Grand total.....	305	46,172	-3

Maryland

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland has furnished the following statement of volume of employment in Maryland in May, 1925, in establishments having a combined working force of 48,130 and a total pay roll of \$1,158,963:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN APRIL AND MAY, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	May, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with April, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with April, 1925
Bakery.....	3	143		\$3,045	+1.4
Beverages and soft drinks.....	3	197	+12.5	5,381	+4.3
Boots and shoes.....	9	1,223	-4.4	22,120	+7.7
Boxes, paper and fancy.....	8	413	-3.3	5,216	-7.8
Boxes, wooden.....	7	461	-3.8	8,064	+4.8
Brass and bronze.....	3	2,742	+6.4	65,259	+26.8
Brick, tile, etc.....	7	968	+5.9	24,310	+5.4
Brushes.....	6	1,016	-3.7	18,619	+7.8
Canning and preserving.....	3	290	-27.5	4,816	+6.4
Car building and repairing.....	5	4,492	-1	158,251	+3.0
Chemicals.....	6	1,008	-6.5	28,956	-5
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	5	1,964	-4.3	26,281	-15.9
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	8	1,964	-3.1	30,926	+9.8
Confectionery.....	6	638	-10.3	9,144	+1.2
Cotton goods.....	7	2,189	-8.7	35,447	-5.3
Fertilizer.....	4	685	-21.1	14,222	-21.5
Food preparation.....	4	141	-7.3	3,293	-11.3
Foundry.....	12	1,354	+5	33,335	+1.9
Fur goods, men's.....	7	2,930	-9.3	38,632	+13.7
Furniture.....	11	690	-8.0	16,081	-4.6
Glass manufacturing.....	4	989	+2.1	21,610	+12.7
Ice cream.....	4	252	+19.4	7,152	+5.2
Leather goods.....	6	655	+7	12,951	+2.7
Lithographing.....	4	460	-3	13,421	+11.3
Lumber and planing.....	8	658	-1.3	17,717	+5.4
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	56	-6.7	1,436	-5.7
Patent medicine.....	3	756	-2.2	12,664	+2.6
Pianos.....	4	970	-5.0	25,936	-5.0
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,295	+1.2	35,375	+1.9
Printing.....	10	1,158	+1.9	38,067	+3.8
Rubber tire manufacturing ¹	1	2,368	+1.0	148,725	-5.1
Shipbuilding.....	3	674	-18.7	19,468	-23.1
Shirt manufacturing.....	6	823	+1.7	11,165	+2.9
Silk goods.....	4	756	-1.6	12,036	-7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	979	+1.8	25,317	+6.5
Stamping and enamel ware.....	5	1,190	+8	22,582	+10.0
Stoves.....	3	428	+4.1	10,440	+20.7
Tinware.....	3	2,402	-5.5	51,677	+1
Tobacco.....	8	1,078	+1.7	15,435	+24.8
Miscellaneous.....	19	4,509	+1	94,451	-1.9

¹ Pay-roll period one-half month

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its issue of May 15, 1925, reports that both employment and pay rolls increased in 14 industries and decreased in 12 in April, as compared with the previous month. This is shown in the table following:

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

Industry	Number of plants reporting	April, 1925			
		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
Cottonseed-oil mills.....	13	345	-0.3	\$6,366	-5.3
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	467	+4	12,747	+5.0
Confections.....	7	50	-19.4	1,000	-16.3
Creameries and dairies.....	11	108	+8.0	2,478	+7.9
Flour mills.....	44	326	-12.8	7,570	-3.3
Ice and ice cream.....	33	351	+28.1	9,009	+17.3
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,520	+1.7	32,782	-4.5
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	3,166	-8.4	94,029	-5.8
Smelters.....	17	2,082	-2.3	55,214	-5.4
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,209	+8.8	39,150	+6.0
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	866	-3.3	25,300	-4
Tank construction and erection.....	16	423	-4.5	9,021	-9.6
Oil industry:					
Producing and gasoline extraction.....	123	3,497	-7	107,662	-4
Refineries.....	66	4,920	+5	155,244	+5.8
Printing: Job work.....	24	268	-4	7,825	-1.2
Public utilities:					
Railroad shops.....	11	1,856	+1.4	52,946	+7.1
Street railways.....	6	649	+7.5	19,277	+26.1
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,111	+2.5	28,961	+7.5
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	526	+4	9,404	+4.9
Cement and plaster.....	6	1,060	+2.7	26,967	+12.7
Stone.....	6	305	+1.0	4,259	-12.7
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,193	-11.3	29,721	-16.8
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	325	+33.7	4,229	+13.9
Laundry and cleaning.....	52	1,372	-1	24,410	+4.1
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	365	-21.7	5,781	+15.2
Millwork, etc.....	20	317	+2.3	8,817	+7.0
All industries.....	710	28,677	-0.9	780,169	+1.0

The June 15, 1925, issue of the same publication states that employment decreased in 16 out of 26 industries covered and total pay rolls decreased in 16 industries from April 15 to May 15, 1925, as shown in the table given below:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA FROM APRIL TO MAY, 1925

Industry	Number of plants reporting	May, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with April, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with April, 1925
Cottonseed-oil mills.....	13	261	-24.3	\$4,800	-24.6
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	475	+1.7	12,895	+1.2
Confections.....	7	49	-2.0	999	-2.2
Creameries and dairies.....	11	119	+10.2	2,580	+4.1
Flour mills.....	44	319	-2.1	7,447	-1.6
Ice and ice cream.....	33	432	+23.1	11,328	+25.7
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,413	-7.0	32,090	-2.1
Lead and zinc:					
Lead and zinc mines and mills.....	46	3,055	-3.5	84,123	-10.5
Lead and zinc smelters.....	17	1,987	-4.6	53,286	-3.5
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,393	+15.2	47,503	+21.3
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	880	+1.6	25,730	+1.7
Tank construction and erection.....	16	413	-2.4	8,473	-6.1
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction.....	123	3,571	+2.1	110,533	+2.7
Refineries.....	66	4,961	+1.8	153,993	+1.8
Printing: Job work.....	24	261	-2.6	7,906	+1.0
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops.....	11	1,826	-1.6	51,669	-2.4
Street railways.....	6	644	-1.8	16,551	-14.1
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,102	-1.8	29,169	+1.7
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	465	-11.6	8,485	-9.8
Cement and plaster.....	6	1,054	-1.6	26,552	-1.5
Stone.....	6	349	+14.4	4,828	+13.3
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,174	-1.6	25,314	-14.8
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	271	-16.6	4,138	-2.2
Laundry and cleaning.....	52	1,374	+1.1	24,028	-1.6
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	377	+3.3	5,679	-1.8
Millwork, etc.....	20	312	-1.6	9,020	+2.3
All industries.....	710	28,537	-1.5	769,119	-1.4

Wisconsin

The report which follows, taken from the Wisconsin Labor Market, published by the Industrial Commission of that State, for April and May, 1925, shows changes in employment and pay rolls in various industries of that State from March 15 to April 15, 1925:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN WISCONSIN IN APRIL, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1924, AND MARCH, 1925

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	March to April, 1925		April, 1924, to April, 1925 ¹	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....			-25.6	-21.0
Logging.....			-46.8	-48.0
Mining.....	+31.8	+13.4	+35.4	+32.9
Lead and zinc.....	+15.2	+18.9	+76.1	+73.9
Iron.....	-9.1	-11.3	-14.7	-12.7
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	+33.9	+54.5	+7.5	+20.0
Manufacturing.....	0	+1.5	-1.6	+1.6
Stone and allied industries.....	+10.4	+3.1	-6.4	+9.7
Brick, tile, and cement blocks.....	+56.7	+54.7	-8.4	-10.8
Stone finishing.....	+1.7	+1.0	-5.7	+16.0
Metal.....	+1.4	+2.3	-6.6	+3.7
Pig iron and rolling-mill products.....	-6	+3.0	-8.8	-8.4
Structural-iron work.....	+3	+5.2	-8.8	-10.1
Foundries and machine shops.....	+2.4	-1.0	-3.8	-6.6
Railroad repair shops.....	+3	+3.0	-4.4	+7.1
Stoves.....	-3	+1.8	+1.8	+1.1
Aluminum and enamelware.....	-7.4	-6.7	-9.4	-12.4
Machinery.....	+1.0	+6.3	-6.0	-6
Automobiles.....	+8.2	+20.4	+18.8	+59.3
Other metal products.....	-6	-13.5	+4.2	-1.9
Wood.....	-2.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	-3	-5	-4.3	-4.8
Box factories.....	-8.0	-10.1	-26.3	-27.6
Panel and veneer mills.....	+4.8	+1.4	+9.3	+4.4
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	-7	-1	+1.1	+4.0
Furniture.....	-4.0	-6.3	+1.9	-3.4
Other wood products.....	-9.5	-7.9	-8.8	-1.5
Rubber.....	+2.0	+1.6	+27.4	+32.9
Leather.....	-4.2	-8.9	-3.7	-2.4
Tanning.....	+2	-2.6	-1.7	-1.7
Boots and shoes.....	-11.7	-19.9	-6	+5.1
Other leather products.....	+2.0	-7	-12.4	-14.0
Paper.....	-1.0	+4.5	-1.5	+8
Paper and pulp mills.....	+2.2	+6.9	+1	+3.7
Paper boxes.....	-4.4	-11.9	-4.9	-10.5
Other paper products.....	+2	+5.0	-5.9	-5.0
Textiles.....	-2.7	-2.0	-10.6	-5.4
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+1.0	+6.2	-15.4	+7
Clothing.....	-12.4	-17.4	-3.6	-19.0
Other textile products.....	+2.3	0	+8	-8
Foods.....	-9	-2.2	-10.1	-15.6
Meat packing.....	-14.6	-14.6	-32.1	-38.0
Baking and confectionery.....	-3.6	-9.3	-5.9	-7.4
Milk products.....	+2.5	+3.3	-9.7	-11.6
Canning and preserving.....	+47.1	+48.9	+38.4	+41.9
Flour mills.....	+5.8	+1.0	-1.9	-44.3
Tobacco manufacturing.....	-10.9	-11.9	-19.6	-28.4
Other food products.....	+1.7	+5.7	-5.9	-5.6
Light and power.....	+6.7	+7.2	+10.9	+21.3
Printing and publishing.....	+2.1	+1.4	+6.3	+6.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	+2.9	+5.0	+1.7	+1.5
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	+4.5	+1.9	-4.4	+3.1
Construction:				
Building.....	+18.3	+24.6	+31.0	+21.3
Highway.....	+192.8		+47.3	+58.6
Railroad.....	+6.6	+11.5	-7	-3.9
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	-16.8	-10.6	-35.2	-45.5
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	-1.7	-2.4	-5.7	-7.6
Electric railways.....	+4.9	+6.5	-23.2	-19.6
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	+5.8	+2.7	+1.0	-6.0
Wholesale trade.....	-8	-6	-9.2	-7.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	+1		-5.6	
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing mines and quarries.....	+3	+2.6	+2.6	+9.8
Construction.....	-1.3	-3.1	-13.3	-10.1
Communication.....	-1.4	+6.0	-5	+2.7
Wholesale trade.....	+1.8	+4.0	+7	+2.9
Retail trade—Sales force only.....	+2.8	+3.6	-7.0	+10.9
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+1	+15.5	+5.9	+31.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	-3.8		-3.1	

¹ Identical establishments.

Employment in Buenos Aires in 1924¹

THE Argentine Department of Labor has recently published employment statistics for the Federal capital, showing that the total number of employed workers in February, 1924, was 338,438, while in August, 1924, this number had increased to 408,398.

The following statement, giving the results of an investigation made in 887 industrial establishments in Buenos Aires, shows the number of workers in various industries in August, 1924, in comparison with employment in February, 1924:

Industry:	February, 1924	August, 1924
Food.....	6,761	6,909
Tobacco.....	1,706	1,785
Chemical.....	1,434	1,362
Textile.....	6,497	6,755
Clothing.....	13,409	13,623
Metallurgical.....	5,857	6,044
Electrotechnical.....	1,408	1,442
Construction.....	3,267	4,849
Glass, gypsum, etc.....	315	419
Paper and pasteboard.....	506	514
Polygraphic.....	5,212	5,137
Transportation and communication.....	26,204	25,506
Leather.....	1,575	1,722
Commercial.....	1,376	1,412
Others not specified.....	400	376
Total.....	75,927	² 77,845

New Regulation of Productive Unemployment Relief in Germany³

BY AN order of April 30, 1925, the German Government has codified, with some amendments, the various orders on productive unemployment relief.

Assistance may be given by productive unemployment relief funds, for not to exceed six months, for relief work (a) apt to increase the supply of domestic foodstuffs, raw materials, and industrial materials, (b) employing a large number of workers and requiring small expenditure for equipment, resulting in (c) a better distribution of labor and the creation of new opportunities for work, and (d) in the transfer of workers from large centers to the country or small towns—this being the condition on which the most stress is laid.

In general, the carriers of relief works must be public bodies. Relief work may, however, also be intrusted to bodies of a semipublic character or to private entrepreneurs, but only if the work is not carried on for profit or if the resulting profits are used for the benefit of the community.

Workers employed on relief works so supported must be engaged through the public employment exchanges and must have been in receipt of unemployment relief for at least two weeks, preference being given to workers who have been unemployed for a considerable time.

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Boletín, Buenos Aires, December, 1924, p. 1481.

² This is not the exact sum of the figures, but is as printed in the report.

³ Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, May 1, 1925, pp. 178 ff.

Married men are to be placed as far as possible on relief works in their own locality; juvenile and unmarried workers on works in another district. Unemployed persons may not be employed on relief works for longer than three months, and they may not be retained if recalled by the exchange to take up ordinary work. This time limit may be reduced by the authorities, or, in special cases, prolonged for a period not exceeding three months. No unemployed person may be employed on relief works for a period exceeding six months in one year.

Such employment shall be considered as gainful employment for the purpose of social insurance and for income-tax purposes, and the workers are to be paid according to output, in accordance with the local collective agreement rates, or, if no collective agreement exists, with the current local rates for similar work. Where this method of payment would either deter the workers from taking up ordinary employment or attract employed workers to relief works, the administrative committee of the State employment office may fix another form of remuneration.

Every unemployed person in receipt of unemployment relief must accept employment on relief work, if suited to his physical capacity, even if it is outside of his trade or locality, but if in another locality, may receive his traveling expenses there. His dependents may receive, in whole or in part, the family allowances granted as part of unemployment relief for the period of employment away from home. Workers on relief works may also be provided with tools and other working equipment out of unemployment relief funds.

Promotion of relief works.—Relief works may be promoted: (a) By “basic” assistance (*Grundförderung*), and (b) by “increased” assistance (*Verstärkte Förderung*), the first being given mainly to small local relief works and the second solely to large relief works.

“Basic” assistance.—The chairman of the public employment exchange, with the approval of his administrative committee and, finally, of the supreme State authority, is empowered to approve assistance of this kind in his own district. In certain cases the approval of the supreme State authority is required. Assistance may be granted in the form of either loans or subsidies, but a subsidy may not be granted if a loan would be sufficient. The rate of interest, method of repayment, and security required are to be determined jointly by the chairman of the exchange and the administrative committee. Assistance in the form of subsidies or loans must not, as a rule, exceed the saving in unemployment relief. In exceptional cases, particularly in order to cover increased costs due to engaging unemployed persons from other localities, the assistance may be increased to one and one-half times the saving in the case of subsidies and to two and one-half times in the case of loans. Subsidies and loans are to be taken from the relief fund made up by the contributions of the employers, workers, and the commune or group of communes, with further assistance, where necessary, from State and Federal funds. They may be calculated on a flat rate representing the relief that would be paid to a man over 21 with two children, or on some other form of average.

“Increased” assistance.—In special cases, relief works may receive further assistance from Federal or State funds, either in the form of loans or Government guaranty. This increased assistance must

bear due relationship to the saving in unemployment relief effected by the relief works.

Increased assistance from State or Federal funds may be granted only for relief works which are urgently necessary, the carrying out of which would be impossible without such assistance, and which provide employment, to the extent of over 2,000 man-days, to persons for at least two weeks in receipt of relief from a commune in which the number of unemployed in receipt of relief is equal to at least 1 per cent of the population.

In certain cases the supreme State authority, with the consent of the Federal Employment Service, may grant exemption from one or both of these conditions.

Loans must be systematically repaid, and so far as possible be covered by securities. The period allowed for repayment is in general to be 5 years and must not exceed 10 years. In general, the interest charged is to be equal to the Reichsbank's rate of discount. If relief works assisted in this way make profits, the Federal Government and the State must be guaranteed a suitable proportion of the profits.

In the case of relief works on a considerable scale and of more than local importance, especially if they are to employ workers from several employment-exchange districts, the basic form of assistance may be wholly or partly dispensed with and the works be financed from Federal and State funds. If in such cases an unprofitable expenditure is incurred, especially if this is due to the employment of unemployed persons, subsidies may in addition be granted from Federal and State funds equal to the amount saved in unemployment benefit (in exceptional cases, one and one-half times the saving).

Increased assistance requires the sanction of the Federal Employment Service—

(a) When the assistance exceeds the sum of 200,000 marks (\$47,600).

(b) When the period for which assistance is to be granted exceeds 6 months.

(c) When the body to be assisted is a private enterprise or a body of semipublic character.

(d) When the measure covers several States.

(e) When the Federal Government or a State is itself the body responsible for the relief work.

In other cases the supreme State authority has power of sanction.

The new order came into force on May 1, 1925, and repeals the orders of November 17, 1923, and January 18, 1925.

Fraudulent Claims to Unemployment Benefit in England

THE English Government has recently taken several measures designed to cut down the number of those entitled to draw unemployment benefit, and in the course of the discussions to which these have given rise some rather sweeping statements have been made as to the extent to which people who might have been and ought to have been at work were living in voluntary idleness

on the unemployment benefit. This has led to requests for official information on the subject. The Labor Gazette (London) gives this statement regarding the matter:

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 7th of May asking as to the recent prosecutions of people fraudulently drawing or attempting to draw unemployment benefit, the parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Labor stated that the average number of prosecutions during the last seven months had been at the rate of about 160 a month, or a little under 2,000 a year. On the hypothesis that about 3,500,000 persons claim unemployment benefit at one time or another during the year, this is a percentage of 0.055. From this it will be seen that, while the actual number of wrongful claims must in itself be considerable, yet it is a comparatively small percentage of the total of those who at one time or another claim benefit. The prevention of the improper receipt of benefit is, he stated, a matter to which the closest attention is given, and all practical steps are taken to safeguard the unemployment fund from abuse.

English Juvenile Unemployment Centers¹

IN RESPONSE to questions asked in Parliament on May 6, 1925, the Minister of Labor gave some data in regard to juvenile unemployment centers. The purpose of these centers is to prevent, as far as possible, the harmful effects of idleness among children who have left school but have been unable to secure steady work. The position of the children who have reached the age for leaving school since the prevailing depression set in is peculiarly unfortunate, since the opportunities of entering apprenticeship or of securing in any other way a skilled trade have been few. The work open to them is mostly in the nature of blind-alley jobs, and their employment is apt to be intermittent and to fail altogether as they reach an age where they might expect increased wages. Unless some steps are taken to help them there is grave danger of their drifting into habits of idleness and becoming more or less unemployable. The centers are planned to prevent this, to help them to spend their unemployed time profitably, and to bring them into touch with teachers and councilors specially interested in seeing that they find a place in the industrial world.

According to the figures given by the Minister of Labor, there are now 83 centers in operation in England and Wales and 43 in Scotland. Others are under consideration. The average attendance at the centers in England and Wales during the week ending April 24, 1925, was 5,772, of whom 3,535 were boys and 2,237 were girls. The number of individuals attending during the year ending March 31, 1925, was 58,906. The average hours of attendance are three a day for five days a week. Great latitude is given the local authorities in the choice of subjects to be taught, but generally the programs for boys include physical training, arithmetic, English composition and letter writing, wood or metal work, and practical and technical drawing. For girls, domestic subjects are substituted for the wood or metal work, and in addition instruction is given in hygiene and baby welfare. For both boys and girls there are extras, such as lectures on local history and general subjects, and for those who wish

¹Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Parliamentary Debates; Vol. 183, No. 62, pp. 928-30.

to enter commercial employment, courses are given in shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping. The matter of securing employment receives continuous attention.

It is not possible to say how many of those who attend the centers obtain permanent employment, but special arrangements are in force to insure that boys and girls attending the centers are put in touch with employers notifying vacancies to the employment exchange or juvenile employment bureau. A high proportion of the juveniles attending the centers secure employment in this way. There is normally no need for the juveniles concerned to apply for work at the exchange or bureau on the days on which they are attending the centers as under the arrangements mentioned officers from the exchanges or bureaus visit the centers daily, or vacancies notified to the exchanges or bureaus are communicated to the centers by telephone.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Industrial Accidents in Chile in 1922 ¹

THE Chilean Labor Department recently published statistics of industrial accidents in Chile for 1922, which are the latest official figures published on this subject. The total number of industrial accidents reported in 1922 was 3,775, which is an increase of 12 per cent over the number the previous year. The report shows that over 6.3 per cent of the accidents reported in 1922 were fatal, while 8.9 per cent resulted in partial disability.

The following statement gives the number of industrial accidents in Chile for the specified years:

	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1910
1910.....	1,769	----
1911.....	1,825	+3
1912.....	2,822	+60
1913.....	3,029	+71
1914.....	2,863	+62
1915.....	1,341	-24
1918.....	2,691	+52
1919.....	2,277	+29
1920.....	2,993	+69
1921.....	3,357	+90
1922.....	3,775	+113

The industrial accidents occurring in Chile during 1922 are classified according to the age of the injured worker, as shown below:

Age of worker:	Number of accidents	Per cent of total
10 to 15 years.....	36	0.9
16 to 20 years.....	535	14.2
21 to 25 years.....	599	15.9
26 to 30 years.....	834	22.1
31 to 35 years.....	549	14.5
36 to 40 years.....	533	14.1
41 to 45 years.....	296	7.8
46 to 50 years.....	184	4.9
51 to 55 years.....	72	1.9
56 to 60 years.....	52	1.4
Over 60 years.....	52	1.4
Age not given.....	33	.9
Total.....	3,775	100.0

¹Chile. Oficina del Trabajo. Boletín No. 22. Santiago, 1924, pp. 224-231.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Recent Compensation Reports

Colorado

THE workmen's compensation law of Colorado is administered by the industrial commission of the State, whose report for the year ending December 1, 1924, is the eighth under the act. Reference is made to the development of the law in line with experience thereunder, but emphasis is laid upon the need of the legislature consulting the commission in adopting amendments. It is not the policy of the commission to volunteer recommendations, but attention is called to incongruities in the act with regard to the settlement of claims of widows who remarry.

The State maintains an insurance fund in competition with other lines of compensation insurance. This fund is the "leading carrier of workmen's compensation insurance in Colorado among the lines in which it competes with the private companies." A growing confidence in the fund is shown by employers in the manufacturing and mercantile industries, the metal-mining industry having insured with the fund almost as a unit from the beginning. The premium income of all insurance carriers for the year 1923 was—for stock companies, \$665,509.93, for mutual companies, \$402,663.69, and for the State fund, \$404,562.16, a total of \$1,472,735.78. Losses paid by stock companies amounted to \$499,806.15, by mutual companies \$134,095.21, and by the State fund, \$201,169.98, a total of \$835,071.34. For 1924, figures are available only for the State fund. During this year its premium income was \$404,447.33, while losses paid amounted to \$224,475.33. These figures are for 11 months only.

With regard to the administration of the fund, a recommendation is made that the arbitrary limitation as to operating expenses established by the legislature be done away with, since such expense varies in relation to the volume of business done. Since the fund bears its own expense, it is urged that the commission be left free to carry on according to the requirements of the year's business. It is stated that "the stock company expense ratio is approximately 40 per cent of premium income," the proportion not varying materially between companies. Mutual companies have an average operating expense of 25 per cent; while "the most economical form of workmen's compensation insurance carrier in this country up to the present time is the State fund," the average expense ratio not exceeding 15 per cent. Initial costs are also lower for insurance in the State fund, the difference amounting at the present time to "a net reduction under the private company rates of approximately 28½ per cent."

Income of the State fund for the year ending November 30, 1924, was from premiums, \$421,842.32 and from interest \$67,504.54.

Other items, together with financial transactions, made the year's income \$687,661.98. Of this sum \$245,464.13 was paid in compensation and medical aid, \$48,894.11 in dividends, and \$27,084.74 in operating expenses. Assets totaled \$1,729,243.06; reserves set aside for losses amounted to \$978,574.77. This with other liabilities leaves a surplus of \$633,880.54 in excess of all liabilities.

The claim department reported 17,513 first reports of accidents filed during the year 1924. Admissions of liability investigated, approved, and filed numbered 4,836, while receipts for compensation payments examined, recorded, and filed numbered 25,000. The department filed and investigated 5,660 claims for compensation and 165 applications for lump sums; of these last 112 were granted and 53 denied. The total number of awards issued was 2,750, of which 2,232 were referee awards, the remainder being made by the commission after reviewing the award of the referee.

No data are given as to cause, industry, or nature of injury, except in a very general sense. There were 164 amputations, 32 cases of permanent total disability, and 167 of permanent partial disability. Temporary total disability cases numbered 5,169. There were 64 cases of fatal claims involving persons wholly dependent and 27 with partial dependents. No dependents appeared in 36 cases. In 13 cases there were foreign dependents.

The average weekly wage reported, was \$25.32, as compared with the average from the beginning of the act of \$23.30. The average weekly rate of compensation was \$10.83, and the average number of weeks of disability 9.65.

Maryland

THE ninth annual report of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of Maryland covers the fiscal year ending October 31, 1923. There were 12,361 employers insured under the terms of the act, and 41,039 industrial accidents during the year, an increase of 7,546 accidents over those of the previous year. Compensation awards amounted to \$1,817,870.71, of which \$1,102,168.95 in benefits and \$345,794.52 in medical expenses where no compensation was payable, were paid during the year, leaving outstanding for future payment \$369,907.24, besides incomplete temporary total disability cases extending beyond the year of the report.

The largest number of insured employers was in the manufacturing industry (4,735), construction following with 3,317, trade with 2,492, transportation and public utilities with 1,498, and mining and quarrying with 217, 102 being classed as miscellaneous.

Claims are classified according to industry, but industry totals are not given. There were 6,477 cases of temporary total disability, 264 of permanent partial disability, 8 of temporary partial disability, and 33 deaths.

The largest number of claim payments was by self-insurers—1,760 cases of temporary total disability, 59 of permanent partial disability, 1 of temporary partial disability, and 9 deaths. While there is a State fund, the stock companies carry a preponderance of the risks, the largest having 638 cases of temporary total disability, the next 534, and the next 476, the State fund coming next with 446. Other tables show classification of claims according to average weekly wage,

age and sex, mechanical sources of injury, nonmechanical sources of injury, nature of injury, location of injury, and occupation of injured person. As to wages, the \$22 per week class furnished the largest number (738), the \$18 a week class coming next with 529, followed by those receiving \$20 per week (383) and \$30 per week (358).

Ages 21 to 25 showed the largest number of injured persons, though in the absence of data as to the actual age distribution of the total number of employees this fact is not very significant. There were 36 injured workers aged 70 and above.

As to the nature of injuries, bruises, contusions, and abrasions were most numerous (1,792), cuts and lacerations following (1,266), and sprains and strains being third (960). Tables showing location of injury and occupation are detailed without summaries.

The State accident fund showed an increase in business of 87 per cent in premiums written over the preceding year. The expense ratio "is only 12 per cent, which, if I am correctly informed, is about one-fourth of the expenses of the average of the other carriers of compensation insurance." The fund is strongly entrenched, with adequate surplus to meet catastrophes and carrying reinsurance to protect against losses in excess of \$25,000. The fund at the end of the year covered had assets of \$684,667.67 with a surplus of \$439,209.43, protected by reinsurance amounting to \$500,000.

Massachusetts

INDUSTRIAL accident data for the year ending June 30, 1923, are given in the eleventh annual report of the Department of Industrial Accidents of Massachusetts. During the year 176,588 accident reports were filed with the department, but only 64,890 of these were tabulatable injuries, i. e., those causing the loss of at least one day or shift, usually eight hours.

The following brief table shows compensation costs distributed by type of payment, and also the percentage which each type is of the total and the average per case:

COMPENSATION COST FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

Type of payment	Total amount	Per cent of total	Average per case
Medical benefits.....	\$2,289,475.86	31.2	\$22.71
Benefits in fatal cases.....	907,449.20	12.4	3,336.21
Benefits in nonfatal cases.....	4,139,839.51	56.4	122.06
Total.....	7,336,764.57	100.0	-----

Although considerable increases are apparent in both reported and tabulatable cases as compared with the preceding year, the total payments increased only \$1,286,612.38. The amount paid in medical benefits is the highest under the experience of the act. This is said to be due both to the increased number of cases and the high standard of medical attention maintained by the insurers. The number of temporary total disabilities was 63,116, of which 7,915 terminated within 3 days and 14,478 within a period of 4 to 7 days. Thus 35.5 per cent of the total number of cases were noncompensable

except as regards medical treatment. Only 1.1 per cent of the total number continued beyond 26 weeks.

The following table shows for the year the total number of tabulatable injuries, the extent of the disability, and the severity of permanent partial and temporary total disabilities, as indicated by days lost, classified by industry. For deaths and permanent total disabilities the department uses a weighting system, giving 6,000 days lost time for each case of death or permanent total disability.

NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES, EXTENT OF DISABILITY, AND SEVERITY OF INJURY, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Deaths and total disabilities ¹	Permanent partial disability		Temporary total disability		Total injuries	
		Number	Days lost	Number	Days lost	Number	Per cent
Textiles.....	19	253	171,000	9,782	230,917	10,054	15.5
Iron and steel.....	28	288	173,550	8,412	195,801	8,728	13.5
Trade.....	32	95	71,100	7,692	202,273	7,819	12.0
Transportation, road, etc.....	¹ 87	61	76,650	7,246	182,379	7,394	11.4
Building trades.....	² 64	104	86,850	6,350	209,513	6,518	10.0
Leather.....	8	89	55,800	3,534	87,366	3,631	5.6
Lumber.....	4	132	69,800	2,158	54,979	2,294	3.5
Paper.....	5	51	33,900	2,016	45,714	2,072	3.2
Food.....	8	29	19,950	1,977	50,401	2,014	3.1
Service.....	6	23	16,900	1,709	48,061	1,738	2.7
Transportation, water.....	7	6	2,100	1,373	47,343	1,386	2.1
Metals.....	2	43	17,550	782	18,357	827	1.3
Express.....	2	1	1,800	815	13,666	818	1.3
Printing.....	5	22	9,450	735	25,701	762	1.2
Chemicals.....	9	11	6,600	611	15,398	631	1.0
Clay, glass, and stone.....	3	13	7,350	579	12,885	595	1.0
Telephone and telegraph.....	6			398	7,113	404	.6
Professional.....	3	1	300	337	9,357	341	.5
Agriculture.....	3	8	8,700	328	10,889	339	.5
Clothing.....		5	4,200	330	8,092	335	.5
Minerals.....	1	1	300	194	5,217	196	.3
Liquor.....	2	5	4,950	141	4,416	148	.2
Other transportation.....	3			67	2,744	70	.1
Miscellaneous.....	³ 30	196	135,050	5,550	126,422	5,776	8.9
Total.....	³ 337	1,437	973,850	63,116	1,615,004	64,890	100.0

¹ Including 3 cases of permanent total disability.
² Including 2 cases of permanent total disability.
³ Including 7 cases of permanent total disability.

The industries in the above table are arranged according to the total number of tabulatable injuries. It is obvious that if they were arranged according to the days lost some transpositions would be necessary. This would be more noticeable if the days lost charged to death and permanent total disabilities were combined with other disabilities to show the total days lost in the industry. Thus the 330 deaths, approximately one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of injuries, were responsible for 1,980,000 days lost, 43 per cent of the total; while the 7 permanent total disabilities, about one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the total disabilities, were responsible for 42,000 days lost, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total days lost. Two of the permanent total disability cases were due to the loss of both hands in machinery, one to the loss of both legs due to a fall, three to fractured spines, likewise due to falls, and the seventh to the loss of an eye, the sight of the other having previously been destroyed.

Of the total number of persons suffering tabulatable injuries, 6,093 were females, 58,797 being males. Thirty-four were under 14 years of age, and 1,371 were 65 and over. The quinquennial age period having the largest number of injured persons was that between 20 and 24 years, 11,104 persons of this age, or 17.1 per cent of the total, being reported as injured. Next comes the group 25 to 29 years with 9,886 persons, or 15.2 per cent of the total.

Forty-five per cent of the injuries were to the upper extremities, 26.9 to the lower, 15.5 to the trunk, 6.8 to the head, and 2.9 to the face and neck, and 2.9 to the body. Cuts, punctures, and lacerations were the most numerous injuries, 19,970 in number, and abrasions, bruises, and contusions numbered 15,959, the per cent being 30.8 and 24.6 respectively, while 19.1 per cent were sprains and strains, these three groups thus comprising 74.5 per cent of the total.

As to causes, the handling of objects was charged with 19,560 injuries, machinery with 11,306, and falls of persons with 9,219. Vehicles were responsible for the largest number of deaths (98), machinery coming next with 63, then falls of persons with 62. Of the total number of days lost, 27.7 per cent were chargeable to machinery accidents, 16.7 per cent to those caused by vehicles, and 16.2 per cent to injuries from falls of persons. Average days lost per case in the case of vehicles were 169, in explosions and electricity 116, and in machinery 113, as contrasted with 22 days for injuries due to stepping on or striking against objects, 31 days for those due to handling objects, and 44 days for those due to hand tools.

Of the 330 fatal cases, 90 of the decedents were single persons, 209 married, 27 widowed, and 4 divorced. There were 71 fatal cases uninsured, 44 of such decedents being employees of steam railroads. Under the terms of the compensation act the dependents of these 71 decedents would have been entitled to \$232,600. The actual amount paid was \$67,682, or 29.1 per cent of the sum called for by the compensation act.

Montana

THE eighth and ninth annual reports of the Industrial Accident Board of Montana cover the periods ending June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924, respectively. This State maintains a competitive fund allowing self-insurance in approved cases and insurance in private companies. Insurance under the State fund "has been adopted by about 60 per cent of the employers of the State, and is, undoubtedly, the most satisfactory plan to the majority of employers and to practically all employees. Likewise, it has proven to be the cheapest plan to employers." On June 30, 1923, there were 2,696 employers and 53,855 employees under the act. Of these, 72 were self-insurers with 24,898 employees; 1,052 were insured in stock companies with 11,466 employees; and 1,572 were in the State fund with 17,491 employees. The total number of accidents reported was 5,129, but no compensation was paid in 3,473 cases.

Total payments for compensation amounted to \$472,789.69, of which \$9,138.07 was for funeral expenses and \$49,104.57 for medical expenses.

During 1924 there were slight increases in the number of employers and employees, though the number of self-insurers slightly decreased.

The total was 2,811 employers on June 30, 1924, with 53,182 employees. Of these, 67 were self-insurers with 24,544 employees, 1,086 with 11,849 employees were insured in stock companies, and 1,658, with 16,789 employees, in the State fund. Accidents reported numbered 5,789, no compensation being paid in 3,853 cases.

Total benefits paid during the year amounted to \$522,045.75, of which \$7,319.87 was for funerals and \$35,313.13 was for medical expenses.

The premium income of the State fund amounted to \$147,396.04, interest and other items bringing the total up to \$170,913.79. Compensation paid during the year from the fund amounted to \$162,956.94, leaving \$7,956.85 to be added to the reserve.

Earnest recommendation is made for various changes in the law, one an increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount, which is now \$12.50; an advance in the percentage basis from 50 to at least 60 per cent; payment for healing time independently of the specific indemnity allowed for dismemberments; provision for occupational diseases, and particularly for silicosis and lead poisoning, the former of which was found to be quite prevalent in certain mines of the State; and the proper recognition of the degree of dependency of persons partially dependent, so as not to give them the full benefit to which one wholly dependent was entitled.

An interesting statement relates to the subject of appeals to courts. This states that during the three years of the present administration less than a dozen decisions of the court have been appealed, and in but one case has its ruling been reversed. This case was at the time of the report on appeal to the supreme court of the State.

Virginia

THE compensation act of Virginia was amended in 1922 so as to require biennial instead of annual reports as formerly. The first report under this new order covers the biennium ending September 30, 1923. While the figures for each year are not given separately, the figures for the two years being combined, "indications point strongly to the fact that the number [of accidents] for the second year of the biennium is greater than the number for the first year." Only accidents causing more than seven days' disability are tabulated, since the law does not require reports of accidents of shorter duration.

There were 13,305 accidents reported, of which 11,699 caused temporary total disability, 1,304 permanent partial disability, and 13 permanent total disability, while 289 were fatal. The days of disability due to temporary total disability numbered 448,789, for which compensation was awarded amounting to \$491,947.43, and the days lost from permanent partial injuries amounted to 420,526, the compensation therefor totaling \$568,479.49. The awards granted for permanent total disability amounted to \$56,000 and for fatalities to \$672,909, besides \$28,728.90 for funeral expenses. The total awards for the two years were \$1,818,064.82.

In the 289 fatal cases 85 of the deceased workmen were single, but 61 left partial dependents and 5 total dependents. Of the married decedents, 58 left 1 dependent, 37 left 2, and 39 left 3; there were 4

dependents in 27 cases, 5 in 16, and 6 in 15, while 12 left 7 or more dependents.

Of the temporary total disability cases 364 lasted 8 days, 427 lasted 9 days, 907 lasted 10 days, 292 lasted 11 days, 421 lasted 12 days, 454 lasted 13 days, and 457 lasted 14 days, a total of 3,322 cases of from 1 to 2 weeks' duration. There were 2,452 of from 2 to 3 weeks' duration, and 243 lasting over 26 weeks. It is of interest to note the large number of disabilities lasting from 3 to 5 weeks, there being 1,597 lasting from 3 to 4 weeks and 1,042 lasting from 4 to 5 weeks.

The following table shows the experience by industrial groups classified according to the extent of disability, showing the duration of temporary total disabilities and the amount of compensation for each class:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT CASES, DURATION, AND COMPENSATION SEPTEMBER 30, 1921, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1923, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

Industry	Temporary total disability			Permanent partial disability		Permanent total disability		Fatalities	
	Number of cases	Duration (days)	Compensation paid	Number of cases	Compensation paid	Number of cases	Compensation paid	Number of cases	Weekly awards
Agriculture.....	35	1,796	\$1,807.00	1	\$780.00				
Mining.....	2,316	104,729	135,513.67	208	120,861.86	8	\$36,000.00	112	\$1,016.39
Quarrying.....	121	5,253	5,447.92	15	8,065.41			14	102.11
Manufacturing.....	5,532	187,701	178,153.49	735	273,096.99	1	4,500.00	66	500.77
Construction.....	1,698	73,855	86,344.74	188	93,891.77	1	4,500.00	45	318.59
Transportation and public utilities.....	1,011	35,695	41,175.15	56	22,077.23	2	6,500.00	17	95.61
Trade.....	696	23,439	23,482.64	68	30,659.89	1	4,500.00	18	102.30
Service.....	287	16,150	19,751.58	31	17,696.13			17	107.26
Miscellaneous.....	3	171	270.39	2	282.81				
Total.....	11,699	448,789	1,491,947.43	1,304	1,568,479.49	13	56,000.00	289	2,243.03

¹ Not the sum of the items, but as given in the report.

Other tables show experience by counties and principal cities, the average weekly wage in principal occupations, and causes of injuries. The average wage for all occupations reported for the two years was \$20.56 per week. Injuries to the head numbered 709; to the face, 293; to the trunk, 1,701; to the arm, 1,236; to the hand, 3,219; and to the lower extremities, 4,339, 205 being classed as miscellaneous.

Nova Scotia

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1924 gives an account of the eighth year of the operation of the act. During the year 6,301 accidents were reported, of which 79 were fatal. The total number was 482 less than in 1923, and compensation costs fell approximately \$160,000 short of the preceding year. More than one-half of this decrease took place in class 1, coal and other mining, reflecting the results of prolonged labor disturbances in that industry in the Province. There were 4,665 accidents causing disability of 7 days and over, and 162 causing permanent partial disability.

Compensation costs amounted to \$1,163,710.64, on a pay roll of \$45,197,952, or a ratio of 2.53. This is the next highest ratio of cost of accidents to total wages since the inception of the act, the highest being 2.55 in 1918, while the lowest, 1.53, was in 1919, 1921 showing nearly as low a rate (1.55).

A provincial fund supplies insurance in all cases. There are 11 industry classes, the largest including the mining industries. Actual and estimated income and expenditure data for each class show that in three of them, mining, lumbering and woodworking, and shipping and navigation, there are provisional deficits. However, the fund as a whole shows a balance of \$184,971.05, while the provisional deficit in mining (\$41,580.29) is less than the amount set aside for the disaster reserve, \$48,123.64.

Of the 5,220 cases finally disposed of during the year 4,241 were for temporary disability, 755 were cases of medical aid only, 162 cases of permanent disability, and 62 were deaths. There were 151 total and 19 partial dependents; in 10 cases no dependents survived.

Besides the tables showing the status of the fund and the number of accidents compensated are tables showing the month of occurrence, distribution by counties, time loss, average age and wage, nativity, week of termination, nature of injuries, causes, sex, and marital conditions, etc. The average time lost on account of temporary disability was 25.93 days and on account of permanent disability 149.49 days. The average age was 34.15 years and the average wage \$17.85. In 1,613 cases disability terminated in the second week after the accident and in 1,130 in the third.

Machinery and its parts were charged with 283 accidents, 4 of them fatal; hoisting apparatus with 27, 1 fatal; dangerous substances, 318, 5 fatal; rolling, falling, and flying objects, 2,126, 29 fatal; tools, 616; animals, 66; moving trains and vehicles, 1,068, 20 fatal; falls of persons, 771, 5 fatal; and all other causes, 191, 5 fatal. There were 786 injuries to persons 13 to 20 years of age, 91 being 16 years of age or under; in 58 cases the injured worker was 70 years of age or over.

Ontario

THE tenth year of the operation of the compensation act of Ontario is covered by the report for 1924 of the workmen's compensation board, the total benefits awarded being \$6,122,820.34. There were 58,675 accidents reported, 402 of which were fatal. It is said that less than 1 per cent of the cases under the act are of fatalities; in nearly 5 per cent there is some degree of permanent disability; about 54 per cent cause temporary disability of 7 days or more; and the remaining 40 per cent involve medical aid only. Nearly one-half the benefits go to cases involving some permanent disability, considerably more than one-fourth to temporary total disability cases, and considerably less than one-fourth to death cases. "The cost of permanent disability cases ranges from \$150 or less for loss of part of a finger to a maximum of \$25,000 for total disability; death cases where there are dependents cost an average of about \$5,000 and a maximum of \$13,000; temporary disability accidents average about \$70."

The report reviews in brief the 10 years' operation of the act, showing over 440,000 accidents dealt with and nearly \$46,000,000

awarded to injured workmen and their dependents in compensation and medical aid. "With the larger allowances to widows and children, the increased percentage and the high maximum and minimum, and full medical aid, the Ontario act is probably now the most liberal of any upon the continent. But it is very far from being the most burdensome upon the employer." It is said that a comparison with the rate manuals of neighboring States will show that Ontario assessments are lower, there being no cost for procuring business and no profit or loading as in ordinary insurance. While insurance carriers in Pennsylvania collect over \$80,000,000 in premiums to pay \$35,000,000 benefits and in Great Britain over £8,000,000 premiums to pay about £3,000,000 benefits, the provincial fund of Ontario collects \$100 to pay \$96 in benefits. Administration expense is about 4 per cent of the total benefits, the average assessments over all classes for 1924 being \$1.17 per \$100 of pay roll, and the average since the commencement of the act being \$1.10.

There are two groups or schedules of industries, one a collective liability system in which employers are grouped in classes, providing a fund for each class, "the employers in the class being in effect a mutual insurance association," while in the other employers are individually liable, making deposits or otherwise securing the necessary awards in case of injury to their employees. Taking all classes of schedule 1 together, there is a provisional surplus of \$319,749.89, income and credits having amounted to \$5,300,900.36, and expenditures and charges to \$4,981,150.47, of which \$3,960,068.95 was for compensation awards. The largest deficit appearing is in steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc., where the deficit is \$73,279.31. A few other classes show much smaller deficits, but the total is a surplus, as shown above.

The number of firms under schedule 1 is 25,155, with an estimated wage expenditure of \$387,085,000.

The employers under schedule 2 are municipal corporations, railways (steam and electric), navigation companies, and Government agencies. Total awards in this class during 1924 amounted to \$1,234,575.97; this does not include medical aid, which is furnished directly by the employer.

The average time loss for all classes in temporary disability cases was 19.71 days and in permanent disability cases 82.64 days. The average age of injured workers was 34.24 years and the average weekly wage \$23.32. Nearly one-half (13,916) of the 28,954 cases terminated in the second week after the accident and 5,632 more in the third week; but 9 continued beyond the year.

Cuts, lacerations, and punctures numbered 10,245, and bruises, contusions, and abrasions 7,396, nearly two-thirds of the total number of temporary disability cases. Of the permanent disability cases 1,965 were under 10 per cent impairment of total earning capacity and 168 were 10 and under 20 per cent, total disability being reported in 30 of the 2,340 cases. Industrial diseases were reported in 65 cases, 59 being due to lead poisoning or its sequelae, all classed as temporary disabilities, and 6 to mercury poisoning or its sequelae, 5 being cases of temporary disability and 1 a case of permanent disability.

As to causes of accidents, it appears that handling objects was the most prolific (14,194), working machines coming next with 9,462. Falls of persons followed with 6,207, and tools with 4,486, flying fragments being next with 4,211 injuries. The largest number of deaths (77) was due to moving trains, vehicles, etc., then falls of persons with 54 cases and dangerous substances with 41.

Of the fatal cases, 327 in number, 183 occasioned pension awards, 11 of them limited awards, while in 67 cases lump-sum settlements were made. In 77 cases no award other than medical and burial expenses was made. There were 179 widows, 347 children, 108 parents, and 5 other dependents, a total of 639.

Mothers' Pensions in Michigan

IN ITS report for the two years ending June 30, 1924, the State Welfare Commission of Michigan presents some data relating to widows' pensions, which have been payable in Michigan since 1914. For the year ending June 30, 1924, the number of such pensions granted was 1,853, the number of children affected was 5,383, and the total amount paid out in pensions was \$1,741,656. This was an average of \$2.14 per child per week. The great majority of the pensions, 69 per cent, were awarded to widows, but deserted wives, divorced women, and women whose husbands are insane, paralytic, tubercular, or in institutions were given pensions when circumstances seemed to justify it.

Beginning with 1915, the first full year during which these pensions were given, the number awarded, the number of children affected, and the average cost per week for each child were as follows:

NUMBER AND AVERAGE COST OF MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Year	Number of awards	Number of children affected	Average cost per child per week	Year	Number of awards	Number of children affected	Average cost per child per week
1915.....	1,234	3,481	\$1.13	1920.....	1,506	4,543	\$1.67
1916.....	1,344	3,817	1.09	1921.....	1,803	5,277	1.80
1917.....	1,420	4,140	1.21	1922.....	2,072	5,777	2.10
1918.....	1,288	4,179	1.29	1923.....	1,740	4,990	2.04
1919.....	1,733	5,256	1.36	1924.....	1,853	5,383	2.14

It will be noticed that, during the 10 years covered, the number of pensions given per year has increased by only 50 per cent. The movement, however, seems to be somewhat irregular, the highest point having been reached in 1922.

Report of Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Assistance

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1925 (pp. 199, 200), carries a brief account of the finding of the Pennsylvania old age assistance law unconstitutional. The commission charged with the administration of this act had written its report before the rendition of that decision, the operations of the act for

the calendar year 1924 being reviewed therein. The details of the law were administered by the State commission of three members and by county boards.

The act was in operation practically but one year, and during most of that time was the subject of attacks in the courts questioning its constitutionality, an adverse decision being reached by the Dauphin County Court August 4, 1924. Despite this handicap the commission, with the cooperation of the county commissioners, organized boards in 45 counties and through these a large amount of valuable sociological data has been brought together. The report reviews the history of the law, which was the first effective attempt to break away from the existing "system of poor relief, based on principles inaugurated in the Elizabethan poor law of 1601. At the present time there are 583 separate poor districts under 8 different systems of administration." Efforts have been made for nearly a century to secure apparently needed changes, the present movement having taken shape in 1917 and culminated in the act of 1923.

In submitting its report the commission reviews the various reports of the earlier investigative bodies, showing the criticisms and reported defects of the present system, and the hostile and repressive attitude adopted by many local officials toward the unfortunates who have been compelled to come to them for assistance. The commission of 1915 reported "1,100 acts of assembly relating to the poor, of which 800 are local and special laws," a situation which naturally resulted in a "chaotic conglomeration of legal confusion." The present law, undertaking to unify procedure and to secure more humane treatment of the dependent aged population, was at once attacked as "bordering on a new form of outrageous socialism," and removing "the salutary economic factor" of "the reasonable dread and apprehension" of going to the poorhouse which "may be a needed stimulus to a self-respecting, thrifty life."

In rebuttal of this attitude are the expressed opinions of many investigators, accompanied by an analysis of 2,349 applications submitted from 29 counties. Of these 49.5 per cent of the applicants were from 70 to 74 years of age, 33 per cent from 75 to 79 years of age, 12 per cent from 80 to 84 years of age, 4 per cent from 85 to 89 years of age, and 1.5 per cent 90 and over. As to the marital state, 35 per cent were married, 51.4 per cent widowed, 11.2 per cent single, and 2.4 per cent separated. Thus more than one-third were married and still living together, while more than one-half had lost husband or wife—both cases in which the maintenance of the home is evidently of importance.

As to nativity, only 10 per cent were of foreign birth, and but 9.5 per cent were natives of other States, while 58.5 per cent of the applicants were natives of the county in which the application for assistance was made, 22 per cent having been born in other counties of the State. A study of the present residence as regards family relationships shows 29.6 per cent residing with the family and 29.2 per cent residing alone; 12.2 per cent are living with sons, 16.7 per cent with daughters, and 9.9 per cent with other relatives. A small group (1.4 per cent) live with friends and 1 per cent in county homes. Attention is called to the fact that the number residing with

married daughters is considerably larger than the number living with married sons.

A table showing physical disabilities presents no other cause than old age in 31.5 per cent of the cases, while rheumatism is charged with inability to work in 13 per cent of the cases, asthma in 3 per cent, loss of a member in 8.8 per cent, blindness and deafness in 5 per cent, rupture in 4.6 per cent, and paralysis in 4 per cent, miscellaneous causes being responsible for 11.3 per cent of the cases of disability reported, and 3 per cent reporting no disability, while in 15.8 per cent no statement was made. From this showing the conclusion is reached that "four out of every five applicants were already either fully or partially disabled to an extent that their income from earnings was either considerably reduced or totally eliminated." However, present occupations were reported in a number of cases, the proportion being as follows: Laborer, 10.5 per cent, housewife, 10.8 per cent, farmer, 3 per cent, skilled, semiskilled and clerical, 2.3 per cent; miscellaneous, 1.1 per cent—accounting for 27.7 per cent of the total and leaving 72.3 per cent claiming no occupation. Former occupations disclosed the fact that housewives and laborers formed 62.4 per cent of the total number. As to the present earnings, 85.4 per cent reported none, 8.3 per cent \$1 to \$4 per week, 2.1 per cent \$5 to \$7 per week, and 3 per cent over \$7; for 1.2 per cent no report was made.

Other data are given, but these show the principal facts. Wages earned prior to the cessation of work showed that almost two-thirds of the total earned less than \$15 per week, while 37.5 per cent earned less than \$10—a situation which indicates the impossibility of an accumulation of savings.

The question of cost is discussed, the conclusion being reached that a fund of \$5,000,000 a year, which would cost not to exceed \$300,000 a year to administer, would be adequate, "even under liberal estimates," to care for the needy of the State. The present system, caring for practically one-third of the number contemplated in the above estimate, costs "at least \$7,000,000 a year." State institutions devoted to the care of the poor "report a value of land, building and equipment of over \$16,000,000," and "it took over 1,000 paid employees to look after the [8,000] inmates of our almshouses."

Special studies and reports, both the result of investigations under the direction of the commission and contributions from experts in various fields, make the report an interesting contribution, coupled with actual experiments in a field in which improvements are obviously needed.

Pension Expenditures of New Zealand

THE official yearbook of New Zealand for 1925 gives some data concerning the number of pensions in force and the amount paid out in pensions during the year 1923-24, which are of interest since New Zealand is very liberal in its pension provisions for different classes of civilians. It has, of course, a pension list for each of the three wars in which its citizens have taken part, but in addition to these it has several kinds of pensions not generally in

force elsewhere. Of these, probably the best known are the old-age and widows' pensions. The old-age pension system is the most inclusive, as it covers, with a few exceptions, all residents of New Zealand who have lived there for 25 years, who can meet certain requirements as to age and character, and whose income and possessions do not exceed specified amounts. The widows' pensions have been in operation since 1912, though their application has been widened by successive legislative acts, until they now differ considerably from their original form. They are payable to any widow who is a British subject of good character and who has a child or children under 14 years of age.

Less generally known are the miners' pensions, established by an act of 1915, which are intended to provide for any miner who is totally incapacitated for work on account of miners' phthisis contracted while working in the mines of New Zealand. The main requirements are that the applicant must be a British subject of good character, must have lived in New Zealand for five years and been employed as a miner for two and a half years before the date of the application for the pension.

Another form of pension not in vogue elsewhere is known as the epidemic pension, which was established to relieve distress arising from the influenza epidemic of 1918. No details are given as to requirements for this, but it is stated that the number of pensioners is rapidly decreasing, "having fallen during the past year by 112, or since March 31, 1920, by 482." This would show that the number has decreased by over half during four years, so that presumably the amount required for this pension system will soon become unimportant.

The figures as to the number of pensions in force and the amount paid out under each system are as follows:

NEW ZEALAND PENSIONS

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

Kind of pension	Pensions in force Mar. 31, 1924	Total payments for year ending Mar. 31, 1924
World War.....	23, 166	£1, 315, 560
Maori War.....	589	30, 350
Boer War.....	72	3, 146
Old age.....	21, 468	767, 805
Widows.....	3, 526	202, 818
Miners.....	580	36, 084
Epidemic.....	457	32, 702
Civil service act.....	74	21, 145
Other pensions and annuities.....	93	8, 033
Total.....	50, 025	2, 417, 643

It will be noticed that the military pensions are the most numerous, forming 47.6 per cent of the total number of pensions in force, and accounting for 55.8 per cent of the year's expenditure on pensions. Next come the old-age pensions, which form 42.9 per cent of the total, and account for 31.8 per cent of the pension expenditures. Widows' pensions form only 7 per cent of the group numerically, and account for 8.4 per cent of the annual expenditure, while all the others combined form less than 3 per cent of the number of pensions, and account for just 4 per cent of the expenditures.

Operations of Registered Sick Funds in Sweden¹

THE table following shows the development of the Swedish sick funds, most of which grant both sickness and funeral benefits, during the period 1892 to 1921:

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED SICK FUNDS IN SWEDEN, 1892 TO 1921

Year	Number of funds	Number of members	Year	Number of funds	Number of members	Year	Number of funds	Number of members
1892.....	221	24,735	1902.....	1,742	321,025	1912.....	2,037	595,576
1893.....	344	41,243	1903.....	1,887	360,173	1913.....	1,949	609,253
1894.....	477	61,578	1904.....	1,992	394,704	1914.....	1,883	625,046
1895.....	572	77,573	1905.....	2,121	434,808	1915.....	1,255	1 572,133
1896.....	680	99,434	1906.....	2,226	479,564	1916.....	1,278	608,995
1897.....	880	149,195	1907.....	2,310	526,596	1917.....	1,284	646,602
1898.....	1,075	184,119	1908.....	2,372	559,665	1918.....	1,284	692,265
1899.....	1,272	225,133	1909.....	2,424	581,958	1919.....	1,284	722,211
1900.....	1,443	260,163	1910.....	2,400	591,315	1920.....	1,291	738,154
1901.....	1,621	293,540	1911.....	2,190	1 587,167	1921.....	1,289	1 727,999

¹Decrease.

Besides the sick funds there are continuation funds from which benefits are receivable after sick-fund benefits have been exhausted. In 1919, 1920, and 1921 there were 29, 32, and 32 funds with 72,337, 78,695, and 79,157 members, respectively.

The benefits paid by sick and continuation funds for the three years, 1919 to 1921, were as follows:

BENEFITS PAID BY SICK AND CONTINUATION FUNDS IN SWEDEN, 1919 TO 1921

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Benefits	Sick funds			Continuation funds		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Sickness.....	10,573,786	10,072,460	9,856,270	197,262	211,247	226,144
Hospital care.....	28,486	30,035	25,018	-----	-----	-----
Medical attendance.....	256,605	286,012	303,752	4,782	3,867	6,680
Medicine and drugs.....	121,293	137,748	107,362	-----	-----	-----
Maternity.....	215,335	308,632	298,688	-----	-----	-----
Funeral.....	953,339	934,719	911,960	-----	-----	-----

¹Data are from Sweden [Söcialdepartementet], Socialstyrelsen, Registrerade Sjukkassor åren 1919-1921, Stockholm, 1925.

The table given below shows the number of cases of sickness and the number of days for which sick benefits were granted.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DAYS FOR WHICH BENEFITS WERE GRANTED, 1919 TO 1921

Fund and year	Number of cases	Number of days of sickness	Average days per case		
			Men	Women	Total
Sick funds:					
1919.....	247, 801	5, 722, 804	21. 4	28. 0	23. 1
1920.....	219, 301	5, 372, 385	22. 6	29. 3	24. 5
1921.....	188, 893	5, 113, 981	25. 0	32. 4	27. 1
Continuation funds:					
1919.....	1, 550	104, 815	68. 1	66. 2	67. 6
1920.....	1, 546	111, 292	72. 7	70. 3	72. 0
1921.....	1, 640	119, 742	75. 4	67. 9	73. 0

During the period 1919 to 1921 the registered sick funds granted maternity benefits to the extent shown below:

MATERNITY BENEFITS GRANTED BY REGISTERED SICK FUNDS IN SWEDEN, 1919 TO 1921¹

Year	Funds granting maternity benefits	Women insured	Confinements		Days for which benefits were granted		
			Number	Per 100 women	Number	Per 100 women	Per case
1919.....	455	171, 728	7, 591	4. 6	208, 724	126. 8	27. 5
1920.....	462	181, 609	10, 535	5. 9	298, 374	168. 7	28. 3
1921.....	462	187, 121	10, 125	5. 5	287, 375	156. 1	28. 4

¹ Data are from Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, Sociala Meddelanden No. 4, 1925, Stockholm, 1925, p. 270.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Liability of Emergency Fleet Corporation for Injury to Seamen

THE Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia recently had before it a case involving the liability of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for injuries suffered by a seaman by reason of the negligence of the officers of the ship. (*United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation v. O'Shea*, 53 Wash. Law Rep. 359.)

It appears that the merchant vessel, *Dungannon*, owned by the United States and operated by the corporation, was an oil-burning vessel, equipped with a storage tank for fuel oil in front of the cargo space. While on its way to New Orleans the vessel encountered high seas and several hundred barrels of fuel oil escaped from the tank through the manholes into the cargo space. When O'Shea, the boatswain, discovered this he reported it to the chief mate who ordered him, with others, to replace the oil in the tank; and although the weather was cold and stormy and the sea rough the work was undertaken against the protests of the men. The rough weather required the hatches to be partly closed so that the air was filled with fumes. The deck of the hold was slippery and the rolling of the oil compelled the men to work in underclothes and with bare feet, gasoline baths twice daily being necessary to remove the oil. Plaintiff and the men objected that it was "a dangerous job for any man to try to save his life down there," and that "it was no place for men to work, almost naked, as it was getting cold." The mate replied that he could not help it, that the master wanted the oil out of the cargo space before the vessel reached New Orleans, and that the captain insisted on the work being done. The latter read the regulations of the vessel to the men and told them that he would land them on the Bermuda Islands if they did not resume work within an hour. Conditions becoming worse, further protests were made, and after a time the plaintiff was ordered to put the plates on the manholes and stop work. He protested that this was not necessary as "the oil was far down in the tank," and also that no one could work there under the conditions of the rough sea and slippery deck without holding on to the life line, and "that it was a dangerous job." To this the mate replied that he knew it but the captain wanted the plates on. While attempting to place them O'Shea was thrown violently upon the iron coaming around one of the manholes and suffered permanent physical injuries.

A judgment in the Supreme Court of the District for \$25,000 for the injuries sustained was affirmed after filing a remittitur in the amount of \$10,000.

The action was brought under the act of 1915, amended 1920 (41 Stat. 1007), giving to seamen the same rights of recovery for per-

sonal injuries as are granted railway employees by the employers' liability law of 1908. It was contended that this act was unconstitutional, but in the meantime the Supreme Court had sustained it (*Panama R. Co. v. Johnson*, 264 U. S. 375, 44 Sup. Ct. 391). Another contention was that, even if constitutional, the act applied only to merchant vessels not owned by the United States, which was also denied. The claim that the Fleet Corporation was not liable by reason of the fact that the vessel was operated by the Columbus Shipping Co. was also not sustainable, as "the evidence discloses that the latter company was merely acting as the agent of the Fleet Corporation in the management and operation of the vessel." Finally it was contended that the charge of negligence on the part of the officers had not been sustained; but the court found that "the officers did not exercise reasonable care for the plaintiff's safety when they required him to perform the work in question under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence." While it may be proper at times to require work to be done under circumstances of great personal peril, such circumstances did not here exist. "The plaintiff in fact was needlessly exposed to obvious danger of great bodily harm by the imperative command of the ship's officers; this was negligence upon the part of the officers, and the plaintiff's injury was the direct result of it." He could not be held to have assumed the risk of conditions that were "plainly observable and appreciated," since, to assume the risk there must be "at least some measure of freedom of action upon the part of the employee, whereas in this instance the plaintiff was compelled under penalties to obey the orders of his officers." The judgment for \$15,000 damages was therefore affirmed with costs.

The statute referred to as conferring the rights of railroad employees on seamen received, as indicated, authoritative construction by the Supreme Court in the case of *Panama R. Co. v. Johnson*. When that case was in the Circuit Court of Appeals (289 Fed. 964), quite similar language as to the assumption of risk was used by Judge Rogers, speaking for that court. Damages were claimed in that case for injuries alleged to be due to the use of a defective ladder. As to the claim that Johnson was acquainted with the condition of the ladder and therefore assumed the risk, it was pointed out that such an assumption, to be a defense must be voluntary, so that the nature of the employment would properly come up for consideration. The obligation of a seaman to obey orders, disobedience of which "may involve him in serious consequences, and subject him to possible forfeiture of the wages previously earned and to imprisonment by the master," was held to take the case out of the realm of voluntary choice. While the Supreme Court did not explicitly touch upon this phase of the question, the affirmance of the judgment below supports the construction there given, so that it would appear to be well established that the defense of assumed risk is at least greatly narrowed, if not abrogated, in actions such as those above considered.

Another aspect of the discussion in the principal case receives support from a very recent decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (*The Rolph*, 293 Fed. 269). There three seamen were awarded judgment against a vessel on the theory of its unseaworthiness, the unseaworthiness consisting

in the employment of a first mate, who, "now admittedly a convict for the brutal treatment of seamen, is described as a giant, weighing in the neighborhood of 285 pounds, all bone and muscle, and with a reputation for ferocity as wide as the seven seas." Beatings and maimings with fists, pieces of scantling, rope ends, etc., and the denial of medical treatment to injured men, briefly summarizes the conduct of the mate and its effects. To the allegation that the master of the vessel knew nothing of the assaults, the court replied that this was "incredible." One sailor was drowned and many beaten, "and to say that the captain did not know it is simply to trifle with this court." The court ruled that "seaworthiness, according to all the authorities, not only implies that the vessel be staunch and sound, but that she shall be properly manned." Other considerations sustained the conclusion of the master's liability, and judgments were awarded the libelants in the case.

Phosphorus Poisoning: Disease or Accident Under Maryland Compensation Law

CATHERINE R. FRANCKS was a girl employed by the Victory Sparkler & Specialty Co. in the making of fireworks in its plant at Elkton, Md. During her employment she contracted phosphorus poisoning, resulting in various surgical operations and serious physical injury and disfigurement. By her father as next friend she sued the company for damages due to its alleged negligence in failing to provide adequate ventilation and safeguards to prevent the injury, and obtained a judgment for \$22,500. The company appealed, claiming that it was an employer engaged in an extrahazardous employment within the terms of the Maryland compensation act, and that it was insured under this act, by reason of which no other liability attached than that provided by the statute. The maximum total amount payable thereunder is \$5,000.

The case came to the court of appeals of the State on a demurrer, which had been overruled in the court below and the trial proceeded with. The validity of this action was contested, the question involved being the status of an injury such as complained of under the compensation law of the State, i. e., whether the compensation law applied, or whether it was a case of employer's liability. The supreme court adopted the view that the compensation act applied (*Victory Sparkler & Specialty Co. v. Francks*, 128 Atl. 635).

The history of the act was reviewed, and attention was called to the provision that the employments covered by the act "are hereby withdrawn from private controversy," giving benefits under the compensation act without question of fault, "to the exclusion of every other remedy, except as provided in this act." The employer was found to have fulfilled all its obligations, and the girl was its employee, accepting the compensation act "as a statutory term of her employment when she became the servant of the appellant."

The question was taken up as to whether or not the act is restricted "to that distinct and separate class of injuries arising from accidents." To answer this question in the affirmative would be to divide the field

of negligence in hazardous employments, "and make futile the law's pronouncement that it is the exclusive remedy for every phase of extra-hazardous employment, except as by its own terms specified." As the term "injury" is defined in the act it is said to cover "every injury which could be suffered by any worker in the course and arising out of the employment for which there was then a subsisting right of action." The question was a new one before this court, but earlier opinions on cognate matters support the view that this statute, by what it adds as well as by what it omits, in comparison with other laws on the subject, is of the broad inclusiveness already indicated.

Taking up the subject of the nature of the injury, the court said:

An occupation or industry disease is one which arises from causes incident to the profession or labor of the party's occupation or calling. It has its origin in the inherent nature or mode of work of the profession or industry, and it is the usual result or concomitant. If, therefore, a disease is not a customary or natural result of the profession or industry, per se, but is the consequence of some extrinsic condition or independent agency, the disease or injury can not be imputed to the occupation or industry, and is in no accurate sense an occupation or industry disease. In this case, the occupation of the girl as an employee in a department of a manufactory of fireworks was simply a condition of her injury, whose cause was the definite negligence charged against the employer. The most that is warranted to be inferred from the allegations of fact in the declarations is that the phosphorus poisoning alleged was the gradual result of the negligence of the employer. As this negligence was a breach of duty to her, it was not to be foreseen or expected by the worker as something which would occur in the course of her employment. The fact that she continued at her place of labor, in the doing of her common and regular task, makes it clear that the phosphorus poisoning happened without her design or expectation, and so her injury was accidental.

It was by chance that employer did not use due care, and by chance that the vapor of phosphorus was where its noxious foreign particles could be inhaled by the girl. It was by chance that the inspired air carried these particles into her system, sickening her, and causing a necrosis of the jaw after fortuitously finding a lesion. The injury thus inflicted upon her body was accidental by every test of the word, and its accidental nature is not lost by calling the consequential results a disease.

Neither the gradual development of the disability, nor the length of time intervening between the reception of the poisonous substance and its first manifestation change the nature of the injury.

The phosphorus poisoning of the employee as described in the declaration was therefore not a disease incident to the industry, but was an injury in causal connection with her employment, within the meaning of the act defining injury to "mean only accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease or infection as may naturally result therefrom."

It was noted that the use of the terms "injury," "accident," "personal injury," "injury by accident," and "occurrence of the injury" militates against any special restriction being implied by the law.

It will be observed that the statutory definition of a compensable injury under the Maryland act is not that it is an "accident," or that it is an injury "by accident" but that it must be "accidental injuries." The difference is important, as it marks the divergence between the thing or the event (i. e. accident) and a quality or a condition (i. e. accidental) of that thing or event.

On the basis of this conclusion, the judgment below was reversed without a new trial, but without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff below to submit a claim under the workmen's compensation act to which she was held entitled, and which the employer admitted its willingness to pay. The failure to give notice and file application

within 30 days "are infractions of directory provisions of sections 37 and 38 of the act, and the commission may well excuse her in the exercise of its sound discretion."

There was a motion for a modification of judgment, and on further consideration, particularly of the newly alleged fact that at the time of her employment Miss Francks was under the age of 18 years, the question arose as to the exemption of the case from the operation of the workmen's compensation act. It was argued that the case should be remanded, "with leave to amend her declaration, so as to avail herself of any other different cause of action which she may have."

Without expressing an opinion as to the soundness of the theory advanced, or the right of recovery under any other form of action, the court remanded the case as requested, with costs to the appellant employer, "with leave to the appellee to amend the declaration and have a new trial thereupon, if it be so elected."

Effect of Lump-Sum Settlement and Release

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska recently had before it a case (*Ostegaard v. Adams & Kelly Co.*, 203 N. W. 564) in which the effect of a presumed final settlement by lump sum was considered. The injured man lost an eye in January, 1922, and in the following May, a lump-sum settlement was made covering, so the company asserted, both this injury and consequential damages; but on subsequent proceedings it was held that the settlement related only to facts recognized by the parties at the time. After the settlement, tuberculosis developed and proceedings were brought to set aside the settlement as final, permitting the recovery of other benefits under the act. While the matter was pending the injured man died of the disease, and proceedings were continued by his widow as a dependent. From a judgment and award in her favor the company appealed, but the supreme court sustained the findings below. It was said that "the record warrants concluding, as we do, that the settlement was for the loss of the eye, and the usual, or reasonably to be expected, consequences thereof, and no more." It was found that Ostegaard was at the time unknowingly suffering from tuberculosis, and that the settlement was made without either party being aware of the actual situation—in other words "the settlement as made and approved was clearly as to both plaintiff and defendant buttressed on a mistake of fact." There was, therefore, no contract covering the situation as it actually, but not within their knowledge, existed.

No statement is made in the opinion by the supreme court as to how any causal connection was traced between the injury and the tubercular condition, but this position was accepted, as was shown by the statement that not only was the workman's eye destroyed, but "as a result of such injury he became and was afflicted with tuberculosis." Neither party being aware of the existence of the disease, there was no settlement covering it, the settlement made being "for the loss of the eye and no more."

Taking into consideration the nature of the compensation act and the uncontradicted status of the widow, the award of \$15 per week for 225 weeks in her favor was affirmed.

Blindness Due to Ultra-Violet Rays Not Injury Under Ohio Compensation Law

AS ORIGINALLY enacted, the workmen's compensation law of Ohio was construed by the courts of the State not to include occupational diseases, although the term "accident" was not used in the statutes; but the word "injury" was held to mean "some sudden and unexpected event inflicting bodily harm and resulting in a period of disability." A ruling by the commission denying compensation for lead poisoning incurred in factory processes was upheld by the supreme court of the State (*Industrial Commission v. Brown*, 110 N. E. 744).

Later the Ohio statute was amended so as to bring within its coverage designated occupational diseases (among them, as in practically all lists of the kind, being phosphorus poisoning, classed as an accidental injury and not an occupational disease in the Francks case above). However, the doctrine of compensation for occupational diseases is evidently not incorporated in the law beyond this restricted provision, since a motion-picture operator, who lost his sight from the effect of "powerful ultra-violet light rays" was denied compensation. The industrial commission was opposed to the claim, and the common pleas court sustained that view. The court of appeals of the State, however, regarded the injury as compensable, but on reaching the supreme court, the case was decided in accordance with the views of the commission (*Industrial Commission of Ohio v. Russell*, 146 N. E. 305).

There was no question as to the causal connection between the employment and the blindness; and while the exposure took place prior to the amendment including designated occupational diseases, the court questioned whether, even if under the facts of this case, it would come within the purview of that amendment. The court noted that it had already been decided that diseases contracted in the course of the employment, "not occasioned by, or the result of physical injury are not compensable as injuries under the act." (*Industrial Commission v. Cross*, 104 Ohio St. 561, 136 N. E. 283). A definition was also given of the term "accident" though, as already stated, the statute does not employ the term. However, there is an obvious construction of the term "physical injury" that requires, in the mind of the court, the idea of accident. The opinion concludes:

A majority of the court are of opinion that, construing the petition most favorably to the pleader, there are not facts sufficiently set forth therein to bring the case within the terms of the compensation act; that no "injury," as contained in the statute and construed by this court, is shown to have taken place. There seems not to have been an accidental occupational disease, and it is conceded that there was no traumatic injury, or any accident, which caused this unfortunate condition, but rather the prolonged action of ultra-violet rays coming from a silver-tipped carbon point, which by slow but sure process injured the optic nerve and resulted in optic atrophy.

In the state of the law at the time of the commission of these acts, sufficient was not contained within the statutory enactment to enable the commission to grant this relief, though we reach this determination most reluctantly.

Obviously the question remains open at least in a degree as to whether or not the recognition of certain occupational diseases as compensable would permit an award in a case arising subsequent to the amendment; be that as it may, the evident causal connection between the employment and the injury, involving certainly the element of unexpectedness in result if not in the incident itself, strongly enforces the view that such a hazard ought to be within the beneficial provisions of an act that assumes to take the burden of the risk from the individual worker and place it on the industry—a fundamental conception of workmen's compensation legislation.

Labor Legislation in Canada, 1924

THE annual volume on labor legislation in Canada prepared by the Department of Labor of the Dominion is the fourth supplement to a compilation covering the entire body of laws of this class existing on December 31, 1926. The Parliament of Canada and each provincial legislature met during the year 1924, but not all produced legislation of any particular importance affecting workmen.

Dominion of Canada

CHAPTER 12 of the Session Laws embodies an act regulating the employment of children and young persons at sea in conformity with a draft convention adopted at a conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. This excludes children under 14 from any work on vessels where other than members of the same family are employed, and under 18 as trimmers or stokers, with certain exceptions. Another act (ch. 57) adds further restriction to the calling out of the militia in case of riots. An order in council elaborates the provisions with regard to the payment of "fair wages" on public works, the fundamental principles being the observance of locally current conditions as to rates and hours.

Alberta

THE minimum wage act of this Province was amended (ch. 3), giving the board additional powers with regard to fixing the periods of employment so as to meet varying conditions, the rate of pay for overtime being also within the power of the board. A penal provision was also added, the penalties ranging from \$20 to \$100 for the first offense, from \$75 to \$250 for a second, and from \$100 to \$500 for a third.

The workmen's compensation act was amended in several particulars, the most outstanding being the raising of the percentage of wages paid as compensation from 55 to 62½. A sliding scale was also provided for payment to children under 16 years of age. Allowances in cases where the only dependents are children under 16 were advanced from \$12.50 to \$15 each, and the limit of \$50

per month removed, though the maximum amount of compensation payable annually in any case may not exceed \$1,140. The time for making claims is now 12 months instead of 3, and the cost of special medical treatment is to be paid by the board in all cases instead of being optional. Authority is also given for the establishment of a disaster fund to meet losses arising from an accident which can not be placed in any particular class (ch. 33).

The licensing of chauffeurs was the subject of apparently original legislation (ch. 31) fixing an age of 18 years and a fee of \$3, "or such other fee as may be prescribed by order in council." Yearly renewals are apparently contemplated. Nonresidents' licenses are recognized for limited periods. Other acts amend the laws relating to safety to electrical workers, the inspection and regulation of boilers, the employment of public employees, cooperative systems, etc.

British Columbia

THE inspection of boilers is transferred to the workmen's compensation board (ch. 6), as is the inspection of electrical power plants (ch. 16). The mothers' pension act is amended, and also the act relating to semimonthly payment of wages (penalty only), the licensing of plumbers and electricians, of chauffeurs, and of professional engineers, while another act (ch. 5) provides for the licensing of barbers through the agency of a provincial board of examiners.

Manitoba

THE mothers' pension law of this Province also is amended (ch. 6), as are various laws regulating the employment of children and the act relating to the exemption of wages from garnishment, the amount exempt being changed from \$40 in all cases to \$30 in the case of widows or widowers without dependent children and unmarried persons without dependents, and \$60 in all other cases (ch. 25).

New Brunswick

THE law as to the inspection and regulation of factories is amended (ch. 7) by requiring owners, etc., of portable sawmills or lath mills to give notice of the location of such mills, and data as to employees, etc., within one week from the time operations commence. The workmen's compensation act is amended (ch. 8) by changing the provision as to nonresident alien beneficiaries. Formerly compensation was payable only where reciprocal provisions existed. Under the new amendment compensation will be paid, but may not exceed that which the beneficiaries would receive under the law of the Province or country of residence. Also the board may take into account differences in cost of living and conditions and pay compensation accordingly. Another amendment authorizes the board to withhold compensation from beneficiaries leading an immoral or improper life and transfer benefits to other dependents. Compensation for a preexisting disease is to be limited so as to compensate only for the degree of aggravation. The common-law remedy formerly available where the employer was at fault in regard to his obligations under the act was also withdrawn, and the provisions of

the compensation act made exclusive. Other matters treated of were the provision of small holdings as homesteads for workers engaged in mills or other similar work, not more than two acres, with access thereto, being available for each worker (ch. 73), farmers' cooperation, and the licensing of nurses.

Nova Scotia

EMPLOYMENT in coal mines is regulated by fixing an eight-hour day for underground work (ch. 18). The workmen's compensation board was given new powers in regard to the exclusion of workmen in an industry falling partially under the scope of the act (ch. 38). Provision is also made for the admission of members of fire and protection companies of towns; an assumed wage rate of \$65 per month is fixed by the law (ch. 33). A minimum wage act (ch. 57) amends in very important respects an unused act of 1920. A board is to be appointed by the governor, which shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be women. This board is to make inquiries and fix rates, but the governor in council may make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

Ontario

THE workmen's compensation act of this Province was amended, relaxing the exclusion provisions as to nonresident alien beneficiaries, which had been formerly applied even between it and other Canadian Provinces; the limitation now applies only to dependents residing outside Canada. Rehabilitation of injured workers is made a duty of the workmen's compensation board (ch. 41). In damage suits where the question of contributory negligence is involved, the degree of fault may be considered and the damages modified accordingly (ch. 32). An interesting statute is the immigrant children's protection act of 1924 (ch. 70) which regulates the placement and employment of immigrant children under 18 years of age, brought into Ontario for homes or apprenticeships from Great Britain or Ireland or elsewhere by societies or agents for the purposes indicated. Additional regulations are to be made by the lieutenant governor in council, within specified limitations. The act is largely devoted to protective regulations and provisions for redress. Societies or agents may be authorized to have charge of the work, subject to supervision by a provincial inspector.

Quebec

THE outstanding enactment in this Province is one (ch. 112) authorizing the formation of labor organizations by "20 persons or more engaged in the same profession, the same employment or in similar trades, or doing correlated work having for object the establishing of a determined product." The organization is to have corporate powers as to the ownership of property, personal and real, the protection of a trade-mark or label, the establishment of industrial and professional undertakings, and the formation of collective labor agreements. Other laws relate to technical education in paper making (ch. 13), the licensing of chauffeurs (ch. 24), hours of labor in stores (ch. 59), etc. Applicants for chauffeurs' certificates must be 18 years of age (21 to drive an auto bus) and pay an annual license fee of \$5.

Saskatchewan

THE law regulating the garnishment of wages was amended by reducing the amount exempt to unmarried persons or those without dependents to \$40, leaving the amount \$75 as before in other cases (ch. 8). Provisions as to procedure were also enacted. The law as to the licensing of chauffeurs was amended (ch. 42), but without substantial change. The same may be said of amendments to the employment agencies act, the master and servant act, and the mechanics' lien act. Cities are authorized (ch. 13) to pass by-laws regulating and controlling the licensing of children engaged in street trades. Girls may not be so licensed, nor boys under 12 years of age, nor boys under 14 without authorization in writing from a parent or guardian.

Besides the foregoing, a number of enactments in the various provinces relate to voting by employees. Retirement systems for public employees and for school-teachers were also considered in a number of acts, while cooperative activities of farmers and others received attention. As to old-age pensions, a general law has been under consideration by a special committee of the House of Commons of the Dominion Parliament. The enactment of a law for the benefit of "deserving indigent persons" 70 years of age and upward was recommended, but only in case the provincial governments are disposed to adopt the system and cooperate in its establishment and maintenance. An inquiry as to this point was undertaken during the recess to learn the attitude of the various provincial governments

HOUSING

Volume and Cost of Building Construction, 1914 to 1924

By H. B. BYER, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THERE has been considerable discussion lately as to whether or not building construction in the past few years has been sufficient to make up for the war-time curtailment in that line. The following table and chart, it is hoped, will furnish some light on this subject, which is of great importance to builders and prospective home buyers alike.

In this study the only figures of any considerable scope available concerning the value of buildings constructed each year are those shown by building permits issued by city building inspectors. The bureau has such figures for the period 1914 to 1924 for 130 identical cities.

In issuing a permit, the builder or owner is required to state the cost of the proposed building. This cost often may be an underestimate, but it is believed that the percentage of under estimate has continued to be about the same. Further, a building planned is not always constructed within the calendar year of the date of the permit and in particular instances perhaps not constructed at all. However, as a grand total, it is believed the permit valuations fairly show the change in the value of buildings constructed from year to year.

In using these figures, it must be borne in mind that they relate to new construction and do not include alterations and repairs, and that they cover both residential and nonresidential buildings. They are limited to 130 cities, and, being restricted to city limits and building permits issued by the cities, they do not include much of the buildings erected for war purposes which to a large extent were outside of city limits.

Table 1 shows the aggregate value of all buildings erected as stated on permits issued by the building inspectors in 130 identical cities, from 1914 to 1924, inclusive, together with the index numbers of this value, of costs of building material, of wage rates in the building trades, of cost of construction with material and labor combined, of amount or volume of building done, and of population.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF VOLUME AND COST OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 130 CITIES

Year	Aggregate value of all buildings constructed as shown by permits issued	Index numbers of—					Ratio of cost of material to labor	Index of population
		Aggregate value of all buildings	Cost of building material	Wage rates	Cost of construction	Amount of building done		
1914	748,209,763	100	100	100	100	100	44.1 : 55.9	100
1915	777,228,606	104	102	101	102	102	44.3 : 55.7	102
1916	980,323,685	131	130	104	115	114	49.7 : 50.3	104
1917	649,961,875	87	171	111	137	64	54.9 : 45.1	107
1918	401,565,104	54	187	124	152	36	54.3 : 45.7	109
1919	1,258,875,108	168	218	142	176	95	54.8 : 45.2	111
1920	1,342,630,686	179	287	193	235	76	54.0 : 46.0	113
1921	1,602,232,041	214	179	196	189	113	41.9 : 58.1	115
1922	2,427,734,079	325	183	183	183	178	44.1 : 55.9	118
1923	2,959,051,393	396	205	203	204	194	44.3 : 55.7	120
1924	3,068,161,900	410	190	220	207	198	40.5 : 59.5	122

The index number of the aggregate value of all buildings constructed was obtained by using the cost of buildings (as shown by permits issued) during 1914 as 100. The building material and wage rate indexes are those of wholesale prices of building materials and of union wages in the building trades published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To obtain the index numbers of cost of construction it was necessary to get the proportionate cost of material and labor in building as of some one year, and to apply to these figures the change in price from year to year in the two items, material and labor. According to figures compiled by Mr. Barelay White, a builder of Philadelphia, and presented to both the Philadelphia and the National conference of construction industries early in 1921, skilled and unskilled labor together formed 36.99 per cent of the cost of building; and costs of materials, 42.88 per cent. The remainder of this cost is chargeable to supervision, insurance, engineering, etc. These figures are assumed to be as of 1920.

Mr. White's figures were based on records kept on eight buildings described as follows:

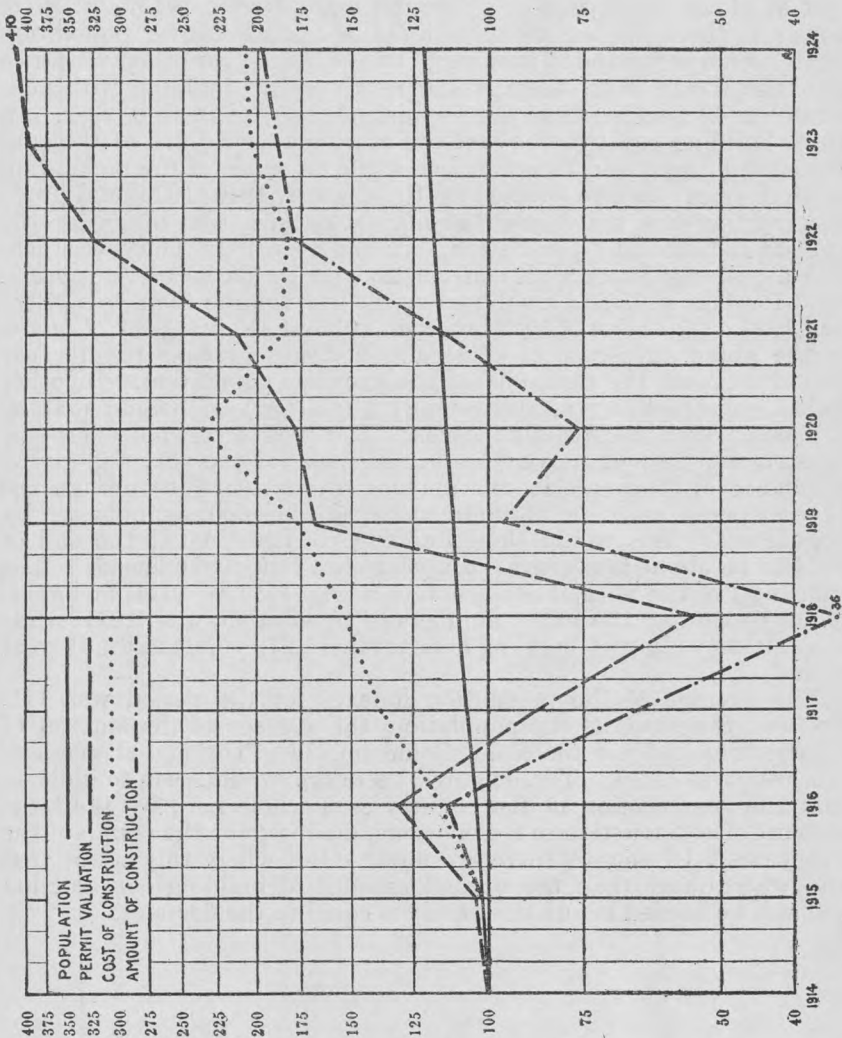
The relative values of the various parts of the building have not been very carefully studied heretofore but we have made an attempt to fix an approximate proportion covering the whole building field in this territory. We have gone about this by taking a composite of building, which includes a reinforced concrete factory building; slow burning or heavy construction warehouse building with brick walls; the typical style of two-story dwelling; detached brick and frame residence; stone schoolhouse with wood floor construction; fireproof institutional building; the apartment house; and the steel frame office building. I think you will agree with me that these eight classifications come pretty near to covering the whole field in private building work.

According to Mr. White's figures the ratio of cost of materials to labor in construction in 1920 was 54 to 46. In 1920 the building-material wholesale price index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 287 and the union wage index number at 193. From these figures it was found that the relative cost of material to labor in 1914 was 44.1 to 55.9. The year 1914 is the base year of the table as it is the earliest year for which permit valuation figures are available.

Assuming that the percentages of supervision, engineering fees, etc., have not changed, then the actual money costs of these items have advanced at the same rate as the composite increase of building material and wage rates. Adding this cost will make no difference in the index numbers for cost in the construction.

The index number for the amount of building done was obtained by dividing the aggregate valuation index for each year specified by the cost-of-construction index. The population index number was arrived at by using the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for 1914 as 100 in connection with the estimated or actual figures for the later years.

The chart following illustrates in graphic form the information carried in Table 1.



Assuming that the construction of 1914 cared for the needs of the population at that time, then the line of population increase is the normal line of construction increase. It can be seen how the line of actual building done has varied from this normal trend.

The two other items on the charts are the aggregate value of all buildings constructed and cost of construction. The former reached a peak of 410 during 1924, or, in other words, in these 130 cities the building permits show that over four times as much money was spent for building construction in 1924 as in 1914.

The cost of constructing a building climbed steadily until it reached a peak of 235 in 1920, declined to 183 in 1922, but mounted again, by 1924, to 207.

As stated above, if the index of building done had exactly followed the population index, then it is assumed construction would have just filled the requirements. This did take place in 1915. In 1916, however, there was an excess of building operation over population of 10 points in the index number. In 1917, the year of our entrance into the World War, there was a restriction in building with construction 43 points below the population demand of that year. In 1918, building construction was but a trifle over a third of the construction of 1914 and 73 points below the demands of the population of that year. In the succeeding three years, 1919, 1920, and 1921, construction was still below the normal construction needs for the year as indicated by population. In the year 1922, however, there was a building boom with construction far in excess of the normal need for that year and the boom swelled in volume each year, 1923 and 1924. The close of 1923 however, still left a shortage of 27 points in the grand aggregate of construction necessary over the 10-year period to meet the demands of the growing population. In other words, construction was still roughly a quarter year behind striking a balance with construction needs. The year 1924, however, saw construction 76 points over the normal need for the year and giving a balance of 49 points in the amount of construction through the 11-year period over the normal construction needed, as indicated by population. This would show building construction at the end of 1924 to be about four-tenths of a year ahead of current needs. The sum total of the normal construction needs, 1914 to 1924, inclusive, found by adding the index numbers of population, was 1,221, while the amount of actual building done totaled 1,270 points in the 11-year period.

The average of the population indexes for the period was 111. To meet the needs of the population, the average of the amount of construction indexes therefore should be 111. The actual average, however, was 115.5. These figures, therefore, would seem to indicate that the construction in the country as a whole had, by the large amount of construction in recent years, made up for the slump of the war years. Of course, there are many cities where this is not true and where more than the normal amount of building construction will still be needed before the supply is equal to the demand.

Infant Mortality and Housing Conditions in India

THE appallingly high rate of infant mortality in India, a subject which only recently has begun to receive attention in that country, is brought out in an article¹ in a recent issue of the *Indian Journal of Economics*. Although the writer attributes this excessive rate to the crowded living conditions in the cities, the editor in a note to the article calls attention to the fact that the point is not proved as the figures showing the proportion of infant deaths under six months is higher for the Provinces than for the cities. In spite of this fact, however, the figures were considered to be of sufficient importance to make their publication worth while.

During the year 1922 there were 1,346,280 children under 1 year of age who died in British India according to the report of the Public Health Commissioner of the Government of India for that year. The commissioner points out in the report that "infant mortality is a sensitive index of the health conditions especially as regards general sanitation under which the people live; it is these conditions which require attention if any real influence on infant mortality and on the health of the nation is to be exercised." Although the death rate of infants of less than 1 year fell from 198 in 1921 to 175 in 1922 per thousand births registered, the percentage of infant mortality to total mortality increased considerably. In 1921, 208 out of every 1,000 persons who died were less than 1 year, while in 1922 the number of infant deaths had risen to 232, showing, the commissioner says, "that the apparent decrease in infant mortality during the last few years has not been accompanied with any appreciable improvement in maternal conditions or in the overcrowded and insanitary surroundings in industrial cities."

In the following table the percentage of infant mortality to total mortality in Great Britain and India is shown for the years 1921 and 1922:

INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN INDIA AND ENGLAND, IN 1921 AND 1922

Place	Percentage of infant mortality to total mortality.		Ratio of infant mortality to 1,000 births	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
India.....	20.8	23.2	198	175
England and Wales.....	15.3	-----	83	77
Bombay City.....	23.8	22.1	667	403
Calcutta City.....	17.6	19.4	330	287
Cawnpore City.....	-----	33.8	580	451
London.....	14.4	-----	81	-----

From this table it will be seen that not only is the infant mortality rate in England less than half the rate for India but the differences between the cities is even more marked. In 1921 two out of every three children born in Bombay and Cawnpore died before reaching the age of 1 year, while in London there was only 1 death in 12 children of this age.

¹ University of Allahabad, *Indian Journal of Economics*, Allahabad, India, January, 1925, pp. 285-296, "The relation of house accommodation to child mortality," by Raj. Bahadur Gupta.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths in the various age groups in 1922 and the death rate per 1,000 births in 1921 and 1922 in Provinces of British India:

PER CENT OF DEATHS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL INFANT MORTALITY IN PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA, 1922

Province	Per cent of deaths of infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	
	Under one week	Under one month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1921	1922
Bengal.....		47.5	24.3	28.2	206.1	187.7
United Provinces.....	33.9	52.8	30.0	16.8	265.8	183.8
Bihar and Orissa.....	40.5	56.6	27.5	15.9	191.4	139.9
Madras.....	31.7	48.5	22.3	29.2	166.0	166.4
Bombay.....	23.6	41.3	33.9	24.8	178.1	169.1
Central Provinces.....	29.4	49.8	27.8	22.4	279.5	228.7
Northwest Frontier Provinces.....	18.8	34.7	32.8	32.5	195.0	151.5
Burma.....	16.1	32.3	46.6	21.1	172.0	185.3
Coorg.....	45.5	58.1	22.6	19.3	225.0	272.5
Ajmer-Merwara.....	18.9	33.1	35.9	31.0	256.3	208.2
Punjab.....		46.7	27.8	25.5	191.6	169.6
Assam.....		50.2	32.2	17.6	188.5	198.2
Delhi.....		34.6	33.8	31.6	217.2	180.3
Total.....		48.8	28.3	22.9	197.9	176.0

In British India about one-third of the infantile deaths occur during the first week of life, almost one-half, 48.8 per cent, during the first month, and 77.1 per cent during the first six months. The writer states that "while poverty, ignorance, and bad social customs have undoubted effects upon general health and longevity the causes of a high infant mortality rate and a large number of deaths within a short time of birth lie mainly in the dark, dingy rooms in which the mother and child have to spend the major part of this period, and the impure atmosphere which they breathe at this delicate time of their life."

In Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Rangoon, in 1922, approximately 50 per cent, and in Bombay 39 per cent of the infant deaths were among children less than one month old. Analysis of the causes of infantile deaths at various age-periods shows that debility, premature birth, and respiratory diseases cause almost three-fourths of the infantile deaths in Bombay City and that similar conditions prevail in other industrial cities. Other causes of the high child mortality are the poverty and ignorance of the people, the "purdah" system which compels the women to occupy the innermost apartments from which air and sunshine are completely shut out, early marriage, and ignorant and inefficient midwifery. There can be no doubt, the writer states, however, that "congestion coupled with unhygienic and filthy surroundings is the chief cause of this extraordinarily high mortality."

In a report to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1922 on maternity benefits to female industrial workers, cases were cited of one room being occupied by several families. In one such room, 15 by 12 feet, six families were living, there being a total of 30 persons, adults and children, occupying the room. Out of 175,000 single-room tenements in Bombay 1,955 were occupied by two families each while 1,170 housed more than two families.

A tabulation of the infant mortality rates per 1,000 births by wards in the principal industrial and commercial cities in India shows that those wards in which the congestion is the greatest have the highest death rate. The highest rate for a single ward in Bombay City in 1923 was 548; in Rangoon in 1922, 577; in Lucknow City in 1923, 495; and in Cawnpore City in 1923, 900 per 1,000 births. Cawnpore is practically the only city in India which is beginning to have a settled industrial population in the city itself and it is there that the worst results of the overcrowding are seen.

The following table, which shows the close relation that house room bears to infant welfare, gives the mortality rate per 1,000 births according to the average number of persons occupying a room:

RELATION OF INFANT MORTALITY TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING IN BOMBAY IN 1921 AND 1922

Class of tenements by number of rooms	Average number of occupants per room	Percentage of class of tenements to total	Infant mortality per 1,000 births	
			1921	1922
1 room	4.03	70	828.5	470.9
2 rooms	2.11	14	321.9	435.7
3 rooms	1.60	7	191.4	421.6
4 rooms and over	1.30	9	133.3	300.3
Road-side			484.8	386.3
Hospitals			189.6	150.5

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Apprenticeship Work of New York Building Congress

AT THE annual meeting of the New York Building Congress a report of the work of the apprenticeship commission was presented, as of March 31, 1925, dealing with the progress and difficulties of its work. The commission was formed early in 1922, and since then, the report states, it has worked along two main lines: First, to persuade the employers in certain trades to take on their proper quota of apprentices, and, second, to secure for each apprentice an opportunity to obtain an all-round knowledge of his trade. In certain trades the first of these has proved the more difficult, as the employers show an indifference or even a reluctance toward taking and keeping apprentices in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the trade, and this in spite of the fact that they contribute liberally toward the work of the commission.

There are four trades in which this difficulty is especially apparent: Carpentry and joinery, which, with an estimated membership of over 31,000 journeymen, has only 1,500 enrolled apprentices; painting and decorating, with over 10,000 journeymen and 193 enrolled apprentices; and upholstery and cement masonry, neither of which has ever exceeded 75 per cent of its allowable quota of apprentices. The bricklayers, plasterers, and electricians come much nearer to having their proportionate number of apprentices, but in these trades the amount of periodic unemployment tends to drive out the right kind of boy. The unions try to meet this condition by permitting employers, when their work grows slack, to transfer their apprentices to others who may be busy, and the commission maintains a clearing house to facilitate such transfers, but nevertheless "the periods of unemployment are still frequent and discouraging to the ambitious learner."

Because of this condition there is too great a percentage of separations from the trades by these young learners, their places being taken by new and green material that must be started at the beginning. Another and consequent evil effect of this is that the periods of unemployment are such that the apprentice's actual time learning the trade is reduced considerably below that prescribed, with a consequent loss in training.

The common habit of hiring and firing apprentices as journeymen are hired and fired, needs to be changed to some system whereby each craft will accept and keep steadily employed its quota of apprentices.

At the end of March, 1925, the number of indentured apprentices in the several trades with which the commission is cooperating was as follows:

Carpentry and joinery.....	1, 500
Painting and decorating.....	193
Electrical.....	520
Upholstery.....	111
Cement and masonry.....	35
Plastering.....	470
Bricklaying.....	1, 392
Total.....	4, 221

Under the plan fostered by the commission, the apprentices while working at their trades, are expected to attend evening vocational schools. Up to the present the schools have not been able to provide facilities for all, but 2,240 apprentices are attending 75 classes, and it is hoped that within the present year teachers and accommodations will be provided to take care of all. This training, requiring special teachers and equipment, is expensive, but the public authorities are sufficiently convinced of its usefulness to do their share toward providing it.

The board of education has set aside \$60,000 in anticipation of the growth of the New York Building Congress apprenticeship work during the coming year, to care for their phase of the work. The industry itself now needs to do its part.

One interesting development in this part of the work has been along the line of training teachers. A special class, composed of the best workers, has been organized, in which instruction is given in methods of teaching. At present 23 are enrolled in this class, and 18 of these are doing part-time teaching in the evening classes.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

International Trade-Union Movement, 1923

THE International Federation of Trade-Unions (I. F. T. U.) of Amsterdam has recently published its third yearbook,¹ which, among other things, contains a number of statistical tables illustrating the development of world trade-unionism in 1923. A few of these tables have been selected for reproduction below.

The first of these tables shows the membership of constituent national centers of the I. F. T. U. for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923.

TABLE I.—MEMBERSHIP OF CONSTITUENT NATIONAL CENTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1921, 1922, AND 1923

Country	Dec. 31, 1921		Dec. 31, 1922		Dec. 31, 1923		Per cent of decrease in membership, 1922 to 1923
	Membership	Unions affiliated	Membership	Unions affiliated	Membership	Unions affiliated	
South Africa.....	50,000	38	¹ 50,000	38	10,000	(²)	80.0
Germany:							
General Federation of German Trade-Unions.....	7,776,728	48	7,908,516	45	5,749,763	44	27.3
General Federation of Salaried Employees.....	640,472	13	667,898	15	543,596	15	18.6
Argentina.....	74,958	(²)	(³)	(³)			
Austria.....	1,079,777	56	1,049,949	56	896,763	53	14.6
Belgium.....	698,384	27	618,871	29	594,988	28	3.9
Bulgaria.....	14,803	16	114,803	16	114,803	16	
Canada.....	164,883	68	117,814	68	127,707	68	.6
Denmark.....	242,545	52	232,574	52	233,116	51	4.2
Spain.....	240,113	25	239,861	22	210,617	22	12.2
France.....	756,243	39	757,847	34	⁴ 757,847	34	
Great Britain.....	6,559,333	175	4,369,268	170	4,328,235	174	.9
Greece.....	170,000	(²)	(³)	(³)			
Hungary.....	152,577	39	202,956	42	176,401	38	13.1
Italy.....	1,200,000	55	401,054	45	234,520	38	41.5
Latvia.....	22,607	16	12,350	18	12,658	20	2.5
Luxemburg.....	20,966	10	12,100	10	² 12,100	10	
Memel Territory.....					1,907	5	
Norway.....	95,927	34	(³)	(³)			
Palestine.....			8,000	21	10,736	17	34.2
Netherlands.....	223,718	28	201,045	26	179,929	26	10.5
Peru.....	25,000	(²)	(³)				
Poland.....	365,190	38	411,056	36	369,811	33	10.0
Rumania.....					33,246	21	
Sweden.....	313,208	35	292,917	33	313,022	33	6.9
Switzerland.....	225,822	19	162,192	21	151,401	19	6.7
Czechoslovakia.....	¹ 827,761	54	388,294	46	324,179	41	16.5
Yugoslavia.....	50,000	18	66,166	29	34,837	28	47.3
Total.....	21,991,615	903	18,185,531	872	15,321,692	835	15.8

¹ Membership on Dec. 31, 1921.

² Returns as to number of affiliated unions have not been received.

³ No longer affiliated.

⁴ Increase.

From the table preceding it becomes evident that the economic crisis which prevailed in almost all countries during 1923 had a serious effect upon the membership of the International Federation of Trade-Unions. Its total membership decreased by 15.8 per cent, as compared with 1922. This decrease was particularly marked in the unions in South Africa, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The national centers affiliated to

¹ International Federation of Trade-Unions. Third yearbook, 1925. Amsterdam, 1925. 494 pp.

the International Federation of Trade-Unions at the end of 1923 numbered 23 as against 21 at the end of 1922, due to the affiliation of unions of the Memel Territory of Rumania.

Another table in the yearbook shows that the proportion of male and female trade-union members affiliated with the International Federation of Trade-Unions has changed very slightly. Men formed 85.2 per cent of the total membership in 1923 and women 14.6 per cent, as against 83.7 and 16.3, respectively, in 1922.

Table 2 shows the membership at the end of 1921, 1922, and 1923 of the international trade secretariats affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions:

TABLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS AFFILIATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS, DEC. 31, 1921, 1922, AND 1923

International Trade Secretariats	Dec. 31, 1921			Dec. 31, 1922			Dec. 31, 1923			Per cent of decrease of membership, 1922 to 1923
	Membership	Affiliated countries	Affiliated organizations	Membership	Affiliated countries	Affiliated organizations	Membership	Affiliated countries	Affiliated organizations	
Food and drink trades.....	331,637	14	23	566,921	18	27	554,199	20	29	2.2
Building trades.....	817,663	15	20	1,143,550	18	23	938,940	20	24	17.6
Woodworkers.....	858,621	18	36	831,022	18	37	711,287	18	37	14.4
Pottery workers.....							91,586	7	7	
Hatters.....	60,889	17	22	56,569	15	15	56,107	14	14	8
Carpenters.....	97,577	2	2	113,410	2	2	98,202	2	2	10.3
Hairdressers.....	12,858	9	9	10,906	11	11	8,268	9	9	24.2
Leather workers.....	353,810	14	24	369,541	14	24	340,908	13	24	7.7
Diamond workers.....	22,740	7	8	18,413	7	8	19,230	7	8	14.4
Private salaried employees.....	838,780	13	31	824,711	15	35	695,185	16	35	15.7
Hotel, restaurant, and bar employees.....	197,312	15	15	148,538	15	15	131,480	15	15	11.5
Clothing workers.....	452,041	14	18	375,801	13	14	355,254	15	18	5.5
Lithographers.....	41,885	17	18	46,329	18	19	45,553	20	21	1.7
Metal workers.....	3,494,287	18	27	3,204,692	21	28	2,585,717	21	28	19.3
Miners.....	2,614,215	12	12	2,001,196	12	12	1,941,199	12	12	3.0
Musicians.....	52,550	12	12	² 52,550	12	12				
Painters.....	86,213	10	10	86,614	10	11	71,704	10	11	17.2
Furriers.....	13,035	6	6	24,279	8	8	18,161	6	6	25.2
Stoneworkers.....	148,519	15	16	146,521	16	19	102,264	12	14	30.2
Postal, telegraph, and telephone employees.....	521,050	14	21	511,305	15	24	484,115	17	27	5.3
Potters.....	13,500	5	6	(³)						
Bookbinders.....	193,280	14	15	167,494	14	15	96,064	14	15	42.6
Workers in public services.....	484,412	9	9	435,588	9	11	349,089	9	11	19.9
Tobacco workers.....	168,042	9	9	178,911	13	13	140,673	13	13	15.8
Agricultural workers.....	1,711,520	14	16	875,082	14	19	436,226	13	18	50.1
Textile workers.....	1,613,198	13	17	1,726,440	13	16	1,326,030	12	15	23.2
Transport workers.....	2,364,568	19	41	2,154,806	22	45	2,091,840	26	55	2.9
Factory workers.....	2,386,446	10	12	1,786,893	10	15	844,988	12	17	52.7
Printers.....	205,512	20	24	181,318	21	22	173,911	21	22	4.1
Glass workers.....	134,322	10	12	134,973	9	10	77,741	10	11	42.4
Total.....	20,290,182		541	18,174,373		510	14,785,921		518	18.6

¹ Increase.

² Membership on Dec. 31, 1921.

³ Liquidated.

It will be seen from Table 2 that the number of international trade secretariats was 28 at the end of 1923, the same number as at the end of the preceding year. In 1923 the musicians' secretariat was dissolved. A new accession was the pottery workers' secretariat, established in 1923.

Like the national trade-union centers, the trade secretariats suffered a considerable decrease in membership, amounting to 18.6 per cent. The decrease is largely due to the falling off of the membership of the following secretariats: Factory workers (52.7 per cent);

agricultural workers (50.1 per cent); bookbinders (42.6 per cent); glass workers (42.4 per cent); and stone workers (30.2 per cent).

The following table shows the numerical strength of world trade-unionism at the end of 1923, by countries and affiliations:

TABLE 3.—MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE-UNIONS, BY COUNTRIES AND AFFILIATION, DECEMBER 31, 1923

Country	Number of trade-union members affiliated with—					Total trade-union membership
	International Federation of Trade-Unions	Denominational organizations	Syndicalist organizations	Communist organizations	Various organizations	
South Africa	10,000				125,000	35,000
Germany	6,293,359	1,500,000	100,000		1,300,000	9,193,359
Argentina					120,000	120,000
Australia					699,743	699,743
Austria	{ 896,763 2 39,552 }	79,377			101,500	1,117,192
Belgium	594,998	1 150,000				744,998
Brazil					3 100,000	100,000
Bulgaria	4 14,803			35,000		49,803
Canada	{ 127,207 2 40,000 }	30,000			58,092	255,299
Chile				3 150,000		150,000
China					300,000	300,000
Cuba					100,000	100,000
Denmark	{ 233,116 2 69,588 }		200			302,904
Egypt					12,000	12,000
Spain	210,617	4 42,319	200,000			452,936
Esthonia				25,000	5,000	30,000
United States			58,000		{ 2 865,979 676,021 }	3,600,000
Finland					47,633	47,633
France	4 757,847	4 125,000		350,000	163,000	6 1,495,847
Great Britain and North Ireland	4,328,235				1,076,765	5,405,000
Greece						(?)
Hungary	176,401	15,141				191,542
British India					300,000	300,000
Dutch East Indies					60,000	60,000
Ireland (Free State)					139,000	139,000
Iceland					4,000	4,000
Italy	234,520	(?)			3 2,000,000	2,234,520
Japan					125,551	125,551
Latvia	12,658			4,000	7,000	23,658
Lithuania						(?)
Luxemburg	4 12,100	4 500				12,600
Memel	{ 1,907 2 2,140 2 800,000 }					4,047
Mexico						800,000
Norway			1,800		88,697	90,497
New Zealand					80,000	80,000
Palestine	10,736					10,736
Netherlands	179,929	151,400	7,700	13,800	192,071	544,900
Peru					25,000	25,000
Poland	369,811	120,000			280,000	769,811
Portugal					3 50,000	50,000
Rumania	33,246			16,143	28,812	78,206
Russia				4,556,000		4,556,000
Sweden	313,022		37,000		50,000	400,022
Switzerland	151,401	14,000			133,500	298,901
Czechoslovakia	{ 324,179 2 217,149 }	126,046		89,941	747,608	1,504,923
Yugoslavia	34,837	800		6,000	18,055	59,692
Total, Dec. 31, 1923	16,490,121	2,354,583	404,700	5,245,859	6 11,970,027	36,439,320
Total, Dec. 31, 1922	18,574,330	3,025,525	825,758	5,358,064	13,144,933	40,928,610
Total, Dec. 31, 1921	22,411,826	3,759,106	1,254,217	7,060,000	11,778,983	46,273,132

¹ Approximate figures.

² Membership of organizations, which although not affiliated to the I. F. T. U. nevertheless adopt its platform.

³ From a communist source.

⁴ Dec. 31, 1922.

⁵ Membership represented at the congress of the American Federation of Labor, El Paso, Nov. 17, 1924.

⁶ Not the sum of the items, but as given in original report.

⁷ Membership unknown.

⁸ Membership of the Fascist trade-unions according to communication received from the secretary of the federation. It is a well known fact, that the Fascist trade-union movement comprises a considerable number of members who are not wage earners.

Table 3 indicates that the membership of almost all trade-union organizations decreased considerably in 1923. The number of organized workers in the world was 36,439,320 at the end of 1923, as against 40,928,610 at the end of 1922 and 46,273,132 at the end of 1921. The decrease from 1922 to 1923 is equivalent to about 11 per cent. The organizations affiliated with the I. F. T. U. show the same percentage of decrease, so that the decline in membership, regarded from the standpoint of the general decrease, may be considered as normal. The table also shows that in 1922 and 1923, 45 per cent of the organized workers of the world adhered to the I. F. T. U. and that therefore this international center is the strongest of the world federations, the others being numerically very inferior.

The table following shows what per cent organized workers formed of the total population of various countries at the end of 1923:

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF ORGANIZED WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, DECEMBER 31, 1923

Country	Population ¹	Total number of organized workers	Per cent of population organized	Country	Population ¹	Total number of organized workers	Per cent of population organized
Austria.....	6,526,661	1,117,192	17.10	Canada.....	8,788,483	255,299	2.90
Germany.....	59,852,682	9,193,359	15.30	Poland.....	27,178,690	769,811	2.80
Great Britain.....	40,560,588	5,405,000	13.30	Memel.....	150,000	4,097	2.70
Australia.....	5,749,807	699,743	12.00	Estonia.....	1,110,538	30,000	2.70
Czechoslovakia.....	13,611,349	1,504,923	11.10	Hungary.....	8,119,432	191,542	2.40
Belgium.....	7,539,568	744,998	9.90	Spain.....	21,658,222	452,936	2.10
Denmark.....	3,267,531	362,994	9.30	Latvia.....	1,596,131	23,658	1.50
Switzerland.....	3,880,320	298,901	7.70	Argentina.....	8,698,516	120,000	1.40
New Zealand.....	1,099,449	80,000	7.30	Finland.....	3,402,593	47,633	1.40
Netherlands.....	7,086,913	544,900	7.30	Bulgaria.....	4,958,400	49,803	1.00
Sweden.....	5,987,520	400,022	6.70	Portugal.....	6,032,991	50,000	.50
Mexico.....	13,886,948	800,000	5.80	Yugoslavia.....	12,017,323	59,692	.50
Italy.....	38,835,941	2,234,520	5.10	Peru.....	5,550,000	25,000	.50
Luxemburg.....	260,767	12,600	4.70	Rumania.....	17,393,149	78,206	.40
Iceland.....	94,690	4,000	4.20	South Africa.....	8,000,000	35,000	.40
Chile.....	3,754,951	150,000	4.00	Brazil.....	30,635,605	100,000	.30
France.....	39,209,766	1,395,847	3.60	Japan.....	57,655,000	125,551	.20
Cuba.....	2,889,004	100,000	3.50	British India.....	319,929,583	300,000	.10
Russia.....	131,299,007	4,556,000	3.50	Dutch East Indies.....	49,350,834	60,000	.10
Norway.....	2,649,775	90,497	3.40	Egypt.....	13,000,000	12,000	.09
United States ²	106,138,806	3,600,000	3.40	China.....	436,094,953	300,000	.07
Ireland.....	4,390,219	139,000	3.20				

¹ The population figures are taken principally from Geographisch-statistische Tabellen, by Otto Hübner. They are exclusive of colonies or dependencies.

² Continental America and Hawaii.

International Conference on Labor Statistics, 1925¹

REPRESENTATIVES of the statistical offices of 24 governments attended the Second International Conference of Labor Statisticians at Geneva, April 20-25, 1925.

The purpose of the meeting, which was convened by the International Labor Office, was to continue the work inaugurated by the previous conference, namely, the study of means of uniformizing through the application of general principles the compilation of labor

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 4, 1925, pp. 1-5.

statistics in the different countries in order to facilitate international comparisons.

The subjects for discussion were as follows:

- (1) Classification of industries;
- (2) Statistics of real wages;
- (3) Statistics of the cost of living;
- (4) Statistics of unemployment.

Three committees were appointed to deal with the above subjects, one committee handling both statistics of real wages and cost of living.

The conference requested the International Labor Office to prepare a list of the principal industries with a view to the possibility of compiling national statistics which could be internationally compared.

The most important points were defined for measuring as exactly as possible the rise and fall of the cost of living. The conference also asked the States which are members of the International Labor Organization to make an investigation regarding family budgets before 1928. The hope was expressed that in 1930 a new series of index numbers might be established by which the cost of living in various countries could be properly compared.

A resolution was passed pointing out what the conference considered probably the most efficacious methods of compiling unemployment statistics from the viewpoint of determining the extent of unemployment and observing the changes in its volume.

International Socio-Economic Congress at Buenos Aires ¹

A PPROXIMATELY 500 persons attended the International Social-Economic Congress, organized by the Argentine Social Institute (*Museo Social Argentino*), which was held recently at Buenos Aires for the purpose of solving problems of social politics.

Among the resolutions adopted by the congress were the following:

Favoring industrial accident legislation covering all persons working for another; that such legislation take into account the wages and nature of work, and in the determination of the compensation, not only the salary received by the injured, but his loss of working capacity, his customary occupation, and the duration of the disability; and that in the payment of compensation, the annuity principle be adopted.

Favoring the establishment by employers of profit-sharing schemes for their workers.

Favoring the substitution, for existing legislation, of a special act dealing with collective agreements, minimum wages, and hours of work.

Recognizing the desirability of a guaranty of stability of employment and of promotion for Government employees and their right to sick leave, annual leave, and representation on the retirement and pension funds, which should be incorporated in the law.

¹ Data are from Museo Social Argentino, Premier Congrès international d'Économie sociale, Buenos Aires, Oct. 26-Nov. 4, 1924; and Asociación del Trabajo, Boletín de Servicios, Buenos Aires, Nov. 20, 1924.

Favoring the establishment of machinery for conciliation and arbitration in disputes affected with a public interest.

Extension of the principle of the legal minimum wage to the largest possible number of workers, and the adaptation of wages to the cost of living and to the family needs of the worker.

The creation of a service of inspection for maritime workers (including longshoremen) with a view to preventing accidents and improving working conditions.

Favoring the adoption of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week.

Favoring special legislation for railroad employees, taking into account the working conditions, hours, wages, seniority, promotion, tenure, and discipline, and a tribunal on which the workers have equal representation with the carriers.

Favoring uniform social insurance benefits, rules, and procedure, in order to make possible the transfer of members from one fund to another.

Trade-Union Membership in Sweden and Finland¹

Sweden

AT THE end of 1924 the 34 unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade-Unions of Sweden had a combined membership of 360,337 as against 313,022 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of 47,315, or 15.1 per cent. Of the 34 unions 31 showed an increase in membership and 3 a decrease.

Finland

THE unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions in Finland had a combined membership of 47,312 at the end of 1924, an increase of 669 members during the year.

¹ Landsorganisationen i Sverige. Fackföreningsrörelsen, Stockholm, Apr. 16, 1925, pp. 371 and 382.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Painters' and Paper Hangers' Strike in the District of Columbia

ON April 6, 1925, union painters and paper hangers numbering about 800 struck for an increase in wages from \$9 to \$10 per day. The strike ended May 14, 1925, with a compromise, an agreement being entered into for \$9.50 per day, to run two years from that date. While from an industrial standpoint the strike was not of great importance relatively, it developed some unusual and interesting features.

The strike followed the refusal of the master painters' association to increase the wage scale from \$9 to \$10 per day, as demanded by formal communication from the union.

The number of strikers is given as 710 painters, members of Local No. 368, and 110 paper hangers, members of Local No. 427. The master painters' association, it was said, represented firms employing ordinarily about 80 per cent of the local painters and paper hangers.

On April 8 it was reported that one member of the association and 23 independent employers had agreed to pay the increased wage.

Following a report that the "banks would loan no money to employers who granted the increase," inquiries were sent to some 47 local banks by the Washington Central Labor Union for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude toward the dispute. Replies to nearly all of the letters or questionnaires sent out were received, and they showed a desire on the part of the banks to remain aloof from the controversy. It was stated generally by the banks that they would "continue to make loans to builders and contractors on the basis of merit as they have done in the past, and there has been no agreement, nor is any considered, among them to cut down on loans to employers who grant increases to union labor."

During the progress of the strike some sympathetic strikes occurred. It was reported on April 11 that the entire force of union men engaged in the construction of a certain church school—plumbers, steam fitters, electricians, etc.—quit work as the result of the employment of nonunion painters by the contractors to fill the places of the striking union men. On April 15 union carpenters refused to work on a residence under construction because of the employment of nonunion painters. A sympathetic strike was also reported on April 16 on certain construction work at Ammendale, Md. "With the appearance of nonunion painters and one of the employer painters in overalls ready for work, the entire staff of union painters was immediately called off."

Alternating and conflicting claims were made by both sides to the controversy during the progress of the strike. After the strike had lasted five days it was claimed by a spokesman for the men that 465 of them had secured employment elsewhere at \$10 per day, some of them working in near-by cities. On the other hand, it was reported on April 14 that "as a result of the activities of a special subcommittee 70 builders and general contractors in the city have signed a statement pledging themselves opposed to increase in wages in the building trades at this time."

The Central Labor Union passed a resolution "to select a list of 'labor banks' from among the 42 financial institutions replying to their recent letter. The replies shall be placed in the hands of the executive committee, who will study and select a 'selective list' favorable to us to which we can give our patronage."

It was announced on April 17 that the striking union painters and paper hangers would open their own shops and underbid master painters and paper hangers on work, at the same time obtaining the \$10 a day they demanded. "Officials of the union explained that the work would be done at 'cost' representing the \$10 pay scale and the wholesale cost of materials. The plan was said to be similar to that used by machinists in Norfolk, Va., several years ago." The local union set apart \$3,000 of its funds for this purpose.

On April 18 it was reported that prospects were favorable for a conference on the following Monday between the "builders' fair wage committee" and representatives of the painters' union in an effort to end the strike. The union, however, objected to dealing with a third party, and its representative issued a statement on April 20 to that effect.

It was reported on April 21 that "a far-reaching and drastic movement against 'everything in the National Capital that is nonunion' was initiated last night at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, when that organization perfected a plan for consolidating the 74 organizations of which it is composed for an intensive drive against non-unionism."

At the instance of the Federal mediator, representatives of the striking painters and their employers held a conference on April 22, but failed to reach an agreement.

On April 25 it was announced that:

Determined to support members of the painters' union in a long fight against the contractors and employers and to extend their campaign in winning over the nonunion men who have replaced them on a number of jobs, the local union to-day increased its strike benefits five and a half times the minimum amount paid heretofore. Not only will this amount, \$27.50 a week, be paid to the union men, but a step heretofore not taken in local labor fights will be instituted by the payment of strike benefits to nonunion painters who quit their jobs, it was revealed to-day.

Last week the strike benefits amounted to \$5 per man, with extra payments to married men. Following action by the painters' union last night, every man in the union, from apprentice to the best mechanic, will receive \$27.50. Approximately 220 union painters signed the strike roll yesterday. This will therefore mean a weekly outlay of about \$6,000 in strike benefits. William J. Gallagher, international organizer, who is now in supreme command of the local union, stated that last week the assessments exceed the amount of money paid out in strike benefits. He also said that as the local union was one of the wealthiest in the national organization, the payment of \$27.50 to the union men and all non-union men who quit their jobs can continue for a considerable period.

By April 30, over 500 members of Local No. 386 were working at the new scale of \$10 per day.

On May 1 it was announced that the master painters were prepared to submit the dispute to arbitration and that unofficial expressions among strikers were that the offer would be accepted, the plan being to appoint three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the union, one by the master painters, and a third to be agreed upon jointly. On May 2, however, it was reported that the striking painters had

rejected unanimously the offer from the employing painters to submit the wage dispute to arbitration.

Finally the master painters in conference submitted a compromise proposal for a "long-term" contract at \$9.50 per day. The proposal was favorably regarded by the painters and a special meeting of the union membership was called for the night of May 13 to vote upon it. At that meeting the vote was in favor of accepting the compromise offer of \$9.50 per day, to be effective for two years from May 14, thus terminating the strike. The agreement arrived at was as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The signer or signers of this agreement hereby agree to employ none but members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America.

ART. 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work at a minimum rate of \$1.18¾ per hour, or \$9.50 per day.

ART. 3. All work shall be performed between the hours of 7.30 a. m. and 12 noon; and from 12.30 to 4 p. m., the first five days of the week. Saturdays, the hours shall be from 7.30 to 11.30 a. m.

ART. 4. The following days shall be observed as holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. No work shall be performed on Labor Day.

ART. 5. Holidays and all hours worked, other than those stipulated in this agreement, shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of double time, two dollars thirty-seven and one-half cents (\$2.37½) per hour.

ART. 6. This agreement shall be binding upon both parties for the term dating from _____, and ending May 14, 1927.

ART. 7. Either party to this agreement desiring any change, shall give 60 days' notice, in writing, prior to the termination of this agreement, but no change shall be made during the life of this agreement.

Strikes in Bulgaria, 1923¹

THE Bulgarian Statistical Office has recently published the following table showing the extent of strikes in Bulgaria in 1923 in the mining, metal working, pottery, chemical, food and beverage, tobacco, textile, woodworking, and hide and leather industries, the restaurant and hair-dressing trades, and in road construction:

STRIKES IN BULGARIA, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1923

[Lev at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry group	Number of—		Results of strikes			Working-days lost	Wages lost
	Strikes	Workers involved	Suc-cessful	Compro-mised	Failed		
Mining and quarrying.....	3	392			3	6, 280	<i>Leva</i> 327, 500
Metal working.....	4	46	1		3	933	40, 653
Pottery.....	1	80			1	596	30, 095
Chemical.....	3	314		2	1	3, 537	168, 461
Food and beverages.....	3	799		2	1	3, 213	246, 090
Tobacco.....	6	356	2	1	3	1, 451	82, 021
Textile.....	16	411	3	7	6	4, 361	190, 024
Woodworking.....	5	47	1	1	3	316	8, 366
Hides and leather.....	14	153	7		7	1, 744	123, 563
Restaurants, cafés, etc.....	2	25			2	41	1, 230
Hair dressing.....	1	6		1		42	2, 352
Road construction.....	1	11		1		88	3, 500
Total, 1923.....	59	2, 640	14	15	30	22, 602	1, 223, 855
Total, 1922.....	191	15, 366	27	101	63	297, 232	11, 420, 772

¹ Bulgaria. Direction Générale de la statistique. Bulletin Statistique mensuel. Sofia, February, 1925, p. 13.

Strike in Nova Scotia Coal Mines¹

ON MARCH 6, 1925, a strike tying up practically every coal mine in Nova Scotia and involving some 14,000 men, was called by District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America. The strike grew out of a dispute over the wage scale to be incorporated into the 1925 contract between certain coal mining companies operating in Nova Scotia, subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and their employees, the miners demanding a general increase of 10 per cent, an additional increase of 10 per cent for night-shift work, a further increase of 15 per cent in 3-shift mines, an 8-hour day, equalization of wage rates in two named districts, and a 3-year contract instead of an annual contract, while the company offered a counterproposal of a flat cut of 10 per cent in pay. A deadlock ensuing, the company requested the Canadian Minister of Labor to appoint a Federal board of conciliation and investigation under the industrial disputes investigation act, 1907. The miners did not join in this request nor agree to accept its findings, but the request was accepted and a board named after the miners had declined to appoint a representative. The board recommended a fair and impartial inquiry by a competent authority into the conditions of the industry.

During the sittings of the board a district convention of the miners' union was held and a proposal was sent to the member of the board who had been appointed to represent the miners that the miners would work under the terms of the expired agreement for four months if four days' work per week were guaranteed all the members at their usual working places, or wages in lieu of employment, while a fair and impartial inquiry was made into the affairs of the employing corporation. This offer was refused by the company, which proposed an investigation by a joint committee representing both parties. The union refused to accept this proposal.

In the meantime, after operating for a few weeks on the 1924 wage scale, the company decided to put into effect a 10 per cent reduction, which the miners refused to accept. The Government of Nova Scotia then proposed as a settlement of the dispute that it appoint a commission to investigate conditions in the coal-mining industry and to recommend a scale of wages, with the provision, however, that the company and the men agree to abide by the decision reached, and that pending final settlement the company would work the mines to the limit of the demand for coal and not deliberately reduce the daily output, the miners to continue at the 1924 rate of wages. The company was willing to accept the conditions set forth by the Government as preliminaries to the proposed commission and to accept the finding reached if the men would agree to do the same. The miners, however, while agreeing to "place no obstacle in the way of the fullest and most searching inquiry," declined to accept in advance the findings of a commission "which in all probability, judged from past experiences, will be about as antagonistic to us as is the corporation itself."

¹Data are from reports of American consul at Halifax, N. S., dated Feb. 24 and 25, Mar. 2, 4, 6, and 7, Apr. 20, and June 5, 1925; New York Times, Mar. 8, 1925, p. 3; Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 29, May 19, and June 12, 15, and 18, 1925.

The miners in their reply to the proposal of the Government set forth their reasons for declining a cut in wages as follows: (1) "That the annual receipts in money wages of our members during a current year are materially below the wage necessary for a Canadian worker to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family in Canada," and (2) that the company's methods of operation, administration, financing, and direction were defective, resulting in a considerable reduction of the "legitimate income which should be available for the payment of better wages to our workers and maintenance of more prosperous communities dependent upon them."

Computation of the earnings of the miners in the last two years is difficult, not only because they are on a piece basis but also because part-time work has been general. Average daily wages, according to figures printed in the corporation house organ, for the actual coal diggers were \$6.38 in 1923 and \$6.99 in 1924, while for "all workers," including surface men, contract day labor, and those not directly engaged in mining, they were \$5.05 in 1923 and \$5.47 in 1924. In 1923, however, the total average days worked were 233, while in 1924 they were only 187. If the company's figures are correct (and the miners claim that they are representative of only the most successful men), a miner's earnings in 1923 were \$1,486.54 and in 1924 were \$1,307.13, while a day worker's earnings in 1923 were \$1,176.65 and in 1924 were \$1,022.89. Thus, according to the company's own figures, a miner with a large family who fell below the average did not have a large surplus at the end of the year.

The actual earnings of one miner in 1924 have been published and authenticated. This miner had a family of 11 (large families are the rule in Cape Breton), and company records showed that during the year he worked 188 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, and his average daily wage was \$5.76. His budget, which is typical, was as follows:

Total earnings	\$1, 136. 83
Paid for explosives	53. 36
Net earnings	1, 083. 47
The company deducted from this sum:	
Rent	\$15. 39
Sanitation	1. 00
Coal	14. 45
	30. 84
Balance, after provision for rent and fuel	1, 052. 63
The company then paid, on the miner's order, and deducted the following sums:	
United Mine Workers	\$23. 50
Checkweighman	16. 35
Medical allotment	41. 90
Church	11. 50
Municipal tax	12. 00
Relief Association	15. 00
	120. 25
Balance for living expenses of family of 11	932. 38

In February notices were posted that further credit at the company stores would be refused the miners of three collieries which had been closed since December, but these notices were rescinded because serious consequences threatened. On the 1st of March, however, a

notice was posted refusing credit to all the miners, the company stating that it could no longer afford to extend credit, inasmuch as \$185,000 was already due it for food, clothes, and rent.

On March 3 the miners served notice on the company, equivalent to an ultimatum, threatening to withdraw the maintenance men at the three collieries which had been closed unless the company re-established credit at its stores and gave immediate orders for commencement of work at the three collieries for at least four days a week. The union claimed that a condition of want amounting virtually to starvation existed among the employees of the collieries, especially the three which were idle, and that the cancellation of credit at its stores sufficient to give the bare necessities of life to the workers at these collieries would precipitate a crisis and might provoke riots.

Out of 15,000 men in the company's service in Cape Breton only 2,800 had work at that time.

The company refused to comply with the ultimatum, claiming that the coal from the three closed collieries, although of good steam quality, could not be used in its steel plant and there was not sufficient demand for its sale. Thereupon, the miners, maintaining that the company had virtually declared a lockout, withdrew their maintenance men and a complete cessation of work took place. Company officials and office and store employees undertook to keep the machinery going to save the mines from being destroyed by water and gas.

No progress having been made toward a settlement of the dispute the Premier of Nova Scotia called a conference of the presidents of the corporation and the union on April 14 for the purpose of bringing the parties together and of devising some method, if possible, of composing their differences. No agreement was reached, neither side receding from its stand on the matter of wages, and the company introducing the following conditions which had not previously been considered: Abolition of all local contracts; elimination of overtime at the Acadia mines; discontinuance of company stores; all men in union not actually producing coal, such as pier men, mechanics in machine shops, electricians, etc., to be taken out of union.

A proposal by the United Mine Workers' district executive that the Federal Minister of Labor act as mediator in the strike, and accepted by the minister if acceptable to both parties, was refused June 1 by the corporation. On June 4 the members of District No. 26 voted in favor of a 100 per cent strike (stopping all maintenance work), following which several hundred miners, in pursuance of this policy, marched to one of the power stations and forcibly removed the company maintenance men, shutting off the power completely. This affected all the collieries in the southern district, which were in danger of being flooded. On account of serious disorders (the first during the strike) occurring on June 11, when the company officials and police retook possession of the station and got up steam preparatory to starting the plant, the Nova Scotia Government intervened and provincial troops were sent to keep order at the mines.

The strike is still unsettled. Attempts at conciliation are being made by the Federal Minister of Labor, but so far without success.

The long continuance of the strike and the stopping of credit in the company stores has caused much hardship among the miners' fam-

ilies, especially as the strike followed a period of nearly four years' irregular employment. This was partly due to the expansion of the industry during the war which brought in new workers, although even previous to the war the situation had been unsatisfactory, owing to inadequate markets, high freight rates, and natural mining difficulties. Some of the mines extend out under the bay for one or two miles, and for every ton of coal scooped out from these submarine mines five tons of salt water have to be pumped to the surface, and about 12 tons of air must be forced through the tunnels for ventilation. The cost of mining operations increases with each yard that these mines are extended under the sea. The output per miner is only half that in the West Virginia mines, not because the miners do not work as hard but because of the greater difficulty of extraction, and West Virginia coal, notwithstanding the tariff, is competing successfully with the Nova Scotia coal in the Eastern Canada market. The mines are operated on a lease, as in Canada the Government owns the coal mines, and royalties paid to the Province by the corporation during the last five years have averaged \$500,000 per annum.

Since the war many of the mines have been operating very little, as full-time operation meant overproduction, and in consequence men with families who were working in some of the mines had work on an average of only seven days a month. The dispute seems to have become a national problem, and the destitution of the miners' families has touched the public sympathy, aid in the form of money and clothes being sent from many large cities, the Government of Nova Scotia itself setting aside \$20,000 for relief work under the supervision of the Red Cross.

In connection with the fact that the dispute is still unsettled in spite of efforts of the Provincial and Dominion Governments to effect a settlement between the parties, the passage of an act, known as the "industrial peace act," by the provincial legislature is of interest. The act reenacts as a provincial measure the Federal industrial disputes investigation act which had been declared unconstitutional and provides in addition machinery for setting up a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of disputes affecting coal mines or public utilities, by which they may be subject to the most searching review and investigation, and to a decision, enforceable as an order of the supreme court, by a competent tribunal created for that purpose.

Strikes in Chile, 1911 to 1923

AN OFFICIAL bulletin of the Chilean Labor Office ¹ gives the number of strikes and strikers in Chile for the 12-year period, 1911 to 1923, as well as the number of working-days and the estimated wages lost. These data are shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS, DAYS LOST, AND ESTIMATED WAGES LOST IN CHILE, BY YEARS

[Peso at par = 36.5 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Number of strikes	Number of strikers	Number of working-days lost	Estimated wages lost	Year	Number of strikes	Number of strikers	Number of working-days lost	Estimated wages lost
				<i>Pesos</i>					<i>Pesos</i>
1911.....	10	4,762	35	754,016	1918.....	30	24,392	299	40,696,101
1912.....	18	11,154	112	12,492	1919.....	66	23,529	729	106,689,427
1913.....	17	10,490	204	11,234,790	1920.....	105	50,439	811	281,024,419
1914.....	5	829	55	240,285	1921.....	24	6,703	264	12,581,698
1916.....	16	18,524	244	21,603,745	1922.....	19	5,296	209	7,781,254
1917.....	26	11,408	362	21,969,746	1923.....	41	12,299	451	42,046,682

In the table below are shown the number of strikes in the various industries in the first six months of 1924, the number of workers involved, the estimated loss to employers and workers, and the method of solution:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS, ESTIMATED LOSS TO EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS, AND MEANS OF SOLUTION, DURING THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1924, BY INDUSTRY

[Peso at par = 36.5 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry	Number of strikes	Number of strikers	Estimated loss to--		Solution by means of--		
			Employers	Workers	Voluntary agreement	Conciliation	Other means
			<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>			
Manufacturing.....	18	3,959	1,639,018	411,966	16	1	1
Construction.....	8	5,472	6,077,120	3,115,056	9	0	-----
Transportation.....	7	3,540	345,387	255,789	2	3	1
Commercial.....	3	636	16,218	5,406	3	-----	-----
Mining.....	3	4,225	3,503,050	1,367,850	2	1	-----
Agricultural.....	5	454	15,800	2,848	-----	5	-----
Total.....	44	• 18,256	• 11,597,593	• 5,159,915	32	10	2

• This is not the exact sum of the figures, but is as printed in the report.

¹ Chile. Oficina del Trabajo. Boletín No. 22. Santiago, 1924, pp. 222, 223.

Lockout in Denmark

NEGOTIATIONS between employers and employees for the renewal of wage agreements in various industries in Denmark have been under way since the beginning of the year, without result, according to a report from the vice consul at Copenhagen, dated May 6, 1925. Following the workers' refusal to accept the terms proposed by a Government board of arbitration, a lockout was declared on March 15, 1925, affecting about 50,000 workers, most of whom were employed in the iron industry. Immediately thereafter the employers threatened a general lockout. "All possible efforts" were made to prevent this threatened lockout, but it was again precipitated by the refusal of certain unions, notably those of the blacksmiths, machinists, ship carpenters, hat makers, etc., to accept the arbitration board's terms. The lockout was declared April 21, and affects about 150,000 workers.

Matters have come to a deadlock. It has been impossible to bring the parties together in conference and a special arbitration commission has been appointed by the Government.

The crux of the disagreement between the parties is the desire of the employers to eliminate the provision that wages shall fluctuate with the Government price index, and the workers' insistence on its retention as well as on wage increases in certain industries.

The June 12, 1925, issue of *Arbejdsgiveren*, organ of the employers' association, states that the dispute has been settled and price index regulation is found in all agreements, both local and general.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in May, 1925

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 58 labor disputes during May, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 27,389 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 June 1, 1925, there were 39 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 28 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 67.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MAY, 1925

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Begin-ning	Ending	Di-rectly	Indi-rectly
Carpenters, Essex County, N. J.....	Strike.....	Building.....	Asked 70 cents per day increase.	Adjusted. 70 cents increase per day allowed—\$11.20.	1925 May 1	1925 June 4	6,400	250
Carpenters, East Liverpool, Ohio.....	do.....	do.....	Asked \$1 per day in-crease.	Unable to adjust. Small contractors granted increase.	do.....	do.....	125	do.....
North Ohio Traction & Light Co., Akron, Ohio.	Controversy	Traction.....	Wages and agreement...	Adjusted. All questions submitted to arbitration.	Apr. 11	May 22	440	do.....
Photographers, New York City.....	Threatened strike.	Photography.....	Asked 44-hour week.....	Unclassified. Nothing department could do in case.	do.....	do.....	(1)	do.....
Havatampa Cigar Co., Tampa, Fla..	Controversy	Cigar trade.....	Repudiation of agree-ment.	Pending. All other companies com-plying with agreement.	Apr. 30	do.....	1,100	200
Carpenters, Huntington, W. Va.....	Strike.....	Building.....	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase.	Unable to adjust. Open shop effective.	Mar. 16	do.....	25	do.....
Iron workers, Chicago, Ill.....	Controversy	do.....	Wage negotiations.....	Adjusted. 12½ cents per hour increase allowed.	Jan. 1	Apr. 29	1,800	do.....
Building, Buffalo, N. Y.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Adjusted. \$1 per day increase allowed...	(1)	Apr. 28	(1)	do.....
Macginnis Cotton Mill, New Or-leans, La.	Strike.....	Textile.....	Proposed wage cut of 25 per cent.	Unable to adjust. Accepted cuts in wages.	Apr. 28	do.....	200	do.....
Caledonian and Union Dredging Cos., San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	Dredging.....	Working conditions.....	Adjusted. Voted strike off.....	Apr. 6	Apr. 30	40	do.....
Hod carriers, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Controversy	Building.....	Wage negotiations.....	Adjusted. Renewal of 1924 agreement...	Mar. 15	do.....	300	do.....
Steam fitters, Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 1	do.....	200	do.....
Pressed Steel Car Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.	Strike.....	Steel cars.....	Increased hours.....	Adjusted. Hours accepted for summer schedule.	Apr. 29	May 1	2,000	do.....
Lehigh Co., Allentown, Pa.....	do.....	Building.....	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Pending.....	May 1	do.....	60	do.....
Levy Tailoring Co., San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	Clothing industry.	Working conditions.....	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	Apr. 1	Apr. 4	do.....	do.....
St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	Waiters.....	Discharge of shop stew-ard.	do.....	Apr. 21	Apr. 21	120	do.....
Fuller Warren Stove Co., Troy, N. Y.	do.....	Stove workers.....	Recognition of clerical workers.	Pending.....	Feb. 2	do.....	28	108
Elevator operators, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.....	Operators.....	Wage increase and recog-nition.	do.....	May 1	do.....	45	do.....
Produce Market, Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Building.....	Nonunion labor.....	Adjusted. All men joined union.....	May 5	May 13	1,200	1,800
Carpenters, Vincennes, Ind.....	do.....	do.....	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 cents per hour increase.	Apr. 28	May 8	95	35
Carpenters, Nashua, N. H.....	do.....	do.....	Asked \$1 per hour.....	Adjusted. Allowed 95 cents per hour...	(1)	do.....	65	do.....
Albert Mitchell and Maurice Santauro, contractors, Greenwich, Conn.	do.....	do.....	Asked 50 cents per day increase.	Adjusted. 50 cents per day increase allowed—\$10.50.	May 1	May 11	40	15

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Paper hangers, Washington, D. C.	Controversy	do	Wage negotiations.	Adjusted. Allowed \$9.50 per day.	Apr. 1	(¹)	110	
Hod carriers and laborers, Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Ill.	Strike	do	Wages	Unclassified. Returned without increase before commissioner's arrival.	May 1	May 6	70	
Electricians, Lockport, N. Y.	do	do	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 15 cents—90 cents per hour.	do	May 11	25	60
Chesterfield Furniture Co., Long Island City, N. Y.	do	Upholstery	Alleged nonunion employee.	Adjusted. Union shop effective	Apr. 27	May 12	70	60
Painters and hardwood finishers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Building	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	(¹)		(¹)	
Street railways, Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Traction	Agreement and working conditions.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded	(¹)	May 13	(¹)	
Plumbers, Gary, Ind.	Strike	Building	Asked increase of \$1 per day.	Adjusted. Returned; arbitration pending.	May 5	May 27	160	
Ice cream wagon drivers, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Ice cream industry	Asked increase and 6-day week.	Adjusted. Wages adjusted, 6 or 7 day week to be optional.	May 1	May 2	375	
15 plumbing companies, Hazelton, Pa.	Strike	Building	Asked 10½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Increase allowed as requested.	do	May 23	45	60
Des Moines Electric Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Electric work	Wages and open shop.	Adjusted. In process of adjustment; open shop effective.	(¹)	May 15	60	300
City Ice and Fuel Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy	Ice trade	Alleged violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Concessions on both sides.	May 8	May 14	30	
Cedar Avenue Foundry Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Molders' work	Low production and wage cut.	Unable to adjust. Some returned; open shop effective.	May 9			
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., Coaldale, Pa.	do	Mining	Working conditions	Adjusted. Conditions remedied	May 8	May 9	629	8
21 slate quarries, Granville, N. Y., and Poultney, Vt.	do	Stone quarrying	Asked 5 cents per hour increase.	Pending	May 11		550	600
Stonecutters, Washington, D. C.	Lockout	Stonecutting	Open shop and agreement.	do	(¹)		30	
Golden State Tailoring Service Shop, Los Angeles, Calif.	Strike	Tailoring	Cutters laid off in rotation.	do	May 11		110	20
Carpenters, Asheville, N. C.	Strike	Building	Working conditions	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.			700	
Hod carriers and laborers, Greenwich, Conn.	do	do	Asked increases	Adjusted. Hod carriers, 45 cents increase; laborers, 20 cents per day.	May 1	May 18	850	
Bricklayers, plasterers, and masons, Greenwich, Conn.	do	do	Asked \$1 per day increase.	Adjusted. All allowed 50 cents per day increase—\$11.50.	do	do	86	
Building trades, Gary, Ind.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Wages adjusted	May 8	May 27	3,000	
University and college buildings, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	do	Nonunion labor	Pending	May 18		(¹)	
Children's clothing, New York City	do	Clothing industry	10 per cent wage cut	Adjusted. Cut withdrawn as per agreement.	May 1	May 11	(¹)	
Laborers, bricklayers, and masons, Englewood, N. J., Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y.	Strike	Building	Asked \$1 per day increase.	Pending	(¹)		250	500
City hospital, Gary, Ind. (bricklayers and plasterers).	do	do	Jurisdiction of stonework	Adjusted. Returned; settled by board of awards.	Apr. 10	May 2	35	125
Neil House, Columbus, Ohio	Threatened strike.	do	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Union labor to be employed.	May 21	May 26	575	

¹ Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MAY, 1925—Continued

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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
Cohn Dress Co., Goshen, Ind.....	Strike.....	Garment trade.....	Asked 25 per cent increase.	Unclassified. Returned before arrival of commissioner.	May 14	May 28	43	-----
Royal Upholstery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Lockout.....	Upholstery.....	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Returned; difficulty removed.	Apr. 30	May 5	15	-----
Master barbers, Greenpoint, Brownsville, and Williamsburg, N. Y.	Strike.....	Barber trade.....	(1).....	Pending.....	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Renowned Clothing Co., New York City.	do.....	Clothing industry..	Working conditions.....	Unclassified. Union shop effective before commissioner's arrival.	May 6	May 18	40	8
Ice plant engineers, Brooklyn and Queens, N. Y.	do.....	Ice making.....	Asked \$1 per day increase.	Pending.....	May 15	-----	250	250
Bricklayers, Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	Building.....	Asked \$2 per day increase.	Adjusted. \$1.50 per day allowed; partial adjustment.	(1)	June 2	135	-----
Central Upholstering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do.....	Upholstery.....	Asked union agreement.	Unable to adjust. Plant moved.....	May 1	-----	20	-----
Elevator constructors, Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Elevator construction.	Sympathy with operators.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded with operators; constructors returned.	May 8	May 14	25	-----
Interurban street cars, Canton, Ohio.	do.....	Traction.....	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Conditions adjusted; wages arbitrated.	Apr. 11	May 22	70	-----
Interurban street cars, Akron to Cleveland, Ohio.	do.....	do.....	Wages and working conditions.	do.....	do.....	do.....	189	-----
Street railways, Canton-Massillon, Ohio.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	160	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,990	4,399

1 Not reported.

[2001

Dissatisfaction in Germany With Conciliation and Arbitration System¹

IN RECENT months complaints about the functioning of the German conciliation and arbitration system of labor disputes have become more and more numerous in the German trade-union press. This system is based on the decree of October 30, 1923, a provisional measure, which drastically amended existing legislation on the settling of labor disputes.²

The points of criticism are the influence of the State authorities upon the arbitration agencies; the claim that awards unfavorable to the workers are declared legally binding by the State, while favorable ones are not, thus working to the detriment of the employees; that the declaration of an award as generally binding means a restriction of the right of organization and of the right to strike; that weaker unions are discriminated against, as shown by the following remarkable query, quoted in the entire trade-union press, said to have been made by a conciliation commissioner to trade-union representatives who during negotiations accused him of partiality: "Are your unions strong enough to obtain better wages than those I propose?"

A particular instance showing the unsatisfactory working of the German arbitration system is the long-standing wage dispute between the shipbuilding yards and the unions of salaried employees. One award after the other was declared legally binding, but the yards never recognized these compulsory wage agreements and paid higher salaries to those employees who did not base their wage demands on the awards, and paid only the minimum rates to those who insisted on compliance with the awards.

The *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung* takes the position that while the right of the State to intervene is theoretically correct, the advantage thus derived by the weaker classes of workers will gradually become smaller, and the wage and working conditions will become more unfavorable for them.

"On the other hand, the State will or can prevent the strong trade-unions from making use of their power," and thereby prevent them from raising the general wage level. The general belief that the weak workers will derive a lasting advantage from the declaration that an agreement or award is to be legally binding is erroneous. The right to collective bargaining * * * remains pure theory, if the workers are not strongly organized to enforce it. Thus the problem could only be considered solved if all workers and salaried employees were organized. This solution is, however, a long way off. When we are that far the declaring of agreements or awards as generally binding will be really in the interest of the Commonwealth.

Up to that time it must be our aim to see to it that the strong trade-unions are not hampered by State intervention in the exercise of collective bargaining as guaranteed by existing legislation.

If a collective agreement is declared generally binding it means according to existing legislation that the employers' organizations and the trade-unions concerned are bound to keep the peace. A strike or lockout against the compulsory wage schedule is a breach of the agreement. The calling of a strike or picketing may be prohibited by an injunction in accordance with articles 935 ff. of the

¹ Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, Berlin, Apr. 18, 1925, p. 225.

² MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1924, pp. 233-235. "Provisional revision of German conciliation and arbitration laws."

Code of Civil Procedure. The employers' organizations may demand of the trade-unions that they order their members to resume work or expel them from the union. If the unions fail to comply with this demand they can be sued for damages, as may also any person who incites to strike. This procedure is of course not so rapid as it would seem, since such a lawsuit goes as a rule through all instances up to the supreme court, and in the meanwhile new negotiations may be started and the suit withdrawn.

On the other hand, it is very hard for the trade-unions to obtain satisfactory results by suing the employers when the latter do not comply with an agreement or award declared generally binding. In the first place, too much time would elapse before a final decision would be rendered by the courts. Secondly, just as it is impossible to sue an individual striking worker it is likewise impossible to sue an individual employer declaring a lockout, in both cases suit can be brought against the respective organizations only. Thirdly, in contrast to the workers' organizations, the employers' organizations have no funds of their own but simply assess their members for administrative expenses.

The German trade-unions expect that the bill on collective agreements now pending will remedy some of these disadvantages, but in the main it is their belief that even if a bill satisfactory to the workers should be enacted into law only stronger organization of the workers will be a guaranty for the fair enforcement of such a law.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for April, 1925

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE figures for April, 1925, show a total of 41,089 aliens (26,744 immigrant and 14,345 nonimmigrant) admitted and 15,392 (5,684 emigrant and 9,708 nonemigrant) departed, resulting in an increase of 25,697 to our alien population for the month. During this month 2,225 aliens were debarred from entering the United States and 1,035 were expelled from the country after landing. The inward and outward passenger movement, by classes, during the 10 months ended April 30, 1925, is shown in Table 1. The number of aliens of the permanent classes admitted and departed during April and during the said 10 months, by country of last or intended future permanent residence, is shown in Table 2, and by race or people, sex, and age periods, in Table 3.

The countries contributing more than 700 each of the 26,744 immigrant aliens in April, 1925, were Canada (6,544), Germany (4,609), Mexico (4,264), Irish Free State (3,067), England (1,305), and Scotland (1,236). Of the 5,684 emigrant aliens departed this month, 1,247 went to Italy, 2,953 to other parts of Europe, and 1,484 to other countries.

The principal accretions in April, 1925, were German (5,425), Irish (4,440), Mexican (4,216), English (3,720), Scotch (2,188), Scandinavian (1,692), French (1,637), Hebrew (780), and Italian (676). The other races or peoples contributed less than 400 each. Italians (1,249) comprised 22 per cent of the emigrant aliens in April, 1925, none of the other 38 races or peoples forming more than 2 per cent.

The number of aliens admitted during April, 1925, and from July 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925, under the immigration act of 1924, is shown in Table 4 by country or area of birth, the totals for Europe, Asia, Africa, Pacific Islands, and America being shown separately. Of the 41,089 admitted in April, 14,326 were natives of nonquota countries; 15,033 were quota immigrants; 5,054, returning residents; 3,246, temporary visitors for business or pleasure; 2,133, persons passing through the country; and 1,295 other admissible classes. During the 10 months of the current fiscal year 119,085 quota immigrant aliens were admitted, or 72 per cent of the annual quota.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 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
April	26,744	14,345	41,089	26,011	67,100	5,684	9,708	15,392	23,700	39,092	2,225
Total	242,965	131,092	374,057	289,352	663,409	78,578	108,139	186,717	251,451	438,168	20,826

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 APRIL, 1925, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925
Albania		58	25	302
Austria	123	744	39	304
Belgium	77	614	4	385
Bulgaria	9	132	19	190
Czechoslovakia	226	2,032	200	1,954
Danzig, Free City of	31	207		
Denmark	264	2,047	31	400
Estonia	1	106		5
Finland	56	405	43	311
France, including Corsica	335	3,222	53	916
Germany	4,069	36,518	364	2,558
Great Britain:				
England	1,305	11,624	386	5,534
Northern Ireland	130	1,076	5	176
Scotland	1,236	10,237	136	1,777
Wales	81	724	7	47
Greece	63	602	193	5,743
Hungary	36	511	75	659
Irish Free State	3,067	20,500	57	730
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	595	4,521	1,247	24,859
Latvia	36	205		26
Lithuania	41	377	31	398
Luxemburg	23	105	4	18
Netherlands	223	1,449	83	594
Norway	674	5,395	62	1,311
Poland	498	4,079	281	2,987
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira				
Islands	39	543	145	3,199
Rumania	85	999	104	1,151
Russia	174	1,432	76	431
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	18	230	188	3,517
Sweden	530	7,218	115	827
Switzerland	247	1,654	18	372
Turkey in Europe	14	201		97
Yugoslavia	50	618	205	2,091
Other Europe	18	122	4	66
Total Europe	14,914	120,507	4,200	63,995

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 APRIL, 1925, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925
Armenia.....		11	3	44
China.....	91	1,655	259	2,826
India.....	6	55	3	114
Japan.....	46	634	193	1,024
Palestine.....	16	266	6	65
Persia.....		31	1	24
Syria.....	36	302	9	316
Turkey in Asia.....	1	32	2	34
Other Asia.....	11	80	3	54
Total Asia.....	207	3,066	479	4,501
Egypt.....	14	119	1	14
Other Africa.....	12	219	6	104
Total Africa.....	26	338	7	118
Australia.....	17	216	16	287
New Zealand.....	12	105	20	133
Other Pacific Islands.....	4	27	3	31
Total Pacific.....	33	348	39	451
Canada.....	6,544	87,733	217	1,578
Newfoundland.....	198	1,524	27	347
Mexico.....	4,264	25,077	347	2,599
Cuba.....	113	1,062	123	1,551
West Indies (not specified).....	84	495	96	1,772
British Honduras.....	6	38	1	13
Central America (not specified).....	76	849	63	529
Brazil.....	66	410	20	154
South America (not specified).....	212	1,514	65	970
Other countries.....	1	4		
Total Western Hemisphere.....	11,564	118,706	959	9,513
Grand total.....	26,744	242,965	5,684	78,578

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925
African (black).....	61	654	83	923
Armenian.....	33	448	3	85
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	154	1,558	200	1,556
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	17	375	222	1,459
Chinese.....	51	1,488	243	2,703
Croatian and Slovenian.....	53	436	3	700
Cuban.....	64	658	68	991
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7	47	54	351
Dutch and Flemish.....	301	2,682	96	1,014
East Indian.....	2	36	1	74
English.....	3,720	43,504	581	7,482
Finnish.....	52	574	47	327
French.....	1,637	19,749	72	952
German.....	5,425	43,321	411	3,065
Greek.....	84	810	198	5,797
Hebrew.....	780	8,652	11	199
Irish.....	4,440	35,213	74	1,165
Italian (north).....	124	1,428	183	4,118
Italian (south).....	552	4,075	1,066	20,833
Japanese.....	44	608	188	983
Korean.....	1	18	1	27

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP—Continued

Race of people	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1924, to April, 1925
Lithuanian.....	30	258	20	410
Magyar.....	74	761	90	786
Mexican.....	4, 216	24, 603	330	2, 538
Pacific Islander.....		3	2	6
Polish.....	246	2, 572	292	2, 975
Portuguese.....	50	612	145	3, 252
Rumanian.....	22	345	96	1, 094
Russian.....	84	1, 101	108	699
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	33	602	2	55
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1, 692	17, 618	224	2, 896
Scotch.....	2, 188	23, 281	163	2, 241
Slovak.....	52	491	2	422
Spanish.....	50	470	232	4, 098
Spanish American.....	216	1, 784	117	1, 085
Syrian.....	39	382	9	349
Turkish.....	16	68	3	139
Welsh.....	87	994	6	67
West Indian (except Cuban).....	30	238	7	353
Other peoples.....	17	448	22	309
Total.....	26, 744	242, 965	5, 684	78, 578
Male.....	15, 581	134, 989	4, 218	61, 828
Female.....	11, 163	107, 976	1, 466	16, 750
Age groups:				
Under 16 years.....	3, 827	42, 533	307	3, 638
16 to 44 years.....	20, 253	176, 306	4, 198	58, 109
45 years and over.....	2, 664	24, 126	1, 179	16, 831

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 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			Total during April, 1925	Number admitted, July 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925
	Quota immigrants		Nonimmigrants and nonquota immigrants		
	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925			
All countries.....	119, 085	15, 033	26, 054	41, 087	1 372, 720
Albania.....	47		26	26	311
Andorra.....	1				5
Austria.....	652	106	78	184	1, 465
Belgium.....	432	55	120	175	1, 664
Bulgaria.....	85	1	17	18	208
Czechoslovakia.....	2, 127	234	110	344	3, 730
Danzig, Free City of.....	189	14	6	20	219
Denmark.....	2, 094	284	138	422	3, 678
Estonia.....	93	3	5	8	151
Finland.....	405	57	64	121	1, 278
France.....	2, 712	305	280	585	7, 318
Germany.....	36, 213	4, 608	760	5, 368	43, 663
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:					
England.....	12, 369	1, 509	1, 835	3, 344	30, 659
Northern Ireland.....	1, 431	197	40	237	2, 072
Scotland.....	10, 217	1, 290	582	1, 872	15, 906
Wales.....	733	68		121	1, 423

¹ Does not include 1,337 aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Con.

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted, July 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925
	Quota immigrants		Nonimmigrants and nonquota immigrants	Total during April, 1925	
	July, 1924, to April, 1925	April, 1925	April, 1925		
Greece.....	89	7	173	180	1,891
Hungary.....	311	12	83	95	1,099
Iceland.....	61	2	5	7	73
Irish Free State.....	21,967	3,246	314	3,560	23,045
Italy.....	1,992	244	2,096	2,340	16,564
Latvia.....	109	15	17	32	269
Liechtenstein.....	10	-----	-----	-----	11
Lithuania.....	263	35	55	90	899
Luxemburg.....	80	12	8	20	162
Monaco.....	1	-----	-----	-----	6
Netherlands.....	1,215	169	164	333	2,909
Norway.....	5,504	717	311	1,028	7,995
Poland.....	3,664	475	335	810	6,874
Portugal.....	432	32	147	179	1,785
Rumania.....	492	64	122	186	1,579
Russia.....	1,732	201	216	417	3,862
Spain.....	114	11	456	467	3,912
Sweden.....	7,692	587	162	749	10,438
Switzerland.....	1,585	243	190	433	3,299
Turkey in Europe.....	84	1	80	81	701
Yugoslavia.....	430	30	151	181	1,642
Other Europe (Malta and Gibraltar).....	98	17	18	35	210
Europe.....	117,725	14,851	9,218	24,069	205,975
Afghanistan.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Arabian Peninsula.....	3	-----	-----	-----	8
Armenia.....	15	2	11	13	102
China.....	83	17	991	1,008	7,717
India.....	47	5	34	39	448
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	15	2	-----	2	36
Japan.....	3	-----	524	524	3,160
Muscat (Oman).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Nepal.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	346
Palestine.....	50	11	20	31	139
Persia.....	61	3	4	7	25
Siam.....	-----	-----	4	4	178
Siberia (Russia).....	83	7	10	17	734
Syria and The Lebanon.....	84	6	67	73	288
Turkey in Asia.....	23	1	27	28	126
Other Asia.....	65	15	7	22	-----
Asia.....	532	69	1,699	1,768	13,313
Cameroon (British).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Egypt.....	68	1	14	15	174
Liberia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Morocco.....	9	-----	2	2	26
South Africa, Union of.....	96	5	18	23	30
South West Africa.....	17	-----	-----	-----	55
Togoland (French).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Other Africa.....	45	2	6	8	164
Africa.....	235	8	40	48	727
Australia.....	115	14	313	327	2,507
New Zealand.....	76	8	143	151	966
New Guinea.....	-----	-----	1	-----	2
Samoa.....	7	-----	-----	-----	13
Yap.....	1	-----	5	5	17
Other Pacific.....	17	2	14	16	95
Pacific.....	216	24	476	500	3,600
Canada.....	-----	-----	6,441	6,441	88,743
Newfoundland.....	-----	-----	360	360	2,329
Mexico.....	-----	-----	6,161	6,161	39,562
Cuba.....	-----	-----	479	479	7,148
Dominican Republic.....	-----	-----	48	48	690
Haiti.....	-----	-----	14	14	150

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO APRIL, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Con.

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted, July 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925
	Quota immigrants		Nonimmigrants and nonquota immigrants	Total during April, 1925	
	July, 1924 to April, 1925	April, 1925	April, 1925		
British West Indies.....	270	50	265	315	3,201
Dutch West Indies.....	19	5	5	10	98
French West Indies.....	18	3	5	8	66
British Honduras.....	29	5	5	10	37
Canal Zone.....					55
Other Central America.....			215	215	2,028
Brazil.....			129	129	1,069
British Guiana.....	32	17	12	29	119
Dutch Guiana.....	4	1		1	18
French Guiana.....					2
Other South America.....			482	482	3,710
Greenland.....					5
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....	5				25
America.....	377	81	14,621	14,702	149,105

Overseas Emigration from Norway, 1924¹

IN 1924, 8,492 persons or 3.10 per 1,000 inhabitants emigrated from Norway as against 18,287 or 6.71 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1923.

This does not include persons who had formerly emigrated and returned for a visit. It is stated this decrease in emigration is, to a great extent, a result of the new United States immigration act of July 1, 1924. Norway's quota under the 1921 act was fixed at 12,202 and under the 1924 act at only 6,453. In 1923, 16,152 or 88 per cent of the Norwegian emigrants went to the United States, while only 2,064 or 11 per cent went to Canada; in 1924, 5,065 or 60 per cent of the 8,492 emigrants went to the United States and 3,365 or 39 per cent to Canada.

Twenty-three emigrants went to Central or South America (11 to Argentina) 8 to Africa, 24 to Asia, and 7 to Australia.

Norway's quota was filled for the fiscal year 1923-24 and the American consulate is quoted as authority for the statement that the quota for 1924-25 was exhausted at the end of April.

¹ Norway. [Departementet for Sociale Saker.] Statistiske Centralbyrå. Statistiske Meddelelser No. 5, 1925, pp. 250, 251.

FACTORY AND MINE INSPECTION

Connecticut ¹

A SUMMARY of the factory-inspection work of the Connecticut Department of Labor and Factory Inspection in 1923 and 1924 is given below:

	1923	1924
Inspections:		
Factories.....	3, 798	5, 572
Bakeries.....	527	683
Bowling alleys.....	-----	71
Mercantile establishments.....	1, 930	2, 306
Restaurants.....	171	461
Employees in establishments inspected:		
Factories—		
Men.....	192, 769	212, 398
Women.....	74, 920	83, 766
Mercantile establishments—Women.....	8, 042	10, 704
Orders issued:		
Factories.....	821	1, 112
Bakeries.....	91	138
Mercantile establishments.....	561	652

Eleven cases of prosecution for the two years above mentioned were instituted for the following causes:

	1923	1924
Manufacturing establishments:		
Employing children under 16 years of age in excess of 8 hours per day.....	7	-----
Failure to erect fire escape.....	-----	1
Restaurants: Employing women after 10 p. m.....	1	1
Bowling alleys: Employing boys under 16 years of age after 10 p. m.....	-----	1

Indiana

A RÉSUMÉ of the inspection work of the Indiana Department of Women and Children for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, taken from the report of the industrial board of the State for that year, is given below:

Cities in which inspections were made.....	108
Plants inspected.....	1, 436
Plants reinspected.....	37
Employees in plants inspected:	
Men.....	80, 986
Women.....	37, 112
Boys 14 to 16.....	463
Boys 16 to 18.....	2, 335
Girls 14 to 16.....	787
Girls 16 to 18.....	3, 137
Children under 14 years of age.....	14
Orders and recommendations issued.....	4, 073
Orders and recommendations complied with.....	3, 657
Orders for register and license.....	146

¹ Connecticut. Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, and Industrial Investigator. Biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1924. Hartford, 1925. 158 pp.

The inspections included all establishments employing women or children, among which were foundries, woodworking plants, garment-making establishments, overall and glove factories, paper-box factories, cigar factories, printing shops, laundries, and confectioneries.

Maryland

THERE were 14,844 inspections made in Maryland in 1924, covering 10,520 establishments, according to the thirty-third annual report of the commissioner of labor and statistics for that year (p. 2). Of these inspections, 2,214 were under the factory inspection law regulating the clothing, cigar, leather, and artificial flower industries; 3,492 were under the 10-hour law covering all working women except those employed in canneries, restaurants, and offices; 1,488 were under the child labor law; and 7,650 were general inspections. The number of persons found employed in the establishments inspected was 206,466, of whom 133,110 were males and 73,356 females. About 2 per cent of the males were under 16 and 3.3 per cent of the females were under that age. Some of the activities of the newsboys' department are reported on page 98 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Ohio¹

THE following statement summarizes certain activities of the division of factory inspection of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations for the fiscal year 1924:

	Inspections made	Orders issued
Factories.....	34, 940	6, 819
Mercantile establishments.....	4, 900	1, 241
Schools.....	959	786
Halls.....	314	267
Theaters.....	349	221
Churches.....	120	79
Hotels.....	138	123
Tenements.....	80	59
Miscellaneous.....	952	447
Explosives.....	203	4
Home workshops.....	6	107
Supplementals.....	37	37
Substitutes.....	30	30
Total.....	<u>2 43, 026</u>	<u>10, 220</u>

The number of revisits made during the year was 6,008.

During the same period important safety meetings were convened and safety campaigns conducted under the auspices of the factory inspection division.

A safety code for high and low pressure steam, refrigeration, and hydraulic piping and pressure tanks was being compiled in 1924, and information was also being collected in connection with the

¹ Ohio. Department of Industrial Relations. Third annual report for the fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Columbus, 1924. 46 pp.

² Not the exact sum of the items, but as given in the report.

formulation of a code of safety requirements for stone-quarry operations. A tentative code of rules was devised regarding first-aid equipment for small industrial establishments, which code served as a guide in inspection work.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, 15 prosecutions were filed for violations of section 12968 of the Ohio child labor law prohibiting "any person from employing, using, or exhibiting a minor under 14 years of age in or in connection with a moving-picture exhibition or performance given in a theater." Convictions were secured in 11 cases and 1 case is still pending. There were 80 additional prosecutions under the child labor law in the following cases: Employing children under age, 21; over hours, 17; without schooling certificates, 29; after hours, 10; miscellaneous, 3.

Legal proceedings were instituted under the female labor laws in 26 cases for employing women over nine hours a day; in 1 case for employing a woman after 10 p. m., and in 15 cases for employing females more than six days per week.

The number of mine inspections made in the fiscal year 1924 was 3,609, and a very large amount of time was devoted to mine rescue and first-aid training. Mine rescue car No. 5 of the United States Bureau of Mines was in Ohio for almost the whole year. The deputy mine inspectors under the direction of the Bureau of Mines did some valuable training in mine rescue and first-aid work.

The deputy inspectors also spent considerable time in the gas and oil fields of the mining regions, witnessing the plugging of wells and inspecting the drilling. There were only six prosecutions for violating the mining code.

Utah

BULLETIN No. 4 of the Industrial Commission of Utah records the fact that in the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24 the factory inspectors made 1,186 inspections of industrial establishments, 1,072 inspections of elevators, and 74 other inspections. The factory inspector delegated to look after work places where women and girls are employed, during the same period made 1,358 inspections, finding 107 violations of the 8-hour law, 62 firms which had neglected to take out workmen's compensation insurance, 6 which were violating the minimum-wage law, and 5 which were employing girls under 16 years of age.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities reported by State labor bureaus, the following are noted in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

California.—Recent employment statistics, page 133.

Colorado.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 148.

Connecticut.—Recent employment statistics, page 131; and factory inspection, page 209.

Illinois.—Recent employment statistics, pages 131 and 134.

Indiana.—Factory inspection, page 209.

Iowa.—Recent employment statistics, pages 132 and 137.

Maryland.—Woman and child labor, page 97; recent employment statistics, page 138; operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 149; and factory inspection, page 210.

Massachusetts.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 150.

Michigan.—Mothers' pension data, page 157.

Montana.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 152.

New York.—Average weekly earnings of factory workers, page 87.

Ohio.—Recent employment statistics, page 132; and factory and mine inspection, page 210.

Oklahoma.—Recent employment statistics, pages 132 and 139.

Pennsylvania.—Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old-Age Assistance, page 157.

Utah.—A recent bulletin (No. 4) of the Industrial Commission of Utah states that during the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24, the factory inspection department settled 796 labor disputes and investigated 142 workmen's compensation claims.

The main body of the report relates to coal and metal mining. During 1922 and 1923 the coal production exceeded all previous years except 1920, the output being 4,992,008 and 4,750,377 tons and the production per man per day being 5.18 and 6.78 tons, respectively. The coal mines operated 204 and 160 days in these years, employing an average of 4,721 and 4,381 workers.

Two coal-mine explosions occurred in the first nine months of 1924, in the first of which 172 men and in the second 5 men lost their lives. Both explosions were started by ignition of gas and were propagated by coal dust. As a result of these catastrophes the industrial commission changed its safety orders so as to require that all coal mines in the State have closed lights and be rock dusted and provided with rock-dust barriers.

Data as to wages and factory and mine inspection, taken from this report, are given on pages 89 and 211 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Virginia.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 153.

Wisconsin.—Recent employment statistics, pages 132 and 140.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Changes in Personnel of Department of Labor

HON. Edward J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has resigned his office to accept appointment as Federal judge for the Southern District of California. Mr. Henning is succeeded by Hon. Robe Carl White, former Second Assistant Secretary. Mr. White, in turn, is succeeded in his former office by Hon. W. W. Husband, who was Commissioner General of Immigration, and Hon. Harry E. Hull, former Congressman from Iowa, has taken office as Commissioner General of Immigration.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union Benefits

THE president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in a letter in *The American Pressman* of May, 1925, sets forth some of the benefits and services maintained by that organization for its members. Among these are traveling cards acceptable in over 500 cities in the United States and Canada, strike and lockout benefits of \$9 and \$11 a week, a \$700 life insurance for \$22.30 per annum, a technical trade school, a free correspondence course for apprentices, an engineering department to promote the industry, a patent department for the protection of the patent rights of the members of the union, a free tuberculosis sanitarium near Asheville, N. C., a pension system of \$1 per day, and a home for incapacitated and aged members.

New Chairman of Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board

ON July 1, 1925, Victor A. Sinclair, K. C., former member of the Ontario Legislature, took office as chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, succeeding Hon. Samuel Price.

Shortage of Skilled Building-Trades Workers in Germany¹

SUCH is the shortage of masons, carpenters, etc., in Germany that a proposal has been made that foreign skilled building-trades workers be admitted into the country. This proposal is strongly opposed by the building-trades unions, which see in the present shortage of workers an opportunity for pressing their demands for higher wages which would disappear under the competition of foreign workers. It seems, however, that such fears are unwarranted, as the foreign workers admitted would be chiefly Italians, and the

¹ Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschafts-Bund. Gewerkschafts-Zeitung, Berlin, May 16, 1925, p. 282.

Italian Government has through its consuls in Germany laid down a number of conditions, relating mainly to wages and housing. The Italian Government demands for its nationals not only the same wages as are being paid to the German workers but a bonus as well, on the ground of higher living costs in Germany than in Italy.

The *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, the organ of the German Federation of Free (Social-Democratic) Trade-Unions, points out, for the benefit of the building-trades unions, that since very little building is being done by private capital and the bulk of it is for public welfare purposes for the States and communes, the building of homes is no longer a private but a public affair and the relatively small number of skilled building-trades workers must therefore subordinate their own interests to those of the public which has for years been vainly waiting for relief from the excessive housing shortage. It admits that building-trades workers should be granted higher wages than other workers, since their trade is a seasonal trade, but maintains that exploitation of the present shortage of skilled building labor by demanding excessive wages would only tend to increase building costs abnormally and make it impossible for the States and communes to finance building operations to any large extent.

Creation of Child Welfare Bureau in Mexico¹

A PRESIDENTIAL decree was recently issued in Mexico providing for the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Child Welfare with local branches throughout the country. This bureau, which will be attached to the Department of Education, will be interested in all children, irrespective of race or social condition. Its activities will be chiefly concerned with the compilation of all laws on child welfare, the drafting of new laws for the protection of children, and the establishment of new child-welfare institutions and the supervision of those already established.

¹ *El Universal*, Mexico, January 1, 1925.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR OFFICIALS IN UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Bureaus of Labor, Employment Offices, Industrial Commissions, State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Funds, Workmen's Compensation Commissions, Minimum Wage Boards, Factory Inspection Bureaus, and Arbitration and Conciliation Boards.)

UNITED STATES

Department of Labor:

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary.
Hon. Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary.
W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary.
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—

Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner.
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Immigration—

Harry E. Hull, commissioner general.
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Naturalization—

Raymond F. Crist, commissioner.
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Children's Bureau—

Miss Grace Abbott, chief.
Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW. Washington, D. C.

Employment Service—

Francis I. Jones, director general.
Address: Twentieth and C Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

Conciliation Service—

Hugh L. Kerwin, director.
Address: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Women's Bureau—

Miss Mary Anderson, director.
Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

United States Housing Corporation—

Robert Watson, director.
Address: 200 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Mrs. Bessie P. Brueggeman, chairman.
Charles H. Verrill.
S. R. Golibart, jr., secretary.
Edw. C. Ernst, medical director.
S. D. Slentz, attorney.
Robert J. Hoage, chief statistician.
Address of commission: The Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

United States Railroad Labor Board:

Ben W. Hooper, chairman.
G. W. W. Hanger, vice chairman.
Horace Baker.
Edwin P. Morrow.
J. H. Elliott.
E. F. Grable.
Samuel Higgins.
W. L. McMenimen.
A. O. Wharton.
L. M. Parker, secretary.
Robert F. Cole, assistant secretary.
M. W. Hart, chief statistician.
H. H. Reed, supervisor of dockets.

United States Railroad Labor Board—Continued.

Bureau No. 1—

G. W. Berry, examiner.

G. A. Cook, secretary.

Bureau No. 2—

T. E. Bickers, examiner.

Bureau No. 3—

J. W. Walsh, examiner.

C. J. Crawford, secretary.

Address of board: Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alabama

Child welfare commission:

W. W. Brandon, ex officio chairman, governor.

Child welfare department—

Miss Virginia Handley, director.

Child-labor division—

Mrs. Esther Ridder Cobbs, chief inspector.

Address of commission: Montgomery.

Compensation commissioner:

Frank N. Julian, ex officio superintendent of insurance, Montgomery.

Alaska

Federal mine inspector:

B. D. Stewart, supervising mining engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Juneau.

Arizona

State inspector of mines:

Tom C. Foster, Phoenix.

United States Employment Service:

A. L. Doolittle, Federal director for State, 121 North Second Avenue, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Bureau of labor and statistics:

T. A. Wilson, commissioner.

J. D. Newcomb, jr., chief boiler inspector.

Address of bureau: State Capitol, Little Rock.

Industrial welfare commission:

T. A. Wilson, ex officio chairman, commissioner bureau of labor and statistics.

Mrs. M. A. P. McCrary, Hot Springs.

Florence McRaven, secretary, State Capitol, Little Rock.

F. E. Bayless, Warren.

I. H. Nakdimen, Fort Smith.

Address of commission: State Capitol, Little Rock.

Mine inspection department:

Jesse Redyard, State mine inspector, Fort Smith.

United States Employment Service:

Vacancy, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Little Rock.

California

Bureau of labor statistics:

Walter G. Mathewson, commissioner, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

Industrial accident commission:

John A. McGilvray, chairman.

John W. Carrigan.

J. E. Olmsted.

E. G. Sheibley, chief engineer and superintendent of safety.

W. P. Ratliff, secretary.

M. R. Gibbons, medical director.

W. H. Pillsbury, attorney.

Address of commission: State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

State compensation insurance fund:

Clark B. Day, manager, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

California—Continued

Industrial welfare commission:

A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman.
 Walter G. Mathewson.
 Henry W. Louis.
 Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, executive commissioner.

Address of commission: State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

Commission of immigration and housing:

Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D. D., president.
 G. B. Ocheltree, vice president.
 J. H. McBride, M. D.
 Chas. C. Chapman.

R. W. Kearney, attorney and executive officer.
 George S. Hollis, secretary.

Address of commission: State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

United States Employment Service:

Walter G. Mathewson, Federal director for State, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

Colorado

Bureau of labor statistics:

Carl S. Milliken, secretary of state and ex officio labor commissioner.
 Carl De Lochte, deputy labor commissioner and chief factory inspector.

Address of bureau: Denver.

Industrial commission:

William I. Reilly, chairman.
 Thomas Annear.
 Joseph C. Bell.
 H. E. Curran, secretary.
 William F. Mowry, chief of claim department.

State compensation insurance fund—

Thomas P. Kearney, manager.

Minimum wage commission—

(According to an act passed by the 1917 legislature and effective July 20, 1917, the industrial commission performs the duties of the minimum wage commission.)

Address of commission: State Capitol Building, Denver.

Connecticut

Department of labor and factory inspection:

Harry E. Mackenzie, commissioner, Hartford.

State employment offices—

Harry E. Mackenzie, commissioner, Hartford.

Board of compensation commissioners:

Frederic M. Williams, chairman, room 4, county courthouse, Waterbury.

Chas. Kleiner, 177 Church Street, New Haven.
 Edward T. Buckingham, 1024 Main Street, Bridgeport.
 Leo J. Noonan, 54 Church St., Hartford.

Dr. James J. Donohue, Central Building, Norwich.

State board of mediation and arbitration:

Frank A. Hagarty, Hartford.
 Joseph H. Lawlor, Waterbury.
 Patrick F. O'Meara, New Haven.

United States Employment Service:

Harry E. Mackenzie, Federal director for State, Hartford.

Delaware

Labor commission:

George B. Miller, chairman.
 John H. Hickey.
 Thomas C. Frame, jr.
 George A. Hill.
 Miss Helen S. Garrett.
 Miss Marguerite Postles, secretary.
 Address of commission: Wilmington.

Delaware—Continued

Labor commission—Continued.

Child-labor division—

Charles A. Hagner, chief, Industrial Trust Building, Wilmington.

Women's labor division—

Miss Marguerite Postles, assistant, Industrial Trust Building, Wilmington.

Industrial accident board:

Walter O. Stack, president.

Robert K. Jones.

William J. Swain.

Charles H. Grantland, secretary.

Address of board: Statehouse, Dover, and Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington.

Florida

State labor inspector:

R. L. Eaton, Monticello.

Georgia

Department of commerce and labor:

H. M. Stanley, commissioner.

I. L. Griffin, factory inspector.

Address of department: Atlanta.

Industrial commission:

H. M. Stanley, chairman.

George M. Napier, attorney general (ex officio).

R. C. Norman, representing employers.

L. J. Kilburn, representing employees.

Address of commission: Atlanta.

United States Employment Service:

Cator Woolford, Federal director for State, 507 Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta.

Hawaii

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Industrial accident board:

F. E. Steere, chairman.

A. J. Campbell.

A. J. Wirtz.

M. MacIntyre.

H. W. Laws.

A. F. Schmitz, inspector.

A. W. Nexsen, secretary.

Address of board: 314-317 James Campbell Building, Honolulu.

COUNTY OF MAUI

Industrial accident board:

Joseph H. Gray, chairman, Wailuku.

Dan T. Carey, Wailuku.

Ralph H. Wilson, Wailuku.

Frank N. Lufkin, Lahaina.

W. F. Crockett, Wailuku.

Mrs. Frances S. Wadsworth, inspector and secretary, Wailuku.

COUNTY OF HAWAII

Industrial accident board:

Byron K. Baird, chairman.

Otto Rose.

James Webster.

Dr. H. B. Elliot.

Gavin A. Bush.

J. W. Bains, secretary.

Address of board: Hilo.

Hawaii—Continued

COUNTY OF KAUAI

Industrial accident board:

J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue.
 Fred Trowbridge, Kapaa.
 J. B. Fernandez, Kapaa.
 H. H. Brodie, Hanapepe.
 C. L. Lane, Lihue.

Idaho

Industrial accident board:

Joel Brown, chairman.
 G. W. Suppiger.
 Lawrence E. Worstell.
 John D. Case, secretary.
 Address of board: Boise.

State insurance fund:

W. D. Yager, Boise.

Illinois

Department of labor:

George B. Arnold, director, State Capitol, Springfield.

Division of factory inspection—

W. H. Curran, chief inspector, 1543 Transportation Building, Chicago.

Division of free employment offices—

C. M. Crayton, State superintendent, State Capitol, Springfield.

Division of private employment agencies—

John J. McKenna, chief inspector, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

General advisory board (for the Illinois Free Employment Offices)—

Prof. F. S. Deibler, chairman, Evanston.
 Dr. A. H. R. Atwood, secretary (representing employers), Chicago.
 Oscar G. Mayer (representing employees).
 John H. Walker (representing employees).
 Agnes Nestor (representing employees).
 R. D. Cahn, statistician in charge, 116 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Industrial commission—

William M. Scanlan, chairman.
 John J. Brenholt, jr. (representing employers).
 John B. French (representing employers).
 James Short (representing employees).
 C. A. Pense (representing employees).
 Walter F. Rohm, secretary.
 Dr. Latham, medical director.

Address of commission: 303-318 City Hall Square Building, Chicago.

United States Employment Service:

Barney Cohen, Federal director for State, 116 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Indiana

Industrial board:

Dixon H. Bynum, chairman.
 Eph. P. Dailey.
 Charles Fox.
 Henry L. Humrichouser.
 Thomas A. Riley.
 Charles A. Rockwell, secretary.

Address of board: Room 432, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Department of factories, buildings, and workshops—

James E. Reagin, chief inspector, room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Department of boilers—

James M. Woods, chief inspector (also locomotive inspector for the Public Service Commission), room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Department of women and children—

Mrs. Margaret Tomlin Hoop, director, room 416, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Department of mines and mining:

Albert C. Dally, chief inspector, room 412, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

United States Employment Service:

E. P. Dailey, Federal director for State, room 413, Statehouse, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Bureau of labor:

A. L. Urick, commissioner.

Free employment bureau—

George B. Albert, clerk.

Address of bureau: Des Moines.

State bureau of mines:

W. E. Holland, inspector first district, Centerville.

R. T. Rhys, inspector second district, Ottumwa.

Edward Sweeney, inspector third district, Des Moines.

L. E. Stamm, secretary, Des Moines.

Workmen's compensation service:

A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.

Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.

Ray M. Spangler, secretary.

Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel.

Address of service: Statehouse, Des Moines.

United States Employment Service:

A. L. Urick, Federal director for State, 123 Courthouse, Des Moines.

Kansas

Public Service Commission:

L. T. Hussey, chairman.

Clarence Smith.

Frank O'Brien.

Jesse W. Greenleaf.

W. C. Millar.

C. D. Yetter, secretary.

Address of commission: Statehouse, Topeka.

Free employment office, Statehouse, Topeka.

Mine inspection department—

James Sherwood, chief mine inspector, Pittsburg.

Division of women and children—

Miss Alice K. McFarland, director, women's work.

Address of commission: Statehouse, Topeka.

United States Employment Service:

J. H. Crawford, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Topeka.

Kentucky

Department of agriculture, labor, and statistics:

Clell Coleman, commissioner, Frankfort.

Edward F. Seiller, chief labor inspector, 219 South Sixth Street, Louisville.

George Schneider, deputy labor inspector, 219 South Sixth Street, Louisville.

John E. Rodgers, deputy labor inspector, 104 West Third Street, Covington.

Mrs. C. H. Karsner, deputy labor inspector, Forks of Elkhorn.

Workmen's compensation board:

Alvis S. Bennett, chairman.

R. T. Kennard.

Joseph M. Lee.

Forrest G. Fields, secretary.

Everett E. Fields, referee.

J. Wood Vance, referee.

Address of board: Frankfort.

Louisiana

Bureau of labor and industrial statistics:

Frank E. Wood, commissioner, suite 636, Audubon Building, New Orleans.

Office of factory inspector of Orleans Parish:

Carmelite Janvier, room 28, City Hall, New Orleans.

United States Employment Service:

Frank E. Wood, Federal director for State, New Orleans.

Maine

- Department of labor and industry:
 Charles O. Beals, commissioner, Statehouse, Augusta.
- Industrial accident commission:
 Arthur L. Thayer, chairman.
 Donald D. Garcelon, associate legal member.
 Wilbur D. Spencer (ex officio), insurance commissioner.
 Charles O. Beals (ex officio), labor commissioner.
 Annie M. Chase, clerk.
 Address of commission: Augusta.
- State board of arbitration and conciliation:
 Frank H. Ingraham, chairman, Rockland.
 Edward F. Gowell, Berwick.
 William T. Hinckley, secretary, 178 Forrest Avenue, Bangor.

Maryland

- Commissioner of labor and statistics:
 J. Knox Insley, M. D., commissioner, St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.
- State industrial accident commission:
 Robert H. Carr, chairman.
 Joseph B. Harrington.
 George Louis Eppler.
 A. E. Brown, secretary.
 Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims.
 Dr. Robert P. Bay, chief medical examiner.
- State accident fund—
 James E. Green, superintendent.
 Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.
- United States Employment Service:
 H. F. Baker, Federal director for State, Garrett Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

- Department of labor and industries:
 E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner.
 Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner.
 Associate commissioners (constituting the board of conciliation and arbitration and the minimum wage commission)—
 Edward Fisher, chairman.
 Herbert P. Wasgatt.
 Samuel Ross.
- Division of industrial safety—
 John P. Meade, director.
- Division of statistics (including public employment offices)—
 Roswell F. Phelps, director.
- Division of minimum wage—
 Miss Ethel M. Johnson, acting director.
 Address of department: Room 473, Statehouse, Boston.
- Department of industrial accidents:
 William W. Kennard, chairman.
 Frank J. Donahue.
 David T. Dickinson.
 Joseph A. Parks.
 Chester E. Gleason.
 Charles M. Stiller.
 Emma Fall Schofield.
 Robert E. Grandfield, secretary.
 Francis D. Donoghue, M. D., medical adviser.
 Address of board: Room 272, Statehouse, Boston.
- United States Employment Service:
 E. Leroy Sweetser, Federal director for State, 473 Statehouse, Boston.

Michigan

Department of labor and industry:

James A. Kennedy, chairman.

Thomas B. Gloster.

Carl Young.

Fred S. Johnson, secretary.

Address of department: Lansing.

State accident fund:

William T. Shaw, manager, Lansing.

United States Employment Service:

Perry J. Ward, Federal director for State, 306 Owen Building, Detroit.

Minnesota

Industrial commission:

Henry McColl, chairman.

J. D. Williams.

F. A. Duxbury.

John P. Gardiner, secretary.

Division of workmen's compensation—

F. E. Hoffmann, chief.

Division of accident prevention—

David R. Henderson, chief.

Division of boiler inspection—

George Wilcox, chief.

Division of women and children—

Miss Louise E. Schutz, superintendent.

Address of commission: 612 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul.

United States Employment Service:

J. D. Williams, Federal director for State, 612 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul.

Mississippi

Department of State factory inspection:

R. S. Curry, M. D., State factory inspector, Jackson.

Missouri

Bureau of labor statistics:

Royce B. Hinkle, commissioner, Jefferson City.

Department of industrial inspection:

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, Fullerton Building, St. Louis.

United States Employment Service:

Royce B. Hinkle, Federal director for State, Jefferson City.

Montana

Department of agriculture, labor, and industry:

A. H. Bowman, commissioner, Helena.

Industrial accident board:

Jerome G. Locke, chairman.

G. P. Porter, State auditor and (ex officio) commissioner of insurance.

A. H. Bowman, commissioner of agriculture, labor, and industry, and
(ex officio) treasurer of board.

W. B. McLaughlin, secretary.

Thomas C. Patrick, chief accountant.

Address of board: Helena.

Bureau of safety inspection—

J. R. Hartley, boiler and safety inspector, Billings.

J. H. Bondy, boiler and safety inspector, Great Falls.

Floyd F. Johnson, boiler and safety inspector, Butte.

John T. Taylor, boiler and safety inspector, Helena.

William Maxwell, quartz mine and safety inspector, Butte.

George N. Griffin, coal mine and safety inspector, Helena.

United States Employment Service:

Vacancy, Federal director for State, department of agriculture, labor,
and industry, Helena.

Nebraska

- Department of labor:
 Frank A. Kennedy, secretary of labor and compensation commissioner,
 State Capitol, Lincoln.
- United States Employment Service:
 Frank A. Kennedy, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

- Office of labor commissioner:
 Frank W. Ingram, labor commissioner, Carson City.
- Industrial commission:
 Dan J. Sullivan, chairman.
 John M. Gray.
 Frank W. Ingram.
 Dr. Donald Maclean, chief medical adviser.
 Address of commission: Carson City.
- Inspector of mines:
 A. J. Stinson, Carson City.
- United States Employment Service:
 Frank W. Ingram, Federal director for State, Carson City.

New Hampshire

- Bureau of labor:
 John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Concord.
 Bion L. Nutting, factory inspector, Concord.
 Herbert O. Prime, factory inspector, Laconia.
 Mary R. Chagnon, factory inspector, Manchester.
- State board of conciliation and arbitration:
 J. R. McLane (representing public), Manchester.
 George A. Tenney (representing manufacturers), Claremont.
 Michael F. Connolly (representing labor), Manchester.
- United States Employment Service:
 John S. B. Davie, Federal director for State, Concord.

New Jersey

- Department of labor:
 Andrew F. McBride, M. D., commissioner.
- Bureau of general and structural inspection and explosives—
 Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor.
- Bureau of hygiene and sanitation—
 John Roach, deputy commissioner of labor.
- Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment—
 Rowland H. Leveridge, chief.
- Bureau of industrial statistics—
 (Vacancy), chief.
- Bureau of engineers' license, steam boiler, and refrigerating plant inspection—
 Joseph F. Scott, chief.
- Bureau of workmen's compensation—
 Andrew F. McBride, M. D., commissioner.
 William E. Stubbs, secretary and deputy commissioner.
 Harry J. Goas, deputy commissioner.
 Charles E. Corbin, deputy commissioner.
 William B. McMichael, referee.
 John J. Stahl, referee.
- Bureau of employment—
 Russell J. Eldridge, director.
 Address of department: State Office Building, Trenton.
- United States Employment Service:
 Andrew F. McBride, M. D., Federal director for State, Trenton.

New Mexico

- Mine inspector:
 W. W. Risdon, Albuquerque.

New York

Department of labor:

James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner.

Richard J. Cullen, deputy commissioner.

Sara McPike, secretary.

Address of department: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Industrial board—

John D. Higgins, chairman.

Frances Perkins.

Richard H. Curran.

Address of board: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of inspection—

James L. Gernon, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of workmen's compensation—

James E. Donahoe, director.

Dr. Raphael Lewy, chief medical examiner.

Address of bureau: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of industrial relations—

James Brady, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Division of mediation and arbitration—

(Vacancy), chief, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Division of employment—

Richard A. Flinn, chief, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Division of aliens—

Lillian R. Sire, chief, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of industrial code—

Edward E. J. Pierce, referee.

Thomas C. Eipper, referee.

Address of bureau: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of industrial hygiene—

Dr. Leland E. Cofer, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of statistics and information—

Leonard W. Hatch, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Bureau of women in industry—

Miss Nelle Swartz, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

State insurance fund—

C. C. Smith, manager, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Division of self-insurance—

James A. Fitzgerald, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

United States Employment Service:

James A. Hamilton, Federal director for State, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

North Carolina

Department of labor and printing:

Frank D. Grist, commissioner, Raleigh.

United States Employment Service:

Frank D. Grist, Federal director for State, Raleigh.

North Dakota

Department of agriculture and labor:

Joseph A. Kitchen, commissioner, Bismarck.

Workmen's compensation bureau:

Joseph A. Kitchen, chairman.

S. S. McDonald.

S. A. Olsness.

G. N. Livdahl.

R. E. Wenzel.

Charles J. Haugh, secretary.

Address of bureau: Bismarck.

Minimum wage commission:

Dorothy Blanding, secretary, Bismarck.

State-Federal Employment Service:

Vacancy, Federal director for State, Bismarck.

Ohio

Department of industrial relations:

H. R. Witter, director.

Industrial commission—

T. J. Duffy, chairman.

J. D. Clark.

Rose Moriarty

H. R. Witter, secretary.

Division of workmen's compensation—

W. A. Harman, assistant director, department of industrial relations, chief.

H. L. Rebrassier, supervisor of claims.

Evan I. Evans, supervisor of actuarial division.

G. L. Coffinberry, auditor and statistician.

Dr. T. R. Fletcher, chief medical examiner.

Division of labor statistics (including free employment service)—

O. W. Brach, chief.

Division of factory inspection—

T. P. Kearns, chief.

Division of boiler inspection and examiner of steam engineers—

C. O. Myers, chief.

Division of mines—

Jerome Watson, chief.

Address of department: Columbus.

United States Employment Service:

O. W. Brach, Federal director for State, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Department of labor:

Claude E. Connally, commissioner, Oklahoma City.

Board of arbitration and conciliation:

Claude E. Connally, chairman, Oklahoma City.

W. A. Murphy, assistant commissioner of labor, secretary, Oklahoma City.

O. L. Martin, Hanna.

John Cooper, Maysville.

Bert M. Draper, Claremore.

L. N. Trieb, Sapulpa.

James Templeton, Hartshorne.

Orlando B. Swain, Okmulgee.

Industrial commission:

Mrs. F. L. Roblin, chairman.

Harry C. Myers.

Edgar Fenton.

Mrs. A. E. Bond, secretary.

Address of commission: State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

United States Employment Service:

Claude E. Connally, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Bureau of labor:

C. H. Gram, commissioner and factory inspector, Salem.

W. H. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner, 501 Courthouse, Portland.

Board of inspectors of child labor:

Stephen G. Smith, chairman, 65-67 Broadway, Portland.

Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Portland.

Miss Pauline Kline, Corvallis.

Mrs. A. M. Grilley, Portland.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary, 646-648 Courthouse, Portland.

Industrial welfare commission:

G. Y. Harry, chairman.

Miss Adelia Prichard.

Thomas McCusker.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary and inspector.

Address of commission: 646-648 Courthouse, Portland.

Oregon—Continued

State industrial accident commission:

D. A. Elkins, chairman.
 E. E. Bragg.
 William A. Marshall.
 Dr. F. H. Thompson, medical adviser.
 Address of commission: Salem.

State board of conciliation:

William F. Woodward, chairman, 609 Park Building, Portland.
 John K. Flynn, 589 Hoyt Street, Portland.
 William E. Kimsey, secretary, 244 Thurman Street, Portland.

United States Employment Service:

W. H. Fitzgerald, Federal director and zone clearance officer, 501 Courthouse, Portland.

Pennsylvania

Department of labor and industry:

Richard H. Lansburgh, secretary.

Industrial board—

Richard H. Lansburgh, chairman.
 Mrs. Samuel Semple.
 David Williams.
 Joseph H. Willits.
 T. J. Gillespie.
 Cyril Ainsworth, secretary.

State workmen's insurance board—

Richard H. Lansburgh, chairman.
 Samuel W. McCulloch, insurance commissioner.
 Samuel S. Lewis, state treasurer.

State workmen's insurance fund—

Gabriel H. Moyer, manager.

Workmen's compensation board—

T. Henry Walnut, chairman.
 Paul W. Houck.
 J. L. Morrison.
 J. C. Detweiler, secretary.

Bureau of workmen's compensation—

W. H. Horner, director.

Bureau of employment—

Robert J. Peters, director.

Bureau of industrial relations—

(vacancy), director.

Bureau of industrial standards—

Cyril Ainsworth, director.

Bureau of inspection—

John H. Walker, director.

Bureau of rehabilitation—

S. S. Riddle, director.

Bureau of statistics—

Carl C. Beasor, director.

Address of department: South Office Building, Harrisburg.

United States Employment Service,

Robert J. Peters, Federal director for State, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands

Bureau of labor (under department of commerce and communications):

Hermenegildo Cruz, director, Manila.

Porto Rico

Department of agriculture and labor:

Carlos E. Chardón, commissioner.

Bureau of labor—

Carmelo Honoré, chief.

Address of department: San Juan.

Porto Rico—Continued

Workmen's relief commission:

- R. Cintrón Lastra, chairman.
- Luis Villaronga, permanent member.
- Alfredo Vargas.
- Pedro Santana, Jr.
- P. Rivera Martinez.
- Ramón Montaner, administrative secretary.
- Address of commission: Post Office Box 266, San Juan.

Rhode Island

Department of Labor:

- George H. Webb, commissioner, Statehouse, Providence.

Office of factory inspectors:

- J. Ellery Hudson, chief inspector, Statehouse, Providence.

Board of labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):

- George H. Webb, commissioner of labor, chairman.
- Edwin O. Chase (representing employers).
- William C. Fisher (representing employers).
- Albert E. Hohler (representing employees).
- John H. Powers (representing employees.)
- Christopher M. Dunn, deputy commissioner of labor, secretary.
- Address of board: Statehouse, Providence.

United States Employment Service:

- George H. Webb, Federal director for State, Statehouse, Providence.

South Carolina

Department of agriculture, commerce, and industries:

- B. Harris, commissioner.
- Address of department: Columbia.

Board of conciliation and arbitration:

- B. E. Geer, chairman, Greenville.
- W. H. McNairy, Dillon.
- H. E. Thompson, secretary, Batesburg.

South Dakota

Office of industrial commissioner:¹

- Irwin D. Aldrich, industrial commissioner, Pierre.
- S. A. Travis, deputy commissioner.

Department of immigration:

- Irwin D. Aldrich, commissioner, Pierre.

United States Employment Service:

- Charles McCaffree, Federal director for State, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee

Department of labor:

- Ed. M. Gillenwaters, commissioner, Nashville.
- Ben Feldman, secretary, Nashville.

Division of factory inspection—

- M. F. Nicholson, chief inspector, Nashville.

Division of mines—

- O. P. Pile, chief inspector, Cowan.

Division of hotel inspection—

- Sam I. Bolton, inspector, Nashville.

Division of workmen's compensation—

- Harry L. Nelson, superintendent, 2211 Pierce Avenue, Nashville.

United States Employment Service:

- J. A. Porter, special agent, Knoxville.

Texas

Bureau of labor statistics

- E. J. Crocker, commissioner.
- J. Lee Tarpley, chief deputy.
- Fanny S. Daniel, statistician and secretary.
- Address of bureau: State Capitol, Austin.

¹ Administers workmen's compensation act.

Texas—Continued

Industrial accident board:

J. H. Fowler, chairman.
 J. M. Pittillo.
 Mrs. Espa Stanford.
 E. B. Barnes, secretary.
 Address of board: Austin.

United States Employment Service:

W. S. George, special agent, Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort Worth.

Utah

Industrial commission:

O. F. McShane, chairman.
 Wm. M. Knerr.
 Nephi L. Morris.
 Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.

State insurance fund—

C. A. Caine, manager.
 Address of commission: State capitol, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Office of commissioner of industries:

John S. Buttles, commissioner, Montpelier.
 Fred S. Pease, deputy commissioner, Burlington.

State board of conciliation and arbitration:

Henry C. Brislin, Rutland.
 Ashley J. Goss, Danville.
 Hugh J. M. Jones, Montpelier.

Virginia

Bureau of labor and industry:

John Hopkins Hall, jr., commissioner.
 A. G. Lucas, chief mine inspector.
 John Gribben, chief factory inspector.

Division of women and children—

Mrs. Mary L. Scrogam, director.
 Address of bureau: Richmond.

Industrial commission:

Bolling H. Handy, chairman.
 C. G. Kizer.
 Parke P. Deans.
 W. F. Bursey, secretary.
 Address of commission: Box 1794, Richmond.

United States Employment Service:

John Hopkins Hall, jr., Federal director for State, State Capitol, Richmond.

Washington

Department of labor and industries:

Claire Bowman, director.
 John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.
 Martin J. Flyzik, supervisor of safety.
 H. L. Hughes, supervisor of industrial relations.
 Mrs. Delphine Johnson, supervisor of women in industry.
 Dr. Walter Kelton, chief medical adviser.
 E. K. Erwin, industrial statistician.
 Percy Gilbert, secretary.

Industrial welfare committee—

Claire Bowman, chairman, director of labor and industries.
 John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.
 E. K. Erwin, industrial statistician.
 H. L. Hughes, supervisor of industrial relations.
 Mrs. Delphine M. Johnson, supervisor of women in industry.
 Address of department: Olympia.

United States Employment Service:

William C. Carpenter, Federal director for State, 421 Federal Building, Spokane.

West Virginia

- Bureau of labor:
 George F. Daugherty, commissioner, Charleston.
- State compensation commissioner:
 Lee Ott, commissioner.
 J. E. Brown, secretary.
 J. W. Smiley, actuary.
 Lewis J. Frey, chief statistician.
 R. H. Walker, chief medical examiner.
 Address: Charleston.
- United States Employment Service:
 George F. Daugherty, Federal director for State, Charleston.

Wisconsin

- Industrial commission:
 Fred M. Wilcox, chairman.
 R. G. Knutson.
 L. A. Tarrell.
 A. J. Altmeyer, secretary.
- Safety and sanitation department—
 R. McA. Keown, engineer.
- Workmen's compensation department—
 F. T. McCormick, chief examiner.
- Employment department—
 R. G. Knutson, director.
- Apprenticeship department—
 Walter F. Simon, supervisor.
- Women's department—
 Miss Maud Swett, director, room 809, Manufacturer's Home Building,
 Milwaukee.
- Child labor department—
 Taylor Frye, director.
- Statistical department—
 Orrin A. Fried, statistician.
 Address of commission: Madison.
- United States Employment Service:
 R. G. Knutson, Federal director for State, State Capitol, Madison.

Wyoming

- Department of labor and statistics:
 Vacancy, commissioner, Capitol Building, Cheyenne.
- Child labor board:
 Vacancy, chairman.
 Lewis G. Tidball.
 Dr. G. M. Anderson.
- Workmen's compensation department (under State treasurer's office):
 J. M. Snyder, State treasurer.
 C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer.
 Arthur Calverley, assistant deputy and department manager.
 Address of department: Cheyenne.
- United States Employment Service:
 Vacancy, Federal director for State, Cheyenne.

ARGENTINA

- Ministry of the Interior (address, Buenos Aires):
 National labor department—
 Dr. Luis C. Garcia, president.
 Alejandro M. Unsain, vice director.

AUSTRALIA

- Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics² (address, Melbourne):
 C. H. Wickens, Commonwealth statistician.

² Publishes annual reports on labor and industrial statistics.

AUSTRIA

Federal Statistical Office (address, Vienna):
 Labor statistics division—
 Dr. Walter Briesky, vice president.

BELGIUM

Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare (address, 12 Rue Lambermont, Brussels):
 Labor Office—
 A. Julin, director general.

BOLIVIA

Ministry of Promotion (address, La Paz).

BRAZIL

Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (address, Rio de Janeiro):
 Dr. Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida, minister.

BULGARIA

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor (address, Rue Albinska 48, Sofia):
 Labor section—
 Dimitri Nikoloff, chief.

CANADA

Department of Labor:
 James Murdock, minister.
 H. H. Ward, deputy minister.
 Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.
 R. A. Rigg, director of employment service.
 A. W. Crawford, director of technical education.
 S. T. Bastedo, superintendent of Dominion Government annuities.
 Harry Hereford, industrial engineer and registrar of combines investigation act.
 C. W. Bolton, chief of statistical branch.
 F. J. Plant, chief of labor, intelligence branch.
 Address of department: Ottawa, Ontario.

Alberta

Department of public works:
 W. Smitten, commissioner of labor.
 F. W. Hobson, chief boiler inspector.
 H. M. Bishop, chief factory inspector.
 John T. Stirling, chief mine inspector.
 Address of bureau: Edmonton.

Government employment bureau:
 William Carnill, superintendent, Calgary.
 W. J. Paterson, superintendent, Edmonton.
 A. R. Redshaw, superintendent, Lethbridge.
 J. W. Wright, superintendent, Medicine Hat.
 A. A. Colquhoun, superintendent, Drumheller.

Workmen's compensation board:
 John T. Stirling, chairman.
 Walter F. McNeill, commissioner.
 James A. Kinney, commissioner.
 Frederick D. Noble, secretary.
 Address of board: Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of labor:
 A. M. Manson, minister, Victoria.
 J. D. McNiven, deputy minister, Victoria.
 Robert J. Stewart, chief factories inspector, Vancouver.
 Employment service—
 J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver.

British Columbia—Continued

Department of Labor—Continued

Minimum wage board—

J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, chairman.

Mrs. Helen G. McGill.

Thomas Mathews.

Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, secretary.

Address of board: Parliament Building, Victoria.

Workmen's compensation board:

E. S. H. Winn, K. C., chairman

Parker Williams.

Hugh B. Gilmour.

F. W. Hinsdale, secretary.

Address of board: Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Bureau of labor:

W. R. Clubb, minister of public works.

Edward McGrath, secretary.

Arthur MacNamara, chief inspector.

Fair wage board—

D. L. McLean, deputy minister of public works, chairman.

A. A. Young.

E. Claydon.

Walter Owens.

C. Hardin.

Minimum wage board—

Geo. N. Jackson, chairman.

Mrs. Edna M. Nash.

James Winning.

Address of bureau: 332 Parliament Building, Winnipeg.

Workmen's compensation board:

C. K. Newcombe, commissioner.

R. S. Ward.

G. E. Carpenter.

N. Fletcher, secretary.

Address of board: 166 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick

Workmen's compensation board:

J. A. Sinclair, chairman.

F. C. Robinson.

J. L. Sugrue.

Address of board: Post-office box 1422, St. John.

Inspection of factories and hotels:

John Kenney, St. John.

Nova Scotia

Department of public works and mines:

Wm. Chisholm, minister.

Thos. J. Brown, deputy minister.

Philip Ring, factory inspector.

Address of department: Halifax.

Workmen's compensation board:

V. J. Paton, K. C., chairman.

Fred W. Armstrong, vice chairman.

John T. Joy, commissioner.

Address of board: Halifax.

Employment service:

C. J. Cotter, superintendent men's division, Halifax.

Miss L. M. King, superintendent women's division, Halifax.

Ontario

Department of labor:

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, minister.
 James H. H. Ballantyne, deputy minister.
 D. M. Medcalf, chief inspector of steam boilers.
 James T. Burke, chief inspector of factories, shops, and office buildings.
 J. M. Brown, chairman stationary and hoisting engineers' board.

Employment service—

H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario offices.
 Address of department: Spadina House, Toronto.

Minimum wage board:

Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman.
 H. G. Fester.
 Mrs. Lydia Parsons.
 Miss Margaret Stephens.
 R. A. Stapells.
 Address of board: Spadina House, Toronto.

Workmen's compensation board:

Victor A. Sinclair, K. C., chairman.
 Henry J. Halford, vice chairman.
 George A. Kingston, commissioner.
 N. B. Wormith, secretary.
 T. Norman Dean, statistician.
 F. W. Graham, claims officer.
 W. E. Struthers, medical officer.
 D. E. Bell, medical officer.
 J. M. Bremner, medical officer.
 Address of board: 66 Temperance Street, Toronto.

Quebec

Department of public works and labor:

Antonin Galipeault, K. C., minister, Quebec.
 Louis Guyon, deputy minister, and chief inspector of industrial establishments and public buildings, 63 Notre Dame Street east, Montreal.
 Joseph Ainey, general superintendent, employment service, 63 Notre Dame Street east, Montreal.
 Alfred Robert, fair wages officer and deputy chief inspector, 63 Notre Dame Street east, Montreal.
 Felix Marois, registrar of board of conciliation and arbitration, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Bureau of labor and industries:

Thomas M. Molloy, commissioner.
 T. Withy, chief factory inspector.
 E. Pierce, mine inspector.
 Government employment branch—
 G. E. Tomsett, general superintendent.
 Address of bureau: Regina.

Minimum wage board:

John A. Mather, chairman, Saskatoon.
 Mrs. Wm. Allen, Moose Jaw.
 J. P. Keleher, Moose Jaw.
 Mrs. F. M. Eddie, Regina.
 J. K. R. Williams, Regina.
 T. Withy, chief factory inspector, secretary, Regina.

CHILE

Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Labor (address, Santiago):

Moisés Poblete Troncoso, undersecretary of social welfare and labor.

CHINA

A department of labor is under consideration, but the organization has not progressed sufficiently at this time to give any details.

COLOMBIA

Ministry of Public Works (address, Bogota):
Dr. Laurenno Gomez, minister.

COSTA RICA

Ministry of Public Works (address, San José):
Carlos Volio, minister.

CUBA

Secretariat of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor (address, Havana):
Immigration, land settlement, and labor section—
Gustabo de Aranguren, chief.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministry of Social Welfare ³ (address, Valdstynska, 10, Prague, III).
Ministry of Public Works ⁴ (address, Presslova, 6, Prague-Smichov).

DENMARK

Social Ministry (address, Copenhagen):
F. H. J. Borgbjerg, secretary.
Labor board—
J. A. O. Vater, director, 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
Labor and factory inspection department—
Jacob K. Lindberg, director, 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
Workmen's compensation board—
Gustav Philipsen, president, 3 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Department of Justice:
Labor bureau—
Dr. A. G. Vreede, director.

ECUADOR

Ministry of Public Instruction (address, Quito):
Department of labor—
Camilo O. Andrade, minister.

ESTHONIA

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (address, Reval):
Christian Kaarna, minister.

FINLAND

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Helsingfors):
V. Jouhainen, minister.
General department—
Niilo A. Mannio, director.

FRANCE

Ministry of Labor and Hygiene (address, Rue de Grenelle, 127, Paris):
Antoine Durasour, minister.

GERMANY

Ministry of Labor (address, Scharnhorststrasse, 35, Berlin N. W., 40):
Dr. H. Brauns, minister.

GREAT BRITAIN

Ministry of Labor (address, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1):
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister.

³ Handles labor relations at large.

⁴ Labor questions relating to workers in mines; legislation; insurance statistics.

GREECE

Ministry of National Economy (address, Rue Valoalitou, 3, Athens):
 Directorate of labor and social welfare—
 Mr. Mitsotakis, director.

GUATEMALA

Ministry of Public Works (address, Guatemala):
 Gen. Luis S. Knoth, acting minister.

HAITI

Department of Public Works (address, Port au Prince):
 Hermann Heraue, minister.

HONDURAS

Ministry of the Interior (address, Tegucigalpa):
 Tiburcio Carias, minister.

HUNGARY

Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor (address, Kyralyi Palota, Budapest):
 Rev. Dr. Joseph Vass, minister.

INDIA

Department of Industries (address, Delhi):
 A. G. Clow, I. C. S., controller.

ITALY

Ministry of National Economy (Rome):
 Cesare Nava, minister.

JAPAN

Bureau of Social Affairs (address, Tokyo):
 Hiroshi Ikeda, commissioner.
 Kakichi Kawarada, director of the first division of the bureau.⁵
 Sakao Moriya, director of the second division of the bureau.⁶

LATVIA

Ministry of Public Welfare (address, Riga):
 V. Salnajs, minister.

LITHUANIA

Ministry of Home Affairs (address, Kaunas):
 Mr. Endziulaitis, minister.

LUXEMBURG

General Directorate of Agriculture, Industry, and Social Welfare (address, Arlon):
 Division of commerce, industry, and labor—
 Adolphe Scholtus, chief.

MEXICO

Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor (address, Mexico City):
 Luis M. Morones, secretary.

⁵ Deals with general affairs concerning labor; enforcement of laws relating to factories and mines; and international labor business.

⁶ Has charge of social insurance, relief of unemployment, protection of children, charities, and affairs relating to social work.

NETHERLANDS

Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry (address, Beznidenhout, The Hague):

Labor division—

Dr. J. Westhoff, chief.

Labor inspectorate—

C. J. Ph. Zaalberg, director general.

NEW ZEALAND

Department of Labor (address, Wellington):

The Hon. G. J. Anderson, minister.

NICARAGUA

Minister of Public Works (address, Managua):

Dr. Sanzador Casdrillo, minister.

NORWAY

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Viktoria terrasse, 11-13, Christiania):

General division—

O. F. S. Vogt, general secretary.

PANAMA

Ministry of Public Works (address, Panama):

D. G. Duque, secretary.

PARAGUAY

Ministry of the Interior (address, Asuncion):

Don Belisario Rivarola, minister.

PERSIA

Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works (address, Teheran):

Sardar Moazzam Khorassani, minister.

PERU

Ministry of Public Works (address, Lima):

Manuel Masiar, minister.

POLAND

Ministry of Labor and Social Assistance (address, Place Dombrowski, 1, Warsaw):

Labor protection department—

M. Klott de Heidenfeld, acting director.

Labor inspection—

M. Klott de Heidenfeld, chief labor inspector.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce (address, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw):

Bureau for labor questions (under industrial department)—

T. Hiz, chief.

Bureau for labor questions (under department of mines and foundries)—

H. Adamowicz, chief.

PORTUGAL

Ministry of Labor (address, Lisbon):

Julio Ernesto de Lima Duque, minister.

RUMANIA

Ministry of Public Health, Labor, and Social Welfare (address, Strada Wilson, Bucharest):

N. Chirculesco, minister.

General labor directorate—

I. Setlacec, director general.

SALVADOR

Ministry of the Interior, Industry and Agriculture (address, San Salvador):
 Rodolfo Schoenberg, minister.
 Dr. Marcos A. Letona, undersecretary.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

Ministry of Social Policy (address, Belgrade):
 Protection of workers division—
 Mr. Kuzelj, chief.

SIAM

Ministry of Commerce (address, Bangkok):
 Board of commercial development (deals with labor matters)—
 H. R. H. The Prince of Chandaburi, president.

SPAIN

Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry (address, Paseo de la Castellana,
 3, Madrid):
 Technical office for labor questions—
 Technical advisers—
 D. Ricardo Oyuelos Perez.
 D. Juan Relinque.
 Subdirector of labor—
 D. Felipe Gomez Cano, assistant director.

SWEDEN

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Mynttorget 2, Stockholm):
 Labor and social welfare section—
 H. J. V. Nissen, chief.

SWITZERLAND

Federal Department of National Economy (address, Palais Federal, Berne):
 Federal labor office—
 H. Pfister, director.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Labor (address, Pretoria):
 C. D. Cousins, secretary.

URUGUAY

Ministry of Industry (address, Montevideo):
 National labor office—
 César Charlone, director.

VENEZUELA

Ministry of Public Works (address, Caracas):
 Dr. Buefo, minister.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

COLORADO.—Industrial Commission. *Eighth report, December 1, 1923, to December 1, 1924.* Denver, [1925?]. 73 pp., tables and charts.

This report is summarized on page 148 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

CONNECTICUT.—Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, and Industrial Investigator. *Biennial report, for the period ending June 30, 1924.* Hartford, 1925. 158 pp. Public documents Nos. 23 and 33.

Statistics from this report are published on pages 131 and 209 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

GEORGIA.—Children's Code Commission. *Report, 1925.* [Atlanta], 1925. 40 pp.

The commission here reporting was appointed in compliance with an act of the legislature of 1921, and this report is the result of two years of study. Drafts of eight laws are presented, some of them new and some amendatory of or to supersede existing laws. The subjects of the bills are juvenile courts, non-support and desertion, adoption, illegitimacy, child labor, compulsory school attendance, boys' training schools, and girls' training schools. The proposed child labor law is said to be not the ideal of the commission, but a minimum which should be enacted and which has the indorsement of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. It is said that several years will be required to bring the State up to the desired standard, as no changes have been made for 20 years.

INDIANA.—Industrial Board. *Report for the year ending September 30, 1924.* Indianapolis, 1925. 21 pp.

Data on the work of the Indiana Department of Women and Children in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, taken from this report, are given on page 209 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. *Thirty-second annual report, 1923.* Baltimore, 1924. x, 238 pp.

— — — *Thirty-third annual report, 1924.* Baltimore, 1925. viii, 222 pp.

Data from these reports are published on pages 97 and 210 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— Industrial Accident Commission. *Ninth annual report, for the year November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923.* [Baltimore, 1924?] 43 pp.

This report is summarized on page 149 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Commission on the Necessaries of Life. *Report.* Boston, January, 1924. 171 pp. House document No. 1500.

Takes up the various items of the cost of living, discussing the supply, price, etc., the statistics being carried up to December, 1923.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Industrial Accidents. *Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1923.* [Boston, 1924?] 91 pp.

A summary of this report appears on page 150 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MICHIGAN.—Welfare Commission. *Twenty-seventh biennial report, 1923-1924.* [Lansing, 1925?] 74 pp.

Data on mothers' pensions in Michigan, taken from this report, are given on page 157 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MONTANA.—Industrial Accident Board. *Eighth annual report, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1923.* [Helena, 1923?] 24 pp.

— — — *Ninth annual report, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1924.* [Helena, 1924?] 37 pp.

A summary of the data contained in these two reports is given on page 152 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—Commission on Pensions. *Third report, February 28, 1925.* Albany, 1925. 25 pp.

This is a brief report of the liabilities of the State under the act governing the retirement of employees in the State prisons.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Statistics and Information. *Proceedings of the eighth annual New York State Industrial Conference, New York, N. Y., December 2-4, 1924.* Albany, 1925. 239 pp.

A brief account of this conference, which was held under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labor, was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for January, 1925 (pp. 16, 17).

— (NEW YORK CITY).—Port of New York Authority (cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics). *Some facts about margins and costs in marketing fruits and vegetables in the Port of New York district.* New York, April, 1925. 15 pp., diagrams.

Certain data from this report are given on page 47 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations. *Third annual report, including the annual report of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, for the fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.* Columbus, 1924. 46 pp.

Statistics from this report are published on page 132 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Children's Commission. [Report, 1925.] *Part I: Report to the General Assembly meeting in 1925. Part II: Manual of General Statutes of Pennsylvania relating to children.* [Harrisburg?], 1925. 184 and 252 pp.

— Commission on Old Age Assistance. *Report.* Harrisburg, January, 1925. 112 pp.

A summary of this report is given on page 157 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. [Biennial report], *July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924—Bulletin No. 4.* [Salt Lake City, 1924?] 141 pp., illus.

Data from this report will be found on pages 89, 211, and 212 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

VIRGINIA.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, for the years ending September 30, 1922, and September 30, 1923.* Richmond, 1923. 55 pp., map.

This issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW contains a summary of this report on page 153.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Department bulletin No. 1292: Field and crop labor on Georgia farms (coastal plain area),* by L. A. Reynoldson. Washington, 1925. 28 pp.

A summary of this bulletin is given on page 93 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Department bulletin No. 1317: Retail marketing of meats—agencies of distribution, methods of merchandising, and operating expenses and profits, by Herbert C. Marshall. Washington, 1925. 86 pp.*

Figures taken from this study are given on page 47 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 367: Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1923. Washington, 1925. v, 270 pp.*

Current wholesale price index numbers bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW; wholesale prices of individual commodities are published in the second month of each quarter, and in the third month of each quarter, wholesale price index numbers for the United States and foreign countries are given.

— — — *Bulletin No. 374: Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924. Washington, 1925. iii, 107 pp.*

Advance figures from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1924 (pp. 66-76).

— — — *Bulletin No. 380: Postwar labor conditions in Germany, by R. R. Kuczynski. Washington, 1925. iv, 199 pp.*

This bulletin is reviewed on page 17 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Bulletin No. 381: Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1924. Washington, 1925. iv, 163 pp.*

Advance data from this study were published in the following issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for 1924: June (pp. 81-86), July (pp. 101-119), August (pp. 91-108), and September (pp. 42-45).

— — — *Bulletin No. 382: Code of lighting school buildings. Washington, 1925. v, 34 pp.*

— — — *Bulletin No. 383: Works council movement in Germany, by Boris Stern. Washington, 1925. iii, 114 pp.*

Covers the history and development of the system, the working of the various types of workers' representation, and the relation between the councils and the trade-unions; and sums up the attitude of employers and trade-unions toward the councils. A short account of workers' representation in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Norway, the other three countries in which such representation is compulsory, is given.

— — — *Bulletin No. 384: Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920-1924, by Robert S. Billups and Philip L. Jones. Washington, 1925. iii, 46 pp.*

On page 15 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW will be found a summary of this bulletin.

— — — *Bulletin No. 385: Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26-28, 1924. Washington, 1925. vii, 174 pp.*

A brief account of this meeting was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October, 1924 (pp. 175-177).

— — — *Bulletin No. 387: Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1924. Washington, 1925. iii, 51 pp.*

Advance figures from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1924 (pp. 118-123).

— — — Employment Service. *Directory of public employment offices. Washington, May, 1925. 20 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 43: Standard and scheduled hours of work for women in industry. A study based on hour data from 13 States. Washington, 1925. v, 68 pp., map and chart.*

Some data from this bulletin are given on page 95 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. *Thirty-seventh annual report on the statistics of railways in the United States for the year ended December 31, 1923, including also statistics based on the monthly and quarterly reports of railways for the year 1924, etc. Washington, 1925. c, 311 pp.*

— Navy Department. Secretary's Office. Navy Yard Division. *Safety standards for head and eye protection. Washington, 1924. vii, 47 pp.*

These standards have been developed for the protection of the head and eyes of employees of the Naval Establishment. The need for better methods of preventing accidents to the head and eyes is shown by the fact that out of a total of 14,987 accidents occurring at the 16 major yards and stations during 1923, 3,308, or 22.07 per cent, were injuries to the eyes, of which 75 per cent it is believed could have been prevented. Specifications are given for the different types of protectors such as masks, goggles, respirators, etc., to be used in the different operations or processes.

— War Department. Bureau of Insular Affairs. *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico, 1923. Washington, 1924. (Reprint from the report of the Governor of Porto Rico, 1923, pp. 211-264.)*

Among the subjects discussed in this report are inspection and investigation work, existing and needed labor legislation, labor unions, wage claims, strikes in the tobacco and sugar industries, and the organization of cooperative societies.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA).—Office of Government Statistician. *Statistics of the State of Tasmania for the year 1922-23. Tasmania, 1924. [Various paging.]*

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Inspection du Travail et des Établissements dangereux, insalubres, ou incommodes. *Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, 24^{me} année (1923). Brussels, 1924. 256 pp., diagrams.*

This volume contains the annual reports of the factory inspectors in the different inspection districts of Belgium for the year 1923.

— Office du Travail. *Lois et règlements concernant le travail et le régime des établissements classés. Brussels, 1924. 439 pp.*

This volume contains the Belgian labor laws and decrees. The first section includes the civil laws such as those relating to the labor contract, and the second section, laws and decrees on hours of work, work rules, Sunday rest, wage payments, health and safety of workers, labor of women and children, regulation of establishments classed as dangerous or unhealthy, and labor inspection and medical service.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Labor legislation in Canada, 1924. Ottawa, 1925. 107 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 169 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Wages and hours of labor report No. 8: Wages and hours of labor in Canada, 1920 to 1924. (Supplementary to Report No. 7.) Ottawa, 1925. 18 pp. (Reprinted from the Labor Gazette, April, 1925.)*

Contains data for branches of industry not included in report No. 7, on the same subject.

CANADA (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Minister of Mines. *Annual report for the year ended December 31, 1924. Victoria, 1925. 388 pp., illustrations, maps.*

This report contains the following figures on coal mines in British Columbia:

	1923	1924
Total gross tonnage (long tons)-----	2, 542, 987	1, 987, 533
Number employed in and around coal mines-----	6, 149	5, 418
Number of fatal accidents-----	45	9
Number of tons mined per fatal accident-----	56, 510	220, 837
Number of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed--	7. 32	1. 66

— (NOVA SCOTIA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1924. Halifax, 1925. 33 pp.*

This report is summarized on page 154 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— (ONTARIO).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1924. Toronto, 1925. 64 pp.*

A summary of this report appears on page 155 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— (QUEBEC).—Secretary's Department. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistica year-book [for 1924]. Quebec, 1924. xxii, 481 pp.*

"Organized labor" is the title of Section XI of this publication, the subject being treated under the following headings: Labor organizations; Coalitions, strikes, unemployment; Labor inspection; Employment bureaus; Accidents to workmen; and Agricultural societies and farmers' clubs.

Section XII contains a report on people's banks.

CHILE.—Oficina del Trabajo. *Boletín núm. 22, año 1924. Santiago, 1924. 316 pp.*

This bulletin contains a comprehensive study of the new social legislation of Chile, by Dr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, as well as a review of the social legislation of Mexico by the same author. Figures on industrial accidents and strikes in Chile, taken from this report, are given on pages 147 and 195 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Direction du Travail. *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant les années 1921 et 1922. Paris, 1924. ix, 209 pp.*

This report gives statistics of strikes and lockouts occurring in France during the years 1921 and 1922.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Fifth annual report, to December 31, 1924. London, 1925. 76 pp.*

The report contains a brief résumé of the investigations and researches of the board in matters relating to the health of the workers during the year 1924 and a number of short papers on general industrial problems.

INDIA.—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. *Statements showing progress of the cooperative movement in India during the year 1923-24. Calcutta, 1925. 23 pp. [No. 1911.]*

Figures from this report will be given in the August issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— (BURMA).—[Ministry of Agriculture. Registrar of Cooperative Societies.] *Report on the working of the cooperative societies act in Burma for the year ended June 30, 1924. Burma, 1924. 115 pp.*

— (PUNJAB).—[Registrar of Cooperative Societies.] *Report on the working of the cooperative societies in the Punjab for the year ending July 31, 1924. Lahore, 1924. 41, cxi pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 6: Methods of compiling cost of living index numbers. Geneva, 1925. 64 pp.*

Report prepared for the use of the Second International Conference of Labor Statisticians in examining the problem of measuring changes in the purchasing

power of money as regards the items entering into the cost of living. The report gives an outline of the main problems involved in the compilation of cost-of-living index numbers with a view of making it possible for the conference, on the basis of this survey, to discover the most satisfactory methods and thus prepare the way for a greater degree of uniformity of method in the different countries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 7: Methods of statistics of unemployment. Geneva, 1925. 66 pp.*

Report prepared for the use of the Second International Conference of Labor Statisticians in examining the problems (1) of improving unemployment statistics from a national point of view, and (2) of rendering them more comparable internationally. Describes in detail the methods used in the various countries for collecting and compiling statistics on total and partial unemployment and the advantages and defects of these methods, and makes a number of recommendations for the consideration of the Conference.

NETHERLANDS (AMSTERDAM).—Bureau van Statistiek. *Statistisch Jaarboek der Gemeente Amsterdam, 1922-1923. Amsterdam, 1925. xl, 359 pp.*

The eighteenth issue of the statistical yearbook of the commune of Amsterdam, covering the years 1922-1923. The contents are the same as in preceding issues. Of special interest to labor are the statistical tables on housing, wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, factories, employment exchanges, wages, trade-unions, unemployment, unemployment relief, social insurance, and factory inspection.

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *The New Zealand official yearbook, 1925. Wellington, 1924. xiii, 896 pp.*

Among the many subjects considered are land settlement, pensions and insurance of various kinds, friendly societies, building societies, prices, wages, and industrial disputes. A summary of the data concerning the various pension systems in force in the State will be found on page 159 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. *Registrerade sjukförsäkrade åren 1919-1921. Stockholm, 1925. 117 pp.*

Report on operations of registered sick funds in Sweden in 1919, 1920, and 1921. A short summary of this report appears on page 161 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Unofficial

BEARD, MARY. *A short history of the American labor movement. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1924. vi, 206 pp.*

This book was first issued in 1920, the present edition including an account of events in the labor movement during the past four years.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. Department of Research and Education. *Bulletin No. 4: Social aspects of farmers' cooperative marketing, by Benson Y. Landis. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1925. vi, 62 pp.*

A study of the farmers' cooperative marketing associations from the point of view of their influence, conscious and unconscious, along social and educational lines in the community. The author finds comparatively few conscious noncommercial activities among the local organizations.

HAMILTON, ALICE. *Industrial poisons in the United States. New York, Macmillan Co., 1925. x, 590 pp.*

This is a very complete review of the principal poisons used in industrial processes, by a recognized authority on the subject. About one-third of the volume is given up to the subject of lead poisoning. The various effects of lead absorption are discussed in detail, as are also the occupations and processes offering

exposure to lead in the many industries producing or using lead or lead compounds. Other chapters deal with the different poisonous metals, acids, gases, chemicals, and other substances having poisonous properties such as turpentine and tobacco and the industries in which they are a hazard. A bibliography follows each chapter.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS. *Third yearbook, 1925. Amsterdam, 1925. 494 pp.*

This recently published yearbook of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, covering the year 1923, may be said to be the most complete handbook of the international trade-union movement. It gives information on the composition of the bureau, general council, and committees of the federation, the national centers affiliated to it, their membership and official organs, and the trade federations affiliated to the national central organizations and to the international trade secretariats; gives statistics of the international trade-union movement, and contains an international directory of institutions for workers' education, the socialist parties, and the organizations affiliated to the International Cooperative Alliance and to the Young Workers' Socialist International. Reports from the various national trade-union central organizations and from the international trade secretariats conclude the volume.

A digest of the statistical data contained in the volume is given in an article in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, see page 182.

LAIRD, DONALD A. *The psychology of selecting men. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1925. xi, 274 pp.*

The principles to be followed in the use of scientific methods in the selecting of workers are given in this work for the guidance of employers. There is discussion of the field and functions of employment psychology, and of the extent, nature, and origin of individual differences; some of the fallacious systems of character reading are exposed; and the value of the use of carefully worked out psychological tests in the selection of employees is shown.

MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO.—Instituto de Informacion, Estudios y Accion Sociales. *Premier Congrès international d'Économie sociale, Buenos Aires, Oct. 26–Nov. 4, 1924. Résolutions, recommandations et déclarations adoptées, etc. Buenos Aires, 1925. 80 pp. Édition française.*

Certain of the labor resolutions adopted by this congress are given on page 186 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OLIVER, E. M. *The world's industrial parliament. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1925. 63 pp.*

A brief and simple account of the organization and work of the International Labor Office.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Four years of labor mobility: A study of labor turnover in a group of selected plants in Philadelphia, 1921–1924. ix, 146 pp. Supplement to Vol. CXIX of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, May, 1925.*

The four years covered by this study were found to divide into three turnover periods coinciding with the curve of business activity, and the slowing down in production which began in the last half of 1923 was accompanied by a turnover rate which was lower at the end of 1924 than at any time in the last decade.

REDGRAVE, ALEXANDER. *The factory, truck, and shops acts. London, Butterworth & Co., 1924. [Various paging.] Thirteenth edition.*

Contains the texts of the various acts, and definitions and interpretations of doubtful terms as established by successive court decisions, revised and brought up to date by Charles F. Lloyd.

During the nine years which have elapsed since the publication of the last edition of this work the principal alterations in the law relating to factories and workshops have been the passing of the police, factories, etc. (miscellaneous provisions) act, 1916, and the employment of women, young persons, and children act, 1920. Of these, the former has created a system of "welfare orders," providing for the health and comfort of workers in the same way as the regulations for dangerous trades provide for their safety; while the latter has put an end to the employment of persons under 14 in factories and workshops. The mass of regulations for dangerous trades has grown faster than ever, and has necessitated a considerable increase in the size of the book.

REGIONAL PLAN OF NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS. *Economic series, monograph No. 11: The wholesale markets in New York and its environs, by George Filipetti. New York, 130 East 22d Street, 1925. 69 pp.*

This study is one of a series showing present trends and probable future developments of the most important industries in the New York region. The study deals with the amount and character of the space demands of the city's wholesale markets including clothing, food, and miscellaneous markets, and storage and warehouse facilities. The particular conditions which influence the location of the various kinds of markets are analyzed and the trends and tendencies in location are shown by means of diagrams.

SAFFORD, VICTOR. *Immigration problems: Personal experiences of an official. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1925. 280 pp.*

The purpose of the author is to bring about a better understanding of the difficulties involved in the regulation of immigration. The chapter headings include Immigration and legislation of colonial times; Immigration of the earlier part of the nineteenth century; Navigation laws and quarantine legislation; Federal immigration legislation; Trying to enforce a law under difficulties; and The medical examination of aliens.

Among the criticisms made by Mr. Safford are: That medical officers charged with the medical examination of aliens have not always had the proper professional qualifications, the requisite training or "the business common sense" to carry out their legal duties as they should be carried out; that there is a good deal to be said in support of the honest belief of numerous persons that our immigration laws are not only unnecessary but wrong in principle; and that "it is too often overlooked that our immigration to-day is the result not of pressure from without but of attraction from within."

TAWNEY, R. H. *The British labor movement. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1925. 189 pp.*

A discussion of the British labor movement presented in the form of lectures at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in August, 1924. The author deals with the origin and antecedents of the Labor Party, its constitution, its general conceptions of economic and social policy, and its attitude on some of the leading questions of the period.

TRADES-UNION CONGRESS. *Delegation to Russia. The official report of the British Trades-Union Delegation to Russia and Caucasia, November and December, 1924. London, Cooperative Printing Society (Ltd.), 1925. xxiii, 250 pp., illustrations and maps.*

The account of the visit in November and December, 1924, of the committee representing the British Trades-Union Congress to Russia and Trans-Caucasia for the purpose of studying and reporting on conditions under the Bolshevik régime.

VEILIGHEIDSMUSEUM (AMSTERDAM). *Jaarverslag, 1924*. [Amsterdam, 1925?] 43 pp., illustrated.

The annual report for the year 1924 of the Safety Museum of Amsterdam. The museum was visited in 1924 by 23,165 persons, the largest number in its existence. It gave 43 lectures during the year that were attended by 3,100 persons. The museum is maintained partly by donations and partly by annual subsidies from the State (5,000 florins) and the city of Amsterdam (4,000 florins).

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. *Studies in economic relations of women, Vol. XII: A legacy to wage-earning women—a survey of gainfully employed women of Brattleboro, Vt., and of relief which they have received from the Thomas Thompson trust, by Lucile Eaves and associates. Boston, 1925. 135 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 98 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

ZENTRALVERBAND DEUTSCHER KONSUMVEREINE. *Jahrbuch, 1925. Vol. I. Hamburg, 1925. xv, 640 pp.*

Data from this report of the Central Union of German Consumers' Societies will be given in the August issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.



