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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

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Work of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions¹

By O. F. McSHANE, CHAIRMAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF UTAH AND PAST PRESIDENT, I. A. I. A. B. C.

A NEW system of settlement between employees and employers of claims arising out of industrial accidents was introduced into Germany a little more than two score years ago. The system met with instant popular approval there and soon spread over Continental Europe and the British Isles, and thence to Canada and the United States. It is doubtful if any class of legislation within the history of man has taken such a firm grip upon the hearts of so great a number of people, spread with such rapidity, or met with such universal approval as has the system known as workmen's compensation insurance.

Even were it desirable, time would not permit going into the history of the causes which led up to the introduction of this new plan. Suffice it to say that the harsh standards established by the common law were rejected and in their stead was reared a new code, more definite, more certain, more equitable, and less expensive—more definite in that the liabilities of the employer and the rights of the employee were fixed in advance; more certain in that the controversies incident to litigation under the old system were almost entirely eliminated; more equitable in that the burden is shared

¹Address delivered at the twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held August 17-20, 1925, at Salt Lake City. An account of this meeting appears on pages 122 to 126 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The retiring president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, whose presidential address at the Salt Lake City convention appears above, is one of the remarkable men developed by the growth and administration of workmen's compensation legislation. This class of legislation is of comparatively recent growth. As is well known, it abolished the old liability laws in their application to personal injury cases, where such injury occurred in line of industrial employment, and created an entirely new attitude of mind toward workmen injured while at work and as a result of work. In most States it abolished court precedents and procedure as applied to such injuries, and created commissions empowered to outline their own methods of procedure. In other words, the legislature attempted not only to abolish the theory of the old liability laws but to abolish all legal procedure connected with the idea of "tort." This necessitated a new type of mind and a new type of men who would insure justice and fair play, unhandicapped by court precedents or legal procedure. It is very gratifying, considering the short time since the inception of such legislation, to observe how many men of this type have been developed, among them Orrice F. McShane.

Mr. McShane was born in Greenville, Utah, in 1873. In his infancy his parents moved to a farm in Nebraska and he passed his early childhood there. At 12 years of age his parents died and he went back to relatives in Utah. Struggling against severe odds he qualified himself for teaching and spent 16 years in that profession—14 years in the grade schools and 2 in the high school. In 1895 he married Miss Mary Emerson, of Beaver, Utah.

Mr. McShane has had considerable experience of the kind necessary for the breadth of vision requisite in an industrial commissioner. He was justice of the peace in Frisco, Utah, for 4 years; county superintendent of schools in Beaver for 4½ years; postmaster for 7 years; and juvenile judge of the Fifth Judicial District for 4 years. He also served two terms in the State legislature.

He was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission of Utah on April 1, 1921, and became chairman of the commission on April 1, 1923. He was a delegate to the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held in Baltimore, October 9-13, 1922. Up to that time he had been practically unknown in the East. At the St. Paul convention, a year later, he was elected vice president of the association and the next year was made president. The remarkable success attending the Salt Lake City convention proved the wisdom of the choice. Among the workmen's compensation commissioners there is no man who stands higher than Mr. McShane, of Utah.

by the employee, the employer, and society; and less expensive for the reason that all claims under the new system can be settled, on the average, for considerably less than the amount of the filing fees under the old common-law practices.

I do not wish to be understood as conveying the idea that the burden of cost under the workmen's compensation system is borne by the three interested parties in equal proportions. As a matter of fact, the consumers of the products of labor's efforts pay the entire compensation costs, and the laboring men and their families (who constitute the greater part of the consuming public) as a matter of course pay the greater portion of said costs. It is quite true that the employer is called upon to advance the money, in the form of premiums, out of which compensation is paid, but it is also true that he adds his premium cost plus a profit thereon to the price of his wares and passes the burden on to the consumer.

There is also another angle from which to view compensation costs, and that is in connection with the statutory provision distributing the wage loss arising out of industrial injury. For example, the Utah law provides that the injured workman shall receive 60 per cent of his average weekly wage, etc. This provision on its face gives the impression that the injured workman bears the burden of wage loss only to the extent of 40 per cent and that the employer bears the other 60 per cent. Nothing could be farther from the truth. For the law also provides for a maximum payment of \$16 per week, which reverses the above distribution of burden, and only the very low wage earners receive the 60 per cent of average weekly wage provided for. The Utah coal miner receives less than 35 per cent of his average weekly wage, and the underground metal miner not more than 45 per cent. It is conservative to state that, in Utah, the injured workman does not, on the average, receive over 40 per cent of his wage as compensation. An analysis of the provisions of other States on this point will indicate a similar condition. This digression is made for the purpose of lending support to a recommendation to be made later on.

Formation and Purposes of the Association

IN APRIL, 1914, representatives of the States of Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin met in Lansing, Mich., and formed the National (later the International) Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Annual meetings have been held ever since. These States were blazing the trail in matters of compensation administration and by their action they hoped to establish an agency dedicated to the solution of the many new and perplexing problems with which they were confronted, and for which there was no fund of experience to draw upon.

One of the many difficulties encountered at the outset was lack of uniformity in laws. Thus, an injury compensable in one State was not compensable in another; some States gave extraterritorial effect to their laws while others were silent on the question; different methods of procedure obtained; different agencies of administration were established; some laws were compulsory while others were elective; some laws were monopolistic and others competitive; the activities of some of the administrative bodies were confined entirely

to compensation problems, while those of others covered not only compensation administration but also inspection service, sanitation, labor, and in fact every activity having to do with the life, health, safety, and welfare of employees.

It does not appear that the charter members of this association ever thought that a model compensation law with uniform provisions could or should be adopted by all the States. While they perhaps believed that uniformity could be approached, it is doubtful if they thought absolute uniformity possible or even desirable. It was recognized that conditions in the various jurisdictions varied perhaps as much as the laws.

Mr. Justice Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion in the case of *New York Central v. Winfield*, 244 U. S. 147, expresses this view in the following language:

There must, necessarily, be great diversity in the conditions of living and in the needs of the injured and his dependents, according to whether they reside in one or the other of our States and Territories so widely extended. In a large majority of instances they reside in the State in which the accident occurs. Though the principle that compensation should be made, or relief given, is of universal application, the great diversity of conditions in the different sections of the United States may, in a wise application of the principle, call for differences between States in the amount and method of compensation, the periods in which the payment shall be made, and the methods and means by which the funds shall be distributed. The field of compensation for injuries appears to be one in which uniformity is not desirable or at least not essential to the public welfare.

This difficulty was overcome, however, and more and more attention is now given at our annual meetings to the matters set forth in the constitution of the association as the objects of its creation and upon which all could agree: (1) The reduction of accident frequency; (2) the standardization of medical treatment for injured workmen; (3) the standardization of means of reeducation and return to industry of injured workmen; (4) the standardization of methods of compiling accident and insurance costs; (5) the standardization of methods of administering compensation laws; (6) the extension and improvement of compensation laws; and (7) the standardization of reports and tabulations of industrial accidents and illness.

Work Accomplished by the Association

THESE activities embrace about everything pertaining to compensation laws and other matters incident thereto. It therefore seems proper that we should take stock of our accomplishments if we have any to our credit. We should inquire: Have we as an association been a useful factor in improving conditions in the field of endeavor to which we have assigned ourselves and dedicated our energies? Have we obtained results? If not, how shall we proceed in the future in order to obtain the desired ends?

The association now includes 32 active members (including 3 non-paying members) and 5 associate members. In view of the fact that the annual dues of active members have been increased from \$25 to \$50, it is safe to conclude that the growth of the association has been due to the real service which it has rendered to those charged with administering the various workmen's compensation laws.

It is difficult to point to tangible results which can be attributed solely to the work of the association, but if the cause of many improvements that have taken place could be analyzed, its influence would be found to be a very large factor.

Reduction of Accidents

The first object of the association is to cut down accidents. The importance of this undertaking is emphasized by the rather startling statement of the late and much-loved Carl Hookstadt, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, who made a careful study of this question and concluded that the annual economic loss due to industrial accidents was approximately \$1,040,000,000.

That Utah contributes her quota to this estimate is evidenced by the fact that for the seven years ending June 30, 1924, more than 75,000 industrial injury claims were handled, classified as follows: Permanent total disability, 19; death, 784; permanent partial disability, 1,003; and temporary injuries, 75,383—at a total cost of \$5,587,987.69. This amount represents compensation costs alone and does not take into account the economic loss in man power due to 19 permanent disabilities, 784 deaths, and 762,738 eight-hour shifts lost on account of temporary injuries. Utah being a small State industrially, it will be readily seen that if our loss be projected in proper ratio to the Nation at large, the annual economic waste due to industrial accidents is astounding.

While specific responsibility in the field of accident prevention is assigned by a minority of laws, it is believed that through discussion and much airing of the importance of accident-prevention work the association has been the cause of a number of States broadening their laws to include this among the other duties of the compensation administration bodies.

Standardization of Medical Service

The second object is the standardization of medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for injured workmen. An analysis of recent legislation indicates that this object has gone forward to an encouraging degree. During the five-year period ending with 1924, 19 States liberalized their laws in this respect in amount, limits of time, or other aspects. This matter has been a prominent one in our annual conventions and it is reasonable to assume that the influence of these discussions has had considerable effect in bringing about this liberalization.

Industrial Rehabilitation

Our third object—rehabilitation of injured workmen and their return to industry—is coming to be generally recognized as desirable, economic, and just. In 12 compensation States there is now separate provision for rehabilitation, while the compensation acts of seven States embody such a provision. The system of Federal cooperation has been accepted by 32 compensation States, this number including States having rehabilitation provisions in their compensation acts. The association is on record in several papers on the subject, as well as in formal resolution, as encouraging such procedure.

Standardization of Computing Costs

Standardization of methods of computing industrial accident and illness insurance costs is set out as our fourth object. As but few State laws cover sickness in any form, our activities have heretofore been directed almost entirely to the first item. The association is on record favoring compensation for all industrial injuries, whether accidents or diseases. Papers dealing with compensation costs have been given in our conventions, and the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs has included this among its studies.

Standardization of Administrative Practice

The association's activities in relation to its fifth object—standardization of practices in administration of compensation laws—are expressed in the report of our committee on forms and procedure. This is a matter wherein local conditions play an important part. In view of the frequent statements of various commissioners in our conventions that the methods in use in their particular State are best suited to their peculiar conditions, it is doubtful if as much progress has been made here as in some of our other fields of endeavor.

Improvement of Legislation

The next object deals with extension and improvement in compensation legislation and it is obvious that here results have been obtained. A chart covering the principal features of compensation laws was prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1919 and revised in 1925. Comparison of the two charts shows that, in the interval, all the States except three had amended their laws and in two States new legislation had superseded the earlier laws. Among the outstanding changes that may be noted were the reduction of waiting time, increases in compensation benefits, and liberalization in regard to medical aid. There were also some extensions of inclusion or coverage, either by way of specific inclusion, or by lowering the number of workmen necessary for inclusion under the act. In 1920, 16 States provided for the payment of \$12 or less as a maximum weekly amount; in 1925 no State had less than \$12 as a maximum for temporary total disability, and only 6 had so low a standard; in 1925, 12 provided for a maximum of \$18 or more as against 5 at the beginning of 1920. The waiting time is now less than one week in 8 jurisdictions, one week in 28, and more than one week in 10; in 1920 only 4 laws fixed a waiting period of less than one week while 20 provided for a longer period, 22 making one week the required waiting time. Two States in which insurance had not been required amended their laws so as to make it obligatory. Here again the question is impossible of determination as to what extent any one influence has been effective. Legislation is purely a matter for determination by the States, but there does seem to be fair ground for assuming that the constant interchange of opinion has contributed much to the progress which has been made.

Standardization of Statistics

Last, but not least, is the matter of standardizing reports and tabulations of accidents. The committee on statistics and compensation costs has produced valuable reports along this line, including a comprehensive list of classifications and standard tables. It is in this field that the association has done one of its most conspicuous pieces of concrete and tangible work.

Other Problems

In addition to the subjects mentioned above there are many problems confronting the compensation administrators which must be solved, and through the annual conventions of the association the experience of those who have solved such problems can be placed within reach of those to whom they are new. Thus, payment of compensation to aliens, legal aid, back conditions, direct settlements, jurisdictional conflict, compensation for eye injuries, extraterritorial problems, hernia, methods of carrying insurance, lump-sum settlements, nervous conditions, merit rating, occupational diseases, preexisting disease, compensation for permanent disabilities, physical examinations, claim procedure, rates, remarriage of widows, reserves, second injuries, and computation of wages, are some of the questions which puzzle even the old and seasoned administrator of a workmen's compensation law, to say nothing of the man who has just assumed office and has an entire new subject to master. These and many other questions have been discussed time and again at the conventions of the association, and a member can turn to the proceedings of the association and there find guidance through the experience of others who have solved similar problems. The proceedings of the association form a series of valuable reference books to those charged with the administration of the workmen's compensation laws.

While it is difficult to point to the specific effects of the association as a driving force behind the improvements which have taken place, it is absolutely certain that the organization has had a tremendous influence in an intangible way. And while it may not have effected complete standardization along any of the lines as set forth in its constitution, it is still working toward the end of improvement of all matters in the field of workmen's compensation.

Conclusion

IN CONCLUSION permit me to urge that the association reaffirm our former declaration on the following propositions:

(1) That the 34 compensation laws of the United States making accidental injury or fortuitous event a condition precedent to the payment of compensation be amended by striking out either "accident" or "fortuitous event," as the case may be, and providing for compensation to all who sustain injuries arising out of or in the course of the employment. This would bring within the provisions of all compensation laws the miner afflicted with tuberculosis or the painter afflicted with lead poisoning who has given the best years of his life to the industry and wakes to a realization of the fact that he is an industrial wreck without either funds or claim upon his em-

ployer for compensation. Do not let the cry of added burden to industry deter you. Remember, the workman, in the final analysis, pays the greater part of all compensation costs.

(2) That every State which has not done so already make complete provision for the rehabilitation and return to industry of injured workmen; not as a matter of sympathy but because of their economic value to society. Every State should provide an agency for this purpose. It should be properly organized and manned by people capable of observing critically the injured and placing him in the field of industry most suitable to his capabilities and most likely to draw forth his best efforts. Those in charge of such work should be experts fitted by natural endowment and by training in their line. They should also be secure in their tenure. Such an organization properly set up and adequately financed is the best investment a State can make, for by its activities consumers are turned into producers; receivers of alms become providers; beings bowed down by the weight of despair are lifted into the sunshine of hope; melancholy is dispelled by cheer. It is true that not all can be rehabilitated—some because of the nature of their injury, some because of their mental limitations, and some because of age; these, however, are questions for a skilled director to determine.

(3) That the weekly maximum be increased to \$25 or any limitation thereof removed entirely.

(4) That all laws which do not now so provide be amended to provide for the social needs of the injured workman or his dependents in case of death.

(5) That all laws which do not already so provide be amended to provide for unlimited medical and hospital attention. This would be in accordance with the just determination of any case.

(6) That Federal legislation be secured giving effect to the compensation law of a jurisdiction in all cases of interstate injuries within that jurisdiction.

Crystallize into law these recommendations and you will have gone far to bring in an era of understanding and good will between employer and employee.

Unemployment as a Result of Overdevelopment of Industry¹

By JAMES J. DAVIS, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

LABOR Day is the only day made a legal holiday by an act of Congress. All our other holidays are such by common consent so far as national recognition is concerned. Thanksgiving Day was a holiday long before there was a United States Government, and this, of course, is true of Christmas and New Year's. Some of the States have made Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday by act of legislature, but practically all of the States, as well as the Federal Government, have made Labor Day a legal holiday.

The first State to enact such legislation was New Jersey, which however, was less than a month ahead of New York. The New Jersey law was passed April 8, 1887, and the New York law May 6, 1887. On June 28, 1894, Congress passed an act declaring the first Monday in September a legal holiday. Lest there is someone from Oregon in this audience, I had better hedge a little by saying that Oregon placed a labor day law on its statute book on February 21, 1887, but it fixed the first Saturday in June as such holiday. Oregon stayed out of line until 1893 when she made her Labor Day uniform with that of the other States.

In the 30-odd years since the establishment of Labor Day as a legal holiday I think most of us have noticed a tendency of Labor Day orators in their addresses to drift more and more toward politics and political discussions. I have it from hearsay that originally public meetings and parades on the Fourth of July were essentially of a labor character. The parades were for the most part industrial exhibits on wheels, and this was proper, as the independence of the United States was not only a political independence but an industrial independence, and in former times the people were close enough to the issues of that day to realize that the demand for political independence grew out of and was because of restrictions upon our industrial independence. Gradually these Fourth of July celebrations became less and less industrial and more and more political, until now one expects nothing else than that he will hear a political speech on the Fourth of July.

It is pretty generally agreed, I think, that industrial and commercial problems come first, and that not only in our day but in all times the political problem has been how best to protect, maintain, or expand industry and commerce. At the same time, it has seemed to me, labor as such—if there is any such thing as labor as such—should guard and guide the character of Labor Day celebrations and the trend of discussions thereat, as I sometimes think that they are drifting very rapidly toward precisely what has happened to the celebrations of the Fourth of July.

¹ Substance of address delivered at Mooseheart, Ill., on Labor Day, September 7, 1925, and broadcast by radio. In introducing his subject Secretary Davis referred to Mooseheart as the "City of childhood," saying there were at that time 1,250 children there.

I want to talk to you to-day about labor and the things that most intensely interest every workingman. As I can not talk to you about all these things, I am going to select a few subjects and one in particular—the overdevelopment of our industries which results in lack of steady employment.

Overdevelopment in Certain Industries

NOTHING worries a workingman so much as that ever-present dread of losing his job; that ever-haunting fear of a lay-off for an indefinite period which may come, and generally does come, right at the time when he is least prepared or able to stand it. A man may be perfectly secure in his job—that is to say, have no fear of discharge—and his relations with his employer may be perfectly good, but this gives him no protection from a lay-off. He is not able to keep his employment when the employer can not sell the product of his labor. The greatest source of unemployment in this country is the overdevelopment of industry. The fact is that our productive machinery and equipment can not run 300 days in the year without producing a stock so large that it can not all be sold in this country nor in any and all other countries.

While I am going to talk about only two or three of these overdeveloped industries, as a matter of fact dozens of others could be cited that are in precisely the same condition.

Boot and shoe industry.—The census lists 1,570 boot and shoe factories. Of these, 227, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, produce at present 65.6 per cent of all shoes produced, and if they could run full time this $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would produce not 65.6 per cent but 95 per cent of all the shoes now produced and sold. These 227 establishments, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total, employ 60.4 per cent of the wage earners in such factories. They are good sized factories, employing an average of 488 men each, or a total of 110,913 workers. As run at present, they produce 1,696 pairs per wage earner per year, and the value of the shoes produced per wage earner in the factories of this size is \$5,133.77. As I said before, in this group of 227 boot and shoe factories lies the possibility of producing practically all the shoes we could consume, but there is another group of 738 establishments, or 47 per cent of the whole number, which employ 35 per cent of the total workers and produce 31 per cent of the shoes, having 89 workers per establishment. This group, again, could produce probably 50 per cent more shoes than it does if it could sell them, but mark the difference in production in such factories. In the 227 factories the pairs produced per wage earner is, as stated, 1,696. In the second group the output per wage earner per year is 1,388 pairs, having a value of \$4,205.70. Then comes another group of 605 factories, or 38.5 per cent of the total, employing only 3.9 per cent of the employees, having only 11.5 wage earners per establishment, producing but 2.6 per cent of the total output, and getting but 1,069 pairs of shoes per employee, the value of such output per wage earner being \$3,153.85 per year. In other words, $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the factories, employing 60.4 per cent of the workers, now produce 65.6 per cent of the output, and could with steady work for 300 days a year produce all the boots and shoes we need. The remainder of these workers,

in an economic sense, operate solely to prevent any of the workers from getting a full year's work, and from a labor point of view operate solely to prevent anyone in the industry from earning a decent living.

Manufacture of flour.—As another example let us take the flour-mill industry. The census records show a total of 8,019 flour mills in the United States. Of these, 228, or 2.8 per cent, employ 42 per cent of the workers in the industry and produce 62.1 per cent of the total product. These establishments employ 66 workers each, on the average, and these workers produce 8,764 barrels per worker per year. Give them full-time employment and they could produce practically all the mill products that we can consume.

The next group embraces 953 mills, or 11.9 per cent of the whole. It employs 29.4 per cent of the total wage earners, or 11 per establishment; it produces 25.9 per cent of the product and gets 5,234 barrels per wage earner per year. Less than 10 per cent of this group are economically needed, but here comes a third group, with 6,838 mills, or 85.3 per cent of the whole number, employing 28.5 per cent of the workers, an average of 1.5 worker per establishment, producing 12 per cent of the output, and getting 2,498 barrels of mill product per employee per year. Here we have perhaps the worst situation of all. Two and eight-tenths per cent of the plants, employing 15,090 workers, or 42 per cent of the whole number, produce 62.1 per cent of the output at the rate of 8,764 barrels per worker per year, while 85 per cent of the establishments produce but 12 per cent of the output and the output per man is but 2,498 barrels per year.

Coal-mining industry.—Take another situation, that of bituminous coal. I will not attempt to give you the figures for the entire country, but will state them for only one State. Eliminating entirely from the argument the so-called "snow bird" mines, or local wagon mines, of which there are 694 in the State, there are 338 shipping mines in the State of Illinois (i. e., mines shipping their coal by railroad, as distinguished from those which are purely local, or wagon, mines). According to the Illinois Coal Report, these operated an average of 139 days during 1923-24. As a matter of fact, 10 per cent operated less than 60 days and only 55 per cent made the average operating time. Only three-tenths of 1 per cent operated 270 days or over. Eighty-four of these 338 mines in Illinois, or 24.9 per cent of the mines, employing 51.5 per cent of the total persons employed in coal mining in the State, had they operated 300 days, could have produced 77,783,800 tons of coal, which is 7,000,000 tons more than all of the shipping mines did produce and 5,000,000 tons more than both shipping and local mines produced in the year 1924. This means that 254 of the 338 principal mines in one State represent an unnecessary expenditure of money so far as the capital invested in the mines themselves is concerned, and that they simply prevent an adequate number of mines from producing an adequate amount of coal by giving the necessary number of men a reasonable number of days or work in the year.

The turnover in the coal mines of Illinois is over 85 per cent, which means that there are 1.85 men in the industry for every job, and that only one man can work where two must live, with all of his dependents.

Remedies

LET us for a moment discuss the question of remedy. I realize that at present this may be dangerous ground for a man who does not pretend to be a lawyer. It may be that the law as it stands is a barrier to any remedy.

What I want is some way by which the 84 mines in Illinois, or whatever number of mines is necessary to produce the coal that is needed from Illinois, can be operated with the necessary number of men 300 days in a year; that the cost of operating unnecessary mines shall be stopped; that the practice of scattering the workers in industry over nearly five times the number of plants necessary to produce the required amount of coal, and thereby giving less work than a man can live upon at any sort of wage, shall be stopped. If this can not be permitted under existing law, then let us have a law under which it can be permitted. The United States Steel Corporation, as a stockholding corporation, has been permitted to gain such control as will enable it to stabilize the running time and output of its plants, and in doing so it has been declared within its legal rights. For some time the Interstate Commerce Commission has been urging the railroad corporations to merge in certain cases for the purpose of cutting down overhead expenses. It has been shown that the real necessity lies not in increasing the freight rates but in reducing administrative expense. In more than one case two or three railroads passing through the same territory could be operated as one system, thereby cutting out all of the administrative expense and overhead charges of two of the now competing companies. The newspapers have reported that President Coolidge is in favor of going so far as to ask Congress to enact a law compelling the merging of railroads in certain instances, and yet we are told that any such corporate control of coal mining would constitute a crime, and a crime which puts men behind the bars. You may and probably will answer that in the case of the railroads the Government reserves the right to fix the freight rates, and not only reserves the right but in practice actually does fix the price of transportation wherever State lines are crossed. Then, why not permit such combination and stock control as will cut out the overhead and permit the operation of mines—such as operate at all—for 300 days a year, thus enormously reducing the cost of production of coal and enormously benefiting the worker.

Is it not possible to make it legal to do anything which cheapens the cost of production, stabilizes the labor conditions, and does not restrict production? The thing that people fear in this regard is an increase in price. Then, why not aim the law at the thing that will hurt the many and not at the thing that will help the few who must make money out of the industry if they are to stay in it?

Now, the coal industry in Illinois can not support 338 mines upon any basis of full-time work. The law says you must not restrict output, but the economic law restricts output to the amount which can be sold. The people would not be injured by any such legal merger or industrial restriction unless and until, notwithstanding a decreased cost of administration, price increases are enforced or attempted to be enforced. A law which would leave an industry

free to make any sort of combination or absorption found economical, but which at the same time would make it perfectly clear that industries operating under said law must keep their prices reasonable, or submit to such court action as would make their prices reasonable, would in my judgment go a long way toward remedying this over-development problem which is becoming more and more serious every day.

Selective Immigration

BEFORE concluding, I wish to call your attention to the movement on foot in some quarters to repeal the present immigration law. There is no question in my mind that restrictive and selective immigration has come to stay. My plea now is for making the present law more selective within the quota limitations upon which Congress may agree. Many of the opponents of selective immigration have argued that selection abroad was impossible because of international complications, but that such objections are not real is shown by the fact that we have recently entered into an agreement with Great Britain and the Irish Free State whereby immigration officers and public health physicians are now stationed at American consular offices at certain posts in the British Isles for the purpose of making primary inspections at ports of embarkation. The plan has been in operation only a few weeks, but it is working well to the satisfaction not only of American officials but also of the representatives of those other Governments and nationals. As a result of this plan future American citizens and residents are now examined before, rather than after, a 3,000-mile journey which separates them from their homes and employment. There is now reasonable assurance that, being permitted to leave his native land, an immigrant will be permitted to enter and take up his new home life in America.

Last year there were debarred by immigration officers at ports of entry 159 persons who were certified by public health officers to be mentally defective, but of greater significance is the fact that we deported during the same year 608 aliens, already admitted under prior laws or administration, who were either feeble-minded or insane. Most of these had become public charges in our institutions and had been maintained for some period by public funds. It is estimated that the care of an insane person in such an institution costs the public in some places as much as \$25,000. That means that last year through deportation of feeble-minded and insane we saved the taxpayers more than two million dollars. But that is not the big point I wish to make. While we may have saved this amount of public funds, and these people have been permanently disposed of so far as we are concerned, what of the progeny of those 608 who may have been left behind? They are American citizens and have become a part of our national life blood. Will they grow up to fill our asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and other public institutions in the future? What will be the ultimate heritage of America as a result of that infusion of bad blood? We can not help what has passed, but we can prevent further pollution in the future by seeing to it that our immigration laws be not relaxed, but be made more selective and be more strictly enforced.

Problem of the Automobile "Floater"¹

By LOUISE F. SHIELDS, OF OREGON

OREGON is suffering from the fact that its agricultural employers depend on an annual invasion of families in automobiles applying at their gates for work in harvesting the berries, cherries, vegetables, hops, prunes, and apples.

The Oregon Department of Labor has estimated that we have enough workers now resident in the State to harvest all our crops, if these workers were properly mobilized in the direction where needed. The department has organized a seasonal employment commission for the purpose of marshaling workers in accordance with the needs of the various crops, from the strawberry harvest in May until the close of the apple harvest in November, and of collecting information about the number of jobs, their requirements, and the surplus or shortage of workers in the various localities, and of disseminating these facts to newspapers, growers' organizations, individual employers of large harvest groups, auto camps, and post offices on main highway lines.

Our agricultural employers report that a higher grade of work is done by harvesters with homes in some community where their harvest reputation may follow them. Such workers constitute less of a problem in health and morals than do the floaters who may leave in the night with the chickens from the roost, canned goods from the cellar, and vegetables from the garden, who leave a trail of disease and moral stain, and who are neglecting the education and citizenship training of their children.

Six of our Oregon harvest centers have established a health and recreation service, with camp sanitation supervision, first aid for minor injuries, wholesome evening entertainments, and day nurseries for the children of harvesters. These centers have demonstrated that child labor is not cheap labor and that parents can accomplish more work if they are not burdened with the care of little children in the field or orchard, that it pays to enlist a higher grade of workers who appreciate proper care for their children, who stay on the job till the end of the harvest and give full service for their wages. Even under the piecework system the employer can not afford to have idlers occupying the camping space needed for efficient workers. The manager of one ranch estimates that the health and recreation service saved him \$15,000 the first season and \$30,000 the second season through holding the maximum number of harvesters without epidemics or strikes and so reducing the period of harvest with its overhead expense.

But it is a slow process to persuade some of our agricultural employers that they do not need a large surplus of floating labor in order to establish a reasonable wage scale. And it is a slow process to persuade them to place their orders for harvest help long enough in advance to obtain workers with established homes in Oregon or near-by States. Because our farmers still encourage applicants at

¹ Address delivered at the twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Salt Lake City, Aug. 13-15, 1925. An account of this meeting appears on pages 16 to 18 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

the gate, word has gone out that there is plenty of work in Oregon for all who will drift in during harvest. This has resulted in an intolerable burden on our charitable agencies which must care for the workers who fail to find jobs and for the tramps and beggars who pose as migratory workers.

The East has its tramp and the Middle West its hobo with whom years of experience have enabled them to deal, but Oregon has a new problem which it does not yet know how to handle—the problem of the “gasoline bum.”

We are trying to distinguish between the migratory workers, who are an economic necessity for harvesting our crops and who deserve the respect and gratitude of the communities they serve, and the automobile tramps who work only long enough to keep from starving and that still lower group—the professional wandering beggars.

We need a harvest employment service commanding the confidence of agricultural employers and insuring their placing orders for workers recommended because of proved industry and ambition; we need such a service to replace their present practice of considering as possible employees every harvest applicant who stops at the gate and who may be an industrious migratory worker or some species of tramp, beggar, or even thief.

Suspicion and scant courtesy greet all transient harvesters under our present haphazard method of considering good, bad, and indifferent applicants who drive to the gate to apply for jobs, with wives, children, and all their worldly goods loaded into their cheap cars, and without recommendation from an authorized agency as to their record.

Since we can not remedy overnight the unfortunate condition which permits the planting to one crop of a larger acreage than the local residents can harvest, and since we can not immediately check child labor in certain types of harvests, we must find some means of inducing families to settle down by giving preference in employment to those who establish homes, keep their children in them for at least certain periods of the year, and themselves keep their franchise.

Some of our progressive agriculturists in Oregon realize that the higher grade of workers want continuous employment, and they are asking for assistance in placing their workers in other employment after the completion of their own harvests. An interstate employment service for our type of harvesters would also remedy the present scarcity of packers and other semiskilled workers toward the end of the harvest. For instance, the apple growers complain that the packers leave them in the lurch in order to hurry down to California for the orange packing, while the orange growers complain that the packers arrive there a week or two ahead of the harvest for fear of not being in time to get good jobs.

Ex-Governor Sweet, of Colorado, states that the Mexicans who secretly cross the border, under agreement with labor contractors, to work in the fields during beet harvests, are incapable of finding jobs for themselves and after discharge from a harvest live by pilfering or become dependent on local charities until some other contractor engages them for the next year's beet harvest.

Having learned that the Farm Labor Bureau of the United States Department of Labor Employment Service, with headquarters at

Kansas City, mobilized in 1924, 100,000 wheat harvesters, 200,000 cotton pickers, and other workers, bringing the total to almost a half million for the season, I speak as a private citizen of Oregon to voice the need of my many friends among our agriculturists for a similarly adequate means of mobilizing our resident workers who might become available for harvest work, of bringing in competent workers for whatever jobs can not be filled by residents, and of removing them to other jobs at the close of our harvests instead of permitting them to remain in the community to become dependent during the winter peak of unemployment.

The best intelligence of our nation is needed to devise winter jobs for the workers needed for the summer and fall harvests.

There is also the problem of the children of the floaters, who are growing up with a feeling that they do not belong anywhere. They find that the resident children in the schools they enter have been told by their parents, with good physical and moral reasons, to have nothing to do with the "tramp children."

Hood River County, in our apple section, requires a health inspection of all children entering its schools from outside the county, and together with other counties in Oregon is urging all employers to have their harvesters place their children in school in their districts, where additional rooms and teachers are provided during the harvest period.

Miss Georgiana Carden, California supervisor of school attendance, says of the 20,000 children following the crops with their migratory parents in that State:

We are now getting these migratory children into our schools, but we are not educating them because of their shifting to 4 or 5 or even 8 or 10 schools in a year. Three transfers are equivalent to losing a grade. Think what it means to enter a half dozen or more schools in a year besides losing the time in traveling and in being discovered by the school-attendance supervisor in the new district.

We stopped organizing the separate schools for the transient children after the first year's experiment in 1921, and we now place the transient children in the regular schoolrooms where they have some chance of learning standards through contact with resident children. Naturally many of the resident parents object, but it seems the only means of making citizens of the little wanderers.

From my own observation in many States outside of Oregon, I have found the compulsory school attendance problem only a part of the educational need. Many teachers report children coming into the schoolroom after late evening and early morning work too tired to do anything but sleep at their desks.

Delinquency among migratory families is assuming such proportions as to require attention from the courts. Children are used as a means of appealing to the sympathy of the benevolent, are taught to beg from house to house, and even taught to steal. Some wandering adults are even borrowing children to use in begging.

The number of automobile travelers applying to charitable agencies is increasing so rapidly that Oregon held, in June, 1925, a state-wide conference of county judges and other officials dispensing poor relief, which passed a set of resolutions urging all private citizens to stop giving free gasoline in order to get campers away from their gates and to send them to some authorized agency for investigation of their real needs; and suggesting that free auto camps be replaced by a system of fee-charging camps, with prices graduated according to the service rendered.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada

THE Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada held its twelfth annual convention at Salt Lake City August 13 to 15, 1925, delegates from 20 States being present. At the opening meeting greetings and welcome were extended by City Attorney W. H. Folland and B. S. Clendenin, president of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, after which there was an address by George B. Arnold, the president of the association. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, showed a very satisfactory condition of the association, while reports from the various jurisdictions regarding changes in the labor laws indicated in general a tendency on the part of legislatures to slow up the process of liberalizing these laws.

The session devoted to the subject of employment developed one of the most spirited discussions of the entire convention. Claude E. Connally, commissioner of the Department of Labor of Oklahoma, took the ground that, so far as his State was concerned, the handling of the harvest-labor problem was rendered more difficult by the activities of the United States Employment Service. George E. Tucker, director of the farm-labor division, United States Employment Service, made a vigorous defense of the methods used and the results secured by his division.¹

Rehabilitation was the subject of two papers, that of H. D. Battles, supervisor of vocational rehabilitation, Illinois, on "The development of rehabilitation in the United States," and that of D. M. Blankinship, supervisor of industrial rehabilitation, Virginia, on "Salvaging labor through industrial rehabilitation."

At the session devoted to problems of inspection and safety, R. H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, and Leonard Hatch, director of Bureau of Statistics and Information of New York, discussed the general question "Are accidents increasing?" Mr. Lansburgh was strongly of the opinion that there is an increase, while Mr. Hatch emphasized the fact that our statistical methods are so imperfect that a positive answer to the question can not be given.

Probably no paper created greater interest than that of Daniel Harrington, consulting mining engineer, of Utah, on "The use of stone dust to stamp out mine accidents." The occurrence of a very serious dust explosion in a Utah mine led to the development of what is probably the best code for mine safety in force in any State.

¹ The remarks of Miss Louise F. Shields, of Oregon, during this discussion are reproduced in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, see p. 13.

In the discussion of the general subject of women and children in industry, the paper of Mrs. Katherine Edson, executive commissioner of the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, brought out the fact that very few of the results predicted regarding minimum wage legislation had been realized in California's experience. Mrs. Frank M. Keezer, acting chairman of the Colorado Child Labor Committee, presented the case of more than 500,000 children who move from place to place because of the movement of their parents seeking employment in seasonal agricultural occupations.

Leifur Magnusson, director of the Washington branch of the International Labor Office, discussed the organization of the International Labor Office and the possibilities of closer and more helpful cooperation between that office and the Federal and State Governments. A strong plea for the nonpolitical administration of labor laws was made by F. M. Wilcox, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

At the session devoted to workmen's compensation, Herman R. Witter, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, explained the terms of the Ohio act passed in 1921 under which 15 occupational diseases became compensable. Mr. Witter expressed the opinion that Ohio will shortly considerably broaden the scope of the present act. He also believes that other States which have no provisions along this line will be obliged to give serious attention to the matter.

The paper by Lucian W. Chaney, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, on "Merits of accident reporting" endeavored to determine what the essential elements of a satisfactory accident report really are.

Charles E. Baldwin, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in his paper on "How to make statistics uniform," demonstrated the lack of uniformity at the present time and urged that the various jurisdictions should adopt some simple common classifications. A resolution was passed providing for a standing committee on uniform statistical nomenclature, such committee to formulate and report at the next meeting a standard plan for industrial statistics (see Resolution No. 5 below).

The following resolutions were adopted:

No. 1. *Resolved*, That the association extend its appreciation and sincere thanks to the members of the Industrial Commission of Utah, and to the members of other organizations in Salt Lake City, who, through their untiring efforts, have contributed to the pleasure and well-being of the delegates in convention at Salt Lake City; be it further

Resolved, That the appreciation of the convention be given to the chairman of the committee on publicity and to the press for the publicity given the proceedings of the association.

No. 2. *Resolved*, That the Association of Governmental Labor Officials extend to Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, its thanks for his courtesy in printing the eleventh annual report of the proceedings of the convention held in Chicago, Ill.; be it further

Resolved, That he be requested to print the proceedings of the twelfth annual convention held at Salt Lake City, Utah.

No. 3. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the several State labor departments and commissions and the American Engineering Standard Committee cooperate in the development of uniform safety codes and wherever possible that State departments adopt the national standards as the State standards.

No. 4. *Resolved*, That this convention indorses the activities of the National Outdoor Recreation League, in providing recreation centers in and about industrial communities, and recommends that the various members cooperate in every way with this organization.

No. 5. *Resolved*, (a) That the association shall have a standing committee on uniform statistical nomenclature, the members of which shall be appointed by the president of the association and of which the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall be chairman.

(b) That this committee shall at the next meeting of the association report a standard plan for industrial statistics for guidance, particularly with respect to accident prevention. This plan shall represent not the maximum, which would be desirable, but the minimum, which every jurisdiction should prepare, both for its own use and for the purpose of affording by coordination through the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics such information on a national basis.

No. 6. Whereas the laws of the various States in a number of respects afford inadequate protection to working children, and whereas the rejection of the Federal child labor amendment by a number of States places a heavy responsibility upon those States to provide adequate protection for their own child workers:

Resolved, That the States be asked to raise their child welfare standards through the enactment of effective legislation and the appointment of properly qualified officials to administer the laws.

No. 7. Whereas the employment of children in some forms of agriculture has been developed on an industrial scale and whereas few States have made any attempt to meet this problem, and

Whereas the laws of most of the States specifically exclude agricultural labor from the protection of the general labor laws:

Resolved, That the members of this association be asked to give their attention to this problem; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to study the problem of migratory workers with special reference to measures for securing permanent employment for such workers and for protecting child workers; and that this committee cooperate with the United States Children's Bureau in this study and report back to the association at the next meeting.

No. 8. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to look into the question of industrial home work, the extent to which such work is conducted in the various States, and the methods being taken to deal with the situation, such study to be made in cooperation with the United States Children's Bureau and the United States Women's Bureau and reports to be made to the next convention of the association.

No. 9. Whereas the successful enforcement of labor laws and the successful conduct of industrial safety work depends to a large extent upon the skill, the judgment, and the trained intelligence of inspection service.

Resolved, The association urge upon all State officials responsible for this service the recognition of the importance of the highest standard of training and specialized experience and character for the industrial inspection staff, and the importance of adequate salaries to attract properly qualified persons to this service.

No. 10. *Resolved*, That request be made that the United States Women's Bureau make a study of the employment of married women in industry.

No. 11. *Resolved*, That the secretary of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials call to the attention of the various States the possibilities of collaboration with the International Labor Office in the work of securing uniform labor laws and uniform methods in connection with the collection and presentation of labor statistics.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Herman R. Witter, of Ohio.

First vice president, John S. B. Davie, of New Hampshire.

Second vice president.—R. H. Lansburgh, of Pennsylvania.

Third vice president.—Maud Swett, of Wisconsin.

Fourth vice president.—Alice McFarland, of Kansas.

Fifth vice president.—H. C. Hudson, of Ontario.

Secretary-treasurer, Louise E. Schutz, of Minnesota.

Conference on Pacific Relations¹

THE Institute of Pacific Relations which was held in Honolulu July 1 to 15, 1925, was "a new adventure in international friendship," according to the Governor of Hawaii. The conference was a nongovernmental one, but brought together delegates from Australia, Canada, China, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, and continental United States.

In addition to a series of addresses and an extension course of lectures open to all, there were forums and round-table discussions from which the general public was excluded. The speakers at the round-table meetings were remarkably frank, and delicate problems were taken up by them with unusual freedom. Among the numerous important subjects debated the following were of particular interest to labor: The United States immigration act of 1924, which was an outstanding topic; Japan's immigration laws and restrictions on labor coming to the United States; the so-called "white Australian" policy; the Canadian immigration policy; industrialization of the Orient; standards of living; recent strikes, riots, and other disturbances in China; hygiene; education, especially mass education in China; and scientific research.

It seemed evident at the end of the sessions that the Japanese do not look upon the United States immigration law as a closed issue, and they will never be satisfied while this country tries to treat this measure as final.

The need for international study of the problems of eastern civilization was strongly emphasized at the institute. The rapid extension of the occidental factory system in the Far East, where man power is so cheap and abundant, can not but profoundly affect western industry, this new system in India having already had its reflex in England.

Trade-unionism has also developed in the Orient, especially in Japan and China, where the movement is to a considerable degree under student leadership. Proposals were submitted to the institute looking to industrial progress for China and Japan and the avoiding of some of the dire results of the expansion of occidental industry.

It was felt that the conference accomplished much toward the promotion of a better understanding and a greater sympathy among the nations in the Pacific region.

Before adjournment plans were effected with a view to the establishment of the institute as a permanent organization.

Terms of English Coal Truce

THE conditions upon which the English mine owners agreed to continue working the coal mines without insisting upon a change in hours or wages reached the United States in August, but the press in general has given only a brief summary of the terms. The agreement itself is a decided innovation in the English method

¹ Data are from Christian Science Monitor, Boston, July 27, 1925, p. 4; The Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, Aug. 8, 1925; and The Seaman's Journal, San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1925, pp. 266-268.

of dealing with such controversies, and there is a strong belief that it marks the beginning of a definite change in the organization and control of the industry, so that it seems worth while to give it in full. Its text is given here as published by the British Government,¹ the only change being the omission of four paragraphs, in which the Prime Minister recounts the difficulties of the industry, the proposals made by the mine owners, the refusal of the miners to accept them, and the prospects of a serious deadlock.

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE COAL SUBSIDY

The basic principle of the wages agreement entered into on June 18, 1924, was that wages rates in each district should be determined by the assignment to wages of approximately 87 per cent of the proceeds of the industry in that district after deduction of costs other than wages. But the operation of this principle was to be subject to the provision that in no circumstances were wages to be reduced below a level represented by current basis rates, plus the percentage addition to basis rates that were in operation in the several districts in July, 1914, plus an addition of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to the total. This rate of wages is called the minimum.

Nature of settlement

The Government have recognized that the coal-mining industry as a whole is, under existing conditions, financially unable to continue either to give employment or to produce coal on a scale which the interests of the country demand. At the same time they have before them the contention put forward by the Miners' Federation, and they desire to explore every possibility of obtaining a higher economic organization of the industry.

They have therefore decided to institute a full inquiry with the object of investigating methods of improving its productive efficiency and its competitive power in world markets. This inquiry should be completed in good time before May of next year, and in the meantime the Government have agreed to assist the industry by filling the gap that lies between the level of wages provided by the national wages agreement of 1924 and the lower level of wages which would result from the colliery owners proposals of July 1 last.

During this period the level of wages which the owners in each district will be called upon themselves to bear will be that which results, month by month, from the application of the 87-13 formula, subject only to this; that, as between themselves and the Government, if the 13 per cent share of the owners is estimated to represent more than 15d.² per ton, the excess will be transferred to the payment of wages in relief of the Government subvention.

Method of payment

The wages actually paid to the men in each district will be at a level not less than the minimum provided under the 1924 agreement. The Government will pay to the owners the amount by which their wages bill at this minimum level of wages exceeds the amount which, under the preceding paragraph, they are themselves called upon to bear.

No subvention will be payable in any district if, and so long as, the level of wages under the 87-13 formula may be raised by improved trade above the minimum level of the 1924 agreement.

The question what proportion of the actual wages bill of any individual colliery is payable by the colliery owner will be determined monthly by calculating for the district as a whole the level of wages which would be payable under the 87-13 formula; and the Mines Department will pay to each individual colliery the difference between its wages bill at that level and at the minimum level under the 1924 agreement.

¹ Great Britain. [Parliament.] Coal-mining industry: Explanatory memorandum of the terms of settlement of the dispute in the coal-mining industry. London, 1925. 5 pp. (Cmd. 2488.)

² Penny at par = 2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

It will thus be seen that, within each district, all collieries will be treated alike. Their relative economic positions will be left undisturbed, and the industry will continue in the same way as if no financial assistance were being provided from the Exchequer.

Reopening closed pits

The assistance given will, of course, enable more pits to work and more men to be employed than if the 1924 agreement had been continued without Government assistance; it will enable the industry to work at the same costs, the same prices, and on the same scale as if the colliery owners' proposals of July 1 had been put into operation. But it provides no guaranty that all pits will work, or that pits already closed will be reopened. Where the economic conditions of a pit are such that it would not have been kept open under the Mining Association's own proposals, the Exchequer subvention will not enable it to work. The better the course of trade and the higher coal prices rise, the greater, naturally, is the number of pits which will be workable, whether the subvention is paid or not.

Similarly, better trade will automatically diminish the amount of subvention. On the other hand, if the course of trade deteriorates and coal prices are low, the number of pits which will cease to pay and will consequently be closed will be larger, and the subvention, though at a higher rate, will be protected from indefinite increase by being restricted to a smaller number of pits.

There is therefore no possibility, whatever the course of trade, of the Government being compelled to assume the burden of maintaining all and every pit regardless of its economic conditions, nor of the industry being removed from the regular pressure of supply and demand. Government assistance is limited during this temporary period to assuring the continued activity only of those pits which would have been not too far below the average economic standard of the district to have been able to continue at work under the Mining Association's proposals.

The safeguards

In taking this decision to give temporary assistance to the industry the Government have had to satisfy themselves that they are adequately safeguarded against the possibility of the amount of subvention being improperly increased either

- (a) By an undue lowering of prices, or
- (b) By the charging against the Exchequer of expenditure upon equipment, development, etc., which is not properly chargeable to revenue costs.

In regard to the first point it may be repeated that the principle of the subvention is that colliery owners, both individually and collectively, are placed in the same position as they would have been under their own proposals of July 1 last. An arrangement merely to guarantee collieries against loss, without any opportunity of making profits, could afford no incentive either to maintain efficient progress or to trade profitably. Under the present arrangement every colliery and every district will suffer as a result of inefficient working or decreased returns to the same degree as if the colliery owner's proposals had been in operation with no subvention. An individual colliery which cuts its own prices suffers the loss itself. Even a general reduction in a district can be effected only at the expense of profits in the district as a whole. The safeguard, therefore, against any unwarranted reduction in prices lies in the self-interest of the colliery owners themselves.

In regard to the second point, rules already exist under the 1924 wages agreement for regulating what costs are admissible as cost of production in arriving at the result of the 87-13 formula. These rules, generally speaking, follow income tax principles, and are incorporated in the agreement between the Government and the colliery owners. All accounts, whether district calculations of the 87-13 formula or returns from the individual collieries, will be certified by chartered accountants as having been compiled in accordance with these rules, and in addition the Government reserve a power of audit.

Cost of settlement

The cost to the Exchequer obviously depends upon the question what the level of wages in each district under the 87-13 formula will prove to be. That will necessarily depend upon the course of trade, and calculations based on past results can not afford any sure guidance. They provide, however, the only

data available. It may be estimated that, if the proposed arrangement had been operative during the comparable period August 1, 1924–May 1, 1925, the cost would have been about £7,500,000.³ If the conditions during its operations were the same as in the first quarter of 1925 the cost would be approximately the same. If the month of June, 1925 (the latest and worst figures available), were taken as the basis for the whole nine months the cost would amount to about £24,000,000.

It is obvious, however, that the first figure relates to a period when the export market was less depressed than it is now or is likely to be in the near future, while the second figure reflects the seasonal depression in the comparatively prosperous eastern division, which supplies more than a third of the coal produced in Great Britain and depends chiefly on the home market. On the June basis, payments to this district would amount to nearly £700,000 a month, but it may reasonably be anticipated that with seasonal recovery, especially in the demand for household coal, it will need no subvention at all during part, at any rate, of the next nine months. On the other hand, lower proceeds may be expected in the exporting districts.

After surveying the whole position, and with all reserves for incalculable factors, the Government have decided to ask Parliament to authorize the expenditure of £10,000,000 at the present time. If this amount proves insufficient, further authority will be sought from Parliament.

The agreement thus outlined has caused considerable adverse criticism. The strongest objection to it is that it decides nothing, that it is a truce, not a settlement, and that there is no surety that when the period of subsidy has expired the conflict will not be renewed with full vigor. Other objections are that to a considerable extent the subsidy will be paid over to prosperous mines, which could very well afford to meet their own wages bill, and that it is not accompanied by any measures of control over either efficiency or price. The owners object vigorously to any intimation that improvements in the industry might be devised, and are beginning an active campaign of advertising to prove that there is no need of reorganization or of any alteration of the existing system. The miners, having been disappointed in their desire to have a representative upon the commission which is to inquire into and report on the coal industry, have been busying themselves to secure, first, the appointment of a really competent body, and secondly, to put a well-prepared case before it, when appointed.

The personnel of the commission, as given in the press,⁴ is as follows: Sir Herbert Louis Samuel, former Home Secretary, chairman; Sir William Henry Beveridge, authority on economics and employment; Gen. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence; and Kenneth Lee, who has held many important posts having to do with trade and commerce. They will be assisted by several expert assessors, including the chief labor adviser to the Department of Mines. The secretary of the commission will be the assistant undersecretary of the Department of Mines.

Factory Conditions in Burma

THE Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in Burma for the year 1924 shows that industry there is recovering from the setback of 1923. The act applies only to factories employing 20 or more workers. For three years the total average daily number of workers in such mills has varied as follows:

³ Pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

⁴ Manchester Guardian, Sept. 4, 1925, p. 9.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES OF BURMA, 1922 TO 1924,
BY SEX

Sex	1922	1923	1924
Adults:			
Men.....	79,794	78,194	81,659
Women.....	8,126	7,294	8,118
Total.....	87,920	85,488	89,777
Children:			
Boys.....	749	733	712
Girls.....	130	146	266
Total.....	879	879	978
Grand total.....	88,799	86,367	90,755

It will be noticed that the loss of numbers in 1923 has been more than made up, the figures for 1924 being larger than in either of the two preceding years. The total number employed shows a greater increase than the average daily number, being 91,210 for 1924 as against 86,642 for 1923.

Women and children make up a rather small proportion of the total, but the number of women employed shows considerable increase during the year.

The increase was mainly due to the employment of a large number of women in new match factories in Rangoon. The number of girls employed has increased from 146 to 266. They work chiefly in the cotton ginning factories, where the season is a short one. The number of boys employed remains much the same, but has shown a very slight decrease during the last three years. Four prosecutions were instituted against mill owners for employment of children without certificates of fitness.

The great majority of the workers, 70,865, were found in five industries, being employed in rice mills, sawmills, petroleum refineries, railway workshops, and cotton ginneries. The number of rice mills dropped during the year from 529 to 518, "indicating a check to the sudden craze for the erection of small rice mills up-country." Another development is the increase of match factories from one to four, the number of operatives employed in them rising from 231 in 1923 to 1,588 in 1924.

The health of the operatives was normal throughout the year, and no new occupational diseases were noted. In general the inspectors found that more attention was paid to sanitary conditions in the mills, drainage especially receiving more consideration than formerly, with a noticeable improvement in the case of a number of the new paddy-boiling plants. Fatal accidents numbered 32 in 1924, as against 34 in 1923, and nonfatal accidents 972 in 1924, as against 891 in 1923 and 563 in 1922. "The increase is disproportionately greater than the increase in the number of operatives employed, and the reasons for this phenomenon will be further examined."

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, August 15, 1924, and July 15 and August 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per quart of milk was 13.7 cents on August 15, 1924; 13.8 cents on July 15, 1925; and 14 cents on August 15, 1925. These figures show increases of 2 per cent in the year and 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 11.3 per cent August 15, 1925, as compared with August 15, 1924, and an increase of 0.3 per cent August 15, 1925, as compared with July 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AUGUST 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1925, AND AUGUST 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 (−) Aug. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	40.7	42.2	42.0	+3	−0.4
Round steak.....	do.....	34.8	36.5	36.2	+4	−1
Rib roast.....	do.....	29.1	30.4	30.3	+4	−0.3
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.0	22.4	22.1	+5	−1
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.1	14.0	13.9	+6	−1
Pork chops.....	do.....	34.8	39.2	40.0	+15	+2
Bacon.....	do.....	38.3	48.7	49.3	+29	+1
Ham.....	do.....	46.6	54.4	54.9	+18	+1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.3	39.3	38.7	+4	−2
Hens.....	do.....	34.8	36.6	36.2	+4	−1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.2	31.5	32.3	+4	+3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.7	13.8	14.0	+2	+1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.1	11.4	11.5	+4	+1
Butter.....	Pound.....	48.3	53.2	54.0	+12	+2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	30.5	31.0	31.5	+3	+2
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.8	29.1	29.4	+2	+1
Cheese.....	do.....	34.4	35.6	36.8	+7	+1
Lard.....	do.....	19.3	23.5	24.3	+26	+3
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.2	25.8	25.9	+3	+0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	44.6	46.2	48.9	+10	+6
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.8	9.4	9.4	+7	0
Flour.....	do.....	5.1	6.1	6.1	+20	+1
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.7	5.4	5.4	+15	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.8	9.2	9.2	+5	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.6	11.1	10.9	+14	−2

¹ In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Aug. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	<i>Cents</i> 24.3	<i>Cents</i> 24.6	<i>Cents</i> 24.6	+1	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.6	20.5	20.4	+4	-0.4
Rice.....	do.....	10.2	11.2	11.3	+11	+1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.7	10.3	10.3	+6	0
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.6	4.4	4.4	+69	0
Onions.....	do.....	6.5	9.5	8.0	+23	-16
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.3	6.5	5.5	+28	-15
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.6	12.4	12.4	-2	0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.9	18.3	18.4	+16	+1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.2	18.4	18.4	+1	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.3	13.7	13.7	+3	0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	8.2	7.1	7.0	-15	-1
Tea.....	do.....	70.9	75.8	75.8	+7	0
Coffee.....	do.....	43.4	50.8	50.9	+17	+0.2
Prunes.....	do.....	17.3	17.3	17.3	0	0
Raisins.....	do.....	15.4	14.5	14.4	-6	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	35.4	36.2	34.5	-3	-5
Oranges.....	do.....	46.1	61.2	59.8	+30	-2
All articles combined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+11.3	+0.3

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on August 15, 1913, and on August 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in August of each of these specified years, compared with August, 1913. For example, the price per dozen of strictly fresh eggs was 33 cents in August, 1913; 60.2 cents in August, 1919; 63.6 cents in August, 1920; 47.6 cents in August, 1921; 37.1 cents in August, 1922; 41.5 cents in August, 1923; 44.6 cents in August, 1924; and 48.9 cents in August, 1925.

As compared with the average price for 1913 these figures show an increase of 82 per cent in August, 1919; 93 per cent in August, 1920; 44 per cent in August, 1921; 12 per cent in August, 1922; 26 per cent in August, 1923; 35 per cent in August, 1924; and 48 per cent in August, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 59 per cent in August, 1925, as compared with August, 1913.

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

[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 Aug. 15 of each specified year compared with Aug. 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.4	42.1	47.2	40.0	39.0	41.1	40.7	42.0	59	79	52	48	56	54	59
Round steak	do	23.2	39.5	43.6	35.6	34.1	35.5	34.8	36.2	70	88	53	47	53	50	56
Rib roast	do	20.2	32.4	34.9	29.1	28.2	29.2	29.1	30.3	60	73	44	40	45	44	50
Chuck roast	do	16.5	26.6	27.4	20.8	20.0	20.8	21.0	22.1	61	66	26	21	26	27	34
Plate beef	do	12.2	19.3	18.5	13.5	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.9	58	52	11	3	4	7	14
Pork chops	do	21.9	46.9	45.9	38.0	35.1	32.1	34.8	40.0	114	110	74	60	47	59	83
Bacon	do	28.3	57.7	54.9	43.7	40.6	39.2	38.3	49.3	104	94	54	43	39	35	74
Ham	do	28.4	55.9	60.0	52.9	50.8	46.3	46.6	54.9	100	111	86	79	63	64	93
Lamb, leg of	do	18.9	36.4	39.7	34.3	33.6	37.2	37.3	38.7	93	110	81	90	97	97	105
Hens	do	21.5	41.8	45.0	38.9	34.9	34.5	34.8	36.2	94	109	81	62	60	62	68
Salmon, canned, red	do	32.3	38.8	36.0	31.9	31.2	31.2	32.3	32.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	15.5	17.0	14.3	13.0	13.7	13.7	14.0	76	93	63	48	56	56	59
Milk, evaporated	(²)	16.3	15.6	13.5	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.1	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Butter	Pound	35.4	54.1	67.0	51.2	44.2	51.8	48.3	54.0	81	89	45	25	46	36	53
Oleomargarine	do	42.5	42.1	29.8	27.6	29.2	30.5	31.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nut margarine	do	35.8	36.0	27.8	26.6	27.6	28.8	29.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheese	do	22.0	43.5	40.5	32.6	31.8	38.3	34.4	36.8	98	84	48	45	65	55	67
Lard	do	16.1	42.0	27.9	18.1	17.2	17.1	19.3	24.3	161	73	12	7	6	20	51
Vegetable lard substitute	do	40.5	34.5	21.1	22.9	22.8	25.2	25.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.0	60.2	63.6	47.6	37.1	41.5	44.6	48.9	82	93	44	12	26	35	48
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.1	11.9	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	80	113	73	55	55	57	68
Flour	do	3.3	7.4	8.4	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.1	6.1	124	155	73	55	36	55	85
Corn meal	do	3.0	6.6	6.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	120	130	50	30	37	57	80
Rolled oats	do	8.9	11.2	10.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Corn flakes	(³)	14.0	14.6	12.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wheat cereal	(⁴)	25.1	30.3	29.8	25.7	24.4	24.3	24.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	21.7	20.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	20.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	do	8.7	15.5	18.3	8.8	9.6	9.4	10.2	11.3	78	110	1	10	8	17	30
Beans, navy	do	12.3	11.7	7.9	11.3	11.0	9.7	10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Potatoes	do	1.9	5.0	4.2	2.6	3.7	2.6	4.4	4.6	163	163	121	37	95	37	132
Onions	do	7.8	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	8.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cabbage	do	5.3	4.4	6.1	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, baked	(⁵)	17.1	16.8	14.2	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Corn, canned	(⁵)	19.1	18.8	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	18.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peas, canned	(⁵)	19.1	19.4	17.6	17.6	17.6	18.2	18.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tomatoes, canned	(⁶)	15.9	15.2	12.0	13.6	13.0	13.3	13.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.6	11.1	22.9	7.5	8.1	9.6	8.2	7.0	98	309	34	45	71	46	25
Tea	do	54.4	70.7	74.4	69.2	68.3	69.7	70.9	75.8	30	37	27	26	28	30	39
Coffee	do	29.8	47.8	48.4	35.6	36.2	37.6	43.4	50.9	60	62	19	21	26	46	71
Prunes	do	27.4	28.3	18.8	20.8	19.0	17.3	17.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Raisins	do	18.0	28.9	30.2	23.2	17.4	15.4	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bananas	Dozen	39.1	45.9	38.6	34.2	38.4	35.4	34.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oranges	do	53.7	65.9	53.5	64.8	50.9	46.1	59.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All articles combined ⁶										90.1	104.8	53.3	37.5	45.1	42.9	59.0

¹ Both pink and red.

² 15-16 ounce cans.

³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 28-ounce package.

⁵ No. 2 can.

⁶ Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following 22 articles: 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.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, 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 August, 1925.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1924, AND IN AUGUST, 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
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1914.....	\$.254	3.9	\$.223	4.5	\$.198	5.1	\$.160	6.3	\$.121	8.3	\$.210	4.8
1915.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1916.....	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1917.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1918.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1919.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1920.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1921.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1922.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1923.....	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1924.....	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1925, August.....	.420	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
	.396	2.4	.362	2.8	.303	3.3	.221	4.5	.139	7.2	.400	2.5
	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per doz.</i>	<i>Dozs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1914.....	\$.270	3.7	\$.269	3.7	\$.158	6.3	\$.213	4.7	\$.345	2.9	\$.383	2.8
1915.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.6
1916.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1917.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1918.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1919.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1920.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1921.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1922.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1923.....	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.6
1924.....	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1925, August.....	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
	.493	2.0	.549	1.8	.243	4.1	.362	2.8	.489	2.0	.540	1.9
	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1914.....	\$.221	4.5	\$.089	11.2	\$.056	17.9	\$.033	30.3	\$.030	33.3	\$.087	11.5
1915.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1916.....	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1917.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1918.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.038	26.3	.104	9.6
1919.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	17.2	.129	7.8
1920.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1921.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1922.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1923.....	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1924.....	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1925, August.....	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
	.368	2.7	.140	7.1	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.113	8.8
					Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea	
1913.....					<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1914.....					\$.017	58.8	\$.055	18.2	\$.298	3.4	\$.544	1.8
1915.....					.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1916.....					.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1917.....					.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1918.....					.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1919.....					.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1920.....					.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1921.....					.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1922.....					.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1923.....					.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5
1924.....					.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4
1925, August.....					.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4
					.044	22.7	.070	14.3	.509	2.0	.758	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 specified food articles, by years from 1907 to 1924, and by months for 1924 and January through August, 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.² For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 30 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the 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.

² For index numbers for each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21, for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1923, p. 69, and for each month of 1923 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1925, p. 21.

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 AUGUST, 1925

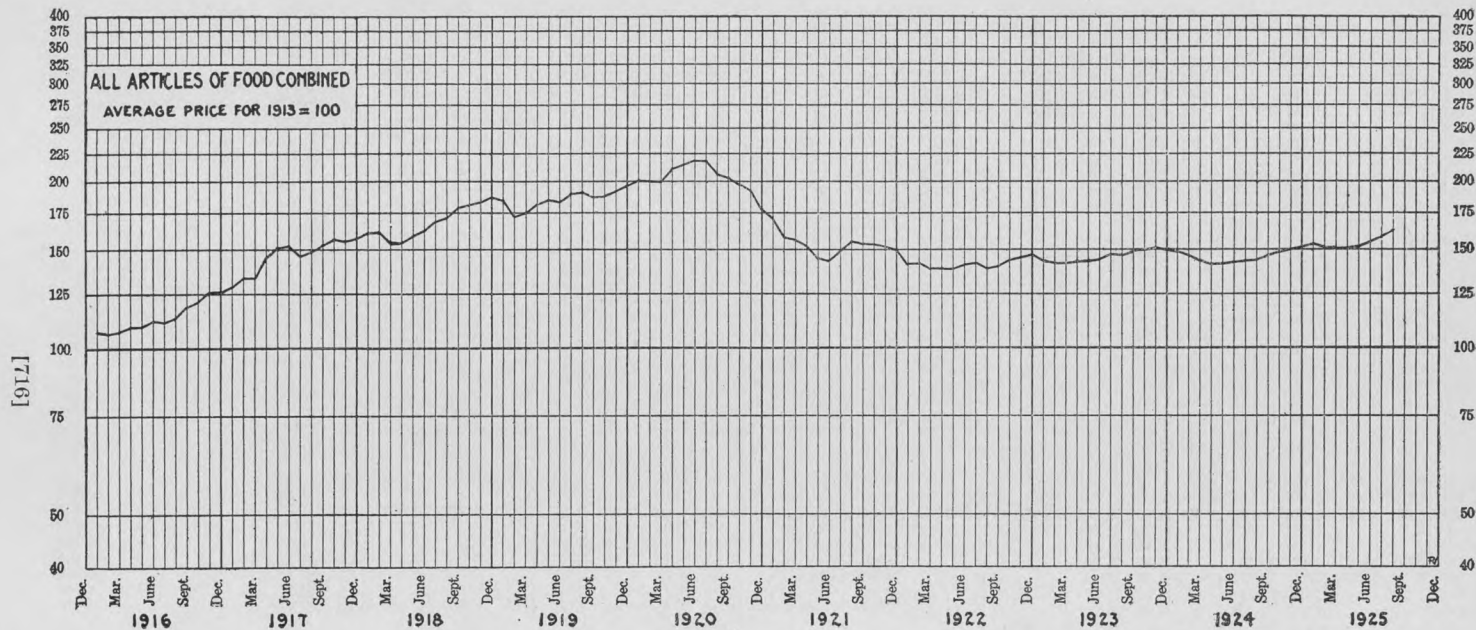
[Average for year 1913=100]

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	Pota- 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	84.6	-----	-----	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	92.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	-----	97.4	-----	105.2	101.6	-----	132.1	115.1	-----	-----	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	302.0	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	108.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	99.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	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	209.9	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	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8
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	146.7	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	139.4	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	167.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.0
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	130.0	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	130.8	144.2
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	170.5	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	130.4	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	162.9	160.0	154.7	132.0	148.7
November	152.4	147.5	142.4	127.5	109.1	150.5	148.5	174.7	141.8	162.0	197.4	127.7	157.0	155.1	158.9	163.6	170.0	120.7	129.4	160.0	164.4	135.1	150.1
December	150.4	145.3	141.4	126.3	108.3	139.5	147.8	173.2	139.9	161.5	202.3	137.1	157.9	155.1	158.9	169.7	173.3	121.8	135.3	160.0	169.5	135.7	151.5
1925: January	152.4	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	147.0	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	125.4	141.2	140.0	174.8	137.5	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	113.3	144.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	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	125.3	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	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	139.0	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	173.7	197.0	144.9	173.2	122.6	137.6	165.2	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	170.5	139.3	155.0
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	186.7	180.4	202.2	148.7	171.8	133.9	138.9	165.6	155.1	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	170.5	139.5	159.9
August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	153.8	170.0	141.7	141.0	166.5	157.3	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	170.8	139.3	160.4

[715]

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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



Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this report, exact comparison of prices in the prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 25.0	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 34.3	Cts. 40.2	Cts. 41.7	Cts. 41.6	Cts. 28.1	Cts. 37.9	Cts. 39.0	Cts. 39.3
Round steak	do	21.5	31.9	34.3	34.3	23.0	36.2	37.8	37.6	22.5	33.1	34.2	34.3
Rib roast	do	20.1	26.8	29.6	29.6	19.3	31.1	31.9	31.3	20.6	27.8	27.7	28.3
Chuck roast	do	15.5	20.7	21.1	21.2	16.0	20.9	22.9	22.4	16.8	21.4	22.7	22.7
Plate beef	do	9.4	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.3	14.7	14.4	10.5	13.8	14.0	14.3
Pork chops	do	23.5	33.4	35.7	36.0	19.3	33.6	39.6	41.7	20.0	32.2	34.7	36.2
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	36.4	46.7	46.1	26.3	35.3	45.7	47.2	35.0	38.5	47.8	48.9
Ham, sliced	do	31.0	46.6	53.7	54.3	34.5	52.0	57.9	58.9	31.3	46.0	52.4	54.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	35.7	37.9	36.4	18.3	37.2	40.3	40.3	23.3	36.4	37.5	37.3
Hams	do	20.2	31.2	31.9	31.2	21.2	37.1	40.2	39.2	17.0	30.6	32.7	32.2
Salmon, canned, red	do		29.9	32.4	32.8		26.4	27.9	29.0		30.2	32.1	32.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	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		13.2	13.4	13.5		11.0	11.2	11.3		12.5	12.5	12.5
Butter	Pound	37.1	52.1	56.9	57.0	36.7	53.7	57.3	57.6	39.0	51.8	55.8	56.6
Oleomargarine	do		34.0	34.0	31.8		29.3	29.3	29.3		35.1	37.5	37.6
Nut margarine	do		26.5	30.7	28.5		26.8	28.7	28.8		33.2	34.0	33.8
Cheese	do	25.0	32.1	35.0	35.3	22.5	34.3	35.8	36.1	23.0	33.5	36.6	37.0
Lard	do	16.1	19.2	23.6	24.2	15.0	20.0	23.2	23.3	16.5	19.8	24.1	24.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do		24.2	24.6	24.7		24.7	24.5	24.6		21.6	22.3	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.3	40.1	41.6	46.9	27.7	39.6	42.5	43.9	28.3	42.4	43.1	46.2
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	10.4	10.4	5.4	8.9	9.4	9.4	5.4	8.8	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.5	5.9	6.9	6.9	3.2	4.8	5.5	5.7	3.6	5.8	7.1	7.1
Corn meal	do	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.7	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.4	4.1	4.5	4.5
Rolled oats	do		9.0	9.7	9.7		8.3	8.8	8.8		9.3	9.8	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.8	11.5	11.5		8.9	10.3	10.2		10.1	12.1	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.5	25.7	25.7		22.6	23.2	23.2		25.6	25.4	25.3
Macaroni	Pound		21.1	21.8	21.8		18.0	19.1	19.2		19.4	19.1	19.1
Rice	do	8.6	9.7	11.0	11.5	9.0	9.8	10.6	10.8	8.2	10.4	11.3	11.9
Beans, navy	do		12.1	12.5	12.0		9.3	9.3	9.1		11.3	12.1	12.1
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.5	6.0	6.0	1.7	2.3	4.3	4.4	2.3	3.9	5.8	6.0
Onions	do		8.2	10.5	9.3		6.6	10.1	8.6		7.6	9.8	9.0
Cabbage	do		5.2	9.6	8.3		4.9	8.2	4.8		5.6	8.0	7.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.1	12.4	12.3		11.3	11.2	11.3		13.3	12.7	12.7
Corn, canned	do		15.8	18.9	19.2		14.8	17.2	17.3		15.9	19.2	19.2
Peas, canned	do		18.8	19.1	19.1		17.2	16.6	16.3		21.5	22.4	22.4
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.6	13.7	13.5		12.4	11.5	11.5		12.4	12.9	13.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	8.9	7.4	7.4	5.1	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.7	8.7	7.5	7.4
Tea	do	60.0	93.3	100.3	100.3	56.0	69.0	76.5	76.2	61.3	85.5	92.1	92.5
Coffee	do	32.0	42.9	49.7	50.3	24.8	41.1	48.3	48.6	28.8	40.2	53.8	53.8
Prunes	do		17.6	18.0	17.5		16.0	16.3	15.9		20.6	20.0	18.9
Raisins	do		16.8	15.4	15.3		13.7	13.0	13.1		17.0	15.5	15.6
Bananas	Dozen		23.1	27.5	23.5		26.4	27.2	25.9		37.4	38.8	36.5
Oranges	do		44.4	66.3	61.3		48.7	60.8	57.7		44.5	65.8	64.1

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

² Per pound.

Cities on Specified Dates

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

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

one city with those in another can not be made for some articles, particularly meats and vegetables. Also, and since some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month]

Boston, Mass.			Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.				
Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	
1913	1924						1913	1924	1925	1925	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.8	64.5	67.5	69.0	48.3	51.0	51.8	23.8	40.5	42.0	42.3	30.5	32.2	32.0	21.8	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2
36.2	53.6	56.2	56.2	40.5	43.6	44.3	20.5	34.1	35.6	35.8	25.9	28.1	27.7	20.0	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.5
25.6	38.5	42.8	42.9	35.7	38.1	38.5	17.0	28.8	30.1	30.4	23.0	27.3	27.2	20.0	25.0	26.4	26.8	26.8
18.0	25.1	28.8	28.9	25.4	28.5	28.5	15.5	21.5	22.8	22.8	16.2	18.4	18.0	15.8	19.2	20.0	19.1	19.1
	16.2	19.5	19.6	10.7	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	12.9	12.9	10.8	12.3	12.1	11.9	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.4
	24.2	37.7	40.6	42.8	37.5	40.4	42.9	22.0	37.3	42.6	43.4	33.2	36.8	37.7	22.5	31.7	34.1	34.5
	25.8	38.4	46.8	48.1	51.6	53.3	24.5	32.0	45.7	45.9	46.8	57.7	56.0	27.5	33.9	43.4	45.6	45.6
	33.8	53.1	58.9	60.5	52.3	61.1	61.3	28.0	47.2	51.6	52.5	52.0	57.6	58.2	28.3	43.5	50.0	50.6
	23.0	39.9	41.6	40.7	39.1	41.9	41.1	15.5	32.0	36.0	35.5	37.2	39.1	39.1	21.3	39.4	41.9	40.0
	25.6	38.9	41.5	40.2	38.1	40.9	39.4	21.8	34.9	37.3	37.3	30.3	33.6	33.8	22.2	35.2	36.8	37.0
		29.6	31.0	32.3	29.9	30.0	30.4		27.1	29.4	30.6	37.2	28.8	30.8		26.5	31.5	31.8
	8.9	13.9	14.3	14.8	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	12.0	13.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.5	18.0	18.0	18.0
		11.6	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.3		10.5	11.3	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.6	11.7	11.8	11.8
	35.9	49.7	53.9	55.0	50.8	53.6	53.3	32.9	46.9	52.7	53.5	46.8	50.4	56.1	34.2	48.1	52.7	52.5
		32.3	30.8	32.3	30.0	30.0	31.0		29.6	29.8	30.1				30.6	29.9	29.9	29.9
		28.1	28.3	28.5	28.0	26.0	27.3		27.6	28.8	28.9	33.6	32.3	32.5		31.5	31.6	32.2
	22.4	36.5	38.5	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	20.0	35.2	36.9	38.1	37.3	36.1	36.8	20.5	29.8	33.4	34.1
	15.7	19.4	23.8	24.2	23.2	23.2	23.5	14.5	18.6	22.8	23.0	22.1	26.7	26.5	15.3	19.6	23.6	23.7
		22.0	25.8	25.8	25.1	25.5	25.6		25.0	26.4	26.4	27.3	29.0	28.2		25.6	24.3	24.3
	42.4	69.0	64.6	67.2	58.6	58.9	63.6	29.8	44.8	46.8	50.1	50.5	58.5	57.3	30.0	41.6	43.8	46.8
	5.9	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.9	9.0	5.6	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.7	6.0	10.7	10.8	10.8
	3.8	5.7	6.6	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.9	3.0	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.1	3.7	6.1	7.3	7.4
	3.5	5.3	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.8	2.6	4.4	5.4	5.5	4.5	6.4	6.5	2.4	3.9	4.1	4.1
		9.0	9.5	9.4	8.4	8.7	8.8		7.4	9.0	8.9	7.0	7.8	7.8		9.3	9.3	9.3
		9.4	11.0	10.9	9.2	10.5	10.3		8.9	10.3	10.4	12.3	12.3		10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
		24.1	24.5	24.4	23.4	23.8	23.7		23.9	23.8	23.8	27.8	26.9	26.9		25.0	25.0	24.8
		23.0	23.2	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.9		20.7	22.2	22.2	20.5	19.7	19.7		20.0	19.2	19.2
	9.2	11.1	11.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	11.0	9.3	9.9	11.1	11.2	10.0	11.6	12.0	5.5	8.0	8.8	9.1
		10.3	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.9		9.5	10.0	9.9	10.7	11.6	11.7		11.1	10.9	10.9
	1.9	2.4	4.4	4.9	2.3	4.3	4.7	2.0	2.3	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.3	4.1	2.3	2.9	3.9	5.4
		7.2	9.8	8.2	6.6	9.9	8.6		7.1	10.2	8.4	6.1	8.5	7.5		6.5	9.3	8.0
		5.1	8.5	5.8	4.0	6.0	5.6		3.5	5.0	4.1	5.6	6.9	4.6		5.1	7.6	7.1
		14.0	13.8	13.6	12.3	11.7	11.9		10.4	10.3	10.2	15.7	14.9	14.9		10.4	10.1	10.1
		19.2	20.7	20.6	19.1	20.6	20.4		15.9	17.7	17.8	15.7	16.9	16.7		14.8	17.8	17.8
		21.8	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.6	21.6		16.6	17.0	17.1	16.4	17.1	16.8		18.3	19.0	19.0
		12.7	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.6		14.0	14.7	14.7	14.6	13.8	14.6		10.7	11.8	11.7
	5.6	7.9	6.8	6.7	7.7	6.6	6.5	5.5	7.7	6.7	6.7	10.6	8.9	8.9	5.1	7.7	6.5	6.5
	58.6	68.8	75.4	76.3	58.6	60.9	59.7	45.0	65.0	68.0	67.8	85.0	80.9	81.3	50.0	70.3	76.4	76.4
	33.0	49.7	56.3	56.1	41.7	48.3	48.1	29.3	41.3	48.5	48.3	51.8	55.7	55.8	26.3	36.3	46.1	46.1
		17.2	17.3	16.8	17.3	17.4	17.7		16.8	17.2	16.7	18.9	17.1	17.1		14.6	16.6	16.5
		14.8	13.8	13.9	15.2	14.2	14.1		14.1	13.7	13.7	18.7	15.3	15.3		14.8	14.5	14.8
		47.3	47.8	43.3	35.0	37.1	33.6		39.6	43.4	42.0	40.8	55.3	55.0		39.3	40.0	39.2
		56.8	65.9	64.9	51.2	64.5	64.1		50.6	63.5	63.7	40.8	55.3	55.0		40.0	67.0	50.0

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.1	41.6	45.3	46.0	24.1	36.1	38.3	38.0	25.4	38.9	40.7	40.0
Round steak	do	21.2	32.8	36.6	37.4	22.1	32.0	35.1	35.1	22.9	32.4	34.0	33.7
Rib roast	do	20.2	31.4	34.4	35.1	19.3	27.9	29.8	29.7	18.7	26.4	27.6	27.2
Chuck roast	do	15.7	20.8	24.0	24.3	15.2	18.6	19.9	19.4	16.9	21.5	22.9	22.2
Plate beef	do	11.4	12.9	14.0	14.3	11.0	13.8	15.6	14.9	12.0	11.5	13.3	13.2
Pork chops	do	20.9	31.9	38.0	38.6	21.7	33.9	39.4	38.5	22.1	38.6	44.8	42.5
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	43.2	51.7	51.7	26.3	32.5	42.9	43.7	30.3	39.9	49.5	49.4
Ham, sliced	do	32.2	48.7	53.8	54.1	30.2	49.1	55.5	56.4	37.3	51.0	57.2	58.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.9	36.3	39.4	39.4	16.5	33.1	38.2	38.2	19.6	35.8	38.2	38.3
Hens	do	19.7	33.9	36.7	36.4	23.4	35.2	38.9	36.9	21.5	36.5	38.6	38.9
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.5	33.4	34.4		28.3	29.9	30.8		29.5	31.1	32.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	13.8	13.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		10.7	10.8	10.9		10.2	10.9	11.0		10.6	11.2	11.1
Butter	Pound	32.7	45.7	50.4	50.1	35.5	46.3	52.8	52.7	35.7	48.0	53.9	54.1
Oleomargine	do		27.1	27.7	28.5		31.5	31.9	32.9		31.3	32.2	32.4
Nut margarine	do		25.0	26.4	26.4		29.1	29.7	30.3		30.0	30.6	31.3
Cheese	do	25.0	38.8	40.6	40.8	21.0	33.6	36.6	36.5	23.0	32.7	36.0	36.1
Lard	do	15.1	19.0	22.9	23.7	14.3	18.4	22.0	22.9	16.6	20.5	24.5	25.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.7	26.4	26.7		25.1	25.9	25.8		26.8	27.4	27.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.3	43.8	45.4	47.2	24.9	36.5	39.8	41.3	33.3	48.4	48.5	50.0
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	4.8	8.4	9.2	9.2	5.6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	3.3	5.0	5.9	5.9	3.2	5.1	5.9	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.8	5.6	6.4	6.5	2.7	4.1	4.7	4.6	2.8	4.5	5.6	5.6
Rolled oats	do		8.4	8.6	8.5		8.4	8.9	8.9		8.7	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.1	10.1	10.1		9.1	10.3	10.2		9.8	11.5	11.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		23.5	24.0	24.1		23.2	23.8	23.9		24.9	24.8	24.8
Macaroni	Pound		17.8	19.8	19.7		15.9	19.9	19.9		19.4	22.1	21.6
Rice	do	9.0	10.8	11.6	11.4	8.8	10.2	11.0	11.1	8.5	10.4	11.3	11.3
Beans, navy	do		9.7	10.0	9.8		7.8	8.8	8.6		8.5	9.5	9.5
Potatoes	do	2.0	2.8	4.8	4.6	2.2	2.5	5.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	4.8	4.8
Onions	do		6.3	9.1	7.9		5.6	8.5	7.7		6.5	9.3	8.4
Cabbage	do		4.1	5.8	5.9		3.5	5.8	5.3		4.3	7.0	4.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.8	12.7	12.8		11.1	11.2	11.2		12.5	13.3	13.2
Corn, canned	do		15.9	18.4	18.4		14.4	17.0	17.0		16.1	18.5	18.7
Peas, canned	do		17.8	17.8	17.8		17.1	17.8	17.8		17.3	18.3	18.3
Tomatoes, canned	do		14.3	15.1	15.0		13.2	13.7	13.6		14.2	14.4	14.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	8.0	6.8	6.8	5.4	8.0	7.1	6.9	5.6	8.1	7.2	7.1
Tea	do	55.0	72.1	74.1	74.5	60.0	74.2	77.0	77.3	50.0	65.8	79.3	78.9
Coffee	do	30.7	43.9	51.2	51.5	25.6	38.5	45.1	45.3	26.5	46.4	53.2	52.9
Prunes	do		18.6	18.1	18.0		17.4	18.0	17.4		17.7	18.5	18.0
Raisins	do		16.6	15.5	15.1		15.4	14.7	14.8		15.0	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen		40.2	40.8	40.5		37.5	38.2	32.0		44.3	60.0	52.5
Oranges	do		50.0	65.3	64.0		43.7	58.2	55.6		45.8	64.5	64.0

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

OF FOOD FOUND IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.					Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 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.	
39.1	40.5	39.8	22.8	33.8	34.3	32.9	24.3	33.5	34.8	33.1	26.3	40.5	42.4	42.7	136.0	160.3	162.9	161.3	
33.7	34.9	34.3	20.8	29.8	31.9	30.4	22.2	29.6	31.0	29.3	21.0	32.7	34.7	35.4	28.4	43.8	47.1	46.2	
29.8	30.0	29.7	20.1	28.0	27.2	27.1	17.8	23.6	24.9	24.1	20.5	28.5	30.5	30.5	23.2	28.5	30.3	30.3	
23.3	24.3	23.8	16.7	21.6	21.2	20.7	15.8	18.0	19.7	18.6	15.0	20.7	23.0	23.2	18.4	21.8	22.8	22.7	
14.9	15.9	16.0	12.9	15.5	15.4	15.2	9.6	10.3	10.5	10.2	11.3	12.5	13.7	13.8	-----	13.8	13.2	13.2	
31.9	36.8	36.6	22.0	32.0	35.5	36.5	20.0	34.2	38.3	38.8	21.5	36.7	42.0	43.2	22.0	32.8	37.1	37.8	
39.2	50.0	49.3	38.0	41.5	47.5	48.3	30.5	40.9	49.9	50.3	25.0	37.1	50.5	50.9	25.7	33.3	44.3	46.1	
48.3	55.0	54.6	31.3	50.6	55.6	55.3	33.8	49.3	57.8	57.5	28.0	51.0	57.5	58.8	32.5	47.4	51.9	52.9	
43.0	43.8	43.0	22.0	40.8	42.7	41.8	16.1	36.1	36.8	36.2	17.3	38.4	42.0	42.0	21.0	40.8	43.2	41.8	
34.2	37.1	34.9	17.7	28.2	29.2	29.1	19.4	30.3	29.4	29.9	21.8	35.6	38.5	39.0	25.0	41.8	42.9	43.0	
31.6	32.8	33.0	-----	31.4	33.1	36.5	-----	32.6	33.5	33.7	-----	29.4	32.6	34.7	-----	30.8	32.1	32.3	
12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.7	10.5	12.0	7.9	14.0	14.2	15.0	9.0	13.4	14.0	14.0	
11.0	11.4	11.4	-----	13.4	13.3	13.3	-----	10.6	11.1	11.1	-----	10.5	11.1	11.1	-----	12.3	12.6	12.3	
46.3	51.4	51.7	36.0	49.9	52.7	53.9	34.3	42.1	48.7	50.6	33.7	47.1	53.6	53.6	34.6	48.8	52.8	52.6	
30.0	30.6	31.5	-----	35.0	35.0	35.0	-----	32.5	31.7	30.0	-----	30.2	30.7	31.3	-----	31.7	33.7	33.7	
29.2	28.8	29.1	-----	33.1	33.3	33.0	-----	29.4	29.2	29.3	-----	27.3	27.2	27.1	-----	30.0	28.5	28.5	
33.3	35.0	36.2	20.0	32.8	36.6	36.8	26.1	36.7	39.3	39.3	20.7	35.0	37.5	37.5	22.8	38.4	38.6	39.6	
18.1	21.0	22.5	16.8	23.3	24.9	25.3	16.5	20.4	24.7	24.8	16.6	19.2	24.2	24.6	15.3	18.9	22.3	23.2	
25.1	25.9	26.0	-----	23.1	25.2	25.0	-----	26.2	24.2	25.3	-----	25.9	26.9	27.1	-----	26.0	27.6	27.6	
36.8	38.3	40.3	27.0	38.2	42.4	44.6	30.0	40.0	41.9	46.3	30.0	42.8	45.1	47.3	41.8	60.1	58.5	69.3	
7.7	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.4	7.7	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	
4.7	6.2	6.1	3.2	4.9	5.9	5.8	2.5	4.0	5.1	5.1	3.1	4.6	5.9	5.9	3.4	5.2	6.2	6.2	
4.0	4.5	4.6	2.8	4.6	4.9	4.9	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.2	3.5	7.2	7.3	7.2	
9.5	9.5	9.4	-----	10.3	10.6	10.6	-----	9.0	8.9	8.7	-----	9.0	9.7	9.6	-----	9.5	9.6	9.7	
9.7	11.1	10.9	-----	9.8	11.5	11.4	-----	10.0	12.1	11.9	-----	8.9	10.8	10.6	-----	10.0	11.5	11.6	
24.1	24.1	24.2	-----	25.6	26.1	25.9	-----	24.6	24.5	24.5	-----	23.7	24.8	24.7	-----	26.3	26.2	26.0	
19.7	22.5	22.4	-----	21.0	21.6	21.6	-----	19.8	19.1	19.2	-----	19.4	22.0	21.8	-----	23.3	23.9	23.8	
10.3	13.3	13.3	9.3	11.6	13.1	12.7	8.6	10.2	11.5	11.6	8.4	9.8	11.4	11.6	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.3	
8.0	9.5	9.4	-----	11.5	12.3	12.4	-----	10.9	10.8	11.1	-----	7.9	9.2	9.2	-----	9.9	10.6	10.6	
2.7	4.7	4.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	5.6	1.8	2.7	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.2	4.8	4.0	1.9	2.2	4.0	4.1	
7.5	9.1	8.5	-----	7.4	9.5	8.7	-----	5.9	10.3	8.7	-----	6.4	9.7	8.6	-----	7.2	10.2	8.2	
4.9	6.0	4.8	-----	6.3	7.4	6.7	-----	2.3	5.8	4.0	-----	3.4	8.0	5.7	-----	4.9	7.0	4.9	
13.5	13.6	13.3	-----	15.0	15.0	15.0	-----	13.8	14.4	14.2	-----	11.6	12.0	12.2	-----	12.6	12.4	12.4	
13.6	18.0	17.7	-----	18.1	20.8	20.6	-----	14.8	19.6	19.6	-----	15.7	18.6	18.7	-----	16.4	17.8	17.5	
16.0	16.5	16.4	-----	21.8	21.3	21.7	-----	16.9	17.2	17.0	-----	17.3	17.8	17.8	-----	18.8	19.0	19.0	
13.8	14.5	14.5	-----	14.5	14.5	14.3	-----	14.6	14.7	14.7	-----	13.0	14.1	14.0	-----	13.8	13.9	13.8	
8.3	7.7	7.6	5.9	9.3	7.9	7.8	5.8	9.2	7.9	7.9	5.4	7.9	7.0	6.9	5.5	8.4	6.9	6.8	
78.9	87.5	85.2	66.7	98.6	1.027	1.039	52.8	67.6	67.4	67.8	43.3	64.0	73.5	73.0	44.2	59.6	60.8	60.8	
43.9	51.1	51.9	36.7	52.0	59.8	59.1	29.4	42.9	51.6	51.5	29.3	43.5	51.6	51.7	33.0	45.2	53.2	53.8	
17.9	18.2	18.8	-----	20.0	20.7	21.5	-----	18.0	18.8	19.2	-----	18.0	18.8	18.7	-----	15.5	15.2	15.3	
15.4	14.9	14.8	-----	16.9	16.8	16.9	-----	14.8	14.7	14.7	-----	15.3	15.2	15.5	-----	16.1	14.4	14.2	
39.0	39.1	37.0	-----	31.3	31.3	31.3	-----	31.8	11.9	21.5	-----	33.0	37.5	33.8	-----	29.6	29.7	29.5	
42.3	58.6	59.2	-----	47.1	59.7	58.2	-----	40.7	59.6	55.0	-----	48.6	62.7	63.2	-----	39.3	58.4	57.6	

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
Sirloin steak	Pound	28.8	31.2	30.4	25.5	37.7	39.3	39.5	26.0	35.0	36.3	35.8
Round steak	do	28.5	29.6	29.2	24.7	36.1	37.5	37.5	22.0	28.9	30.7	30.7
Rib roast	do	22.9	23.5	23.1	18.2	26.9	29.1	29.1	23.3	27.0	26.3	26.3
Chuck roast	do	17.9	18.5	18.8	16.4	22.4	24.4	24.6	14.0	18.0	18.8	19.1
Plate beef	do	14.8	15.2	15.8	12.1	14.0	14.9	15.0	10.3	10.4	11.6	11.4
Pork chops	do	31.3	34.2	36.2	22.7	33.4	39.7	39.9	22.3	30.6	32.5	32.9
Bacon, sliced	do	41.8	48.2	49.1	31.0	33.4	46.3	46.5	30.3	33.8	35.7	46.5
Ham, sliced	do	45.0	51.5	52.3	31.2	47.7	55.9	56.7	28.7	43.9	53.3	53.3
Lamb, leg of	do	33.0	36.0	36.0	20.7	39.2	40.0	40.0	19.3	33.8	35.0	36.7
Hens	do	31.4	30.5	31.2	21.0	32.9	36.7	36.0	22.8	33.1	34.9	35.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.5	31.1	31.3	---	34.3	33.0	31.3	---	30.5	30.8	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	16.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.4	17.7	18.8	18.8
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	12.2	12.0	12.0	---	10.1	10.7	10.6	---	11.8	12.0	12.1
Butter	Pound	48.1	53.1	54.1	34.5	45.1	51.7	52.9	38.6	50.1	54.7	54.8
Oleomargarine	do	31.4	32.7	32.7	---	31.0	31.1	31.8	---	30.4	30.4	30.5
Nut margarine	do	30.5	30.6	30.3	---	29.8	28.6	29.0	---	28.0	30.6	30.6
Cheese	do	31.1	33.9	34.1	21.0	32.9	37.3	37.3	22.5	30.4	34.5	34.5
Lard	do	20.7	24.2	24.4	15.2	17.5	21.8	22.1	15.5	19.1	23.3	23.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	19.6	18.6	18.9	---	25.3	27.2	26.9	---	24.3	24.1	24.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.6	39.9	42.1	24.0	34.8	38.7	40.9	34.0	45.5	51.7	53.8
Bread	Pound	7.5	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.5	10.2	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	5.0	6.0	6.1	3.1	5.0	5.8	5.8	3.8	5.7	6.8	6.9
Corn meal	do	4.8	5.2	5.3	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.8	2.9	4.1	4.4	4.4
Rolled oats	do	9.2	9.1	9.3	---	7.7	8.2	8.3	---	9.2	9.9	9.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.8	12.0	12.0	---	9.0	10.2	10.2	---	9.6	11.5	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.3	24.9	24.8	---	24.5	24.6	24.6	---	24.8	24.8	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	18.7	19.2	---	19.0	20.3	20.4	---	19.5	20.6	20.6
Rice	do	9.4	10.0	10.2	9.2	11.0	11.3	11.5	6.6	9.5	10.5	10.9
Beans, navy	do	10.6	11.3	11.3	---	8.4	8.9	9.1	---	10.9	11.0	10.5
Potatoes	do	4.2	5.5	5.6	2.2	2.3	4.7	4.4	2.6	3.7	4.5	6.2
Onions	do	6.6	10.8	7.6	---	6.5	10.0	8.7	---	7.5	9.0	9.4
Cabbage	do	5.1	7.6	6.5	---	3.9	5.8	5.5	---	5.3	8.6	8.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.1	12.6	12.6	---	13.0	11.8	11.8	---	11.5	11.2	11.3
Corn, canned	do	15.4	18.7	18.8	---	14.5	17.3	17.6	---	17.9	20.8	20.8
Peas, canned	do	18.8	17.5	17.5	---	16.0	16.7	16.7	---	19.2	20.5	20.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.7	13.3	13.0	---	14.3	14.4	14.4	---	11.3	12.4	12.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.2	6.9	6.9	5.9	8.3	7.3	7.0	5.9	8.7	7.3	7.2
Tea	do	73.7	76.8	76.8	60.0	79.3	78.8	78.8	60.0	92.2	95.9	95.9
Coffee	do	39.3	45.1	45.1	30.0	44.6	51.4	51.5	34.5	44.5	51.2	51.6
Prunes	do	19.0	17.2	17.3	---	20.0	19.7	19.7	---	18.5	17.9	17.9
Raisins	do	16.0	15.1	15.1	---	16.9	16.0	16.0	---	17.0	15.4	15.4
Bananas	Dozen	29.5	31.1	32.2	---	30.0	30.5	28.6	---	26.3	28.6	26.7
Oranges	do	37.5	52.8	48.2	---	40.4	55.2	56.8	---	53.0	56.9	56.9

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

OF FOOD FOUND IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.				
Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	
1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.4	38.3	40.6	39.8	26.3	33.9	33.4	33.1	24.0	35.2	36.3	36.7	23.2	33.3	34.2	33.1	37.4	56.6	61.4	58.9	58.9
22.3	33.3	34.5	34.0	20.6	30.3	30.4	30.4	21.0	29.1	30.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	30.6	29.5	30.6	45.3	50.0	47.9	47.9
18.0	26.5	27.6	27.2	20.0	25.4	25.8	25.7	19.6	29.3	29.1	28.2	18.3	25.3	25.7	24.4	20.8	27.9	29.9	29.4	29.4
15.3	19.6	20.4	20.2	16.3	18.8	20.8	20.1	15.8	19.3	19.2	19.2	15.6	18.1	19.3	18.5	17.2	22.0	23.6	23.4	23.4
12.3	11.1	12.6	12.6	13.5	14.8	15.2	15.2	12.3	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.1	14.2	14.3	14.0	---	15.7	16.5	15.6	15.6
20.9	35.7	38.7	38.8	22.5	33.5	34.4	33.8	25.4	39.5	46.7	49.3	20.6	30.8	36.2	36.9	21.4	34.6	37.5	38.8	38.8
31.3	40.5	50.3	50.5	35.0	39.6	50.0	49.6	33.8	48.2	56.3	57.3	29.7	33.5	45.9	47.0	23.6	32.4	43.6	43.8	43.8
30.6	47.2	56.6	55.9	30.6	47.6	51.2	50.3	36.7	58.9	64.2	65.0	30.0	43.6	48.6	49.6	30.0	40.4	46.6	47.2	47.2
18.7	36.5	36.2	36.0	20.0	38.7	40.7	41.4	18.8	32.8	36.9	36.3	17.1	34.6	36.3	35.0	31.0	37.9	39.9	38.8	38.8
16.9	31.2	30.8	30.8	18.3	27.3	27.7	27.8	26.8	38.1	40.9	41.1	22.9	35.5	37.1	36.0	24.4	41.5	42.7	41.7	41.7
---	33.9	30.0	35.1	---	31.2	31.7	32.6	---	36.8	29.9	30.5	---	29.0	29.9	29.6	---	30.0	31.8	34.6	34.6
9.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
---	11.6	12.0	11.9	---	12.0	12.1	12.4	---	10.1	10.0	10.1	---	11.9	11.8	11.8	---	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9
35.4	43.6	51.8	52.8	39.0	48.1	53.0	54.3	39.5	51.3	56.7	58.2	36.4	47.6	54.1	54.2	37.6	51.2	55.7	55.6	55.6
---	27.9	26.7	26.5	---	31.6	30.0	30.0	---	35.2	34.3	34.7	---	30.0	31.5	32.3	---	29.3	30.0	30.0	30.0
---	27.8	27.7	27.7	---	29.1	29.9	29.5	---	29.3	29.8	30.5	---	30.8	29.6	29.6	---	22.7	24.7	25.0	25.0
21.8	34.7	36.7	36.6	23.3	33.3	37.8	37.9	19.5	36.8	38.0	38.4	21.7	31.8	36.6	36.6	21.0	35.8	37.5	38.2	38.2
16.4	19.9	23.9	24.3	16.3	20.9	24.3	24.3	17.9	20.4	24.2	24.4	16.1	18.5	23.1	23.6	16.2	19.1	22.7	23.5	23.5
---	23.1	27.1	26.9	---	22.2	23.8	23.8	---	25.5	25.7	25.5	---	26.7	28.2	27.8	---	23.8	26.3	26.4	26.4
25.3	37.4	40.5	40.4	28.3	38.5	41.2	44.8	39.0	45.5	48.8	50.5	25.0	35.7	37.6	41.0	35.6	55.9	51.8	59.6	59.6
6.0	8.1	9.7	9.7	6.0	8.0	8.7	8.8	6.0	8.7	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.5	9.3	9.3	6.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.8	5.9	5.9	3.5	5.3	6.7	6.6	3.6	4.8	5.9	5.9	3.4	5.6	6.8	6.6	3.4	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
2.7	5.0	5.7	5.6	2.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.8	5.8	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
---	8.9	9.5	9.3	---	9.4	10.1	10.1	---	9.3	10.0	9.8	---	8.7	8.6	8.5	---	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
---	9.9	12.5	12.5	---	9.5	12.2	12.3	---	9.8	10.1	10.1	---	9.1	10.6	10.5	---	9.8	11.5	11.2	11.2
---	25.2	25.0	25.1	---	24.9	24.8	24.8	---	22.8	23.8	23.8	---	24.6	24.6	24.6	---	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6
---	21.7	21.5	21.5	---	19.8	21.4	20.8	---	16.1	17.4	17.1	---	16.7	18.5	18.4	---	24.3	24.4	24.1	24.1
8.7	9.9	10.4	10.8	8.3	9.6	10.1	10.4	7.7	10.7	11.5	11.5	8.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	8.8	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.9
---	9.7	10.1	10.1	---	10.2	10.3	10.2	---	9.5	10.7	10.7	---	8.7	9.3	9.5	---	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
1.9	1.9	3.6	3.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	5.1	1.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	1.9	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.2	3.9	4.4	4.4
---	6.3	9.5	7.6	---	7.1	11.4	9.2	---	5.2	8.3	7.0	---	5.1	9.0	7.9	---	6.9	8.7	7.7	7.7
---	3.0	5.4	6.0	---	4.8	8.7	6.5	---	6.3	4.0	3.8	---	3.8	5.3	5.7	---	5.7	7.6	4.0	4.0
---	14.0	13.7	13.7	---	12.6	12.0	12.0	---	12.6	11.7	11.7	---	11.8	11.1	11.1	---	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3
---	14.5	18.0	17.8	---	14.7	20.2	20.2	---	15.5	17.8	17.8	---	15.5	19.5	19.3	---	18.3	18.8	19.0	19.0
---	15.9	16.7	16.7	---	18.9	19.2	18.9	---	18.1	18.7	18.6	---	16.8	17.7	17.7	---	21.2	20.5	20.2	20.2
---	14.0	14.1	14.2	---	12.9	13.6	13.7	---	14.3	15.5	15.8	---	12.5	12.6	12.7	---	---	14.4	14.4	14.4
5.7	8.8	7.4	7.4	5.8	8.9	7.7	7.8	5.6	8.2	6.8	6.8	5.5	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.6	8.2	7.0	6.9	6.9
54.0	79.2	80.4	79.5	50.0	88.5	98.8	102.6	54.5	69.1	76.7	76.8	62.5	72.6	77.0	77.0	47.0	50.2	61.5	61.5	61.5
27.8	45.6	53.3	53.3	30.8	46.2	54.3	54.8	36.3	48.3	51.9	52.4	27.5	42.3	50.4	51.3	32.0	45.7	52.2	52.6	52.6
---	18.1	17.8	17.4	---	18.0	19.5	20.4	---	16.5	15.8	15.7	---	16.0	16.2	17.5	---	16.5	15.6	16.1	16.1
---	16.4	15.7	15.7	---	18.3	16.8	16.9	---	12.8	11.9	12.2	---	14.8	15.2	15.1	---	14.5	14.1	14.3	14.3
---	3.9	11.0	10.5	---	3.8	8.9	7.4	---	10.0	9.7	9.2	---	38.0	37.5	33.3	---	3.9	8.6	7.7	7.7
---	45.4	54.6	54.1	---	43.8	61.7	58.6	---	39.4	56.9	53.6	---	39.4	57.5	61.7	---	48.7	57.8	59.3	59.3

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 15—		July 15,	Aug. 15,
		1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925	1913	1924	1925	1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.9	32.5	35.7	35.7	22.6	39.2	39.2	39.7	24.2	33.0	34.7	32.8
Round steak	do.	19.1	28.6	31.9	32.3	21.2	33.7	34.8	35.0	21.7	29.8	31.0	29.7
Rib roast	do.	21.5	24.8	26.1	26.8	18.8	28.1	27.6	27.7	21.0	26.8	25.9	25.2
Chuck roast	do.	15.6	17.5	19.8	20.2	16.4	22.8	23.6	23.8	17.0	20.1	20.1	19.3
Plate beef	do.	11.9	13.1	13.9	14.6	12.0	12.9	13.9	14.0	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.6
Pork chops	do.	20.0	27.8	33.1	33.5	20.2	35.9	40.3	41.0	20.0	32.9	36.9	38.3
Bacon, sliced	do.	32.1	33.6	44.1	44.5	28.6	39.9	48.3	48.3	27.7	39.9	50.8	50.8
Ham, sliced	do.	30.7	41.7	50.4	50.8	29.0	45.3	50.9	50.9	32.7	45.0	53.7	54.0
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.1	36.1	38.3	38.3	20.5	36.9	39.4	39.4	14.4	34.3	36.9	35.6
Hens	do.	20.0	28.2	30.9	30.8	19.8	30.1	32.2	33.3	18.5	29.3	32.3	32.6
Salmon, canned, red	do.		36.2	32.3	32.6		34.9	30.9	31.2		37.2	33.3	33.5
Milk, fresh	Quart.	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.		11.1	11.4	11.9		10.9	11.3	11.3		11.1	11.5	11.9
Butter	Pound	37.0	44.1	49.5	51.3	32.2	44.0	49.3	49.4	31.4	43.1	47.9	47.9
Oleomargarine	do.		27.5	40.0	40.0		28.2	28.6	29.6		28.4	28.3	28.3
Nut margarine	do.		24.3	26.3	25.6		27.1	27.3	28.4		25.9	27.4	27.3
Cheese	do.		20.8	29.2	32.9	21.3	32.1	34.9	34.5	20.8	31.4	35.3	36.8
Lard	do.		16.5	17.5	21.9	16.3	20.0	23.9	24.4	15.6	18.9	22.5	22.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do.			24.5	23.9	24.4		25.6	27.1	26.9		27.4	27.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.3	36.4	40.8	43.5	26.2	37.9	39.8	41.4	25.3	35.4	38.9	39.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	9.6	9.6	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour	do.	3.4	5.5	6.8	6.8	3.1	4.7	5.3	5.4	3.0	5.1	5.8	5.7
Corn meal	do.	2.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.5	2.4	4.4	5.6	5.5
Rolled oats	do.		9.2	9.5	9.5		8.2	8.8	8.6		8.1	8.5	8.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		9.5	11.1	11.1		9.2	10.5	10.5		10.1	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		24.1	24.4	24.2		24.1	23.8	24.2		24.0	24.8	24.6
Macaroni	Pound		18.3	19.5	19.5		17.4	18.6	18.5		17.2	18.7	18.9
Rice	do.	7.5	9.2	10.1	10.2	9.0	10.4	11.3	11.3	9.1	9.9	11.3	11.4
Beans, navy	do.		9.2	9.7	9.6		9.1	9.4	9.4		9.3	9.6	9.7
Potatoes	do.	2.1	3.0	4.7	4.7	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.9	1.0	1.4	3.1	2.6
Onions	do.		5.3	8.0	6.3		7.1	10.1	7.8		7.4	10.5	8.6
Cabbage	do.		3.7	7.1	5.5		3.7	5.7	3.3		3.0	4.3	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.		12.4	12.0	12.1		11.7	11.4	11.4		13.6	13.6	13.2
Corn, canned	do.		14.4	17.4	17.6		15.7	18.6	18.5		13.8	16.9	17.0
Peas, canned	do.		18.2	18.5	18.2		16.7	16.8	16.9		16.5	16.5	16.1
Tomatoes, canned	do.		12.8	12.8	12.7		14.3	15.0	15.0		14.9	15.0	15.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	8.3	7.0	7.0	5.5	7.8	6.7	6.8	5.8	8.5	7.2	6.9
Tea	do.	63.8	83.9	96.6	96.4	50.0	70.2	71.8	71.8	45.0	64.7	62.0	61.6
Coffee	do.	27.5	40.6	50.1	50.3	27.5	39.7	47.4	47.6	30.8	45.8	53.0	54.2
Prunes	do.		15.3	16.6	16.7		17.4	17.4	17.6		17.4	17.5	17.4
Raisins	do.		16.2	14.7	14.7		15.2	14.6	14.6		15.4	14.4	14.2
Bananas	Dozen		30.0	33.0	31.7		³ 9.7	³ 9.2	³ 7.9		³ 10.5	³ 11.3	³ 10.6
Oranges	do.		46.9	54.1	64.5		46.0	58.7	57.1		50.2	59.2	58.2

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

OF FOOD FOUND IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.				
Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 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.
29.5	33.3	32.9	29.2	46.5	49.8	48.8	32.8	51.8	54.5	56.1	21.9	33.0	34.3	34.2	26.8	44.0	47.1	47.7	
28.6	32.5	32.1	28.4	44.2	46.2	45.5	30.4	42.4	45.4	45.6	18.9	28.8	29.7	29.9	26.1	42.7	45.2	45.7	
24.1	27.1	26.7	21.2	35.6	36.3	36.7	24.2	34.8	36.6	36.9	19.4	28.4	28.3	28.9	21.9	37.0	39.6	39.9	
20.0	20.6	20.8	18.8	23.8	25.9	25.8	20.0	25.8	27.4	27.7	14.5	19.3	19.9	20.1	16.3	23.5	25.0	25.2	
14.7	16.3	16.0	12.0	13.2	13.5	13.0	-----	14.0	14.6	14.6	11.0	14.8	15.4	16.0	14.9	18.6	19.7	19.8	
34.1	37.8	37.5	24.2	35.2	39.5	41.5	23.4	36.0	37.9	41.5	23.8	33.6	37.1	37.6	22.2	36.4	42.0	43.4	
37.9	45.6	46.1	26.4	37.4	45.6	47.2	29.3	37.8	47.0	49.4	33.1	38.3	45.6	46.6	26.4	37.4	48.4	49.2	
41.9	50.7	50.8	22.2	27.8	57.1	55.2	34.0	52.7	58.3	59.5	31.3	45.2	51.3	51.7	30.0	51.1	59.5	60.2	
34.0	38.8	39.4	20.0	38.8	39.6	38.5	19.2	39.3	41.5	41.6	21.3	39.4	39.0	38.7	15.8	35.4	37.0	36.7	
34.2	35.0	35.0	24.0	37.7	38.8	37.7	24.0	39.8	42.1	41.9	21.7	33.2	34.8	34.7	22.0	37.4	39.7	38.1	
28.4	29.6	30.5	-----	28.1	29.9	28.5	-----	31.3	29.9	30.6	-----	23.8	37.3	37.2	-----	28.8	30.0	30.7	
20.0	17.8	17.8	9.0	14.5	14.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.3	14.0	12.3	12.3	9.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	
11.0	11.8	11.9	-----	10.6	11.0	11.1	-----	11.5	11.9	12.0	-----	10.4	11.0	11.1	-----	10.3	11.0	11.1	
49.1	56.4	56.2	35.8	50.9	53.0	54.3	34.0	48.2	52.3	52.6	34.0	49.0	52.7	53.3	34.3	49.5	52.5	53.7	
32.3	33.2	33.8	-----	31.7	31.5	32.1	-----	32.5	33.2	33.8	-----	32.0	32.4	33.1	-----	31.2	31.3	31.9	
29.0	29.6	29.4	-----	28.8	29.6	29.1	-----	29.8	31.2	30.2	-----	28.7	29.6	29.5	-----	28.3	28.3	28.3	
32.4	35.9	35.8	24.3	38.8	39.2	39.5	22.0	36.3	37.7	38.1	22.0	31.5	35.5	35.8	19.4	36.8	37.4	37.3	
19.0	23.7	23.8	16.5	19.1	23.5	24.0	15.8	19.3	23.6	24.0	15.4	18.9	22.4	22.6	16.2	19.5	23.9	24.4	
21.3	21.4	21.6	-----	25.2	26.2	26.3	-----	25.1	25.4	25.5	-----	22.1	22.7	22.8	-----	25.6	26.0	26.0	
40.3	42.6	45.6	42.2	54.5	56.4	59.8	42.6	55.8	57.3	63.6	30.4	41.5	44.1	46.0	38.6	54.9	57.4	59.7	
9.0	9.5	9.5	5.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	6.0	8.1	8.9	8.9	5.1	7.9	8.9	8.9	6.1	9.5	9.6	9.6	
5.3	6.9	6.8	3.7	5.0	6.1	6.1	3.3	5.3	5.9	6.0	3.7	5.6	7.3	7.4	3.3	5.3	6.2	6.3	
4.2	4.4	4.5	3.6	6.3	6.6	6.3	3.2	5.9	6.9	6.7	2.8	4.1	4.6	4.6	3.4	5.5	6.6	6.6	
8.6	8.8	8.8	-----	8.1	8.4	8.3	-----	8.9	9.4	9.4	-----	8.6	9.1	9.2	-----	8.7	8.8	8.7	
9.3	11.3	11.2	-----	8.9	10.0	10.0	-----	9.7	11.1	11.1	-----	9.3	10.6	10.6	-----	8.8	10.1	10.1	
23.5	24.3	24.3	-----	23.6	23.6	23.6	-----	23.4	24.1	23.9	-----	24.0	24.0	24.1	-----	22.6	23.1	23.0	
19.8	20.6	20.8	-----	20.9	21.1	21.1	-----	22.4	23.1	23.1	-----	9.2	9.8	9.8	-----	20.2	20.8	21.2	
9.4	10.2	10.6	9.0	9.8	10.3	10.3	9.3	10.6	11.7	11.9	7.4	9.7	10.0	9.9	8.0	9.9	10.6	10.6	
10.1	10.2	10.4	-----	9.4	10.5	10.5	-----	9.5	10.0	9.9	-----	9.1	9.4	9.6	-----	10.5	11.4	11.3	
2.9	5.6	5.5	2.6	2.8	4.6	4.6	2.1	2.5	4.3	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.3	5.0	2.4	2.9	4.2	4.5	
6.9	8.5	7.8	-----	6.7	10.1	8.3	-----	6.4	9.8	8.6	-----	5.9	7.3	6.5	-----	7.0	9.6	8.4	
4.5	6.7	6.0	-----	4.3	6.3	6.0	-----	4.1	6.2	5.1	-----	4.3	5.4	5.8	-----	4.0	5.7	5.7	
11.6	11.4	11.1	-----	11.4	11.5	11.5	-----	12.1	11.6	11.6	-----	12.2	12.1	12.0	-----	11.8	11.4	11.5	
15.2	17.8	18.4	-----	14.9	18.2	18.4	-----	17.7	19.6	19.4	-----	13.8	18.6	18.8	-----	15.9	17.1	17.5	
16.8	17.1	17.1	-----	18.2	18.2	18.2	-----	20.5	20.6	21.0	-----	16.9	17.4	17.4	-----	18.0	17.3	17.2	
11.6	12.8	12.9	-----	11.8	12.2	12.2	-----	21.9	23.0	22.6	-----	11.5	13.4	13.4	-----	12.8	12.9	12.7	
8.3	7.2	7.1	5.3	7.9	6.6	6.6	5.4	8.0	6.8	6.6	5.3	7.6	6.3	6.2	5.0	7.3	6.1	6.2	
75.7	82.5	82.5	53.8	57.2	62.1	62.7	55.0	59.9	58.5	58.5	62.1	71.7	83.4	83.6	43.3	60.2	63.9	63.9	
42.2	50.7	49.3	29.3	42.2	49.4	49.4	33.8	45.5	52.5	52.5	26.4	37.7	37.5	37.0	27.2	41.2	46.2	46.7	
17.7	17.8	18.3	-----	15.1	16.0	16.1	-----	16.1	17.4	17.8	-----	18.0	18.4	18.5	-----	15.8	15.7	16.2	
16.3	14.9	14.9	-----	15.1	13.6	13.6	-----	15.0	14.1	14.1	-----	15.1	14.3	14.2	-----	15.7	14.3	14.4	
26.3	26.4	22.9	-----	35.6	38.3	37.8	-----	33.2	36.3	37.1	-----	20.0	16.7	17.9	-----	35.9	38.9	37.4	
39.4	52.5	50.7	-----	51.7	64.2	67.2	-----	46.9	64.4	62.7	-----	37.2	54.9	55.0	-----	53.8	76.1	75.9	

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Sirloin steak	Pound	42.6	42.0	41.3	25.4	37.6	40.3	39.9	35.7	36.3	35.0
Round steak	do	34.8	36.1	34.1	22.8	34.3	37.0	36.9	33.4	34.1	33.5
Rib roast	do	32.9	33.3	32.0	19.0	26.1	26.8	27.0	23.6	25.0	24.1
Chuck roast	do	21.3	24.8	23.1	16.2	20.7	22.7	22.8	20.7	21.6	20.5
Plate beef	do	14.7	16.9	16.6	11.8	10.5	11.4	11.8	12.3	13.4	13.0
Pork chops	do	30.2	34.1	34.4	20.4	33.8	38.3	39.1	32.9	37.6	36.6
Bacon, sliced	do	31.7	45.3	47.8	28.6	41.9	52.6	53.2	41.9	50.6	50.6
Ham, sliced	do	39.3	45.3	45.7	30.0	48.0	57.8	57.4	47.1	53.5	53.4
Lamb, leg of	do	39.0	40.6	39.6	18.0	41.3	39.4	38.5	36.9	38.1	37.3
Hens	do	33.6	35.9	35.1	16.4	30.1	31.7	30.7	31.9	33.8	32.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.0	31.4	31.4	---	32.9	34.2	35.0	31.6	32.8	33.5
Milk, fresh	Quart.	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.2	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.2	11.0	11.4	---	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7
Butter	Pound	50.2	54.6	54.5	33.0	44.3	49.1	49.9	43.9	49.2	49.3
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	31.8	29.8	---	29.9	30.6	31.1	30.8	30.1	31.3
Nut margarine	do	26.5	28.1	28.6	---	29.1	29.1	28.6	29.1	29.0	29.9
Cheese	do	31.3	33.8	33.9	22.9	32.8	36.0	36.2	33.2	35.8	35.9
Lard	do	18.4	21.9	22.6	17.8	20.9	24.8	25.6	19.4	23.4	23.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	20.4	22.0	22.5	---	26.7	27.5	28.4	27.3	27.4	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.1	43.0	47.2	23.3	35.1	37.8	40.2	32.9	37.1	38.9
Bread	Pound	8.0	9.4	9.4	5.2	9.4	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	4.9	6.1	6.1	2.7	4.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.0
Corn meal	do	4.1	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.1
Roll'd oats	do	7.8	8.6	8.6	---	10.0	10.7	10.5	9.0	9.5	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.1	10.6	10.6	---	10.1	12.2	12.4	10.0	12.1	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.2	23.9	24.0	---	24.3	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.6
Macaroni	Pound	19.7	19.7	19.5	---	20.2	21.8	21.6	19.5	21.0	20.7
Rice	do	10.4	11.8	11.6	8.5	9.2	10.2	10.1	9.7	11.1	11.1
Beans, navy	do	9.3	9.8	9.9	---	9.8	10.3	10.2	9.0	9.7	9.3
Potatoes	do	2.6	4.2	4.7	1.7	1.9	4.1	3.7	2.4	4.1	3.6
Onions	do	6.7	8.8	8.0	---	7.0	10.7	8.0	7.7	11.2	8.6
Cabbage	do	4.3	5.0	6.2	---	2.7	5.6	6.6	2.8	5.8	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	10.1	10.1	---	14.8	14.4	14.6	12.4	11.8	12.0
Corn, canned	do	15.6	17.9	17.8	---	15.9	17.4	17.8	14.3	16.9	16.9
Peas, canned	do	18.4	21.3	21.3	---	17.1	17.0	16.9	18.7	19.3	19.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.6	11.6	11.6	---	15.1	15.2	15.3	14.8	15.4	15.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	8.7	7.4	7.2	8.9	8.0	7.8
Tea	do	79.7	92.7	93.3	56.0	77.0	76.2	76.8	62.5	63.4	62.8
Coffee	do	40.7	51.4	51.0	30.0	47.0	57.5	57.3	44.1	51.1	51.0
Prunes	do	14.8	16.4	15.9	---	18.4	17.6	17.8	20.8	19.3	18.9
Raisins	do	15.0	13.9	14.0	---	17.6	16.5	16.3	16.7	15.2	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	35.0	34.6	33.3	---	410.2	410.6	498.8	410.0	410.6	49.5
Oranges	do	48.1	61.6	59.9	---	38.2	52.9	48.9	41.7	53.1	53.2

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

OF FOOD FOUND IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.				
Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 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	52.9	56.6	56.1	28.0	46.2	48.0	47.5	60.5	64.2	63.5	23.9	28.5	28.8	28.8	40.2	70.5	73.5	73.7	73.7
27.5	41.5	44.8	44.8	24.8	37.6	40.1	39.2	46.9	48.5	48.5	21.4	25.4	26.5	25.6	31.6	47.3	51.3	51.9	51.9
22.5	34.2	37.5	37.2	22.5	33.0	34.5	34.4	30.3	30.4	31.3	19.9	23.7	24.7	24.6	24.2	37.6	40.3	40.3	41.2
18.4	22.0	25.7	24.3	17.3	22.7	24.6	24.5	20.7	21.7	21.6	16.4	16.3	17.4	16.5	18.8	27.6	30.5	30.0	30.0
12.3	11.0	11.9	11.7	12.3	11.5	12.3	12.1	16.0	17.4	16.9	13.6	11.7	12.1	12.0	---	18.4	---	21.0	20.3
22.4	38.1	46.3	46.3	23.5	37.8	43.0	43.4	36.2	38.7	39.9	24.4	34.2	38.1	39.6	21.6	40.0	42.6	45.3	45.3
28.2	36.4	47.3	47.4	30.1	42.0	50.2	51.1	36.8	44.9	44.6	31.5	43.6	53.2	55.3	23.4	35.1	47.8	47.4	47.4
32.6	52.7	59.9	60.5	31.6	54.6	61.4	61.4	49.6	56.5	56.5	31.2	48.3	54.2	55.6	33.3	54.9	57.8	59.9	59.9
20.2	39.7	40.5	40.2	19.7	40.5	41.5	40.7	38.9	41.8	39.6	17.2	32.5	34.1	34.6	18.7	40.2	43.0	42.3	42.3
23.1	37.7	41.0	39.7	26.0	41.0	43.2	42.5	40.4	41.8	41.4	20.7	31.9	32.9	32.2	24.8	40.5	42.0	43.0	41.5
---	25.8	30.0	30.8	---	27.8	29.5	29.8	27.7	29.6	33.9	---	38.2	32.1	32.1	---	30.4	30.9	31.4	31.4
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.0	13.5	9.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.0	13.8	14.2	14.7	14.7
---	11.4	11.5	11.5	---	10.6	11.3	11.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	---	11.1	10.2	10.4	---	11.4	12.2	12.0	12.0
39.4	52.8	55.0	55.9	35.6	49.1	54.4	53.7	52.4	55.9	57.4	39.5	46.7	53.3	59.4	36.0	48.9	53.0	53.3	53.3
---	31.1	31.6	32.6	---	30.0	31.9	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.4	---	28.8	30.0	30.0	---	30.0	31.0	31.3	31.3
---	29.0	30.2	31.0	---	28.0	30.0	30.7	27.7	28.3	28.1	---	29.5	29.7	29.4	---	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8
25.0	36.6	38.9	38.7	24.5	36.2	38.9	39.5	35.9	37.6	37.8	20.8	37.1	36.9	37.3	21.7	34.6	35.7	36.2	36.2
15.6	18.6	23.7	24.0	15.8	18.2	23.1	23.4	18.8	23.4	24.1	18.6	20.2	24.6	25.2	15.7	19.2	23.3	23.6	23.6
---	25.2	25.6	25.7	---	25.2	26.2	26.2	23.3	25.3	26.1	---	28.2	28.6	28.7	---	25.8	27.5	27.6	27.6
34.8	44.0	47.2	49.4	28.9	44.9	47.8	49.5	56.6	53.2	61.0	33.8	39.9	42.1	42.5	38.4	63.5	57.6	64.3	64.3
4.8	8.5	9.4	9.3	5.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.1	5.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.2	5.1	5.9	5.9	3.2	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.1	6.1	6.1	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.5
2.7	4.2	5.1	5.2	2.8	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	3.3	4.0	5.8	5.7	2.8	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.2
---	8.0	8.7	8.7	---	9.1	9.3	9.2	6.9	7.5	7.5	---	10.2	10.4	10.3	---	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
---	8.8	10.0	10.0	---	9.6	10.5	10.6	9.7	11.6	11.5	---	11.2	11.3	11.3	---	9.7	10.8	10.8	10.8
---	23.5	23.9	24.0	---	24.2	25.3	25.2	24.6	25.0	25.0	---	26.4	26.2	26.3	---	24.1	24.2	24.1	24.1
---	20.3	21.6	21.4	---	21.9	23.4	23.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	---	18.5	17.9	17.5	---	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.0
9.8	10.9	12.2	12.2	9.2	10.4	11.8	11.9	10.9	12.0	12.3	8.6	10.4	11.0	11.3	9.3	10.0	11.1	11.1	11.1
---	9.9	10.1	10.2	---	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.9	10.7	10.4	---	9.8	11.3	11.3	---	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.3
2.1	2.5	4.9	4.9	1.9	2.3	4.4	4.4	2.3	3.0	4.4	1.3	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
---	6.2	9.7	8.3	---	7.1	10.3	8.1	6.5	9.9	7.6	---	4.8	8.0	5.9	---	6.4	9.1	7.2	7.2
---	3.5	8.2	7.0	---	4.5	6.5	5.5	4.6	7.9	5.0	---	4.8	5.2	4.3	---	4.4	7.1	5.2	5.2
---	11.2	10.9	11.0	---	13.0	12.8	12.8	15.3	15.1	15.2	---	14.4	14.6	14.6	---	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9
---	14.9	16.7	16.9	---	15.7	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.8	18.0	---	19.2	21.1	21.1	---	17.7	18.9	18.8	18.8
---	16.2	15.9	15.6	---	17.5	18.3	18.2	20.3	19.7	19.9	---	19.3	19.6	19.6	---	20.2	19.7	20.0	20.0
---	12.4	12.5	12.3	---	13.6	14.0	13.7	2.29 ²	23.9 ²	24.3	3.16 ⁴	3.10 ³	17.1	17.1	---	13.0	15.1	14.8	14.8
5.6	7.5	6.2	6.1	5.7	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	9.1	7.4	7.1	5.2	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.6
54.0	61.1	71.0	69.9	58.0	78.1	82.0	81.3	61.1	61.1	61.1	55.0	72.2	76.6	76.6	48.3	58.5	61.1	60.8	60.8
24.5	37.8	44.9	45.0	30.0	43.8	51.3	51.5	48.2	54.4	54.4	35.0	45.3	51.1	51.7	30.0	47.3	54.2	54.2	54.2
---	16.2	14.8	14.7	---	18.8	19.1	19.3	16.4	15.9	16.0	---	10.7	12.3	12.3	---	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8
---	15.0	13.5	13.3	---	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.9	13.3	13.3	---	14.1	13.6	13.4	---	15.1	14.1	13.9	13.9
---	30.0	33.3	31.6	---	37.9	39.9	36.7	49.9	40.8	49.6	---	15.8	12.9	13.4	---	33.6	34.0	31.9	31.9
---	46.8	67.6	62.2	---	49.9	62.5	58.2	50.3	68.5	71.0	---	39.8	59.1	54.9	---	53.4	69.5	70.4	70.4

² No. 3 can.

³ No. 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Aug. 15—		July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug. 15—		July	Aug.
		1913	1924	15, 1925	15, 1925	15, 1924	15, 1925	15, 1925	1913	1924	15, 1925	15, 1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	39.8	38.8	39.4	41.4	43.7	44.1	25.6	36.0	39.0	38.9
Round steak	do	20.0	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.3	36.1	35.7	24.7	33.7	36.5	36.1
Rib roast	do	19.3	30.2	30.5	30.4	29.8	31.1	31.2	19.0	28.8	31.2	30.3
Chuck roast	do	15.9	22.1	22.4	22.6	23.3	25.3	25.3	15.3	19.2	21.6	21.6
Plate beef	do	12.9	15.0	15.5	15.4	11.7	13.4	13.4	11.5	11.9	13.2	13.4
Pork chops	do	21.2	33.5	39.5	39.7	38.0	42.0	43.4	20.8	32.5	37.3	37.1
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	33.5	45.3	46.7	34.8	44.9	45.4	28.0	37.0	46.8	46.8
Ham, sliced	do	26.0	39.4	44.2	44.6	46.8	53.9	54.6	28.3	44.3	52.8	53.5
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	43.8	43.5	44.7	39.0	41.0	38.6	19.0	35.0	38.8	37.8
Hens	do	19.4	34.2	34.9	32.8	39.5	40.4	40.0	17.4	29.9	34.2	33.4
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.1	32.7	32.7	29.1	31.1	31.7		32.5	32.9	34.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.3	12.5	13.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.5
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.		12.6	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.5	11.4		9.6	10.5	10.6
Butter	Pound	38.6	55.1	57.9	58.4	48.9	53.0	53.3	33.8	49.1	53.6	54.2
Oleomargarine	do		30.2	32.0	32.5	31.3	33.2	33.2		27.9	27.9	28.1
Nut margarine	do		29.8	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.7	29.3		25.4	26.3	26.0
Cheese	do	21.8	34.2	36.4	36.6	34.5	38.0	38.5	19.2	30.8	34.6	34.9
Lard	do	15.3	19.4	22.8	23.2	18.6	22.5	23.2	14.5	16.1	19.9	20.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.9	26.0	26.1	24.3	25.0	24.5		25.8	26.1	26.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.6	38.7	41.7	44.8	43.3	44.5	48.1	23.0	37.5	39.7	40.0
Bread	Pound	5.3	8.4	9.4	9.4	8.2	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.0	9.5	9.5
Flour	do	3.3	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.0	3.0	4.6	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.1	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.4	2.2	4.3	4.9	4.8
Rolled oats	do		9.0	9.3	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.5		8.5	8.9	8.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.6	11.1	11.1	9.5	10.8	10.7		8.8	10.2	10.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.4	25.1	25.0	24.3	24.3	24.3		23.4	23.7	23.8
Macaroni	Pound		20.4	21.1	21.1	20.0	22.2	22.2		20.8	21.7	21.4
Rice	do	10.0	11.6	12.7	12.7	9.9	11.0	11.4	8.4	9.6	10.5	10.5
Beans, navy	do		10.4	10.7	10.5	9.7	9.9	10.0		8.7	9.1	9.1
Potatoes	do	1.8	3.2	4.7	5.2	2.2	4.4	4.3	1.9	2.3	4.4	4.2
Onions	do		7.5	9.1	8.9	7.2	10.0	8.8		6.0	9.6	7.5
Cabbage	do		5.1	7.8	7.8	3.3	6.5	4.8		3.7	5.2	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		11.0	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.0	11.0		11.1	11.0	11.2
Corn, canned	do		14.7	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.5	17.6		15.6	17.4	17.1
Peas, canned	do		19.7	20.3	20.4	19.8	18.8	19.0		17.4	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.2	12.4	12.3	13.9	14.1	14.1		13.5	13.3	13.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound		5.1	8.0	6.7	6.6	7.8	6.4	5.4	8.1	7.1	7.0
Tea	do		56.0	82.5	88.1	87.7	63.6	66.6	55.0	70.1	70.7	70.2
Coffee	do		26.8	41.7	49.9	49.6	39.0	49.9	49.7	24.4	41.8	48.5
Prunes	do		19.0	18.4	18.5	19.6	18.6	18.8		21.1	19.8	19.4
Raisins	do		15.3	14.0	14.1	14.3	13.9	14.0		15.8	14.8	14.4
Bananas	Dozen		37.3	38.1	36.3	40.4	39.1	38.2		29.6	35.8	31.4
Oranges	do		46.5	67.7	68.8	48.5	64.8	64.0		42.8	54.5	51.8

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

OF FOOD FOUND IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.				Scranton, Pa.			
Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 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.
26.6	35.3	37.1	36.4	23.1	28.5	29.6	29.0	20.7	30.5	32.2	31.9	29.8	31.6	31.3	26.8	50.0	52.5	54.4	
22.9	30.3	32.1	31.8	20.0	25.6	26.9	26.3	19.3	27.9	28.7	28.9	25.0	26.2	25.4	23.3	40.5	44.2	45.5	
20.6	27.7	29.9	29.8	20.0	21.0	23.1	22.4	21.0	29.0	30.8	30.9	23.3	26.0	25.0	23.8	35.3	38.0	38.7	
17.0	21.7	23.3	22.9	15.4	17.2	17.8	17.4	15.0	18.5	19.6	19.5	14.7	16.4	15.7	18.0	27.1	28.5	29.4	
10.6	11.7	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.2	11.5	13.3	13.9	14.9	15.3	11.8	13.5	13.4	12.5	10.7	12.2	11.6	
19.7	32.8	36.3	37.2	23.0	34.5	37.7	39.9	23.7	30.8	42.6	44.5	28.1	30.4	30.0	22.3	38.4	43.4	44.8	
27.2	38.5	48.5	47.3	32.0	37.2	49.3	50.0	34.7	49.2	60.6	61.5	33.3	43.4	45.2	28.0	41.2	51.1	52.4	
28.3	44.2	52.4	52.1	30.8	45.4	52.2	52.8	32.0	53.5	62.5	63.3	35.4	42.9	44.6	31.7	54.4	59.1	61.0	
17.9	32.8	34.7	33.8	18.5	29.9	34.9	33.9	16.5	34.2	38.2	38.3	42.5	41.0	41.0	20.0	47.6	48.2	47.2	
19.4	27.2	31.6	32.1	25.0	30.0	30.8	29.9	23.8	40.3	41.8	42.0	32.9	32.7	33.9	23.3	43.1	44.3	44.4	
---	36.1	34.2	34.6	---	35.0	33.4	33.2	---	27.6	28.5	29.3	34.1	30.8	30.7	---	34.2	31.5	31.4	
6.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.0	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.3	17.5	17.5	8.6	11.0	12.0	12.0	
---	11.9	11.8	11.9	---	10.0	10.6	10.5	---	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.1	---	11.4	11.8	11.9	
32.8	42.5	47.4	47.1	40.0	46.2	53.3	56.9	40.7	52.2	59.4	63.2	50.7	55.8	56.0	35.2	50.0	52.1	53.4	
---	29.1	28.5	29.2	---	---	---	---	---	28.8	28.8	29.0	33.9	35.6	36.6	---	32.5	---	---	
---	27.0	28.3	28.7	---	28.3	29.9	29.3	---	28.0	29.4	30.2	31.6	32.7	32.7	---	25.0	---	---	
21.0	33.9	33.8	33.4	23.3	28.1	30.9	31.1	19.0	37.1	37.4	39.0	30.9	34.8	34.9	18.0	34.4	35.7	35.2	
15.0	19.2	23.5	23.4	19.3	21.1	26.2	26.1	18.0	20.6	25.5	25.6	19.1	22.0	22.0	16.2	19.2	23.6	24.3	
---	24.9	27.7	27.9	---	29.4	29.8	29.6	---	27.8	28.5	28.6	19.9	19.2	19.6	---	25.7	26.7	26.8	
24.3	35.7	39.5	39.3	32.9	36.1	42.9	43.9	38.2	43.7	48.6	50.2	44.9	44.8	49.5	30.1	45.7	46.9	53.2	
5.9	9.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	9.8	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	
3.0	5.1	5.9	6.0	2.6	3.7	5.2	5.1	3.4	5.1	6.3	6.3	5.5	7.1	7.1	3.5	5.5	6.5	6.3	
2.4	4.3	5.6	5.7	3.3	4.1	5.7	5.6	3.4	4.9	5.8	5.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	---	5.8	7.5	7.6	
---	9.5	9.6	9.7	---	9.4	8.9	8.9	---	9.3	9.8	9.8	8.7	9.2	9.2	---	9.6	10.0	10.2	
---	10.0	12.3	12.2	---	10.8	12.0	12.1	---	10.6	10.6	10.6	8.9	10.4	10.4	---	9.9	10.8	11.0	
---	25.0	25.0	25.0	---	24.9	24.9	24.9	---	23.5	24.5	24.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	---	25.5	26.3	26.2	
---	18.4	19.3	18.9	---	18.8	20.1	20.0	---	13.7	14.4	14.4	17.2	18.2	18.1	---	22.9	23.0	23.3	
10.0	10.2	10.7	10.9	8.2	9.3	11.7	12.1	8.5	9.6	11.1	11.4	9.2	10.0	10.1	8.4	10.1	10.7	10.8	
---	9.3	9.8	9.8	---	10.4	11.0	10.9	---	9.6	10.4	10.6	10.1	11.4	11.2	---	11.9	12.6	12.5	
1.0	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	4.7	5.3	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.6	
---	6.9	9.7	7.8	---	6.1	9.9	7.3	---	3.6	5.6	5.2	6.9	9.1	8.2	---	6.8	11.1	8.7	
---	2.7	5.2	5.0	---	4.7	4.5	3.6	---	---	---	4.6	7.1	6.6	---	---	3.9	6.1	4.4	
---	14.3	13.9	13.9	---	15.2	14.5	14.5	---	13.6	14.2	14.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	---	12.3	11.7	11.5	
---	15.0	16.2	16.6	---	14.6	17.5	17.5	---	17.6	19.0	18.7	14.4	19.7	19.4	---	16.9	18.6	18.6	
---	18.0	16.6	16.7	---	15.7	16.9	16.5	---	18.4	18.8	18.9	18.2	17.8	17.8	---	18.5	19.6	19.4	
---	14.5	14.7	14.6	---	14.4	16.4	16.5	---	15.0	16.1	15.9	11.6	11.5	11.4	---	13.3	13.9	13.9	
5.6	8.9	7.5	7.3	6.1	9.1	7.9	8.0	5.5	8.4	7.1	6.9	7.9	6.7	6.7	5.7	7.9	6.9	6.8	
45.0	67.5	72.4	72.4	65.7	84.6	84.4	84.4	50.0	61.4	68.2	67.8	66.5	77.6	77.6	52.5	61.5	66.6	66.4	
30.0	47.5	53.3	51.6	35.8	50.6	56.9	56.9	32.0	44.3	51.0	51.2	38.0	48.8	48.4	31.3	43.6	53.5	52.8	
---	18.9	17.3	17.5	---	14.9	15.8	15.0	---	16.6	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.7	---	16.6	17.2	17.3	
---	15.9	14.9	14.9	---	13.8	13.3	13.1	---	13.5	12.8	12.8	14.2	13.6	13.9	---	14.6	14.3	14.2	
---	10.8	10.9	10.0	---	17.3	14.5	14.3	---	36.4	35.0	32.8	33.2	31.7	31.4	---	34.4	35.0	35.4	
---	49.6	58.0	59.0	---	37.8	54.3	49.9	---	41.4	56.8	55.8	44.8	69.3	66.9	---	53.2	62.5	67.8	

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

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.				Washington, D. C.			
		Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1924	July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	Aug. 15—		July 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1925	
		1913	1924						1913	1924			
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.4	31.6	33.8	33.2	35.7	36.4	34.4	27.8	45.3	48.1	48.3	
Round steak	do	21.5	26.8	29.7	28.7	34.8	35.9	34.2	24.5	38.4	42.3	41.0	
Rib roast	do	20.0	25.5	26.6	26.0	22.9	24.7	23.6	21.6	34.6	35.5	34.3	
Chuck roast	do	16.2	16.3	18.0	17.3	20.6	21.7	20.7	17.3	24.5	25.1	25.0	
Plate beef	do	12.7	12.9	14.2	14.0	12.7	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.2	13.3	13.0	
Pork chops	do	24.2	37.3	41.0	40.5	30.7	37.7	37.1	23.0	38.2	44.0	45.8	
Bacon, sliced	do	34.2	47.6	57.5	57.0	39.6	47.8	47.6	28.4	35.8	50.1	51.5	
Ham, sliced	do	31.7	52.6	59.2	58.8	45.4	54.4	54.1	31.0	52.8	60.0	59.5	
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	33.0	34.9	34.7	4.00	40.3	39.6	19.4	40.5	43.6	40.8	
Hens	do	23.8	32.2	34.3	34.0	31.5	33.9	34.1	21.9	38.4	40.4	40.8	
Salmon, canned, red	do		30.7	32.3	33.8	33.5	33.7	33.6		27.8	29.2	30.0	
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		10.4	10.5	10.6	11.8	11.8	11.8		11.6	11.7	11.7	
Butter	Pound	39.0	48.6	54.7	58.0	46.5	51.4	51.4	36.6	50.8	55.0	54.4	
Oleomargarine	do		30.0			31.0	32.2	32.7		30.7	30.9	31.7	
Nut margarine	do		29.5	29.8	29.8	29.2	29.1	29.3		28.5	28.6	28.6	
Cheese	do	21.7	34.7	34.4	34.8	36.6	36.1	36.6	23.8	37.5	38.9	38.8	
Lard	do	17.4	19.9	24.4	24.7	19.4	23.7	24.1	15.3	19.8	23.5	23.7	
Vegetable lard substitute	do		28.1	29.2	29.0	28.5	28.5	28.5		25.4	25.3	25.2	
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.0	45.1	44.2	45.6	37.3	37.1	40.2	30.0	44.5	49.0	50.4	
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	5.7	9.0	8.0	8.0	
Flour	do	2.9	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.2	3.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	
Corn meal	do	3.2	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.6	2.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	
Rollod oats	do		9.0	9.0	9.0	10.7	10.3	10.3		9.2	9.5	9.4	
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.4	11.9	12.0	10.1	11.9	12.0		9.5	10.8	10.7	
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		24.7	26.4	26.0	25.4	25.9	25.9		23.6	24.2	24.3	
Macaroni	Pound		18.1	18.1	18.2	19.5	20.4	20.1		21.5	23.8	23.4	
Rice	do	7.7	11.8	12.4	12.8	10.2	10.8	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.0	11.8	
Beans, navy	do		10.6	11.4	11.2	9.1	9.7	9.7		9.1	9.5	9.6	
Potatoes	do	1.6	2.9	3.9	3.4	2.7	4.4	4.0	2.0	2.6	4.9	4.8	
Onions	do		4.9	8.7	6.3	7.9	11.1	8.3		6.9	10.4	8.7	
Cabbage	do		5.0	5.1	3.8	2.9	6.4	6.8		4.8	7.0	6.0	
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.6	14.4	14.4	12.0	11.4	11.7		11.4	10.8	10.8	
Corn, canned	do		17.7	19.8	19.8	14.9	19.9	20.0		14.9	17.5	17.6	
Peas, canned	do		20.2	21.4	21.4	17.5	18.6	18.6		16.6	17.8	18.1	
Tomatoes, canned	do		¹ 16.0	¹ 18.2	¹ 18.4	14.8	15.5	15.4		11.5	12.1	12.0	
Sugar, granulated	Pound		6.3	9.1	7.5	7.6	9.2	7.7	7.6	5.2	7.6	6.9	6.8
Tea	do		50.0	75.7	78.9	79.8	73.6	77.7	77.7	57.5	78.1	87.6	88.3
Coffee	do		28.0	45.6	50.8	51.5	42.5	52.3	52.6	28.8	39.6	46.9	47.5
Prunes	do		14.3	15.5	15.0	18.0	18.0	18.2		18.3	18.2	18.1	
Raisins	do		15.5	14.3	14.5	16.4	15.1	14.8		14.8	14.0	14.0	
Bananas	Dozen		² 15.0	² 13.6	² 12.1	² 9.3	² 8.8	² 8.2		35.6	33.8	33.3	
Oranges	do		42.7	59.5	61.6	47.3	66.0	57.3		53.4	67.5	63.9	

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 food³ in August, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in August, 1924, and in July, 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.⁴

³ For list of articles, see note 6, p. 26.⁴ The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of August, 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 35 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, S. C., Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Scranton, Seattle, and Washington.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING AUGUST, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99	99	99	99	98	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	35	11	6	9	5	4

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

City	Percentage increase, August, 1925, compared with—			City	Percentage increase, August, 1925, compared with—		
	1913	August, 1924	July, 1925		1913	August, 1924	July, 1925
Atlanta.....	62.2	13.7	0.4	Minneapolis.....	55.5	10.7	11.5
Baltimore.....	67.5	11.7	10.1	Mobile.....	12.2	12.2	10.3
Birmingham.....	67.8	13.1	0.8	Newark.....	53.4	10.0	1.6
Boston.....	64.6	10.8	1.5	New Haven.....	58.4	10.9	1.2
Bridgeport.....	.....	11.7	1.3	New Orleans.....	57.1	10.2	0.2
Buffalo.....	66.8	14.8	1.7	New York.....	63.1	11.4	2.1
Butte.....	.....	8.1	0.1	Norfolk.....	.....	14.2	0.9
Charleston, S. C.....	64.1	11.8	2.5	Omaha.....	58.5	13.5	10.4
Chicago.....	71.1	11.5	0.1	Peoria.....	.....	11.0	11.8
Cincinnati.....	60.0	16.3	11.2	Philadelphia.....	62.0	13.0	10.4
Cleveland.....	61.0	11.3	10.8	Pittsburgh.....	60.3	10.7	0.6
Columbus.....	10.0	10.0	11.1	Portland, Me.....	.....	9.7	3.1
Dallas.....	55.9	6.5	10.1	Portland, Oreg.....	42.4	6.7	0.0
Denver.....	46.4	10.7	0.7	Providence.....	62.9	9.6	0.8
Detroit.....	71.5	14.0	10.9	Richmond.....	68.7	11.6	1.3
Fall River.....	56.9	10.0	1.2	Rochester.....	.....	13.0	1.0
Houston.....	.....	11.3	0.1	St. Louis.....	62.5	12.7	10.4
Indianapolis.....	55.6	11.3	10.4	St. Paul.....	.....	9.8	11.1
Jacksonville.....	57.2	13.0	2.8	Salt Lake City.....	41.7	13.8	0.6
Kansas City.....	55.5	12.6	10.7	San Francisco.....	56.5	9.9	1.2
Little Rock.....	52.2	11.1	1.3	Savannah.....	.....	15.4	1.4
Los Angeles.....	48.6	5.1	0.7	Scranton.....	66.3	14.1	1.7
Louisville.....	54.8	13.7	0.2	Seattle.....	49.3	7.3	10.4
Manchester.....	57.8	9.6	2.1	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	9.2	11.3
Memphis.....	53.6	14.8	0.7	Washington, D. C.....	67.5	11.0	10.3
Milwaukee.....	57.6	5.7	14.1				

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, August 15, 1924, and July 15 and August 15, 1925, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. 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.

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 sold for household use.

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

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.20	\$15.14	\$15.35
Chestnut	8.15	7.68	15.13	14.93	15.07
Bituminous	5.48	5.39	8.63	8.61	8.69
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.11	6.70	6.68
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	17.70	17.24	15.75	15.75	16.00
Chestnut	17.93	17.49	15.50	15.25	15.50
Bituminous			7.40	7.50	7.55
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.68	6.87	6.93
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	15.75	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.75	15.75	15.75
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.38	15.00	15.00
Chestnut			15.38	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.53	13.57	13.62
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.39	13.19	13.29
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			10.80	10.77	10.72
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	16.50	16.30	16.36
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.50	16.19	16.21
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	7.85	8.21	8.32
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.17	6.50	6.61
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.31	14.42	14.83
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.31	14.35	14.71
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	7.91	7.99	8.15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			6.36	6.03	6.35

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

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

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			\$16.38	\$15.25	\$15.75
Bituminous.....	\$8.25	\$7.21	13.72	11.61	12.11
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	8.88	9.00	16.00	15.92	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	8.50	8.50	16.00	16.17	16.25
Bituminous.....	5.25	4.88	9.16	9.80	10.04
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.45	15.13	15.50	15.50
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.65	15.13	15.33	15.50
Bituminous.....	5.20	5.20	9.07	8.79	8.89
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.43	15.33	15.96	15.96
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.61	15.33	15.71	15.71
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous.....			11.50	10.67	11.17
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.00	16.50
Chestnut.....	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.00	16.50
Bituminous.....	3.81	3.70	6.75	6.58	6.65
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous.....	7.50	7.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace.....			14.50	14.00	14.00
Stove, No. 4.....			15.81	15.40	15.25
Bituminous.....	4.39	3.94	8.24	7.84	7.69
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			14.00	13.00	13.00
Bituminous.....	6.00	5.33	10.21	9.80	9.85
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous.....	13.52	12.50	14.80	15.13	15.13
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous.....	4.20	4.00	7.15	6.17	6.31
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	10.00	8.50	17.75	17.00	17.00
Chestnut.....	10.00	8.50	17.00	16.50	16.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous.....	2 4.34	2 4.22	7.93	7.29	7.29
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.85	16.70	16.60	16.70
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	16.55	16.45	16.55
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	9.01	8.89	9.08
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	18.00	17.90	18.00
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	17.85	17.75	17.85
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	10.49	10.88	10.88
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.71	9.12	9.46
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.50	6.25	13.16	13.50	13.73
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	13.16	13.00	13.25
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	2 6.06	2 6.06	9.96	9.14	9.21
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	13.78	14.22	14.37
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	13.78	13.88	14.03
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.50	15.00	15.13
Chestnut.....			14.50	15.00	15.13
Bituminous.....			8.28	8.48	8.52

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

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

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	\$6.63	\$6.13	\$9.80	\$9.50	\$9.76
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous			6.22	6.38	6.33
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Philadelphia anthracite—					
Stove	1 7.16	1 6.89	1 15.04	1 14.79	1 15.00
Chestnut	1 7.38	1 7.14	1 14.86	1 14.32	1 14.57
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	1 7.94	1 7.38	1 16.25	14.63	14.88
Chestnut	1 8.00	1 7.44	1 16.25	14.63	14.88
Bituminous	3 3.16	3 3.18	7.00	6.53	6.14
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.32	16.32	16.32
Chestnut			16.32	16.32	16.32
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.49	13.00	12.98
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4 8.25	4 7.50	4 15.50	4 15.75	4 16.00
Chestnut	4 8.25	4 7.75	4 15.50	4 15.50	4 15.75
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.00	15.00
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.89	7.96	7.94
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			14.15	14.30	14.40
Chestnut			14.05	13.95	14.05
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.13	16.18	16.70
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.38	15.95	16.45
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.29	6.02	6.10
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.97	17.90	18.00
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.82	17.75	17.85
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	10.75	11.16	11.19
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.75	18.25	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.75	18.25	18.25
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.31	8.41	8.41
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerrillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	15.89	16.39	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 10.58	5 10.08	5 10.08
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.42	10.38	10.58
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.38	10.30	10.50
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	10.04	9.81	9.81
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous			4.50	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	1 7.50	1 7.38	1 15.43	1 15.34	1 15.44
Chestnut	1 7.65	1 7.53	1 15.07	1 14.83	1 14.97
Bituminous			1 8.52	1 8.50	1 8.54

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

³ Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

⁴ 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.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in August, 1925

INFORMATION collected in leading markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows that the general level of wholesale prices in August was slightly higher than in July. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 160.4 for August, compared with 159.9 for the preceding month.

Farm products advanced above the July level, due to rising prices of rye, wheat, cattle, hay, hides, and tobacco. Foods also averaged higher, with increases for meats, butter, coffee, and flour. Small increases were likewise recorded in the groups of cloths and clothing, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs.

Fuel and lighting materials, notwithstanding slight increases for anthracite and bituminous coal, averaged lower than in July, due to pronounced decreases in prices of gasoline and crude petroleum. In the group of miscellaneous commodities the sharp drop in rubber prices caused the index number to recede almost 4 per cent.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for July and August was collected, increases were shown in 141 instances and decreases in 79 instances. In 184 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Group	1924, August	1925	
		July	August
Farm products.....	145.3	161.8	163.1
Foods.....	144.0	157.3	159.2
Cloths and clothing.....	189.9	188.8	189.7
Fuel and lighting.....	169.7	172.1	170.0
Metals and metal products.....	130.4	126.4	127.3
Building materials.....	169.2	170.1	172.4
Chemicals and drugs.....	130.1	133.3	134.6
House-furnishing goods.....	171.0	169.2	169.2
Miscellaneous.....	115.0	143.4	137.9
All commodities.....	149.7	159.9	160.4

Comparing prices in August with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased 7 per cent. The largest increase was shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, which averaged 20 per cent higher than in August, 1924. Farm products were $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent higher and foods $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Fuels, building materials, and chemicals and drugs were slightly higher than a year ago, while cloths and clothing showed practically no change. Metals and house-furnishing goods, on the other hand, were somewhat cheaper.

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. A part 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	160	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>									
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

COMPARISON OF RETAIL PRICE CHANGES

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

Country...	United States	Canada	Austria (Vienna)	Belgium	Czecho-slovakia	Den-mark	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>									
1923									
Jan.....	141	142	10717	383	941	180	1108	-----	309
Feb.....	139	142	10784	397	934	-----	1103	331	316
Mar.....	139	145	11637	408	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
Apr.....	148	142	15830	506	-----	-----	1137	-----	409
May.....	148	141	-----	502	-----	-----	1097	434	418
June.....	152	141	-----	505	-----	-----	1101	-----	422

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, June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Month</i>										
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	122	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	148
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	145
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.	610	157	284	171	168	176	121	155	151	149
Apr.	606	155	276	170	166	170	124	153	152	149
May		154	265	169	165	167	123	151	154	150
June		152	261	169	167	166	122	149	155	149

Retail Prices in Denmark, April and July, 1925

THE periodical, Statistiske Efterretninger, issued by the Statistical Department of Denmark, contains in its August 12, 1925, number data as to average retail prices of various commodities in Denmark for April and July, 1925. These are reproduced in the table below:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES IN SPECIFIED LOCALITIES IN DENMARK JULY, 1924, AND APRIL AND JULY, 1925

[1 öre at par=0.268 cent; 1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds; 1 liter=1.057 quarts; 1 hectoliter=2.838 bushels]

Article	Unit	Average for whole country July, 1924	Copenhagen		Townns		110 country districts		Average for whole country	
			April, 1925	July, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1925	April, 1925	July, 1925
			Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre
Bread:										
Rye.....	4 kg.	110	145	129	145	134	144	132	145	132
Bolted rye.....	Kg.	59	80	76	71	68	70	66	74	70
Wheat.....	do.	87	110	110	101	97	99	96	103	101
Flour, fine.....	do.	48	65	62	67	63	65	60	66	62
Flour, potato.....	do.	70	74	73	73	73	70	69	72	72
Barley grits.....	do.	52	66	65	66	63	63	61	65	63
Oat grits.....	do.	89	100	102	98	95	94	91	97	96
Semolina.....	do.	70	82	80	86	85	83	83	84	83
Rice.....	do.	91	108	105	94	92	91	88	98	95
Sago.....	do.	111	110	102	101	91	95	84	102	92
Peas, yellow, shelled.....	do.	112	115	112	105	103	93	89	104	101
Peas, canned, coarse.....	½ kg.	92	87	86	92	93	92	89	90	89
Sugar, loaf, No. 1.....	Kg.	97	84	76	87	78	85	76	85	77
Sugar, brown, No. 1.....	do.	83	70	63	72	63	71	63	71	63
Coffee.....	do.	488	590	568	590	561	574	542	585	557
Apples, evaporated, American.....	do.	271	258	266	258	251	248	239	255	252
Apricots, evaporated.....	do.	327	346	352	346	352	333	339	342	348
Prunes.....	do.	178	194	189	164	159	153	150	170	166
Raisins, Valencia.....	do.	234	236	219	193	177	173	163	201	186
Fish balls, Faroe Islands.....	½ kg.	86	85	83	85	84	83	82	84	83
Butter, "Lur" brand.....	Kg.	546	573	501	551	487	537	473	554	487
Margarine, animal.....	do.	245	283	282	241	245	236	234	253	254
Vegetable fats (Palmin).....	do.	190	201	206	202	207	203	206	202	206
Margarine, vegetable.....	do.	183	207	213	194	200	189	194	197	202
Cheese, skim-milk.....	do.	191	233	238	204	201	180	185	206	208
Eggs, fresh, Danish.....	20.....	356	355	362	275	307	255	282	295	317
Milk, sweet.....	Liter.	37	47	45	38	35	35	33	40	38
Milk, skimmed.....	do.	13	16	14	13	12	11	10	13	12
Buttermilk.....	do.	16	26	24	14	14	13	12	18	17
Beef, fore quarter.....	Kg.	233	233	246	215	219	209	217	219	227
Beef, boneless.....	do.	340	373	391	301	308	293	298	322	332
Veal, fore quarter.....	do.	231	240	252	217	225	206	214	221	230
Pork, butts.....	do.	244	244	246	286	275	285	274	272	265
Pork, backs.....	do.	49	62	51	56	51	62	54	60	52
Tenderloin.....	do.	462	428	453	425	457	427	446	427	452
Pork, salt.....	do.	295	348	351	330	326	330	319	336	332
Mutton, fore quarter, Icelandic.....	do.	187	235	206	229	222	236	228	233	219
Ham, smoked, boneless.....	do.	472	469	466	499	479	506	492	491	479
Pork fat, seasoned.....	do.	242	328	327	285	271	278	264	297	287
Sausage, summer.....	do.	507	614	608	472	473	482	462	523	514
Herring, fresh.....	do.	108	101	137	90	92	85	93	92	107
Codfish.....	do.	73	87	71	74	66	79	75	80	71
Flounders.....	do.	209	271	260	171	178	154	162	199	200
Klip fish.....	do.	160	198	191	196	190	184	184	193	188
Tea, common Congo.....	do.	943	1,029	1,047	948	970	969	984	982	1,000
Cabbage.....	do.	16	16	24	24	23	23	21	21	21
Potatoes, large quantities.....	50 kg.	1,073	1,089	1,509	967	1,796	882	1,833	979	1,713
Potatoes, small quantities.....	Kg.	{ 1 27 2 63 }	25	36	24	{ 1 20 2 41 }	22	{ 1 19 2 41 }	24	{ 1 20 2 39 }
Carrots.....	do.	157	29	25	30	24	24	26	26	28
Salt, kitchen.....	do.	18	19	19	19	18	18	18	19	19
Washing soda, American.....	do.	16	17	17	18	18	17	17	17	17
Soap, brown, best.....	do.	93	92	93	92	94	89	91	91	93
Petroleum, water white.....	Liter.	30	29	29	27	27	27	27	28	28
Coal, nut, Scotch.....	Hl.	467	388	367	426	379	425	380	412	375
Coke, crushed, delivered.....	do.	416	308	283	352	309	366	324	342	305
Electricity.....	Kwt.	60	50	50	62	62	66	66	59	59
Gas.....	Cu.M.	33	25	25	32	31	35	34	31	30
Kindling.....	Kg.	11	14	13	10	10	10	10	11	11
Shoes, mens', boxcalf, sewed.....	Pair	2,525	2,582	2,557	2,526	2,519	2,509	2,481	2,539	2,519
Soling and heeling, men's shoes.....	do.	824	840	843	842	842	792	791	825	825

¹ Old.

² New.

³ July prices are for new carrots.

[739]

Retail Prices in Egypt, June, 1924 and 1925

THE June, 1925, issue of Monthly Agricultural and Economic Statistics, published by the Statistical Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, contains, among other data, the retail prices of certain commodities, during the months of June, 1924, and June, 1925, in the governates and in the Provinces (*mudirieh*) of lower and upper Egypt. Data for four principal cities (governates) are given in the table below:

RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF EGYPT, JUNE, 1924, AND 1925

[Plaster, at par=4.9431 cents; exchange rate varies. Keila=3.63 gallons; liter=1.0567 quarts; oke=2.75 pounds; qadah=3.63 pints; rotl=0.99 pounds]

Commodity	Unit	Retail prices (in piasters) in—							
		Damietta		Ismailia		Port Said		Suez	
		June, 1924	June, 1925	June, 1924	June, 1925	June, 1924	June, 1925	June, 1924	June, 1925
Wheat.....	Keila.....	16.3	25.1	16.0	21.3	-----	-----	16.0	-----
Maize.....	do.....	10.2	15.0	10.5	14.3	-----	-----	-----	15.0
Flour.....	Oke.....	2.0	2.6	2.0	-----	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.6
Bread.....	do.....	-----	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.7
Mutton.....	Rotl.....	5.2	5.7	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.6
Beef.....	do.....	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.4
Veal.....	do.....	3.6	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.3
Fowl.....	Oke.....	9.0	10.6	14.5	15.3	10.8	11.6	13.3	15.0
Fish.....	Oke.....	13.2	15.1	10.0	13.0	12.3	11.9	9.5	9.6
Beans (dried).....	Qadah.....	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Beans (fresh).....	do.....	-----	-----	2.0	2.1	-----	2.4	2.0	2.2
Lentils.....	do.....	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3	4.0
Onions.....	Rotl.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4
Rice.....	Oke.....	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Butter.....	Rotl.....	9.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	8.5	8.9
Cheese (Baladi).....	do.....	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	-----
Coffee.....	do.....	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.4
Sugar.....	Oke.....	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.0	5.1	4.2	5.0	4.0
Eggs.....	One.....	.25	.3	.25	.3	.3	.3	.25	.3
Milk.....	Rotl.....	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Oil.....	do.....	-----	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
Petroleum.....	Liter.....	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0
Alcohol.....	do.....	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
Native soap.....	Rotl.....	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Hours and Earnings in the Paper Box-Board Industry, 1925

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed a study of the wages and hours of labor of employees engaged in the manufacture of paper box-board in the United States in 1925, of which the following is a very brief summary:

The study covered 70 establishments in 21 States, the data for the industry and for the principal occupations being taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls and other records. Establishments engaged wholly in the manufacture of straw board, leather board, binder board, building and roofing papers, etc., were not included in the study, but in establishments where these products were incidental to or represented only a minor part of the total production, all employees engaged in the manufacture of paper box-board were scheduled. The data obtained covered 9,985 employees, distributed by States as follows:

	Establishments	Employees
Massachusetts-----	4	436
Connecticut-----	5	722
Other New England (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont)-----	3	338
New York-----	9	1, 168
New Jersey and Pennsylvania-----	8	1, 076
Ohio-----	7	1, 399
Indiana-----	5	417
Illinois-----	6	886
Michigan-----	8	1, 913
Minnesota and Wisconsin-----	5	676
Southern States:		
Group 1 (Virginia and West Virginia)-----	3	182
Group 2 (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee)-----	7	772
Total-----	70	9, 985

The figures were taken for a representative two-week pay period at each plant. These pay periods did not occur in any one particular month but were secured from the January records of 2 establishments, the February records of 21 establishments, the March records of 13 establishments, the April records of 11 establishments, the May records of 6 establishments, the June records of 8 establishments, the July records of 6 establishments, and the August records of 3 establishments. The majority of data are therefore as of the spring of 1925.

Twenty-one States were covered in the investigation, but in order not to reveal the identity of individual establishments 14 of these States have been tabulated in groups.

The days of operation for the 12 months ending December 31, 1924, for 68 of the 70 establishments covered, ranged from 63 to 311, the average for those reporting being 270 days. The difference

between this average and the possible full time of 366 days was due to the following conditions: Sixty-two establishments did not operate on any Sunday, 5 establishments were closed from 42 to 51 Sundays, and 1 was closed on 11 Sundays.

Six establishments were closed on all Saturdays, 1 was closed on all except 2, while 13 were closed from 1 to 28 Saturdays. Sixty-seven establishments were closed for holidays, from 2 to 13 days; 49 were closed on account of market conditions, from 2 to 80 days; and 19 establishments were closed for repairs, from one-half day to 231 days. Seven establishments were closed from 1 to 7 days for such causes as no fuel oil, high or low water, electrical trouble, fire, and vacation.

Between January 1, 1924, and the period of this survey a number of changes took place in both wage rates and hours of labor. Twelve establishments reported changes in wage rates which affected all the productive employees. In these establishments the increases in hourly rates ranged from 5 to 50 per cent, depending on the occupation. Three of the establishments reported that since their plant changed to 5-day operation, employees working 4 nights or more received an additional 13 hours' pay—that is, the same pay for 5 nights that was previously received for 6. Two of the 12 establishments reported decreases to tour bosses only, ranging from 14 to 17 per cent of their weekly earnings.

Twenty-four establishments reported a decrease in the weekly hours of labor. These reductions affected the tour workers in 23 of these establishments, while in one establishment the working time of yard employees only was reduced 1 hour a day. In 19 plants the days of operation were reduced from 6 days to 5 days a week, the regular weekly hours thereby being decreased from 72 to 60 hours in 8 establishments, from 48 to 40 hours in 7 establishments, from 72 to 40 hours in 3 establishments, and from 65½ to 40 hours in 1 establishment. Three other plants that had previously been operating 5 days a week reduced their hours from 60 to 40, and another establishment reduced its weekly hours from 72 to 48.

A summary by States showing average full-time hours, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings is shown below. It will be noted that the average full-time hours for two weeks range from 98.8 in Massachusetts to 137.8 in Group 2 of the Southern States, the average for all States being 108.6. The average earnings per hour range from 30.1 cents in Group 2 of the Southern States to 62.3 cents in Massachusetts, which exactly reverses the standing of the States, as compared with average full-time hours. The average full-time earnings for two weeks range from \$41.48 in Group 2 of the Southern States to \$62.70 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the average for all States being \$56.25.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, BY STATES, 1925, MALE EMPLOYEES ONLY

State	Number of—		Average full-time hours per 2 weeks	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings for 2 weeks
	Estab-lishments	Em-ployees			
Massachusetts.....	4	436	98.8	\$0.623	\$61.55
Connecticut.....	5	721	105.4	.529	55.76
Other New England States.....	3	334	102.1	.481	49.11
New York.....	9	1,166	109.9	.545	59.90
New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	8	1,076	110.2	.569	62.70
Ohio.....	7	1,395	106.1	.558	59.29
Indiana.....	5	403	130.8	.448	58.60
Illinois.....	6	872	101.6	.558	56.69
Michigan.....	8	1,909	98.9	.558	55.19
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	5	666	106.9	.506	54.09
Southern States:					
Group 1.....	3	182	128.2	.343	43.97
Group 2.....	7	772	137.8	.301	41.48
Total.....	70	9,932	108.6	.518	56.25

The following table shows similar data for each occupation. A study of the table shows that the average full-time hours per two weeks range from 97.8 for finisher's helpers to 117 for rewinders, finishing room, the average for all occupations being 108.6. The average earnings per hour range from 28.3 cents for other employees, female, to 79.9 cents for machine tenders, the average for all occupations being 51.7 cents. The average full-time earnings for two weeks range from \$30.51 for other employees, female, to \$83.42 for machine tenders, the average for all occupations being \$56.15.

The averages in both this and the preceding table are computed from full-time hours per week, hours actually worked, and earnings actually received by each employee during the representative pay period used. "Full-time hours" as used in these tables means the number of hours fixed by the establishments as constituting the regular working hours for the period specified.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER TWO WEEKS, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS FOR TWO WEEKS IN PAPER BOX-BOARD MILLS, 1925, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Number of—		Average full-time hours per 2 weeks	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings for 2 weeks
	Estab-lishments	Employ-ees			
<i>Male</i>					
Head beatermen.....	70	227	105.2	\$0.669	\$70.38
Assistant head beatermen.....	20	69	109.7	.520	57.04
Plug pullers.....	24	118	98.8	.511	50.49
Jordan men.....	17	76	100.4	.530	53.21
Beater helpers.....	70	1,873	101.1	.462	46.71
Machine tenders.....	70	300	104.4	.799	83.42
Back tenders.....	70	307	104.0	.582	60.53
Third hands.....	34	154	100.4	.519	52.11
Finishers.....	34	215	99.7	1.501	49.95
Windermen.....	16	66	114.8	.449	51.55
Finishers' helpers.....	11	71	97.8	1.512	50.07
Weighers.....	6	20	113.2	.458	51.85
Cutter boys.....	57	775	100.1	.446	44.64
Broke boys.....	39	187	108.1	.438	47.35
Screenmen.....	52	231	99.5	.472	46.96
Felt checkers.....	19	57	115.9	.435	50.42
Finishers, finishing room.....	25	208	113.3	.531	60.16
Cutters, finishing room.....	18	38	110.3	.514	56.69
Rewinders, finishing room.....	13	28	117.0	.493	57.68
Laborers.....	70	1,459	113.4	.423	47.97
Other employees.....	70	3,453	115.3	.564	65.03
All occupations, male.....	70	9,932	108.6	.518	56.25
<i>Female</i>					
Other employees.....	9	53	107.8	.283	30.51
All occupations, male and female.....	70	9,985	108.6	.517	56.15

¹ It will be noted that finishers' helpers are shown to have received a slightly higher average rate per hour than finishers. This is due to the fact that in the 11 establishments employing both finishers and finishers' helpers the average earnings per hour of the latter are higher than those of finishers in establishments where only finishers are employed.

Agricultural Wages in the United States, 1866 to 1925

THE following statistics on agricultural wages in the United States are taken from the July, 1925, issue of the monthly supplement to Crops and Markets, published by the United States Department of Agriculture:

FARM WAGE RATES AND INDEX NUMBERS FOR SPECIFIED YEARS, 1866 TO 1925

Year	Average yearly farm wage ¹				Weighted average wage rate per month ²	Index numbers of farm wages (1910-1914 = 100) ³
	Per month—		Per day—			
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board		
1866 ⁴	\$10.09	\$15.50	\$0.64	\$0.90	\$13.14	55
1869	9.97	15.50	.63	.87	12.93	54
1874 or 1875	11.16	17.10	.68	.94	14.19	59
1877 or 1879 ⁵	10.86	16.79	.61	.84	13.34	56
1879 or 1880	11.70	17.53	.64	.89	14.14	59
1880 or 1881	12.32	18.52	.67	.92	14.82	62
1881 or 1882	12.88	19.11	.70	.97	15.48	65
1884 or 1885	13.08	19.22	.71	.96	15.58	65
1887 or 1888	13.29	19.67	.72	.98	15.87	66
1889 or 1890	13.29	19.45	.72	.97	15.79	66
1891 or 1892	13.48	20.02	.73	.98	16.06	67
1893	13.85	19.97	.72	.92	15.93	67
1894	12.70	18.57	.65	.84	14.60	61
1895	12.75	18.74	.65	.85	14.69	62
1898	13.29	19.16	.71	.94	15.58	65
1899	13.90	19.97	.75	.99	16.34	68
1902	15.51	22.12	.83	1.09	18.12	76
1906	18.73	26.19	1.03	1.32	21.92	92
1909	20.48	28.09	1.04	1.31	23.00	96
1910	19.58	28.04	1.07	1.40	23.08	97
1911	19.85	28.33	1.07	1.40	23.25	97
1912	20.46	29.14	1.12	1.44	24.01	101
1913	21.27	30.21	1.15	1.48	24.83	104
1914	20.90	29.72	1.11	1.43	24.22	101
1915	21.08	29.97	1.12	1.45	24.46	102
1916	23.04	32.58	1.24	1.60	26.83	112
1917	28.64	40.19	1.56	2.00	33.42	140
1918	35.12	49.13	2.05	2.61	42.12	176
1919	40.14	56.77	2.44	3.10	49.11	206
1920	47.24	65.05	2.84	3.56	57.01	239
1921	30.25	43.58	1.66	2.17	35.77	150
1922	29.31	42.09	1.64	2.14	34.91	146
1923	33.09	46.74	1.91	2.45	39.64	166
1924 ⁶	33.34	47.22	1.88	2.44	39.67	166
January	31.55	45.53	1.79	2.38	38.01	159
April	33.57	47.38	1.77	2.34	38.95	163
July	34.34	48.02	1.87	2.43	40.15	168
October	34.38	48.46	1.93	2.51	40.81	171
1925:						
January	31.07	45.04	1.74	2.31	37.24	156
April	33.86	47.40	1.77	2.33	39.04	163
July	34.94	48.55	1.89	2.40	40.47	169

¹ Yearly averages are from reports by crop reporters, giving average wages for the year in their localities.

² This column has significance only as an essential step in computing the wage index.

³ In constructing the farm wage index numbers the rates of wages per day with and without board and wages per month with and without board were used.

⁴ Years 1866 to 1878 in gold.

⁵ 1877 or 1878, 1878 or 1879 (combined).

⁶ Weighted average quarterly, April (weight 1), July (weight 5), October (weight 6), and January, 1925, (weight 1).

AVERAGE PREVAILING FARM WAGE RATES¹

Basis of rate, year, and month	United States	North Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	South Central States	Western States
Per month, with board:							
1910	\$19.58	\$21.47	\$22.99	\$25.30	\$13.76	\$15.56	\$32.41
1915	21.08	23.85	24.91	27.58	14.70	16.13	33.51
1920	47.24	52.37	52.03	60.69	34.88	36.60	73.36
1921	30.25	38.36	35.24	35.80	21.64	22.75	47.75
1922	29.31	37.57	33.54	33.92	21.36	22.35	46.22
1923	33.09	43.52	39.55	37.73	24.39	24.55	51.02
1924	33.34	44.57	39.07	37.76	25.42	25.16	49.18
Jan. 1, 1925	31.07	41.38	35.47	32.98	24.89	24.01	46.64
Apr. 1, 1925	33.86	45.03	40.44	39.93	25.39	24.79	49.85
July 1, 1925	34.94	46.35	40.41	41.02	26.38	25.75	52.92
Per month, without board:							
1910	28.04	32.95	31.94	35.82	19.77	22.27	46.03
1915	29.97	35.66	34.28	38.25	21.06	23.06	48.37
1920	65.05	76.18	70.71	80.12	47.37	52.07	99.81
1921	43.58	57.92	49.19	50.33	31.31	33.21	68.82
1922	42.09	56.51	47.03	47.59	30.71	32.16	66.98
1923	46.74	63.54	53.81	52.67	34.75	35.06	72.24
1924	47.22	65.58	53.80	51.22	36.06	36.19	71.25
Jan. 1, 1925	45.04	62.42	50.39	46.20	35.37	35.25	69.29
Apr. 1, 1925	47.40	66.30	54.10	52.89	36.03	35.55	71.42
July 1, 1925	48.55	67.34	54.45	54.14	37.41	36.56	73.74
Per day, with board:							
Jan. 1, 1925	1.74	2.50	2.13	1.96	1.41	1.29	2.23
Apr. 1, 1925	1.77	2.63	2.24	2.08	1.35	1.26	2.22
July 1, 1925	1.89	2.73	2.31	2.22	1.41	1.38	2.49
Per day, without board:							
Jan. 1, 1925	2.31	3.24	2.84	2.66	1.80	1.69	3.02
Apr. 1, 1925	2.33	3.43	2.91	2.76	1.76	1.64	3.05
July 1, 1925	2.40	3.54	2.99	2.95	1.84	1.71	3.21

¹ Yearly averages are from reports by crop reporters, giving average wages for the year in their localities.

In connection with the above data, the following figures issued by the New York State College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, in the August 15, 1925, issue of its publication, Farm Economics, are of interest. They show, for the same period of years, the monthly cash wages (exclusive of board) of farm labor in terms of the amount of wheat, corn, and potatoes (based on the farm prices of these products), and the acreage of farm land, purchasable for such wages.

AMOUNTS OF FARM PRODUCTS (BASED ON FARM PRICES) AND FARM LAND EQUIVALENT TO CASH PAID FOR ONE MONTH OF FARM LABOR WHEN BOARD IS FREE

[Farm lands represent average values, including all improvements]

Year	Wheat (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Potatoes (bushels)	Land (acres)	Year	Wheat (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Potatoes (bushels)	Land (acres)
1866	4.82	15.55	15.57	-----	1913	26.62	30.78	30.96	-----
1869	10.69	13.66	19.06	0.44	1914	21.20	32.45	42.92	-----
1874-75	11.23	20.82	20.63	-----	1915	22.94	36.66	34.17	-----
1877-79	10.97	31.12	22.12	-----	1916	14.37	25.92	15.77	-----
1879-80	11.37	30.47	25.43	-----	1917	14.26	22.39	23.32	-----
1880-81	11.49	23.88	17.67	.65	1918	17.20	25.73	29.44	-----
1881-82	12.41	23.00	31.00	-----	1919	18.68	29.84	25.17	-----
1884-85	18.47	38.13	31.55	-----	1920	32.87	70.51	41.26	0.68
1887-88	16.53	33.90	34.52	-----	1921	32.67	71.51	27.48	.48
1889-90	17.40	34.34	23.99	.62	1922	29.11	44.54	50.45	.55
1891-92	18.52	34.30	26.64	-----	1923	35.85	45.58	42.37	.68
1893	25.89	38.53	23.72	-----	1924	25.61	33.78	51.85	.69
1894	25.97	28.16	24.01	-----	1925	-----	-----	-----	.71
1895	25.35	51.00	48.66	-----	1866-1869	7.76	14.61	17.32	-----
1898	22.84	46.80	32.02	-----	1870-1879	11.19	27.47	22.73	-----
1899	23.72	46.49	35.01	.70	1880-1889	15.26	30.65	22.95	-----
1902	24.62	38.68	33.07	-----	1890-1899	23.72	40.89	31.68	-----
1906	28.29	47.66	37.02	-----	1900-1909	24.57	40.43	35.96	-----
1909	20.81	34.95	37.79	-----	1910-1919	20.71	31.87	30.23	-----
1910	22.17	40.79	35.15	.49	1920-1924	31.22	53.18	42.68	-----
1911	22.71	32.12	24.84	-----					
1912	26.92	42.01	40.51	-----					

Average Weekly Earnings of Factory Workers in New York, June, 1914, to July, 1925

THE following statistics on average weekly earnings of factory workers in New York State for the past 11 years are taken from the August, 1925, issue of the Industrial Bulletin of the State department of labor:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, 1914 TO 1925

[Includes all employees in both office and shop. The average weekly earnings are obtained by dividing the total weekly pay roll by the total number of employees on the pay roll for the given week. Reports cover the week including the 15th of the month.]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January		\$12.44	\$13.53	\$15.28	\$16.81	\$23.03	\$26.52	\$27.61	\$24.43	\$26.21	\$27.81	\$28.30
February		12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07	26.47	26.77	24.17	25.87	27.73	27.96
March		12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20	27.87	26.97	24.57	26.92	28.16	28.45
April		12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11	27.80	26.20	24.15	27.00	27.70	27.67
May		12.74	14.24	16.08	19.91	22.23	28.45	25.86	24.59	27.63	27.56	28.07
June	\$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51	28.77	25.71	24.91	27.87	27.21	27.94
July	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	23.10	28.49	25.26	24.77	27.54	27.06	27.98
August	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	23.85	28.71	25.43	25.10	27.12	27.40	
September	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	24.83	28.73	25.07	25.71	27.41	28.05	
October	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	24.41	28.93	24.53	25.61	27.72	27.53	
November	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	21.60	25.37	28.70	24.32	26.04	27.64	27.66	
December	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	26.32	28.35	24.91	26.39	27.98	28.25	
Average	12.48	12.85	14.43	16.37	20.35	23.50	28.15	25.72	25.04	27.24	27.68	

Extension of Five-day Week Movement in New York State ¹

NEARLY all of the larger department stores in New York City are closed all day Saturday in July and August, and every year various small stores are establishing this custom. Managers are almost unanimously agreed that the morale of their workers has been improved by this policy. They have also recognized that "with all day Saturday closing so universal, but little shopping is done on that day, with a corresponding minimum loss in weekly sales."

In the smaller towns it is almost impossible to close stores even for half a day on Saturday because that is the day farmers stop their work early and do their shopping. These stores, however, are usually closed on Wednesday or Thursday afternoon.

Almost all the mercantile establishments in the State are open six full days a week in the fall, winter, and spring.

Saturday closing is becoming more and more customary among the New York State factories. An inquiry conducted by the New York State Bureau of Women in Industry on "vacation policies in manufacturing industries" disclosed the fact that various manufacturers closed all day Saturday in July and August with full pay but their production workers were allowed no vacations with pay.²

While the full day off on Saturday was first established as a summer measure, various industries in many communities are making the all-day Saturday shutdown a year-round policy. This is the case

¹ New York. Department of Labor. Industrial Bulletin, Albany, August, 1925, p. 285.

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1925, pp. 206, 207.

with small factories and communities as well as with large factories in the more important industrial centers of New York State. Five factories in one of the smaller cities reported that they closed all day Saturday and nine of the largest factories in a second-class city were also found to be following this practice. When the same wages are paid for a five-day week as for a six-day week the arrangement, of course, pleases the workers, but some employers cut wages from 10 to 15 per cent when they operate on a five-day-week basis. Despite the reduction in their earnings a large number of the workers in such factories would rather have Saturday off. Others, however, prefer the higher wages and the longer week. Many establishments have based their Saturday closing on production; for example, if the normal weekly output is reached by Friday night these plants are shut down all day Saturday.

The two successive holidays are recognized as physically and socially advantageous by both employers and the personnel. In some establishments the workers themselves have voted to concentrate production in a five-day week, preferring a long day with a short week to a short day with a long week.

Employers are not all in agreement as to the economic effects of the five-day week. One employer who has tried out the five-day week with full pay reports that his output is greater for the shorter week. Another employer states that the five-day week has reduced his labor costs because the health and morale of his force have improved. His production, however, has not increased. Other employers hold that the all-day Saturday closing is time thrown away and an actual money loss.

Despite the conflicting conclusions of employers as to the effects of the five-day week on production, the movement for a full Saturday off for factories is rapidly extending, as indicated in the above summary.

Effect of Currency Stabilization on Austrian Wages

Wage Rates

ACCORDING to a report of the American trade commissioner at Vienna¹ the reform of the Austrian currency and the resultant establishment of a new monetary unit, the schilling (equivalent to 10,000 kronen), in place of the former depreciated krone, has exercised a marked effect on the Austrian wage situation. During 1924 the difficult position in which Austrian industries found themselves inevitably reacted on the labor conditions in general, and the constantly increasing unemployment toward the end of the year influenced the trend of wages in an extremely unfavorable manner.

Wages in Austria can not be considered as a whole, but only in connection with the various individual industries concerned. The movement of wages naturally depends to a large extent on the conditions under which the particular industry is carried on. In the metallurgical, chemical, and textile industries money wages have

¹ United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce Reports. Washington, Aug. 17, 1925, p. 373.

not kept pace with living costs at all, although in building construction and in a few other industries, such as book printing, real wages have exceeded those of the pre-war years.

When the new monetary unit was established, wages were placed on the schilling basis. Immediately following the passage of the bill introducing the new unit the cost of living rose, but only temporarily. The report of the commissioner general, covering the period February 15 to March 15, 1925, showed the first decline in prices in Austria since October, 1923.

In the majority of Austrian industries, wages began to rise early in 1925. In building and construction work the hourly rate of skilled workers rose from 1.35 to 1.42 schilling, while qualified helpers received 1.35 schilling as compared with 1.27 schilling in January. The hourly wages of stoneworkers rose from 1.32 to 1.42 schilling, while in the paper industry wages rose from 0.86 to 0.92 schilling. There was a slight increase in the metallurgical industry where the maximum hourly wage is now 1.37 schilling, while in the leather-working industry wages fell from a maximum of 1.50 to 1.47 schilling. In the woodworking, chemical, and rubber industries wages remained practically unchanged, with highest levels at 0.93, 0.89, and 0.86 schilling, respectively. In the textile industry no agreement has yet been reached between employers and workers, but the maximum wage during April was 0.76 schilling.

The following table shows the money wages, in schilling, prevailing in May, 1925, in Vienna and Lower Austria, in the more important industries:

MAXIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE INDUSTRIES OF VIENNA AND LOWER AUSTRIA, MAY, 1925

[Schilling at par=14.15 cents]

Industry group	Skilled workers	Qualified male helpers	Unqualified male helpers	Female helpers
	Schilling	Schilling	Schilling	Schilling
Building and construction	1.42	1.35	1.10	0.75
Woodworking	.93	.75	.71	.58
Chemical	.89	.83	.74	.49
Soap and perfumes	.95	.91	.81	.57
Asphalt	1.30	1.10	.42	
Rubber	.86	.75	.66	.40
Paper	.92	.78	.69	.42
Leather	1.41	1.41	1.27	.80
Textile (for April)	.76	.59		
Glass	1.16	.83		
Metallurgical	1.37	1.21	1.06	.71

In view of the fact that prior to the war wage rates were regarded as a private matter and were therefore withheld from general publication, it is not possible to compare with any degree of precision the movement of wages since before the war with that of the cost of living. In a few industries, however, it has been possible to secure figures for comparison. In the chemical industry, for instance, the maximum pre-war hourly wage was 0.51 krone (10.3 cents par), and in the metallurgical industry 0.65 krone (13.2 cents par), while the building trades averaged over 0.68 krone (13.8 cents par). If these typical pre-war wage rates are compared with those of May, 1925,

general increases are to be noted when reckoned on a gold basis. Thus the maximum hourly wages in the chemical industry rose from 10.6 cents in 1914 to 12.6 cents in May, 1925; in metallurgy, from 13 to 16.5 cents; in the leather industry, from 13 to 14.3 cents; and in the construction and building industry, from 14 to 20 cents.

In spite of these increases wages have, however, not kept up with the increase in the cost of living. If 100 is taken to represent the cost of living in 1914, the cost-of-living index stood at 131 in May, 1925, on a gold basis. However, with the exception of the construction and building industry, wages in the other industries considered here have not increased over 30 per cent, while in order to keep pace with the price level, gold wages should have been 31 per cent higher in May, 1925, than in 1914.

Other Factors Affecting Economic Situation of Workers

IN ADDITION to the wage rates, several other factors must be considered which exert an undeniable influence upon the economic situation of the Austrian workers. Although the workers have been obliged to lower their former standards of living somewhat in order to adjust their expenditures to their reduced earnings, their position has been improved to some extent by the introduction of the 48-hour week and compulsory vacations, and by the provisions made for sickness and accident insurance and for old-age pensions. Moreover, the rent-control law has allowed many workers to remain in the same quarters at extremely low rentals, and the social measures introduced have provided for many emergencies, while the burden of these measures is placed largely on the shoulders of the employers.

Wages in Relation to Production Costs

CONSIDERING the average costs of labor in connection with the various obligations imposed on employers, it must be said that the average cost of production is at present considerably higher than that of pre-war days, even if calculated on a gold basis. The cost of raw materials has risen with the increasing rise in wholesale and retail prices and the hours of labor have been shortened without increasing the efficiency of the worker; in addition the social insurance burdens imposed upon the employer add to the costs of production and render actual operating expenses much higher than in 1914. The report contains no data as to prices of products or the proportion formed by wages—in other words, whether increasing costs have meant decreasing profits or whether advances by the employer in the price of his product have or have not offset the increased costs of production.

Wages in Greece, 1924

IN THE June 26, 1925, issue of *The Economic Review* (London) are quoted figures of the Athens Chamber of Commerce Bulletin showing that wages in the principal industries in Greece increased by about 32 per cent in 1924 as compared with 1923. The following

[750]

table shows the average daily wage rates in representative industries in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
Metallurgical industry.....drachmas ¹ ..	24	28
Engineering.....do.....	55.7	66
Building-materials industry.....do.....	24	36
Chemical industry.....do.....	25	35
Foodstuffs industry.....do.....	25	39
Textile industry.....do.....	23	30
Leather industry.....do.....	24	32

The general rise in wages was about the same as that of the cost of living, of which the average for 1924 was 30 per cent higher than in July, 1923.

Family Allowances in the Civil Service in the Irish Free State

THE following provisions are included in the new regulations for the next open competitive examination for clerical grades in the Irish Free State Civil Service. They are reproduced from *The Woman's Leader* (London) of August 21, 1925 (p. 235):

The scale of pay for these posts will be:

Men (unmarried) and women.—£60² (on entry), rising to £70 at 18 years of age, and thence by annual increments of £5 to £150 per annum, with an efficiency bar at £120.

Married men.—Men, on marriage, after they have attained the age of 25 years will be placed at the appropriate point on the scale—£120 at 25 years of age, and thence by annual increments of £10—£140, £7 10s.—£200 per annum, with an efficiency bar at £155, and will receive a lump-sum payment on marriage equivalent to 12 months' back pay of the difference between the salaries on the old and the new scales. In addition, allowance (subject to a total maximum of £60) will be payable in respect of each dependent child up to 16 years, or in the case of invalid children and children still at school after 16 years up to 21 years of age.

Cost-of-living bonus will be payable in addition to the scales and allowances shown above.

Retirement on marriage is compulsory for successful female candidates, but officers so retiring after not less than six years' service may receive a gratuity of one month's pensionable emoluments for each year of established service up to maximum of 12 months' pensionable emoluments.

The writer of the article from which the above is taken objects to the smallness of the annual bonus for a wife and also to the enforced retirement of women on marriage, but declares that "equal pay with extra allowances for dependents commends itself to natural justice."

Wage Rates and Economic Condition of Italian Workers³

IN A recent report to the United States Department of Commerce, the American commercial attaché at Rome states that several investigations have lately been made in Italy with a view to obtaining data that would permit a rough comparison of the present economic condition of Italian workers with that prevailing in pre-war

¹ Drachma at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

² Pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

³ The data on which this article is based are from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Reports, Washington, Aug. 10, 1925, p. 351, and *The Economic Review*, London, June 5, 1925, p. 495.

times and with the economic condition of workers in other countries. Italian labor organizations claim that the position of the working classes, as measured by the purchasing power of their earnings, is worse than it was before the war, while employers' associations state that the workers have bettered their condition.

A well-known Italian economist, Professor Mortara, in discussing economic prospects for 1925, gives index numbers of both the cost of living and wage rates, with 1914 as the base year. The wage index numbers used by him, which are based on the wages of workmen injured in industrial accidents, indicate a slight advantage of wages over the cost of living in 1922. For the first six months of 1922 the wage index was 515 and the cost-of-living index 503, while the corresponding figures for the last six months were 505 and 498, respectively. In 1923 both wages and living costs declined, but the former to a greater extent, leaving the cost-of-living index slightly higher than the wage index. During 1924, prices had a steady upward trend, while wages remained practically stationary, so that the cost-of-living index used by Professor Mortara reached 580 in December, 1924, while the wage index for the same month was only 485.

During the latter half of 1924 the cost of living rose much more rapidly than wage rates, but this was temporary, for early in 1925 many wage increases were granted, while the cost of living was no longer rising as rapidly as in 1924. The wage index for the first quarter of 1925, based on data compiled by the National Accident Insurance Fund (*Cassa Nazionale Infortuni*), stood at 530.06, as compared with 506.25 for the same period in 1924.

Employers claim that the statistics used by Professor Mortara do not represent the true state of affairs, inasmuch as they cover for the most part only workers engaged in dangerous occupations, whose wages have not increased to the same extent as those of workers in ordinary occupations. The statistics used by Professor Mortara are, however, the only ones that cover the whole of Italy.

More detailed statistics have been compiled by the Lombardy Industrial Federation, an employers' organization to which all the leading industrial concerns of that Province belong. This organization has made an inquiry into current wage rates paid by its members. The following figures are the result of this inquiry. They show the daily wage rates paid in various industries of northern Italy and Lombardy in 1914 when the 10-hour day prevailed and in December, 1924, and March, 1925, when the 8-hour day was generally in force and give index numbers of these wage rates and of the cost of living, taking 1914 as the base year.

DAILY WAGE RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE NORTH ITALIAN INDUSTRIES, 1914, DECEMBER, 1924, AND MARCH, 1925, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF

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

Daily wage rates

Industry group and occupation	1914 ¹	December, 1924 ²	March, 1925 ²	Industry group and occupation	1914 ¹	December, 1924 ²	March, 1925 ²
Cotton industry, north Italy (female labor):				Woolen industry—Contd.	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Weavers.....	1.70	13.00	13.00	Weavers, women.....	1.90	13.40	14.80
Preparatory workers.....	1.90	12.00	12.00	Spinners.....	3.50	21.60	22.70
Spinners.....	1.70	12.88	12.80	Building trades, Milan:			
Silk industry, Lombardy (female labor):				Master masons.....	³ 4.24	27.40	⁴ 29.00
Spinners.....	1.30	9.30	9.30	Journeyman.....	³ 3.39	24.20	⁴ 26.60
Twisters.....	1.00	9.00	9.00	Hod carriers.....	³ 3.12	23.40	⁴ 24.20
Woolen industry:				Laborers.....	³ 2.93	18.00	⁴ 18.30
Preparatory workers (average, all grades).....	2.50	17.70	14.40	Boys.....	³ 2.02	14.00	⁴ 15.40
Carders.....	2.50	16.90	18.59	Engineering trades, Milan:			
Piercers.....	1.70	16.30	17.11	Skilled workers.....	4.90	26.13	28.33
Weavers, men.....	2.40	13.60	14.95	Laborers, apprentices, helpers.....	3.29	18.96	21.16
				Chemical industry, Milan:			
				Skilled workers.....	4.37	23.60	23.60
				Unskilled workers.....	3.52	20.00	20.00

Index numbers (1914=100)

North Italian cotton industry	100	680	680	Milan chemical industry.....	100	553	553
Lombardy silk industry.....	100	795	795	Cost-of-living index, calculated by the Milan Labor Exchange.....	100	523.3	573.5
Woolen industry.....	100	677	728				
Milan building trades.....	100	681	721				
Milan engineering trades.....	100	551	604				

¹ 10-hour day.² 8-hour day.³ 9 to 10 hour day.⁴ Apr. 1, 1925.

From the table preceding it would seem that the economic condition of the Italian worker improved considerably during 1924 and the early part of 1925, for in most of the industries covered by the table the level of the wage index is much higher than that of the cost-of-living index.

It seems probable that the true situation lies somewhere between the two extremes represented in the two studies cited. The fact that the standard of living of the working classes in Italy has improved as compared with pre-war is not denied even by the labor leaders in Italy. There is no doubt that a portion of the maximum gains recorded in 1921 has since been lost through the increases in living costs and through wage reductions. The trend of wages is again upward, however, and the relation between salaries and living costs tends to be stabilized at a somewhat higher level than pre-war. Greater continuity of employment apparently more than offsets the few instances where the purchasing power of wages seems to have declined.

Typical family budgets, prepared in connection with cost-of-living studies at Turin, show that the normal weekly expenditure for a family of five is greater than even the pay received by skilled workers. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that in most instances there is more than one wage earner in a family. The family tie in Italy is exceptionally strong, and in most cases grown children, even when married, continue to live with their parents and contribute to the support of the group.

Another point as important in this connection is that the wage scale frequently does not represent the actual earnings of the worker, especially in the mechanical industries, where a system of piecework is employed and where the wage scale is based on minimum production, with additional compensation for production in excess of this amount. It is claimed that in this way workers earn 25 to 30 per cent more than the established scale.

Assuming that, all things considered, the Italian worker has succeeded in raising his standard of living as compared with the years before the war, the question arises as to his relative position in comparison with the workers of other countries. When this query was recently put to a well-known Italian labor leader, he immediately replied that the Italian worker was infinitely worse off than the worker in Great Britain and that, according to the information at

his disposal, was even in a position inferior to that of the worker in Germany at present. So far as available figures indicate, this claim seems to be justified, but such comparisons involve consideration of so many different elements that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion. The fact remains, however, that current wages in Italy leave little or no margin for savings, which are effected only at considerable sacrifice to the worker.

The chief problem in Italy, if the standard of living is to be raised, appears to be that of increasing per capita production in order that a greater amount of wealth may be available for distribution. The introduction of more efficient methods and of labor-saving machinery will be necessary to attain the increase in production on which a heightened standard of living and an advance in savings depend.

Wages in Agriculture in Norway, 1924-25

THE Central Statistical Bureau of Norway has recently published a report, *Arbeidslønnen i jordbruket driftsåret 1924-25*, giving wages in agriculture in that country, from which the data given below are taken.

Agricultural wages in Norway reached their highest point in 1920-21 and then began to decline. The three years following showed a total decrease in wages of 41 per cent for men and 30 per cent for women.

At present, wages for men and women are 37 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, below the peak wages of 1920-21.

The table below shows average money rates and index numbers thereof, paid in certain agricultural occupations in 1924-25. For in purposes of comparison the wages in the base year (1915-16) and 1923-24 are also given. Detailed data for each year of the period 1915-16 to 1923-24 were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1924 (pp. 127-129). The duties and status of the various types of workers were described in the issue for September, 1922 (pp. 116-118).

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN NORWAY, 1923-24 AND 1924-25, BY SEX, OCCUPATION, AND YEAR

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

Year and occupation	Average actual wages (in kroner)						Index numbers (1915-16=100)			
	Men			Women			Men		Women	
	1915-16	1923-24	1924-25	1915-16	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
	Per day									
Farm laborers, boarding themselves:										
Spring work.....	3.64	7.47	7.97	2.12	4.74	5.11	205	219	224	241
Hay harvest.....	4.00	8.14	8.66	2.35	5.14	5.45	204	216	219	232
Grain harvest.....	3.64	7.49	8.06	2.22	4.95	5.29	206	221	223	238
Other.....	3.32	7.01	7.53	2.00	4.45	4.86	211	227	223	243
Farm laborers, boarded by employer:										
Spring work.....	2.51	5.01	5.30	1.30	3.01	3.18	200	211	232	245
Hay harvest.....	2.95	5.75	6.05	1.53	3.43	3.61	195	205	224	236
Grain harvest.....	2.49	5.02	5.36	1.42	3.24	3.41	202	215	228	240
Other.....	2.37	4.61	4.91	1.18	2.76	2.96	195	207	234	251
	Per season									
Farm servants, boarded by employer:										
Whole year.....	391	811	864	202	531	552	207	221	263	273
Summer half year.....	242	482	506	120	299	306	199	209	249	255
Winter half year.....	159	348	369	91	247	257	219	232	271	282
Cattlemen, boarded by employer:										
Whole year.....	504	1,180	1,222	249	738	760	234	242	296	305
Summer half year.....	262	598	616	137	397	404	228	235	290	295
Winter half year.....	260	579	595	125	377	381	223	229	302	305

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Barbers—Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Barbers' Local No. 657, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made an agreement in May, 1925, for one year, under which the employer agrees to call upon the union to furnish him the help required and the union agrees to furnish such help. If the employer, without valid reason, refuses to hire any union member sent him he is to pay such member sent him a full day's wages. The usual hours of work, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on week days and 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays, the shop card, and observance of proper sanitary conditions are provided for in the agreement.

The more interesting provisions of the agreement follow:

Third. The members of our union shall be employed by the week, unless it is expressly understood that they are employed for only Saturday and Sunday or for extra evenings. The minimum wages to be paid to members of our union shall be forty dollars (\$40) per week. Seventeen dollars (\$17) for Saturday and Sunday. Three dollars (\$3) for an evening during week days; six dollars (\$6) for a week day and five dollars (\$5) for Sundays or legal holidays. This excludes religious holidays and other special cases.

The week's work shall consist of five and one-half days. A legal holiday shall count as one day's work. One hour for dinner and one-half hour for supper daily.

Any barber shop running, operating, or managing a beauty parlor in rear or some other place connected with the barber shop, must close the beauty parlor at the same time and hour as the barber shop.

Cracker Bakers—San Francisco

IN THE new agreement under which the Cracker Bakers' Union, Local No. 125, of San Francisco is now working—one which affects 76 men and boys—the union has inserted a rather strong provision with regard to intoxication, as follows:

The local union above mentioned will not uphold any member of the union who becomes intoxicated while at work or, because of intoxication, fails to perform the work required of him. The union, while not guaranteeing the conduct in this respect of all its members, will refuse to consider complaints from persons who may have been discharged because of intoxication, and will refuse to uphold said members who are found guilty of intoxication, and no strike or lockout shall result because of the discharge of any person under the influence of liquor.

The closed shop, eight-hour day, six-day week, with time and one-half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays and the appointment of a grievance committee for handling complaints are provided for. Union men are given preference on machines and ovens on the baking floor and also in case of shortage. Journeymen working on the floor

are guaranteed \$6.25 a day and must belong to the union. Under shop conditions provision is made for helpers required.

It is understood and agreed that the cost of industrial accident insurance of employees shall be paid by the employer, and shall in no case be charged against or deducted from the wages of the employees.

The wages are in each case to be not less than the following: For mixers, head mixers, machine men, peelers, oven-men on sponge, sweet-oven men, icing men, fieste or sugar wafer men, and relief men capable of relieving all hands, \$6 per day; for one sponge roller and return brake man, \$5.50 per day; for mixers' helpers, two sponge feeders and roller, reversible brake man, oven men's helpers, \$5.25 per day; for sheet brakes and for feeders, on sweets, \$5 per day; and for reversible helpers, return brake men's helpers, and sweet-oven men's helpers, taking out pans, \$4.75 per day.

All shops must have a relief man and 20 minutes relief must be given to each man on the sweet crew for each half day worked.

Men's Clothing Industry—Milwaukee

A THREE-YEAR agreement, effective from May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1928, has been signed by manufacturers and contractors in the men's clothing industry in Milwaukee and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This is a continuation of a former agreement and deals with the terms of employment, wages, and working conditions of cutters, trimmers, and shop workers.

The 44-hour week is provided for, with overtime at the rate of time and a half for time workers, and for pieceworkers 50 per cent in addition to their piecework rates.

In hiring and discharging, preference is to be given union men, though the employer is given "the full discretion to hire and discharge * * * and he shall be entitled to give due regard to the nature and quality of the work required and to the efficiency, personal habits, and character of the workers." However, the agreement also provides:

The provisions for preference made herein require that the door of the union be kept open for the reception of nonunion workers, but there shall be no compulsion directed against any nonunion worker to join the union. Initiation fee and dues must be maintained at a reasonable rate and any applicant must be admitted who is not an offender against the union and who is eligible for membership under its rules. Provided, that if any rules be passed that impose unreasonable hardship, or that operate to bar desirable persons, the matter may be brought before the tribunal herein provided for, for such remedy as it may deem advisable.

Sections with regard to deputies, shop chairmen, and the impartial board follow:

Deputies.—Each of the parties shall designate one or more authorized representatives who shall have power to investigate, mediate, and adjust complaints. The representatives of both parties shall be available to give prompt and adequate attention to their duties and it shall be incumbent upon them to use every legitimate effort to settle any complaint or grievance submitted to them. To that end the union deputy, when accompanied by the employer's representative, shall have access to any shop or factory for the purpose of investigating complaints or grievances.

Shop chairmen.—The union shall have in each shop or floor one duly accredited representative, authorized by the joint board, who shall be recognized as the officer of the union having charge of complaints and organization matters within

the shop. He may have an alternate to act in his absence who, when not functioning in this manner, shall have no immunity or privilege as an official. The shop chairman shall be empowered to receive complaints and be given sufficient opportunity and range of action to enable him to make proper inquiry concerning them.

The shop chairman shall be one of the workers, whose temperament, mental capacity, and knowledge of shop operation will enable him to cooperate for the best interests of all concerned.

Adjustment of complaints shall, as far as practicable, be taken up at such times as shall not interfere with shop operation or with duties of shop foremen or superintendents; and shall not be adjusted in the presence of other workers or upon the working floor of the shop.

It is understood that the shop representative shall be entitled to collect dues and perform such other duties as may be imposed on him by the union, provided they be performed in such a manner as not to interfere with shop discipline and efficiency.

Board of arbitration.—The board of arbitration shall consist of a chairman who shall be the mutual choice of the two parties, and should issue arise which, in the opinion of the parties to the agreement, require the enlargement of the board, two additional members may be appointed, either by the parties joining in the selection of such additional members or by each of the parties naming a member.

It shall be the function of the board of arbitration to hear appeals and to interpret and apply the agreement, but not to add to its terms.

The duties and jurisdiction of the board of arbitration are fixed and limited by this agreement and it shall have no power to enlarge such jurisdiction, unless by mutual consent of the two parties to the agreement.

Printing Industry—Hartford, Conn.

AN AGREEMENT for one year was made April 17, 1925, between the Hartford Times and its employees, members of Typographical Union No. 127. Provision is made therein for a conference committee consisting of two representatives of the Hartford Times and two representatives of the union, selected by each respectively. Whenever necessary these representatives are to join in the selection of a fifth member. All disputes with regard to wages or charges of violation of any phase of the agreement are to be submitted to this conference committee, whose rules are to be final and binding upon both parties.

The newspaper office is to be run as a closed shop and all work, whether done by machine or by hand, is to be done on a time basis. The most interesting provisions refer to vacations with pay and pay when absent on account of sickness, as follows:

SECTION 14. (a) Members of Hartford Typographical Union No. 127 holding regular positions on the Hartford Times are to receive the regular scale for all holidays throughout the year, whether the paper is issued or not.

(b) Said regular employees are to receive two weeks' vacation with full compensation during the period beginning June 1st and ending September 20th.

(c) When said members of Hartford Typographical Union No. 127 holding regular positions on the Hartford Times are absent on account of the vacation period of two weeks their positions are not to be filled by subs.

(d) Said regular employees are to receive full pay for all working-days throughout the year on which they are confined to their homes by sickness and other necessary reasons which the committee hereinafter named and the office may agree upon.

(e) When said regular employees are absent on account of sickness their positions are not to be filled by subs. It is furthermore understood and agreed that any regular employee who is absent on account of sickness must report his disability to the chairman of the chapel before the hour of starting work for the day and as often thereafter as may be requested by the office.

(f) In order that the matter of vacation periods to be assigned to said members of Hartford Typographical Union No. 127 holding regular positions on the

Hartford Times, as well as the payment of employees for time lost on account of sickness, may be handled in a way that there is no imposition either on the paper or on the employees, a committee of five regular members of the composing-room force will be appointed by mutual agreement of the composing room and office, which will see that a satisfactory schedule of vacation periods is made, also that there is no abuse of the sick-leave privilege. This committee is to meet with the foreman and assistant foreman in charge nights and make arrangements most favorable to the shifting of the force in order to expedite the work of getting out the paper in a manner satisfactory to the office. Full cooperation on the part of the regular employees and the office will result in making this experiment a matter of satisfaction both to the office and the composing-room force.

The minimum weekly wage for proof readers and copyholders is to be \$41 for night work and \$38 for daywork; for all other journeymen (except machinists, machinist operators, and foremen), \$48 for night work and \$45 for daywork.

Apprentices have been provided for, and a joint committee may be formed to provide for the further education of the apprentices. They are required to spend at least one evening or one afternoon a week in academic and mechanical instruction at a school agreed upon by the committee, and in addition spend some time in home study. During the last three years of their apprenticeship, the committee requires apprentices to complete the "International Typographical Union Lessons in Printing." The scale of wages to be paid to apprentices is also fixed by the agreement.

Street Railways—Canton, Ohio

DIVISION No. 702 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Massillon and Canton, made a one-year agreement May 1, 1925, with the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co.

Some of the interesting provisions relating to settlement of difficulties, seniority, free transportation, and wages follow:

SECTION 3 (a). The company agrees to meet and treat with the duly accredited officers and committees of the association upon all questions and grievances arising between them. All questions and grievances must be submitted in writing.

SEC. 4. (b). When a trainman of the association is summoned before the superintendent or other official to answer charges, he shall upon request have time, after hearing the charges against him, to present any defense which he may have to the charges and may have his case taken up by a committee of the association. Such case shall first be taken up with the division superintendent then the case may be taken up with the general superintendent of transportation, and in case no agreement is reached with the general superintendent of transportation the case may be taken up with the general superintendent of railways.

SEC. 5 (a). All trainmen shall choose their runs in accordance with their seniority of continuous service with the company, the oldest trainman in the service first choice, etc. The right of selecting runs shall be granted every month beginning May 1st of each year, except in change of schedule.

SEC. 6 (a). All trainmen shall be paid 5 cents per hour extra while instructing new trainmen. No students shall be allowed to operate cars until they are properly recommended by trainmen or skilled instructor who is a member of the association.

(b) All conductors using Cleveland fare boxes, after being in the service with the company ten (10) days will be advanced \$15.

(c) All conductors using Johnson fare boxes, after being in the service with the company ten (10) days will be advanced \$10.

SEC. 11 (a). All trainmen shall be entitled to free transportation on all local and limited trains of this company, except on chair cars.

(b) The company agrees to furnish free transportation on all local and limited trains, except chair cars, to the wives and dependent mothers of all trainmen of the association. This privilege to be limited to twelve (12) trip passes per year.

SEC. 13. Any trainman who has resigned from the company's services and reenters the service within six months from the date of his resignation will retain the same rate of wages as before he resigned, but loses his road rights.

SEC. 19. When a trainman is promoted to inspector or dispatcher, after a period of ninety (90) days he shall lose his road rights.

Hourly wages of trainmen

	Two-man cars	One-man cars
First year.....	48 cents	52 cents
Second year.....	50 cents	54 cents
Third year.....	53 cents	57 cents

Street Railways—Peoria, Ill.

WHEN the new agreement between the Illinois Power & Light Corporation, Peoria division, and Division No. 416 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was under consideration the association asked for an increase of 10 cents per hour, whereas the railway company offered an increase of 2 cents per hour. Failing to agree, they submitted the matter to arbitration.

After considering the question the following award was made:

The undersigned arbitrators, to whom was submitted by the above-named parties for determination and award the amount of wages to be paid by said Illinois Power & Light Corporation to its Peoria railway division employees, who are members of Local Division No. 416 aforesaid, for the year beginning May 1, 1925, and ending April 30, 1926, having considered the wages so to be paid, do hereby award and determine that the Illinois Power & Light Corporation shall pay to those of its said employees who are motormen, conductors, operators, and motor-coach operators, and each of them, who are members of Local Division No. 416 aforesaid, five cents per hour over and above and in addition to the scale of wages (per hour) they and each of them, respectively, were receiving immediately prior to May 1, 1925, and that said Illinois Power & Light Corporation shall pay to those of its employees who are, and who are known as "barn and shop men" and each of them, who are members of Local Division No. 416 aforesaid, two cents per hour over and above and in addition to the scale of wages they and each of them, respectively, were receiving immediately prior to May 1, 1925.

The undersigned further award and determine that said wages, as above set forth, shall be treated as effective as of date May 1, 1925, and continue in force and effect and be paid by said Illinois Power & Light Corporation to its said employees, who are members of said Local Division No. 416, from May 1, 1925, to and including April 30, 1926, and said scale of wages as so determined shall be embodied in draft of contract now approved and agreed to by duly authorized representatives of said Illinois Power & Light Corporation and said Local Division No. 416 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The scale of wages as incorporated in the new agreement and the working hours are as follows:

Class C shall signify motormen and conductors who have been in the service of company less than one (1) year, and they shall receive 46 cents per hour.

Class B shall signify motormen and conductors who have been in the service of company for more than one (1) year and less than two (2) years, and they shall receive 48 cents per hour.

Class A shall signify motormen and conductors who have been in the service of company for two (2) years or more, and they shall receive 50 cents per hour.

The wages for one-man operators and motor-coach operators shall be five (5) cents per hour above the two-man car rate in the foregoing classes.

Barn and shop men shall be paid at the rate of 2 cents per hour increase over and above what they and each of them, respectively, are now being paid.

Workday in shops shall be nine (9) hours per day. When shop men are required to do extra work they shall be paid as at present.

Workday in barns shall be 10 hours per day. If barn men are required to do extra work they shall be paid as at present.

The agreement contains the usual provision with regard to runs averaging nine hours, and in connection with assignments to runs states that they "shall be based upon seniority of continuous service upon respective divisions operated by the company, coupled with the satisfactory physical and mental qualifications determined according to proper medical examinations and fair and reasonable standards."

The new agreement also makes provision for adjusting matters of common interest (except for wages, which are fixed for the term of the contract) through properly accredited representatives of the company and of the association.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Coal-Mining Industry—Award of Industrial Commission of Colorado

IN FILE No. 1263, decided August 11, 1925, the Industrial Commission of Colorado considered a joint question of discharge and wages. On June 26, 1925, the commission had entered an award permitting the Clayton Coal Co. to reduce the wage scale 20 per cent or to the so-called 1919 wage scale.

A difference then arose between the company and its machine men as to the rate the latter should receive, inasmuch as the company did not have any machine men in 1919. The company figured it at \$2.30 per place, basing its action on the fact that it had formerly paid \$2.90 per place for such work. The employees figured it at \$2.56 per place, basing their action on the fact that the company had for a short time paid \$3.20 a place, as paid by a competitor, and that the 20 per cent reduction to the other employees at the mine was figured on their peak wage.

Inasmuch as the parties were unable to agree, it was decided to refer the matter to the commission. A letter, signed by five machine men and helpers, advising the commission as to the situation was sent to that body, July 11, whereupon four of the five signers were discharged, the company "refusing to give any reason therefor."

The commission then held an investigation "for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the discharge of said employees and as to what wage should be paid said machine runners and helpers per place under the said former award of this commission," and decided as follows:

The said company contends that it had discharged said men for the following reasons:

1. That they had been instructed to cut said coal 4 inches from the bottom and that they had been in the habit of making higher cuts.
2. That said men had also been making short cuts.
3. That said men when working upon a daily basis were averaging approximately six cuts per day; that while working upon the place basis, as at present,

they were making eight cuts per day, which showed that they did not treat the company fairly while upon the daily basis.

4. That said employees had been guilty of agitating and attempting to create disturbances among the employees at said mine.

Said employer refused or was unable to state what said employees or any of them had done in attempting to agitate and create disturbances among said other employees of said mine.

As to the first and second alleged reasons for discharge: The evidence showed only a few irregularities as to the matters complained of, which occurred such a long time prior to the discharge of the men that it can not reasonably be inferred that such irregularities were the true grounds of discharge herein.

As to the third reason for discharge: It appears that the men discharged were doing equally as much work upon the daily basis as any of the machine runners and helpers employed at said mine, and that there was no more reason for discharging said four employees than the rest of said machine runners and helpers. The company admitted that the four discharged employees were all men qualified for the work they were doing. The third reason for discharge has no merit.

It also appeared in the evidence before this commission that said company had within the year last past notified its employees upon several occasions that said mine would work nine hours, and that in conformity with said order said employees had been compelled to work underground in the mine of said company for more than eight consecutive hours.

The commission finds that inasmuch as the said Pike View mine is now working upon the 1917 scale, which is a lower scale than that paid at said Clayton mine at this time, that said Clayton mine should not reduce below said wage "per place" at said Pike View mine, which is \$2.52.

Therefore, it is the order and decision of this commission that said company, in justice to said men, should reinstate said men in their former positions and that the wages paid to machine runners and helpers per place should be \$2.52, and, further, that the evidence in the investigation held before the commission on August 6, 1925, be submitted to the attorney general of this State for such action as he may deem advisable.

Boot and Shoe Industry—Decision of Haverhill Shoe Board

THE way in which changes in style disturb the relations between capital and labor is shown in the decision of the Haverhill Shoe Board in Case No. 359, July 6, 1925.

During the past season a certain shoe company segregated most of its gimp stitching (fancy stitching with cord), having it done mainly by a group of operators who were formerly engaged in two, three, and four needle work or who were hired especially to do gimp stitching at the time when this work sharply increased in volume. During the latter end of the run, single-needle fancy stitchers had little work. The union therefore requested the board to direct that gimp stitching be equally divided among all fancy stitchers, including the single-needle stitchers, instead of being divided among the members of the smaller group, including multiple-needle stitchers.

The question before the board was whether a manufacturer would be allowed to segregate all of a particular kind of work by dividing it among a certain group of operators instead of dividing it among all operators of one occupational classification. The board considered the question under three main heads—as a problem in factory operation, as a question of interpretation of the working agreement, and as a matter of equity. These matters were considered at length, as the following extracts will show:

As a matter of factory operation, * * * great opportunities for increased production, increased efficiency, and increased earning power of operatives on

a particular kind of work, are possible through specialization. Segregation of a particular kind of work, such as gimp stitching, enables such specialization. It can not be expected that equal skill and facility are possible for the same operative on such widely different kinds of work as are comprehended in fancy stitching.

There are other aspects of the question, considered as a problem in factory operations. Some kinds of fancy stitching yield earnings much higher or much lower than other kinds, or than the average for all kinds. Segregation of one kind of work may thus greatly affect earnings, the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction among different groups of employees, the morale of entire departments or larger section of a factory. And such wide variations in earnings as may result from segregation are likely sharply to affect the number of operatives willing to accept or continue work of a given type. When the earnings of a group on work of greater skill are substantially less than average, or the earnings of a group on work of lesser skill are more than average, the tendency is to cause shrinkage of operatives for the more skilled work, an abundance of those for the less skilled work. * * * Continuance of such a condition would cause steadily increasing injury as an inadequate number of new operatives undertook to qualify themselves to do the more skilled work.

While segregation might under certain conditions operate to unbalance the supply to operatives for different varieties of work, it is not the real cause. The real cause is disproportionate piece rates applying to the segregated work as compared with other work. When a given kind of work is segregated, it of course becomes much more evident that rates for it are too high, or too low, if such is the case. The difficulties of rate adjustment are not made greater by segregation, although the need for adjustment may be made more urgent by segregation of work which is disproportionately paid for. The fact that the rates are disproportionate is merely made more conspicuous by segregation. In other words, maladjustment of rates for different kinds of work is not properly an argument against segregation.

The segregation under discussion is segregation of a kind of work (gimp stitching), within a group of operatives, not the giving of all shoes of a given pattern to one or more operatives of the group. * * * Due to multiplicity of patterns and pressure for delivery, there is ordinarily no desire on the part of manufacturers to give all the work of one operation on each particular pattern to the same operative.

Different machines are, of course, used for single-needle, two-needle, three-needle, and four-needle work. This fact does not, however, lead to much clarification of the issue, inasmuch as some operatives in some factories do work on more than one machine.

The company points out that special equipment has been provided in its fitting room for machines on which gimp stitching is done. This is not done in all fitting rooms, nor is it claimed that gimp stitching can not be done on machines without such special equipment. But the gimp stitching, even though done on a specially equipped machine, has been done by operatives, some of whom (not all) did work also on other (multiple-needle) machines. The issue is not, therefore, clearly or entirely a question of freedom of the company to divide work so that operatives will not be required to do work on more than one machine. But, on the other hand, it does appear to the board that the company can accomplish, and did accomplish, a reduction in the frequency of changes of operatives and machines from one kind of work to another by its segregation of gimp stitching. The company also, by segregating this work, unquestionably secured a larger production of gimp stitching from fewer machines than could have otherwise been secured.

The company did not lay off any of its single-needle stitchers, and the local has alleged no violation of the first portion of the clause which specified that there shall be "no laying off of members of the crew during slack periods." Local 10 does base its case on the latter portion of the clause which specifies that "during slack periods work shall be distributed as equal as possible among the crew." The position of the local is that the words last quoted entitle each of the single-needle fancy stitchers to an equal share of all gimp stitching. Whether or not the contention of the local is valid requires an answer to these questions:

- (a) Did the incidents involved occur "during slack periods?"
- (b) Was work "distributed as equal as possible?"
- (c) Was the gimp stitching equally divided "among the crew?"

The meaning of the * * * terms [in italic] for determination of the issue in this case will be considered.

(a) *Slack periods.*—The agreement was adopted late in 1923. * * * It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that since the beginning of 1924 production has been almost chronically intermittent.

It is not reasonable to assume that the intent of the clause when adopted was that "slack periods" should include all periods. * * * The board construes slack periods to be periods of production which are substantially below normal. The board does not consider that normal production of a factory is necessarily the same in 1925 as in 1923.

The period in which the segregation of gimp stitching began was one of high pressure for production in the factory. All fancy stitchers had plenty of work for a considerable period after the segregation began. The board finds it clearly established by the evidence that the practice of segregation was not instituted during a slack period.

It is true that a slack period followed after segregation of fancy stitching had been in practice some time and that it is equal division of gimp stitching during such a slack period that the local particularly requests. To rule that such segregation was permissible during a busy period but not permissible during a slack period would involve more than recognition of the meaning of a slack period; it would require a finding that a crew was composed differently during a busy period than during a slack period, which is not reasonable. Further consideration of crew membership follows hereafter under (c).

(b) *Equal division as possible.*—The clause cited calls for an equal division of work as "possible." * * * In the opinion of the board, no measure of equal division of work is "possible" which is not reasonable with due consideration for successful and economic operation. In a sense it is of course "possible" to divide gimp stitching among all fancy stitchers. * * * It would be "possible" to distribute a lot of work by single pairs or single shoes to give each worker on a given operation an equal share. There is almost no limit to the chaos which might be argued to be "possible." The board believes that those who framed and adopted the clause intended a reasonable and practicable application of it.

The board sees no reasonable meaning or intent of the clause warranting a finding that segregation of gimp stitching shall be forbidden merely on the ground that a more equal division is possible.

(c) *Members of the crew.*—The clause cited calls for equal division of work "among the crew." * * * The question here presented is whether the (regular) single-needle fancy stitchers, and the group including the multiple-needle and the newly employed fancy stitchers, are all members of one crew among whom work must be equally divided within the meaning of the working agreement.

The board finds that single and multiple-needle fancy stitching has not generally been equally divided in the factory; that neither the crew nor the local has asked that it should be equally divided, and that therefore simple and multiple-needle fancy stitchers are not one crew among whom work must be equally divided. * * * Gimp stitching may therefore properly be segregated among operatives chosen by the manufacturer to do that kind of work, and provided with equipment adapted for it.

The board therefore finds that the reasonable meaning of "members of the crew" is not hostile to segregation of gimp stitching among a special group of fancy stitchers.

(d) *Established practice.*—* * * The board finds that established practice fortifies the conclusion that segregation of gimp stitching is permissible. Some segregation of work within occupational groups has been more or less common practice. In several factories, cut-out stitching has been done by a segregated group of fancy stitchers. * * * In the factory involved in the present case, two, three, and four needle fancy stitching was done by a segregated group. This practice is important as it involves the same local and the same broad operation (fancy stitching) as are concerned in the present case. Furthermore, since it has become unusual to stitch cut-outs with a knife attachment, the machine equipment for cut-out stitching is identical to that used for all kinds of single-needle fancy stitching.

* * * The fact remains that segregation of cut-out stitching has been an established practice in some factories. Local 10 has thus given its tacit consent to segregation of a special kind of work for which the reasons are less weighty than for segregation of gimp stitching. The segregation of gimp stitching there-

fore represents no new departure in principle, and in permitting it the board is not going afield to establish a new precedent.

The aspect of the issue remaining to be considered is that of equity—fair treatment to the parties to the case in accordance with their deserts and apart (if necessary) from legal or verbal technicalities.

* * * Multiple-needle work has for several years generally paid less than single-needle work, has been quite commonly recognized as in a somewhat different category than typical (single-needle) fancy stitching, and therefore segregation has been usual.

The operatives who did the gimp stitching have had their earnings increased by the opportunity for increased productivity afforded them by the segregation and by the opportunity to do a large proportion of relatively highly paid work. The other (single-needle) fancy stitchers, who did not receive a share of the gimp stitching, had their earnings reduced thereby in two ways. The volume of the kind of work which they were doing (plain single-needle imitation) did not hold up as long as the gimp stitching, hence they had less employment; and the piece rates fixed by the board for gimp stitching when it first appeared turned out to have higher earning power than rates on most plain imitation stitching.

It was not the original intention of the company to segregate it. That this type of ornamentation would turn out to be in so large demand was, of course, not known until some time after the first of it was in process. During the early period of gimp stitching in this factory, the regular single-needle fancy stitchers showed strong dislike for the work. The board has already fixed higher rates for it than for regular fancy stitching, and as stated, these rates turned out to yield considerably higher earnings than most other fancy stitching. The single-needle stitchers, before they had done any of the work, or enough of it to form a correct opinion, "heard" that the prices for gimp stitching were "terrible." They requested or demanded that the company pay them by the hour for gimp stitching. The company declined to do so. The volume of gimp stitching was rapidly increasing. The company asked the union for additional fancy stitchers to do the gimp stitching, because of the trouble in getting their regular single-needle fancy stitchers to do it. The union replied that fancy stitchers were not to be had, or not to be had for that work, unless hour rates were offered.

The short of it is that the company, opposed by its own fancy stitchers and granted no assistance by the union, went ahead and hired a number of operatives to do the gimp stitching, some of whom had had little, or no previous, experience in fancy stitching. These newly employed operatives, together with the operatives already employed by the company on two, three, and four needle work, were given the gimp stitching and willingly did it without complaint even when the regular single-needle stitchers were protesting that gimp stitching and gimp stitching prices were "terrible."

The segregation of gimp stitching thus arose through the necessity of the company to increase its production of this work, and through the company's endeavor to accomplish this increased production without forcing the work upon a protesting group of operatives who are the very group asking the board to compel the company to give them an equal share of the work to which they formerly objected. They ask this after the gimp stitching has turned out to be about the best paying work. That is, after demonstrating willingness that the two, three, and four needle girls should regularly work on poorer paying work without a share of the better paying (single-needle) work, and after demonstrating willingness to use protest and pressure which forced still more supposedly poor-paying work upon the multiple-needle girls, the single-needle girls now ask an equal share of about the only large run of better paying work which the multiple-needle girls ever got.

The board finds that:

(a) As a matter of factory operation, the segregation contributes to efficiency and an increase of earning power on the work segregated;

(b) As a matter of interpretation of the working agreement, the clause relating to equal division of work does not in its reasonable content or intent forbid such segregation;

(c) As a matter of established practice, clear precedent for the segregation exists;

(d) As a matter of equity the local has no claim for consideration not warranted by other considerations.

The plea of the local is therefore denied and the segregation of gimp stitching found allowable.

Railroads—Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board

Bulletining

TWO decisions (Nos. 3880 and 3882) of the Railroad Labor Board relating to the bulletining of positions were made July 28, 1925. Both cases involved the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the American Railway Express Co.

In the first, No. 3880, a vacancy in the vehicle department at New Orleans was bulletined thus:

Chauffeur.....	5. 20 p. m.	\$130. 16
Driver.....	8. 30 p. m.	\$125. 16

The employees contended that the information given was not sufficient to permit anyone to bid intelligently on the position, as the hours of service were not therein specified, and rested their contention on rule 10 which reads as follows:

New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined in agreed-upon places accessible to all employees affected, for a period of ten (10) days in the districts where they occur; bulletin to show location, title, description of position, and rate of pay. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated official within that time, and an assignment will be made within ten (10) days thereafter; the name of the successful applicant will immediately thereafter be posted for a period of five (5) days where the position was bulletined.

The carrier contended that additional information was not necessary.

The board, however, supported the claim of the employees, basing its action on Decision No. 2058, issued December 12, 1923, reading as follows: "The Railroad Labor Board decides that the phrase 'description of position' in rule 10 requires the carrier to show the hours of service in the bulletin. The position of the employees is therefore sustained."

In the second decision, No. 3882, the complaint was that a position was improperly filled without bulletining. Two men were employed in the value department of the company, at Thirteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago. The starting time of a certain employee was changed from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. and his former position was given to a junior employee. The employees claimed that the position left by the senior employee should have been bulletined as vacant under rule 10, given before.

The carrier stated that no grievance had been presented by any employee, no dispute existed, and there was no evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of any employee. It therefore requested the board to decline to assume jurisdiction of the dispute on the ground that no dispute existed.

The board, however, thought otherwise and sustained the claim of the employees.

Transfer

IN DECISION No. 3883, issued July 28, 1925, the question involved a reduction of pay following a transfer. At the St. Paul Union Depot there were two night positions, that of inside baggage foreman rated at \$4.86 a day, and that of outside baggage foreman rated at

\$4.98 a day. The latter was properly bulletined and bid in by the inside baggage foreman. Then the former position was bulletined and bid in by the outside baggage foreman. Then the company transferred the former rates of pay; in other words, the two men practically exchanged positions but each kept his former rate of pay.

The employees contended that the reduction of pay of the outside baggage foreman was in violation of rule 20 of the agreement, which forbade changing the rate of pay of any position except after negotiation with the union, and also of rule 57, which provided that positions should be rated and the transfer of rates from one position to another should not be permitted.

The carrier states that the transfer of the incumbents of these positions from one to another was due to the fact that one of them was not qualified to efficiently perform the work to which he was assigned and that the transfer was made in the interest of the employees involved, as well as in that of efficient operation. It argues that it is within its rights in taking this action, the assertion being made that it first applied rule 20, which created new positions, and then applied rule 10, which provides for the bulletining of new positions. It claims that it did not violate rule 57 as charged by the employees; further, that rules 20 and 58 are strictly applicable to the change, and that the assignment of men as the result of same is proper.

The board, however, sustained the claim of the employees.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in August, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in the manufacturing industries of the United States increased 0.8 per cent in August as compared with July; aggregate earnings of employees increased 1.8 per cent; and per capita earnings increased 0.9 per cent. The easing off of the vacation season and the completion of inventory taking and repairs account for these increases, which indicate a return to conditions prevailing in June.

These unweighted figures, presented by the Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,021 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,731,106 employees whose combined earnings during one week in August were \$71,311,267. The same establishments in July reported 2,708,511 employees and total pay rolls of \$70,066,226.

Comparison of Employment in July and August, 1925

THE volume of employment was increased in August in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions and the earnings of employees were increased in 7 divisions. The East South Central States show the greatest increases in both items—3.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively—followed by the South Atlantic, the East North Central, the New England, the West North Central, and the West South Central States in the order named. The Middle Atlantic States dropped 0.6 per cent of their employees but gained 1 per cent in pay-roll totals, while the Mountain and Pacific States show both decreased employment and decreased pay-roll totals.

Considering the 52 industries by groups, 10 of the 12 groups show increased employment in August and larger pay-roll totals, the leather group leading all others with an increase of 5.1 per cent in employment and an increase of more than double that amount in employees' earnings. The paper and tobacco groups show small losses in employment and the vehicle group a decrease of 1.3 per cent in pay-roll totals. This last decrease was due entirely to part-time work during the period in a few large automobile plants, owing to unusual circumstances.

Thirty-one of the 52 separate industries gained employees in August and 33 gained in employees' earnings. The pottery and stove industries made a good recovery from their July losses, which had been excessive this year. Pottery gained 32 per cent in employment and 44 per cent in pay-roll totals and stoves gained 15 per cent and nearly 20 per cent in the two items, respectively. Fertilizers, boots and shoes, confectionery, carriages, and agricultural implements also show substantial gains.

A decreased volume of employment of 9 per cent is shown in the piano and organ industry, while machine tools, rubber boots and shoes, and ice cream show smaller losses, although they were over 5 per cent each.

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 JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1925	August, 1925		July, 1925	August, 1925	
Food and kindred products	1,210	186,844	188,205	+0.7	\$4,736,285	\$4,737,135	+(¹)
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	82	75,919	75,860	-0.1	1,905,128	1,892,576	-0.7
Confectionery.....	256	24,846	27,770	+11.8	439,096	494,888	+12.7
Ice cream.....	123	9,516	9,033	-5.1	330,411	308,106	-6.8
Flour.....	317	14,434	14,496	+0.4	377,500	377,384	-(¹)
Baking.....	417	51,636	50,828	-1.6	1,375,389	1,350,806	-1.8
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	10,493	10,218	-2.6	308,761	313,378	+1.5
Textiles and their products	1,682	533,234	536,882	+0.7	10,349,181	10,562,978	+2.1
Cotton goods.....	331	177,802	178,584	+0.4	2,796,653	2,810,689	+0.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	255	74,898	75,157	+0.3	1,288,648	1,355,201	+5.2
Silk goods.....	193	57,348	58,242	+1.6	1,200,946	1,263,124	+5.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	184	65,091	65,210	+0.2	1,437,175	1,403,213	-2.4
Carpets and rugs.....	30	21,028	21,355	+1.6	538,133	550,143	+2.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84	28,288	28,055	-0.8	652,348	651,180	-0.2
Clothing, men's.....	264	59,186	60,562	+2.3	1,464,448	1,535,232	+4.8
Shirts and collars.....	79	21,552	20,899	-3.0	329,224	315,273	-4.2
Clothing, women's.....	183	16,192	16,743	+3.4	402,819	431,186	+7.0
Millinery and lace goods.....	79	11,849	12,075	+1.9	238,787	247,737	+3.7
Iron and steel and their products	1,555	585,447	586,598	+0.2	16,331,624	16,863,464	+3.3
Iron and steel.....	210	265,512	265,591	+(¹)	7,376,138	7,781,914	+5.5
Structural ironwork.....	126	17,030	16,361	-1.0	459,118	455,371	-0.8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	788	194,497	193,290	-0.6	5,525,216	5,516,923	-0.2
Hardware.....	57	29,865	30,846	+3.3	730,200	774,669	+6.1
Machine tools.....	159	23,703	22,070	-6.9	712,520	673,291	-5.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	127	41,479	42,552	+2.6	1,175,682	1,239,145	+5.4
Stoves.....	88	13,361	15,388	+15.2	352,750	422,151	+19.7
Lumber and its products	998	194,414	195,566	+0.6	4,193,626	4,264,732	+1.7
Lumber, sawmills.....	377	109,356	108,524	-0.8	2,249,511	2,204,370	-2.0
Lumber, millwork.....	255	33,108	33,376	+0.8	795,837	815,525	+2.5
Furniture.....	366	51,950	53,666	+3.3	1,147,678	1,244,837	+8.5
Leather and its products	344	115,153	121,029	+5.1	2,591,707	2,871,860	+10.8
Leather.....	126	25,428	25,890	+1.8	614,928	648,831	+5.5
Boots and shoes.....	218	89,725	95,139	+6.0	1,976,779	2,223,029	+12.5
Paper and printing	786	147,723	147,219	-0.3	4,523,146	4,532,305	+0.2
Paper and pulp.....	201	53,431	53,072	-0.7	1,351,556	1,371,603	+1.5
Paper boxes.....	152	15,998	16,108	+0.7	344,589	352,911	+2.4
Printing, book and job.....	230	35,694	35,512	-0.5	1,169,153	1,160,606	-0.7
Printing, newspapers.....	203	42,600	42,527	-0.2	1,657,848	1,647,185	-0.6
Chemicals and allied products	249	73,947	74,490	+0.7	2,133,025	2,218,120	+4.0
Chemicals.....	92	20,761	20,653	-0.5	527,705	514,042	-2.6
Fertilizers.....	106	5,466	6,613	+21.0	112,272	127,968	+14.0
Petroleum refining.....	51	46,720	47,224	+1.1	1,493,048	1,576,110	+5.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	646	106,896	108,891	+2.0	2,792,858	2,861,313	+5.9
Cement.....	82	26,243	26,337	+0.4	753,179	780,305	+3.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	376	34,282	33,625	-1.9	861,574	865,182	+0.4
Pottery.....	56	9,452	12,483	+32.1	226,286	326,077	+44.1
Glass.....	132	36,829	36,446	-1.0	861,819	889,749	+3.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel	43	13,228	13,405	+1.3	280,866	308,661	+9.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	43	13,228	13,405	+1.3	280,866	308,661	+9.9
Tobacco products	180	41,388	41,087	-0.7	710,497	718,853	+1.2
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	34	8,619	8,735	+1.3	135,338	137,210	+1.4
Cigars and cigarettes.....	146	32,769	32,352	-1.3	575,159	581,643	+1.1
Vehicles for land transportation	963	487,157	492,184	+1.0	15,221,284	15,018,861	-1.3
Automobiles.....	204	313,132	318,147	+1.6	10,346,489	10,081,020	-2.6
Carriages and wagons.....	69	2,609	2,960	+13.5	57,763	64,703	+12.0
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	188	17,438	17,047	-2.2	514,065	507,760	-1.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	502	153,978	154,030	+(¹)	4,302,967	4,365,378	+1.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1925—Continued

Industry	Estab-lishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		July, 1925	August, 1925		July, 1925	August, 1925	
Miscellaneous industries	365	224, 170	225, 550	+0.6	\$6, 292, 727	\$6, 353, 042	+1.0
Agricultural implements.....	91	22, 701	24, 026	+5.8	622, 034	669, 509	+7.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	118	90, 497	91, 623	+1.2	2, 546, 943	2, 539, 121	-0.3
Pianos and organs.....	37	7, 033	6, 400	-9.0	192, 674	177, 729	-7.8
Rubber boots and shoes.....	10	15, 356	14, 486	-5.7	358, 541	344, 430	-3.9
Automobile tires.....	69	61, 793	63, 094	+2.1	1, 860, 193	1, 882, 565	+1.2
Shipbuilding, steel.....	40	26, 790	25, 921	-3.2	712, 342	739, 688	+3.8
Total	9, 021	2, 768, 511	2, 731, 106	+0.8	70, 066, 226	71, 311, 267	+1.8

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1, 220	376, 014	381, 470	+1.5	\$8, 927, 782	\$9, 092, 271	+1.8
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 264	801, 368	796, 524	-0.6	21, 574, 562	21, 785, 346	+1.0
East North Central.....	2, 381	877, 625	891, 115	+1.5	25, 468, 762	25, 975, 196	+2.0
West North Central.....	855	144, 325	146, 049	+1.2	3, 506, 160	3, 578, 568	+2.1
South Atlantic.....	968	228, 660	232, 554	+1.7	4, 185, 504	4, 347, 202	+3.9
East South Central.....	396	90, 058	93, 164	+3.4	1, 688, 941	1, 804, 358	+6.8
West South Central.....	325	67, 324	67, 803	+0.7	1, 412, 753	1, 451, 239	+2.7
Mountain.....	139	26, 708	26, 252	-1.7	718, 861	702, 852	-2.2
Pacific.....	473	96, 429	96, 175	-0.3	2, 582, 901	2, 574, 235	-0.3
Total	9, 021	2, 768, 511	2, 731, 106	+0.8	70, 066, 226	71, 311, 267	+1.8

Employment on Class I Railroads

June 15, 1925.....		1, 765, 260		\$232, 787, 616	
July 15, 1925.....		1, 799, 222	+0.8	\$238, 444, 620	+2.4

¹ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

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

EMPLOYMENT in August, 1925, increased 8.4 per cent as compared with August, 1924; pay-roll totals increased 12.4 per cent; and per capita earnings increased 3.7 per cent. These percentages are based on reports from 8,029 identical establishments in the two years.

In this comparison, over a period of 12 months, gains in employments ranging from 2.4 per cent in the Pacific States to 14.5 per cent in the East North Central States, are shown in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions, with corresponding gains in pay-roll totals, while the Mountain States and West South Central States show decreases in both items.

As in July, the food group of industries alone of the 12 groups shows a falling off in employment and in pay-roll totals, and again the increases in the remaining groups were for the most part exceptionally large, the vehicle group, for example, having gained 15.6 per cent in employment and 20.2 per cent in pay-roll totals in the year's time, while the textile group shows gains of 9.8 per cent and 14.5 per cent, respectively, in the two items.

The volume of employment was increased in 40 of the separate industries and the aggregate earnings of employees were increased in

42 industries. Again these increases were of remarkable size. Rubber boots and shoes gained over 60 per cent in each item, agricultural implements gained nearly 40 per cent in employment and nearly 50 per cent in employees' earnings, automobiles gained over 30 per cent in each item, while the hosiery and machine-tool industries gained over 20 per cent each in employment with increases nearly twice as great in pay-roll totals.

The most pronounced backward tendency in this comparison was in the piano and organ industry, the percentage decreases being 12.6 in employment and 14.7 in employees' earnings. Very much smaller losses in both items were registered in the slaughtering and meat-packing, sugar-refining, car-building and repairing, flour, and baking industries.

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

Industry	Es-tab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1924	August, 1925		August, 1924	August, 1925	
Food and kindred products	925	176, 086	169, 181	-3.9	\$4, 359, 434	\$4, 239, 094	-2.8
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	82	80, 446	75, 860	-5.7	1, 977, 412	1, 892, 576	-4.3
Confectionery.....	231	26, 164	26, 007	-0.6	478, 318	456, 434	-2.5
Ice cream.....	87	6, 611	6, 645	+0.5	211, 266	222, 793	+5.5
Flour.....	232	12, 947	12, 549	-3.1	347, 777	330, 602	-4.9
Baking.....	279	40, 271	39, 012	-3.1	1, 052, 900	1, 051, 168	-0.2
Sugar refining, cane.....	14	9, 647	9, 108	-5.6	291, 761	275, 521	-5.6
Textiles and their products	1, 542	406, 649	512, 199	+9.8	8, 792, 444	10, 067, 129	+14.5
Cotton goods.....	314	160, 315	170, 710	+6.5	2, 421, 225	2, 677, 490	+10.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	239	59, 866	73, 138	+22.2	932, 843	1, 324, 242	+42.0
Silk goods.....	184	47, 032	55, 852	+18.8	964, 903	1, 211, 022	+25.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	161	58, 243	60, 039	+3.1	1, 314, 108	1, 287, 331	-2.0
Carpets and rugs.....	30	19, 610	21, 355	+8.9	447, 442	550, 143	+23.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	80	23, 915	27, 045	+13.1	548, 180	629, 059	+14.8
Clothing, men's.....	232	53, 748	56, 609	+5.3	1, 316, 678	1, 447, 277	+9.9
Shirts and collars.....	74	17, 584	20, 485	+16.5	242, 943	307, 748	+26.9
Clothing, women's.....	155	15, 034	15, 548	+3.4	381, 217	399, 165	+4.7
Millinery and lace goods.....	73	11, 302	11, 418	+1.0	223, 355	233, 652	+4.6
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts	1, 356	507, 314	553, 512	+9.1	13, 928, 632	15, 962, 521	+14.6
Iron and steel.....	197	230, 174	258, 505	+12.3	6, 531, 257	7, 606, 305	+16.5
Structural ironwork.....	122	16, 010	16, 242	+1.4	431, 199	440, 890	+2.2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	628	161, 682	171, 305	+6.0	4, 349, 348	4, 896, 505	+12.6
Hardware.....	54	27, 994	30, 654	+9.5	635, 464	769, 182	+21.0
Machine tools.....	150	18, 113	21, 772	+20.2	494, 688	664, 405	+34.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating appara- tus.....	120	38, 273	39, 866	+3.9	1, 087, 881	1, 168, 351	+7.4
Stoves.....	85	14, 968	15, 168	+1.3	398, 795	416, 883	+4.5
Lumber and its products	928	180, 103	183, 712	+2.0	3, 850, 105	4, 011, 113	+4.2
Lumber, sawmills.....	355	102, 292	101, 370	-0.9	2, 032, 865	2, 053, 564	+1.0
Lumber, millwork.....	238	30, 955	32, 166	+3.9	751, 232	789, 648	+5.1
Furniture.....	335	46, 856	50, 176	+7.1	1, 066, 008	1, 167, 901	+9.6
Leather and its products	309	109, 684	116, 663	+6.4	2, 531, 087	2, 771, 377	+9.5
Leather.....	113	23, 055	24, 593	+6.7	568, 870	618, 028	+8.6
Boots and shoes.....	196	86, 629	92, 070	+6.3	1, 962, 217	2, 153, 349	+9.7
Paper and printing	739	137, 176	140, 971	+2.8	4, 115, 536	4, 311, 930	+4.8
Paper and pulp.....	199	50, 945	52, 527	+3.1	1, 309, 711	1, 358, 918	+3.8
Paper boxes.....	142	15, 381	15, 352	-0.2	321, 547	333, 483	+3.7
Printing, book and job.....	210	32, 514	33, 268	+2.3	1, 048, 526	1, 092, 090	+4.2
Printing, newspapers.....	188	38, 336	39, 824	+3.9	1, 435, 752	1, 527, 469	+6.4
Chemicals and allied prod- ucts	237	69, 017	73, 430	+6.4	2, 044, 648	2, 193, 028	+7.3
Chemicals.....	86	18, 800	19, 923	+6.0	480, 999	496, 939	+3.3
Fertilizers.....	100	4, 899	6, 277	+28.1	96, 275	119, 979	+24.6
Petroleum refining.....	51	45, 318	47, 224	+4.2	1, 467, 374	1, 576, 110	+7.4

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

Industry	Es- tab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1924	August, 1925		August, 1924	August, 1925	
Stone, clay, and glass products	544	95,178	95,359	+3.3	\$2,458,329	\$2,668,535	+8.6
Cement.....	73	23,847	24,081	+1.0	696,007	721,013	+3.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	304	29,037	29,191	+0.5	753,722	769,209	+2.1
Pottery.....	48	11,923	11,380	-4.6	291,485	296,501	+1.7
Glass.....	119	30,371	33,707	+11.0	717,115	821,812	+14.6
Metal products, other than iron and steel	42	11,786	12,938	+9.8	249,879	292,224	+16.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	42	11,786	12,938	+9.8	249,879	292,224	+16.9
Tobacco products	177	39,833	40,158	+0.8	692,486	702,837	+1.5
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	34	8,873	8,735	-1.6	141,991	137,210	-3.4
Cigars and cigarettes.....	143	30,960	31,423	+1.5	550,495	565,627	+2.7
Vehicles for land transportation	881	413,443	477,824	+15.6	12,160,929	14,614,548	+20.2
Automobiles.....	189	241,217	313,853	+30.1	7,275,230	9,958,152	+36.9
Carriages and wagons.....	37	1,942	2,285	+17.7	42,922	52,143	+21.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	184	15,512	14,727	-5.1	456,211	436,279	-4.4
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	471	154,772	146,959	-5.0	4,386,566	4,167,974	-5.0
Miscellaneous industries	349	189,844	218,310	+15.0	5,232,289	6,151,470	+17.6
Agricultural implements.....	87	17,041	23,582	+38.4	446,919	660,202	+47.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	114	86,162	88,281	+2.5	2,317,838	2,447,754	+5.6
Pianos and organs.....	32	6,820	5,962	-12.6	194,105	165,629	-14.7
Rubber boots and shoes.....	10	8,982	14,486	+61.3	210,550	344,430	+63.6
Automobile tires.....	67	47,855	60,312	+26.0	1,396,580	1,803,435	+29.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	39	22,984	25,687	+11.8	666,297	730,020	+9.6
Total	8,029	2,396,113	2,597,257	+8.4	60,415,798	67,925,806	+12.4

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,025	330,568	350,860	+6.1	\$7,602,464	\$8,342,914	+9.7
Middle Atlantic.....	2,076	725,828	763,014	+5.1	19,230,480	20,861,225	+8.5
East North Central.....	2,188	755,113	864,968	+14.5	20,995,500	25,251,877	+20.3
West North Central.....	727	129,181	137,318	+6.3	3,140,242	3,351,737	+6.7
South Atlantic.....	846	201,629	219,672	+8.9	3,649,324	4,106,555	+12.5
East South Central.....	344	79,680	87,566	+9.9	1,494,435	1,702,245	+13.9
West South Central.....	284	65,812	64,364	-2.2	1,412,669	1,394,817	-1.3
Mountain.....	117	23,755	22,947	-3.4	621,040	610,783	-1.7
Pacific.....	422	84,547	86,548	+2.4	2,269,644	2,303,653	+1.5
Total	8,029	2,396,113	2,597,257	+8.4	60,415,798	67,925,806	+12.4

Employment on Class I Railroads

July 15, 1924.....		1,756,871		¹ \$229,429,757
July 15, 1925.....		1,779,222	+1.3	¹ 233,414,620

¹ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in August as compared with July in 37 of the 52 industries here considered and decreased in the remaining 15 industries.

The largest increase—9.1 per cent—was in the pottery industry and indicates a resumption of operations after the rather general closing in July. Fourteen other industries show largely increased per capita earnings, starting with stamped and enameled ware with an increase of 8.4 per cent and followed by steel shipbuilding, boots and shoes, iron and steel, furniture, hosiery, petroleum refining, glass, cane-sugar refining, stoves, leather, silk goods, women's clothing, and cement—the increase in the last-named industry being 3.2 per cent.

There were only two large decreases in per capita earnings—5.8 per cent in fertilizers and 4.1 per cent in the automobile industry. The first was due to taking on a large number of low-paid laborers, and the second to the partial closing during August of a few large plants, owing to unusual circumstances.

Comparing per capita earnings in August, 1925, and August, 1924, increases are shown in 44 industries and decreases in the remaining 8. The very large increases were 16.2 per cent in hosiery, 12.9 per cent in carpets, 11.8 per cent in machine tools, and 10.5 per cent in hardware. The one large decrease in this 12-month period was 5 per cent in the woolen and worsted goods industry.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, AUGUST, 1925, WITH JULY, 1925, AND AUGUST, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change, August, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, August, 1925, compared with—	
	July, 1925	August, 1924		July, 1925	August, 1924
Pottery.....	+9.1	+6.5	Pianos and organs.....	+1.4	-2.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+8.4	+6.6	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+1.1	+0.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+7.3	-2.0	Confectionery.....	+0.8	-1.9
Boots and shoes.....	+6.1	+3.3	Carpets and rugs.....	+0.7	+12.9
Iron and steel.....	+5.5	+3.7	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+0.7	+1.5
Furniture.....	+5.0	+2.3	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+0.5	+6.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+4.8	+16.2	Structural ironwork.....	+0.2	+0.8
Petroleum refining.....	+4.4	+3.1	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+0.1	-1.8
Glass.....	+4.3	+3.3	Cotton goods.....	+0.1	+3.8
Sugar refining, cane.....	+4.2	+ ¹	Baking.....	-0.2	+3.0
Stoves.....	+3.9	+3.2	Printing, book and job.....	-0.2	+1.8
Leather.....	+3.6	+1.9	Flour.....	-0.5	-1.9
Silk goods.....	+3.6	+5.7	Printing, newspapers.....	-0.5	+2.4
Clothing, women's.....	+3.5	+1.2	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-0.6	+1.5
Cement.....	+3.2	+2.6	Automobile tires.....	-0.9	+2.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+2.8	+3.4	Shirts and collars.....	-1.2	+8.9
Hardware.....	+2.7	+10.5	Carriages and wagons.....	-1.2	+3.3
Cigars and cigarettes.....	+2.5	+1.2	Lumber, sawmills.....	-1.3	+2.0
Clothing, men's.....	+2.5	+4.4	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-1.5	+3.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+2.4	+1.5	Ice cream.....	-1.8	+4.9
Paper and pulp.....	+2.1	+0.6	Chemicals.....	-2.1	-2.5
Millinery and lace goods.....	+1.8	+3.5	Woolen and worsted goods.....	-2.5	-5.0
Rubber boots and shoes.....	+1.8	+1.5	Automobiles.....	-4.1	+5.2
Agricultural implements.....	+1.7	+6.7	Fertilizers.....	-5.8	-2.7
Paper boxes.....	+1.7	+3.9			
Lumber, millwork.....	+1.6	+1.2			
Machine tools.....	+1.5	+11.8			
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+1.4	+0.1			

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings in the nine geographic divisions for July and August, 1925, increases are shown in August in seven divisions, the largest percentage increases—3.3, 2.1, and 2—being in the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central States in the order named. The Middle Atlantic States show an increase of 1.6 per cent, and small decreases are shown in the far Western States. When comparing August, 1925, with August, 1924, substantial increases are shown in seven divisions, a small increase in one, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent in the Pacific Division.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, AUGUST, 1925, WITH JULY, 1925, AND AUGUST, 1924, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Per cent of change, August, 1925, compared with—	
	July, 1925	August, 1924
East South Central.....	+3.3	+3.6
South Atlantic.....	+2.1	+3.3
West South Central.....	+2.0	+0.9
Middle Atlantic.....	+1.6	+3.2
West North Central.....	+0.9	+0.4
New England.....	+0.4	+3.4
East North Central.....	+0.4	+5.0
Pacific.....	-0.1	-0.8
Mountain.....	-0.6	+1.8

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,193 establishments show that in August those establishments in operation were working an average of 94 per cent of full time and employing an average of 85 per cent of a full normal force of employees. This is an increase over July of 2 per cent in the average percentage of full-time worked and of 4 per cent in the average of full-capacity operation, the leather and textile industries showing the most marked improvement.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 68 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 31 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 45 per cent had a full normal force of employees and 53 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

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

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products.....	975	1	63	36	89	45	54	84
Slaughtering and meat packing..	45	-----	49	51	88	13	87	75
Confectionery.....	208	1	53	46	90	14	85	73
Ice cream.....	93	-----	88	12	98	44	56	92
Flour.....	275	1	41	58	76	51	47	83
Baking.....	344	(1)	82	18	96	63	36	91
Sugar refining, cane.....	10	-----	70	30	93	60	40	89

1 Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST, 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	
Textiles and their products	1,364	2	65	33	93	45	53	86
Cotton goods.....	321	5	58	38	92	50	45	89
Hosiery and knit goods.....	213	2	66	32	93	51	47	86
Silk goods.....	156	-----	83	17	98	47	53	88
Woolen and worsted goods.....	169	4	60	36	92	33	63	83
Carpets and rugs.....	25	-----	56	44	90	32	68	79
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	76	-----	37	63	90	21	79	81
Clothing, men's.....	182	-----	76	24	95	53	47	88
Shirts and collars.....	51	2	76	22	96	63	35	91
Clothing, women's.....	114	-----	73	27	96	41	59	83
Millinery and lace goods.....	57	2	54	44	89	25	74	78
Iron and steel and their products	1,293	1	68	32	94	31	68	78
Iron and steel.....	163	2	66	31	92	31	67	84
Structural ironwork.....	116	-----	84	16	98	39	61	81
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	660	-----	67	33	94	30	70	78
Hardware.....	41	2	32	66	92	20	78	82
Machine tools.....	140	-----	81	19	97	23	77	66
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	98	-----	70	30	95	45	55	85
Stoves.....	75	3	39	59	85	33	64	80
Lumber and its products	812	2	70	27	95	54	43	89
Lumber, sawmills.....	310	6	66	28	95	61	33	92
Lumber, millwork.....	207	(¹)	84	16	98	68	32	93
Furniture.....	295	-----	65	35	94	38	62	84
Leather and its products	268	1	78	21	95	47	52	85
Leather.....	94	1	85	14	97	40	59	85
Boots and shoes.....	174	1	74	25	93	51	48	85
Paper and printing	582	1	75	24	95	55	45	91
Paper and pulp.....	157	1	73	25	94	52	47	93
Paper boxes.....	116	1	59	41	92	39	60	85
Printing, book and job.....	204	-----	75	25	96	49	51	89
Printing, newspapers.....	105	-----	98	2	100	90	10	99
Chemicals and allied products	205	(¹)	72	28	96	33	66	73
Chemicals.....	72	1	71	28	95	43	56	84
Fertilizers.....	96	-----	68	32	95	16	84	57
Petroleum refining.....	37	-----	84	16	98	59	41	92
Stone, clay, and glass products	525	2	71	27	93	57	41	88
Cement.....	64	-----	86	14	99	73	27	96
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	302	2	71	27	92	61	37	89
Pottery.....	50	-----	46	54	88	44	56	86
Glass.....	109	4	74	22	95	44	52	82
Metal products, other than iron and steel	37	-----	65	35	95	35	-----	86
Stamped and enameled ware.....	37	-----	65	35	95	35	65	86
Tobacco products	143	1	61	38	94	39	59	86
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	27	-----	44	56	89	22	78	76
Cigars and cigarettes.....	116	2	65	34	95	43	55	88
Vehicles for land transportation	709	(¹)	64	36	95	56	43	87
Automobiles.....	136	1	58	40	93	41	57	83
Carriages and wagons.....	63	2	68	30	92	41	57	76
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	143	-----	82	18	97	68	32	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	367	-----	58	42	95	60	40	88
Miscellaneous industries	280	2	70	29	95	33	66	78
Agricultural implements.....	68	3	69	28	94	31	66	73
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	93	1	68	31	95	33	66	83
Pianos and organs.....	30	-----	67	33	94	50	50	88
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	-----	44	56	92	-----	100	70
Automobile tires.....	52	4	65	31	93	40	56	85
Shipbuilding, steel.....	28	-----	96	4	100	11	89	54
Total	7,193	1	68	31	94	45	53	85

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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Wage Changes

THIRTY-NINE establishments in 17 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending August 15. These increases, averaging 7 per cent, affected 2,000 employees or only 18 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 68 establishments in 12 industries. These decreases, averaging 9.2 per cent, affected 25,800 employees, or 83 per cent of the working forces of the establishments concerned. Sixteen thousand of these employees were in 43 establishments of the woolen and worsted goods industry located in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and over 2,600 other employees were in 6 establishments of the textile dyeing and finishing industry located in the same States.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees—	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Baking.....	417	1	11	11.0	6	5	(¹)
Silk goods.....	193	2	5 - 6	5.6	281	68	(¹)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	788	11	4 -15	8.9	159	4	(¹)
Machine tools.....	159	7	4.5-10	7.9	81	0	(¹)
Hardware.....	57	1	8	8.0	377	100	1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	127	2	5 -11	10.2	16	8	(¹)
Furniture.....	366	1	5	5.0	10	20	(¹)
Paper boxes.....	152	2	5.7- 6	5.7	23	8	(¹)
Printing, book and job.....	230	3	3.9-10	4.7	57	4	(¹)
Printing, newspapers.....	203	1	4.2	4.2	60	22	(¹)
Cement.....	82	1	6	6.0	26	8	(¹)
Pottery.....	56	1	5	5.0	60	50	(¹)
Petroleum refining.....	51	1	10	10.0	225	98	(¹)
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	188	1	10	10.0	21	75	(¹)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	502	1	7	7.0	465	93	(¹)
Agricultural implements.....	91	1	8	8.0	15	13	(¹)
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	118	2	1 - 5	1.8	125	9	(¹)
			Decreases				
Confectionery.....	256	1	20	20.0	250	14	1
Cotton goods.....	331	5	8 -10	9.2	3,181	79	2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	184	43	5 -10	9.7	16,065	96	25
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84	6	6.6-10	7.8	2,639	88	9
Clothing, men's.....	264	2	5	5.0	1,383	100	2
Iron and steel.....	210	2	2.7-10	8.5	1,426	80	1
Lumber, sawmills.....	377	1	10	10.0	78	100	(¹)
Lumber, millwork.....	255	1	20	20.0	17	100	(¹)
Boots and shoes.....	218	3	3 -12	4.5	49	4	(¹)
Glass.....	132	2	7	7.0	300	68	1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	118	1	10	10.0	11	100	(¹)
Automobile tires.....	69	1	10	10.0	410	100	1

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals for August, 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 July, 1925, and for August, 1924.

The general index of employment for August, 1925, is 89.9 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 91.4. These figures mark a return, practically, to the conditions prevailing in June.

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 AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST AND JULY, 1925, AND AUGUST, 1924
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	August		July		August	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	85.0	83.5	89.3	89.6	89.9	91.4
Food and kindred products	94.6	95.9	89.4	92.8	89.9	92.8
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	90.5	89.6	83.4	85.2	83.3	84.7
Confectionery.....	85.2	88.3	71.8	75.5	80.3	85.1
Ice cream.....	112.4	113.2	118.5	128.5	112.5	119.8
Flour.....	94.9	98.4	89.3	92.1	89.7	92.1
Baking.....	100.8	101.9	99.9	102.7	98.3	100.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	103.3	108.3	103.1	102.5	100.4	104.0
Textiles and their products	80.9	78.4	86.0	84.9	86.8	87.2
Cotton goods.....	74.5	67.8	77.6	73.7	77.9	74.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	79.8	75.1	96.0	98.7	96.3	103.9
Silk goods.....	91.2	90.3	104.0	108.1	105.7	113.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	82.3	80.7	85.8	83.1	86.0	81.1
Carpets and rugs.....	83.5	69.5	89.0	83.8	90.4	85.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.6	82.6	96.0	94.2	95.2	94.0
Clothing, men's.....	89.3	87.4	87.4	85.3	89.4	89.4
Shirts and collars.....	69.7	63.1	86.4	86.2	83.8	82.6
Clothing, women's.....	81.9	85.1	79.8	83.3	82.5	89.2
Millinery and lace goods.....	82.3	77.3	81.3	79.1	82.9	82.0
Iron and steel and their products	78.9	75.6	85.3	84.5	85.3	86.8
Iron and steel.....	82.1	79.4	92.1	88.2	82.1	93.1
Structural ironwork.....	91.9	92.1	95.8	100.7	94.9	99.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	75.4	70.6	80.3	79.6	79.8	79.4
Hardware.....	83.1	79.4	87.4	90.8	90.3	96.4
Machine tools.....	68.2	65.4	86.5	93.2	80.5	88.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	94.4	93.4	94.1	93.8	96.5	98.9
Stoves.....	81.3	77.3	71.0	67.6	81.7	81.0
Lumber and its products	92.6	93.1	92.8	96.6	93.0	97.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	92.7	92.5	91.5	96.8	90.7	94.8
Lumber, millwork.....	97.8	101.9	101.8	107.1	102.6	109.7
Furniture.....	89.1	89.6	91.9	89.1	94.9	96.6
Leather and its products	87.3	86.8	88.5	85.2	92.9	94.2
Leather.....	82.0	81.9	86.5	83.9	88.0	88.6
Boots and shoes.....	89.0	88.7	89.1	85.7	94.5	96.4
Paper and printing	97.5	97.1	99.4	101.4	99.1	101.6
Paper and pulp.....	91.2	91.7	94.2	95.5	93.6	96.9
Paper boxes.....	96.1	96.4	95.7	99.9	96.4	102.3
Printing, book and job.....	99.0	97.7	99.5	101.9	99.0	101.1
Printing, newspaper.....	102.5	101.9	105.8	107.0	105.6	106.4
Chemicals and allied products	84.3	87.1	88.9	91.6	91.4	93.9
Chemicals.....	85.1	89.0	90.4	94.7	90.0	92.2
Fertilizers.....	62.7	68.0	67.6	75.5	81.8	86.1
Petroleum refining.....	92.6	90.3	96.3	92.6	97.4	97.8

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST AND JULY, 1925, AND AUGUST, 1924—Continued
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	August		July		August	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.9	98.1	96.5	99.1	98.8	105.4
Cement.....	102.2	106.6	101.3	105.0	101.7	108.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	102.9	108.2	106.8	111.0	104.8	111.4
Pottery.....	111.1	108.2	78.8	78.4	104.1	113.0
Glass.....	81.4	82.6	91.1	93.3	90.1	96.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel	81.0	71.9	89.8	80.5	91.0	88.5
Stamped and enameled ware.....	81.0	71.9	89.8	80.5	91.0	88.5
Tobacco products	92.5	92.7	90.7	90.9	89.9	91.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	94.8	96.7	91.7	97.6	92.9	99.0
Cigars and cigarettes.....	92.2	92.2	90.6	90.1	89.5	91.1
Vehicles for land transportation	83.7	81.0	89.9	90.2	90.7	89.9
Automobiles.....	83.6	79.0	105.9	110.2	107.6	107.3
Carriages and wagons.....	73.7	75.5	83.7	80.5	95.0	90.1
Car building and repairing, electric railroad.....	87.5	87.9	87.7	89.5	85.8	88.4
Car building and repairing, steam railroad.....	83.8	82.1	80.0	77.7	80.0	78.8
Miscellaneous industries	80.2	82.2	90.9	91.2	90.2	93.1
Agricultural implements.....	66.8	67.9	85.4	91.7	90.3	98.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	87.4	87.7	86.5	89.6	87.5	89.3
Pianos and organs.....	90.1	94.3	85.0	86.0	77.4	79.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	44.3	44.2	79.9	85.2	75.3	81.9
Automobile tires.....	98.2	97.7	119.0	121.5	121.5	122.9
Shipbuilding, steel.....	74.2	78.6	86.2	83.6	83.4	86.8

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

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO AUGUST, 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	83.2	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	90.1
July.....	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3
August.....	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	89.9
September.....	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	-----
October.....	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	-----
November.....	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	-----
December.....	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	-----
Average..	94.9	97.0	110.4	115.0	114.2	108.2	109.9	85.1	88.4	100.0	90.3	90.8

GENERAL INDEX OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NOVEMBER, 1915, TO AUGUST, 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	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1
March		60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6
April		59.7	69.4	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	91.7
July		58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	89.6
August		60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	91.4
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	92.9

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, July, 1924, and
June and July, 1925

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—JULY, 1924, AND
JUNE AND JULY, 1925

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; the grand totals will be found on pp. 85 and 87]

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>					
July, 1924	166,962	24,967	281,082	67,309	222,003	421,828
June, 1925	166,624	25,056	281,810	68,340	220,576	422,373
July, 1925	166,918	25,124	282,466	71,330	224,455	431,517
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
July, 1924	\$21,490,750	\$3,049,286	\$38,095,460	\$5,195,648	\$16,425,656	\$38,469,542
June, 1925	21,349,132	3,057,142	38,143,053	5,463,393	16,641,714	39,420,020
July, 1925	21,660,124	3,078,684	38,611,518	5,740,192	16,857,117	40,204,591

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, JULY 1924, AND JUNE AND JULY, 1925—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>					
July, 1924.....	113,844	60,496	112,808	44,253	58,184	516,373
June, 1925.....	114,546	60,878	112,637	42,712	58,789	518,003
July, 1925.....	115,066	60,420	112,796	42,662	59,014	517,921
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
July, 1924.....	\$15,866,333	\$9,041,073	\$11,767,722	\$4,225,465	\$4,658,876	\$64,642,323
June, 1925.....	16,389,134	9,367,350	12,111,938	3,992,391	4,750,198	66,228,792
July, 1925.....	16,675,358	9,420,513	12,253,077	4,074,223	4,807,146	66,977,846
	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>					
July, 1924.....	31,414	26,536	36,547	23,196	207,613	24,110
June, 1925.....	31,050	25,935	38,579	22,854	208,262	23,757
July, 1925.....	31,065	25,781	38,170	22,914	208,873	23,845
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
July, 1924.....	\$4,861,901	\$3,908,013	\$3,367,788	\$1,750,627	\$25,259,655	\$4,444,186
June, 1925.....	4,714,502	3,763,083	3,553,183	1,716,856	24,989,914	4,339,828
July, 1925.....	4,836,438	3,869,729	3,585,188	1,730,916	25,696,652	4,474,597
	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>					
July, 1924.....	35,519	71,636	48,415	42,392	44,342	305,865
June, 1925.....	35,674	72,023	50,604	42,228	43,862	311,055
July, 1925.....	36,070	72,517	51,031	42,886	44,416	314,600
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
July, 1924.....	\$8,234,593	\$12,121,771	\$7,907,935	\$10,710,735	\$7,944,827	\$58,518,591
June, 1925.....	8,172,794	12,052,070	8,281,777	10,901,342	8,121,146	59,696,009
July, 1925.....	8,571,300	12,640,078	8,608,667	11,465,031	8,535,366	62,449,416

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE following data, received from the Bureau of Labor of Connecticut, show the activities of the five public employment offices of that State for August, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OF CONNECTICUT FOR AUGUST, 1925

Sex	Applications for employment	Applications for help	Situations secured	Per cent of applicants placed	Per cent of applications for help filled
Males.....	2,382	1,871	1,620	68.0	.....
Females.....	1,550	1,302	1,197	77.2	.....
Total.....	3,932	3,173	2,817	71.6	88.7

Iowa

The Iowa Bureau of Labor, in its publication, the Iowa Employment Survey, for July, 1925, reports as follows on the operations of the State-Federal employment service for July, 1925:

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

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number of persons referred to positions	Number placed in employment
Men.....	5,797	1,845	1,839	1,820
Women.....	1,674	876	823	795
Total.....	7,471	2,721	2,662	2,615

Ohio

The Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio has supplied the following data as regards the activities of the State-city employment service of that State during July and August, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO, JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Group	July, 1925				August, 1925			
	Number of applicants	Number of persons applied for	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment	Number of applicants	Number of persons applied for	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
Males:								
Nonagricultural.....	36,809	10,626	10,523	9,387	34,357	12,490	12,163	11,063
Farm and dairy.....	533	340	360	285	361	241	224	161
Total.....	37,342	10,966	10,883	9,672	34,718	12,731	12,387	11,224
Females.....	19,210	6,790	6,789	5,965	16,584	7,389	7,027	6,087
Grand total.....	56,552	17,756	17,672	15,637	51,302	20,120	19,414	17,311

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its periodical, the Oklahoma Labor Market, for August 15, 1925, gives the following figures as to the placement work of the public employment offices of that State in July, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and July, 1924:

ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JUNE AND JULY, 1925, AND JULY, 1924

Industry	July, 1924	June, 1925	July, 1925
Agriculture.....	1,898	3,279	265
Building and construction.....	52	114	122
Clerical (office).....	4	12	12
Manufacturing.....	58	147	60
Personal service.....	905	1,033	1,062
Miscellaneous.....	993	1,814	1,396
Total.....	3,910	6,399	2,917

Pennsylvania

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania furnished the data given below, showing the operations of the State employment offices for June, 1924, and June, 1925:

Persons applying for positions:	June, 1924	June, 1925
Men.....	8,554	10,724
Women.....	4,146	4,068
Total.....	12,700	14,792
Persons asked for by employers:		
Men.....	4,669	7,279
Women.....	1,481	1,961
Total.....	6,150	9,240
Persons placed in employment:		
Men.....	4,399	6,663
Women.....	1,220	1,510
Total.....	5,619	8,173

Wisconsin

The operations of the Federal-State-municipal employment service of Wisconsin in July, 1924, and July, 1925, are shown as follows in a mimeographed report furnished by the Industrial Commission of that State:

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

Item	July, 1924			July, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work.....	9,574	4,201	13,775	11,141	4,285	15,426
Help wanted.....	8,690	3,517	12,177	10,366	3,218	13,584
Persons referred to positions.....	8,092	3,386	11,478	9,875	3,393	13,268
Persons placed in employment.....	6,603	2,443	9,046	8,088	2,423	10,511

State Departments of Labor

California

THE California Labor Market Bulletin for August, 1925, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State, reports as follows on fluctuations in number of employees and in weekly pay rolls in 674 California establishments between June and July, 1925:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 674 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JUNE AND JULY, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in July, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925	Amount in July, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	11	1,720	+2.6	\$47,051	-2.0
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2,030	+1.5	61,453	-5.7
Brick, tile, pottery.....	24	3,867	+6.9	90,969	+1.5
Glass.....	4	551	+12.2	18,569	+9.2
Total.....	47	8,168	+4.9	218,042	-1.2
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	5	967	-9.8	27,184	-11.4
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	14	3,561	-6.1	114,954	-4.7
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	9	952	+4.5	27,664	+6.2
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	11	1,118	+1.9	33,917	+2.6
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	5	681	+13.5	18,646	-19.1
Structural and ornamental steel.....	15	5,112	-1.6	154,881	-6.5
Ship and boat building and naval repairs.....	5	4,449	+6.2	150,476	+5.9
Tin cans.....	3	2,331	+9.0	56,768	+14.6
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products.....	64	6,888	+2.0	205,498	-1.7
Other sheet-metal products.....	20	1,549	+2.3	44,727	+5.5
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	16	8,451	-4.1	240,329	-5.7
Total.....	167	36,059	-0.6	1,075,044	-2.2
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging camps.....	23	12,396	-3.8	346,791	-9.6
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.....	43	9,941	-2.9	277,880	-6.1
Other wood manufactures.....	42	4,057	+5.4	111,748	-0.7
Total.....	108	26,394	-2.2	736,419	-7.1
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	8	771	+4.3	20,178	+2.7
Finished leather products.....	7	498	+4.0	8,752	-14.2
Rubber products.....	8	2,933	+12.1	78,110	+8.7
Total.....	23	4,202	+8.4	107,040	+5.2
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	3	470	+1.5	12,631	-8.5
Mineral oil refining.....	11	15,806	+5.2	588,326	+4.9
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	4	543	+4.8	13,529	+6.2
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	10	1,637	+1.2	43,444	-4.2
Total.....	28	18,456	+4.7	657,930	+4.0
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	9	2,163	+1.5	51,077	-3.1
Printing.....	37	1,967	+2.3	72,545	-1.3
Publishing.....	13	1,725	-2.9	66,748	-1.7
Other paper products.....	9	894	+1.5	21,613	+7.7
Total.....	68	6,749	+0.6	211,983	-1.7

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 674 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JUNE AND JULY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in July, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925	Amount in July, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	8	827	-4.2	\$17,365	-0.3
Other textile products.....	6	1,477	+4.1	29,394	+1.8
Total.....	14	2,304	+1.0	46,759	-2.7
Clothing, millinery, and laundrying:					
Men's clothing.....	22	2,117	+6	46,089	-1.6
Women's clothing.....	10	631	-10.7	12,147	-13.4
Millinery.....	7	471	+5.4	8,713	+6.0
Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing.....	20	3,186	+4.5	71,610	-5
Total.....	59	6,405	+1.5	138,359	-1.8
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables.....	15	18,252	+150.2	302,094	+137.8
Canning and packing of fish.....	8	877	+56.3	10,438	+87.1
Confectionery and ice cream.....	28	1,703	-4.3	42,608	-7
Groceries, not elsewhere specified.....	5	555	+2.4	12,808	-3
Bread and bakery products.....	21	3,324	+6	100,035	+1
Sugar.....	7	5,354	+3.1	133,769	-1.8
Slaughtering and meat products.....	15	2,824	-9	82,467	-1.6
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	4	848	-10.1	16,827	-2.3
Beverages.....	3	405	+11.9	12,961	+38.1
Dairy products.....	9	2,353	+4.2	86,067	+3.8
Flour and grist mills.....	8	903	-6.8	24,150	-4.7
Ice manufacture.....	7	1,186	+8.1	35,947	+4.2
Other food products.....	13	1,039	+41.4	23,378	+34.4
Total.....	143	39,623	+42.1	883,569	+27.1
Water, light, and power.....	4	9,213	+5.1	292,968	+4.8
Miscellaneous.....	13	2,177	-5.9	64,508	-4.3
Total, all industries.....	674	159,750	+8.8	4,432,821	+3.2

Illinois

The Labor Bulletin for August, 1925, issued by the Illinois Department of Labor, contains the following data showing trend of employment in Illinois for July, 1925:

Industrial employment is on the down grade in Illinois. Reports to the Illinois Department from employers of 40 per cent of the factory workers indicate that for the fifth consecutive month, the employers have reduced their forces. The latest reduction in the factory pay rolls has carried the level of employment in Illinois factories to the lowest point touched since early 1922, when the depression of the preceding year had only begun to disappear. The stage is only slightly below the level of a year ago, but about 16.2 per cent below the peak of 1923. The manufacturing establishments thus have about 120,000 fewer employees than they had two years ago.

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN JULY, 1925, AS COMPARED
WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924

Industry	July, 1925		Per cent of change, July, 1925, compared with—	
	Number of firms report- ing	Number of em- ployees	June, 1925	July, 1924
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	24	1,662	-5.4	+4.2
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	9	502	-6.2	+27.5
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	30	5,414	+1.5	+1.2
Glass.....	17	4,969	+3	+15.2
Total.....	80	12,547	-3	+7.6
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	119	35,470	-4.3	+9.4
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	34	8,992	-9.3	+9.9
Tools and cutlery.....	16	1,464	-2.7	+6.3
Cooking, heating, Ventilating apparatus.....	24	4,408	-7.5	+2.8
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal.....	20	2,668	+0.0	+11.2
Cars and locomotives.....	14	10,526	-10.0	-26.4
Automobiles and accessories.....	27	8,571	-6.0	+28.5
Machinery.....	51	16,638	+1.3	+7.9
Electrical apparatus.....	28	30,151	-3.4	-32.1
Agricultural implements.....	28	7,404	-6.0	+35.1
Instruments and appliances.....	9	2,105	+1.6	-21.1
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	15	7,678	-2	+50.9
Total.....	385	136,095	-4.5	-4.3
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing mill products.....	31	2,706	-1.1	+4.2
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	45	6,081	-1.1	+5.0
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	15	2,682	-4	+20.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	21	2,596	+12.1	+16.9
Household furnishings.....	7	677	+4.5	+15.8
Total.....	119	14,742	+1.4	+8.5
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	10	2,035	-4.6	+37.7
Furs and fur goods.....	8	67	+1.5	+11.3
Boots and shoes.....	30	11,611	+3.7	+15.5
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	8	1,031	-2.6	-16.2
Total.....	56	14,744	+1.8	+14.3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	20	1,951	-6.8	+23.1
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	25	2,472	-2.1	+18.5
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	9	4,093	+3.0	+28.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	9	3,586	+1.5	+11.8
Total.....	63	12,102	-2	+19.2
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	40	4,849	+24.5	+30.3
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	16	1,020	-6	+4.6
Job printing.....	77	8,750	+5.5	+6.0
Newspapers and periodicals.....	13	3,506	-2.3	-1.4
Edition bookbinding.....	9	1,659	+33.7	.....
Total.....	153	18,784	+2.1	+3.7
Textiles:				
Cotton goods.....	8	1,281	-1.0	+19.9
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	8	2,528	+1.2	+3.7
Thread and twine.....	7	563	+2.9	-4.9
Total.....	23	4,372	+8	+25.6

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS IN JULY, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1925, AND JULY, 1924—Continued

Industry	July, 1925		Per cent of change, July, 1925, compared with—	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	June, 1925	July, 1924
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	8	11,244	+10.6	-9.1
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	5	1,027	+2.3	+24.0
Overalls and work clothing.....	10	863	+10.8	+1.4
Men's hats and caps.....	2	72	-4.0	+78.5
Women's clothing.....	19	1,144	+23.9	+16.4
Women's underwear and furnishings.....	8	514	-2.7	+30.1
Women's hats.....	7	705	-5.1	-9.5
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	37	2,858	+7	+5.3
Total.....	96	18,427	+7.6	-3.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	20	822	+3.5	-4.4
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	13	468	-16.0	-48.0
Groceries, not elsewhere classified.....	28	4,419	+4.1	-3.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19	20,855	-6	-8.6
Dairy products.....	10	3,769	+4.9	+2.9
Bread, and other bakery products.....	18	2,931	+8	-7.4
Confectionery.....	19	1,983	-7.4	-12.7
Beverages.....	18	1,359	+5.9	-4.3
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	13	1,318	+3.9	+11.9
Manufactured ice.....	22	377	+2.2	.....
Ice cream.....	14	829	.....	.....
Total.....	194	39,110	+3	-6.2
Total, all manufacturing industries.....	1,169	271,731	-1.2	-8
Trade—Wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	29	3,085	-4.7	.....
Wholesale dry goods.....	5	516	+4.0	-6.5
Wholesale groceries.....	6	802	+2.8	+14.9
Mail-order houses.....	5	14,393	-5.5	-1.2
Total.....	45	18,796	-4.8	-11.3
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	6	14,161	-7	-7.4
Telephone.....	9	27,456	+7	+5.0
Street railways.....	28	27,410	+9	+1
Railway car repair shops.....	24	11,906	+8	+1.1
Total.....	71	80,933	+5	+1
Coal mining.....	47	10,827	+9.8	+41.3
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	110	8,867	+9.8	-3.8
Road construction.....	10	518	-4.6	-36.3
Miscellaneous contracting.....	27	1,617	-2.6	+13.5
Total.....	147	11,002	+7.1	-3.0
Total, all industries.....	1,479	392,820	-7	+3

Iowa

The following data on employment conditions in Iowa for July, 1925, as compared with the previous month, were given in the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State for July, 1925:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, JUNE TO JULY, 1925

Industry	Employees on pay roll July, 1925			Industry	Employees on pay roll July, 1925		
	Number of firms reporting	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925		Number of firms reporting	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925
Food and kindred products:				Leather products:			
Meat packing.....	6	4,805	-7.7	Saddlery and harness..	4	131	+23.6
Cereals.....	2	288	+5.9	Fur goods and tanning, also leather gloves....	3	152	+4.2
Flour and mill products	4	115	+7.8	Total.....	7	283	+12.3
Bakery products.....	7	825	-1.7				
Confectionery.....	7	181	0	Paper products, printing, and publishing:			
Poultry, produce, but- ter, etc.....	9	982	-8	Paper and paper prod- ucts.....	5	345	+9.5
Sugar, syrup, starch, glucose.....	4	759	-3.4	Printing and publish- ing.....	16	2,240	+1.0
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	6	560	+60.0	Total.....	21	2,585	+2.1
Total.....	45	8,515	-2.5				
Textiles:				Patent medicines.....	7	321	+3
Clothing, men's.....	11	1,031	-9				
Millinery.....	2	177	+9.9	Stone and clay products:			
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	2	485	+1.1	Cement, plaster, gyp- sum.....	9	2,482	+1.3
Gloves, hosiery, awn- ings, etc.....	6	724	+1.5	Brick and tile (clay)...	16	1,155	+3.8
Buttons, pearl.....	9	869	-13.5	Marble and granite, crushed rock, and stone.....	3	100	+2.0
Total.....	30	3,286	-3.3	Total.....	28	3,737	+2.1
Iron and steel work:				Tobacco, cigars.....	5	348	+3.3
Foundry and machine shops (general classi- fication).....	34	4,572	+3.6	Railway car shops.....	6	8,958	+1.1
Brass and bronze prod- ucts, plumbers' sup- plies.....	5	579	-9	Various industries:			
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc.....	3	1,653	+2.2	Brooms and brushes...	5	156	-6.0
Furnaces.....	6	513	+4.9	Laundries.....	5	228	-1.3
Pumps.....	4	358	0	Mercantile.....	7	2,544	-1.8
Agricultural imple- ments.....	11	1,201	+7	Public service.....	2	302	+7.1
Washing machines.....	7	1,900	+2.3	Seeds.....	3	173	-7.0
Total.....	70	10,776	+2.6	Wholesale houses.....	21	1,191	+1.0
				Commission houses...	11	411	+4.1
Lumber products:				Other industries.....	16	1,882	-5.5
Millwork, interiors, etc.	15	1,899	+1.2	Total.....	70	6,887	-1.9
Furniture, desks, etc...	7	809	-1.2				
Refrigerators.....	3	168	+10.5	Grand total.....	322	48,859	+2
Coffins, undertakers' goods.....	4	162	+6				
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	4	125	+9.6				
Total.....	33	3,163	+1.3				

Maryland

The commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland has furnished the following data on changes in volume of employment in that State from July to August, 1925, for establishments with over 48,000 employees and having a weekly pay roll of nearly \$1,200,000:

EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees, August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with July, 1925	Amount, August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with July, 1925
Bakery.....	5	517	-2.7	15,714	-1.4
Beverages and soft drinks.....	4	243	-13.3	7,211	-14.4
Boots and shoes.....	9	1,116	+ .9	22,941	+18.7
Boxes, paper and fancy.....	9	503	-1.0	7,086	+2.1
Boxes, wooden.....	7	467	-6.3	8,138	-6.5
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,703	-2.4	63,510	-4.0
Brick, tile, etc.....	6	852	- .9	22,082	- .1
Brushes.....	6	949	+1.0	16,915	+6.8
Car building and repairing.....	5	4,487	+2.7	156,115	+7.4
Chemicals.....	5	1,135	-1.7	31,025	-2.8
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	6	2,598	-1.5	68,883	+9.5
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	7	2,075	-2.9	32,625	+4.9
Confectionery.....	7	789	+35.5	10,985	+24.7
Cotton goods.....	6	2,098	+5.6	34,659	+19.9
Fertilizer.....	5	635	+1.4	14,308	- .9
Food preparations.....	3	125	-1.6	3,085	+4.5
Foundry.....	12	1,384	+3.4	33,360	+1.2
Furnishing goods, men's.....	7	2,559	-8.6	26,117	-24.7
Furniture.....	10	873	+6.3	17,955	+13.6
Glass manufacture.....	4	725	-8.9	12,885	-22.2
Ice cream.....	3	214	-17.8	6,871	-1.2
Leather goods.....	6	691	+3.9	14,422	+15.1
Lithographing.....	4	456	-3.0	12,668	-5.6
Lumber and planing.....	9	686	-8.6	17,746	-9.0
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	54	-8.5	1,286	-10.2
Patent medicines.....	4	739	-3.2	11,918	+6.8
Pianos.....	3	871	- .3	22,371	+4.6
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,322	.....	35,387	+2.2
Printing.....	10	1,263	+4.3	41,444	-3.3
Rubber tire manufacture ¹	1	2,411	- .5	161,547	+3.5
Shipbuilding.....	3	681	-1.5	19,409	-4.1
Shirts.....	5	763	+1.5	10,686	+6.9
Silk goods.....	3	581	+3.7	8,639	+5.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	940	-3.7	24,493	-2.0
Stamping and enameled ware.....	5	1,174	+2.9	21,809	+2.4
Tinware.....	4	3,383	+10.1	72,119	+10.5
Tobacco.....	8	1,119	+4.4	15,825	+4.1
Miscellaneous.....	19	4,039	+11.5	79,869	+7.0

¹ Pay roll period one-half month.

New York

The Department of Labor of the State of New York reports as follows on changes in employment and pay rolls in factories in that State in July, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and with July, 1924. The data are based on reports from a list of about 1,700 factories, with 485,870 employees in July, and a weekly pay roll for the middle week of July of \$13,593,718.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN 1,700 NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES
FROM JUNE TO JULY, 1925, AND JULY, 1924, TO JULY, 1925

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	June to July, 1925		July, 1924, to July, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement.....	+4.4	+3.6	+13.7	+9.3
Brick.....	+1	+2.0	-13.6	-20.3
Pottery.....	-1.3	-5.1	-13.2	-10.0
Glass.....	-24.6	-19.8	+8.0	+2.0
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	-3.9	-4.0	+35.6	+52.9
Structural and architectural iron work.....	+8	+1.0	+9.7	+10.8
Hardware.....	+2.7	+2.7	+14.3	+31.1
Stamped ware.....	-10.2	-12.2	+8.3	+10.7
Cutlery and tools.....	-21.0	-23.5	+1.1	+15.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+4.3	+7.1	-1.7	+8
Stoves.....	-15.6	-8.7	+3.3	+11.3
Agricultural implements.....	-3.3	+1	+23.1	+28.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.....	-1	+3.0	-7.0	-5.6
Foundry and machine shops.....	-2.3	-3.6	+4.2	+6.9
Automobiles and parts.....	-1.1	-2.8	+41.9	+54.5
Cars, locomotives, and equipment factories.....	+2.8	+1.9	-25.0	-31.2
Railway repair shops.....	-4.4	-6.6	-3.2	+3.6
Lumber, millwork.....	+2	+9	-8.3	-11.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	-1.6	-2.3	-15.7	-16.2
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	+1.1	-1.3	+1.9	+2.4
Furniture.....	(¹)	-2.3	+7	+2.1
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	-2.6	-4.9	+5.0	+10.8
Leather.....	-2.8	-1.6	+7.0	+3.4
Boots and shoes.....	+8	+7	+9.0	+17.2
Drugs and chemicals.....	-2	-3	+4.7	+4.3
Petroleum refining.....	-1	+6	-11.0	-8.7
Paper boxes and tubes.....	-2.6	-1.9	-7.3	-1.8
Printing, newspapers.....	-1.7	-1.9	+10.9	+17.9
Printing, book and job.....	-2.7	-5.7	-2.5	-6
Silk and silk goods.....	+1.4	+2.6	+16.6	+28.9
Carpets and rugs.....	-2.4	-1.7	+10.7	+19.9
Woolens and worsteds.....	+16.3	+11.4	-5.7	-4.1
Cotton goods.....	-7.0	-2.4	+71.2	+79.5
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods.....	-1.1	-2.7	+32.0	+39.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+1.1	+3.2	+3.2	+12.3
Men's clothing.....	+1.7	+5.0	+5.4	+5.9
Shirts and collars.....	-2	+5	+11.4	+21.9
Women's clothing.....	-5	+11.6	+27.6	+49.4
Women's headwear.....	-10.6	-8.3	-8	+1.7
Flour.....	-1.3	+1.4	-3.4	-1.8
Sugar refining.....	-3	+9	-17.6	-13.1
Slaughtering and meat products.....	+2.0	-3.0	-1.9	-4.2
Bread and other bakery products.....	-1.6	+1	-8.7	-6.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+1.2	-1.0	+5.8	+3.7
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	-2	-1.7	-11.4	-10.7
Total.....	-1.1	-9	+3.3	+6.8

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

According to the Oklahoma Labor Market for August 15, 1925, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oklahoma, the changes in volume of employment and total weekly pay rolls in the industries of that State for July, 1925, were as follows:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA FROM JUNE TO JULY, 1925

Industry	Number of plants reporting	July, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1925
Cottonseed oil mills.....	13	90	-36.6	\$1,622	-46.1
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	477	-2	12,806	-8
Confections.....	7	51	+15.9	997	+8.1
Creameries and dairies.....	11	135	-1.5	2,844	-1.8
Flour mills.....	44	355	+3.8	8,430	+7.2
Ice and ice cream.....	33	616	+15.4	16,921	+21.1
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,587	+5.4	37,879	+11.6
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	2,877	-6.1	81,845	-3.2
Smelters.....	17	2,155	+6.3	56,281	+1.1
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,382	+8	46,886	+2
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	954	+6.2	27,001	+1.3
Steel tank construction.....	16	550	+13.6	11,370	+10.4
Oil industry:					
Producing and gasoline extraction.....	123	3,467	-2.0	108,725	-2.7
Refineries.....	66	5,141	+4.9	155,316	+3.8
Printing: Job work.....	24	244	-2.4	7,124	-7.1
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops.....	11	1,710	-4.1	49,369	-2.8
Street railways.....	6	663	0	15,953	+1.1
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,301	+17.7	31,518	+7.9
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	418	-11.3	8,340	+2
Cement and plaster.....	6	1,032	-4.0	25,699	-6.9
Crushed stone.....	6	346	+8.1	4,761	-2.8
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,032	-2	24,516	-2.2
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	236	-15.3	2,949	-27.0
Laundries and cleaning.....	52	1,454	+1.3	24,889	+8
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	373	+5	5,106	-15.4
Millwork, etc.....	20	332	-9	9,633	+4.6
All industries.....	710	28,978	+1.4	778,779	+6

Wisconsin

The following data showing the per cent of change in number of employees and in total amount of pay roll in various industries in Wisconsin from June to July, 1925, are taken from the Wisconsin Labor Market (published by the Industrial Commission of that State) for August, 1925:

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

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	June to July, 1925		July, 1924, to July, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....				
Logging.....	+0.2		-18.4	-11.2
Mining.....	-6.1	-6.5	+72.7	+67.9
Lead and zinc.....	-7.8	+3.6	+66.2	+63.9
Iron.....	-2.0	-8.3	+86.4	+77.0
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	-2.8	-6.9	-7.3	-11.5
Manufacturing.....	+4.9	+5	+11.2	+21.1
Stone and allied industries.....	+1.4	-4.6	+4.6	-7.4
Brick, tile and cement blocks.....	+4.4	+6.9	+9	-6.1
Stone finishing.....	-7	-10.2	+7.5	-8.1
Metal.....	-1	-5.2	+21.5	+39.5
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	-6.3	-9.6	+18.7	+12.4
Structural-iron work.....	+3.2	-7.6	+11.8	+16.4
Foundries and machine shops.....	-1.8	-8.1	+30.2	+69.7
Railroad repair shops.....	+3	-3.1	-5.7	-7.5
Stoves.....	+1.9	-5.7	+20.7	-6.2
Aluminum and enamel ware.....	-4.9	-18.5	-1	+18.2
Machinery.....	+3.2	-3.2	+18.2	+32.3
Automobiles.....	-6	+1.5	+44.7	+108.5
Other metal products.....	+1.4	-7.7	+33.8	+47.1
Wood.....	-2	-5.0	+3.4	+7.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....	+3.4	-3.3	+8.0	+9.6
Box factories.....	+2.9	-2.1	+2.6	+6.0
Panel and veneer mills.....	-3.4	-9.7	+6	+8.2
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	-1.0	-1.0	+3.8	+16.1
Furniture.....	-2.0	-15.4	-6.8	-10.0
Other wood products.....	-5.2	-1.7	+8.2	+9.7
Rubber.....	+2.8	+1	+26.2	+18.9
Leather.....	-3	+3.6	+1.4	+12.9
Tanning.....	+9	-1.8	+3	+21.3
Boots and shoes.....	+2.3	+17.3	+8.5	+49.0
Other leather products.....	-7.1	-10.0	-8.2	-37.2
Paper.....	+3.6	-4.3	+7	+3
Paper and pulp mills.....	+4.2	-4.6	+2.1	-1
Paper boxes.....	+3.4	-1.1	-2.8	+16.9
Other paper products.....	+1.2	-5.3	-2.6	-7.9
Textiles.....	+1.3	-2.9	+7.4	+23.6
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+1.6	-7.9	+4.3	+30.3
Clothing.....	+1.5	+4.9	+13.8	+19.5
Other textile products.....	-8	-5.3	+5.2	+12.8
Foods.....	+47.7	+46.2	+5.2	+22.9
Meat packing.....	+3	+1	+6.3	+7.1
Baking and confectionery.....	-3	+3	-9	+7.0
Milk products.....	+6	+4.1	-11.8	-13.0
Canning and preserving.....	+286.6	+403.1	+16.7	+64.2
Flour mills.....	-10.0	-27.5	-2.9	-37.2
Tobacco manufacturing.....	-5.8	+8.6	-17.1	-5.2
Other food products.....	+10.1	+35.6	+4.7	+48.9
Light and power.....	+3.0	+1	+54.1	+43.2
Printing and publishing.....	-8	+3.0	+6.4	-6.8
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	-1.6	+1.7	+6.4	-14.4
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	-7.0	-2.6	+1.8	+9.3
Construction:				
Building.....	+4.6	+13.0	+3.7	-1.1
Highway.....	+13.3		+24.4	+5.0
Railroad.....	-1.1	-5.9	-5.0	-7.1
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	+80.9	+70.9	-16.3	-15.9
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	-3	-9	-2.5	-2.4
Electric railways.....	+1.6	-5	-26.3	-24.3
Express, telephone and telegraph.....	+3.2	+1.9	-7.9	-8.6
Wholesale trade.....	+1.4	+3.8	-5.6	-4
Hotels and restaurants.....	+2.3		-4.7	
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	+1	-1.5	+5.1	+7.4
Construction.....	.0	+3.4	-9.5	-16.4
Communication.....	+1.0	-5	+1.9	+2.8
Wholesale trade.....	+8	+13.8	+1.3	+6.4
Retail trade—Sales force only.....	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	+15.5
Miscellaneous professional services.....	-1.3	-1	+9.7	+32.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	+5		-5.7	

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Industrial Accidents in Uruguay, 1913 to 1923

THE General Statistical Office of Uruguay has published statistics¹ of industrial accidents occurring in the Republic during the 15-year period from 1909 to 1923, which are the latest official figures published on this subject. The total number of industrial accidents reported in 1923 was 5,698, which is an increase of 683 over the number reported for the previous year.

The following table gives the number of industrial accidents for 1913 to 1923, by industry:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN URUGUAY, 1913 TO 1923, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Building.....	896	1,314	190	409	238	245	263	839	871	504	593
Food.....	92	84	27	90	141	124	121	84	161	204	143
Hides and leather.....	44	23	33	45	34	41	22	27	41	30	43
Paper and pasteboard.....	11	29	19	14	1	3	20	34	15	4	3
Alcohol and liquors.....	131	70	50	83	165	79	70	165	104	92	92
Metallurgy.....	522	405	305	257	367	534	347	597	494	360	339
Furniture.....	291	16	168	153	178	212	212	116	316	238	219
Book.....	9	4	13	33	23	19	26	42	38	35	20
Clothing.....	5	5	14	8	16	5	21	41	39	13	13
Refrigerating and salting.....	484	668	1,803	1,633	1,560	1,493	945	779	702	721	704
Electrical.....	36	25	27	21	55	33	29	38	32	31	37
Agriculture.....	2	3	1	1	-----	1	2	7	9	18	22
Transport and freight.....	567	264	530	526	486	654	632	813	882	687	793
Manufacturing.....	45	80	100	37	3	1	3	5	6	23	25
Textiles.....	23	14	-----	2	2	4	6	9	20	37	15
Chemicals.....	-----	9	-----	44	69	75	16	63	54	25	21
Government service.....	9	237	191	473	743	686	615	778	299	129	163
Not specified.....	2,061	870	1,065	1,587	1,999	3,363	1,864	1,697	1,186	1,864	2,448
Total.....	5,228	4,120	4,536	5,416	6,080	7,572	5,214	6,134	5,269	5,015	5,698

¹ Uruguay. [Ministerio de Hacienda.] Dirección General de Estadística. Anuario Estadístico, 1922 y 1923. Tomo XXXII, parte 6. Montevideo, 1924, pp. 3-7.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's Compensation Legislation of 1925

By LINDLEY D. CLARK, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE 41 jurisdictions having compensation legislation whose legislatures were in session in 1925, all but 12¹ report amendments or supplemental acts. Naturally the changes vary in importance and nature, but the most noticeable trend is toward increased benefits.

Most important are the enactment of a new law in Missouri (the third effort to secure such legislation), and a proposed amendment of the constitution and a new law in Arizona. In both these cases the question is open until decided by popular vote, in Arizona on September 29, 1925, and in Missouri on November 2, 1926.^a

An amendment to the law of Alaska and the proposed law of Arizona make provision for medical, etc., benefits, these two jurisdictions standing alone hitherto as lacking such provision.

Maximum weekly benefits are increased in five States (all benefits in Arizona), burial allowances in three, and medical benefits in three, waiting time is reduced in one, occupational diseases specifically covered in one, the scope of the law increased in two, extraterritorial coverage provided in two, etc. An Illinois amendment limits compensation to cases in which objective symptoms furnish the evidence.

An interesting contrast between attitudes in two far western States is furnished by the rigid exclusion of common-law spouses as beneficiaries in Wyoming, and the inclusion of illegitimate children, even though not legitimized, in Oregon.

The following analysis of legislation is offered as complete for the year up to September 1, with the exception of Porto Rico, from which no report was received up to the date of publication.

Alaska

THE Territory of Alaska was, at the beginning of the year, one of two jurisdictions whose compensation laws failed to provide for medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for injured workmen. By action of the 1925 legislature (ch. 63), such treatment for one year is now required. However, the employer may deduct \$2.50 per month from each employee's wages to establish a fund to meet the cost of such treatment. Employers going out of business are to turn over any surplus accumulated in this fund to the Territorial Treasurer, to be by him converted into general Territorial funds.

¹ Delaware, Hawaii, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

^a Since the above was put in type it is unofficially but reliably reported that the Arizona amendment has been adopted by a decisive majority.

Another act (ch. 59) provides that, in case any proceeding is brought or defended without reasonable ground, the whole cost of the proceeding, including a reasonable attorney's fee, may be assessed against the party so bringing or defending the action.

Arizona

THE compensation situation in Arizona is complicated by the fact that its constitution embodies various provisions usually left to legislation. Among these are a provision that no law shall be passed "limiting the amount of damages to be recovered for causing the death or injury of any person." Other sections practically legislate on the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation so as largely to restrict the powers of the legislature itself.

Laws, declared to be such as prescribed or provided in the State constitution, were promptly enacted (1912) setting forth the employer's liability in enumerated hazardous occupations, and providing also a system of workmen's compensation in enumerated employments, "declared and determined to be especially dangerous." The compensation law contained a provision, as required by the constitution, giving an injured employee or his personal representative the option to refuse to settle under this so-called "compulsory" statute and to bring proceedings for the recovery of damages. This was construed (*Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co. v. Ujack* (1914), 139 Pac. 465) to authorize the choice of remedies after the receipt of the injury for which recovery was sought; so that a compensation act of 1921 requiring the choice of remedy to be made beforehand was declared unconstitutional, the judge saying that "it seems regrettable that, owing to its constitutional restrictions, Arizona is barred from adopting a just and humane compensation law, such as exists in 43 or 44 States of the Union." (*Industrial Com. v. Crisman* (1921), 199 Pac. 390.)

The judge suggested further that the method of remedying the situation was by an amendment to the constitution. The legislature of 1925 acted in accordance with this idea and proposed an amendment, to be voted on at a special election set for September 29, 1925, which will, if approved, authorize and direct the enactment of a compensation system compulsory as to the State and its municipalities as regards "workmen engaged in manual or mechanical labor in all public employment"; also "in such private employments as the legislature may prescribe," the employee having the option of choosing beforehand whether he will accept compensation or sue for damages. The proposed amendment states that its purpose is "to assure and make certain a just and humane compensation law," to relieve "from the burdensome, expensive, and litigious remedies * * * now existing in the State of Arizona and producing uncertain and unequal compensation" for injuries and death. Definitions and restrictions on future legislation that would affect the standards set up by the compensation law enacted by the current session of the legislature, are embodied in the amendment. In other words, the same form of procedure that made this amendment necessary, with added complications, is pursued in the propositions set forth.

The compensation act mentioned in the bill is "exempted from the operation of the referendum provisions of the State constitution,"

and is to be effective on and after the day following the proclamation declaring the adoption of the amendment. The compensation statute of 1912 is repealed, but will of course be unaffected if the amendment fails of ratification. The employers' liability act is not repealed. (See footnote *a*, p. 106.)

The law as enacted and approved by the governor provides for an industrial commission of three members appointed by the governor for two, four, and six years, successors to serve six years each. This commission has, in addition to its special activities in regard to the compensation law, the general powers of a bureau of labor as to law enforcement and administration. It also administers the State compensation fund, a competitive organization, insurance in accepted stock and mutual companies and self-insurance being allowed.

The act applies to the State and its subdivisions, and to employers of three or more workmen or operatives, excepting agricultural workers "not employed in the use of machinery," and domestic servants, though employers of these classes may accept the act. Minors legally or illegally permitted to work for hire and aliens are included, but persons whose employment is but casual and not in the usual course of the employers' business are not included. Compensation is allowed for "personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment," and for such diseases only as result from the injury.

Seven days' waiting time is fixed, but if the disability continues for one week beyond such period of seven days, compensation is to be computed from the date of the injury. For temporary total disability the compensation is 65 per cent of the injured person's average monthly wage, plus \$10 per month for each dependent residing in the United States—both for not over 100 months; for permanent total disability, the compensation is 65 per cent of the average monthly wage for life. For partial disability, if temporary, compensation is 65 per cent of the wage loss for not over 60 months; if permanent, 55 per cent of the average monthly wage is to be paid for fixed periods for specified injuries, in addition to any period of temporary total disability. The loss of a major hand calls for pay for 50 months, and of a major arm 60 months; for a minor hand or arm the periods are reduced 10 months. For the loss of a leg, compensation runs 50 months, loss of one eye, 30 months, loss of hearing in one ear, 20 months, and in both ears 60 months.

In case of death, the burial expenses, not exceeding \$150, are a separate payment. Widows receive 35 per cent of the average wage till death or remarriage; in the latter case two years' benefits are to be paid in a lump sum; dependent widowers receive the same except for the remarriage provision. For each child under the age of 18, an additional 15 per cent is to be paid, the total not to exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. In the case of orphans 25 per cent is paid for the first and 15 per cent for each additional child, but not to exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in all, the amount to be equally shared. If there are no survivors of the above classes, and but one dependent parent, said parent shall receive 25 per cent or if there are two dependent parents, they shall receive 40 per cent. Dependent brothers or sisters under 18 receive 25 per cent if but one, and 35 per cent if more than one. If no dependents survive, the employer is to pay \$850 into a State rehabilita-

tion fund. If a dependent dies during the benefit period, not to exceed \$150 must be paid as funeral expenses.

Such medical, surgical, etc., aid as is "reasonably required" is to be furnished for a period of 90 days, but this may be extended to one year by the commission. A separate fund is arranged for, to be administered by the commission and maintained by premiums on employers' pay rolls; or employers may maintain individual or mutual funds for this purpose. In any case, one-half the premiums, not exceeding \$1 per month from each employee, may be deducted from the wages of the employees.

No court of the State, other than the superior court or the supreme court on appeal, has any authority or jurisdiction whatever in regard to the findings, orders, or proceedings of the commission.

California

THREE amendatory acts affect the compensation and insurance provisions of the California law. The first (ch. 300) relates to self-insurers, and authorizes the revocation of a certificate of consent where it appears that the solvency of the self-insurer has been impaired or that violations of the terms of certain sections of the Political Code in regard to insurance companies have been committed by the employer or his agent. Failure to secure payments of benefits entails penalties as well as civil liability, and the industrial commission may at any time require a written statement of the name of the insurance carrier or of the manner of securing payments otherwise.

Chapter 354 fixes the maximum for burial costs at \$150 instead of \$100 as formerly; and chapter 355 gives compensation claims only the preference given to wage claims, and not a preference over all other debts of the employer; the lien of any previous award is not affected.

Colorado

THE only change made in the law of Colorado was in section 137, the State highway department being directed to pay premiums into the State fund in behalf of its employees engaged in maintenance or construction work as distinguished from engineering or supervision. (H. B. 535, May 1, 1925.)

Connecticut

THE maximum weekly benefit is advanced from \$18 to \$21, modifying sections 5351, 5352, relating to disability benefits (ch. 247).

Georgia

AMENDMENTS were adopted by an act (No. 432) defining casual employees as those "not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer or not incidental thereto," eliminating the word "casual" from the act. Election once made continues until recalled by joint action of employer and employees, and includes employees subsequently employed, in absence of rejection by them.

Both the foregoing changes appear in section 15 of the act. Doubtless through an error in transcription, the law is now declared by the same section not to apply to interstate common carriers using steam as a motive power, instead of to intrastate commerce, as formerly. The change was clearly not intended by the legislature, which set forth in terms the changes proposed to be made; and if intended, it would be without force or effect, such commerce being *ipso facto* outside the purview of State legislation (see p. 119, note 6). It seems fair to presume that steam railroads in all lines of service will continue to stand outside the act.

Another provision relates to proceedings against a corporation the charter of which has expired, but which is still doing business. In such case proceedings may be had "against the person or persons operating under the corporate name, and the one year limit shall not apply."

Two members of the commission now constitute a quorum, instead of three as formerly, and the commission can depute a single member to take additional evidence in a case before it for review.

Idaho

THE only change made in the law of Idaho relates to permitted investments for surplus or reserve funds of the State insurance fund. These are enumerated (ch. 124), and constitute a somewhat more restricted class than that allowed for savings banks, which had been the standard theretofore.

Illinois

SEVERAL sections of the law of Illinois are modified by amendments of 1925 (act, p. 378), some of them of primary importance. The law of this State is elective in form, but "applies automatically" to designated extrahazardous employments. To the list are added carriage by aerial service and loading and unloading connected therewith; also any enterprise in which sharp-edged cutting tools, grinders, or implements are used, with the exception of farming. The law is also extended to cover persons outside of the State under contracts of hire made within the State.

The minimum death benefit is fixed at \$2,000 (was \$1,750) where one child under 16 survives, and at \$2,100 (was \$1,850) if there are two or more children; while the maximum payment is \$4,100 (was \$4,000) if there is one child, and \$4,350 (was \$4,250) if there are two or more children under 16. These provisions cover cases where there are the specified number of children, without mention of the survival of a widow, unless perhaps when read in connection with other sections.

Compensation payments (other than necessary medical, surgical, or hospital fees) made prior to death are to be deducted from the death benefits in all cases.

The law of this State contains an unusual provision, disability benefits being increased according to the number of children dependent on the injured workman, now including children legally adopted. The minimum was formerly \$8.50 per week if there was one child, ranging to \$10.50 if there were 3 or more children, and the maximum

\$15 if there was one child and \$17 if 3 or more children. As the law now stands the minimum is \$11 if there is one child and \$14 if 4 or more children, and the maximum \$15 if there is one child and \$19 if 4 or more children.

A second-injury fund is provided for, to be maintained by the payment of \$300 by the employer in each case where no dependents entitled to compensation survive. In case of a second injury which, taken together with a prior, independent injury, produces permanent total disability, the employer is liable only for the immediate effects of the second injury; payments are to be made from the fund to make up benefits equal to those provided for permanent total disability.

Limitations of time and amount no longer govern the requirement to furnish medical, etc., service, the only limit being that it shall be "reasonably required to cure or relieve the effects of the injury." Artificial members, braces, etc., must also be supplied.

Special provision is made for the determination of hernia cases, and the schedule awards for permanent partial disabilities are increased, in most cases practically 10 per cent.

Certain administrative changes are also made. Claims based on subjective symptoms will be met by a provision that compensation is limited to "injuries and only such injuries as are proven by competent evidence, of which there are or have been objective conditions or symptoms proven, not within the physical or mental control of the injured employee himself." Workmen entitled to disability payments must submit to examination by the employer's physician or surgeon "at any time and place reasonably convenient for the employee," instead of only at fixed intervals as heretofore. The industrial commission may fix the amount of attorneys' and physicians' fees. Lump-sum awards can not be reviewed on the ground of a change in condition, but continuing payments as for permanent total disability may be modified on the basis of any subsequent recovery. Other changes relate to claims, evidence, appeals, etc.

Indiana

NO LAW directly amendatory of the compensation law of Indiana was enacted this year. An act regulating practice (ch. 33) provides that only members of the bar who have registered with the industrial board may appear in connection with any claim before the board.

Iowa

THE sole amendment of the compensation law of Iowa this year limits to employees of an employer having more than five persons employed in a hazardous employment the option of claiming compensation or suing for damages where the employer has failed to secure the payment of compensation (ch. 162). This option was formerly granted where there were more than five employees in any employment other than casual.

Maine

CHAPTER 201, Acts of 1925, increases the maximum weekly benefit for disability or death from \$16 to \$18.

Michigan

NO CHANGE was made in the terms of the compensation law of Michigan by the legislature of 1925. The law is administered by the department of labor and industry, formerly consisting of three members. Act No. 377 provides, however, for a commission of four members, appointed by the governor, one of whom must be an attorney duly licensed to practice in the courts of the State. The governor is to designate one member as chairman, who in turn designates three members, including the licensed attorney, to administer the workmen's compensation law, while the fourth member has charge of the other labor laws of the State.

Minnesota

THE law of Minnesota was amended in a number of points, largely relating to procedure. There were also various supplemental provisions enacted.

Chapter 161 now provides that where a totally incapacitated workman becomes an inmate of a public institution, his dependents, if any, shall receive benefits in accordance with the schedule provision in case of death instead of receiving the amount payable for total disability. Accrued disability benefits due an injured workman dying as a result of the injury are payable to the legal heirs if no dependents survive.

Payments to dependents may be made to guardians or other persons, as the industrial commission may direct. The 50 per cent benefit allowed a widow or widower and one child is increased to 60 per cent if there are two dependent children, instead of "two or three"; while the increase to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent takes effect where there are three or more dependent children, instead of four or more. Lump-sum settlements to widows remarrying are to be made without deduction for interest.

Payments to dependent parents are not to exceed the actual contributions made by the deceased workman for a reasonable time prior to the injury causing death.

Other changes made by this chapter relate to the filing of medical reports with the commission in connection with the discontinuance of benefits by an employer, and the allowance of attorney's fees in appeal cases.

Another act (ch. 175) directs that in computing the wages of persons performing emergency services for municipal corporations, a working day of eight hours shall be the basis.

Another amendment is directed to the situation where compensation has been awarded or is recoverable for the loss of use of a member, and a subsequent injury causes the loss of the member. The amount of compensation payable on account of the second injury is to be reduced by the amount paid or recoverable on account of the first, but not so as to reduce the amount below 25 per cent of the schedule allowance for the loss of the member (ch. 219).²

An unusual provision is embodied in two brief acts on the same subject, referring to a limited group of workers. An act of 1923 (ch.

² In connection with this amendment, attention is called to decisions on the point involved: See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1925, pp. 165, 166.

242) authorized compensation payments to employees of the State highway commission. Retroactive effect was given to this statute by an act of 1925 (ch. 26), which permitted claims for injuries occurring after April 14, 1921, the commission to act at any time before December 31, 1925. These dates were changed by a later act (ch. 121), which limits the application of the law to injuries occurring on or after June 1, 1921, and bars all claims for injuries occurring prior to April 12, 1923, unless proceedings thereon are commenced before January 1, 1926.

Preference over other obligations is given to compensation awards in cases where the property of a corporation is placed in the hands of a receiver to settle an unsatisfied judgment (ch. 224), or where assignments have been made for the benefit of creditors (ch. 256). In both cases such claims rank next after debts due the State or the United States and taxes and assessments against the property, and ahead of wage debts. Such preference does not apply where compensation insurance was carried as provided by law.

The importance of the subject of compensation insurance seems to be recognized in an amendment (ch. 405) affecting the personnel of the compensation insurance board of the State. Heretofore it has consisted of three State officials acting *ex officio*; under the amendment one member, "versed in the subject of workmen's compensation insurance and in the making of rates therefor," is to be appointed by the governor for a term of five years, at a salary not exceeding \$4,500 per annum, taking the place of the actuary of the State insurance department.

Missouri

FOR the third time the Legislature of Missouri has undertaken to provide that State with a workmen's compensation law. Prior efforts were defeated by referendum votes, and the same process has been invoked against the present act.³ As a rather full analysis of the act has already been given (MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1925, pp. 119-121), it will suffice to state here that it is an elective law (acceptance presumed in the absence of written notice to the contrary), of general application to private employments where 10 or more persons are regularly employed, excepting domestic and farm labor, outworkers, family chauffeurs, and persons employed casually or not in connection with the usual business of the employer. Employees receiving over \$3,600 annually are also excluded. Joint election may extend the act.

A rate of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent with a weekly maximum of \$20 is allowed for injuries or death, reduced benefits after 300 weeks and during life being given in case of permanent total disability. Death benefits run for 300 weeks. There is a waiting period of three days, which is compensated for if disability lasts over four weeks. Medical aid must be furnished for 60 days, the limit being \$250, but subject to extension by order of the commission.

Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, not including occupational diseases, are covered, with special provisions governing cases of hernia.

³ For some account of the history of compensation legislation in Missouri, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1925, pp. 136-138.

Insurance or satisfactory evidence of capacity to meet the obligations of the act is required. Provision is made for a commission of three members to administer the act.

Montana

TWO amending acts were passed by the Legislature of Montana for 1925. The first (ch. 117) simply adds the operation and repair of freight and passenger elevators to the list of inherently hazardous works to which the law applies.

Several changes are effected by the second act (ch. 121), among them being an elaboration of the provision as to the exclusion of agricultural pursuits, naming dairying, viticulture, horticulture, and stock and poultry raising. Employers in these lines may come under the act by insuring in stock companies or the State fund.

The operation and maintenance of steam railroads in interstate commerce are also excluded (sec. 2837; sec. 31 (b) of original act).

The definitions of employer and employee are also expanded, classes of public and quasi-public corporations and agencies, including public-service corporations, being named as employers under the act, all without regard to the form of the contract of hiring. Employees covered include aliens and also minors, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed.

Beneficiaries now include children up to 18 (was 16) years of age and over 18 years if invalid and actually dependent at the time of injury to the workman. Benefits to dependent parents are to be measured by the extent of the dependency, but within the limits fixed by the act.

The maximum weekly benefit in case of death or disability is increased from \$12.50 to \$15, and the minimum from \$6 to \$7. The provision for a lower minimum in cases where the wages are less is stricken out as regards total disability, either temporary or permanent.

Compensation for permanent total disability is to run 500 weeks and then terminate, instead of 400 weeks and then a reduced amount for life, as formerly. The computation of benefit periods is to be from the date of the receipt of injury.

Allowance for burial expenses may be \$150 instead of \$100, and is to be granted if death due to the injury occurs while the employee draws or is entitled to draw compensation. Medical benefits run for six months instead of two weeks, and may amount to \$500 instead of \$100.

Compensation for the loss of a leg at or near the hip joint runs for 200 weeks instead of 180 as formerly, and 20 weeks' compensation is allowed for the loss of hearing in one ear.

Nonresident alien dependents receive but 40 per cent of normal benefits instead of 50 per cent as heretofore, and no compensation will be paid to parents or children who did not reside in the United States at the date of the happening of the injury.

Former provisions as to third-party liability are omitted and apparently repealed.

Nevada

THE first amending act of Nevada (ch. 61) requires medical, etc., aid for 6 months instead of 90 days as before, while the industrial commission may extend this period by an additional year instead of to a total of one year.

The second act (ch. 114) effected a number of changes, making contractors on public works compulsory insurers under the act; declaring subcontractors and their employees to be the employees of contractors; authorizing the fiscal agents of the State, its municipalities, etc., to deduct from payments to contractors or subcontractors the amount of their premiums and requiring them to include in their quarterly pay-roll returns the pay rolls of such contractors and subcontractors; requiring electing employers to pay advance premiums for two months instead of three, and making failure to report pay rolls a rejection of the act, at the same time repealing the penalty for such failure; and authorizing employees contracting either within or without the State for service with an employer in the State to make joint election with the employer to accept the act, even though the service is to be performed partly or wholly outside the State. Lessees working or developing mines may elect to insure independently of the lessor, who will then be relieved of his obligations under the act.

A third act (ch. 168) fixes maximum burial allowances at \$150 instead of \$125, and the added award on account of each child under 18 years of age at 15 instead of 10 per cent.

New Jersey

AN amendment to the New Jersey law reduces the waiting time from 10 to 7 days (ch. 163), the change to be effective January 1, 1926; and an amendment to the supplementary act (ch. 149, Acts of 1918) creating a workmen's compensation bureau authorizes any official conducting a hearing on a compensation claim to award, in his discretion, costs of witness fees and a reasonable attorney's fee to the successful party (ch. 98). The reasonable witness fee may not exceed \$50, for any one witness, nor \$150 in any one case.

New York

THE time for making the first payment of compensation is now the fourteenth day of disability instead of the twenty-first, in line with the reduced waiting time (from 14 to 7 days) now in effect. The employer must also give notice of such payment, or that he disputes the claim, on the eighteenth day, instead of the twenty-fifth, the penalty for failure to pay likewise becoming effective in 18 instead of 25 days (ch. 657). Awards draw interest from 30 days after the making thereof (ch. 660).

An amendment affecting procedure requires the pleading of the limitation of one year on the first hearing at which all parties in interest are present, instead of at the first hearing without regard to the attendance of parties (ch. 658).

North Dakota

SEVERAL amending acts were passed by the legislature of 1925, the first (ch. 84) repealing the section of the original act which set aside \$50,000 for the effectuating of the act, which includes an exclusive State fund. It was provided that the general fund should be reimbursed for all sums disbursed on behalf of the compensation bureau.

Another act (ch. 220) restores the provision of chapter 73, extra session of 1919, omitted by the amendment of 1921, that an employer representative be on the commission; it is also directed that neither employers nor employees be without representation for more than 30 days.

Chapter 221 relates to second-injury cases, and provides that only the direct result of such injury be charged to the employer's risk, the excess to be charged to the surplus fund created by setting aside 10 per cent of the premiums, as provided in section 7.

An important change is the inclusion, not only of injuries by accident, but also of "any disease proximately caused by the employment"—a fair and logical mode of action (ch. 222).⁴ Another act (ch. 223) amends the provision as to minors or learners, putting on the bureau the responsibility of determining "from time to time," and not only on review, the probable increase in earning capacity if the person had continued work and adjusting compensation accordingly. This chapter also directs that benefits to children shall not be increased on the remarriage of the surviving parent.

The law provides that employees of uninsured employers may sue or ask the bureau to make an award. By chapter 225, such employers now have 30 days, instead of 10, to pay such awards, with the new addition of costs and attorneys' fees. On failure to pay, added costs and attorneys' fees may be allowed in case of judgment, and no property is exempt from levy of execution except such as is absolutely exempt. The old penalty of 50 per cent additional, having been held unconstitutional, is omitted from the section (sec. 11). A separate enactment requires the insertion in every bond given by contractors for public works of a provision as to reports of pay-roll expenditures and of the payment of premiums, which is to antedate the commencement of the work (ch. 96).

Ohio

NUMEROUS changes, mostly procedural, were made in the Ohio law, two measures having been enacted. One (S. B. 108) makes provision for contributions from the State and its subdivisions in amounts larger than formerly allowed, the same to be fixed by the industrial commission between prescribed limits.

All other changes are made by S. B. 238. Employers of employees not classified under the act must give them written notice of their intent to come under the act, instead of merely posting such notice. Working partners or members of firms receiving fixed pay which is included in the pay-roll returns are covered by the act.

⁴ Occupational diseases had previously been compensated under the construction placed on the term "injury" by the compensation bureau. In the bureau's report for 1924 an amendment was recommended that would exclude such diseases, but this was obviously not accepted.

Notices of premium payments or of self-insurance are to be posted in conspicuous places, on forms furnished by the commission; and the commission is directed to prepare semiannually lists of employers in each county who have complied with the act, such lists to be supplied to the newspapers published at the county seat, with a request for the gratuitous printing of the same "as a matter of news and protection to the working men and women of Ohio."

Provision is made for a bureau, under the direction of the commission, for the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases, said bureau to be supported by funds taken from the contributions of employers.

The time for submitting claims for compensation on account of occupational diseases is extended to four months from the accrual of disability, instead of two months as formerly. Provision is also made for medical treatment away from the place of residence of the injured worker in extraordinary cases. Where awards are made by the commission against uninsured employers, instead of a penalty of 50 per cent for nonpayment within 10 days, the employer may furnish bond as a stay to further proceedings. If he fails to do so or to make payment, the commission may certify to the attorney general of the State the amount due, its award constituting a liquidated claim for damages to be by him prosecuted for collection. Procedure in detail is prescribed. In case of assignments all awards and claims for premiums have a preference over other obligations except taxes and expenses of administration.

Where the commission rejects a claim for lack of jurisdiction, no appeal to court may be taken until a rehearing has been applied for. If it is denied, the claimant has 60 days in which to appeal, instead of 30 as formerly; but no certificate of the court of common pleas can be recorded as a judgment until it has been submitted to the attorney general.

Employers delinquent in premium payments have 10 days instead of 5 to make good their delinquencies. Default for 60 days may be waived for cause shown, and on payment of the premium for such time, employer and employees are entitled to the benefits of the act for that period, the employer to indemnify the fund for any payments made.

Oregon

PEACE officers of the State and its subdivisions and municipalities are brought within the scope of the act (ch. 40).

Where an injured person sues a third party causing injury, if the industrial commission has paid compensation or medical or other benefits, it may join in the action. If the right to sue is assigned to the commission, any excess recovery goes to the injured party or his dependents (ch. 133). The same chapter provides that contract gangs doing work in partnership shall be regarded as employees of the principal; that illegitimate children are cognizable as claimants even if not legitimized; that an employer's acceptance after rejection is effective after 5 days instead of 15 as formerly; that an employer engaging in hazardous employment without complying with the terms of the act is subject to a minimum fine of \$25 per day instead of \$10; that his employees or dependents thereof may elect whether to sue or to submit a claim through the industrial commis-

sion, and if the latter, the commission may institute proceedings to recover damages, or may compromise the case. The provisions relative to experience rating are recast and modified, as are also the provisions for review, rehearings, and appeals. The time for filing claims for nonfatal injuries may, on a proper showing, be extended to one year, instead of the three months normally provided.

Willful misrepresentation is made a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and is to be punished by imprisonment of from one to five years, or fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, or both. Provision is also made for reimbursing employers for excess payments.

Appropriations to the accident fund are omitted for the biennium, June 30, 1925, to June 30, 1927. A house concurrent resolution (No. 14) provided for a legislative commission to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation, and to suggest amendments at the next session of the legislature.

Pennsylvania

THE compensation act of Pennsylvania was not directly amended this year, but volunteer fire companies in cities, boroughs, towns, and townships were, by a supplemental act (No. 387), declared to be employees thereof for the purpose of receiving compensation for injuries. Another act (No. 267) authorizes cities, etc., to pay out of their public funds the amounts necessary to provide compensation insurance for volunteer firemen injured in their service as such.

South Dakota

NO substantive change was made in the compensation law of this State by the year's legislation. The act is to be administered by an industrial commissioner appointed by the governor as such, instead of by the commissioner of immigration as industrial commissioner ex officio; the provision for a deputy is omitted (ch. 302).

Parties to a dispute may waive their right to a hearing before a board of arbitration, either by stipulation or by failing to appoint a representative thereon, whereupon the hearing shall proceed before the commissioner or deputy commissioner⁵ (ch. 304).

Utah

ALL public employees are now covered by the compensation act, including elective officers and all officers and employees of the State institutions of learning; the salary limit of \$2,400 per year is also now omitted (ch. 73). A second act (ch. 80) authorizes insurance carriers to cancel any policy for nonpayment of premium by 30 days' notice to the industrial commission and the employer.

Vermont

A FORMER evident discrepancy in regard to minimum weekly benefits is removed by an act (No. 100) which provides that where an injured person's average weekly wages are less than \$6 the full amount shall be paid as compensation. The law formerly declared

⁵ So provided in this act, approved Feb. 9, 1925. The act above noted as failing to provide for deputy was approved Feb. 25.

\$6 to be the minimum, but also stated that where wages were less than \$3 the compensation should be the full amount of the wages. The amendment affects the section relating to total disability, but as the section relating to partial disability refers to this section for its standards, it is also changed.

Another act (No. 101) provides that want of or delay in making claim shall not bar proceedings if it is shown that the employer or his agent had knowledge of the accident or was not prejudiced by the delay. This provision formerly related only to the giving of notice.

West Virginia

A NUMBER of changes were made by chapter 58 of the Acts of 1925. Coverage was extended so that traveling salesmen, superintendents, assistant managers, and assistant superintendents are no longer excluded. An obscure and probably ineffective paragraph was added to section 52, relative to employers and employees in "commerce within the purview of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution." Until Congress establishes "a rule of liability or method of compensation," the State law is to apply "without regard to the interstate or intrastate character or nature of the work or business," but it "shall not apply to employees or employers engaged in interstate commerce."⁶

Another change is one fixing the minimum weekly benefit for disability at \$8 instead of \$5 as formerly; also making \$800 instead of \$300 the maximum expenditure for medical, etc., services, and authorizing the commissioner, on the advice of the medical examiner, to furnish hospital expenses up to the amount named, the same to be paid out of the workmen's compensation fund—apparently notwithstanding the existence of a hospital contract in connection with the injured man's employment.

The old section, number 47, is restored, the subject matter being an authorization of an examination by a medical examiner appointed by the commissioner, in the discretion of the latter, the cost, including the claimant's traveling and other necessary expenses, to be paid from the amount for medical, etc., allowance provided.

The penalty for knowingly securing or attempting to secure compensation in an amount or for a time in excess of the claimant's rights under the law now attaches only where there is "fraudulent intent," and applies also to one who aids and abets anyone in committing the offense.

An intermediate appeal is provided for from the compensation commissioner's award to a commission consisting of the governor, the commissioner of health and the commissioner of labor. The right of final appeal to the supreme court of appeal remains.

Wisconsin

NUMEROUS sections and subsections are affected by the three amending acts of the year, section 102.09, fixing benefits, being modified by all three. A restriction is placed on coverage by a pro-

⁶The Federal statute of 1908 (35 Stat. 65) applies to employees in interstate commerce, and is based on negligence. Attempts to bring other injuries to such employees under the State laws are in violation of constitutional rules, the Supreme Court holding that interstate commerce is in no way subject to State compensation laws, the Federal statute being "comprehensive and also exclusive, fixing the entire responsibility of interstate carriers to their employees, so that no power to supplement the laws lies within the purview of State legislatures." (New York Central R. Co. v. Winfield (1917), 244 U. S. 147, 37 Sup. Ct. 546.)

vision which bars members of partnerships from being counted as employees in determining the number of employees for purposes of inclusion or exclusion (ch. 171). This act also provides that farm laborers and domestic servants are to be considered as included in any insurance contract if the intent so to do is clearly shown by the terms of the policy. The provision as to burial expenses is clarified, making them an independent charge on the employer or insurer "in all cases," instead of stating that "death benefits shall include" such expenses.

Epileptics and blind persons may waive benefits for injuries resulting because of such epilepsy or blindness, remaining otherwise subject to the act. Any other nonelection procured as a condition of employment, or by solicitation, coercion, or fraud, is void.

Benefits for permanent total disability are enlarged by extending the term for persons under 31 years of age from 900 to 1,000 weeks (ch. 384). This maximum limitation is reduced by 18 weeks (instead of 16) for each successive yearly age group, beginning with age 31, until a minimum limit of 280 weeks is reached (formerly 260). Additional compensation to the surviving spouse for a child one year of age or under is now a sum equal to the average annual earnings of the decedent, instead of five-sevenths thereof. This sum is also the basis for computing added benefits on account of children in successive yearly age groups.

Under the schedule for major losses, the term of benefits for loss of an arm is 1,000 weeks instead of 900. Penal benefits in the case of children unlawfully employed are no longer treble in all cases, but double if the child is of permit age and employed without a permit and treble only if the work is at some prohibited employment.

The provisions of the law as to payments into the State treasury in cases of no surviving total dependents, or of loss or loss of use of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye, are absolute regardless of whether action is instituted against a third party as responsible for the injury; but the employer or insurer may join in such action or bring an independent action against the third party, to secure reimbursement. Provision is also made for refunds where excess payments have been made.

By chapter 405, the number of physicians to be named in an employers' panel is five in all cases instead of only in cities of the first class. If the commission is of opinion that a panel physician has not impartially estimated the degree of an employee's disability, it may procure an examination by a physician of its own selection; and if it appears that the estimate was in fact not impartial, it may charge the cost of such second examination to the employer or his insurer.

The subject of insurance is dealt with by an act (ch. 399) which authorizes the State compensation insurance board to fix experience rates, uniform for all in the class. An employer who applies or promotes any oppressive plan of physical examination and rejection of employees or applicants for employment forfeits his right to the advantages of such experience rating.

Wyoming

BOTH amendatory and supplemental acts were passed at the session of the Wyoming Legislature of 1925, chapter 124 combining both. It amended the provision as to burial expenses, fixing the maximum at \$150 instead of \$100, and authorized \$150 medical and \$150 hospital services instead of \$200 for all, but struck out the provision allowing not over \$100 per month for treatment where disability continued beyond 30 days. A new provision allows the employer to furnish "adequate and proper medical attention and hospital facilities to his employees" instead of relief in the foregoing amounts. No bill or fee for medical or hospital service may be allowed without notice to the employer, and a hearing if requested. Physicians failing to make reports may be fined not more than \$50 instead of not less than that amount.

Claims are to be submitted within 6 months instead of 12 as formerly, but if the employee has filed an accident report within the set time of 20 days, claim may be made within 9 months.

The surviving spouse is not entitled to benefits unless he or she was "regularly married by a marriage duly solemnized by a legal ceremony." Parents need no longer prove "reasonable ground to expect future financial assistance from" the deceased employee to be entitled to the sum provided for parents where no spouse or child survives.

An employer's assessments are now suspended only if an amount has accrued to his credit equal to two per cent (formerly $1\frac{1}{2}$) of his annual pay roll. Overdrawn accounts are to be made up by payments of 4 per cent monthly instead of 3 per cent as heretofore.

Where a court grants an appeal from an award, it must also stay payment thereon until the appeal is determined, on such terms as it deems just and proper.

Supplemental provisions of chapter 124 require dated, itemized, and verified bills for medical and hospital service within 10 days after the first of the month succeeding that in which the services were rendered. Notice of the acceptance of cases must be similarly given to the clerk of the district court under penalty of forfeiture of remuneration for any services rendered.

Awards are judicial determinations of the rights of the respective parties; and an employer's account may not be charged without notice and hearing, unless he shall consent thereto.

Another act (ch. 97) penalizes giving or receiving bribes in connection with the administration of the workmen's compensation act, while a third (ch. 159) provides coal-mine-catastrophe insurance, to be available in cases of disaster calling for the payment of more than \$25,000 on account of injuries resulting from any one accident or event. One-fourth of 1 per cent of their monthly pay roll is to be paid by mine operators until a credit balance of \$100,000 is secured, when contributions cease, to be automatically resumed when the fund falls below the sum named. Reinsurance in behalf of risks in the State fund may be obtained from an insurance company or companies to cover catastrophes.

Twelfth Annual Meeting of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

THE twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions convened at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17 to 20, 1925. Mayor Clarence Neslen, of Salt Lake City, welcomed the assembled delegates, and R. C. Norman, member of the Industrial Commission of Georgia, made a fitting response.

The president of the association, O. F. McShane, in his address sketched broadly the rise and progress of the compensation idea and then addressed himself to the question whether the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions had in reality served the purposes which its founders had in mind.¹

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed 34 active members and 4 associate members, and assets to the amount of \$4,683.74. The association has been represented on 17 safety code committees.

The subject of the Monday afternoon session was the follow-up of compensation awards in order to determine various matters. Miss R. O. Harrison, member of the State Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland, dealt with the question of follow-up as affecting the injured party and the dependents, showing that important results would be secured by such a system. The paper of James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York, concerned itself with the determination of promptness of payment, and specified four features of the New York law intended to secure prompt payment. These are: (1) Legal limits of time for payment; (2) Penalties for nonconformity to the limits; (3) Compulsory reporting to the department; (4) Systematic check up of the time of payment. The discussion of these papers turned quite largely on the question of following up lump-sum settlements in order to determine their outcome. A very decided difference of opinion developed regarding such settlements.

Both of the Tuesday sessions were devoted to medical problems. The general subject of the morning session was the relation of trauma to other conditions, such as tuberculosis and cancer, discussed by Dr. Joseph E. Tyree, of Salt Lake City, and diseases of the spine, discussed by Dr. J. C. Landenberger, of Salt Lake City, and its relation to administrative problems, discussed by Dr. James J. Donohue, of the Board of Compensation Commissioners of Connecticut.

The committee, authorized by the Halifax convention, on the preparation of a medical work on the relations of trauma to other diseased conditions, of which G. N. Lindahl, Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota was chairman, reported that after careful consideration the committee had reached the conclusion that so much was involved in the proposition that the association could not advantageously undertake it. It recommended, therefore, that the matter be referred to the medical committee for further study and that the special committee be discharged. The recommendation was adopted.

Leonard W. Hatch, chairman of the committee on compensation for eye injuries, reported that action had already been taken regarding an age factor in case of permanent injuries and therefore special action

¹ The address of Mr. McShane is printed on pp. 1 to 7 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

regarding eye injuries was not necessary. The committee did not feel able to recommend an occupation factor but felt that each law should make provision that the commission should be allowed to apply such a factor in its discretion. The committee further reported that the final report on measurement of loss of industrial efficiency due to eye injuries, prepared by the committee on estimating compensation for eye injuries, section of ophthalmology, American Medical Association, of which Dr. Nelson M. Black is chairman, was in hand. After considerable discussion it was voted that the medical committee be requested to consider Doctor Black's report and recommend a suitable disposition of it.

In the discussion of the paper of Dr. Robert Bay, chief medical examiner of the State Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland, on "New phases of phosphorus poisoning as an occupational disease," it was brought out that most of the cases where phosphorus is used industrially were of a character which rendered poisoning a very remote possibility. The greatest danger at the present time seems to be in the manufacture of fireworks. The question of occupational disease and industrial accident emerged in the discussion, as it will continue to do until it is recognized that it is disability which calls for remedy whether it arises from industrial accident or from industrial disease. R. E. Wenzel, member of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota, in his paper on "Preexisting disease—Its relation to compensation," contended that where compensation is claimed for acceleration of a diseased condition the compensation should be strictly limited to that proportion of the disability which may fairly be attributed to the injury, and suggested a resolution to this effect which he urged the meeting to adopt. These resolutions and the paper as a whole were referred to the resolutions committee, which in its report recommended that the whole matter be referred to a special committee. (See p. 126.)

The report of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost on the production of an American remarriage table, given by Leonard W. Hatch, showed progress in assembling material but no definite steps toward formulating such a table. A paper on "Ontario's mortality and remarriage experience," by T. Norman Dean, statistician of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, was read.

The contention by Lucian W. Chaney, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a paper on "Necessity for national accident rates," was that in order to organize a satisfactory accident prevention program the statistical material must be more extensive than that of any of the State jurisdictions.

John A. McGilvray, chairman Industrial Accident Commission of California in his paper on "Jurisdictional problems arising out of shifting labor," clearly defined the conflicts of jurisdiction incident to the freedom with which labor crosses State lines. The remedy suggested for the difficulties arising from such conflicts is that certain provisions of the law be made uniform in all the jurisdictions.

Walter H. Monroe, of the workmen's compensation division, Bureau of Insurance of Alabama, presented a paper on the proposed Richmond conference, the purpose of which will be to bring together the Southern States, both those which do and those which do not,

have compensation laws for counsel and discussion. It is believed that in this way results can be achieved. A strong indorsement of the conference idea was submitted by Bolling H. Handy, chairman Industrial Commission of Virginia.

The situation as to the compensation law in Missouri was explained by the secretary-treasurer.²

George A. Kingston, commissioner Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, discussed the question of appropriate items in administrative cost. His paper lists the following items as properly included in administration cost: (1) Salaries and traveling expense of board; (2) Office rent and expense; (3) Claims department; (4) Medical administration; (5) Assessment department; (6) Finance department (collections of funds, payment of compensation); and (7) Statistical and actuarial department.

William Leslie, general manager National Council on Workmen's Compensation Insurance presented a paper on "Factors used in rate-making for compensation—Their explanation and illustration." The discussion was largely on the question of adequacy for practical purposes of rates as determined in a State jurisdiction.

The report of the committee on legal aid, presented by W. H. Horner, of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, which was after discussion adopted, contained the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That cooperation in handling workmen's compensation problems is hereby approved by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations.

2. *Resolved*, That the member organizations of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations be requested and encouraged to cooperate with each other in handling workmen's compensation cases.

3. *Resolved*, That these committees be continued by their respective organizations to supply information as to methods of cooperation, to study the results, and to report from time to time on the progress of the mutual work.

A round table discussion on administrative problems followed in which F. A. Duxbury, member of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, discussed the situation regarding compensation priority in cases of bankruptcy. Resolutions on this subject were later adopted (see p. 125).

F. M. Williams, chairman of the Board of Compensation Commissioners of Connecticut, read a paper on "Neurosis from a compensation standpoint." The following quotation expresses the conclusion drawn by Commissioner Williams from his contact with the situation: "My own experience, extending over nearly 12 years of this work, is that the genuine malingerer is comparatively rare; the troublesome cases are those with some genuine neurosis mingled with a considerable tendency to exaggerate."

The paper on "Supervision of compensative settlements" by Dr. Andrew F. McBride, commissioner Department of Labor of New Jersey, urged that even when much is done by private agencies the State must maintain a close and continuous supervision. To make this supervision possible any board must have (1) exact and complete reports, (2) an adequate office force, (3) the State distributed in units of a size easily handled, (4) capable officials, and (5) a follow-up system.

² This subject also received extended treatment in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1925, pp. 136-138.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our grateful appreciation of the many privileges and courtesies that the association and individual members thereof have enjoyed at this twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17 to 20, 1925.

Resolved, further, That the thanks of this association be extended to His Excellency the Hon. George H. Dern, Governor of the State of Utah; to the mayor of Salt Lake City, the Hon. C. Clarence Neslen; to the Industrial Commission of Utah; and to the many other citizens of said convention city and State who have had part in providing for our welfare, instruction and entertainment, and especially to the several members of the medical profession who contributed the unusually able and practical papers to the literature of this association.

Resolved, further, That the president elected at the present meeting be authorized and directed to appoint a special committee, consisting of himself and two other members to take such action as they may determine necessary to secure an amendment to the Federal bankruptcy act giving priority to claims and awards of compensation against a bankrupt estate.

Whereas, the Federal bankruptcy act does not by the provisions thereof give priority against the assets of the bankrupt for compensation claims and awards, for the reason that no such claims existed at the time said law was passed; and

Whereas, this association believes that the peculiar character of that class of claims warrants that same be given priority over general creditors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association earnestly recommend that the Federal bankruptcy act be amended to give compensation claims that degree of priority which the nature of the claims may require.

Whereas, it is reported that certain universities have and now are engaged in research work relating to the results of compensation laws and the administration thereof; and

Whereas, we believe that such work may be of value to our members and helpful in the work in which this association is engaged if it be wisely directed and efficiently done; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president elected at this convention to consist of such numbers as he may determine, to consider and adopt suggestive lines, subjects and methods of such research work, and to use its good offices in cooperating with those engaged in, or about to undertake such research work, to the end that the same may be wisely directed and correspondingly valuable for practical purposes.

Resolved, That Bulletin No. 385 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics be and the same is hereby approved as the record of the proceedings of the eleventh annual convention of this association, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26-28, 1924.

The following resolution introduced by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, was on recommendation of the committee on resolutions referred to the committee on statistics and compensation insurance costs for such action as it may determine:

Resolved, That the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost be and is hereby instructed to investigate and report at the next convention on administrative costs.

That the committee shall take into consideration the question of what items and elements of expense shall enter into such costs as has been brought out in the discussion of this general subject in the Salt Lake City convention. But the committee need not be confined or restricted in its study by such discussion.

That the committee's report indicate just what items have been covered in its investigation, and it shall report five ways—

1. By total number of accident cases reported;
2. By total number of compensable cases reported, whether compensation was in fact granted or not;
3. By number of compensated cases;
4. By number of cases really investigated, whether compensated or not wherever such information can be made available; and
5. By percentage of money compensation actually paid.

As already stated, Mr. Wenzel, of North Dakota, offered a resolution relating to compensation in cases of aggravation of preexisting disease, which was as follows:

Whereas it is one of the aims of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions to bring about equity and uniformity in the administration of workmen's compensation legislation; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the representatives of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions from the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and the States of the United States, assembled at this, the twelfth annual meeting of said association, held in this year 1925 in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, that equitable administration of such workmen's compensation legislation will be furthered by and through the uniform adoption and adaptation of the following basis for the handling of preexisting disease cases arising in the course of industrial employment, to wit:

That, in case of aggravation of any disease existing prior to such injury, the compensation shall be allowed only for such proportion of the disability due to the aggravation of such prior disease as may reasonably be attributable to the injury; and

Whereas it is the further opinion of such representatives that it may reasonably be expected that definite and proper expression and publication of such opinion will hasten the uniform adoption and adaptation of such basis for the handling of preexisting disease cases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the various industrial accident boards and commissions of the Provinces of Canada and the States of the United States be, and they hereby are, urged to accept, adopt, and adapt the foregoing basis in the handling of preexisting disease cases; that the same be done as speedily as possible through the adoption and publication of rules by such bureaus or commissions, wherever they possess the power; and that, wherever such power is not now possessed, such bureaus, boards, or commissions sponsor the necessary legislative amendments to make this resolution effective. Be it further

Resolved, That due and proper publicity be given the passage of this resolution.

The committee reported as follows as to this resolution and its recommendations were adopted by the convention:

In the opinion of your committee the question of whether or not any action should be taken by this association on the subject matter of said paper and resolution, as well as what such action should be taken, if any, are matters of too much importance and depend for wise action upon fuller information and deliberation that is available to your committee, or, in the opinion of your committee, is obtainable at this convention of the association; now, therefore,

Your committee recommends that the said resolution and paper offered by Mr. R. E. Wenzel, together with this report, be referred to a special committee of five members, to be appointed by the president elected at this convention, to consider the subject matter and the provisions of compensation laws relating thereto, as well as the state of the law generally on the subject, with such recommendations for the action of this association on the subject as the committee may determine, to be submitted to the next convention of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Frederick M. Williams, of Connecticut.

Vice president.—H. M. Stanley, of Georgia.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Ethelbert Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

Members of the executive committee.—O. F. McShane, of Utah; Fred W. Armstrong, of Nova Scotia; James A. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. F. M. Robbin, of Oklahoma; Ralph Young, of Iowa; W. H. Horner, of Pennsylvania.

Recent Proceedings and Reports of International Labor Office on Workmen's Compensation

UNDER the head "Publications relating to labor" in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1925, appeared a rather extended statement of the scope of a report recently issued by the International Labor Office, setting forth the results of the Seventh

Annual Conference in so far as relates to workmen's compensation. Questionnaires had been distributed to the various member countries, asking as to existing provisions and practices and requesting expressions of opinions as to various proposals, the question of the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers naturally receiving a full measure of attention. In line with the methods in use by the International Labor Conference, draft conventions and recommendations were adopted,¹ based on the consensus obtained through the answers to the questionnaires, and by means of the discussions by representatives of the various governments.

Conventions

THE purpose of conventions is not to set forth a complete text of laws for the various countries, but to present minimum standards, subject to such variation as local conditions and opinions may occasion. Thus, the first article of the convention adopted concerning workmen's compensation provisions pledges each member of the International Labor Organization to undertake to secure compensation for all injuries due to accidents "on terms at least equal to those provided by this convention." The scope of the convention is then set forth, maritime and agricultural employments being relegated to control by separate agreements. Periodical payments are recommended in preference to lump-sum settlements, unless the latter will be properly utilized. A waiting time of not more than four days is proposed, medical and surgical aid in all cases, together with artificial limbs as needed, and added allowance where constant attendance is necessary. Methods of administration and supervision and the guaranty of payments are left to the different countries to determine. As the minimum scale, two-thirds of the earnings (or of the reduction of earnings in cases of partial disability) is recommended. Children under 18 (or above if they are physically or mentally disabled) and dependent relations, including ascendants, grandchildren, and brothers and sisters under the age of 18 who are incapable of working, are provided for. Vocational reeducation should also be furnished.

Adjustment agencies should include representatives of workmen and employers on account of their technical knowledge of working conditions, adaptability of injured workers to other occupations, and other questions of an occupational character. An equal number of such representatives should serve as special bodies either with or without the addition of regular judges.

Another convention pledges the members to seek the enactment of laws covering occupational diseases. A list is proposed, quite brief, covering only poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds, mercury and its amalgams and compounds, and anthrax infection.

A third convention treats of equality of treatment as between national and foreign workers. Such treatment is definitely recommended, with provisions for adjustment of questions in dispute and measures necessary to facilitate the payment of the compensation due.

¹International Labor Office. Official Bulletin, July 20, 1925: Draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the seventh session of the International Labor Conference. Geneva, [1925]. (Supplement to vol. X, No. 4, pp. 103-121.)

Comparative Analysis of Compensation Laws

IN CONNECTION with the consideration by the conference of the subject of workmens' compensation, the International Labor Office has issued two reports, the first of which is a comparative analysis of national laws on compensation for industrial accidents. The laws of some 60 countries and Provinces are considered, showing the undertakings and services covered, the persons affected, the nature of the risks included, the basis and amount of the compensation provided, the methods of insurance or other security, the procedure for obtaining compensation and settlement of disputes, and the position of foreign workers. An appendix gives a list of the legal texts used in the report.

Presentations are in the form of summary statements and tabulations. There are also discussions of the legal basis, and a consideration of the various systems in use. The "classical conception of liability which is contained in civil codes founded on Roman law" shows distinct differences from those systems which are based on the common law of Anglo-Saxon countries. Under the former, the idea that compensation for injury is an overhead charge of the undertaking, naturally falling upon the employer, grows out of the commonly accepted principles of the Roman law; while under the Anglo-Saxon law, the employer is liable only if tort or negligence can be proved by the victim, while the theory of fellow service cuts off a large number of injuries from any possible compensation.

A half century of compensation legislation has been marked by considerable changes in the basis used for the enactment of laws originally applying only to "workers in certain classes of undertakings considered as presenting particularly serious risks of accident." A gradual extension has been made of the scope of the law to cover all accidents, and in a less degree, occupational diseases, on the ground of the risk of all paid workers. Two lines of development were followed, one, an extension of the enumerated undertakings, the other a blanket provision covering employer and employee without the use of any other basis than that of contract of employment, though perhaps with certain exclusions. The disadvantages of the former method are pointed out, its difficulties being indicated by a quotation from a French legislator of 1898: "Although in theory a line of demarcation between dangerous and safe industries may be given, in practice this distinction has seemed almost impossible." On the other hand, laws that apply to all persons included in the contract of employment care for the injured worker whether the occupation risk be rated high or low.

The volume presents for the first time a broad and inclusive discussion of existing legislation since its practically universal acceptance.²

The second report of the International Labor Office, covers the subject of compensation for occupational diseases, giving a like comparative analysis of existing legislation, and discussing the need

² The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor of the United States, published in 1909, entitled "Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe", covered the laws of 11 countries, the more important industrial countries of the world outside the United States, antedating in each case any recognition of the system in this country. This report covered the operation of the laws as well as their provisions and presented their texts in full in two volumes of 2,729 pages.

for compensation for such diseases, their definition, the principles of legislation in force, the responsibility of employers, the rôle of the physician in regard to legislation. An analysis is given of the laws of 14 countries or groups of States which provide compensation on lines of accident insurance, followed by a brief consideration of the provisions in some half-dozen countries for compensation along lines of sickness insurance or by special legislation. The discussion as to the need for compensation reaches the inevitable conclusion that there is no essential difference between injuries classed as accidental and those classed as occupational diseases, as regards the necessities of the worker.

A discussion of definitions brings out the differing concepts without attempting to suggest a harmonizing and inclusive statement. This discussion is summed up as follows:

To conclude on this point, it may be added that in the matter of definition, the medical point of view may differ from the legal. In the eyes of the doctor, the connection between the injury and work is much closer in the case of an occupational disease than in that of an accident (Glibert). From a strictly medical standpoint a distinction between an occupational disease and an accident is neither indicated nor necessary, for medical science sees no difference between these two modes of variation of the general notion of disease. From a legal standpoint, on the other hand, the distinction has necessarily to be drawn. But can it be left to the courts to determine, on the strength of medical certificates, the occupational character of the diseases which they are called upon to consider? This would involve the risk of endless litigation. Jurisprudence in this field is in so chaotic and incoherent a state that it is essential to protect the worker as far as possible.

In judging the injury to health caused by work, the actual nature of the pathological process falls into the background, and the manner of its aetiology [i. e., the cause which engendered the disease] is alone of primary importance in each case. The main points of distinction between occupational diseases and accidents can be summed up as follows:

	Occupational diseases	Industrial accidents
Origin.....	Are anything but exceptional occurrences, being in fact the consequence of ordinary work.	Are injuries caused by a sudden unforeseen occurrence during work.
Nature and time.....	Are to be reckoned as a consequence of the particular trade; they are inevitable to this extent, that they accrue from the repetition of the same work, being the outcome of a process imperceptibly and constantly at work rather than of a single occurrence.	Can not be foreseen, and occur suddenly; are determined by an abnormal occurrence, with an external cause, the immediate (or practically immediate) effects of which are unquestionable.
Pathogenesis.....	Inception is usually slow, insidious, and difficult to determine.	Can be exactly determined in time.
Evolution.....	Become slowly aggravated; can remain unsuspected until the occurrence of phenomena, which at times appear suddenly.	
Character of the work.....	The character of the work conditions, the frequency in any particular industrial surroundings, the anomalies of the evolution, the gravity of forms, the characteristics of the symptoms, the aggravation of a common disease.	
Individuality.....	The pathological cause does not give rise to very great injury in some persons; in others it results in very grave injury.	Is also of importance as a factor in the evolution of the injury, sequelae, and complications.
Death.....	Is the result of an uninterrupted series of accidents which by repetition tend more and more to produce this result, as each weakens the organism's power of resistance, so that every fresh accident gains in seriousness.	Is the result of a single occurrence (traumatism or sequelae).

The principle of enumeration seems to be largely followed in the laws reviewed, including the familiar list of the British law, moving by degrees from the 6 classes of diseases or injury originally appearing to the 32 now enumerated, covering injuries due to X-rays or radioactive substances; while the Swiss ordinance of 1920 gives a much more imposing list of substances, the use of which, if giving rise to "serious diseases," entitles to compensation. In contrast to this method is the law of Spain and of the Spanish-American countries, which cover bodily injuries due to toxic substances or "any disease which develops as a consequence of employment" or a like inclusive expression.

These volumes appearing, in so far as the works under review are concerned, in form marked as "proof" are presumably subject to revision in a final presentation. As they stand, they afford the only existing source for a comparative study of the provisions (but not of the texts) of the great majority of the laws in the field outside the United States. The compensation legislation of the United States is not considered at all in the volume on accidents, and only briefly in that of occupational diseases.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Compensation Award No Bar to Suit under Federal Liability Statute

AN INTERESTING question involving the relation of the two co-existing systems of providing relief from effects of industrial accidents was recently before the Supreme Court of Minnesota. A railway conductor was killed while on his way to his noonday meal after placing cars containing interstate and intrastate shipments on a sidetrack. There was a collision due to the fault of the company's train dispatcher, the conductor meeting his death. This occurred in Iowa, the place of his residence. The administrator brought action under the Federal liability statute in a Minnesota court, 8 days after his death. Some 10 days later, the railway company brought proceedings, as it might under the law of the State of Iowa, asking a settlement with the widow under the compensation act. The widow replied, alleging that her husband had been employed in interstate commerce so that the case was not under the jurisdiction of the industrial commissioner. She did not refer to the suit pending in Minnesota, but only denied the jurisdiction of the compensation commissioner and refused to join in the appointment of arbitrators. Proceedings under the compensation act continued to an award, from which she appealed, subsequent proceedings leading to affirmation of the award. As the compensation proceedings were completed before the decision in the courts, the award was offered as a bar to the action. The supreme court cited cases in support of its statement that the "Federal act, within the field which it covers, supersedes the common-law liability, and the liability created by death by wrongful act statutes, or employer's liability acts, or compensation acts." The trial court had found that the injury was received in interstate commerce and rendered judgment for damages under the Federal law. The supreme court, on the appeal taken by the railroad company, discussed at some length the points raised, and reached the conclusion that the Minnesota court had competent jurisdiction, and that it was its duty to proceed with the action sought by the plaintiff. (*Schenkel v. Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 204 N. W. 552.) Neither the widow nor any representative of hers nor any other beneficiary had moved to secure the compensation award, but rather to the contrary. She alone was the party named in the award, but did not appear as plaintiff in the suit for damages, the Federal statute requiring such action to be taken by a legal representative and not by a survivor or claimant as such. There was therefore no identity of parties, and the proceedings to determine the nature of the employment were properly prosecuted. The finding that the service was interstate commerce supported the judgment, and it was affirmed.

Reference is made in the opinion of the court to a case decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, involving similar though

not identical conditions (*Dennison v. Payne*, 293 Fed. 333), where a train flagman was killed under circumstances raising a question of the nature of the employment, whether interstate or intrastate. After bringing suit under the Federal statute as administratrix, the widow made her personal claim under the State compensation law to avoid the running of the statute of limitations against her claim in case the court should find that the employment was intrastate. This fact was set forth in her petition, but the board proceeded to inquiry and determination, holding that the employment was intrastate, and making an award. No payment was ever sought or made thereunder, but the award was offered in subsequent legal proceedings as a bar to the action for damages. The court held, however, that as claimant and as administratrix, Mrs. Dennison appeared in distinct capacities, citing *Troxell v. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.* (227 U. S. 434, 33 Sup. Ct. 274), where it was held that a personal judgment under the State law and a judgment secured by the same person as administratrix under the Federal statute did not involve an identity of parties.

Constitutionality of Illinois Statute Limiting Issue of Injunctions in Labor Disputes

THE Legislature of Illinois at its late session enacted a law limiting the issue of injunctions in labor disputes (p. 378). The essential section of the act is as follows:

No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State, or by a judge or judges thereof, in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, or enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation, recommending, advising, or persuading others so to do, or from being peaceably and without threats or intimidation upon any public street or thoroughfare or highway for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or to peaceably and without threats and intimidation, persuade any person or persons to work or to abstain from working, or to employ or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation, cease to employ any party to a labor dispute, or to recommend, advise, or persuade others so to do.

As was to be expected, the constitutionality of this restriction was promptly challenged, the International Tailoring Co. asking for an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose members were on strike. The case came to a hearing and decision on August 1, 1925, before Judge Hugo Pam of the circuit court of Cook County, Ill. Similarities were pointed out between this statute and the Clayton Act enacted by Congress and a similar statute of Arizona declared unconstitutional in the case of *Truax v. Corrigan* (257 U. S. 312, 42 Sup. Ct. 124). The discussion by Judge Pam was quite informal, but sustained the act as constitutional, as is indicated by the following quotation from his concluding paragraph: "Now, gentlemen, you have my opinion. I am upholding the constitutionality of the act. I will refuse to grant any injunction in this case which prohibits picketing in itself. I recognize the right of labor to peaceful picketing and persuasion."

It is announced that an appeal has been taken to the supreme court of the State.

Minimum Wage Law of Kansas Held Unconstitutional

WHAT must have been anticipated as a probable consequence of the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in holding the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional in its application to adult women, has taken place in the State of Kansas. An act of 1915 declared the policy of the State to be to secure the health and welfare of women, learners, apprentices, and minors, by assuring them wages adequate for their maintenance and limiting the hours of labor to such as are consonant with their health and welfare. An industrial welfare commission was created to administer the act, but later the commission was superseded by the court of industrial relations. This court, by an order of 1922, fixed a minimum wage of \$11 per week to adult women employed in laundries and factories. The Topeka Laundry Co. and the Topeka Packing Co. each brought action against the court of industrial relations, seeking to enjoin the enforcement of any order issued by the court interfering with their freedom of contract, claiming that such orders were violative of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In the trial court, the orders were sustained against this charge of unconstitutionality, but on appeal, a majority of the court felt bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, above referred to, reversing the judgment below, and directing that the injunctions be granted. (*Topeka Laundry Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations; Topeka Packing Co. v. Same*, 237 Pac. 1041.)

Judge Burch, who delivered the opinion of the court, reviewed the history of the act and the facts involved in the instant case. He then stated that it was not for the court to decide whether the social and economic conditions of the State demanded the enactment of such a law or whether these conditions had been bettered by its enactment; the only question that the court could consider was as to the constitutional power of the legislature to enact such a law. As to this, he said, "If the court were free to exercise its independent judgment, it would answer these questions in the affirmative, and would hold the statute and the orders made pursuant to it to be valid." Referring to the decision in the case of *Adkins v. Children's Hospital* (261 U. S. 525, 43 Sup. Ct. 394), holding the minimum wage act passed by Congress for the District of Columbia to be violative of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it was said that this decision was binding on the State courts as interpreting the Constitution of the United States. It followed that a State enactment of this type would be void as conflicting with the fourteenth amendment. Congress acts for the District of Columbia with the same limitations as a legislature for a State; and if it could not enact a valid law of this type for the District of Columbia, "the necessary conclusion is the legislature for the State of Kansas possesses no such power." Efforts to distinguish between a purely wage-fixing law, such as that of the District of Columbia, and a law fixing both wages and hours, as did that of Kansas, could not avail. The provisions as to wages are substantially the same, and the declara-

tion by the Supreme Court that such provisions are an invasion of constitutional rights necessarily invalidates the State law.

Three judges concurred with Judge Burch and three dissented. A dissenting opinion was given by Judge Harvey, who took the position that the Supreme Court, in deciding the Adkins case, acted only as a court of equal rank with the supreme court of the State in regard to matters of local jurisdiction, so that its decision was "persuasive only, rather than authoritative, just as would be the decision of the highest court of another State in interpreting a statute of that State." He regarded as valid the differences between the strictly wage-fixing law of the District of Columbia and the broader statute of Kansas. Emphasis was also laid on differences in the instances involved in the two cases. The present case was said to be one largely academic in its nature; there was little to indicate that the plaintiffs were hurt by the order in any substantial sense, but decided rather "to have the law nullified because, theoretically, as they claimed, it infringes upon their constitutional right of contract as to the amount of wages to be paid."

Reference was made to "more than a dozen States" which had enacted laws of like nature, and to five State supreme court decisions upholding the constitutionality of such laws. The beneficial effect of the Kansas law was referred to, consequences affecting both employers and employees, the conclusion being that the court should exercise its independent judgment rather than be controlled by a decision from another jurisdiction of merely persuasive character.

Compensation Statute Held Applicable to Harbor Improvement Work, Ohio

THE Supreme Court of Ohio recently had before it a case in which an engineering construction company sought to compel the State industrial commission to accept premiums for insurance in the State compensation fund. The company employed men on floating dredges, floating pile drivers, floating derricks, and on barges, scows, and tugs serving the same ends; also repair men and stevedores. The work of the company was not any commerce or navigation, but, as the title indicated, engineering construction, such as building docks and jetties, driving piles, laying pipes for gas and water in trenches dredged out, and general construction work and improvement of harbor and dock facilities.

The commission had accepted premiums up to September 16, 1924, when it reached the conclusion that the employments were maritime and not within the jurisdiction of the commission. The company thereupon asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the acceptance of premiums, to which the commission interposed a demurrer. This was overruled, the court taking the ground that the employments were not maritime, but were properly under the jurisdiction of the State compensation act and the commission created thereby. (*State ex rel. Cleveland Engineering Construction Co. v. Duffy*, 148 N. E. 572.)

The only question involved was that of jurisdiction, which turned on the nature of the employment. The court found, citing several opinions, that the place of the performance of the work was not the sole criterion, but that the contract must be in its nature maritime; i. e., have connection with the navigation of a ship or its equipment or preservation, or concerning transportation by sea or commercial transactions. Reviewing the nature of the plaintiff's undertakings, nothing was found that would seem to disclose any "direct bearing upon the maritime service, navigation, or maritime commerce, either interstate or foreign." The laying of gas or water pipes under the bed of a river or building a crib for water supply for a city can not affect maritime law or navigation. Whatever was done in the way of transporting materials was limited to the constructional activities of the company itself. There was found to be, therefore, no invasion of maritime law, either in the character of the work done or in the contract entered into by the company and its employees to operate under the terms of the State compensation act.

HOUSING

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States, January to June, 1925

ON JULY 1 of this year the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in continuation of the policy adopted in 1922,¹ sent out to the building inspectors of the 68 cities having a population of 100,000 or over in 1920, questionnaires requesting information concerning building permits issued during the half year ending June 30, 1925. The States of Massachusetts and New York collect similar data from cities within their borders and the State officials have cooperated with the bureau in the present study.

The information hereinafter shown was compiled from the reports received. Most of the cities reported to the bureau by mail. It was necessary, however, to send agents of the bureau to certain cities to compile the data from records kept by local officials.

Table 1 shows the number of new buildings and the estimated cost of each of the different kinds, for which permits were issued in the 68 cities in the six-month period, the per cent that each kind is of the total number, the per cent that the cost of each kind is of the total cost, and the average cost per building.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 68 CITIES, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1925, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Per cent of total	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
<i>Residential buildings</i>					
One-family dwellings.....	89,807	43.8	\$408,306,932	27.1	\$4,546
Two-family dwellings.....	17,616	8.6	149,506,890	9.9	8,487
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	2,636	1.3	28,292,081	1.9	10,733
Multi-family dwellings.....	6,382	3.1	301,219,676	20.0	47,198
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	715	.3	34,185,093	2.3	47,811
Hotels.....	125	.1	52,346,464	3.5	418,771
Lodging houses.....	4	(^a)	271,000	(^a)	67,750
All other.....	60	(^a)	17,825,958	1.2	297,099
Total.....	117,345	57.2	991,954,094	65.8	8,453
<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>					
Amusement buildings.....	367	.2	45,259,987	3.0	123,324
Churches.....	370	.2	22,212,351	1.5	39,967
Factories and workshops.....	1,526	.7	63,138,451	4.2	58,625
Public garages.....	1,846	.9	36,908,474	2.4	19,994
Private garages.....	68,289	33.3	31,214,754	2.1	457
Service stations.....	1,416	.7	4,494,888	.3	3,174
Institutions.....	73	(^c)	29,340,203	1.9	401,921
Office buildings.....	546	.3	101,914,901	6.8	186,657
Public buildings.....	90	(^a)	9,090,776	.6	101,009
Public works and utilities.....	273	.1	14,270,917	.9	52,274
Schools and libraries.....	337	.2	52,816,470	3.5	156,725
Sheds.....	5,841	2.8	2,480,334	.2	425
Stables and barns.....	161	.1	385,598	(^a)	2,395
Stores and warehouses.....	5,330	2.6	100,413,468	6.7	18,839
All other.....	1,408	.7	2,578,699	.2	1,831
Total.....	87,864	42.8	516,520,271	34.2	5,879
Grand total.....	205,209	100.0	1,508,474,365	100.0	7,351

^a Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

¹ For earlier reports by the bureau on the subject of building permits, see Bulletins 295, 318, 347, and 363, and MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1921; April, 1922; October, 1922; July, 1923; October, 1923; June, 1924; October, 1924; June, 1925; and July, 1925.

The table shows that of every dollar spent in the construction of buildings in the cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or over, during the first half of this year, 65.8 cents were spent for residential buildings. In other words, almost two-thirds of the money spent for the erection of buildings during this period in these cities went to provide dwelling places.

It must be borne in mind that the costs shown in these tables are estimated costs for buildings about to be constructed, with more or less delay in beginning operations. When a prospective builder applies for a permit he states on his application the amount he estimates the building will cost. In some cities this amount is checked carefully by the building inspector's office, in others the builder's word is taken when the amount stated is reasonably close to what the office thinks would be correct. In such cities the amount is likely to be understated as the builder thinks in so doing he may get a lower assessment on his tax statement. He is not likely to deceive the tax assessor, however, as these officials merely look over the records in the building inspector's office to find out where new buildings are erected and then proceed to fix a valuation according to their own ideas.

Partly counterbalancing the tendency to underestimate the cost is the practice of some builders who build houses to sell, to overestimate in order that their property may seem more valuable to any prospective buyer who might examine the records of the building inspector.

More money was spent for the erection of one-family dwellings than for any other single class of buildings, \$408,306,932 being so spent during the period under review. The next largest amount (\$301,219,676) was for apartment houses. The largest amount expended for the erection of any kind of nonresidential building was spent for office buildings, the percentage being 6.8, and the amount, \$101,914,901.

One-family dwellings lead in the number of buildings as well as in the cost, the number being 89,807 for this class of homes. Private garages, numbering 68,280, were the next most numerous class of building, constituting about one-third of all buildings for which permits were issued.

The last column in Table 1 shows the average cost per building. The average cost of the erection of a one-family dwelling is shown to be \$4,546. This does not include the cost of the lot, simply the cost of the building. This is practically the same as the average cost of a one-family dwelling in these cities in the first half of 1924 (\$4,549). Two-family dwellings differed very little in cost in the first half of 1925 as compared with the first half of 1924—\$8,487 as against \$8,457. Hotels cost more per building than any other class of structure—\$418,771. Residential buildings averaged \$8,453 per building as against an average of \$5,879 for nonresidential buildings. The average cost of all the 205,209 new buildings for which permits were issued in the 68 cities was \$7,351.

Table 2 shows more dwellings provided, and more families provided for, in the first half of 1925 than in the first half of 1924. The number of buildings increased from 116,758 to 117,156 and the number of families provided for from 205,174 to 209,969, an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent in buildings and 2.3 per cent in families.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 68 IDENTICAL CITIES, FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for			
			Number		Per cent	
	First half, 1924	First half, 1925	First half, 1924	First half, 1925	First half, 1924	First half, 1925
One-family dwellings.....	84,098	89,807	84,098	89,807	41.0	42.8
Two-family dwellings.....	23,964	17,616	47,928	35,232	23.4	16.8
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	2,005	2,636	3,343	4,390	1.6	2.1
Multi-family dwellings.....	6,286	6,382	66,052	74,236	32.2	35.4
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	405	715	3,753	6,304	1.8	3.0
Total.....	116,758	117,156	205,174	209,969	100.0	100.0

The first half of 1925 shows that 42.8 per cent of the total number of families provided for were accommodated in one-family dwellings, as compared with 41 per cent during the first half of 1924. The families accommodated in multi-family dwellings increased from 32.2 per cent of the total in the first six months of 1924 to 35.4 per cent in the first six months of 1925. The percentage of families housed in one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined, and in multi-family dwellings with stores combined, also showed an increase in 1925 as compared with 1924.

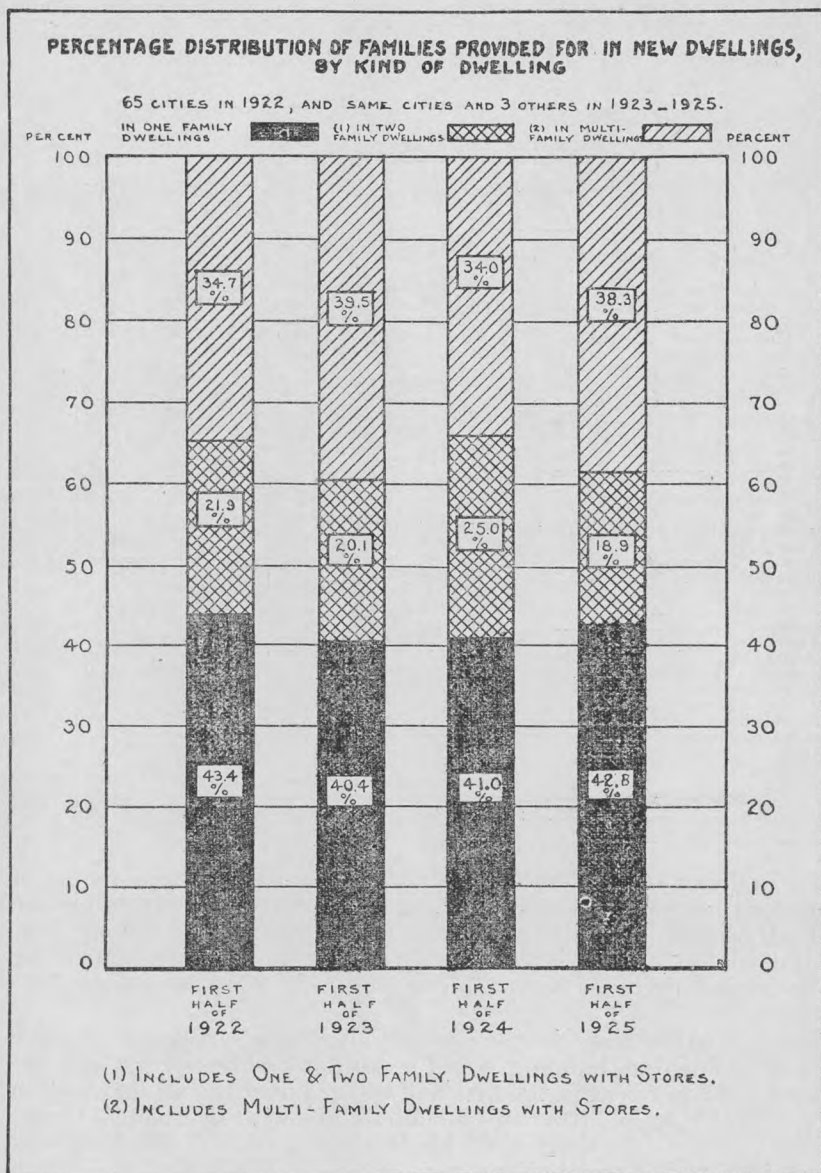
In contrast to one-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, the number of families provided for by two-family dwellings showed a decided falling off in the first six-month period of 1925 in comparison with the like period of 1924. This is accounted for by the large decrease in this class of dwelling in New York City. During the first half of 1924 the New York law providing for the temporary exemption from taxation of all new dwelling houses was in force. This law, however, expired June 30, 1924, and there has been a big decline in permits issued for dwellings in New York City during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period of 1924. This decline was especially noticeable in two-family dwellings, as there was an abnormally large number of permits issued for this type of dwelling in New York City during the first half of 1924.

The chart shows the percentage of distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in the 68 cities having a population of 100,000 or over for the first six months of 1923, 1924, and 1925, and for 65 of the 68 cities for the first six months of 1922. One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with two-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with multi-family dwellings.

In the first half of 1922 no report was received from either Fort Worth, Providence, or San Antonio.

In the first half of 1923 the percentage of families accommodated in one-family dwellings was at its low point, only 40.4 per cent of the total number of families provided for during that period being housed in this class of dwelling. In the corresponding period of 1922 the percentage was 43.4 and for like periods in 1924 and 1925

it was 41 per cent and 42.8 per cent, respectively. The percentage of families provided for in multi-family dwellings was 34.7 in the first half of 1922; the percentage rose to 39.5 in the first half of 1923; fell to a low point of 34 in the first half of 1924; and rose again to



38.3 in the first six months of 1925. The proportion of families taken care of by two-family houses was lowest in the first half of 1925.

Table 3 shows the number and cost of each of the different kinds of buildings for the 68 cities in the first half of 1924 and the first

half of 1925, and the per cent of increase or decrease in the number and in the cost.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 68 IDENTICAL CITIES, FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Percent of increase (+) or decrease (-) first half of 1925 as compared with first half of 1924	
	First half of 1924		First half of 1925			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
<i>Residential buildings</i>						
One-family dwellings.....	34,098	\$372,867,504	89,807	\$408,506,932	+6.8	+9.5
Two-family dwellings.....	23,964	204,666,026	17,616	149,506,890	-26.5	-27.0
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	2,005	22,028,549	2,636	28,292,081	+31.5	+28.4
Multi-family dwellings.....	6,286	277,112,675	6,382	301,219,676	+1.5	+8.7
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	405	19,919,456	715	34,185,093	+76.5	+71.6
Hotels.....	81	28,754,845	125	52,346,464	+54.3	+82.0
Lodging houses.....	8	136,300	4	271,000	-50.0	+98.8
All other.....	47	4,947,629	60	17,825,958	+27.7	+260.3
Total.....	116,894	930,432,984	117,345	991,954,094	+4	+6.6
<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>						
Amusement buildings.....	315	21,813,015	367	45,259,987	+16.5	+107.5
Churches.....	332	18,027,860	370	22,212,351	+11.4	+23.2
Factories and workshops.....	1,853	81,236,483	1,526	63,138,451	-17.6	-22.3
Public garages.....	1,935	30,875,950	1,846	36,968,474	-4.6	+19.5
Private garages.....	74,824	40,293,106	68,280	31,214,754	-8.7	-22.5
Service stations.....	1,294	3,423,821	1,416	4,494,888	+9.4	+31.3
Institutions.....	77	12,505,072	73	28,340,293	-5.2	+134.6
Office buildings.....	* 550	100,269,781	546	101,914,901	-7	+1.6
Public buildings.....	52	12,172,158	90	9,090,776	+73.1	-25.3
Public works and utilities.....	123	11,885,946	273	14,270,917	+122.0	+20.1
Schools and libraries.....	328	67,462,556	337	52,816,470	+2.7	-21.7
Sheds.....	6,746	2,671,364	5,841	2,480,334	-13.4	-7.2
Stables and barns.....	123	360,965	161	385,598	+30.9	+6.8
Stores and warehouses.....	4,726	69,502,527	5,330	100,413,468	+12.8	+14.5
All other.....	951	2,056,527	1,408	2,578,699	+48.1	+25.4
Total.....	94,229	474,557,571	87,864	516,520,271	-6.8	+8.8
Grand total.....	211,123	1,404,990,555	205,209	1,508,474,365	-2.8	+7.4

The number of residential buildings increased only four-tenths of 1 per cent in the first half of 1925 as compared with 1924, while the cost of residential buildings increased 6.6 per cent. Among residential buildings the largest increase in number was shown by multi-family dwellings with stores combined, these increasing 76.5 per cent.

The largest increase in the amount of money expended for any kind of residential building was for "other residential" which increased 260.3 per cent in the first half of 1925 over the same period in 1924. This class of structures includes clubs with bedrooms, dormitories, Y. M. C. A. buildings with bedrooms, etc. A decrease was shown in both the number and cost of two-family dwellings.

Nonresidential buildings decreased in number 6.8 per cent but the expenditure of money for their erection increased 8.8 per cent. The decrease in number is explained mainly by the decrease of 8.7 per cent in private garages. As this group comprised 77.7 per cent of the

number of nonresidential buildings in 1925, it can be seen how this falling off in private garages affects the percentage of nonresidential buildings. Public works and utilities showed a larger percentage of increase—122 per cent—than any of the other kinds of nonresidential construction.

The largest increase in expenditure for nonresidential buildings was for institutions—134.6 per cent.

The largest decrease in the number of nonresidential buildings was in factory buildings and the largest decrease in cost was in public buildings. The amount of money spent for the erection of churches in these 68 cities increased only 23.2 per cent in the first half of 1925 as compared with the first half of 1924, while the amount expended for amusement buildings increased 107.5 per cent.

The grand total of number of new buildings decreased 2.8 per cent while the total amount expended increased 7.4 per cent.

Table 4 gives detailed information concerning the building permits issued in each of the 68 cities in the first half of each year, 1924 and 1925.

Part 1 of the table gives the number and cost of each kind of dwelling, the number of families provided for by each type of house, and the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population.

It will be noted that the ratio of families provided for is based both on the population according to the 1920 census and on the estimated population for the specified year. The ratio is worked on the two different bases because it is thought many people would prefer the 1920 figures as they are the latest enumerated population figures. The other population figures are estimates, but they are undoubtedly more nearly right for their respective years than the 1920 census figures. The estimates were made by the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. It will be seen that for some cities no estimate of population has been made.

The 68 cities from which reports were received had a population according to the 1920 census of 27,431,206. Assuming no change for the unestimated cities, the estimated population for 1924 was 29,485,113 and for 1925 it was 29,931,205. In the first six months of 1924 these 68 cities provided for 205,174 families or at the rate of 74.8 families for each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census, or 69.6 families per 10,000 of population according to the estimated population for 1924.

During the first six months of 1925, permits were issued in these 68 cities for dwelling houses to provide places of abode for 209,969 families, this being at the rate of 76.5 families to each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census, and 70.2 families per 10,000 of population as estimated for 1925.

As in the first half of 1924, Los Angeles provided for relatively more families than any of the other 68 cities having a population of 100,000 and over. This Pacific coast city provided for 11,676 families during the first half of 1925, or at the rate of 202.5 families to each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census. Los Angeles is one of the cities for which the Census Bureau did not estimate the population. During the first half of 1924 the city provided for 302.3 families per 10,000 of population as of 1920. The number this year, therefore,

shows a decided falling off, but not enough, however, to prevent it from leading the list of home-providing cities.

There were 13 other cities, shown below, which provided housing for 100 or more families per 10,000 of population, according to the 1920 census, in the first half of 1925. (The 1920 census figures are used in preference to the estimated population for 1925 because the Census Bureau made no estimate of population for several of the cities.)

Los Angeles.....	202. 5	Seattle.....	110. 0
Dallas.....	177. 4	Washington.....	109. 7
Oakland.....	163. 0	San Francisco.....	109. 4
Detroit.....	149. 7	Denver.....	109. 1
Houston.....	138. 9	Hartford.....	104. 8
Birmingham.....	125. 2	Yonkers.....	100. 1
Portland, Oreg.....	118. 7		

In the first half of 1924 only 10 cities provided for more than 100 families to each 10,000 of population.

Part 2 of the table shows the number and cost of nonresidential buildings in each of the 68 cities covered. New York City shows the greatest expenditure of money for this class of building in this period. Chicago and Detroit also showed large sums expended for business buildings.

Part 3 of the table gives the number and cost of repairs and additions to old buildings, the grand total of the number and cost of new buildings and of repairs on old buildings, and the rank in cost of construction of each of the 68 cities.

During the first half of 1925 there were 90,123 permits issued for repairs to old buildings at a cost of \$133,882,611, as compared with 94,895 permits with a cost of \$134,082,824 in 1924.

Installation permits for elevators and other equipment, signs, billboards, etc., were included in the grand total in previous reports but this year they are excluded from both 1924 and 1925 figures. In some cities permits for installations are not issued by the building inspector's office. From such cities the bureau receives no report on this class of construction. The cities reporting on installations during the first half of 1925 show 36,117 permits at an estimated cost of \$16,937,145, as compared with 32,283 permits in the first half of 1924, costing \$13,879,158.

The grand total of permits issued for all classes of building work both new and old in these 68 cities in the first half of 1925 reached a total of 295,332, while the amount expended in their erection was \$1,642,356,976. During the first six months of 1924 there were 306,018 permits issued with an expenditure of \$1,539,073,379.

The five cities showing the greatest amount of expenditure for building purposes, according to permits issued during the first six months of 1925, and the amounts spent in each of them are as follows: New York, \$461,513,809; Chicago, \$204,239,810; Detroit, \$89,562,885; Philadelphia, \$85,884,680; and Los Angeles, \$83,175,457. These cities were also the leading five during the first half of 1924, but during that period Los Angeles was in fourth place and Philadelphia in fifth place.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

City and State	First half of each year	Housekeeping dwellings														
		One-family dwellings			Two-family dwellings			One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined			Multi-family dwellings			Multi-family dwellings with stores combined		
		Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families
Akron, Ohio	1924	552	\$2,509,865	552							3	\$54,100	16			
	1925	1,072	4,957,376	1,072							5	79,660	20			
Albany, N. Y.	1924	176	1,569,200	176	93	\$1,513,550	186	3	\$30,000	6	7	813,000	68			
	1925	256	2,543,150	256	112	1,583,250	224	3	22,800	3	6	567,000	132			
Atlanta, Ga.	1924	910	2,771,607	910	172	636,650	344	10	31,050	13	65	2,067,300	769			
	1925	757	2,176,725	757	136	333,700	272	9	8,400	11	33	361,400	216	3	\$18,600	12
Baltimore, Md.	1924	2,490	9,054,625	2,490	363	2,249,875	726	27	146,500	35	8	600,000	150	1	50,000	12
	1925	3,801	14,304,900	3,801	21	365,000	42	16	69,000	16	4	505,000	75	1	5,000	5
Birmingham, Ala.	1924	1,688	3,100,510	1,688	39	65,850	78	4	13,500	4	23	211,150	104			
	1925	1,915	3,537,439	1,915	27	78,870	54	10	15,550	10	35	650,050	256	1	35,000	3
Boston, Mass.	1924	124	1,100,000	124	265	2,006,025	530	1	10,000	2	235	7,690,000	2,082			
	1925	242	1,529,161	242	490	5,251,700	980	2	19,000	3	296	7,673,534	1,845	3	931,666	206
Bridgeport, Conn.	1924	45	174,025	45	23	191,300	46				16	121,100	48			
	1925	66	272,440	66	20	134,680	40	13	214,900	26						
Buffalo, N. Y.	1924	1,120	4,118,650	1,120	680	3,040,650	1,360	33	298,250	48	6	465,000	146	2	19,500	6
	1925	1,234	4,762,450	1,234	453	2,036,275	906	57	487,600	85	3	32,000	12	5	84,000	25
Cambridge, Mass.	1924	18	235,600	18	38	614,750	76				13	688,000	128			
	1925	15	224,500	15	85	892,940	170				30	2,098,500	432			
Camden, N. J.	1924	200	945,625	200				5	54,000	9						
	1925	404	1,700,800	404				15	85,870	15	1	15,000	6			
Chicago, Ill.	1924	4,554	25,417,635	4,554	1,983	20,943,760	3,966	126	1,771,550	164	928	53,605,500	10,475	60	6,141,000	1,015
	1925	4,795	23,061,350	4,795	2,287	27,504,700	4,574	142	1,894,400	142	781	48,481,700	10,665	166	14,506,000	2,048
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1924	764	6,027,730	764	105	851,450	210				34	956,600	370	18	228,800	57
	1925	908	6,069,600	908	147	1,293,200	294	11	294,000	50	17	418,000	91			
Cleveland, Ohio.	1924	1,222	8,857,330	1,222	688	4,230,870	1,376				156	7,623,000	1,864			
	1925	1,322	8,362,370	1,322	745	5,459,730	1,490				210	7,515,000	1,669			
Columbus, Ohio.	1924	739	3,392,300	739	143	1,185,300	286	10	106,200	16	21	1,280,000	224	2	59,000	11
	1925	1,228	5,775,500	1,228	198	1,585,400	396	20	287,500	31	22	514,000	129	8	205,500	40
Dallas, Tex.	1924	1,452	4,866,945	1,452	138	774,925	276				48	2,632,400	316			
	1925	1,557	4,749,035	1,557	267	1,241,700	534				105	1,896,400	729			
Dayton, Ohio.	1924	276	1,364,000	276	68	463,180	136				11	83,425	42	9	47,700	28
	1925	340	1,544,890	340	87	654,900	174				11	342,300	101	2	77,700	11

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Housekeeping dwellings														
		One-family dwellings			Two-family dwellings			One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined			Multi-family dwellings			Multi-family dwellings with stores combined		
		Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families
Denver, Colo.	1924	1, 237	\$4, 460, 600	1, 237	57	\$446, 000	114				18	\$600, 000	212			
	1925	1, 676	7, 153, 600	1, 676	74	602, 000	148				48	1, 218, 000	975			
Des Moines, Iowa.	1924	576	2, 038, 572	576	9	49, 400	18	7	\$16, 250	7	9	194, 000	60	2	\$35, 000	10
	1925	610	2, 335, 440	610	11	82, 500	22	5	13, 660	5	1	30, 000	8	2	30, 500	12
Detroit, Mich.	1924	6, 557	24, 952, 512	6, 557	1, 646	12, 330, 296	3, 292				340	11, 707, 180	3, 400	134	4, 515, 944	644
	1925	6, 867	29, 373, 832	6, 867	1, 674	13, 578, 991	3, 348				244	10, 208, 315	3, 515	180	7, 288, 795	1, 149
Fall River, Mass.	1924	84	308, 775	84	26	166, 200	52	1	8, 650	1	20	212, 200	60			
	1925	163	783, 000	163	75	589, 560	150	3	26, 050	5	26	207, 050	78			
Fort Worth, Tex.	1924	602	1, 889, 271	602	3	25, 000	6	1	2, 500	1	4	61, 100	28			
	1925	733	2, 798, 955	733	4	33, 500	8				2	25, 500	6			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1924	478	1, 837, 450	478	16	107, 800	32	4	30, 000	8						
	1925	707	2, 856, 500	707	29	180, 600	58	3	23, 600	4	3	41, 500	12	2	27, 000	6
Hartford, Conn.	1924	69	561, 000	69	121	1, 241, 900	242				136	2, 967, 000	1, 097	4	210, 000	68
	1925	78	832, 100	78	107	1, 068, 500	214	7	85, 000	12	151	2, 342, 235	808	35	1, 047, 400	354
Houston, Tex.	1924	1, 315	3, 979, 305	1, 315	64	392, 940	128	8	33, 700	12	46	533, 900	198	3	26, 500	9
	1925	1, 392	4, 045, 591	1, 392	65	450, 975	130	15	92, 200	23	60	1, 624, 658	366	2	45, 000	9
Indianapolis, Ind.	1924	936	3, 571, 620	936	323	1, 570, 233	646				15	601, 000	197	1	70, 000	40
	1925	1, 136	4, 464, 277	1, 136	361	1, 714, 806	722	4	25, 300	4	25	2, 485, 750	563			
Jersey City, N. J.	1924	15	108, 800	15	165	1, 645, 850	330	13	162, 585	26	55	3, 474, 000	917	2	230, 000	43
	1925	13	93, 700	13	144	1, 319, 700	288	20	394, 000	56	60	3, 890, 500	1, 054	2	103, 000	26
Kansas City, Kans.	1924	460	1, 098, 940	460												
	1925	352	686, 085	352	10	55, 000	20	15	105, 500	25						
Kansas City, Mo.	1924	1, 295	4, 268, 350	1, 295	30	227, 500	60	1	3, 500	1	78	1, 960, 500	1, 094	3	23, 000	12
	1925	1, 996	7, 099, 950	1, 996	66	558, 000	132				72	3, 048, 000	576			
Los Angeles, Calif.	1924	7, 958	21, 112, 184	7, 958	2, 131	9, 975, 338	4, 262				514	12, 264, 853	5, 211			
	1925	6, 514	21, 703, 325	6, 514	982	5, 310, 476	1, 964				363	17, 891, 441	3, 198			
Louisville, Ky.	1924	1, 090	2, 373, 500	1, 090	36	180, 000	72				12	461, 000	154			
	1925	614	5, 740, 450	614	409	4, 112, 050	818	108	905, 000	172	91	2, 023, 000	411	40	106, 010	108
Lowell, Mass.	1924	105	385, 300	105	42	296, 000	84	2	9, 000	2	5	47, 500	22	2	17, 500	8
	1925	116	484, 000	116	33	210, 900	66	1	5, 000	1	3	29, 000	13			
Memphis, Tenn.	1924	743	3, 070, 210	743	139	653, 110	278	9	51, 350	11	42	795, 600	298	4	72, 800	40
	1925	661	2, 932, 390	661	143	508, 040	286	4	20, 800	4	38	647, 400	271			
Milwaukee, Wis.	1924	645	3, 925, 380	645	394	3, 610, 800	788	24	336, 500	31	12	1, 039, 500	327	4	122, 000	17
	1925	673	3, 561, 295	673	242	2, 243, 500	484	31	542, 100	50	22	2, 442, 500	738	11	369, 750	63

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Housekeeping dwellings														
		One-family dwellings			Two-family dwellings			One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined			Multi-family dwellings			Multi-family dwellings with stores combined		
		Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families	Number	Cost	Families
San Antonio, Tex.	1924	845	\$2,361,330	845	2	\$10,000	4				5	\$41,400	17			
	1925	1,016	2,722,545	1,016	2	6,000	4				7	188,000	71			
San Francisco, Calif.	1924	1,814	7,745,009	1,814	289	2,165,375	578	14	\$97,500	28	284	5,772,856	1,284	6	\$94,850	36
	1925	2,035	8,000,473	2,035	356	2,061,350	712	17	117,100	34	252	7,010,181	2,782			
Scranton, Pa.	1924	190	944,200	190	35	242,800	70	6	30,000	8	4	40,000	14			
	1925	187	893,450	187	50	372,835	100									
Seattle, Wash.	1924	1,500	4,775,395	1,500	22	181,280	44				37	2,456,500	614			
	1925	1,998	6,542,530	1,998							72	5,883,200	1,470			
Spokane, Wash.	1924	200	520,383	200	88	400,000	176	1	1,800	1						
	1925	414	1,404,800	414												
Springfield, Mass.	1924	269	978,800	269	292	1,919,100	584				31	1,905,500	172	5	82,500	15
	1925	284	1,133,300	284	273	1,767,800	546				22	1,128,000	424	1	60,000	25
Syracuse, N. Y.	1924	237	1,281,310	237	141	1,199,500	282	6	69,500	9	15	164,000	54	1	40,000	12
	1925	363	2,298,700	363	86	721,500	172	9	111,000	11	9	128,000	59	2	118,000	24
Toledo, Ohio.	1924	742	3,129,240	742	68	530,000	136	27	345,900	51	5	98,000	26			
	1925	666	2,742,136	666	36	277,700	72	12	267,900	19	3	503,000	121			
Trenton, N. J.	1924	460	1,844,930	460				15	93,718	22	2	20,500	10	4	59,994	20
	1925	501	2,187,875	501	9	62,200	18	15	128,200	20	3	105,000	32			
Washington, D. C.	1924	1,133	7,749,413	1,133	126	1,367,544	252	2	8,000	2	35	2,022,500	505	3	1,768,000	376
	1925	2,482	16,114,040	2,482	1	10,000	2	9	188,000	15	73	9,942,500	2,278	2	117,000	21
Wilmington, Del.	1924	160	987,050	160				13	68,000	13	1	124,000	28			
	1925	201	1,117,246	201				1	6,000	1	1	65,000	18	4	30,800	12
Worcester, Mass.	1924	288	1,305,225	288	105	1,170,300	210				69	1,283,800	276	3	100,700	11
	1925	376	1,789,815	376	113	1,224,075	226	3	58,000	6	99	1,799,900	394	1	50,000	12
Yonkers, N. Y.	1924	225	2,109,450	225	44	465,700	88	8	81,000	10	22	1,361,000	354	3	76,000	14
	1925	315	2,989,808	315	72	852,000	144				38	3,188,500	521	2	135,000	23
Youngstown, Ohio.	1924	553	2,667,525	553	24	231,600	48	5	36,000	8	15	228,500	78	3	103,000	31
	1925	555	2,635,000	555	67	537,500	134	12	85,000	14	15	288,000	50	2	62,000	14
Total.	1924	84,098	372,867,504	84,098	23,964	204,666,026	47,928	2,005	22,028,549	3,343	6,286	277,112,675	66,052	405	19,919,456	3,753
	1925	89,807	408,306,932	89,807	17,616	149,506,890	35,232	2,636	28,292,081	4,390	6,382	301,219,676	74,236	715	34,185,093	6,304

¹ See notes to details.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Total families provided for	Population of city		Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population based on—		Nonhousekeeping dwellings						Total new residential dwellings			
			Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Hotels		Lodging houses		Others		Number	Cost		
							Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost				
Akron, Ohio	1924	568	208,435	(³)	27.3									555	\$2,563,965	
	1925	1,092		(³)	52.4									1,077	5,037,036	
Albany, N. Y.	1924	436	113,344	118,527	38.5	36.8								279	3,925,750	
	1925	615		119,679	54.3	51.4								377	4,716,200	
Atlanta, Ga.	1924	2,036	200,616	227,710	101.5	89.4								1,157	5,506,607	
	1925	1,268		(³)	63.2									1	\$500,000	
Baltimore, Md.	1924	3,413	733,826	784,938	46.5	43.5					1	50,000		989	3,398,825	
	1925	3,939		796,296	53.7	49.5					1			2,890	12,151,000	
Birmingham, Ala.	1924	1,874	178,806	200,785	104.8	93.3	1	\$35,000						3,844	15,283,900	
	1925	2,238		205,670	125.2	108.8	1	40,150						1,755	3,431,160	
Boston, Mass.	1924	2,738	748,060	776,783	36.6	35.2				2	\$76,000			1,989	4,416,909	
	1925	3,276		783,166	43.8	41.8				1	150,000			627	10,882,025	
Bridgeport, Conn.	1924	139	143,535	(³)	9.7							4	1,412,000	1,038	16,967,061	
	1925	192		(³)	9.2									84	486,425	
Buffalo, N. Y.	1924	2,680	506,775	545,273	52.9	49.1					3	43,000		102	665,020	
	1925	2,262		553,828	44.6	40.8					1	35,000		1,842	7,977,050	
Cambridge, Mass.	1924	222	109,694	111,944	20.2	19.8						1	35,000	1,753	7,437,325	
	1925	617		112,444	56.2	54.9								69	1,538,350	
Camden, N. J.	1924	209	116,309	126,399	18.0	16.5							1	70,000	206	1,069,625
	1925	425		128,642	36.5	33.0								420	1,801,670	
Chicago, Ill.	1924	20,174	2,701,705	2,939,605	74.7	68.6	7	1,860,000			2	685,000		7,660	110,424,435	
	1925	22,224		2,995,239	82.3	74.2	11	6,920,000					10	6,432,850	8,172	128,801,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	1924	1,401	401,247	407,835	34.9	34.4	1	650,000						922	8,714,580	
	1925	1,343		409,333	33.5	32.8	2	1,300,000						1,085	9,374,800	
Cleveland, Ohio	1924	4,462	796,841	912,502	56.0	48.9								2,066	20,711,200	
	1925	4,481		936,485	56.2	47.8	2	1,560,000						2,270	22,897,100	
Columbus, Ohio	1924	1,276	237,031	266,709	53.8	47.8								915	6,022,800	
	1925	1,824		279,836	77.0	65.2						1	500,000	1,477	8,867,900	
Dallas, Tex.	1924	2,044	158,976	187,862	128.6	108.8								1,638	8,274,270	
	1925	2,820		193,450	177.4	145.8	2	675,000						1,931	8,562,135	
Dayton, Ohio	1924	482	152,559	169,236	31.6	28.5								364	1,955,305	
	1925	626		172,942	41.0	36.2								440	2,619,790	

³ Not estimated.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Total families provided for	Population of city		Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population based on—		Nonhousekeeping dwellings						Total new residential dwellings		
			Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Hotels		Lodging houses		Others		Number	Cost	
							Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost			
Denver, Colo.-----	1924	1,563	256,491	(?)	60.9									1,312	\$5,506,600
	1925	2,799		280,911	109.1									1,801	10,146,600
Des Moines, Iowa-----	1924	671	126,468	145,053	53.1									603	2,333,222
	1925	657		149,183	51.9									629	2,492,100
Detroit, Mich.-----	1924	13,893	993,678	(?)	139.8					2	\$343,300			8,686	57,049,732
	1925	14,879		(?)	149.7									8,969	61,655,933
Fall River, Mass.-----	1924	197	120,485	121,034	16.4									131	695,825
	1925	396		121,156	32.9									267	1,605,660
Fort Worth, Tex.-----	1924	637	106,482	148,107	59.8									610	1,977,871
	1925	747		154,847	70.2				1	\$103,000				740	2,960,955
Grand Rapids, Mich.---	1924	518	137,634	148,322	37.6									498	1,975,250
	1925	787		152,698	57.2									744	3,129,200
Hartford, Conn.-----	1924	1,476	138,036	156,167	106.9									330	4,979,900
	1925	1,446		160,197	104.8									378	5,375,238
Houston, Tex.-----	1924	1,662	138,276	(?)	120.2									1,438	5,530,024
	1925	1,920		164,954	138.9			3	375,565	1	8,000	2	563,679	1,541	6,690,886
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	1924	1,819	314,194	350,425	57.9			1	250,000					1,276	6,062,853
	1925	2,425		358,819	77.2							1	28,500	1,527	8,718,633
Jersey City, N. J.-----	1924	1,331	298,103	312,157	44.6									250	5,621,235
	1925	1,437		315,280	48.2									239	5,800,500
Kansas City, Kans.-----	1924	460	101,177	117,762	45.5									460	1,098,940
	1925	397		123,743	39.2									377	846,585
Kansas City, Mo.-----	1924	2,462	324,410	359,650	75.9					1	10,000			1,408	6,492,950
	1925	2,704		367,481	88.4			7	2,091,000					2,141	12,796,950
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	1924	17,431	576,673	(?)	302.3			41	3,933,295					10,644	47,285,670
	1925	11,676		(?)	202.5			31	3,607,799					7,800	38,513,035
Louisville, Ky.-----	1924	1,316	234,891	258,465	56.0			1	1,400,000					1,139	4,414,500
	1925	2,123		259,259	90.4									1,262	12,891,570
Lowell, Mass.-----	1924	221	112,759	115,755	19.6									156	755,900
	1925	196		116,421	17.4									153	728,900
Memphis, Tenn.-----	1924	1,370	162,351	172,276	84.4			2	1,017,900					939	5,660,970
	1925	1,222		174,483	75.3			1	119,600					847	4,228,230

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Milwaukee, Wis.	1924	1,808	457,147	492,087	39.5	36.7	1	500,000	1	85,000	1,081	9,619,180	
	1925	2,013		509,192	44.0	39.5	1	250,000	1	60,000	991	9,769,145	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1924	2,481	380,582	417,280	54.7	49.9	2	87,000	1	8,000	1,578	7,124,910	
	1925	2,441		425,435	64.1	57.4	2	107,000			1,809	8,902,070	
Nashville, Tenn.	1924	384	118,342	123,424	32.4	31.1	2	1,400,000	1	150,000	369	2,238,790	
	1925	415		136,220	35.1	30.5					323	1,293,265	
Newark, N. J.	1924	1,823	414,524	445,606	44.0	40.9					639	10,745,415	
	1925	1,369		452,513	33.0	30.3					616	8,042,433	
New Bedford, Mass.	1924	361	121,217	132,602	29.8	27.2					188	1,643,500	
	1925	716		135,132	59.1	53.0					348	3,195,000	
New Haven, Conn.	1924	506	162,537	175,947	31.1	28.8					150	2,370,086	
	1925	585		178,927	36.0	32.7			3	602,500	198	2,444,000	
New Orleans, La.	1924	1,453	387,219	409,534	37.5	35.5					952	4,057,575	
	1925	1,380		414,493	35.6	33.3	1	541,000			845	4,365,650	
New York, N. Y.:													
Bronx	1924	14,362									3,826	69,355,320	
	1925	11,193									1,823	49,025,000	
Brooklyn	1924	25,052									12,107	119,614,325	
	1925	19,929					2	2,550,000			7,280	93,194,945	
Manhattan	1924	6,229		6,015,504	126.2	110.3	5	12,200,000		5	1,545,000	187	60,553,100
	1925	4,338	5,620,048	6,103,384	94.6	87.1	20	23,130,000		12	4,820,000	139	63,433,000
Queens	1924	18,719							1	6,000	8	358,800	
	1925	16,834							1	10,000	2	130,000	
Richmond	1924	2,018											
	1925	877					3	495,000					
Norfolk, Va.	1924	656	115,777	164,105	56.7	40.0					1,605	7,940,460	
	1925	332		(*)	28.7						730	3,424,727	
Oakland, Calif.	1924	2,856	216,261	246,893	132.1	115.7	1	23,000			324	1,850,315	
	1925	3,526		253,700	163.0	139.0	4	248,000			235	1,118,232	
Omaha, Nebr.	1924	976	191,601	208,025	50.9	46.9					2,257	9,330,257	
	1925	1,299		211,768	67.8	61.3					2,753	11,176,766	
Paterson, N. J.	1924	459	135,875	140,637	33.8	32.6	1	700,000		2	32,000	857	3,924,885
	1925	368		141,695	27.1	26.0					257	5,005,895	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1924	6,661	1,823,779	1,951,076	36.5	34.1					241	1,558,078	
	1925	9,811		1,979,364	53.8	49.6					5,923	38,535,560	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1924	1,332	588,343	625,915	22.6	21.3	1	23,000	2	3,300	4	23,000	
	1925	1,737		631,563	29.5	27.5	1	450,000	3		3	1,303,811	
Portland, Oreg.	1924	2,737	258,288	278,002	106.0	98.5	1	250,000			2,424	10,169,360	
	1925	3,066		282,383	118.7	108.6	8	1,980,000		1	75,000	2,282	13,844,870
Providence, R. I.	1924	634	237,595	243,745	26.7	26.0					357	4,439,500	
	1925	737		245,112	31.0	30.1	1	900,000		2	170,000	470	7,047,900
Reading, Pa.	1924	264	107,784	111,812	24.5	23.6					231	1,258,000	
	1925	259		112,707	24.0	23.0					246	1,498,400	
Richmond, Va.	1924	1,383	171,567	183,723	80.6	75.3					950	6,715,344	
	1925	1,419		186,403	82.7	76.1					835	6,111,009	
Rochester, N. Y.	1924	1,635	295,750	325,211	55.3	50.3					1,111	8,739,010	
	1925	1,374		331,530	46.5	41.4					1,068	7,086,675	
St. Louis, Mo.	1924	2,768	772,897	812,698	35.8	34.1	2	800,000		2	1,395	8,779,840	
	1925	4,484		821,543	58.0	54.6	4	1,060,000		2	2,247	15,831,575	
St. Paul, Minn.	1924	1,041	234,695	243,946	44.4	42.7					841	5,442,623	
	1925	1,538		246,001	65.5	62.5	1	60,000		1	1,071	7,579,480	

* Not estimated.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 1.—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Total families provided for	Population of city		Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population based on—		Nonhousekeeping dwellings						Total new residential dwellings		
			Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Census of 1920	Census estimate for year specified	Hotels		Lodging houses		Others		Number	Cost	
							Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost			
Salt Lake City, Utah..	1924	608	118, 110	128, 564	51.5	47.3								537	\$1, 877, 575
	1925	942		130, 948	79.8	71.9								500	2, 775, 885
San Antonio, Tex.....	1924	866	161, 379	191, 398	53.7	45.2								854	2, 772, 730
	1925	1, 091		198, 069	67.6	55.1					2	\$360, 000		1, 026	2, 946, 545
San Francisco, Calif....	1924	3, 740	508, 676	548, 284	73.5	63.2	3	\$340, 000			1	30, 000		2, 417	16, 284, 540
	1925	5, 563		557, 530	109.4	99.8	4	377, 500			2	45, 000		2, 666	17, 611, 604
Scranton, Pa.....	1924	282	137, 783	141, 451	20.5	19.9								235	1, 257, 000
	1925	287		142, 266	20.8	20.2					1	85, 000		238	1, 351, 285
Seattle, Wash.....	1924	2, 158	315, 312	(3)	68.4		1	80, 000						1, 560	7, 493, 175
	1925	3, 468		(3)	110.0		3	440, 000						2, 073	12, 865, 730
Spokane, Wash.....	1924	377	104, 437	36.1										289	922, 183
	1925	414		108, 897	39.6	38.0					1	150, 000		415	1, 554, 800
Springfield, Mass.....	1924	1, 040	129, 614	148, 402	80.2	70.0								547	4, 885, 900
	1925	1, 279		152, 578	98.7	83.8					1	80, 000		581	4, 169, 100
Syracuse, N. Y.....	1924	504	171, 717	188, 060	34.6	31.6								400	2, 754, 310
	1925	629		191, 559	36.6	32.8								469	3, 377, 200
Toledo, Ohio.....	1924	955	243, 164	276, 359	40.1	35.3			2	\$41, 000				844	4, 144, 140
	1925	878		287, 380	36.1	30.6								717	3, 790, 736
Trenton, N. J.....	1924	512	119, 289	129, 705	42.9	39.5								481	2, 019, 142
	1925	571		132, 020	47.9	43.3								528	2, 483, 275
Washington, D. C.....	1924	2, 268	437, 571	486, 936	51.8	46.6					1	30, 000		1, 300	12, 945, 457
	1925	4, 798		497, 906	109.7	96.4	2	595, 000			2	550, 000		2, 571	27, 516, 540
Wilmington, Del.....	1924	201	110, 168	119, 888	18.2	16.8								174	1, 179, 050
	1925	232		122, 049	21.1	19.0								207	1, 219, 046
Worcester, Mass.....	1924	785	179, 754	195, 405	43.7	40.2					2	108, 500		467	3, 968, 525
	1925	1, 014		198, 883	56.4	51.0					1	225, 000		593	5, 146, 790
Yonkers, N. Y.....	1924	691	100, 176	109, 618	69.0	63.0					1	40, 000		303	4, 133, 150
	1925	1, 003		111, 717	100.1	89.8								427	7, 165, 308
Youngstown, Ohio.....	1924	718	132, 358	155, 153	54.2	46.3								600	3, 266, 625
	1925	767		159, 870	57.9	48.0								651	3, 607, 500
Total.....	1924	205, 174	27, 431, 206	² 29, 485, 113	74.8	69.6	81	28, 754, 845	8	136, 300	47	4, 947, 629	116, 894	930, 432, 984	
	1925	209, 969		² 29, 931, 205	76.5	70.2	125	52, 346, 464	4	271, 000	60	17, 825, 958	117, 845	991, 954, 094	

² See notes to details.³ Not estimated.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 2.—NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Amusement and recreation places		Churches		Factories, shops, etc.		Garages (public)		Garages (private)		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions		Office buildings	
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Scranton, Pa.	1924	2	\$60,000			3	\$40,000	12	\$65,000	205	\$178,196	4	\$22,000	1	\$55,000		
	1925	1	150,000	3	\$176,500	5	705,511	1	204,000	276	153,502	4	23,600			4	\$45,500
Seattle, Wash.	1924	13	1,479,300	6	265,700	34	304,250	35	470,200	1,460	202,770					17	2,286,700
	1925	8	252,000	2	51,000	25	297,900	29	633,400	1,308	183,345			2	89,000	19	355,630
Spokane, Wash.	1924	1	15,000			8	52,600	9	116,500	529	58,310	10	10,140			1	1,000
	1925					6	36,300	4	38,000	575	66,795	16	42,350			3	15,900
Springfield, Mass.	1924					7	194,055			660	536,555	17	142,700	2	493,333		
	1925					1	30,000	180	142,703	460	147,912	11	26,625			2	3,175,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	1924	1	100,000	1	18,000	11	51,425	9	162,600	752	297,791	9	22,100			3	23,000
	1925					3	39,500	9	108,500	633	226,120	9	18,200			2	82,500
Toledo, Ohio.	1924	4	105,037	4	435,000	27	595,935	5	229,000	1,698	413,505	9	16,350			1	28,000
	1925	2	315,000	3	466,145	36	1,534,370	2	29,000	1,429	343,155	26	44,250	1	2,523	3	67,363
Trenton, N. J.	1924			2	77,913	21	293,900	28	89,300	355	142,084	7	12,250			1	9,844
	1925	1	36,000	2	84,000	10	154,210	5	61,100	398	144,983	3	4,500			1	20,000
Washington, D. C.	1924	2	801,200	5	197,500	7	137,500	20	250,000	1,174	1,121,239	12	73,400	2	224,583	5	487,000
	1925	2	303,000	5	206,500	6	68,500	7	370,000	1,255	436,076	9	61,500	5	420,000	7	1,668,000
Wilmington, Del.	1924	1	1,250			4	13,700			408	147,497	1	900			3	4,792
	1925	3	169,656	2	93,000			1	8,500	221	69,761	2	14,000				
Worcester, Mass.	1924	4	101,335			12	362,800	167	351,091	277	151,275					4	902,000
	1925	3	10,500	1	30,000	10	46,900	140	938,175	254	130,060	6	20,200			3	625,200
Yonkers, N. Y.	1924			1	40,000	2	378,000	15	197,500	184	133,861	1	400			3	256,500
	1925	2	155,000	2	437,000	7	1,103,000	28	817,500	214	136,259	8	79,500			5	187,500
Youngstown, Ohio	1924	3	30,000	3	510,000	8	20,000	19	75,000	572	95,000	6	5,100			9	650,000
	1925					11	30,000	15	33,550	539	96,500	5	14,000			2	450,000
Total	1924	315	21,813,015	332	18,027,860	1,853	81,236,483	² 1,935	² 30,875,950	² 74,824	² 40,293,106	1,294	3,423,821	77	12,505,072	550	100,269,781
	1925	367	45,259,987	370	22,212,351	1,526	63,138,451	² 1,846	² 36,908,474	² 68,280	² 31,214,754	1,416	4,494,888	73	29,340,203	546	101,914,901

² See notes to details.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 2.—NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Public buildings		Public works and utilities		Schools, libraries, etc.		Sheds		Stables and barns		Stores, warehouses, etc.		All other		Total		
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	
Scranton, Pa.	1924											20	\$200,000			247	\$620,196	
	1925					1	\$300,000	11	\$4,900	3	\$350	48	679,140			357	2,443,003	
Seattle, Wash.	1924			4	\$515,000	6	1,335,000	220	48,305	3	780	101	804,830			1,899	7,712,835	
	1925	6	\$46,700					267	75,405	2	300	130	1,645,115			1,798	3,629,795	
Spokane, Wash.	1924	1	1,000			1	1,000					17	74,800			577	330,350	
	1925			1	60,000	1	37,449			1	1,500	22	161,575	1	\$1,000	630	460,869	
Springfield, Mass.	1924			2	610,000	2	60,000	11	19,100			34	341,095			735	2,399,838	
	1925			1	100,000	1	275,000	11	25,660			33	575,025	9	174,140	709	4,672,065	
Syracuse, N. Y.	1924	1	23,800									22	80,315	14	1,960	823	780,991	
	1925							2	250			32	399,250	16	3,065	706	877,385	
Toledo, Ohio	1924					3	929,406					65	1,217,410			1,816	3,969,643	
	1925	1	22,700			1	440,845	55	4,877			33	160,000			1,592	3,430,828	
Trenton, N. J.	1924			1	9,300			60	8,422	2	1,350	17	71,950			494	716,313	
	1925			1	5,000			103	29,372	3	40,150	16	96,380	1	1,200	545	752,793	
Washington, D. C.	1924	2	18,263	2	48,490	11	1,154,179	82	16,535	1	850	70	1,352,200	1	2,000	1,396	5,884,939	
	1925	2	54,478	1	10,000	9	1,023,594	98	14,023	1	10,000	96	2,039,245	9	60,900	1,512	6,745,816	
Wilmington, Del.	1924			2	2,700	1	475,000		6	1,090		9	16,547			435	663,476	
	1925					2	448,605			1	200	9	20,040			241	823,762	
Worcester, Mass.	1924			1	650	2	138,350	85	26,910	1	200	22	176,855	29	106,885	604	2,317,881	
	1925	1	44,000	1	69,570	1	150,000	44	5,010	3	24,025	19	308,015	13	8,035	499	2,409,690	
Yonkers, N. Y.	1924					1	735,000		4	8,000	1	1,800	16	113,300	1	3,000	229	1,867,361
	1925					2	900,000	9	2,845	3	86,500	37	483,850	15	4,395	332	4,393,649	
Youngstown, Ohio	1924					1	100,000		6	900	6	800	9	25,000	10	15,000	652	1,526,800
	1925							10	4,500	10	1,000	9	110,000	10	10,000	611	749,550	
Total	1924	52	12,172,158	123	11,885,946	328	67,462,556	² 6,746	² 2,671,864	² 123	² 360,905	4,726	69,502,527	951	2,056,527	94,229	474,557,571	
	1925	90	9,090,776	273	14,270,917	337	52,816,470	² 5,841	² 2,480,334	² 161	² 385,598	5,330	100,413,468	1,408	2,578,699	87,864	516,520,271	

² See notes to details.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 3.—REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, AND GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Repairs, etc., on residential buildings ¹				Repairs, etc., on nonresidential buildings ²		Total repairs, etc.		Grand total of all permits for new construction and repairs, etc.		Rank in cost of construction	Installation permits		Alterations that changed family accommodations			
		Housekeeping dwellings		Nonhousekeeping dwellings		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Families before	Families after
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost													
Dayton, Ohio	1924								393	\$182,770	1,536	\$5,091,033	46					
	1925	445	\$184,479			182	\$550,940	627	735,419	1,897	6,004,468	46	375	\$1,520	37	74		
Denver, Colo	1924	758	544,000			347	272,750	1,105	816,750	3,526	11,812,200	23				28		
	1925							875	573,000	3,894	14,328,500	25						
Des Moines, Iowa	1924	114	69,555			46	253,900	160	323,455	1,190	3,478,012	54						
	1925	131	82,005			32	69,025	163	151,030	1,218	4,007,025	58						
Detroit, Mich	1924	2,854	1,863,182	9	\$211,450	930	3,375,162	3,793	5,449,794	20,571	87,195,800	3			108	325		
	1925							4,022	5,773,384	21,705	89,562,885	3				228		
Fall River, Mass	1924	144	166,948			58	117,540	202	284,488	569	1,253,656	68				66		
	1925	130	124,123			65	65,025	195	189,748	752	2,177,150	64			35	66		
Fort Worth, Tex	1924	371	273,354	1	7,500	108	180,519	480	467,373	1,299	3,809,352	52			29	50		
	1925	364	265,592	1	700	78	151,805	443	418,097	1,387	5,012,979	48						
Grand Rapids, Mich	1924	1,076	356,590			69	108,065	1,145	464,655	2,987	5,756,155	43	169	31,195	47	106		
	1925	1,482	445,765			56	676,550	1,538	1,122,315	3,418	6,265,075	45	263	38,380	41	100		
Hartford, Conn	1924	265	169,547			273	527,253	538	696,800	1,333	8,414,708	34	226	678	9	22		
	1925	289	123,039	6	78,700	123	528,264	418	730,003	1,354	11,563,155	31	54	78,245	6	16		
Houston, Tex	1924							2,133	787,058	3,719	9,017,790	31			3	10		
	1925							1,943	732,078	3,628	11,271,075	32						
Indianapolis, Ind	1924	4,671	1,317,136	2	8,100	162	545,372	4,835	1,870,608	7,566	11,361,331	24	827	431,513				
	1925	4,528	1,106,391	1	1,500	419	473,487	4,948	1,581,378	7,591	13,579,479	27	626	206,503		60		
Jersey City, N. J	1924							432	448,374	903	9,797,270	28	6	110,359				
	1925							350	357,148	941	11,020,677	33	3	5,400				
Kansas City, Kans	1924							305	201,450	982	2,069,640	64						
	1925	300	104,125			60	34,340	360	138,465	1,036	2,082,233	65						
Kansas City, Mo	1924	247	148,200	2	13,000	119	634,400	368	795,600	2,328	9,708,700	29	28	2,850				
	1925	306	212,650			176	488,825	482	701,475	3,465	22,492,895	14	71	27,400				
Los Angeles, Calif	1924							7,059	9,358,607	27,748	78,828,738	4						
	1925							6,627	8,129,439	22,852	83,175,457	5						
Louisville, Ky	1924							746	777,272	2,251	8,101,112	36						
	1925	499	889,902	93	23,405	126	97,258	718	1,010,565	2,693	17,889,271	17	6,532	1,904,031				
Lowell, Mass	1924	243	176,095			110	180,390	353	356,485	747	1,407,352	66	7,944	2,173,064				
	1925	191	276,195			81	526,565	272	802,760	630	1,857,490	67						
Memphis, Tenn	1924	835	473,980			63	264,420	898	738,400	2,552	10,270,000	26	653	1,020,370				
	1925	891	482,710	1	7,800	53	510,900	945	1,001,410	2,837	7,968,500	41	652	556,270				

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1924 AND OF 1925, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Contd.

PART 3.—REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, AND GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS—Continued

City and State	First half of each year	Repairs, etc., on residential buildings ¹				Repairs, etc., on nonresidential buildings ²		Total repairs, etc.		Grand total of all permits for new construction and repairs, etc.		Rank in cost of construction	Installation permits		Alterations that changed family accommodations			
		Housekeeping dwellings		Nonhousekeeping dwellings		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Families before	Families after
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost													
San Antonio, Tex.	1924							677	\$345,380	1,941	\$4,018,106	50	21	\$3,050				
	1925							602	632,053	1,959	4,512,685	52	4	450				
San Francisco, Calif.	1924	830	\$710,230			451	\$1,350,748	1,281	2,060,978	4,062	26,007,670	9	1,281	150,000				
	1925	750	1,303,493			407	1,000,000	1,157	2,303,493	4,147	27,067,641	10	1,500	150,000				
Scranton, Pa.	1924	50	125,000			44	375,000	94	500,000	576	2,377,196	61						
	1925							205	350,677	800	4,144,965	57						
Seattle, Wash.	1924							1,859	1,641,445	5,318	16,847,455	15						
	1925							2,055	2,093,065	5,926	18,588,590	16						
Spokane, Wash.	1924	332	109,566			85	623,775	417	733,341	1,283	1,985,874	65						
	1925	328	98,575	1	\$100,000	112	222,422	441	420,997	1,486	2,436,666	62						
Springfield, Mass.	1924							268	786,335	1,600	8,069,073	37						
	1925							248	878,085	1,538	9,719,250	34						
Syracuse, N. Y.	1924	532	291,718			121	545,005	653	836,723	1,876	4,372,024	48			51	107		
	1925	507	325,748	1	20,000	188	428,485	696	774,233	1,871	5,028,818	47			45	91		
Toledo, Ohio.	1924	992	736,224	22	51,265	74	1,114,170	1,088	1,901,659	3,748	10,015,442	27	84	33,085	132	272		
	1925	872	862,363	106	147,510	31	120,085	1,009	1,129,908	3,318	8,351,472	38	372	3,288	165	330		
Trenton, N. J.	1924	145	89,765			154	481,676	299	571,441	1,274	3,306,896	57						
	1925	148	137,092			171	367,504	319	504,596	1,392	3,740,664	59						
Washington, D. C.	1924							1,348	1,894,518	4,044	20,724,914	10	193	339,482				
	1925							1,346	1,788,958	5,429	36,051,314	7	295	691,318				
Wilmington, Del.	1924	364	261,453			95	235,664	459	497,117	1,068	2,339,643	63	15	4,284				
	1925							329	296,952	777	2,339,760	63	21	15,034				
Worcester, Mass.	1924	317	275,399	2	14,500	283	1,086,375	602	1,376,274	1,673	7,662,680	39						
	1925	252	350,552			252	937,513	504	1,288,065	1,596	8,844,545	36						
Yonkers, N. Y.	1924	74	119,300			23	163,800	97	283,100	629	6,283,611	42						
	1925	101	212,180			61	150,717	162	362,897	921	11,921,854	30						
Youngstown, Ohio.	1924	107	67,000	10	5,000	75	80,000	192	152,000	1,444	4,945,425	47						
	1925	131	89,000			8	20,000	139	109,000	1,401	4,466,050	53	94	58,000				
Total	1924							94,895	134,082,824	306,018	1,539,073,379		32,283	13,879,158	796	1,787		
	1925							90,123	133,882,611	295,332	1,642,356,976		36,117	16,937,145	642	1,532		

¹ For years in which figures are not shown, total repairs, etc., only were reported.

Housing Situation in Germany¹

A STATEMENT on the housing situation in Germany was recently made to the Reichstag committee on housing and settlement by Doctor Brauns, the Federal Minister of Labor.

The building of dwellings, he said, was continually hindered by serious difficulties, with the result that the renewed activity in this direction, which had been observable since the war, tended to slow down. The number of dwellings constructed per year, which had risen from 56,704 in 1919, to 103,092 in 1920, 134,223 in 1921, and 146,615 in 1922, fell to 118,333 in 1923, owing to obstacles arising from currency inflation; and, in view of the fact that capital was hard to secure, it is hardly probable that the year 1924 for which exact figures are not yet available will show any increase.

Statistics are not available to show the exact extent of the present shortage of dwellings, but, on the basis of data collected in Bavaria, Saxony, and Baden, it has been estimated by the Federal Ministry of Labor that the number of new dwellings needed is about 600,000. In addition, the growth of the population makes it necessary that 150,000 new dwellings be built each year.

The cost of construction has approximately doubled since before the war. It is, therefore, necessary to reckon the cost of building a three-room dwelling at not less than 10,000 gold marks.² In order to grant a State subsidy of 6,000 gold marks in the form of a mortgage—and the great majority of all dwelling houses are now being built with the aid of such subsidies—950,000,000 gold marks would be required for subsidies to build 150,000 small dwellings each year. Doctor Brauns assumed that State subsidies will be granted in 1925 for the construction of only 125,000 dwellings, which will require a total outlay by the State of 750,000,000 gold marks. Thus the present shortage of 600,000 dwellings will be increased by a further 25,000.

¹ Der Neubau, Berlin, July 10, 1925, p. 169.

² Gold mark=23.8 cents.

COOPERATION

Advantages of and Possible Dangers to Labor Banking

IN A series of two articles appearing in the *International Trade Union Review*, Dr. Harry W. Laidler discusses the labor-bank movement in the United States.¹

There are four kinds of labor banks now in operation: (1) Those established and controlled by one union for the benefit of itself and its members; (2) those formed by a group of trade-unions in one industry; (3) those organized by the various unions of a particular locality; and (4) those started as regular commercial banks but whose stock has been purchased in whole or in part by labor organizations.

None of the labor banks are wholly cooperative; they merely have cooperative features. "They differ from the ordinary bank primarily in their trade-union control." Voting is by shares of stock instead of by the cooperative one-man, one-vote system. Dividends on stock, however, are usually limited to 10 per cent per year, all earnings in excess of this being divided among the depositors in proportion to their deposits with the bank. The number of shares that may be owned by any individual is limited, this number varying with the various banks.

The majority of the directors of such banks must be members of the trade union or unions controlling the bank, although an effort is usually made also to induce business men and economists sympathetic with organized labor to become members of the governing board and assist with advice as to loans, investments, etc. "But always, when the bank is owned by one union or a group of unions, insistence is made that the general policies of the banks should be laid down by the trade-union group who regard the success of the trade-union movement as of primary importance."

Possible Dangers

THE author undertakes to point out some of the pitfalls which may beset the movement, and to answer some of the criticisms made of it:

(1) That such a bank may fail to employ banking experts. It is pointed out that thus far the workers have been wise enough to employ trained technicians with a thorough knowledge of their business, and to secure the advice of still other experts.

(2) That it might lend money on poor security to persons or groups in whom it is interested, in which case, if it is controlled by one union or a small number of unions, an industrial crisis or a strike in the

¹ International Federation of Trade Unions. *International Trade Union Review* (Amsterdam), April-June (pp. 92-100) and July-September (pp. 220-226), 1925: "The forward march of labor banking," by Dr. Harry F. Laidler.

trade of these unions might cause a run on the bank or the employing interests might at such a time engineer such a run. The failure of such a bank would harm the trade-union movement generally.

Those connected with labor banking assert that they have pursued an even more conservative policy in regard to investments than the average commercial bank, avoiding speculation and investing only in the safest securities. And it is stated that most of the labor banks belong to the Federal Reserve System and that therefore a successful run on one of them is "most unlikely."

Furthermore, the labor banks endeavor to draw their depositors from as many classes as possible, thus minimizing possible danger from depression in any one trade or industry.

In the case of the International Union Bank, the Amalgamated Bank, and of the banks of the Locomotive Engineers, from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the deposits come from outside of the union. Business men, labor men in other trades, and professional workers in the neighborhood make up the bulk of deposits. As a result, during the four-week strike among the workers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers during June and July, 1924, according to Vice President Potofsky, the deposits in the union bank actually increased. Nor do the workers on strike seem inclined to take out more of their savings than are absolutely necessary. As far as the unions themselves are concerned, they strive to finance the strikes as much as possible from assessments rather than from reserves built up by the union ahead of time.

(3) That when a union enters the banking field it incurs obligations making it "less free to strike and to prosecute that strike with vigor." This criticism has come from within the labor movement itself. The writer holds that, while this is possible and that while some unions have tied up their funds, they have done it not through labor banks but through investment companies, and building and other ventures. As to the above criticism the vice president of the Amalgamated Bank made the following statement:

I doubt if the question of the union's connection with the bank enters in the least in President Hillman's consciousness or in that of any of the other officers in making a decision for or against a strike. Of course frequent strikes do not connote a progressive union nor do few strikes a conservative one. A strike should be resorted to only when everything else has failed. It often means great misery to the workers. Machinery for adjustment should be worked out in somewhat the same way as we have done in Chicago and elsewhere. A possible danger arises when a trade-union bank lends money to business men employing the members of the union controlling the bank. Fear lest injury to the business of such a customer through a strike might make it difficult for him to pay back his loan, might have its effect on the calling of a strike. Seeing this danger, we in our bank have refused to lend money to those who employ our union members. We realize the danger to the union of having nonliquid assets, and have repeatedly refused to go into ventures which would tie up large sums of money for any length of time.

(4) That the labor-banking activities divert the energies of the union officers from the primary job of the union. This objection is denied. Many union officers serve the bank merely to see that the union's interests are protected. "The information they gain makes them more efficient officers of the union. In some cases, furthermore, labor banking, as political action, does provide an opportunity to a labor leader who gets somewhat tired of organization work to serve labor in other lines instead of stepping out into the field of business. The danger of diverting too much energy away from the union work can be guarded against somewhat by paying but one salary to an officer both of a union and a bank, and having that salary come from the trade-union."

Advantages of Labor Banking

AMONG the immediate advantages conferred by the labor banks are cited the payment of a higher rate of interest, this being computed from the time of deposit to the time of withdrawal; a substantial return to shareholders; small loans at reasonable rates to union members on character indorsement; a special service for those desiring to send money abroad; and information and advice on financial problems.

Labor banks have also been of aid to cooperative societies and "other socially useful enterprises of a sound character."

It is expected that the labor-banking movement will, as it expands, have a considerable influence in determining the attitude of employers toward organized labor.

Besides these the movement confers certain intangible benefits.

Labor banking gives to many active trade-union leaders a keener insight into the actual workings of our whole industrial and financial structure. This knowledge is often exceedingly valuable in the determination of trade-union policy. It gives the leader a better access to facts regarding the condition of the market, the profits that are being made in industry, the demands for labor in different businesses and different parts of the country, and the general trends of business—facts which must be known if a wise course is to be marked out in the onward march towards better living conditions.

Formation of Central States Cooperative League¹

LATE in July, 50 delegates from the consumers' cooperative societies of Illinois and Indiana met to discuss the question of forming an educational cooperative league for their district. (Up to that time the only central cooperative organization there was the Central States Cooperative Wholesale Society, a trading and not an educational body.) The conference voted to form such a body and a committee was formed to draw up plans. On August 23 the committee met with the directors of the wholesale society and at this meeting the latter voted to transfer all of the activities of the wholesale (including the wholesale business) to the new organization, which will be known as the Central States Cooperative League.

The reasons for this change are described as follows:

1. There had never been enough emphasis placed upon cooperative education to create the proper support for wholesaling. The emphasis had always been upon dividends, low prices, cut rates; and this misdirected education had actually harmed the movement.

2. The wholesale had always been controlled and in large part financed by the labor unions, which made the cooperative work dependent upon the labor movement. In order to be of the greatest help to one another, the two movements, that of the producers and that of the consumers, must be independent and neither must dominate the other. One is a fighting organization to promote the welfare of the workers on the job; the other is a business organization to put the workers in control of the necessities of life which they purchase. Their aims are quite different and they must be administered separately. Only when this confusion is eliminated can they join hands and work most effectively for the emancipation of the working class.

The new league will place its chief emphasis upon cooperative education. It will promote courses of study in various centers. It will continue to publish the monthly *United Consumer*. It will organize joint buying among the societies. It will take full control of the insurance organization, the *Mutual Aid Guild*. It will organize a cooperative publishing society. And it will promote credit unions throughout the States in the district.

¹ News release, Aug. 28, 1925, of The Cooperative League, New York.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Cooperative Congress

A CONFERENCE of managers and directors of agricultural cooperative associations of Saskatchewan was held on July 29. An account of the action of the conference is given in the Public Service Monthly (Regina), August, 1925.

The conference reached the conclusion that a cooperative wholesale society is needed in the Province. This is the second meeting at which the question has come up for discussion. At the 1924 meeting a committee was appointed to study the subject and report at this year's meeting. The committee favored the establishment of such a society and recommended the appointment of a committee to submit the plan to the various local societies and the taking of definite steps toward the formation of the wholesale as soon as sufficient support from the societies is obtained. The president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association suggested that it might be preferable to make use of machinery already established—such as his society—instead of forming a new organization. No action was taken on this suggestion.

The conference called upon all local societies in the Province to affiliate with the Cooperative Union of Canada.

Report of British Copartnership Productive Societies, 1924

THE thirty-second annual report of the "copartnership productive societies" of Great Britain is given in the August, 1925, issue of Copartnership (London).

The table below, taken from the report, shows details of operation, for 1924, of the workers' productive societies engaged in the various kinds of business:

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF COPARTNERSHIP PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1924, BY INDUSTRY

[£ at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Country and industry	Number of societies	Share and loan capital and reserve	Amount of business	Profit	Loss	Amount returned as dividend on wages
England and Wales:						
Textile.....	12	£568,427	£1,398,125	£94,910	£6,151	£18,799
Boot and shoe.....	15	354,378	662,796	31,161	744	9,994
Metal.....	3	39,210	101,311	3,461	-----	1,031
Building and wood.....	5	21,379	38,217	433	615	22
Printing.....	18	214,469	378,261	26,786	134	3,643
Miscellaneous.....	4	45,796	101,332	1,306	-----	259
Total.....	57	1,243,599	2,680,042	158,057	7,644	33,748
Scotland:						
Textile.....	1	319,224	303,895	32,509	-----	1,260
Baking.....	1	1,295,885	1,200,503	84,993	-----	12,708
Printing.....	2	22,482	25,901	1,453	-----	142
Total.....	4	1,637,591	1,530,299	118,955	-----	14,110
Grand total.....	61	2,881,190	4,210,341	277,012	7,644	47,858

Some of these societies have been in existence for more than half a century. The distribution of 60 of them, according to the decade during which established, is shown below:

	Number of societies
1860-1869	4
1870-1879	4
1880-1889	12
1890-1899	19
1900-1909	10
1910-1919	7
1920	4
Total	60

In the table below are given details of operation for 1883, 1897, 1910, and 1924:

DEVELOPMENT OF COPARTNERSHIP PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN,
1883 TO 1924

[£ at par=\$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Country and year	Number of societies	Capital	Amount of business	Profit	Loss	Dividend on wages
England and Wales:						
1883	12	£85,786	£138,248	£7,519	£114	
1897	87	523,357	878,089	37,135	10,755	£5,812
1910	88	843,769	1,332,849	65,869	1,713	10,962
1924	57	1,243,599	2,680,042	158,057	7,644	33,748
Scotland:						
1883	3	17,650	22,503	1,512		
1897	6	601,245	1,480,816	96,478		10,441
1910	5	1,346,636	3,137,039	149,823	136	16,042
1924	4	1,637,591	1,530,299	118,955		14,110

Forty of these societies are federated in the Cooperative Productive Federation (Ltd.), founded in 1882, whose objects are to develop this branch of the cooperative movement, to promote unity of action among its members, to further the joint buying of materials and the disposal of the completed products, and to further the formation generally, "and within the cooperative movement particularly," of opinion favorable to workers' productive societies.

The Labor Copartnership Association was originally a propagandist body to encourage the formation of workers' productive societies. It has, however, veered more and more toward the field of profit sharing in the private (not cooperative) industries of Great Britain.

Heretofore both of these fields have been covered in the publication, Copartnership, published by the Labor Copartnership Association. The Cooperative Productive Federation has now decided to issue its own monthly, under the title "Cooperative Productive Review." Copartnership will continue to be published by the Labor Copartnership Association, but will be a quarterly instead of a monthly journal.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Means of Carrying Education to Adult Workers ¹

AT THE second annual conference of teachers in workers' education, held at Brookwood College, February 20 to 22, 1925, the topic for consideration was mass education for workers, and various papers and addresses were devoted to methods of getting in touch with the adult worker and putting educational opportunities in his way. Among the most interesting of these were the plans used by some public libraries, the use of traveling teachers, and the establishment of labor chautauquas.

Public Library Methods

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Milwaukee public library described in some detail the methods adopted to make the library useful in the education of adult workers. In 1921, when the Milwaukee Workers' College was organized, it requested the aid of the library, which replied by furnishing a room for its use, and supplying books as needed. Those enrolled in the college, however, were only a small part of those whom it was desirable to reach, and the library assigned a worker to discover how help could best be given. Approach was made through the unions, which welcomed cooperation, and the worker was given credentials to every union in the city, in order that she might discuss with the members ways of promoting their educational work through the use of the library.

One obstacle to the use of the library by union members was the effort required to go for books after a hard day's work. To meet this, the plan was evolved of sending a collection of books each week to the hall where the union to be served holds its regular meeting. The books are sent in the afternoon of the day for the meeting, and in the evening a member of the library staff attends to give out books and receive those returned.

Since we began our service for the Federated Trades Council we have given similar service to the sheet-metal workers, the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the clothing cutters' union, and the tailors' union. We have planned a special course of reading for the electrical workers, and are making efforts now to meet the needs of the apprentice groups of five other large unions. We plan to serve all unions desiring library service just as fast as they request it and we can provide the necessary staff to carry on the work.

As a result of its work along these lines, the library staff has reached certain conclusions concerning workers' education, among which are the following:

1. That it is necessary to bring the library into more direct contact with workers than has been done heretofore.
2. That the public library is the logical place for meetings of workers' classes, so that its collections of all kinds of literature may be immediately available for members of the class. It has been found that we can not expect persons devoting one evening to attendance at class to devote another evening to attendance at the library.

¹ American Federation of Teachers. Brookwood Local No. 189. Mass education for workers: Second annual conference of teachers in workers' education. Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y., 1925. 93 pp.

5. That because there exists a dearth of certain kinds of books in demand by workers, trade-unions, libraries and other agencies interested should join together to secure the writing and publication of them.

6. That union members should be called upon by the library to recommend lists of books on the subjects in which they are particularly interested.

Itinerant Tutors

THE use of itinerant tutors or traveling teachers is another method of bringing education to those who desire it, which is especially applicable to isolated and sparsely settled communities. Its origin and methods are thus described:

An experiment in workers' education under the auspices of subdistrict 5 of district 12 of the United Mine Workers was begun on July 1, 1924. The membership of this subdistrict is approximately 9,000, divided into 21 local unions. These local unions are situated in as many different communities scattered over a geographical area of about 45 square miles. These mining towns and "camps" are loosely connected by steam and electric trains and automobile routes. Train schedules are such that a full day's journey is required to reach many of the places from the union office, centrally located in the district. Some camps have no train service at all.

The difficulties of organizing educational activities for such a sparsely settled region are obvious, and when the idea was launched no one knew whether a satisfactory method could be worked out. Seven months have passed, and the physical barriers, at least, have been overcome. Working on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, 10 separate communities were selected for educational meetings. These centers were chosen because of their nearness to other camps. After a month of promotion work—selling the idea to the membership—the classes began to meet in August, the hottest part of summer here, and have met uninterruptedly ever since. Each class meets five times a month. Two of these class meetings are devoted to the discussion of history and economics, two to the study of English composition and public speaking, and one is reserved for a lecture.

The work is in charge of an educational director, who, in addition to supervising the whole experiment, teaches "a different history or economics class in a different town every night for two weeks, after which he repeats the performance." Other lecturers are secured from all parts of the country, and paid by the union. Over 200 students are enrolled for the classes, which is, of course, a very small proportion of those whom it is desired to reach, but among them are the kind of men who are apt to furnish the leaders of the union. Many of the present union officials are among the students. "We have also the subdistrict executive board members attending class and the managers of the cooperative stores. So we have the backbone of the movement."

The Labor Chautauqua

THIS is an attempt to provide mass education for the people of isolated communities. So far, only one organization of the kind has been attempted, and this has been under the auspices of the educational department of district No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, the same district which has organized the circuit of classes with traveling teachers. Hastings, Pa., was the scene of the undertaking. The students of the classes in the 10 towns of the circuit undertook the task of providing a hall and advertising the affair, and in addition, made themselves responsible for securing local talent for the entertainment features. Speakers of national repute were secured from outside. meetings were held for five successive

evenings, and both the entertainment and the lectures were of high quality.

The labor chautauqua was well attended, averaging between 350 and 400 nightly. Likewise it put new life into the local union and stirred its members to greater activity and interest in the labor movement. There is no doubt but that the labor chautauqua has come to stay and will prove one of the most popular and valuable agencies of mass education carried on under the auspices of workers' education and the labor movement.

Workers' Education in Czechoslovakia ¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has two important institutions in the field of the intellectual education and physical training of workers, one of which is the Workers' Academy at Prague (*Delnicka Akademie*), founded in 1895, the chief workers' educational institute in Czechoslovakia. It was originally intended that the academy should be the Socialist university of Czechoslovakia, but various difficulties prevented this object from being even partially attained until the postwar period with its new conditions of political life and the development of social ideas in Czechoslovakia. Although the academy has not yet fully attained its object, it is stated that it seems to be on the way to do so.

The vast majority of its students are trade-unionists; in 1923, 290,000 of its students were members of trade-unions, as against only 3,816 who were not.

The academy has 68 sections, each including several local organizations. In 1923 ten workers' schools were created, four of which were at Prague and six in the Provinces. They were attended by 18,886 pupils. In the same year the academy organized 78 courses, of which 26 were at Prague and 52 in the Provinces, attended by 78,533 pupils; also several hundred lectures, either single or in series, which were attended by 95,058 workers. In these workers' schools instruction is given in history, biology, political economy, Czech grammar, and foreign languages (those most in demand being French and German). There are also courses in sociology, hygiene, geography, public law, labor legislation, etc. Special instruction is given in editorial work for workers' newspapers. The academy also offers work along dramatic lines.

The academy maintains a large library and a reading room at Prague, and other libraries in the Provinces.

Its publications include a fortnightly official bulletin, two periodicals, and several educational pamphlets. The total circulation of these publications is about 130,000.

The other institution is the Workers' Gymnastic Federation, which at the end of 1923 had 96,606 members, 4,166 more than in 1922. The work of the federation is not, as its name would imply, confined to physical culture, but deals also with the moral and intellectual education of its members. Its sections have organized 23,021 meetings, and their libraries contain some 59,155 volumes, of which 16,342 are technical. It now has 100,000 active members and 790 local sections—31 more sections and 1,971 more members than in 1903.

¹International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 20, 1925, pp. 52, 53.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

International Congress of Agriculture ¹

AMONG the resolutions adopted at the Twelfth International Congress of Agriculture, held at Warsaw, June 21-24, 1925, was one favoring the formation in each country of a central organization of agricultural associations, the creation of agricultural groups in the various parliaments and the setting up, as soon as possible, of an international organization in connection with existing international institutions, "with the object of maintaining permanent relations between the various central agricultural organizations in each country."

Several resolutions were passed regarding the technical training of agricultural workers. These measures called for the greatest possible encouragement of agricultural education.

It was urged by the congress that the attention of Governments and agriculturalists be called to the need for the development of education in general and especially of agricultural education; that a study be instituted in regard to the utilization of machinery in agriculture, consideration being given to the character of the soil to be cultivated and the crops to be raised and the mental abilities of the producer; and that experiments be made with a view to the possible application of the Taylor system of scientific management to agricultural production.

Recommendations were also adopted concerning the immigration and emigration of agricultural workers, agricultural credits, agricultural apprenticeship, and other matters bearing upon the agricultural labor problem.

International Congress of Tramway Workers ²

THE tramway workers' section of the International Federation of Transport Workers held a congress in Brussels July 18 to 20, 1925. Among the subjects on the agenda were the following: The "one-man car" system; the standardization of types of car and equipment; legislation concerning the workers on tramways, light railways, and motor omnibuses; methods of working; and the relations between tramway undertakings and Governments.

The congress unanimously decided that in the face of actual experience the introduction of the one-man car is not in any way justified. It is a hindrance instead of a help to traffic, greatly impairs the health of the motormen through excessive fatigue, is an additional menace to public safety, has not up to the present resulted in further financial gain, and is not in the interest of the community

¹ International Labor Office. *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, July 27, 1925, pp. 36-38.

² *Idem*, Aug. 10, 1925, pp. 38-40.

or the social or technical improvement of tramway operation but is dictated merely by the employer's desire for higher profits.

The final paragraph of another resolution reads as follows:

It is in the nature of public transport that only the public authorities are able to carry passengers in the public interest, without being obliged to exploit the staff employed for the purpose of showing a profit. It is therefore necessary, with a view to providing the public the means of transport it requires, unifying the working conditions of the staff, and giving the latter a legal status suited to the nature of its work, that similar action should be resolutely taken in every country to secure the nationalization on a business basis of all means for the common transport of passengers.

Norwegian Federation of Trade-Unions, 1924¹

THE Norwegian Federation of Trade-Unions at the end of 1923 had 85,599 members; by December 31, 1924, the membership had increased to 92,767. The number of affiliated unions remained the same but the number of branches had decreased from 1,281 to 1,191, principally because of reorganization. Thus, the Forestry and Agricultural Union was disbanded and the membership transferred to the paper workers' unions, while the Workingman's Union lost 52.4 per cent of its members to new industrial unions. Of the trade-unionists, 68,207 are in the cities and 24,238 in the rural districts.

Wage movements during the year resulted in the signing of 284 agreements covering 80,980 workers. The wage increases provided for in agreements arrived at during the year totaled 23,124,615 kroner.² Seventy-seven agreements were extended with their provisions practically unchanged. The 1924 agreements continue in effect the 48-hour week, and agreements covering 80,773 workers contained provision for vacations, the period ranging from 4 to 21 days. In a number of establishments the vacation period was increased from 8 to 12 working-days.

Disputes involving a stoppage numbered 139, affected 46,643 workers and caused a loss of 3,246,708 working-days.

Strike benefits amounted to 8,810,554 kroner, of which the Federation of Trade-Unions paid 2,730,288 kroner. Including strike benefits the various organizations expended in the form of benefits for unemployment, sickness, and funeral benefits, etc., a total of 10,812,531 kroner.

Trade-Unionism in Palestine

THE General Federation of Jewish Labor of Palestine was established in 1920, according to an article by J. W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, published in the August, 1925, issue of the Canadian Congress Journal. This Jewish organization, when it affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1922, had 8,000 members. In 1924 the number had increased to 15,000.

¹ Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisation i Norge. Meddelelsesblad, Oslo, June-July, 1926.

² Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

Turkish law is still in force in Palestine although that country has been mandated to Great Britain. As yet there is no social legislation in Palestine, not even legal protection for women and children. The trade-unions themselves have no legal standing. In the face of all these drawbacks, however, the workers have great enthusiasm for labor ideals and display much energy in the building of their "national home" and in promoting a labor movement. Every town and village has an autonomous labor council. In order to prevent any waste of the new trade-union's reserve power, "no local strike may be declared without the approval of the local committee," and no general strike may be called in any town or district without the sanction of the executive of the national body.

The national federation is composed chiefly of two national unions, one of the land workers and the other of the building workers. Smaller unions composed of telegraph employees and railwaymen are now included in the federation.

The cooperative societies and groups have been largely instrumental in furthering the labor movement in Palestine. Every member of the General Federation of Jewish Labor is also a member of the General Cooperative Association of Jewish Labor, in which all the cooperative societies are centralized. The cooperative contractors' organization for building and public works and a cooperative bank are also included in the national federation. The General Federation of Jewish Labor controls the cooperatives through its control of stock in the General Cooperative Association of Jewish Labor entitling it to 50 per cent of the votes at the general meetings.

The national center has an important educational department with an unusually broad scope, not only offering opportunities for trade-union education to the members of the federation but also arranging vocational classes and classes on topographical and historical topics to give immigrant workers a better knowledge of their new country. Classes in Hebrew have also been organized.

Libraries and traveling lecturers are provided by the educational department for trade-union members living in distant settlements, and schools have been established for the children of settlers in rural districts. Another activity of the labor movement is the publication of a Hebrew daily paper.

As the hygienic legislation in Palestine is defective and the Government has established no measures for coping with infectious diseases, the federation has found it particularly necessary to adopt vigorous methods for dealing with Jewish immigrants who are ill. For this purpose it has created a sick fund which has a present membership of 10,000. The federation also has a sanitarium near Jerusalem, hospitals at Tiberias and Ain-Harod, health stations at various places, and bacteriological laboratories at Ain-Harod and Tel Aviv, large stores of medicaments being maintained at the latter town.

The success of the Palestine labor movement is in a great measure due to its excellent immigration service. Prospective immigrants are prepared physically and mentally before they leave for Palestine and are selected with great care from numerous applicants. When these immigrants reach Palestine the federation's emigration department receives them, arranges for their accommodation pending their placement at work, and enrolls them in their proper trade-unions.

Acute racial and religious differences make the general situation in Palestine more complex. The antagonisms between the Jews and the Arabs, and the hatreds among the representatives of the various sects and religions threaten at times to result in a general conflict, but in such crises organized labor acts as a conciliator.

Notwithstanding its name the federation includes Arabs in its membership, disregarding both race and religion in the interest of labor solidarity.

In conclusion, Mr. Brown declares:

If this gallant little labor movement can succeed in achieving its high aims, its activities will doubtless have repercussions beyond the boundaries of the country itself. Already it has stretched out a helping hand to the Egyptian movement, which is still in its infancy. There is good ground for hope that it may make its influence felt still further, and help to spread its ideals through the East, thus aiding to achieve the much-needed solidarity between western and eastern workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strike in German Building Trades ¹

THE strike in the German building trades has spread over wide districts, practically no building being done in Baden, Wurttemberg, Saxony, Silesia, and Berlin, and considering the nature of the dispute, the strike is likely to become general throughout Germany. Builders and carpenters are among the best-paid workmen in Germany owing to specially favorable conditions in the building market.² During a period of years no new labor was trained as there was no building done during the war; there were the losses in the war and the average number of deaths from natural causes; as a result supply and demand balance each other. In the month of May, according to the labor exchanges, there were 34,638 applications for work and 34,703 vacancies. Conditions in the building trades as compared with other trades may be seen from the following figures, which give the number of applications for work per each hundred vacancies in the month of May:

	Applications per 100 vacancies
Building trades.....	100
Stone and earths.....	176
Leather industry.....	180
Timber and wood.....	185
Clothing.....	218
Necessaries and luxuries.....	228
Chemical industry.....	228
Metal working.....	229
Mines, foundries, and salt works.....	245
Cellulose and paper.....	309
Spinning.....	333
Stokers and mechanics.....	444
Technicians.....	753
Business and commercial.....	842

As labor in the building trades need not fear unemployment the demands of the workmen are such that they are certain to increase the cost of building and consequently discourage those who otherwise would build. In Berlin carpenters are asking 1.76 marks³ per hour inclusive of 4 pfennigs for tools, bricklayers are demanding a raise from 1.15 to 1.50 marks per hour, assistant hands from 0.90 mark to 1.38 marks, and workmen in underground building from 0.72 mark to 1.35 marks. These demands have resulted in a spread of the dispute over the whole of Germany and a complete stoppage in the building trade is imminent, which will necessarily cause depression in other trades as well.

¹ Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin. Report on the economic conditions in Germany, July 31, 1925.

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1925, pp. 213, 214.

³ Mark at par=23.8 cents, pfennig=0.238 cent.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in August, 1925

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 40 labor disputes during August, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 22,790 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 September 1, 1925, there were 27 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 23 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 50.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, AUGUST, 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	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Plumbers and steamfitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Controversy	Building trades	Jurisdiction of crafts	Adjusted. Jurisdiction fixed by decision; accepted.	July 31	Aug. 18	100	2,000
Meyers & Seeman, Buffalo, N. Y.	Strike	Garment	Renewal of agreement	Adjusted. Returned without contractual relations.	(1)	Aug. 14	60	90
Lehigh & W-B, Sugar Notch, Pa.	do	Mining	Working conditions	Adjusted. Settled by State and union officials.	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	840	-----
Kravits Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.	do	Textiles	3-4 loom system	Adjusted. Accepted 3-4 loom system	July 20	do	41	13
Silk hat-band weavers, Paterson, N. J.	Controversy	do	Wage dispute	Adjusted. "Blue Book" price list assured.	(1)	Aug. 4	4,000	-----
Hair spinners, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Hair work	Asked 7½ cents per hour increase.	Pending	July 13	-----	80	-----
Painters, Bradentown, Fla.	Controversy	Building	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase from 92½ cents to \$1 per hour.	June 1	July 18	50	100
Wishards Plumbing Co., St. Augustine, Fla.	Strike	do	Wage increase asked	Pending	Apr. 1	-----	4	-----
Leslie Colvin Construction Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Hoisting engineers	Extension of jurisdiction	Adjusted. Jurisdiction extended	July 9	July 30	5	4,000
Leslie Colvin Construction Co., Shelbyville, Ind.	do	do	do	do	do	do	1	50
Eagles Club and Stambaugh School, Youngstown, Ohio.	do	Laborers on building	Asked recognition of union.	Adjusted. Returned; details to be arranged later.	July 22	Aug. 17	150	2,850
Abbadessa Construction Co., New Haven, Conn.	do	do	Asked increases and recognition.	Adjusted. 7½ cents increase and union recognition.	July 27	Aug. 19	700	-----
Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.	do	Masons	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Plasterers to be affiliated with bricklayers union on this job.	July 29	Aug. 22	75	-----
David M. Stomel Co., New York City	Controversy	Clothing trade	Alleged nonunion shop-work.	Adjusted. Employer signed union agreement.	Aug. 5	Aug. 14	75	-----
Allentown Tile & Marble Co., Allentown, Pa.	Strike	Tile setting	Union trouble	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	(1)	Aug. 11	17	-----
Shoemaker & Son Construction Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	do	Carpenter work	Wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Strike lost before commissioner's arrival.	Aug. 8	-----	32	-----
Miners, Alden, Pa.	do	Mining	Change in work hours	Adjusted. Returned on 6-hour basis	(1)	-----	328	-----
Frank Feitelman Construction Co., New Haven, Conn.	do	Building	Asked increase in wages	Adjusted. Allowed as asked	July 27	Aug. 11	60	-----
Selden Breck Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	do	do	Jurisdiction of metal trim work.	Unable to adjust	Aug. 5	-----	25	-----
Plumbers and steam fitters, Lexington, Ky.	do	do	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 6¼ cents per hour increase.	June 20	Aug. 18	35	200
Cuneo Printing Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	do	Printing	Refusal to ratify an agreement.	Pending. Mediation impracticable	(1)	-----	220	243

H. Chill, New York City.....	do.....	Clothing industry..	Renewal of agreement..	Unclassified. Agreement renewed.....	(1)	Aug. 13	1	60
International Tailoring Co., New York City.....	do.....	Tailors.....	Union trouble.....	Unable to adjust.....			400	
Dredgemen, Northern California.....	Controversy	Dredgemen.....	Organization trouble.....	Pending. Efforts being made to consolidate organizations.	Aug. 5		600	
American Radiator Co., Titusville, Pa.	Strike.....	Molders.....	Working conditions.....	Adjusted. Returned; no discrimination.	Aug. 10	Sept. 1	200	50
Coal miners, Ohio collieries.....	do.....	Mining.....	Employment of idle men	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory arrangement.	Aug. 19	Aug. 24	1,500	2,000
Northdale Mills, Northboro, Mass.	do.....	Textile industry..	10 per cent wage cut.....	Adjusted. Returned; cut withdrawn.....	Aug. 12	Aug. 21	(1)	
Leather Dress Accessories, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Leather work.....	Wages and recognition..	Adjusted. Recognition allowed; no increase.	Aug. 1	Aug. 29	25	25
E. P. Long Co., Miami, Fla.	do.....	Building.....	Wages.....	Adjusted. 12½ cents per hour increase..	July 17	Aug. 1	20	
Fort Pitt Real Estate Co., Brookline, Pa.	Strike.....	do.....	Nonunion labor.....	Pending.....	(1)		14	
Slaters, Pen Argyl, Pa.	do.....	do.....	Wages and conditions..	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination.	May 19	Aug. 22	375	25
Laundry and dye workers, Seattle, Wash.	Controversy	Laundry industry..	Wages.....	Pending.....	July 31		(1)	
New England Mills Co., Norwich, Conn.	Strike.....	Textile industry..	Asked 7 per cent increase	Adjusted. Allowed 2 cents per yard on some work.	Aug. 17	Aug. 26	30	70
Laurel Run Colliery, Parsons, Pa.	Controversy	Mining.....	(1).....	Adjusted ¹	(1)	Aug. 25	(1)	
A. J. Bates Shoe Factory, Webster, Mass.	Strike.....	Shoe industry.....	10 per cent wage cut on piecework.	Adjusted. 10 per cent cut to be revised..	(1)	Aug. 26	500	
Pawtucket Hosiery Co., Pawtucket, R. I.	Controversy	Hosiery.....	Working conditions.....	Pending. Arbitrator appointed.....	Aug. 25		(1)	
Superior Clothing Co., New York City.	do.....	Clothing industry..	Nonunion shopwork..	Adjusted. Committees to arrange differences.	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	76	
Waiters, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike.....	Waiters.....	Asked wage increase.....	Pending.....	Aug. 17		250	
Bricklayers, etc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Building.....	Open shop.....	do.....	Aug. 22			
Quinpoxt Mills, Quinpoxt, Mass.	Strike.....	Textile industry..	10 per cent wage cut and hours.	Adjusted. 5 per cent cut accepted; hours to be arranged later.	Aug. 17	Aug. 26	125	
Total.....							11,014	11,776

¹ Not reported.

New Finnish Law on Conciliation in Labor Disputes¹

FINLAND on March 21, 1925, passed a law on conciliation in labor disputes, to become effective January 1, 1926. This law provides for the appointment of a corps of conciliators appointed for terms of three years and subject to the Ministry of Social Affairs. The number and the duties of the conciliators are to be fixed through a later order.

A conciliator must take cognizance of a dispute when requested either by the parties involved or by the trade-union whose members are affected.

In cases where the dispute is within the jurisdiction of more than one conciliator, the Minister of Social Affairs shall determine which one shall act, or he may appoint a special conciliator.

The Minister of Social Affairs may also appoint special conciliators or a board of conciliators if he finds that the dispute may endanger the public welfare or if the efforts of the regular conciliator have been of no avail.

Any attempted conciliation must be based largely upon the proposals submitted by the parties involved, but the conciliator may suggest such compromises as seem advisable. If conciliation fails, the conciliator must try to persuade the parties to submit the dispute to an arbitration board of one or more arbitrators, whose award shall be binding. The conciliators themselves may not act as arbitrators but shall assist in arranging for arbitration and may, upon request, assist in the election of arbitrators and shall lay the case before them. If conciliation fails and arbitration is not effected the conciliator shall immediately report to the Minister of Social Affairs.

The conciliators may not renew attempts at conciliation unless requested by both parties involved or new and important circumstances arise.

¹ Finland. Socialministeriet. Social Tidskrift, No. 6, Helsingfors, 1925, pp. 428-432.

CONVICT LABOR

Recent References on Convict Labor ¹

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Books and Pamphlets

- AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION.**
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Similar reports were given formerly in the annual reports of the Ohio Board of Administration.
- OKLAHOMA. *State Penitentiary, McAlester.*
Condensed report, fiscal year, June 30, 1922. [n. p., 1922?] 1 v., illus.

- OREGON. *Board of Control.*
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Contain reports of the Oregon State penitentiary.
- PENNSYLVANIA. *Department of Public Welfare.*
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Earlier reports in annual reports of Board of Public Charities.
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- *State Penitentiary for the Western District, Pittsburgh.*
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- RHODE ISLAND. *Public Welfare Commission.*
Rhode Island State prison, 1st annual report. [Cranston], 1924. 1 v.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. *Penitentiary, Columbia.*
Annual reports, 1917-1922. Columbia, 1918-1923. 6 v.
- SOUTH DAKOTA. *Penitentiary, Sioux Falls.*
Biennial reports, 1915-1916 to 1922-1924. Pierre, 1916-1924. 5 v.
Also in biennial reports of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.
- TENNESSEE. *Board for the Administration of State Institutions.*
Biennial reports, 1918-1920 to 1920-1922. Nashville, 1920-1922. 2 v.
Earlier reports issued by the Board of Control; later reports by the Department of Institutions.
- *Department of Institutions.*
Biennial report, 1922-1924. Nashville [1924?]. 1 v.
The reports of the two boards mentioned above contain reports of the Tennessee Penitentiary at Nashville and the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary at Petros.
- TEXAS. *Prison Commission.*
Annual report of the Texas prison system, 1921. Huntsville, 1922. 1 v.
- UTAH. *State Prison, Salt Lake City.*
Biennial report, 1923-1924. Salt Lake City, [1924]. 1 v.
Superseded report of State Board of Corrections.
- VERMONT. *Director of State Institutions.*
Biennial reports, 1916-1918 to 1920-1922. Rutland, 1918-1922. 3 v.
Include reports of the Vermont State Prison and House of Correction.
- VIRGINIA. *Board of Public Welfare.*
Biennial report, 1921-1923. Richmond, 1924. 1 v.
Report of the Virginia Penitentiary, State farm, State convict lime-grinding plant, etc., pp. 21-24
- *Penitentiary, Richmond.*
Annual reports, 1918-19 to 1922-23. Richmond, 1919-1924. 5 v.
Also in reports of the Board of Charities and Corrections (1916-1921) and the State Board of Public Welfare (1921-1923).
- WASHINGTON (State). *Board of Control.*
Biennial reports, 1914-1916 to 1918-1920. Olympia, 1916-1921. 3 v.
- *Department of Business Control.*
Biennial reports, 1920-1922 to 1922-1924. Olympia, 1922-1924. 2 v.
Contain reports of the State penitentiary at Walla Walla.
- WEST VIRGINIA. *Board of Control.*
Biennial reports, 1914-1916 to 1920-1922. [Charleston, 1916-1922.] 8 v.
Each report in 2 volumes.
Report of West Virginia State Penitentiary at Moundsville published in vol. 1 of each biennial report.
- WISCONSIN. *State Prison, Waupun.*
Reports, 1916-1918 to 1920-1922. Waupun, 1918-1922. 3 v.
Also in biennial reports of the State Board of Control.
- WYOMING. *Board of Charities and Reform.*
Biennial reports, 1915-1916 to 1923-1924. Cheyenne, 1916-1924. 5 v.
Contains report of the State Penitentiary at Rawlins.

- UNITED STATES. *Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.*
Annual reports, 1917-18 to 1920-21. [Atlanta, 1918-1921.] 4 v.
- *Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*
Annual reports, 1919-20 to 1921-22. Leavenworth, 1920-1922. 3 v.

Correspondence Courses for Convicts

FEW men have so much difficulty in obtaining employment as has the man who has just been released from prison. Knowledge of this fact was the motivating influence which impelled the Welfare League Association to one of its most constructive measures toward returning the ex-prisoner to a place in industry where he can be self-supporting and self-respecting. The association conceived the idea of offering correspondence courses to convicts, in the State prisons of New York and neighboring States, desirous of fitting themselves for positions, upon their release.

The work is greatly limited for lack of funds. Only a small number of applications is issued and courses are awarded to "a selected few." Awards are made only after consideration of the man's fitness for the subject desired, his willingness to cooperate and to persevere in the work, and the length of time he has yet to serve. The man with only a short period to serve before being released is given preference over the man who must serve a longer period, as his need is more immediate.

Information received from the League shows that last year 84 men were given such courses; the present registration is 75. Many more are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity but as the work is dependent upon voluntary contributions from persons sympathetic with what the association is trying to do, only a small number of men can be chosen. The courses given include those in general cultural subjects as well as those fitting the student for specific industrial work. Of the 75 men now in training 14 are taking English composition and rhetoric; 10 mechanical drawing; 7 salesmanship; 5 each advertising and automobile mechanics; 4 bookkeeping and accounting; 3 each commercial correspondence and Spanish; 2 each business law, industrial organization, shop mathematics, traffic management, radio reception and transmission, show-card writing, and journalism; and 1 each interior decorating, practical mechanics, retail salesmanship, plumbing, steamfitting, electrical wiring, tailoring, fabrics, short-story writing, and German. The man who is taking the short-story course is in Leavenworth Prison; the majority of the others are inmates of New York prisons—Auburn, Sing Sing, Dannemora, and Great Meadow.

The men seem to be imbued with a sincere desire to get all possible advantage from their courses, and apply themselves earnestly to the work, even remaining away from the prison movies in order to devote their evening to study. One man completed 12 assigned lessons in a month.

The work that the association is doing on a small scale would be of incalculable benefit, if it could be extended throughout the entire United States, in restoring ex-prisoners to industrial life and transforming them from national liabilities to national assets.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for July, 1925

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

The figures for July, 1925, show 32,767 aliens admitted, of whom 18,590 were immigrants coming to stay permanently and 14,177 non-immigrants coming for a temporary stay. In the same month 26,499 aliens (8,784 emigrant and 17,715 nonemigrant) departed, resulting in an increase to our alien population for the month of 6,268. During the same month, 2,000 aliens were debarred from entering the United States, and 919 were deported therefrom. Table 1 shows the arrivals and departures, by classes, for July and for the fiscal year ending June 30.

As will be seen by Table 2, which gives the country of last permanent residence of immigrants or the intended future permanent residence of emigrants, Canada, Germany, Mexico, and Irish Free State, in the order given, were the principal countries from which the immigrant aliens were admitted in July, 1925, 70 per cent of the total coming from these four countries. Italy was the principal country to which emigrant aliens departed, 2,149, or 24 per cent of the total, leaving with the intention of residing in that country for one year or longer.

As in previous months, New York in July received more aliens for permanent residence therein than any other State. At the same time more aliens departed from New York State after residing there longer than one year than left from any other State. Of the 18,590 immigrant aliens admitted during July, 4,226 were coming to reside permanently in the State of New York, 1,215 in California, 1,203 in Illinois, 1,692 in Massachusetts, 1,975 in Michigan, 1,080 in Pennsylvania, and 1,793 in Texas. Over 96 per cent of the aliens intending to reside permanently in Texas were Mexicans.

Of the 18,590 immigrant aliens admitted in July, 8,589 came in at the port of New York, 6,175 crossed the Canadian border, and 2,577 crossed the Mexican border.

Of the same 18,590 immigrant aliens admitted, 890 were clerks and accountants, 507 were farmers, 757 were farm laborers, 2,574 were laborers, and 1,681 were servants. During the fiscal year ending with June, 1925, out of 294,314 immigrant aliens admitted, 13,637 were clerks and accountants, 13,875 were farmers, 16,022 were farm laborers, 34,784 were laborers, and 26,924 were servants.

Some of the figures quoted come from immigration tables that are not here published for want of space.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1924, TO JUNE, 1925, AND IN JULY, 1925

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering ¹	Outward					Aliens deported after landing ²
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
Fiscal year ended												
June 30, 1925.....	294,314	164,121	458,435	339,239	797,674	25,390	92,728	132,762	225,490	324,323	549,813	9,495
July, 1925.....	18,590	14,177	32,767	32,080	64,847	2,000	8,784	17,715	26,499	66,136	92,635	919

¹ These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.

² These aliens are included among emigrant aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later deported.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925 AND IN JULY, 1925, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925
Albania.....	79	18	334	19
Austria.....	899	70	466	61
Belgium.....	726	44	459	46
Bulgaria.....	140	7	208	15
Czechoslovakia.....	2,462	376	2,723	275
Danzig, Free City of.....	243	16	5	1
Denmark.....	2,444	62	562	88
Estonia.....	131	3	5	—
Finland.....	480	26	464	70
France, including Corsica.....	3,906	270	1,205	160
Germany.....	46,068	2,866	3,646	431
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	13,897	731	6,681	854
Northern Ireland.....	1,210	21	212	78
Scotland.....	12,378	586	1,958	309
Wales.....	897	47	53	4
Greece.....	826	82	6,574	526
Hungary.....	616	41	875	97
Irish Free State.....	25,440	1,384	921	147
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	6,203	472	27,151	2,149
Latvia.....	263	21	29	9
Lithuania.....	472	112	511	87
Luxemburg.....	150	6	18	—
Netherlands.....	1,723	129	743	40
Norway.....	5,975	261	1,765	198
Poland.....	5,341	427	3,721	464
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	619	40	3,600	182
Rumania.....	1,163	86	1,433	171
Russia.....	1,775	77	539	7
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	275	22	3,982	305
Sweden.....	8,391	335	1,167	141
Switzerland.....	2,043	83	423	62
Turkey in Europe.....	263	13	100	—
Yugoslavia.....	724	97	2,464	115
Other Europe.....	144	7	67	142
Total Europe.....	148,366	8,838	75,064	7,253
Armenia.....	13	—	49	8
China.....	1,937	112	3,412	305
India.....	65	11	128	13
Japan.....	723	55	1,212	82
Palestine.....	301	25	110	16
Persia.....	32	—	25	6
Syria.....	369	24	369	47
Turkey in Asia.....	38	1	40	13
Other Asia.....	100	9	66	11
Total Asia.....	3,578	237	5,411	501

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925 AND IN JULY, 1925, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925
Canada.....	100,895	6,127	2,127	180
Newfoundland.....	1,858	92	453	44
Mexico.....	32,964	2,633	2,954	217
Cuba.....	1,430	190	1,959	147
Other West Indies.....	676	96	2,076	138
British Honduras.....	42	1	19	3
Other Central America.....	1,157	78	642	91
Brazil.....	534	54	169	24
Other South America.....	1,936	172	1,162	109
Other countries.....	4			
Total America.....	141,496	9,443	11,561	953
Egypt.....	142	14	19	5
Other Africa.....	270	25	135	15
Australia.....	273	28	344	42
New Zealand.....	143	5	159	13
Other Pacific Islands.....	46	2	35	2
Grand total, all countries.....	294,314	18,500	92,728	8,784

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925 AND IN JULY, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race of people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925
African (black).....	791	64	1,094	76
Armenian.....	576	36	100	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,833	263	2,128	145
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	418	33	1,741	163
Chinese.....	1,721	83	3,263	236
Croatian and Slovenian.....	520	62	767	51
Cuban.....	912	135	1,287	103
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	51	7	467	52
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,189	198	1,238	95
East Indian.....	45	2	91	12
English.....	50,580	2,909	9,108	1,048
Finnish.....	689	41	476	69
French.....	23,240	1,593	1,261	175
German.....	54,215	3,364	4,352	531
Greek.....	1,068	102	6,659	530
Hebrew.....	10,292	627	291	65
Irish.....	42,661	2,575	1,432	247
Italian (north).....	1,784	80	4,601	735
Italian (south).....	5,512	451	22,651	1,414
Japanese.....	682	52	1,170	79
Korean.....	26	3	31	2
Lithuanian.....	329	57	527	90
Magyar.....	885	64	1,030	127
Mexican.....	32,378	2,603	2,875	213
Pacific Islander.....	3		7	
Polish.....	3,178	191	3,693	439
Portuguese.....	720	50	3,653	190
Rumanian.....	391	23	1,343	149
Russian.....	1,225	65	887	56
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	667	29	76	10
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	20,146	848	3,811	409
Scotch.....	27,503	1,474	2,555	336
Slovak.....	620	87	635	158
Spanish.....	588	38	4,061	339
Spanish American.....	2,349	208	1,322	163
Syrian.....	450	23	420	44
Turkish.....	87	18	153	16

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925 AND IN JULY, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP—Continued

Race of people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925
Welsh.....	1,167	67	81	13
West Indian (except Cuban).....	325	32	446	45
Other peoples.....	498	33	345	34
Total.....	294,314	18,590	92,728	8,784
Male.....	163,252	10,039	70,865	5,553
Female.....	131,062	8,551	21,863	3,231
Under 16 years.....	50,722	3,283	4,414	446
16 to 44 years.....	213,980	13,422	68,403	6,443
45 years and over.....	29,612	1,885	19,911	1,895

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925 AND IN JULY, 1925, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

Admissible classes under immigration act of 1924	Number admitted	
	Fiscal year 1925	July, 1925
<i>Nonimmigrants under sec. 3</i>		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	1,950	150
Temporary visitors for:		
Business.....	14,461	1,019
Pleasure.....	20,865	2,619
In continuous transit through the United States.....	22,697	1,592
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	230	27
Total.....	60,203	5,407
<i>Nonquota immigrants under sec. 4</i>		
Wives of United States citizens.....	14,171	1,524
Children of United States citizens.....	13,046	1,310
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.....	64,632	4,414
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	175,069	12,966
Their wives.....	1,623	175
Their children.....	1,173	110
Ministers of religious denominations.....	694	54
Their wives.....	1,295	124
Their children.....	1,486	145
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	187	8
Their wives.....	149	13
Their children.....	125	11
Students.....	1,462	91
Total.....	250,912	18,525
Total nonimmigrants and nonquota immigrants (not charged to quota).....	311,115	23,932
Quota immigrants under sec. 5 (charged to quota).....	145,971	8,814
Total admitted under the act.....	457,086	32,746
Aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted before July, 1925.....	1,349	.....
Grand total admitted.....	458,435	32,746

¹ Wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age born in quota countries.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925, AND IN JULY, 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	Quota for fiscal year	Admitted during July		
		Quota immigrant	Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total
Albania.....	100	13	43	56
Andorra.....	100	-----	1	1
Austria.....	785	63	84	147
Belgium.....	¹ 512	26	108	134
Bulgaria.....	100	6	10	16
Czechoslovakia.....	3, 073	338	150	488
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	7	2	9
Denmark.....	¹ 2, 789	74	109	183
Estonia.....	124	2	4	6
Finland.....	471	21	79	100
France.....	¹ 3, 954	235	336	571
Germany.....	51, 227	2, 796	685	3, 481
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....		858	2, 033	2, 891
Northern Ireland.....		59	38	97
Scotland.....	¹ 34, 007	656	606	1, 262
Wales.....		51	71	122
Greece.....	100	9	183	192
Hungary.....	473	25	100	125
Iceland.....	100	2	4	6
Irish Free State.....	28, 597	1, 593	241	1, 834
Italy.....	¹ 3, 845	215	1, 578	1, 793
Latvia.....	142	15	10	25
Liechtenstein.....	100	1	-----	1
Lithuania.....	344	25	48	73
Luxemburg.....	100	2	8	10
Monaco.....	100	-----	2	2
Netherlands.....	¹ 1, 648	109	162	271
Norway.....	6, 453	278	180	458
Poland.....	5, 982	459	334	793
Portugal.....	¹ 503	33	234	267
Rumania.....	603	38	104	142
Russia.....	¹ 2, 248	105	203	308
San Marino.....	100	-----	-----	-----
Spain.....	¹ 131	15	407	422
Sweden.....	9, 561	396	194	590
Switzerland.....	2, 081	69	113	182
Turkey in Europe.....	¹ 100	5	66	71
Yugoslavia.....	671	35	184	219
Other Europe.....	(¹)	5	13	18
Total, Europe.....	¹ 161, 422	8, 639	8, 727	17, 366
Afghanistan.....	100	-----	-----	-----
Arabia.....	100	1	-----	1
Armenia.....	124	9	13	22
Bhutan.....	100	-----	-----	-----
China.....	100	7	589	596
India.....	100	14	37	51
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	7	7	7
Japan.....	100	2	390	392
Muscat.....	100	-----	-----	-----
Nepal.....	100	-----	-----	-----
Palestine.....	100	11	24	35
Persia.....	100	4	4	8
Siam.....	100	-----	1	1
Syria.....	100	5	88	93
Turkey in Asia.....	(¹)	2	30	32
Other Asia.....	(¹)	13	20	33
Total, Asia.....	1, 424	75	1, 196	1, 271
Cameroon (British).....	100	-----	-----	-----
Cameroon (French).....	100	-----	-----	-----
Egypt.....	100	7	7	14
Ethiopia.....	100	-----	-----	-----
Liberia.....	100	-----	7	7

¹ Quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Turkey in Asia, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America is included with the quota for the European country to which they belong.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1925, AND IN JULY, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Quota for fiscal year	Admitted during July		
		Quota, immigrant	Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total
Morocco.....	100	1		1
Ruanda and Urundi.....	100			
South Africa, Union of.....	100	14	25	39
South West Africa.....	100			
Tanganyika.....	100			
Togoland (British).....	100			
Togoland (French).....	100			
Other Africa.....	(1)	6	6	12
Total, Africa.....	1,200	28	45	73
Australia.....	121	15	314	329
Nauru.....	100			
New Zealand.....	100	9	131	140
New Guinea.....	100			
Samoa.....	100			
Yap.....	100			
Other Pacific.....	(1)	1	8	9
Total, Pacific.....	621	25	453	478
Canada.....			6,492	6,492
Newfoundland.....			201	201
Mexico.....			4,062	4,062
Cuba.....			1,433	1,433
Dominican Republic.....			89	89
Haiti.....			31	31
British West Indies.....		139	489	528
Dutch West Indies.....	(1)	14	14	14
French West Indies.....		14	8	12
British Honduras.....		11	4	5
Canal Zone.....			1	1
Other Central America.....			208	208
Brazil.....			68	68
British Guiana.....		12	18	20
Dutch Guiana.....		11	2	3
French Guiana.....	(1)			
Other South America.....			391	391
Greenland.....		(1)		
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....		(1)		
Total, America.....		47	13,511	13,558
Grand total, all countries.....	164,667	8,814	23,932	232,746

¹ Quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Turkey in Asia, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America is included with the quota for the European country to which they belong.

² Does not include 21 Chinese admitted under recent court decision.

Report on Immigration into North Queensland

IN APRIL, 1924, the Governor of Queensland appointed a commissioner to investigate the social and economic effect of the increasing immigration of aliens into certain districts of North Queensland (Brisbane), and in its issue for July 24, 1925, the Queensland Industrial Gazette gives the report recently made by the investigator. The immediate cause of the inquiry was the number of immigrants flocking into the sugar-growing regions of North Queensland. Complaint was made that more were arriving than could be utilized, that they were crowding out the native workers, that they

tended to flock together and remain unassimilated, that they were willing to accept a lower standard of living than the Australians considered right, and that among the recent comers was found a distinctly undesirable element.

The investigation showed that there had been a considerable increase in foreign arrivals within the last few years. "During the three and a half years ended September 30, 1924, the excess of arrivals over departures of foreign-born immigrants numbered 16,148, a figure equal to about 11.6 per cent of the total foreign-born persons who were in Australia when the 1921 census was taken."

Italians, numbering 6,909, formed the largest single group of these newcomers, Greeks came next, and immigrants from the United States came third. The rate of arrival is increasing rapidly, and it was estimated that some 11,000 would come during 1925.

The investigation seemed to show that in the main the immigrants were of a desirable class, industrious, and thrifty, and in many cases anxious to acquire holdings and become Australians in every sense. But they were coming in too rapidly and too numerous, with the result that an anti-foreign feeling was developing which might lead to trouble. Again, not all the immigrants were of the best type, and there was some reason to think that the proportion of the undesirable element was increasing unduly. A considerable part of the report is devoted to the manner in which the United States is handling its immigration problem, and as a result of the whole study, the commissioner recommends that the Government should consider regulating and controlling immigration from the country of origin to its distribution in Australia, "with particular regard to the nationality and fitness of the immigrant, the number arriving at any one time and for any one locality."

The arrival of large numbers of aliens, unable to speak the English language, and unacquainted with our laws and industrial conditions, in districts where there is already a surplus of labor, can only lead to industrial trouble and to a number of individuals being thrown upon the State for support. It is desirable that aliens be not permitted to arrive in any one district in such numbers as to become a majority of the workers in such district. When this happens the first step in the direction of assimilation—some knowledge of the English language—becomes unnecessary. Further, it invites strife and racial disturbances, and leads to the formation of racial groups, each one organized for purposes of its own, and all anti-British in sympathy and outlook.

Further recommendations deal with selection of immigrants, with special reference to securing a type that "will assist rather than hinder the building up of superior social and economic conditions in this State," deportation of convicted aliens, the desirability of keeping a record of aliens, stricter medical examination of migrants, transfer of unemployed migrants in any district to some other where industrial opportunities are more numerous or varied, and the discouragement of racial organizations among aliens.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

- A**MONG the activities reported by State labor bureaus, the following are noted in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:
- California.*—Recent employment statistics, page 96.
 - Connecticut.*—Recent employment statistics, page 94.
 - Georgia.*—Amount of wages and value of products in certain industries, page 210; and exodus of labor from the State, page 210.
 - Illinois.*—Recent employment statistics, page 97.
 - Iowa.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 94 and 100.
 - Maryland.*—Recent employment statistics, page 101.
 - New York.*—Average weekly earnings of factory workers, page 61; extension of five-day week in industry, page 61; and recent employment statistics, page 102.
 - Ohio.*—Recent employment statistics, page 94.
 - Oklahoma.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 95 and 103.
 - Pennsylvania.*—Recent employment statistics, page 95.
 - Wisconsin.*—Recent employment statistics, pages 95 and 103.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Changes in Buying Habits of Retail Dealers

THAT far-reaching changes are taking place in American industry and in the distribution of goods is the opinion of a number of manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and economists, as set forth in an article which recently appeared.¹ These changes, they believe, will have an important influence in "smoothing out" the alternate "booms" and depressions in industry and will also "give the average purchaser a better range of more desirable goods, at about the same or possibly even less money."

Small, but frequent, orders are taking the place of big orders, goods being purchased by the storekeepers as short a time as possible ahead of actual needs. This practice had its inception in the depression following the "boom" period culminating in 1920. During the period of inflation retail dealers stocked up with goods far in excess of what the buying public could consume in a reasonable time. Manufacturers who had enlarged their plant due to war-time demands were forced to even greater production during the boom period around 1920 because freight delays and stoppages caused so many repetitions of orders before the original ones could reach the markets. When the depression set in, the already overstocked dealers stopped buying ahead, and the manufacturers had to curtail production.

As the merchants gradually disposed of their surplus stocks they began to buy again, but with the difference that their orders were as small as they could be, conveniently, and only for very present needs. The manufacturers, "faced with the necessity of stimulating demand, accepted the situation, increased the output of novelties and sold their goods in small lots, often direct to the dealers."

The practice still continues and has expanded throughout almost all industry, for, in the opinion of some economists, it was brought about not merely by transitory postwar conditions but by fundamental developments in American life. In their opinion the new practice in buying is both permanent and sound. The only difference of opinion concerns its further extension.

One banker thinks that it is a permanent development which will be as far reaching, though on a smaller scale, as the industrial revolution. The manufacturer has been forced to become more like the merchant in estimating the amount demanded and the tastes of the public. Factors in the change were the growing demand for variety; the quick changes in style; the advantage possessed by the buyer, in ordering goods, due to falling prices and the depression; and the change in the position of America from that of a debtor to a creditor nation.

¹ Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Sept. 5, 1925.

Amount of Wages and Value of Products in Certain Georgia Industries, 1924

THE following statistics comparing the amount paid to wage earners with the value of the manufactured products in various industries in Georgia are taken from the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner of commerce and labor of that State for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1924 (pp. 7-29):

AMOUNTS PAID TO WAGE EARNERS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN GEORGIA, 1924

Industry group	Amount paid to wage earners	Value of products
Bakeries, confectioneries, candies, and ice cream.....	\$1,989,678	\$12,356,587
Barrels, boxes, crates, staves, etc.....	2,526,321	8,620,260
Bottling and soft drinks.....	1,651,586	9,678,362
Brick, tile, sewer piping, cement, clay, limestone products.....	2,985,678	8,865,326
Brooms, brushes, and mops.....	85,625	601,253
Buggies, carriages, wagons, carts, materials, and repair shops.....	162,323	240,989
Canning.....	672,321	3,027,628
Cigars and tobacco.....	315,694	985,967
Fertilizers.....	12,152,364	20,405,000
Flour and grist mills.....	1,001,263	15,027,624
Furniture, including doors, blinds, and finished woodwork.....	3,862,784	17,562,287
Gas plants.....	881,250	7,998,342
Ice plants.....	13,255,752	8,864,376
Laundries.....	825,650	3,956,586
Leather goods, tanneries, and saddleries.....	1,893,762	9,322,657
Machine, foundry, iron and steel, and general repair shops.....	14,989,367	41,864,351
Marble and granite quarries, marble yards, building stone and paving materials used for construction.....	2,962,384	10,725,241
Oil mills.....	1,783,452	18,628,434
Textile mills.....	26,841,416	254,119,910
Industries allied to textile mills.....	1,984,322	10,023,654
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	2,986,755	22,226,687

¹ Includes amounts paid to officers and clerks.

Exodus of Labor from Georgia

SINCE the early fall of 1922 common labor has been leaving Georgia for various other sections of the United States, according to the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner of commerce and labor of that State for 1924. Thousands of negro workers have already gone to other States and this emigration is still in progress. Numerous farmers who had started crops in 1924 had to abandon them because of the dearth of labor. Many white people have also left Georgia. It was recently reported that at the Atlanta post office there were 25,000 forwarding addresses of former residents of that city who had gone to Florida. The competition for labor has been so great that the city council of Atlanta "has passed an ordinance placing a tax of \$300 upon each person, firm, or corporation soliciting labor in the city." An important power company building a dam at Bartlett's Ferry has been forced to get most of its labor from Alabama.

The appropriation for the department of commerce and labor is so inadequate that that office has not been able to be of any substantial assistance in enforcing the law against emigrant agents. The commissioner believes that prompt action should be taken "to repopulate the agricultural sections and to rehabilitate the industrial resources" not with foreign immigrants but with desirable people from the surrounding States and the Middle West. It is not so much a ques-

tion of money to advertise Georgia as it is the need for the establishment of some department to make systematic efforts to secure settlers for the State. The commissioner of agriculture, who is ex-officio the commissioner of immigration, has suggested that the law be amended so that the department of commerce and labor will have charge of these activities.

Fees for Factory Inspection in Norway

THE following item relating to factory inspection in Norway appears in *Industrial and Labor Information* for July 20, 1925:

On May 22, 1925, the Norwegian Storting approved a Government proposal to amend the act relating to the protection of labor in industrial undertakings, so as to provide that the fees charged for boiler inspection shall be sufficient to cover the costs, and that a fee shall be charged for factory inspection, at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the wage bill.

It is estimated that the total cost thus transferred from the State to industrial undertakings will be 385,000 kroner¹ a year.

It may be noted in connection with the above, that this was formerly the universal practice in the United States. The present tendency here, however, is away from this practice, as being undesirable.

Decline in Home Work in Switzerland

WHEREAS a few decades ago home work was the most important form of industrial work in Switzerland, statistics recently published by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy² show that for a long time it has been decreasing steadily from year to year, notably between 1910 and 1920. On December 1, 1910, there were still, roughly, 70,000 home workers in Switzerland. On December 1, 1920, there were only 39,300, according to the general census. Although exact figures are not available for 1900, the number of home workers in that year was estimated at 130,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the number of home workers has decreased by 70 per cent in the course of 20 years.

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

²Switzerland. Volkswirtschaftsdepartement. Handelsabteilung. *Wirtschaftsberichte des schweizerischen Handelsamtsblattes*. Bern, April 25, 1925, pp. 129, 130.

The following table shows the decrease in the number of home workers in the principal home-working industries in 1920, as compared with 1910:

NUMBER OF HOME WORKERS IN PRINCIPAL SWISS HOME-WORKING INDUSTRIES,
1910 AND 1920

Industry	1910	1920	Decrease, 1920	
			Number	Per cent
All industries.....	70, 104	39, 344	30, 760	44
Chief textile industries:				
Embroidery.....	29, 520	13, 561	15, 959	54
Silk.....	12, 817	7, 574	5, 243	41
Cotton weaving.....	3, 916	2, 950	965	25
Knitting.....	2, 618	1, 497	1, 121	43
Straw weaving, etc.....	2, 577	607	1, 970	76
Total.....	51, 448	26, 189	25, 259	49
Watchmaking.....	9, 096	6, 747	2, 349	26
Chief clothing industries:				
Men's and women's clothing.....	3, 756	2, 388	1, 368	36
Sewing, lingerie, etc.....	2, 038	1, 570	468	23
Shoemaking.....	601	228	373	62
Total.....	6, 395	4, 186	2, 209	35

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

COLORADO.—Bureau of Mines. *Annual report for the year 1924. Denver, 1925. 57 pp.*

According to this report, the number of men killed in and about mines, mills, and smelters, including railroad tunnels, in Colorado in 1924 was 17—4 less than in the preceding year.

GEORGIA.—Department of Commerce and Labor. *Thirteenth annual report, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1924. Atlanta, 1925. 71 pp.*

Data from this publication are given on pages 210 and 211 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INDIANA.—Legislative Reference Bureau. *Yearbook of the State of Indiana for the year 1924. Indianapolis, 1925. vi, 1327 pp.*

The report of the Indiana Industrial Board is incorporated in this volume. A résumé of the inspection work of the Board's department of women and children, in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, was published in the July, 1925, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 209), and data on workmen's compensation, for the same period, in the August, 1925, issue (p. 161).

IOWA.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1924. Des Moines, 1924. 14 pp.*

This publication is a résumé of four bulletins published by the Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics dealing, respectively, with child labor, labor organizations of Iowa, the State Free Employment Service, and factory inspection, prosecutions, and accident reports.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Statistics and Information. *Miscellaneous labor laws. Albany, 1925. 186 pp.*

This pamphlet is the annual edition of the miscellaneous labor laws of New York, taken mainly from the Consolidated Laws of 1909 with amendments up to and including the year 1925. It presents provisions of laws directly or indirectly affecting labor, other than the labor law and the workmen's compensation law. Annotations give cross references to other statutes, and references to decisions of the courts and opinions of the attorney general.

UNITED STATES.—Railroad Labor Board. *Decisions, with addenda and interpretations (decisions Nos. 2069 to 2773), with an appendix showing regulations and orders of the Railroad Labor Board, also court decisions in respect to title III of the transportation act, 1920. Vol. V (including cumulative index, Vols. I to V). Washington, 1925. [Various paging.]*

— — — Statistical Bureau. *Monthly and annual earnings and details of service of train and engine service employees, covering calendar year 1923, compiled from reports of 15 representative class I carriers. Vol. 4: Foremen, yard; helpers, yard. Vol. 5: Switch tenders. Vol. 6: Engineers, passenger; engineers, freight. Vol. 7: Engineers, yard. Chicago, August, 1925. [Various paging.]*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—[Statistical Department.] *Statistical register for the year 1923-24. Part V: Production. Section I.—Report on agricultural, livestock, and manufactory statistics, year 1923-24.* Adelaide, 1925. xxxi pp.

— (TASMANIA).—[Statistical and Registration Department?] *The pocket year book for 1925.* Hobart, 1925. 144 pp.

Contains in compact form statistical information concerning cost of living, retail prices, wages, friendly societies, etc.

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail. *Annuaire de la législation du Travail, années 1914 à 1919. Tome III.* Brussels, 1925. viii, 508 pp.

This volume contains the texts of labor laws and decrees promulgated in Australia, Canada, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxemburg, New Zealand, and Norway during the years 1914 to 1919.

CANADA (ALBERTA).—Commissioner of Labor. *Annual report for the year 1924.* Edmonton, 1925. 40 pp.; chart.

Includes data relating to wages, hours of labor, factory inspection, and operation of employment offices; also the report of the minimum wage board of the Province.

— (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Department of Labor. *Annual report for the year ended December 31, 1924.* Victoria, 1925. 76 pp.

Includes data on weekly wage rates of males and females for 1924, but no data by occupation.

— (ONTARIO).—Department of Mines. *Thirty-third annual report. Part VII, 1924.* Toronto, 1925. v, 138 pp.

The first section of this pamphlet contains statistics on mine accidents in Ontario in the year 1923.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population effectué le 6 mars 1921. Tome II.* Paris, 1925. [Various paging.]

This volume, giving the results of the general census of France taken in 1921 for 45 Departments—regions of the North, East, and Southeast—includes an occupational classification of the inhabitants of these sections.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 30: An experimental investigation into repetitive work, by Isabel Burnett.* London, 1925. iv, 26 pp.

This study of the effect of repetitive work on four workers of different degrees of intelligence showed that, in the time-rate test, the two most intelligent workers were the most variable workers, while the worker whose intelligence was average was the best and steadiest worker and there was a remarkably steady improvement in the ability of the subject with subnormal intelligence to perform the work. A comparison of time and piece rate output showed that with the piece-rate basis of payment the output was greater; there was less variation in the average output; competition seemed to both alleviate monotony and aid output, although the output of a particularly unskilled worker may suffer from the discouragement due to failure to make a score as high as that of other workers; and the effects of the change from time to piece work were most marked in the most intelligent and least in the least intelligent and least variable of the workers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 8: The ignition of firedamp*, by H. F. Coward and R. V. Wheeler. London, 1925. 25 pp.; charts.

——— *Paper No. 9: The lag on ignition of firedamp*, by C. A. Naylor and R. V. Wheeler. London, 1925. 16 pp.; charts.

——— *Paper No. 10: Firedamp explosions within closed vessels—the effects of turbulence*, by G. B. Maxwell and R. V. Wheeler. London, 1925. 12 pp., illustrated.

The first of these studies deals with the causes of firedamp explosions, such as ignition by pressure, by heated surfaces and wires, by flames, and by frictional or electric sparks. The second deals with the "lag" or interval between the exposure of firedamp to a temperature high enough to cause ignition and the actual ignition, a subject of particular importance because of the hope that it may be possible to compound explosives the flames from which, being of exceedingly short duration, could not ignite firedamp in spite of their high temperature. The third discusses the problem raised by the turbulence caused by rapidly revolving parts of electrical mining machines of the electric-motor type. The most explosive mixtures of firedamp and air, it is shown, are not much affected even by extreme turbulence, and the conclusion is reached that "neither the slight increase in maximum pressure from turbulent mixtures, nor the greatly increased rapidity of development of pressure, affect the safety of flange protection devices for flame-proof mining apparatus."

——— *Third annual report, including a note regarding matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee, 1924*. London, 1925. 72 pp.

This report includes an account of the advance made in coordinating the safety work of the British Department of Mines with that of the United States Bureau of Mines, and of the studies made in regard to coal-dust explosions.

——— Ministry of Health. *Sixth annual report, 1924-1925*. London, 1925. xiv, 188 pp. Cmd. 2450.

Gives reports on public health, local Government and local finance, administration of the poor law, housing, national health insurance, and reports of health work in Wales.

——— Ministry of Labor. *Report on an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of 10,903 claimants to unemployment benefit, November 24-29, 1924*. London, 1925. 127 pp.

Some data on the results of this investigation were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1925, page 125.

——— [Parliament]. *Coal mining industry: Explanatory memorandum of the terms of settlement of the dispute in the coal mining industry*. London, 1925. 5 pp. Cmd. 2488.

Extracts from this memorandum are given on page 19 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

——— Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. *Minutes of evidence taken before Commission*. Vol. 1, first to twelfth days. London, 1925. iv, 292 pp.

——— *Appendix, Part I: Statements prepared by certain Government departments*. London, 1924. 174 pp.

——— *Appendix, Part II: Statements submitted by certain approved societies, insurance committees, dental societies, representative bodies, etc.* London, 1925. 243 pp.

HUNGARY (BUDAPEST).—Székesfőváros Statisztikai Hivatala. *Budapest Székesfőváros Statisztikai Évkönyve. XIII. Évfolyam, 1921-1924*. Budapest, 1925. xvi, 583 pp.

The thirteenth volume of the Budapest municipal statistical yearbook, covering the years 1921 to 1924. Of the numerous statistical tables contained in the volume, those of special interest to labor relate to housing, employment exchanges, social insurance, trade-unions, wages and salaries, cost of living, unemployment, and food prices.

INDIA (BURMA).—Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual report on the working of the Indian factories act, 1911, in Burma, for the year 1924.* Rangoon, 1925. 50 pp.

Some data from this report are given on page 22 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Compensation for industrial accidents.* Geneva, 1925. xi, 655 pp. (Proof.)

— *Compensation for occupational diseases.* Geneva, 1925. 68 pp. (Proof.)

These two publications, giving comparative analyses of laws providing for compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases in various countries, are reviewed on page 126 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Publications of the International Labor Office.* Geneva, April, 1925. 97 pp.

A list of the periodical publications, the special reports, and other publications of the International Labor Office.

NORWAY.—[Departementet for Sociale Saker.] Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Arbeidslønnen i jordbruket driftsåret 1924-1925.* Oslo, 1925. 11*, 9 pp. *Norges offisielle statistikk, VII, 165.*

Figures from this report on agricultural wages in Norway are given on page 68 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Statistisk årbok for Kongeriket Norge.* 44^{de} årgang. 1924. Oslo, 1925. [27], 300 pp.

Statistical yearbook for the Kingdom of Norway for the year 1924. In addition to much statistical material on other subjects, the book contains tables on social insurance, unemployment, work of employment offices, wages, prices and cost of living, strikes and lockouts (in 1923), collective agreements (at end of 1923), and cooperative societies (in 1923).

URUGUAY.—[Ministerio de Hacienda.] Dirección General de Estadística. *Anuario estadístico, 1922 y 1923.* Tomo XXXII, parte 5 y 6. Montevideo, 1924. 63 and 30 pp.

In these sections of the yearbook of Uruguay comparative financial and industrial statistics are given, covering specified years ending with 1923. The section of the report giving statistics of the work of employment offices shows that during the year 1923 applications for work numbered 5,813 and placements 2,498. The data on industrial accidents are summarized on page 105 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *Trend of wage earners' savings in Philadelphia, by Margaret H. Schoenfeld.* Philadelphia, 1925. v, 65 pp. *Supplement to Vol. CXXI of The Annals, September, 1925.*

A study of the kind of savings institutions which make the greatest appeal to industrial workers both in Philadelphia and in the State of Pennsylvania. During the past 10 years the general trend of savings has been towards investment in shares in building and loan associations and savings deposits in State banks and trust companies, while mutual savings bank deposits increased comparatively little. In the same period industrial life insurance more than doubled, and accumulation in plant savings funds covered by the study amounted to 1 to 5 per cent of the total wages.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *Modern trade-unionism*, by William Green. Washington, 1925. 16 pp.

— *Unions reduce industrial waste*, by William Green. Washington, 1925. 12 pp.

— *Wage negotiations and practices*, by Matthew Woll. Washington, 1925. 55 pp.

An account of the machinery for collective bargaining as practiced by the national and international organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS. Brookwood Local No. 189. *Mass education for workers: Second annual conference of teachers in workers' education*. Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y., 1925. 93 pp.

Some of the reports given at this conference are summarized on page 169 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

APPLETON, W. A. *Trade unions, their past, present, and future*. London, Philip Allen & Co., 1925. xi, 183 pp.

A brief history of the development of trade-unionism in England, and of its problems, past and present. Especially useful is the discussion of the Trades-Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade-Unions, the relations between them, and the part each plays in the industrial and political activities of the movement.

L'ASSISTANCE ET L'ENCOURAGEMENT NATIONAL AUX FAMILLES NOMBREUSES. *Lois, décrets, circulaires et jurisprudence*. Nancy-Paris-Strasbourg, Berger-Levrault, 1925. 100 pp.

The documents included in this pamphlet are the laws, decrees, and circulars relating to family allowances, for the period from July 14, 1913, to June 7, 1924.

BABEL, ANTONY. *Essai sur les causes et le développement de la législation du travail en Suisse*. Geneva, Librairie Mongenet, 1925. 227 pp.

The principal factors which have favored or hindered the enactment of social legislation in Switzerland are considered in this study, which traces the development of labor legislation in that country from 1798 to the present time. In connection with the development of legal protective measures, the influence of various economic and social theories and the growth of labor organizations are brought out for each period of economic development. The second part of the volume deals with international labor regulation and new tendencies in social legislation.

BARNICH, GEORGES. *La politique de la vie chère et de l'appauvrissement*. Brussels, J. Lebègue & Cie, 1925. 268 pp.

The cost of living and poverty in Belgium as related to the financial and other policies of the Government form the subject of this study. It includes a survey of the actual economic conditions of the country including cost of living, wages, hours of work, the coal situation, freight rates, and industrial and commercial credits.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES ALLOCATIONS FAMILIALES. *Annuaire, 1925*. Paris, [1925?]. xi, 759 pp., illustrated.

Among the subjects dealt with in the above volume are: The central committee of family allowances (its regulations, affiliated funds, and annual congresses); the administration, benefits, and regulations of funds for family allowances; the juridical character of family allowances, with legal opinions, decisions, and decrees concerning such grants; and legislation as to maternity benefits and the protection of young children, of large families, and of the families of workers.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Bulletin 431: The cost of living in a small factory town, by Clarence Vernon Noble. Ithaca, N. Y., 1924. 70 pp.*

The cost-of-living data used in this study cover the year from September 1, 1918, to August 31, 1919, and include 92 families in a small factory town in central New York. The survey gives detailed information as to family incomes and expenditures for the various items of the budget, and a comparison of the results obtained with other cost-of-living studies is made.

CRAIG, DAVID R. AND CHARTERS, W. W. *Personal leadership in industry. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1925. xiii, 245 pp.*

This volume brings together the experience of a number of executives in industrial undertakings who have been successful in the supervision of employees. Interviews with more than 110 executives who had had considerable experience in supervising others and who were considered by their superiors as particularly successful in this field formed the basis of the study, which aims to assist the individual in the solution of the problems connected with personnel management.

DELATTRE, ACHILLE. *Une grande bataille sociale. La grève des mineurs du Borinage (Août-Octobre 1924). Brussels, L'Églantine, 1925. 301 pp.*

An account of the strike of miners in the district of the Borinage in Belgium which lasted from August to October, 1924.

DEUTSCHER HOLZARBEITER-VERBAND. *Jahrbuch, 1924. Berlin, 1925. 250 pp.*

The yearbook of the German Woodworkers' Federation for the year 1924. Reviews the economic conditions in the world and in Germany (especially in the German woodworking industry), and discusses wages, hours of labor, collective agreements, and labor disputes in the various branches of the woodworking industry. A report on the activities of the federation and its branches and on their membership and financial condition concludes the volume.

GOTTSCHALK, MAX. *Les conditions du travail dans le territoire de la Sarre. Brussels, Maurice Lamertin, 1925. 71 pp.*

A study of present labor conditions in the territory of the Saar, covering hours of work, wages and cost of living, social insurance, unemployment, collective agreements, trade-union organizations, etc.

GUENEAU, LOUIS. *Les dernières crises de chômage et la question de l'assurance obligatoire. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1924. 238 pp.*

A study of the unemployment crises occurring in the different countries since 1914 in relation to the question of compulsory unemployment insurance. There is a brief bibliography on the subject.

HODGSON, JAMES GOODWIN. *A labor party for the United States. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1925. 109 pp. (The Reference Shelf, Vol. III, No. 2.)*

This is a compilation of material on the question of the formation of an independent labor party in the United States. There is a bibliography of articles on both the affirmative and negative sides of the question.

KASS, GUSTAVE. *L'Orientation professionnelle et l'apprentissage. Paris, Librairie Polytechnique Ch. Béranger, 1925. vii, 115 pp.*

The decline of technical training in France and the necessity for increasing the facilities for improving the skill of the workers to offset the decline in the number of workers form the subject of this study.

LAUTAUD, CAMILLE. *Les conventions collectives de travail et la loi du 25 mars 1919. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1925. 171 pp.*

The French law of March 25, 1919, relating to collective labor agreements is treated in this work from the point of view of the legal questions involved. The appendixes contain statistics of the collective agreements in force in 1920, the

manner in which they were concluded and the points covered by them, and court decisions in contested cases. There is also a bibliography.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Co. *An epoch in life insurance: Thirty-three years of administration of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.* New York, 1924. xxxviii, 306 pp. Second edition.

This history of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., covering the past 33 years, deals with the activities of the company in its relations to policyholders, its employees, and the public. The development of the industrial department and the welfare work carried on for industrial policyholders are described and an account is also given of the many provisions for the health and welfare of the employees and of the work of the company for the public health.

MOFFIT, LOUIS W. *England on the eve of the industrial revolution.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1925. xxi, 312 pp.; map.

The author points out that many of the problems facing the modern world are essentially the same as those which, on a lesser scale, confronted England in the eighteenth century, and that therefore a study of the economic and social conditions of that century is both interesting and profitable. The survey covers the situation in agriculture, in commerce, and in industry.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (Inc.). *The employment of young persons in the United States.* New York, 1925. viii, 150 pp.; charts.

A study intended to give a general view of what "child labor" is, and what has been and is being done about it. Discusses the factors in the employment of young persons, the extent and character of their employment, its effects upon the individual, and upon economic, political, and social life, the regulation of the employment of young persons, and the problem of Federal regulation. An appendix contains tables and abstracts, showing for each State how many persons under 18 are employed and in what industries, as shown by the Census of 1920, and giving briefly the prevailing legal regulations of the labor of young persons and children, by States.

PILLAI, P. PADMANABHA. *Economic conditions in India.* London, George Routledge & Sons (Ltd.), 1925. xviii, 330 pp.

A study of the economic life of India with special reference to the possibility of developing the country along modern lines. The industrial organization of the past is surveyed, and the conclusion is reached that conditions have changed so extensively that the old order can not be used as a basis from which to develop the new. Consideration is given to the problems of industrial organization, large-scale production, the cotton-mill industry, iron and steel production, the labor supply, the financing of industry, and the relations between the State and industry. The author feels that a more rapid industrialization of the country is desirable, and that this requires a great increase in efficiency of methods and management. Also, it demands a much more vigorous program of health and educational activities; for the physical feebleness of the worker has much to do with low output. At the same time, the welfare of the country demands a great increase in agricultural efficiency, and promotion of the rural handicrafts which may usefully employ the spare time of agricultural families.

PROSSER, CHARLES A. and ALLEN, CHARLES R. *Vocational education in a democracy.* New York, Century Co., 1925. xi, 580 pp.

The book deals with the principles which the authors, who have had long experience along educational lines, believe apply to all forms of vocational education of secondary grade; with the policies which should be followed by schools and occupations if they are to meet the need for practical training in this country; and with methods which may be expected to develop a properly trained body of workers of all grades.

RAZOUS, PAUL. *La sélection des travailleurs dans les offices de placement et dans les services d'embauche des entreprises.* Paris, G. & M. Ravisse, 1924. 63 pp.

This pamphlet deals with the vocational guidance of workers and the proper placement of workers by the public employment offices and by private industry.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. *Negro Year Book, 1925-1926.* Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Negro Year Book Publishing Co., 1925. viii, 544 pp.

A singularly inclusive and useful reference book concerning the negro race, dealing more especially with its development in this country. Among the important features of the book are a study of the educational progress and opportunities of the negro, including the school situation in different States and showing the comparative provision made for white and colored children, data showing the progress of the race in business, in the professions, and in the acquisition of property, a survey of the negro in agriculture, and an extensive bibliography of works dealing with the colored race in the United States.

VELGE, HENRI. *La protection de l'enfance la législation et dans les œuvres en Belgique.* Deuxième édition. Brussels, J. Lebègue & Cie, 1925. vii, 160 pp.

A discussion of the principles on which Belgian legislation for the protection of children is based. It covers the agencies for the legal and moral protection of children, education and protection of the health of children and mothers, the care of war orphans, and a general survey of the international child welfare movement. The appendixes contain the texts of the various Belgian laws.

WEIBEL, ERNST FRIEDRICH. *Zur Frage des gleitenden Lohnes.* Bern, Paul Haupt, 1924. 94 pp.

A monograph on the problem of the sliding scale of wages. The author discusses the problem from two points of view: First, whether wages adjusted to the cost of living should be introduced on principle, and second, whether such introduction is technically practicable.

