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

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Jurisdictional Disputes

By JAMES J. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF LABOR[1]

I APPRECIATE your courtesy in inviting me to this important meeting of representatives of the building industry of the country. On the matter of jurisdictional disputes I have strong convictions and shall open my mind freely and frankly on the effect of these disputes upon the building program of the entire country. In some instances it is more than a jurisdictional dispute; it is civil war between contending organizations.

I am interested in the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards for a number of good reasons. From the information I gather it is an organization representative of all parties to a jurisdictional dispute. If all parties are not in, there is plenty of room for them to get in. I am interested in this board because it was suggested by labor and started by John B. Lennon, a commissioner of conciliation, who was directed to do so by the then Secretary of Labor. That was in 1918. This board has settled hundreds of these jurisdictional disputes since then, and has saved millions and millions of dollars for the American people. The need of this board is plain to all. The whole country is interested in this board. The whole country looks to it to save the building industry, one of the biggest industries we have, from being wrecked by these jurisdictional disputes. Why should we not have peace in this industry, when it is not a question of whether union labor shall have the job, but which union shall have the job.

Reading the reports of my predecessor in office, I learn that in forming this board Commissioner Lennon had the enthusiastic approval of architects, builders, and men of the building trades in the American Federation of Labor. The thing was a success from the start. Conferences were held in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities of this country. The underlying idea was to effect some standardization of craft work, and in this progress was immediate. This board took formal shape in 1919. As I say, in six years it has saved the country untold millions in the disputes it has settled. That is progress. But these disputes go right on, and this board has plenty of work yet to do. Plenty of progress remains to be made.

Some building trades have accepted the awards of this board. Others have not. This means that every encouragement must be given to extending the activities of this board of awards. All parties should abide by its decisions. It is no "star chamber" outfit. All parties are represented and have a chance to present their case. And when an award has been handed down by it all parties should accept that award and carry it out.

[1] Address delivered before the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, at the offices of the American Federation of Labor, Sept. 22, 1925, in an open meeting attended by representatives of the building industry, architects, contractors, and officials of building trades and labor organizations

I do not know of anything more disheartening to a workman than to set out in the morning not knowing whether he is going to get a day's pay, because one of these jurisdictional disputes may be on; I do not know of anything so disheartening to the owner of a building, the man who is paying for it, or to the contractor who employs the men to build it. All parties connected with the enterprise of raising a new building can side-step the responsibility for these disputes, but in the end it is usually the workman who gets the blame for stoppage of work and organized labor suffers from it.

The contractor, the subcontractor, the architect, the owner, the financial organizations paying the bills are all innocent losers in a situation not of their making. I know many men who are anxious to build, but are afraid to, because of these jurisdictional disputes. They know full well they have only money enough to complete the building, and can not afford to pay interest charges caused by delay when two or more building trades are at loggerheads over which of them shall perform some item of work.

Such a situation also affects the bond sales, and maybe after a time we shall not be able to finance a building because of these disputes.

The fact is these jurisdictional disputes have become a matter of grave concern to the whole public. The whole business and industrial machinery of the country is upset as one after the other important factors in the national building program are subjected to loss by these wrangles and stoppages of work. The loss begins with the wages of the trades in dispute, and spreads and spreads until large sections of the public are out of pocket. That sort of thing, if long continued, can slow up the building program of an entire section of the country. When loss comes in a package of that size, it has a bad effect on business generally. It is impossible to overemphasize the bad effects arising from one of these jurisdictional disputes. It is just as hard to overemphasize the importance of getting them settled and stopped as promptly as possible. And the worker himself can not avoid his part of the responsibility in getting them settled.

I know nothing that has done more to destroy the chances of organized labor to deal with large organized industrial interests than these civil wars among the unions. Organized labor has withstood destructive assaults, within and without its own ranks. It should root out the jurisdictional dispute. Here and there people are seeking to break the trade-union movement in America, but so long as the trade-union movement stands true to its principles and deserves the support of its membership and the public it will get that support. It can not be destroyed. But like other movements in this or any other country organized labor can commit suicide through internal dissension. And these jurisdictional disputes are just that form of suicide. It can not be denied that these jurisdictional disputes supply those who are opposed to organized labor with just the reasons they want for refusing to deal with the union.

Settle these disputes among yourselves, and without stoppage of work. That is profitable to all—to the workers, the builders, the owners.

Only the building trades are directly affected by these so-called jurisdictional disputes, but I know of nothing that has done more to

hurt labor in general. In talking with the head of a great manufacturing enterprise as to why his labor was not organized, he said to me, "We have more classifications in our industry than there are in the building trades, and if we were dealing with the several unions their jurisdictional disputes would ruin our business. In the building industry losses of that kind can be taken care of by directly taxing the people by increasing rents, and so on. But our competition is keen, and we have no way of making up losses that might result from jurisdictional disputes, and we can not take any such chances." You see the bad effects of these disputes do not end with the building trades but reach out into other industries. In the long run they come right back and injure unionism itself.

I realize that with new invention, improvements, changes in building materials, and methods going on all the time, these craft disputes are bound to occur. Some of these are honest differences of opinion. If the question in these disputes were only wages, working conditions, or other matters between workers and employers, there might be reason for stoppage of work until adjustment is reached. But in the case of which craft shall perform a given piece of work, the owner or employer is not at fault. He has no part in the dispute. He has entered into contract and tradesmen have accepted certain terms and conditions of employment. Therefore, in all fairness, the owner-employer is entitled to labor's service even though the crafts have a difference among themselves. Our agreements call for unbroken work until the job is completed. If the crafts can not agree, then the matter should go to this board of awards in which all are fairly represented. While the difference is being settled work should go on. And when the board has decided the question the decision should be accepted. The chaos resulting if the decisions are not accepted is plain to all.

There are angles to this "hold-up" habit in building that I can not go into here, but the workman always gets the blame. The jurisdictional dispute is a blot on the fair name of trade-unionism. Organized capital does not fight itself. It fights its enemies. Trade-unionism should stop fighting itself and fight for its best interests. These constant stoppages are costly. They cost the worker, not only in loss of wages, but in constant assessments that the fighting may go on. Every loss caused by these disputes comes home to the worker because every additional cost to a building is paid in higher rents and purchases. These fights are even cutting down work, in frightening people from building.

Here is the case in a nutshell. Invention and change in building methods are going to go on. So long as progress goes on jurisdictional disputes are bound to occur. The thing is to get them settled, and here, in this board of awards, is the machinery by which to do so. We all have a part in that machinery, and if we do not run it we go to destruction.

After all, the American worker is a business man. We must rely on his business sense to refer to this board all matters in dispute. We must appeal to his business sense to abide by its decisions when handed down. And we appeal to his business sense, his sense of profit and loss, to stay on the job and finish the job until his difference is ended.

Work of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Year Ending October 1, 1925[1]

By Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics

THE briefest way in which I can present to you the work of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the past year will be to submit a list of titles of reports either published or sent to the printer for publication and not yet received, and of investigations now in progress but not ready for publication. This will, however, have to be supplemented by some account of what we are doing through the publication of the Monthly Labor Review and also of investigations being planned for the immediate future.

Bulletins Published

FOR the intelligent understanding of this list of publications it is necessary to say a few words about our general lines of activity. For instance, we collect the material and compile the wages and hours of labor in a large number of industries. These studies are made for each industry once in two years, so that any annual list represents about half the industries which we actually cover. These bulletins are designated simply as "wages and hours of labor" in the industry to which they pertain.

Frequently the bureau makes a study of some particular phase of a subject connected with the industry in which case the information may or may not be more or less intimately connected with the question of wages.

The bureau also prints from time to time the safety codes for the various industries compiled or approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee.

In the list of the bulletins delivered within the year, given below, the first two come under the second classification. Bulletin No. 356 is a study of the labor cost of production of 1,000 bricks in various plants throughout the United States. It covers the matter of equipment of the plant and deals with wages only as they must be dealt with in order to obtain productivity costs. In other words, efficiency is the objective point and wages more or less subordinate. The same observation is true as regards labor conditions in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous coal fields (Bul. No. 361); it is a general rather than a wages study. With this explanation I submit the titles of the bulletins published and delivered during the year:

Bul. No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry.
Bul. No. 361. Labor conditions in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous coal field.
Bul. No. 362. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1923.
Bul. No. 363. Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1923.
Bul. No. 364. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus.

[1] Report made to Personnel Research Federation at its annual meeting in New York, Oct. 16, 1925.

Bul. No. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry.
Bul. No. 366. Retail prices, 1913 to December, 1923.
Bul. No. 367. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1923.
Bul. No. 368. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1923.
Bul. No. 370. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto.
Bul. No. 371. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing, 1924.
Bul. No. 372. Convict labor in 1923.
Bul. No. 373. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat packing industry.
Bul. No. 374. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924.
Bul. No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
Bul. No. 376. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1924.
Bul. No. 377. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1924.
Bul. No. 378. Safety code for woodworking plants.
Bul. No. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States.
Bul. No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany.
Bul. No. 381. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1924.
Bul. No. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.
Bul. No. 383. Works council movement in Germany.
Bul. No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920 to 1924.
Bul. No. 385. Eleventh annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. No. 386. The cost of American almshouses.
Bul. No. 387. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1924.
Bul. No. 388. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1924.
Bul. No. 389. Eleventh annual convention of Association of Governmental Labor Officials.
Bul. No. 390. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1924.
Bul. No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades.
Bul. No. 395. Index to proceedings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
Bul. No. 400. Proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services.

Bulletin No. 384, "Labor conditions in the shoe industry," is practically confined to the situation in New England and refers more especially to Lynn where undue emphasis on fancy styles sold by special order before manufactured and before a labor cost price or any other cost price had been determined wrought havoc to a number of establishments.

Bulletin No. 386, "The cost of American almshouses," is another of the special reports.

Following is a list of the bulletins in process of printing:

Bul. No. 369. The use of the cost of living figures in wage adjustments.
Bul. No. 391. Decisions of courts affecting labor, 1923 and 1924.
Bul. No. 393. Trade agreements, 1923 and 1924.
Bul. No. 394. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mines, 1924.
Bul. No. 396. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1924.
Bul. No. 397. Building permits in principal cities in the United States in 1924.
Bul. No. 398. Growth of legal aid work in the United States.
Bul. No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States.
Bul. No. 401. Family allowances: A development of the living-wage problem.

Investigations under way are contained in the following list:

1. Wages and hours in lumber manufacture.
2. Union scale of wages.
3. Wages and hours in foundries and machine shops.
4. Wages and hours in anthracite mining.
5. Wages and hours in bituminous mining.
6. Wages and hours in the pottery industry.
7. Wages and hours in paper box-board industry.
8. Occupational diseases in fireworks manufacture.
9. Occupational diseases in the manufacture of luminous watch dials.
10. Retail prices, 1925.
11. Wholesale prices, 1925.
12. Trade-union handbook.
13. Old-age and disability pensions.
14. Continuation of the study of hygiene in the printing trades.
15. Further study of lead poisoning.

Projected Studies

THE following is a list of the investigations contemplated for the coming year:

General

1. Wages and hours in slaughtering and meat packing.
2. Wages and hours in automobile manufacture.
3. Wages and hours in the iron and steel industry.
4. Wages and hours in the boot and shoe industry.
5. Wages and hours in cotton goods manufacture.
6. Wages and hours in woolen goods manufacture.
7. Wages and hours in hosiery and underwear manufacture.
8. Wages and hours in clothing goods.
9. Union scale of wages.
10. Construction of public highways by convict labor.
11. Wages of common laborers.
12. Outdoor recreation and welfare for industrial employees.

Special studies

1. Efficiency of labor in textile manufacture.
2. Efficiency of labor in the iron and steel industry.
3. Efficiency of labor in pottery manufacture.
4. Trade-union movement in Brazil.
5. Trade-union movement in Mexico.
6. Trade-union movement in Japan.

Monthly Labor Review

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW covers published information gathered from all available outside sources, and a summary of what is being done in the bureau each month, on the following topics:

1. Prices and cost of living.
2. Wages and hours of labor.
3. Productivity and efficiency of labor.
4. Minimum wage.
5. Labor agreements, awards, and decisions.
6. Woman and child labor.
7. Employment and unemployment.
8. Industrial relations and labor conditions.
9. Industrial accidents and hygiene.
10. Workmen's compensation and social insurance.
11. Labor laws and court decisions.
12. Housing.
13. Cooperation

14. Workers' education and training.
15. Profit sharing.
16. Rehabilitation.
17. Labor organizations and congresses.
18. Strikes and lockouts.
19. Conciliation and arbitration.
20. Immigration.
21. Factory inspection.
22. Standardization.
23. What State labor bureaus are doing.
24. Current notes of interest to labor.

In addition there are usually from one to three special articles in each issue. These consist of complete reports of special investigations by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which are not bulky enough to warrant their publication in a bulletin, or articles of industrial importance secured from competent investigators outside the bureau. The special articles published during the year indicated were as follows:

October, 1924	(*a*)	Workers, machinery, and production in the automobile industry.
	(*b*)	Present status of old-age pension legislation in the United States.
November, 1924	(*a*)	Labor productivity and costs in certain building trades.
	(*b*)	Development and operation of pilots' associations at representative ports.
	(*c*)	Labor conditions in China.
December, 1924		Value of accurate statistics in accident work.
January, 1925	(*a*)	Apprenticeship in the building trades in Washington, D. C.
	(*b*)	Health of the workers.
March, 1925	(*a*)	Accident-prevention plans of the Illinois Department of Labor.
	(*b*)	German Metal Workers' Federation study of the German automobile industry.
April, 1925	(*a*)	Trend of employment of men and women in specified industries.
	(*b*)	Labor recommendations in governors' messages, 1925.
May, 1925	(*a*)	Efficiency and wages in the United States.
	(*b*)	Coal situation in Illinois.
	(*c*)	Trend of occupations in the population.
June, 1925	(*a*)	The industrial round table for conciliation in labor disputes.
	(*b*)	A new experiment in education for workers.
July, 1925	(*a*)	Economics of creamery-butter consumption.
	(*b*)	Industrial ventilation as applied to harmful dusts, gases, and fumes.
August, 1925	(*a*)	Most important factor for safety work in the plant.
	(*b*)	New hazards of industry.
September, 1925		Trade-union movement and wages in Brazil.

Labor Conditions in Japan [1]

By TA CHEN, TSING HUA COLLEGE, PEKING

Trade-Unionism, and the Activities of Influential Unions

ORGANIZED labor in Japan is just beginning to exert its influence, for although the processes of industrialization have been in operation for some time, a large number of the workers have not as yet fully realized the practical benefit of concerted action. Then, too, features of labor legislation as well as certain remnants of feudal traditions rather hamper the normal development of labor organizations. According to the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs, the industrial population (including the factory, mine, and city occupations) numbers 4,245,619 persons, of whom 2,882,983 are males and 1,362,636 females. Of these, only about 5 per cent are as yet unionized.

Last year the Research Bureau of Labor and Industry, a private research institution, made, with the cooperation of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, a rather careful study of about 122 important unions representing 240,800 workers including 7,700 women, some of the findings of which are given below. In Japan there are 9 federations with 110 affiliated unions having 110,700 members, an average of 1,006 men per union, as shown in the table below:

MEMBERSHIP OF JAPANESE FEDERATIONS OF TRADE-UNIONS

Federation	Affiliated unions		Average number of workers per union
	Number	Total membership	
Federation of Naval Laborers	5	45,600	9,120
General Federation of Labor of Japan	68	28,000	411
Federation of Transport Workers	4	11,800	2,950
Federation of Laborers of Government Enterprises	7	13,000	1,857
Federation of Labor Unions of Japan	5	4,300	860
Federation of Machinist Unions	7	3,500	500
Federation of Japanese Cooks' Unions	2	1,800	900
Federation of Printers' Unions	8	1,500	187
Federation of Central Labor Unions	4	1,200	300

[1] The data on which this article is based are from Kyocho-Kai, Regulations of the Labor Unions of Japan, Tokyo, September, 1924; Labor Yearbook for 1925, compiled under the joint auspices of the Research Bureau of Labor and Industry and General Federation of Labor of Japan, Tokyo, March, 1925; A History of the Development of the Labor Movement in Japan, by Akamatz, Tokyo, 1925; The Recent Labor Movement of Japan, by S. Koga, Tokyo, 1924; Kyocho-Kai, The Labor Movement from July to December, 1924, Tokyo, May, 1925; Ohara Institute for Social Research, Labor Yearbook for 1924, Osaka, 1924; and Farmers' Union in Theory and Practice, by Sugiyama, July, 1925. Among the English publications consulted should be mentioned the following: The Labor Movement in Japan, by S. Katayama, Chicago, 1918; the Socialist and Labor Movement in Japan, by an American sociologist (Reprint No. 2 of Japan Chronicle, Kobe, 1921); The Working Forces in Japanese Politics, 1867–1920, by U. Iwasaki (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Columbia University, New York City, 1921). The author also made two personal visits to Japan to study, at first hand, the labor movement there.

There are, in addition, 12 single unions of considerable importance. The membership of these is shown below:

	Membership
Japan Farmers' Union	52, 000
Japan Seamen's Union	37, 000
United Seamen's Union	12, 600
Seamen's Club	7, 300
Japan Muslin Workers' Union	6, 700
United Friendly Society	2, 300
Cooks' Union of Nippon Yusen Kaisha	2, 300
Yokohama Shipbuilders' Labor Union	2, 000
Hakubun Printers' Union	2, 000
Shiba-ura Laborers' Union	1, 800
Shipyard and Engineers' Union	1, 100
Yokohama City Street-Car Labor Union	1, 000

In addition there are about 30 small unions.

The distribution of the Japanese labor unions, by industry, is as follows:

	Number of unions	Membership
Metal industry	51	85, 200
Land and water transportation industry	18	69, 400
Textile industry	8	10, 000
Printing industry	12	4, 100
Mining industry	4	3, 300
Chemical industry	10	3, 200
Food manufacturing industry	6	3, 500
Engineering industry	6	2, 600
Electric industry	4	1, 500
Miscellaneous industries	31	8, 600

In order to present a clear idea of the trade-union movement in Japan, the program and activities of five important unions have been selected for discussion.

Federation of Printers' Unions

THE Federation of Printers' Unions combines two printers' unions of Tokyo. One of these was the Shinyu-Kai, one of the oldest unions in the Empire and noted for its fighting spirit. During the Tokyo printers' strike of 1919 it protested against the leadership of the intellectuals, and during 1922 when the movement for the organization of all labor unions into one federation was in full sway, it strongly advocated the federation system as a unifying force for labor. In 1923, when the Federation of Printers' Unions was organized, the printers' unions of a number of important cities including Kyoto, Osaka, Fukushima, and Yokohama became affiliated. The policy of the federation is generally practical and it is in favor of parliamentary action. The federation is organized on an industrial basis, including in its membership of some 2,000 the principal occupations of the printing industry. Its functions include the giving of advice to its members as to their relations with their employers and the extension of financial help in case of unemployment. All important policies of the federation are decided at the annual meeting which the members are invited to attend, routine matters being attended to by a committee and the elected officers of the organization.

General Federation of Labor of Japan

THE history and activities of the General Federation of Labor of Japan may be conveniently divided into three periods: (1) The prefederation period, (2) the federation period, and (3) the situation since May, 1925.

Prefederation period.—The forerunner of the General Federation of Labor was the Yuai-Kai, or Workers' Friendly Society, which was organized in 1912. After the Russo-Japanese war, the agitation for labor organizations rapidly gained strength in Japan. The immediate circumstance which led to the formation of the Yuai-Kai was the Tokyo street-car strike which lasted from December 31, 1911, to January 4, 1912. This strike, which tied up the whole city's transportation at the busiest time of the year, demonstrated to the workers the effectiveness of the concerted action. As a result, the Yuai-Kai was organized, not strictly as a labor union, but as a sort of benefit society, with the whole-hearted support of a large number of workers and also of some liberal employers. Its scope was general and rather ill-defined. In labor disputes it often served as a mediator between workers and employers. In a general way, its program included economic, social, and fraternal activities.

Federation period.—The situation remained thus up to the time of the World War, when entirely new industrial conditions arose. European exports to Japan were interrupted by military operations, and this gave great impetus to the development of industries in the Japanese Empire and led to an industrial and economic boom during which there was a great demand for labor. The number of workers increased very rapidly. Prices also advanced to such an extent as to place many even of the necessaries above the reach of the common people. These conditions gave rise to general social unrest which was manifested in the sudden increase of strikes and also in the "rice riots" of 1918. Liberal ideas from abroad and propaganda from within began to awaken class consciousness in the workers. With this new situation the antiquated Yuai-Kai did not seem to be able to cope. A reorganization was evidently necessary, and this was effected in 1919, with a change of name to the General Federation of Labor of Japan.

The new organization differs from the old in several important respects. The membership has so increased as to make the federation a really national labor organization. Also, the new organization has a well-defined program for the improvement of its members' socio-economic well-being and the increase of their general knowledge, through the power of organization and the spirit of mutual aid, and for the emancipation of the working classes, at the same time retaining the existing capitalistic system. With these objects in mind it elects competent men to be officers of the central executive committee with headquarters in Tokyo. For the carrying out of the detailed work of its program, the federation also maintains departments dealing with education, employment, mediation, publicity, legal affairs, investigation, publication, political affairs, and international affairs.

The program of the federation as above indicated includes many phases of activities. In some directions the work has been successful, while in others little headway has been made. Much stress has been

laid upon the social and economic improvement of the members. The federation stands for the 8-hour day and 48-hour week, a minimum wage law, the abolition of night work, May Day as a national holiday, and the abolition of the public-peace police regulations. Official publications are issued by some of the affiliated unions, and in addition, pamphlets and leaflets on various phases of labor and industry are issued at irregular intervals to be distributed to the interested public. The federation maintains a number of labor schools and arranges periodical lectures and open forums. In their relations with their employers, members of the federation receive advice and, as far as possible, active support in any industrial dispute. Politically, the traditional policy of the organization has been one of nonparticipation. Recently, however, especially since the beginning of the agitation for the universal manhood suffrage bill, which was finally passed, its attitude in this respect has been somewhat altered, and it has lately taken a definite stand on bills affecting the interests of labor. The federation takes keen and enlightened interest in international affairs. Its representatives have attended six meetings of the International Labor Conference.

The member unions of the General Federation of Labor are organized along industrial lines. Thus, the Miners' Federation, which is one of the affiliated unions, is distinctly an industrial union of national scope. Yet, the General Federation still has some affiliated unions which may be described as being organized more or less on the basis of the district, such as the Kwanto Federation, Kwansai Federation and the Kyoshu Federation, each representing a district and including a number of industrial, trade and labor unions with their branches. However, the tendency is more and more toward the industrial union.

Local unions pay monthly dues to the federation. Only unions with 50 or more members may affiliate with the General Federation of Labor. Some 68 unions with a combined membership of 28,000 have joined the federation.

Period since May, 1925.—In May, 1925, internal dissension in the organization developed to alarming proportions and finally resulted in a split, as a consequence of which the Trade Union Council of Japan (*Nippon Rodo Kumiai Hyogikai*) was formed.

Among the important reasons for this step may be mentioned extremist tendencies and personal animosities. The left wing of the General Federation had for a long time been in favor of direct action and had shown great dissatisfaction with the conservative policy of the federation. The stronghold of this opposition was in Kobe, particularly among the metal workers of that city, though the same general attitude was evinced by the metal workers' unions throughout the country. Another factor in the situation was personal feeling on the part of some labor leaders against the "one-man" administration of Mr. Bunji Suzuki. The concentration of powers in one man makes for administrative efficiency but also creates autocratic tendencies. Around Mr. Suzuki in the office were also a number of persons who did not command the respect and confidence of certain labor groups.

The break cost the General Federation of Labor some 13,000 members. The seceding unions included a large number from both the Kwanto and Kwansai federations; the former federation lost its

entire membership in Kyoto and Kobe and about half the membership in Osaka, while the latter federation lost about half its members in Tokyo.

Federation of Laborers of Government Enterprises

THIS organization which has headquarters in Osaka was formed in February, 1924. With it are affiliated a number of unions having a total membership of a little over 13,000. Among the affiliated unions are those of the workers in a large number of arsenals and tobacco factories (the manufacture of tobacco is a Government monopoly). The federation is quite conservative in its general policies, but enjoys relatively less freedom than many labor organizations in the private industries. While the movement for disarmament was in progress, there was general fear among the members of this federation that a substantial reduction of workers in the army and navy and other military establishments might be effected, so at one time the federation was very active in devising means for safeguarding the interests of its members. One outstanding feature of this organization is the group consciousness of its members whose occupational interest, being in some ways different from that of workers in other trades and professions, led them to recognize the necessity of forming an independent organization of their own.

Japan Seamen's Union

JAPAN is the third largest shipping nation in the world and her seamen number over 200,000, of whom about 60,000 are now unionized. The pioneer seamen's unions in Japan were benefit and mutual-aid associations. But a seamen's union along the trade-union lines was formed and affiliated with the Yuai-Kai when the latter was reorganized in 1919. Since the World War several other important organizations have come into existence. One of the most noteworthy is undoubtedly the Japan Seamen's Union, which was organized in 1921. To-day it has a membership of about 37,000 and has accumulated a foundation fund of about 110,000 yen.[2] It is probably the wealthiest labor organization in the Empire. The general policy of the union has been the adoption of the trade-union methods for the socio-economic improvement of its members. On political affairs, it has kept a rather strict attitude of nonintervention. The union has its headquarters in Kobe and branches in a number of seaports in and outside of Japan.

The union's objects are declared to be (1) elevation of the character of the members, cultivation of the spirit of organization and of self-respect and the sense of responsibility in regard to their work, and protection and promotion of the common weal of the members; (2) general oversight over the proper observance of the terms of labor contracts, improvement of labor conditions and equipment on board ship, elevation of the social and legal position of seamen, and promotion of security of employment; (3) arbitration of disputes over agreements, labor conditions, and other matters involving the union; (4) finding employment for seamen out of work; (5) publication of newspapers or magazines as organs of the union; (6) establishment of purchasing guilds; and (7) mutual relief work for members who are

[2] Yen, at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

injured, sick, or out of work, and the establishment of dormitories and hospitals for seamen. For the carrying out of these objects, the union is divided into three departments, i. e., the deck department, the engine department, and the steward department. Each has two directors who are assisted by other officers and clerks.

The most significant things accomplished by the union during the year 1923–24 were the establishment of the free employment agencies, propaganda for the establishment of seamen's homes in important ports, a petition demanding suffrage rights for seamen, and the election of representatives to the sixth International Labor Congress, held at Geneva.

Japan Farmers' Union

SINCE ancient times, Japanese farmers have been working under unfavorable conditions. Disputes with the landlords have been rather frequent, and settlement has sometimes been made through the village elder. The farmers have had few labor organizations, with the possible exception of some benefit societies of the tenant farmers organized largely on the basis of the community. The first real union of farmers was organized along modern lines in April, 1922, under the able leadership of Osugi and Kagawa. The first meeting was held at the Kobe Y. M. C. A. on April 9, 1922, 66 members being present. The growth of this union has been tremendous. To-day, it has over 500 branches and claims a total membership of about 52,000 farmers. The reason is not far to seek. About 70 per cent of the Japanese population is rural, and among them there is only a very insignificant per cent of landowners in comfortable circumstances, the great majority being tenants and farm laborers who have been oppressed in various ways. Recently, they have awakened to the real importance of organization in the struggle for the betterment of their conditions.

The membership of the union consists of farm tenants, part owners, and day laborers. Its headquarters are in Osaka, but it has branches all over Japan.

The objects of the union are (1) to increase knowledge, study farming methods, cultivate personality, and enjoy farm life; (2) to improve the village community through mutual effort; and (3) to adopt practical and legal methods for attaining the common ideal of the farmers.

The program of the union includes the socialization of the cultivable land, the establishment of farmers' unions for the entire country, the establishment of a minimum wage law for the day laborers, social legislation for the protection of tenants, the enforcement of the tenant mediation act, the revision of the police regulations, the establishment of farm schools, the establishment of farm credit and banking, the abolition of emigration of farmers under contract, and the improvement of village sanitation, of farmers' homes, and of the working conditions of the farm women.

One very noteworthy feature of the farmer's union is the extent to which it is carrying on consumers' cooperation for the benefit of its members. Among the articles handled are farm machines and tools, household goods, wearing apparel, fertilizers, and groceries. Purchases may be made in person or by mail. The prices are generally 20 per cent lower than the market prices.

Its monthly publication, Land and Liberty, is the chief avenue of mental communication between the central union, its branches, and the members. The publications of the branch unions are rather numerous.

Recent Labor Movement

General Situation Since the World War

SINCE several influential unions were organized during the World War and have been quite active in promoting the cause of labor, it seems worth while to sketch the principal events of the labor movement since the World War.

Among the unions organized during the early years of the war were the miners', seamen's, printers', and metal workers' unions. One of the first unions organized was the Kwansai Federation of Labor (*Kwansai Rodo Domeikai*) a democratic organization all of whose officers were elected directly from among the workers. Following this was the organization of the Federation of Labor of Tokyo.

While the organization of the workers was going on steadily, strikes and other obvious signs of social unrest increased. In 1919 occurred the famous printers' strike in Tokyo, the strikes of the arsenal workers at Koishikawa and Osaka, and the Kawasaki dockyard strike at Kobe. The situation became so precarious that leaders of Japan bent all their energies to devising ways and means for improving the relations between workers and employers, and the result was the creation of the Kyocho-Kai, or the Harmonization Society between capital and labor. Its original fund of 9,000,000 yen was pledged by the Government and by important firms of the Empire. Thus far, however, only 6,000,000 yen have been paid in, including 2,000,000 yen paid by the Imperial Government and 4,000,000 yen paid by individuals and firms including the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests.

In the same year the first International Labor Congress was held in Washington, D. C., and the fight for a representative from the labor unions was a strenuous and stubborn fight. The result was that the Japanese Government came to realize the growing power of the labor organizations and to adopt a more liberal attitude in its policies toward labor. Also, the eight-hour day was won in that year by the Kawasaki dockyard strike in Kobe in the month of September. This was hailed as an unusual victory for labor.

In 1920 much effort was spent in propaganda work for universal manhood suffrage. The Kwanto Federation of Labor had been active in this matter for some time, but no systematic program could be carried out in Kwansai until the organization of the Kwansai federation. The aim was to secure political enfranchisement for the people so that they might eventually elect their own men to represent them in the Diet and to work for their cause. For the first time in the history of Japanese labor, the May Day celebration was observed, and was participated in by 15 unions and about 5,000 men. Among other things, the paraders demanded the abolition of the public-peace police regulations, the prevention of unemployment, and the passage of a minimum-wage law.

In 1921 two general tendencies in labor were discernible. In the first place, the labor unions were gradually becoming more extreme, and secondly, there was occasional conflict between socialism and the

labor union movement. Roughly stated, syndicalism had its stronghold in Kwanto and guild socialism in Kwansai. Misunderstandings between the labor leaders in these districts resulted in wasting, in dissension, time which might have been spent in common effort for the welfare of the Japanese workingmen.

The most significant event of the year was the attempt to organize a federation of labor unions of all Japan. For two or more years the enlightened labor leaders had been seriously considering a closer and stronger organization of all the unions of the Empire, principally for the following reasons: (1) There was no single federation in Japan whose prestige and power could command the respect and confidence of the entire labor group in the country; (2) on labor policies the Kwanto and Kwansai districts were not always in unison; not infrequently they failed to present a united front on labor matters, and this greatly hampered the normal growth of the labor movement.

Friction, however, arose between the group which sympathized with the General Federation of Labor and another group which was hostile to it. The General Federation of Labor and its supporters believed in the centralization of powers and wanted a small but strong central executive committee to carry on the general functions of the proposed federation. Their opponents advocated the decentralization of powers, with plenty of liberty reserved to the affiliated member unions. In addition, the two groups failed to come to an agreement as regards the basis of organization of the proposed federation. In October, 1922, when the delegates of the interested unions came to Osaka to discuss the proper methods of organizing the federation, the meeting broke up in disorder and was dissolved by the police. The national movement totally failed.

The year 1923 is usually spoken of as a pivotal year for labor, for in that year it changed from a militant, revolutionary attitude to an inclination for practical social reforms based upon parliamentarism. In certain respects the change is quite definite, but in others it is only apparent. Among the causes for this change are probably the great catastrophe of the earthquake and its effects upon the policies of the Government and upon social thought. The imperial authorities, being afraid that the socialists might take advantage of the chaotic conditions consequent upon the earthquake, took action against some of the leaders. Of course, this action was bitterly resented by the rank and file of labor, and to some extent actively stimulated the spread of socialism as an underground growth. But at the same time, certain of the leaders became convinced that the revolutionary attitude was after all destructive and that it was costly both in money and men. Gradually these men came to lay special emphasis upon parliamentary action to improve the status of labor. This change of tactics was hastened by the progress made toward the realization of universal manhood suffrage.

In 1924 another great change came to the labor movement. Hitherto, many labor leaders had been idealistic, but beginning with this year they began to lay emphasis upon the practical benefits to be secured for the workers through employment agencies, consumers' cooperation, etc., and also began seriously to discuss the practical benefits of the suffrage privilege. Unemployment became a problem of serious concern. The keen interest manifested in gathering facts

about labor and industry resulted in the organization, entirely upon private initiative and support, of the Research Bureau of Labor and Industry, mentioned on page 8.

During 1925, among the important matters of interest to labor is the question of universal manhood suffrage. The passage of the bill in the Japanese Diet early this spring has meant the political enfranchisement of about one-half of the city workers of the Empire, whose total number is estimated at a little over 4,240,000. The labor leaders have seen the great advantage in this law, and are actively agitating for the organization of a labor party. The General Federation of Labor of Japan has already organized the People's Party of Western Japan (*Kwansai Min-sei-to*) with headquarters near Osaka. Another private organization under the name of Political Research Society (*Sei-ji-ken-kiu-kai*) has been organized by the more radical labor leaders for the study of politics. The Trade Union Council is now changing its attitude and is gradually becoming more conciliatory. It has expressed a wish to be included in the Political Research Society. Both the Japan Farmers' Union and the Japan Seamen's Union, which are otherwise not interested in politics, are now much concerned about preparing their members for the proper exercise of the right to vote. A number of important unions are making serious efforts to educate their members to an adequate understanding of citizenship, the right to vote, and social reforms through legal channels. In this direction lies the great hope of the labor movement of Japan.

Socialism and the Trade-Union Movement

The relations between the labor and the socialist movements in Japan have always been rather close. In fact the inception of the labor movement as such was due to the work of the socialists. The strikes and disturbances following in the wake of their teachings and the growing strength of the socialists caused the Government to adopt a repressive policy toward them, especially after the red flag riots of 1908, and no open propaganda of any consequence was in evidence until the outbreak of the European war. In 1916 the socialists began to gather strength again and occasionally held meetings. In 1917 they were strong enough to propose a candidate for the Diet. For the first time since the Sino-Japanese war, socialistic thought regained its popularity in Japanese society, due largely to the declining influence of the feudal traditions and of the bureaucratic régime, and also to the rapid introduction of liberal ideas. The socialists and the laborites worked together for the advancement of their common cause. Hitherto the socialists alone had agitated for universal manhood suffrage, but beginning with 1917 the laborites began to take up the work. They still looked to the socialists for intellectual leadership, however. In July, 1922, the Japan Socialist League was formed, with headquarters in Tokyo. Although, due to the repressive attitude of the Government, the league has not been able to carry on propaganda openly, the socialists appear to be gaining strength, and since 1922 have made further attempts to popularize the movement and recruit converts from all classes of people.

The movement has gradually been widened. In a general way it has changed from a secret to an open movement. Its policy has also changed from that of enlisting the few to recruiting as large a number

of people as possible. It is getting away from merely preaching the doctrine of socialism and has begun to propose practical remedies for social ills for the benefit of the masses. In this way socialism has been broadened in scope and activity so as to link itself to other social movements, including the Fabian Society, the Political Research Society, and the Student Social Science Alliance.

The Fabian Society was organized in February, 1924, by Prof. I. Abe, of Waseda University. It is essentially a study club of socialistic principles and practices and has a present membership of about 100.

The principal aim of the Political Research Society is the promotion of the workers' education in political affairs. The following matters have engaged the attention of the society recently: (1) Rising prices and the uneven burden of taxation, (2) unemployment, and (3) the unsatisfactory labor conditions among the tenant farmers.

The Student Social Science Alliance is, as its name implies, an organization of students for the systematic study of the social problems of the country. Its aims include the improvement of the school curricula and the promotion of education among the workers.

Women and the Labor Movement

Because female workers constitute about one-third of the total industrial population of Japan, their influence upon labor is considerable. In fact, the textile industry, a very important export industry, largely depends upon their labor. Yet labor organization among women is quite feeble, and woman unionists hardly exceed 10,000 throughout the entire country. Several important reasons are responsible for this situation. In the first place, a large number of girls go into the industrial occupation, with no intention of permanent employment. They are there for modest savings and are waiting to be married. Secondly, women are usually more conservative than men and are slower to realize the practical utility of organization. In addition, there is a peculiar practice in Japan—the dormitory or compound system—which seriously hinders the organization of woman workers. Among the 25,600 factories now in operation in Japan fully 10,570 are equipped with dormitories, where the woman employees are required to live under the rather rigid supervision of the management. Their freedom is restricted and their social intercourse with the outside world is curtailed. In case of a strike or a labor dispute involving the women of the company, the employer may keep the women in the dormitories and cut off their communication with the public. In July, 1920, the strike of employees of the Fuji silk company was lost mainly for this reason. In recent years, however, steps have been taken by the women to organize among themselves more efficiently, and the Yuai-Kai has been expanding its women's section. After its reorganization the General Federation of Labor pushed the organization of women even more vigorously. Its women's section has a publication of its own; it recruits members, arranges periodical lectures for the benefit of women, provides recreation, and offers to woman workers free service on labor matters. Since 1917 the movement to establish an independent women's union has been in progress. During the rice riots women really took the initiative and later became important elements in the general social situation. In 1924 several local unions were organized by women in both eastern and western Japan. Of late more emphasis has been

placed by woman leaders on the organization of their union along industrial lines, on issuing more and better publications for general education purposes, and on using more effective propaganda for recruiting women to join the unions.

Workers' Education

As early as 1912 education for the laborers was conducted through social education lectures delivered at Shiba Park in Tokyo on the fifteenth of each month. These were free and open to all who cared to attend. Two years later, more regular lectures were arranged by the Yuai-Kai for the benefit of its members. In 1920 the General Federation of Labor organized the Tokyo labor school, which offered six-month evening courses. Some of the instructors were university teachers of history, political science, economics, and sociology. This school is claimed as the first successful labor school in Japan. Labor schools now in operation include those of various types—those established by the various unions, with academic standing ranging from that of the primary to that of the intermediate school; university extension work, such as the work of the social science club of the Higher Commercial College of Tokyo, and the Settlement Labor School of the Imperial University of Tokyo; and schools established by the municipality, such as the Bureau of Social Affairs in Tokyo. In addition, there are a few agricultural schools maintained by the Japan Farmers' Union. There seems to be no substantial agreement in the curricula of these schools, the object being in each case to offer the most useful instruction to the students. In a general way the courses are more practical than theoretical. As there is no age limit, the students range in age all the way from minors to middle-aged workingmen.

Labor Problems

SINCE the armistice, the problem of unemployment has been a serious one in the Japanese Empire. In 1920 industrial centers such as Osaka and Kobe were very severely hit; Aichi and Tokyo also felt the effects of the industrial situation. Unemployment was most general in the textile, machine manufacturing, chemical, and coal and copper mining industries—industries directly or indirectly connected with the war. In 1923 the unemployment situation became more acute, due to the movement for international disarmament, which meant a substantial reduction of the employees in the Japanese Army and Navy, and to the earthquake and its subsequent economic consequences to many concerns. The machine industry and the textile industry suffered perhaps the most. The number of the unemployed for that year was estimated to be about 250,000. In 1924 the general effects of the earthquake were still felt, and there was little revival of industrial prosperity in the country. In 1925 the situation has become a little worse, and the unemployed are reported to have increased to more than 400,000 persons.

The Government is much concerned about the problem and has undertaken to establish public employment agencies in important regions of the country. Thus far, 73 have been established under the auspices of Tokyo city, and 78 of Osaka city. The public is agitating against private fee-charging agencies. The Diet has also considered favorably a bill on unemployment insurance.

Another serious problem confronting Japanese labor to-day is the problem of social unrest. Since the World War, prices for some commodities have been doubled or trebled, and the cost of living has advanced to unheard-of dimensions. As wages have not been increased in the same proportion, this has been a great source of dissatisfaction among the workers. The price index and the wage index for the years 1912 to 1919, as shown by a recent study of the Bureau of Labor of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, covering the important cities of the nation, are as follows:

	Price index	Wage index
1912	100	100
1913	101	102
1914	99	102
1915	94	101
1916	109	104
1917	145	120
1918	200	157
1919	238	224

The workers are more conscious of their group solidarity and their class interest than ever before. They are also relatively better organized, and will create disturbances when occasion demands. Manifestations of industrial unrest are therefore common. One strong evidence is the phenomenal increase in the use of the strike weapon since the World War, as shown in the table below:

	Strikes	Strikers
1912	49	5, 736
1913	47	5, 242
1914	50	7, 904
1915	64	7, 852
1916	108	8, 413
1917	398	57, 309
1918	417	66, 457
1919	497	63, 137
1920	282	36, 371
1921	246	58, 225
1922	250	41, 503
1923	263	35, 126

A third problem is internal dissension in the labor movement and the lack of a definite objective among its leaders. During the last few years, several important events have occurred which, if properly handled, might have greatly increased the influence and prestige of labor. One of these was the attempt to organize a general federation of all labor unions. Failure to carry this through has resulted in a lack of coordinated action and in much loss of time and energy in the endless debates engaged in by some of the labor leaders. At present the situation is so confusing that one can hardly predict what labor will want or what it will stand for in the immediate future. The break between the Trade Union Council and the General Federation of Labor was said to be largely due to the advocacy of direct action by the former organization. But since, during recent months, the Trade Union Council has shown a very strong tendency toward the adoption of parliamentarism, an excellent opportunity for reconciliation may thus be offered. Yet the chasm between these two organizations is as deep as ever. The failure of the Japanese labor leaders to organize one strong group and to agree upon a common social program is a serious handicap to the advancement of the labor movement and social progress in Japan.

Cost of Preparation for Teaching, and Salary Return

By Elma B. Carr

IT MAY well be asked if the cost of preparation for the teaching profession is not too great in proportion to the financial salary return.

In order to ascertain just how much it costs to attend Columbia University, the writer, with the cooperation of other students in the Graduate School of Economics and of some of the members of the faculty of that department of the university, made an investigation of this subject the results of which are presented below. It would be interesting to know if the cost of a year at Columbia University could fairly be taken as an approximation of the cost at any of our other large universities and what the difference in cost would be at some of the smaller universities. That, however, could be determined only by a similar investigation made at some of the other schools. For the purposes of this article, the situation at Columbia University is assumed to be fairly representative of the larger schools.

Cost of Preparation for Teaching

STUDY of the cost of living of 36 graduate students in economics at Columbia University during the school year 1923–24 showed that the average expenditure for the items absolutely necessary in the pursuit of an education was about $1,200 for a school year of about nine months.[1] Attendance for four years to obtain a bachelor's degree (the student attending full time), one year to obtain the master's degree, and two additional years to obtain the degree of doctor of philosophy would necessitate an expenditure of about $8,500. Although most universities require two years in addition to the bachelor's degree or one year in addition to the master's degree for that of doctor of philosophy, if any outside work is done it seems safe to allow three years after the bachelor's degree before the doctor's degree is received. If only two years in addition to the time spent for the bachelor's degree were required the above cost would be reduced to about $7,300. As the requirements for teaching rise, it is more and more necessary that a teacher in colleges and universities have a doctor's degree.

The group on which the present study is based was composed of 19 single men, 10 single women, and 6 married couples; 30 were Americans, 1 was a South African, 6 were Chinese, 2 were East Indians, 1 was a Czech, and 1 an Australian. (Of the married couples, in only one case were both husband and wife at school.) Three single men, 7 single women, and 4 married couples, supplied actual figures of expenses, based upon a daily record kept during the whole school year. Twenty-two others kept a record on uniform blanks of their daily expenses for a period of five weeks beginning with March 31, 1924. From these records an estimate of their expenses during the school year 1923–24 was made.

[1] This did not include any expenses for guests, cigarettes, gifts, church, and charity, insurance, nor railroad fare, and is the approximation for a single man or woman.

The expenditure during the school year for the various items was found to be as follows:

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF 41 GRADUATE STUDENTS IN ECONOMICS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DURING SCHOOL YEAR 1923-24

Item	Single women (10)		Single men (19)		Married couples (6) [a]
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount
School:					
Books, stationery	$46.93	4.1	$63.72	5.4	$18.53–$106.21
Tuition, fees	297.00	25.6	250.05	21.1	[1] 252.00–575.00
Food	304.56	26.3	330.51	27.9	330.00–557.00
Rent	211.66	18.3	215.21	18.1	[2] 373.50–[3] 1,395.73
Car fare	24.07	2.1	20.41	1.7	5.00–105.47
Health [4]	39.04	3.4	55.06	4.6	21.85–91.02
Clothing [5]	163.46	14.1	158.12	13.3	106.20–375.00
Recreation	44.34	3.8	64.76	5.5	50.00–100.00
Miscellaneous [6]	27.00	2.3	28.20	2.3	24.65–211.35
Total	1,158.05	100.0	1,186.04	100.0	1,630.02–2,973.18

[a] In only one case were both husband and wife at school. The amounts given show the lowest and highest amounts, in any of the budgets, spent for each item; the totals, however, represent the lowest and highest *total* budgets presented and are therefore not the sum of the items given.

[1] Both husband and wife were in school.

[2] One large room, partially furnished, and use of kitchen and bath.

[3] Four-room apartment, unfurnished; $1,192.75 rent, and $202.98 housekeeping.

[4] Includes doctors' and dentists' fees, glasses, prescriptions, and personal upkeep, such as barber, tooth paste, soap, etc., and is in addition to the medical care furnished by the University.

[5] Includes new purchases, repair and pressing, dry cleaning, and laundry.

[6] Includes telephone, magazines and newspapers, house furnishings, postage. Does not include expenditures for guests, cigarettes, gifts, church and charity contributions, railroad fare, insurance, savings. The addition of expenses for these items would raise the total to $1,281.01 for the single women and to $1,282.12 for the single men. The figures showed that the median total expenditure, excluding these things not pertaining directly to the pursuit of an education, was for the women $1,092.69, and for the men $1,229.60.

The modal expenditure group (that in which the most of the students fell) among the single men was $1,100–$1,199 and among the single women $1,200–$1,299. The distribution by total expenditure was as follows:

Total expenditure	Single women	Single men
$600–$699	—	1
$700–$799	1	1
$800–$899	—	1
$900–$999	1	1
$1,000–$1,099	2	1
$1,100–$1,199	1	4
$1,200–$1,299	3	3
$1,300–$1,399	—	3
$1,400–$1,499	1	2
$1,500–$1,599	1	2
Total	10	19

It is interesting to see what the expenditure for food allowed. The diet of two women for a typical week is given below. One of these women, whose food expense for the school year is estimated at $160, lived in an apartment with two other girls, and they cooked most of their breakfasts and dinners at home. This, however, required time and energy, the cost for which was not estimated. The other woman lived in one of the university dormitories, ate her breakfast (milk and an orange) in her room,[2] luncheon at the uni-

[2] No cooking of any kind is allowed in the dormitory rooms.

versity cafeteria at Barnard College, and dinner at different places in the neighborhood. Her total food expense, shown by daily records covering the school year, was $316.55.

ONE WEEK'S DIET ON EXPENSE OF $160 FOR SCHOOL YEAR

May 19	Cents
Breakfast	6
1 cup cocoa.	
1 roll.	
Lunch	43
Minced veal.	
Doughnut.	
Lettuce salad.	
Milk.	
Dinner	35
Asparagus on toast.	
Macaroni.	
Cucumber salad.	
Strawberry shortcake and cream.	
Lunch before going to bed	6
Orange.	
Gingerbread.	
May 20	
Breakfast	9
Orange.	
Milk.	
Shredded wheat biscuit.	
Lunch	30
Fish, potatoes, and gravy.	
Milk.	
Dinner	47
Fruit cocktail.	
String beans.	
Cheese soufflé.	
Bran muffins and butter.	
Lettuce and celery salad.	
Strawberry shortcake and cream.	
Lunch between meals	5
Cherries.	
May 21	
Breakfast	2
2 buns.	
Lunch	56
Fish.	
Lettuce salad.	
Custard pie.	
Bread and butter.	
Milk.	
Dinner	35
Grapefruit cocktail.	
Boiled cod and gravy.	
Baked potato.	
Vegetable salad.	
Strawberry shortcake and cream.	
May 22	
Breakfast	12
Grapefruit.	
Buttermilk.	
Bread and butter.	
Lunch	36
Vegetable soup.	
Fruit salad.	
Orange pie.	
Dinner	23
Boiled cabbage.	
String beans.	
Graham toast and butter.	
Potato salad.	
Fruit.	
Milk.	
May 23	
Breakfast	7
Orange.	
Milk.	
Lunch	28
Cream pea soup.	
Tomato salad.	
Roll and butter.	
Dinner	45
Hash.	
Fruit salad.	
Lunch before going to bed	8
Orange.	
May 24	
Breakfast	12
2 oranges.	
Milk.	
Bread and butter.	
Lunch	35
Lettuce salad.	
Bread and butter.	
Milk.	
Ice cream.	
Dinner (invited out).	

ONE WEEK'S DIET ON EXPENSE OF $316.55 FOR SCHOOL YEAR

May 18

	Cents
Breakfast	12½
2 glasses of milk.	
Orange.	
Lunch	14½
Nuts.	
2 glasses of milk.	
3 pieces of candy.	
Dinner	80
Mushroom omelet.	
Strawberry sundæ.	
Roll and butter.	

May 19

Breakfast	12½
2 glasses of milk.	
Orange.	
Lunch	33
Cabbage.	
Apple salad.	
Bread and butter.	
Dinner	65
Pea soup.	
Roast beef.	
Squash.	
Potatoes.	
Tomatoes.	
Lettuce salad.	
Roll and butter.	
Raisin pie.	
Coffee.	

May 20

Breakfast	7½
2 glasses of milk.	
Lunch	50
One-half fruit salad.	
One-half waffle.	
Chicken soup.	
Dinner	85
Asparagus soup.	
Veal cutlet.	
Potatoes.	
Tomatoes.	
Cabbage salad.	
Roll and butter.	
Pineapple mousse.	
Coffee.	

May 21

Breakfast	12½
2 glasses of milk.	
Orange.	
Lunch	33
Cabbage.	
Rhubarb.	
Pineapple.	
Roll and butter.	
Dinner	65
Fruit cocktail.	
Bean soup.	
Fresh ham.	
String beans.	
Potatoes.	
Roll and butter.	
Charlotte russe.	
Coffee.	

May 22

Breakfast	7½
2 glasses of milk.	
Lunch	29
Apple sauce.	
Pineapple salad.	
Muffin and butter.	
Dinner	85
Fruit cocktail.	
Oxtail soup.	
Peas.	
Sirloin steak.	
Tomato salad.	
Bread and butter.	
Strawberry ice cream.	
Cake.	
Coffee.	

May 23

Breakfast	7½
2 glasses of milk.	
Lunch	36
Fruit salad.	
Nut bread and butter.	
Chocolate pie.	
Dinner	65
Bean soup.	
String beans.	
Baked mackerel.	
Stewed tomatoes.	
Grapefruit salad.	
Bread and butter.	
Prune whip.	
Coffee.	

May 24

Breakfast	7½
2 glasses of milk.	
Lunch	50
Soup.	
Chow mein.	
Potatoes.	
Rice.	
Slaw.	
Muffins and butter.	
Ice cream.	
Coffee.	
Dinner	60
Chicken broth.	
Oysters.	
Rice.	
Tea.	

The food records submitted by the students indicated that it would be most difficult to obtain well-balanced meals in sufficient quantity on an expenditure, for the school year, of less than $250, and that the average amount expended by the group for food (about $330) would be preferable to insure obtaining sufficient nourishment.

For rent, the lowest amount spent by a single man was $146, but two persons occupied this room. For dormitory rooms the average amount spent by the men was $181.50 and by the women $216. For a room outside the dormitories the average amount paid by the men was $229, and by the women, $228.

In order to help students find outside work, there is maintained at Columbia, as at many other universities, a student employment agency. Through this agency, and other outside sources, some of the students have been able to earn money by teaching at odd hours or by working in offices on Saturdays. If, however, much outside work is done, it prolongs the time necessary for the completion of the university course.

Income of Students

Fellowships

AT COLUMBIA, as at most other universities, some aid is given to students in the way of scholarships and fellowships. However, not only is the number of these scholarships and fellowships limited, but the amount in most cases is very meager. In most instances, moreover, there is some reservation or stipulation which lessens the value of these awards to the student in general. For instance, at Columbia University scholarships are not given to persons over 30 years of age, and the acceptance of scholarships and fellowships is further limited by the stipulation that the student accepting such award shall not accept any remunerative employment. The scholarships do little more than cover expenses for tuition. The amount received from the fellowships is somewhat more, but in most cases will in no wise cover the total cost of living and school expenses.[3] Unless a student has private funds he must forego the above benefits because outside work is necessary in order to meet living expenses.

For the students cooperating in the investigation, the total average income of the single men was $989.05. Of this amount, an average of $248.26 was from scholarships and fellowships, and an average of $527.63 was earned. The value of gifts considered as income in this survey averaged $178.16. The total average income of the single women was $496.14. Of this amount, an average of $180.50 was from scholarships and fellowships, and an average of $164 was earned. The value of gifts averaged $352.14. The earned income of the married group ranged from $1,538.03, which included $749.70 earned by the wife, to $2,314.97. The income in this group from scholarships and fellowships was in one case $700 and in another case $820.

[3] At Columbia, at the time this study was made, 28 university scholarships of $240 each and 12 fellowships yielding an annual stipend of $750 each were awarded by the University Council. In addition, there were a few special fellowships ranging from $600 to the net income from $16,250, and special scholarships ranging from $200 to the net income from $25,000. Out of the sums, however, must be paid university tuition, and degree fees. According to later information, 14 scholarships of $300 each are now awarded, the remainder of the money formerly used for this purpose being used in "scholarship loans"; and 12 fellowships of $1,500 per year. The special scholarships now given range in amount from $300 to about $800, and the special fellowships from $600 to $3,000.

Salary Return in the Teaching Profession

IF ONE aspires to teach in a college or university, it is usually necessary to begin as an instructor. After years of effort, one may be so fortunate as to rise through the ranks of assistant and associate professor and then to that of professor. Only a few, of course, can become deans or heads of departments.

As a basis for estimating the salary return for the positions of instructor, assistant and associate professor, and of professor, analysis was made of the records of the American Council on Education[4] for all teachers of economics registered with the council, covering, for the most part, the school year 1923–24. The following table, made from these records, shows the salary received by these teachers, degrees held, and years taught in each type of college or university:

AVERAGE SALARIES[1] AND YEARS OF TEACHING[2] OF TEACHERS OF ECONOMICS, BY RANK AND SIZE OF SCHOOL, IN PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY CONTROLLED UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES[3]

Rank	Universities and colleges—				
	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled		
	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large
Instructor:					
Salary	$1,825	$1,952	$1,767	$2,053	$2,351
Years taught	8	7	4	5	6
Assistant or associate professor:					
Salary	$2,819	$3,186	$2,373	$2,666	$3,592
Years taught	12	9	7	11	11
Professor:					
Salary	$3,565	$4,319	$2,965	$3,671	$5,499
Years taught	16	19	13	16	18
Dean:					
Salary	$3,557	$6,040	$2,563	$3,700	$5,678
Years taught	15	18	16	16	17

[1] Weighted by number receiving the different amounts.
[2] Weighted by number teaching different number of years.
[3] Universities and colleges having a student registration of from 1 to 500 in the school year 1921–22 have been arbitrarily classified as small, those of 501 to 2,000 as medium sized, and those of 2,001 and over as large. (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 20 (1924).)

The table below shows that, in most instances, teachers having the degree of doctor of philosophy receive higher salaries than do those with a master's degree and the salary of these is in turn higher than the salary of teachers with only the bachelor's degree. In most instances, however, the number of years taught is no doubt also a factor in the amount of salary.

[4] The American Council on Education during the past 3 years has been building up a register of college and university teachers, mainly as a means of facilitating placing teachers in positions best suited to their capacities.

AVERAGE SALARIES[1] AND YEARS TAUGHT[2] OF TEACHERS OF ECONOMICS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DEGREES HELD, 1923-24[3]

Publicly controlled universities and colleges

Rank	Medium-sized institutions			Large institutions		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor of philosophy	Bachelor	Master	Doctor of philosophy
Instructor:						
Salary	$1,838	[4] $2,400	[4] $1,800	$1,896	$1,905	$2,633
Years taught	[4] 10	[4] 6	----	7	7	7
Associate or assistant professor:						
Salary	$2,645	$2,672	$3,410	$2,787	$2,867	$3,611
Years taught	8	13	15	7	8	11
Professor:						
Salary	$3,355	$3,617	$3,662	[5] $4,150	$4,283	$4,508
Years taught	[5] 13	14	21	[4] 11	17	23
Dean:						
Salary	[5] $2,550	----	$4,075	----	[4] 4,200	$6,300
Years taught	[5] 14	----	16	----	----	18

Privately controlled universities and colleges

Rank	Small institutions			Medium-sized institutions			Large institutions		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctor of philosophy	Bachelor	Master	Doctor of philosophy	Bachelor	Master	Doctor of philosophy
Instructor:									
Salary	[4] $1,600	$1,800	----	$1,944	$2,156	[4] $2,000	$2,233	$2,233	$3,260
Years taught	([6])	[5] 6	----	4	6	[4] 8	5	5	10
Associate or assistant professor:									
Salary	$2,740	$2,133	[4] $2,700	$2,645	$2,523	$2,875	$3,540	$3,509	$3,702
Years taught	7	7	[4] 5	10	14	8	10	10	12
Professor:									
Salary	$2,500	$2,838	$3,450	$3,850	$3,532	$3,707	$5,879	$4,625	$5,534
Years taught	12	16	9	14	14	18	13	14	21
Dean:									
Salary	[4] $2,000	$2,633	[5] $4,000	----	$3,775	[5] $3,600	$7,325	$5,057	$4,886
Years taught	([6])	[4] 11	[5] 19	----	21	[5] 9	17	14	21

[1] Weighted by number receiving the different amounts.
[2] Weighted by number teaching different number of years.
[3] Universities and colleges having a student enrollment in the year 1921-22 of from 1 to 500 classified as small, those of from 501 to 2,000 as medium-sized, and those of 2,001 and over as large.
[4] One case only.
[5] Two cases only.
[6] Not reported.

Conclusion

THESE figures show that after about 18 years of teaching experience, and equipped with the highest degree for his profession, a teacher can expect to rise in the small universities or colleges to a salary averaging only about $3,400; in the medium-sized institutions to a salary of about $3,600 or $3,700; and in the large universities and colleges to a salary of $6,000 at the most.

If the cost of obtaining the degree of doctor of philosophy from one of our larger universities approximates $8,000, it may indeed be wondered for how many years savings would have to be applied toward the payment of preparation for teaching.

Assuming that when an instructor begins teaching he has a bachelor's degree, he has then at least two more years, but more likely three, of academic work before him before he can obtain the doctor's

degree. If he is dependent upon his own earnings, the money for this would have to be saved from an instructor's salary of $2,000 or less, in the small and medium sized universities and colleges, and of slightly over $2,000 in the large institutions. And to meet this additional expenditure of from $2,400 to $3,600 (depending upon whether two or three years more are spent in obtaining the doctor's degree), he could expect an increase in salary of from $800 to $1,000 a year. The records of the American Council on Education shed no light as to when the first increase might be expected. Salaries were about the same for those having the degree of doctor of philosophy and those having only the bachelor's degree in the small private universities and colleges, and there was about $200 difference in the medium-sized and the large universities. In the public universities, both medium-sized and large, the difference was about $800. For professor in the public universities and colleges the difference in salary between those having a bachelor's and a doctor's degree was around $300. In the small private universities and colleges, the difference was around $900, while in the medium and large private universities and colleges, the teachers with the doctor's degree actually were paid less than those having only the bachelor's degree. The salaries listed for the teachers holding the different degrees are not really comparable one with another, however. In order for the data to be strictly comparable, the salaries of the same teacher when he held the different degrees should be tabulated; and this could not be obtained from the records. The salaries for deans are influenced by a few persons receiving very high salaries who held only a bachelor's or a master's degree. These men have in most instances taught for a good many years. The personality or the particular fitness of the particular individual has also much to do with his salary.

If the entire college education including the doctor's degree were obtained before beginning to teach, it would take many years to save the whole outlay of $8,000, together with the return on this investment, extending, as it does, over several years. This, moreover, includes only the academic instruction and does not allow for the time and cost of preparing and publishing the thesis for the doctor's degree. The files of the American Council on Education show, however, that most teachers obtain their degrees by teaching a few years, then going to school a year, etc. Many teachers attend summer sessions or take extension courses. While this eases the burden, since it shortens the time spent out of the regular school year, it causes the time of preparation to be much longer.

With the cost of preparation so high, too large a percentage of our teachers are barred from obtaining these degrees because of the disparity existing between the cost of preparation and the salary return. The teachers who can not afford to obtain at least the bachelor's degree are in most cases barred from teaching in universities and colleges, which means, in most instances, that they do not receive even as high a salary as shown by the figures quoted in this article, and hence further advancement out of saving is almost impossible.

The figures cited show only the money cost and return. In addition, there are many sacrifices that must be made by the teacher and his family in order that the husband and father may advance in his profession.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Cost of American Almshouses

BULLETIN 386 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Cost of American Almshouses, contains some striking statistics for the fiscal year 1923–24 concerning an antiquated yet persistent form of poor relief found throughout the United States, except in New Mexico.

Two systems of operating almshouses are used in practically all of the States, namely, (1) direct management by county officials or, in certain States not organized on a county basis, by the poor officials through a paid superintendent or "keeper," and (2) the contract system, under which the farm and institution is leased to an operator for the care of the poor. The first scheme is reported as prevailing in 88 per cent of the almshouses.

The report covers 2,183 almshouses, or 93 per cent of the public pauper institutions of the country. These 2,183 almshouses have 345,480 acres of land, of which 184,087 acres are cultivated. The value of the land and farm equipment is $48,366,556 and that of the buildings and furnishings $102,118,675, representing a combined investment of $150,485,231.

Engaged directly or indirectly in the service of these almshouses were approximately 12,000 persons—doctors, superintendents, matrons, nurses, cooks, domestics, laborers, etc.—at an annual cost of over $8,600,000. The total cost of maintaining these institutions for the year covered was $28,740,535, while the income received from the sale of farm products during that time was only $2,912,566. It was impossible to secure dependable data on the value of the products raised on the farms and used by the inmates and employees of the institutions.

The average cost of maintaining 85,889 paupers, 28,201 of whom are females, in almshouses was $334.64 for the year. The average number of acres of institutional land per inmate was 4.02, over half of which was being cultivated. The total property value per inmate was $1,752.09. The income per pauper from the sale of farm products was $33.91. The maintenance cost per inmate varies greatly from State to State; for example, the average cost of maintenance per pauper, in Alabama was $187.53 and in Nevada it was $865.10.

The need for reform in meeting the widespread problem of poverty is accentuated when the larger and more efficiently managed institutions are contrasted with the smaller and less efficiently operated establishments. The survey discloses that 38.5 per cent of the 2,046 almshouses having inmates were operated for not more than 10 paupers and more than 50 per cent of these 2,046 institutions had 25 inmates or fewer. This multiplication of small almshouses is a waste of public funds through inefficiency in administration and duplication of effort, and results in inadequate care for the paupers concerned. Illustrating this is a comparison of two groups of almshouses, each of which includes 11,959 paupers, but the first, Group 3, covers 333 almshouses having from 26 to 50 inmates, while the second, Group 7, comprises 16 institutions having from 501 to 2,000

inmates. The following table contrasts the principal items reported for these two groups:

COMPARISON OF INVESTMENT AND COST OF MAINTENANCE OF SMALL ALMSHOUSES WITH THAT OF LARGE ALMSHOUSES

Item	Group 3 (26 to 50 inmates)	Group 7 (501 to 2,000 inmates)
Number of almshouses	333	16
Number of inmates	11,959	11,959
Value of land and farm equipment	$8,107,961	$3,594,308
Investment per inmate	$678	$301
Value of buildings and furnishings	$13,911,713	$15,043,955
Average per institution	$41,777	$940,247
Average per inmate	$1,163	$1,258
Total investment (land, buildings, and farm and home equipment)	$22,019,674	$18,638,263
Average per inmate	$1,841	$1,559
Number of acres embraced in institutions	58,699	5,597
Number of acres under cultivation	38,134	2,588
Number of acres per inmate	4.9	.47
Number of acres cultivated per inmate	3.2	.22
Employees in service of institutions	1,918	1,168
Ratio of employees to inmates	1 to 6.24	1 to 10.24
Total wages and salaries of employees	$1,145,185	$1,068,887
Annual cost of wages and salaries of employees per inmate	$95.76	$89.38
Annual maintenance cost per inmate	$335.66	$281.72

It will be seen from the table that 333 institutions on 58,699 acres of land, representing a total investment of $22,019,674, cared for 11,959 paupers at $335.66 per capita for the year covered, while 16 other institutions, with 90 per cent less land and $3,381,411 less invested, maintained their inmates at $281.72 per head. Attention is also called to the probable superiority of institutions and equipment averaging approximately a million dollars in value to those averaging a little less than $42,000. Moreover, 333 institutions necessitate 333 superintendents and staffs, and of the 1,918 employees in Group 3 only about 800 can properly be considered as ministering directly to the inmates. The other 1,118 are farm laborers on the immense acreages, unskilled workers, and domestics in the 333 separate dining rooms and kitchens. For this whole group of 333 almshouses only 135 nurses are reported—one to each 89 paupers—and only 9 of these institutions had staff doctors.

Each of the 16 institutions in Group 7 has a resident physician, and the number of nurses, orderlies, and other persons directly concerned in caring for the paupers is 566. Although a large percentage of the employees in these 16 institutions are skilled professional men and women, the service cost per inmate is $6.38 less per annum than in Group 3 in which the labor overhead covers 21 times as many almshouses.

Manifestly it is reasonable to assume that the 11,959 indigents who are housed in institutions constructed and equipped to care for them in illness or in health and who are in the care of trained persons are better off than are the 11,959 scattered throughout 333 institutions with 333 different standards of treatment and efficiency in management.

Aside from those farms leased to tenants who assume the full maintenance of paupers placed under their care, 18 almshouses were reported as self-supporting.

One hundred and thirty-seven almshouses, having 19,968 acres of land with only 7,387 under cultivation, were reported without inmates. The total value of these properties was more than a

million dollars. Their maintenance cost was $18,831, of which $7,347 was for salaries. The total revenue from sale of produce and rent, leases, etc., was $32,314.

As a rule the management and control of almshouses are in the hands of local bodies and State officials, and the public at large knows next to nothing about these institutions. Almost all almshouse superintendents are political appointees and are consequently changed with every change in the political complexion of the community.

Small salaries and the conditions of employment do not attract the best qualified persons to such positions. One of the outstanding problems revealed by this survey was the illiteracy of so many of the almshouse superintendents. The matron of a small almshouse usually occupies that office because she is the wife of the superintendent. Her qualifications for her duties "are even less a matter of public concern than are those of the selected official." Of the group of almshouses having not more than 25 inmates, 375 reported that their matrons were paid no salary. This figure did not include 270 almshouses operated under contracts in which the lessee's wife acts as matron.

Physical and social conditions surrounding almshouses and inmates were not considered in the study but extracts and examples from State reports on social conditions in almshouses are given in the bulletin.

> The unavoidable conclusion seems to be that dilapidation, inadequacy, and even indecency are the outstanding physical features of most of our small almshouses. Ignorance, unfitness, and a complete lack of comprehension of the social element involved in the conduct of a public institution are characteristic of a large part of their managing personnel. Among the inmates themselves insanity, feeble-mindedness, depravity, and respectable old age are mingled in haphazard unconcern. It is idle, then, to imagine that social conditions in these institutions could be other than deplorable.
>
> In this investigation no attempt was made to study these conditions at first hand. Reports made by State officials, however, contain authentic stories which are vividly illustrative of mismanagement and indifference in the administration of these public institutions, and of the disgraceful state of affairs which results.

Statements concerning illicit relations between male and female paupers abound in State reports, and complaints are made by State boards of cases of feeble-minded children born out of wedlock to inmates of almshouses.

In the majority of States, however, in which there are official bodies actively engaged in studying social questions and doing social welfare work, intelligent attention is being given to almshouse problems. In practically every one of these States the conclusion is that the insufferable conditions are the result of the system under which almshouses are operated and that no improvement can be looked for until a radical change is made in the system.

Existing legislation on almshouses is "merely advisory" and its results are meager. State boards have been helpless in the matter of securing even "mild" legislative measures because of the vigorous and combined antagonism of county politicians.

Care of the indigent old has been left just about where it was when the United States began its march of progress in social welfare some 25 years ago. It is but a step in that march to give to derelict old age the same thought and consideration that State agencies now accord the mentally diseased and the tubercular.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices [1] received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food for September 15, 1924, and August 15 and September 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of potatoes was 2.6 cents on September 15, 1924; 4.4 cents on August 15, 1925, and 3.6 cents on September 15, 1925. These figures show an increase of 38 per cent in the year and a decrease of 18 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 8.3 per cent September 15, 1925, as compared with September 15, 1924, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent September 15, 1925, as compared with August 15, 1925.

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

[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 (−) Sept. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.2	42.0	41.6	+3	−1
Round steak	do	34.3	36.2	35.6	+4	−2
Rib roast	do	29.0	30.3	30.0	+3	−1
Chuck roast	do	20.9	22.1	22.0	+5	−0.4
Plate beef	do	13.2	13.9	13.9	+5	0
Pork chops	do	35.8	40.0	40.4	+13	+1
Bacon	do	39.3	49.3	49.4	+26	+0.2
Ham	do	46.9	54.9	54.9	+17	0
Lamb, leg of	do	36.8	38.7	38.5	+5	−1
Hens	do	35.3	36.2	36.6	+4	+1
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.3	32.3	34.1	+9	+6
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.9	13.9	14.2	+2	+2
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.1	11.5	11.5	+4	0
Butter	Pound	48.5	54.1	55.8	+15	+3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	29.8	30.3	30.6	+3	+1
Cheese	do	34.6	36.8	37.0	+7	+1
Lard	do	20.0	24.3	24.0	+20	−1
Vegetable lard substitutes	do	25.5	25.9	25.8	+1	−0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	51.9	48.9	51.9	0	+6
Bread	Pound	8.8	9.4	9.4	+7	0

[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 dates for which these data are secured.

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15, 1925, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Flour	Pound	5.1	6.1	6.1	+20	0
Corn meal	do	4.8	5.4	5.4	+13	0
Rolled oats	do	8.9	9.2	9.2	+3	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.1	10.9	11.0	+9	+1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.2	24.6	24.8	+2	+1
Macaroni	Pound	19.6	20.4	20.4	+4	0
Rice	do	10.3	11.3	11.3	+10	0
Beans, navy	do	9.9	10.3	10.2	+3	−1
Potatoes	do	2.6	4.4	3.6	+38	−18
Onions	do	5.8	8.0	6.4	+10	−20
Cabbage	do	4.2	5.5	4.7	+12	−15
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.6	12.4	12.3	−2	−1
Corn, canned	do	16.0	18.4	18.1	+13	−2
Peas, canned	do	18.2	18.4	18.4	+1	0
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.4	13.7	13.5	+1	−1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.6	7.0	7.0	−19	0
Tea	do	71.0	75.9	75.8	+7	−0.1
Coffee	do	44.3	50.9	51.0	+15	+0.2
Prunes	do	17.4	17.3	17.3	−1	0
Raisins	do	15.2	14.4	14.4	−5	0
Bananas	Dozen	35.2	34.5	34.6	−2	+0.3
Oranges	do	48.8	59.8	61.0	+25	+2
All articles combined					+8.3	−0.8

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on September 15, 1913, and on September 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in September of each of these specified years, compared with September 1913. For example, the price of bread per pound was 5.6 cents in September, 1913; 10.1 cents in September, 1919; 11.9 cents in September, 1920; 9.6 cents in September, 1921; 8.7 cents in September, 1922 and 1923; 8.8 cents in September, 1924; and 9.4 cents in September, 1925.

As compared with the average price for 1913 these figures show an increase of 80 per cent in September, 1919; 113 per cent in September, 1920; 71 per cent in September, 1921; 55 per cent in September, 1922 and 1923; 57 per cent in September, 1924; and 68 per cent in September, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 55.2 per cent in September, 1925, as compared with September, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Sept. 15—								Per cent of increase Sept. 15 of each specified year compared with Sept. 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.3	40.9	46.8	38.9	38.7	41.1	40.2	41.6	56	78	48	47	56	53	58
Round steak	do	23.2	37.9	43.1	34.4	33.6	35.5	34.3	35.6	63	86	48	45	53	48	53
Rib roast	do	20.1	31.2	34.5	28.6	28.1	29.4	29.0	30.0	55	72	42	40	46	44	49
Chuck roast	do	16.4	25.3	27.1	20.5	20.0	21.0	20.9	22.0	54	65	25	22	28	27	34
Plate beef	do	12.3	18.2	18.4	13.3	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.9	48	50	8	2	7	7	13
Pork chops	do	22.8	46.0	50.0	37.6	36.4	36.7	35.8	40.4	102	119	65	60	61	57	77
Bacon	do	28.1	55.6	54.5	43.0	40.4	39.4	39.3	49.4	98	94	53	44	40	40	76
Ham	do	28.1	55.2	60.4	51.4	48.4	46.6	46.9	54.9	96	115	83	72	66	67	95
Lamb	do	18.7	34.6	39.1	32.8	35.9	37.5	36.8	38.5	85	109	75	92	101	97	106
Hens	do	21.5	41.4	45.6	38.2	34.9	35.0	35.3	36.6	93	112	78	62	63	64	70
Salmon, canned, red.	do		[1] 33.6	[1] 39.0	35.4	31.7	31.3	31.3	34.1							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	15.7	17.2	14.1	13.1	14.0	13.9	14.2	76	93	58	47	57	56	60
Milk, evaporated	[2]		16.5	15.7	13.5	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.5							
Butter	Pound	37.7	65.7	68.6	50.6	46.7	55.0	48.5	55.8	74	82	34	24	46	29	48
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		39.4	38.8	28.9	27.3	28.5	29.8	30.6							
Cheese	do	22.1	43.0	40.6	32.6	32.1	37.0	34.6	37.0	95	84	48	45	67	57	67
Lard	do	16.1	38.2	27.9	17.9	17.2	17.9	20.0	24.0	137	73	11	7	11	24	49
Vegetable lard substitute.	do		39.5	33.1	21.3	23.0	23.0	25.5	25.8							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.7	63.2	71.1	50.4	44.8	48.6	51.9	51.9	68	89	34	19	29	38	38
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.1	11.9	9.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	80	113	71	55	55	57	68
Flour	do	3.3	7.3	8.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	6.1	121	152	70	48	36	55	85
Corn meal	do	3.1	6.7	6.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	116	119	42	26	35	55	74
Rolled oats	do		9.1	11.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2							
Corn flakes	[3]		14.0	14.5	12.0	9.8	9.7	10.1	11.0							
Wheat cereal	[4]		25.1	30.4	29.7	25.6	24.4	24.2	24.8							
Macaroni	Pound		19.4	22.0	20.6	19.9	19.7	19.6	20.4							
Rice	do	8.7	16.5	17.6	9.0	9.6	9.5	10.3	11.3	90	102	3	10	9	18	30
Beans, navy	do		12.4	11.6	8.1	10.8	10.9	9.9	10.2							
Potatoes	do	1.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.6	126	111	111	21	79	37	89
Onions	do		6.5	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.4							
Cabbage	do		4.9	3.8	5.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.7							
Beans, baked	[5]		17.1	16.8	14.1	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.3							
Corn, canned	[5]		19.2	18.7	16.1	15.3	15.5	16.0	18.1							
Peas, canned	[5]		19.2	19.3	17.7	17.5	17.6	18.2	18.4							
Tomatoes, canned	[5]		16.0	15.0	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.4	13.5							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	11.0	18.3	7.3	7.9	9.6	8.6	7.0	93	221	28	39	68	51	23
Tea	do	54.5	70.7	74.6	69.2	68.2	69.7	71.0	75.8	30	37	27	25	28	30	39
Coffee	do	29.8	48.8	46.6	35.6	36.2	37.6	44.3	51.0	64	56	19	21	26	49	71
Prunes	do		28.0	28.4	18.9	20.9	18.8	17.4	17.3							
Raisins	do		19.4	30.8	29.1	22.1	17.1	15.2	14.4							
Bananas	Dozen		38.4	47.8	37.7	34.0	37.8	35.2	34.6							
Oranges	do		53.9	70.8	53.1	64.8	51.0	48.8	61.0							
All articles combined.[6]										83.8	98.9	49.4	36.3	45.7	43.3	55.2

[1] Both pink and red. [2] 15–16 ounce can. [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 the 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 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 September, 1925.

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

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925: September	.416	2.4	.356	2.8	.300	3.3	.220	4.5	.139	7.2	.404	2.5

Year	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per doz.*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925: September	.494	2.0	.549	1.8	.240	4.2	.366	2.7	.519	1.9	.558	1.8

Year	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
1925: September	.370	2.7	.142	7.0	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.113	8.8

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8	-------	-------	-------	------
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8	-------	-------	-------	------
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8	-------	-------	-------	------
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8	-------	-------	-------	------
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7	-------	-------	-------	------
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5	-------	-------	-------	------
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4	-------	-------	-------	------
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4	-------	-------	-------	------
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4	-------	-------	-------	------
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5	-------	-------	-------	------
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4	-------	-------	-------	------
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4	-------	-------	-------	------
1925: September	.036	27.8	.070	14.3	.510	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[2] by years from 1907 to 1924, and by months for 1924, and for January through September, 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 37 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 of 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 of February, 1923, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1925, p. 21.

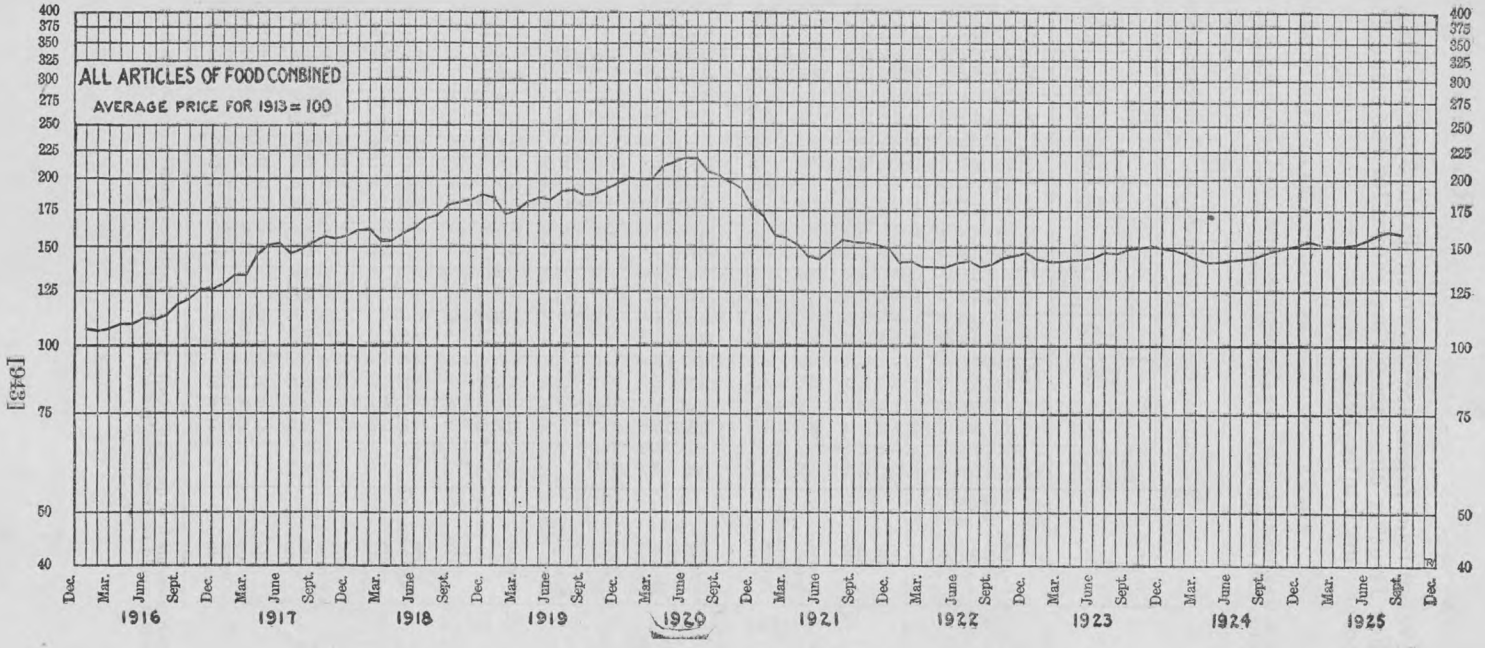
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1924, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1924 AND JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	------	------	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	------	87.2	------	95.0	87.6	------	105.3	105.3	------	------	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	------	------	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	------	89.6	------	101.5	92.2	------	111.2	107.7	------	------	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	------	------	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	------	91.3	------	109.4	93.9	------	112.3	106.6	------	------	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	------	------	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	------	94.6	------	108.2	94.9	------	101.0	109.3	------	------	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	------	------	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	------	95.5	------	101.6	94.3	------	130.5	111.4	------	------	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	------	------	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	------	97.4	------	105.2	101.6	------	132.1	115.1	------	------	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.0	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	119.6	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	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
1924: Average for year	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	120.3	165.7	138.6	135.0	159.7	155.1	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	145.3	131.4	145.9
January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	109.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
August	160.2	156.1	147.0	131.3	108.3	165.7	141.9	173.2	122.2	163.4	129.3	126.1	155.7	153.9	157.1	154.5	156.7	117.2	152.9	149.1	145.6	130.3	144.2
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	170.5	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	150.4	126.6	156.6	156.2	157.1	154.5	160.0	118.4	152.9	156.4	148.7	130.5	146.8
October	155.9	151.1	144.4	129.4	108.3	178.6	148.5	175.1	135.4	164.8	173.0	125.1	157.5	156.2	157.1	160.6	166.7	119.5	141.2	160.6	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	147.3	173.2	136.4	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	144.3	169.5	154.8	132.1	164.7	156.2	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	174.8	137.5	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	113.3	144.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	141.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.4	139.2	165.2	155.1	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	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	174.1	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	139.3	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	141.3	166.5	156.2	167.9	184.3	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	170.8	139.5	160.4
September	163.8	159.6	151.5	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	151.9	171.8	150.4	145.7	167.4	159.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	171.1	139.3	159.0

[942]

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



Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for 1925. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, uled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	34.7	38.0	37.7	25.0	40.0	41.6	40.5	28.1	37.4	39.3	39.6
Round steak	do	21.5	31.6	34.3	33.7	23.0	35.7	37.6	36.8	22.5	32.9	34.3	34.3
Rib roast	do	19.6	26.7	29.6	28.2	19.0	30.6	31.3	30.7	20.6	26.8	28.3	27.8
Chuck roast	do	16.0	20.7	21.2	21.4	16.0	20.8	22.4	22.0	16.3	21.6	22.7	22.6
Plate beef	do	9.5	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.6	13.3	14.4	14.4	10.5	13.3	14.3	14.2
Pork chops	do	24.0	32.8	36.0	36.7	22.0	37.0	41.7	42.2	21.4	32.5	36.2	36.7
Bacon, sliced	do	33.1	38.0	46.1	46.1	26.5	35.5	47.2	46.8	35.0	39.8	48.9	49.3
Ham, sliced	do	31.0	46.6	54.3	54.3	32.0	51.7	58.9	57.4	32.5	45.8	54.0	53.8
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	35.6	36.4	37.9	19.3	37.4	40.3	40.4	23.3	37.9	37.3	37.3
Hens	do	20.5	31.2	31.2	31.7	21.8	36.6	39.2	38.7	18.0	31.9	32.2	34.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	30.4	32.8	33.5	----	27.2	29.0	32.8	----	30.1	32.4	34.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	16.0	19.3	8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	13.1	13.5	13.5	----	11.1	11.3	11.3	----	12.4	12.5	12.7
Butter	Pound	39.7	52.5	57.0	57.9	38.6	53.7	57.6	59.1	38.8	51.7	56.6	57.2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	----	30.3	30.3	32.7	----	28.1	29.0	29.4	----	34.3	35.5	36.1
Cheese	do	25.0	33.1	35.3	35.3	22.5	34.5	36.1	36.2	23.0	33.3	37.0	37.2
Lard	do	15.8	20.0	24.2	24.3	15.3	20.2	23.3	23.1	15.3	20.3	24.6	24.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	24.9	24.7	24.7	----	24.8	24.6	24.7	----	21.8	22.2	22.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.7	45.3	46.9	47.9	34.7	47.2	43.9	45.5	32.6	47.5	46.2	48.0
Bread	Pound	5.9	9.1	10.4	10.4	5.5	8.9	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.3	10.4	10.2
Flour	do	3.4	5.9	6.9	6.9	3.2	5.0	5.7	5.7	3.5	6.0	7.1	7.0
Corn meal	do	2.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	2.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	2.5	4.3	4.5	4.5
Rolled oats	do	----	9.2	9.7	9.7	----	8.4	8.8	8.8	----	9.4	9.8	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	10.3	11.5	11.5	----	9.6	10.2	10.1	----	10.9	12.2	11.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	25.9	25.7	25.5	----	22.4	23.2	23.5	----	25.6	25.3	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	----	21.1	21.8	21.8	----	18.7	19.2	19.2	----	19.5	19.1	19.1
Rice	do	8.6	10.0	11.5	11.4	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.8	8.2	10.8	11.9	11.8
Beans, navy	do	----	12.1	12.0	12.2	----	9.6	9.1	9.0	----	11.5	12.1	12.1
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.5	6.0	5.1	1.8	2.4	4.4	3.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	5.3
Onions	do	----	7.9	9.3	8.6	----	5.9	8.6	6.6	----	7.0	9.0	8.3
Cabbage	do	----	5.1	8.3	7.6	----	4.4	4.8	4.2	----	5.3	7.3	6.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.1	12.3	12.4	----	11.4	11.3	11.3	----	13.6	12.7	12.6
Corn, canned	do	----	15.8	19.2	19.2	----	14.8	17.3	16.5	----	15.9	19.2	19.2
Peas, canned	do	----	18.8	19.1	19.1	----	17.1	16.3	16.3	----	21.8	22.4	22.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	13.5	13.5	13.6	----	12.3	11.5	10.9	----	12.5	13.0	12.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	9.2	7.4	7.3	5.2	8.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.0	7.4	7.4
Tea	do	60.0	93.3	100.3	100.3	56.0	69.8	76.2	75.1	61.3	85.8	92.5	92.8
Coffee	do	32.0	43.3	50.3	50.7	24.8	41.4	48.6	48.2	28.8	42.6	53.8	53.8
Prunes	do	----	17.6	17.5	17.6	----	16.2	15.9	15.5	----	20.6	18.9	19.5
Raisins	do	----	16.3	15.3	15.5	----	13.6	13.1	13.3	----	17.0	15.6	15.6
Bananas	Dozen	----	23.1	23.5	27.7	----	26.7	25.9	26.3	----	35.6	36.5	36.9
Oranges	do	----	44.4	61.3	63.6	----	48.5	57.7	63.5	----	49.2	64.1	68.9

[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.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

September 15, 1913 and 1924, and for August 15 and September 15, with the exception of September, 1913, as these cities were not sched-

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, 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.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
1913	1924						1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 35.8	[1] 64.8	[1] 69.0	[1] 69.9	48.1	51.8	51.2	23.3	39.9	42.3	41.7	28.4	32.0	30.1	21.4	32.8	33.2	33.2
35.6	52.4	56.2	55.2	40.0	44.3	44.0	19.8	33.4	35.8	35.3	24.0	27.7	26.9	20.4	30.0	30.5	30.5
25.6	37.9	42.9	43.1	35.5	38.5	39.0	17.0	28.7	30.4	30.6	23.0	27.2	26.4	20.4	26.1	26.8	26.4
18.7	24.5	28.9	28.1	25.5	28.5	29.1	15.5	21.3	22.8	22.8	15.7	18.0	17.8	15.0	19.4	19.1	19.1
------	16.8	19.6	20.1	10.6	11.9	11.9	11.5	12.0	12.9	13.3	10.4	12.1	11.7	12.1	13.8	13.4	13.6
25.0	38.8	42.8	43.5	38.7	42.9	43.9	23.0	38.7	43.4	43.9	31.1	37.7	38.5	25.0	31.7	34.5	34.5
25.8	38.8	48.1	49.3	43.2	53.3	52.9	23.3	32.7	45.9	46.1	47.3	56.0	57.3	27.0	35.0	45.6	46.0
32.0	53.3	60.5	59.3	52.4	61.3	61.0	28.0	46.9	52.5	52.5	53.0	58.2	58.2	28.8	43.1	50.6	50.9
20.5	38.6	40.7	40.0	38.8	41.1	41.1	15.3	31.6	35.5	34.7	34.7	39.1	38.6	22.5	39.3	40.0	42.5
26.2	40.2	40.2	41.6	38.7	39.4	40.5	21.0	35.0	37.3	37.3	31.1	33.8	33.7	21.9	35.1	37.0	36.8
------	29.8	32.3	34.2	29.9	30.4	30.8	-----	27.6	30.6	34.9	37.2	30.8	30.0	-----	26.9	31.8	33.3
8.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	13.0	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.0	18.5	18.0	18.0
------	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.4	-----	10.5	11.4	11.3	10.6	10.9	11.1	-----	10.6	11.8	11.8
37.4	49.0	55.0	56.3	50.7	53.3	55.3	35.8	47.2	53.5	55.6	47.3	56.1	57.0	37.0	47.3	52.5	52.8
------	30.2	29.5	29.1	29.6	29.1	29.4	-----	28.4	29.4	29.4	33.6	32.5	32.5	-----	31.0	30.9	30.8
22.4	36.3	38.8	39.2	38.1	38.5	38.3	19.5	35.1	38.1	37.8	37.3	36.8	37.0	20.5	30.3	34.1	33.8
15.8	20.4	24.2	24.6	19.0	23.5	23.7	14.4	19.3	23.0	23.1	22.4	26.5	27.1	15.3	20.9	23.7	23.9
------	23.7	25.8	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.7	-----	25.1	26.4	26.1	28.6	28.2	28.2	-----	25.8	24.3	24.1
47.1	75.7	67.2	71.3	63.9	63.6	70.7	33.8	57.4	50.1	53.7	55.0	57.3	59.6	33.3	49.7	46.8	49.6
5.9	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.5	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.7	6.4	10.7	10.8	10.8
3.7	5.6	6.6	6.6	5.2	5.9	5.9	3.0	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.2	3.8	6.1	7.4	7.3
3.5	5.4	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.8	7.6	2.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	4.8	6.4	6.3	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.1
------	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.8	8.6	-----	8.0	8.9	8.8	7.1	7.8	7.6	-----	9.3	9.3	9.3
------	9.9	10.9	11.1	9.7	10.3	10.5	-----	9.6	10.4	10.4	12.0	12.4	12.4	-----	10.7	12.1	12.1
------	24.2	24.4	24.6	23.3	23.7	23.9	-----	23.9	23.8	24.2	28.0	26.9	27.7	-----	25.4	24.8	25.2
------	22.9	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.9	-----	20.8	22.2	22.0	20.2	19.7	19.7	-----	20.0	19.2	19.2
9.4	11.2	11.9	12.0	10.7	11.0	11.1	9.3	9.8	11.2	11.4	10.8	12.0	11.9	5.5	8.1	9.1	9.0
------	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.0	-----	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.7	11.7	11.4	-----	10.5	10.9	10.6
1.7	2.4	4.9	3.2	2.3	4.7	3.6	2.0	2.2	4.4	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.2	2.3	2.8	5.4	3.7
------	5.9	8.2	6.5	6.3	8.6	6.8	-----	5.8	8.4	6.9	5.1	7.5	6.0	-----	5.8	8.0	6.8
------	4.8	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.6	5.5	-----	2.8	4.1	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.0	-----	4.5	7.1	4.5
------	14.0	13.6	13.9	12.3	11.9	11.7	-----	10.5	10.2	10.2	15.7	14.9	15.3	-----	10.5	10.1	10.2
------	19.2	20.6	20.3	19.1	20.4	20.4	-----	15.8	17.8	17.5	16.1	16.7	16.8	-----	14.8	17.8	18.0
------	21.7	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	-----	16.8	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	16.5	-----	18.3	19.0	18.5
------	12.6	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.5	-----	14.0	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.8	-----	10.8	11.7	11.4
5.6	8.5	6.7	6.9	8.2	6.5	6.6	5.6	8.3	6.7	6.6	10.6	8.9	8.7	5.4	8.0	6.5	6.6
58.6	68.8	76.3	75.5	58.4	61.1	61.1	45.0	64.3	67.8	69.0	85.0	81.3	81.8	50.0	70.3	76.4	74.9
33.0	50.3	56.1	56.3	42.5	48.1	48.2	29.3	42.4	48.3	48.6	53.5	55.8	56.3	26.3	37.1	46.1	46.2
------	16.9	16.8	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.6	-----	16.6	16.7	16.8	18.2	17.1	16.5	-----	15.0	16.5	16.8
------	14.6	13.9	13.8	15.2	14.1	14.3	-----	13.9	13.7	13.7	17.0	15.3	15.3	-----	14.8	14.8	14.5
------	44.1	43.3	41.1	35.0	33.6	33.5	-----	40.0	42.0	41.8	[2] 14.7	[2] 15.1	[2] 12.2	-----	35.7	39.2	40.0
------	60.2	64.9	66.5	55.0	64.1	64.5	-----	56.7	63.7	67.3	42.1	55.0	56.5	-----	38.0	50.0	56.3

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI-

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.3	41.5	46.0	46.4	23.7	35.1	38.0	37.1	25.4	39.2	40.0	39.0
Round steak	do	21.4	33.0	37.4	36.7	21.2	31.3	35.1	34.1	22.9	32.6	33.7	32.4
Rib roast	do	20.3	31.6	35.1	34.5	18.5	27.9	29.7	28.3	18.9	26.6	27.2	27.2
Chuck roast	do	15.9	21.1	24.3	24.6	14.5	18.5	19.4	19.5	16.9	21.3	22.2	21.7
Plate beef	do	11.9	12.8	14.3	14.2	11.7	13.9	14.9	15.1	11.7	11.9	13.2	12.9
Pork chops	do	21.8	34.1	38.6	40.6	22.7	35.5	38.5	38.7	24.4	39.5	42.5	41.8
Bacon, sliced	do	32.6	43.1	51.7	52.0	26.0	34.1	43.7	43.4	29.6	40.1	49.4	50.0
Ham, sliced	do	32.2	48.3	54.1	53.7	29.8	49.0	56.4	55.4	37.3	51.2	58.0	57.9
Lamb, leg of	do	19.9	36.3	39.4	38.8	16.8	32.6	38.2	36.0	18.7	35.5	38.3	37.7
Hens	do	19.2	34.7	36.4	36.9	26.0	34.9	36.9	36.0	21.9	35.9	38.9	38.3
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.5	34.4	36.0		28.3	30.8	33.4		29.5	32.5	34.2
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	14.3
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		10.6	10.9	10.8		10.1	11.0	10.9		10.6	11.1	11.2
Butter	Pound	35.3	45.4	50.1	53.4	38.0	46.9	52.7	55.5	38.3	48.4	54.1	57.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		26.6	28.1	29.0		30.8	31.9	32.4		31.2	32.0	32.7
Cheese	do	25.7	39.2	40.8	40.3	21.0	34.6	36.5	36.2	24.0	33.1	36.1	37.3
Lard	do	15.0	19.8	23.7	23.8	14.3	18.6	22.9	23.1	16.4	21.0	25.0	25.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do		26.1	26.7	26.5		25.0	25.8	25.7		27.0	27.5	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.4	50.8	47.2	47.7	30.1	45.1	41.3	44.7	36.8	58.6	50.0	54.3
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	4.8	8.5	9.2	9.2	5.6	8.0	8.0	8.1
Flour	do	2.9	4.7	5.5	5.6	3.3	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.2	5.1	6.0	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.8	5.7	6.5	6.4	2.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.8
Rolled oats	do		8.4	8.5	8.6		8.5	8.9	8.7		8.6	9.2	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.6	10.1	10.1		9.5	10.2	10.2		10.6	11.5	11.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		23.5	24.1	24.4		23.3	23.9	24.1		25.1	24.8	24.6
Macaroni	Pound		17.9	19.7	19.7		15.9	19.9	19.7		19.2	21.6	21.6
Rice	do	9.0	10.8	11.4	11.5	8.8	10.5	11.1	11.2	9.0	10.5	11.3	11.3
Beans, navy	do		9.9	9.8	9.9		8.2	8.6	8.7		8.9	9.5	9.4
Potatoes	do	1.8	2.6	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.4	4.6	3.9	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.4
Onions	do		6.1	7.9	6.3		5.4	7.7	6.9		5.9	8.4	5.6
Cabbage	do		3.8	5.9	4.9		4.1	5.3	5.0		4.4	4.6	4.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.7	12.8	12.7		11.2	11.2	11.3		12.3	13.2	13.3
Corn, canned	do		15.9	18.4	18.0		14.6	17.0	17.2		16.3	18.7	18.9
Peas, canned	do		17.9	17.8	17.9		17.1	17.8	18.1		17.5	18.3	18.0
Tomatoes, canned	do		14.3	15.0	14.7		13.2	13.6	13.4		14.3	14.5	14.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	8.2	6.8	6.8	5.6	8.4	6.9	7.0	5.6	8.9	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	55.0	72.8	74.5	74.8	60.0	74.2	77.3	75.8	50.0	65.8	78.9	79.2
Coffee	do	30.7	45.7	51.5	52.2	25.6	39.7	45.3	45.5	26.5	46.8	52.9	53.4
Prunes	do		18.8	18.0	18.1		17.7	17.4	17.7		17.7	18.0	18.5
Raisins	do		16.2	15.1	15.3		15.1	14.8	14.7		15.0	14.5	14.2
Bananas	Dozen		41.0	40.5	39.3		37.1	32.0	36.7		45.7	52.5	50.0
Oranges	do		54.1	64.0	67.6		46.8	55.6	61.9		49.7	64.0	65.8

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 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	39.8	39.3	23.0	33.8	32.9	33.6	24.3	31.0	33.1	31.3	26.3	39.4	42.7	41.8	[1] 35.6	[1] 59.8	[1] 61.3	[1] 61.1
33.8	34.3	33.8	21.3	29.8	30.4	30.2	21.4	26.9	29.3	26.9	21.0	32.0	35.4	34.4	28.4	43.9	46.2	45.6
30.0	29.7	29.9	20.8	28.0	27.1	27.3	17.8	22.7	24.1	21.6	20.0	27.9	30.5	30.4	23.2	27.9	30.3	30.8
23.7	23.8	23.6	16.9	22.1	20.7	21.2	15.8	17.1	18.6	17.4	15.0	20.5	23.2	22.7	18.4	21.8	22.7	23.1
15.2	16.0	15.6	13.2	16.5	15.2	15.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.9	11.0	12.0	13.8	13.3	-----	13.3	13.2	13.1
33.1	36.6	37.0	22.0	32.5	36.5	37.8	20.4	34.6	38.8	38.3	22.3	38.5	43.2	43.7	22.2	33.9	37.8	39.2
41.3	49.3	49.1	38.3	42.7	48.3	48.6	29.0	41.5	50.3	49.5	24.7	38.7	50.9	51.1	25.7	33.3	46.1	45.9
46.9	54.6	54.3	32.5	50.6	55.3	55.4	33.3	49.5	57.5	56.1	27.0	51.7	58.8	58.9	33.0	47.9	52.9	54.3
41.0	43.0	43.0	23.3	40.0	41.8	42.4	16.0	35.9	36.2	35.8	16.0	37.4	42.0	40.9	19.2	41.1	41.8	42.9
33.6	34.9	36.6	18.7	28.9	29.1	29.1	19.7	28.9	29.9	28.8	20.5	36.7	39.0	38.9	24.5	42.8	43.0	43.3
31.8	33.0	35.8	-----	31.4	36.5	37.3	-----	32.6	33.7	36.8	-----	29.9	34.7	37.3	-----	30.9	32.3	34.6
12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.7	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11.7	11.4	11.3	-----	13.3	13.3	13.2	-----	10.5	11.1	11.2	-----	10.4	11.1	11.1	-----	12.3	12.3	12.4
45.7	51.7	52.8	38.3	49.3	53.9	54.9	38.6	42.8	50.6	52.5	35.9	47.2	53.6	55.4	35.3	48.5	52.6	54.4
29.7	30.4	30.8	-----	33.3	33.2	33.2	-----	29.9	29.4	29.6	-----	29.2	29.6	30.3	-----	30.5	31.6	31.6
34.4	36.2	37.0	20.0	32.2	36.8	36.8	26.1	37.3	39.3	39.3	20.7	35.1	37.5	27.2	23.2	37.9	39.6	39.8
19.1	22.5	22.6	16.5	23.7	25.3	25.9	16.5	20.6	24.8	24.4	16.9	20.4	24.6	24.4	15.3	19.1	23.2	23.7
25.3	26.0	26.0	-----	23.0	25.0	24.5	-----	26.1	25.3	24.6	-----	25.9	27.1	27.1	-----	26.0	27.6	27.6
42.7	40.3	40.4	-----	46.3	44.6	47.5	32.1	43.7	46.3	46.6	32.0	49.1	47.3	49.7	-----	74.0	69.3	75.4
7.8	8.1	8.1	5.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.5	7.9	8.3	8.4	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	46.9	8.8	9.1	9.1
4.9	6.1	6.2	3.2	4.9	5.8	5.8	2.6	4.0	5.1	5.2	3.1	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.3	6.2	6.2
4.2	4.6	4.5	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.6	3.8	4.4	4.4	2.8	5.2	6.2	6.0	3.5	7.2	7.2	7.4
9.4	9.4	9.5	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	-----	9.0	8.7	8.6	-----	9.0	9.6	9.8	-----	9.6	9.7	9.7
9.7	10.9	10.9	-----	10.5	11.4	11.2	-----	10.1	11.9	11.8	-----	9.6	10.6	10.6	-----	10.6	11.6	11.7
24.3	24.2	24.2	-----	25.6	25.9	26.5	-----	24.6	24.5	24.8	-----	23.7	24.7	24.5	-----	26.7	26.0	26.0
20.0	22.4	22.4	-----	21.4	21.6	21.3	-----	20.4	19.2	18.8	-----	19.5	21.8	21.8	-----	23.3	23.8	24.4
11.2	13.3	12.8	9.3	11.6	12.7	12.5	8.6	10.2	11.6	11.8	8.4	10.1	11.6	11.7	10.0	10.6	11.3	11.1
8.9	9.4	9.4	-----	11.9	12.4	12.4	-----	10.8	11.1	10.7	-----	8.3	9.2	8.9	-----	10.1	10.6	10.6
2.6	4.3	3.7	2.8	4.4	5.6	5.2	1.8	2.3	3.8	3.1	1.9	2.1	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.3	4.1	3.2
7.5	8.5	7.9	-----	7.1	8.7	7.9	-----	4.9	8.7	6.0	-----	5.2	8.6	5.6	-----	6.2	8.2	6.9
5.5	4.8	4.7	-----	5.9	6.7	6.1	-----	2.3	4.0	3.1	-----	3.5	5.7	3.8	-----	4.6	4.9	4.7
13.4	13.3	13.3	-----	15.0	15.0	14.5	-----	13.8	14.2	13.9	-----	11.9	12.2	11.8	-----	12.6	12.4	11.9
14.0	17.7	17.6	-----	17.8	20.6	20.3	-----	15.0	19.6	19.5	-----	15.8	18.7	18.7	-----	16.4	17.5	17.5
16.1	16.4	16.4	-----	21.8	21.7	21.7	-----	16.7	17.0	17.0	-----	17.4	17.8	17.5	-----	18.6	19.0	19.0
14.2	14.5	14.5	-----	14.6	14.3	14.0	-----	14.7	14.7	14.6	-----	13.2	14.0	13.9	-----	14.1	13.8	13.5
8.7	7.6	7.5	5.9	9.5	7.8	7.8	5.9	9.5	7.9	7.8	5.7	8.3	6.9	7.0	5.7	8.7	6.8	6.9
80.8	85.2	85.2	66.7	98.6	103.9	102.9	52.8	67.3	67.8	67.4	43.3	64.0	73.0	72.7	44.2	59.1	60.8	63.1
45.0	51.9	52.1	36.7	52.0	59.1	59.0	29.4	43.0	51.5	52.2	29.3	44.5	51.7	51.8	33.0	45.8	53.8	53.4
20.2	18.8	17.9	-----	20.0	21.5	20.6	-----	18.4	19.2	19.0	-----	18.6	18.7	18.8	-----	15.7	15.3	15.3
15.1	14.8	14.5	-----	16.9	16.9	17.0	-----	14.9	14.7	14.6	-----	15.3	15.5	15.3	-----	16.5	14.2	14.1
38.3	37.0	37.8	-----	31.3	31.3	31.3	-----	[2] 11.8	[2] 10.5	[2] 11.1	-----	33.0	33.8	33.1	-----	[2] 9.4	[2] 9.5	[2] 9.7
45.4	59.2	58.6	-----	48.1	58.2	60.0	-----	43.6	55.0	58.7	-----	49.8	63.2	64.8	-----	41.4	57.6	54.5

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	28.5	30.4	30.0	26.0	36.9	39.5	38.7	25.8	34.4	35.8	35.5
Round steak	do	27.3	29.2	29.2	25.2	35.6	37.5	36.7	21.5	27.8	30.7	29.8
Rib roast	do	22.5	23.1	23.1	17.8	26.6	29.1	28.6	22.5	27.0	26.3	26.2
Chuck roast	do	16.7	18.8	18.8	16.3	22.4	24.6	23.7	15.0	18.0	19.1	20.1
Plate beef	do	14.4	15.8	15.2	12.5	14.3	15.0	14.6	11.4	10.6	11.4	12.2
Pork chops	do	31.5	36.2	37.9	22.8	35.1	39.9	41.4	23.5	30.3	32.9	33.2
Bacon, sliced	do	42.6	49.1	50.4	30.8	35.3	46.5	47.1	29.0	35.1	46.5	47.1
Ham, sliced	do	46.9	52.3	52.3	31.7	47.8	56.7	55.9	30.3	45.0	53.3	53.6
Lamb, leg of	do	33.0	36.0	36.0	20.7	40.0	40.0	40.8	20.8	33.8	36.7	36.7
Hens	do	34.6	31.2	33.5	21.0	33.0	36.0	36.4	23.5	34.9	35.4	35.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.0	31.3	32.9	----	34.3	31.3	32.1	----	30.6	30.8	32.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	16.0	16.8	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	12.3	18.7	18.8	19.8
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.4	12.0	12.1	----	10.1	10.6	10.6	----	12.1	12.1	12.0
Butter	Pound	47.8	54.1	56.3	36.8	45.9	52.9	54.6	39.8	49.2	54.8	54.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	31.3	30.8	31.1	----	31.2	30.4	30.7	----	28.9	30.5	30.7
Cheese	do	31.3	34.1	34.3	21.3	33.6	37.3	37.3	22.5	29.3	34.5	34.5
Lard	do	21.0	24.4	24.4	15.2	18.3	22.1	22.5	15.5	20.1	23.5	24.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	19.7	18.9	18.3	----	25.3	26.9	26.9	----	24.3	24.6	24.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	43.7	42.1	45.0	30.4	43.3	40.9	40.9	36.7	50.9	53.8	60.3
Bread	Pound	8.0	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.2	10.3	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	5.1	6.1	6.1	3.2	5.1	5.8	5.8	3.8	5.7	6.9	6.8
Corn meal	do	5.0	5.3	5.4	2.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
Rolled oats	do	9.2	9.3	9.1	----	7.6	8.3	8.2	----	9.2	9.9	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.1	12.0	12.0	----	10.2	10.2	10.2	----	10.0	11.4	11.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.2	24.8	24.9	----	25.0	24.6	24.6	----	25.3	24.8	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	19.2	19.2	----	19.1	20.4	20.6	----	19.4	20.6	20.6
Rice	do	9.6	10.2	9.8	9.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	6.6	9.5	10.9	10.5
Beans, navy	do	10.5	11.3	11.3	----	9.2	9.1	9.1	----	10.8	10.5	10.5
Potatoes	do	4.0	5.6	5.2	2.1	2.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	3.6	6.2	4.9
Onions	do	6.2	7.6	6.5	----	5.8	8.7	7.3	----	7.3	8.6	8.0
Cabbage	do	5.2	6.5	5.5	----	3.7	5.5	5.0	----	4.9	8.2	7.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.2	12.6	12.5	----	12.8	11.8	11.8	----	11.5	11.3	11.2
Corn, canned	do	15.4	18.8	18.8	----	14.8	17.6	17.5	----	17.9	20.8	21.2
Peas, canned	do	18.2	17.5	17.5	----	16.3	16.7	16.7	----	18.8	20.5	20.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.9	13.0	12.5	----	14.5	14.4	14.4	----	11.7	12.3	12.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.5	6.9	6.9	6.0	8.8	7.0	7.1	5.9	8.9	7.2	7.0
Tea	do	73.2	76.8	76.8	60.0	79.3	78.8	78.8	60.0	92.2	95.9	95.2
Coffee	do	39.8	45.1	45.3	30.0	45.5	51.5	51.5	34.5	44.8	51.6	51.2
Prunes	do	18.7	17.3	16.8	----	20.0	19.7	19.8	----	18.2	17.9	17.9
Raisins	do	16.1	15.1	14.9	----	16.7	16.0	16.0	----	16.6	15.4	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	30.0	32.2	31.7	----	30.4	28.6	30.5	----	28.8	26.7	30.0
Oranges	do	41.1	48.2	47.8	----	44.0	56.8	55.0	----	60.0	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.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
24.7	37.4	39.8	39.2	25.0	34.2	33.0	33.1	24.0	35.9	36.7	36.9	23.0	31.6	33.1	33.1	137.0	156.1	158.9	158.8
22.3	32.0	34.0	32.6	20.0	31.1	30.4	30.0	21.0	28.7	30.0	29.7	20.0	28.5	29.5	29.2	30.5	44.8	47.9	46.6
17.7	26.2	27.2	26.8	20.0	26.0	25.7	26.8	19.6	29.5	28.2	28.5	18.2	24.8	24.4	23.8	21.0	27.8	29.4	28.4
15.4	18.9	20.2	19.8	17.5	20.6	20.1	19.4	15.8	20.0	19.2	19.1	15 9	18.1	18.5	18.3	16.8	21.7	23.4	22.5
12.1	11.1	12.6	12.1	13.0	15.8	15.2	14.6	12.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.0	14.0	14.5	----	15.5	15.6	15.6
22.8	35.7	38.8	39.8	21.5	31.9	33.8	34.5	25.4	40.2	49.3	49.9	21.6	32.4	36.9	36.0	23.0	35.0	38.8	38.6
31.3	41.1	50.5	50.5	36.7	40.0	49.6	49.9	33.1	48.4	57.3	57.3	29.5	33.9	47.0	48.5	24.0	33.3	43.8	43.4
30.3	47.1	55.9	55.7	30.0	48.3	50.3	52.2	35.8	60.8	65.0	65.8	29.0	43.6	49.6	49.6	29.5	40.7	47.2	47.2
18.3	34.2	36.0	34.4	20.0	40.0	41.4	40.0	18.8	33.0	36.3	36.6	17.8	34.6	35.0	37.5	21.8	37.4	38.8	39.9
16.8	30.8	30.8	30.0	20.0	30.1	27.8	29.3	26.2	39.8	41.1	41.8	21.8	36.3	36.0	36.4	25.0	41.7	41.7	42.9
----	33.6	35.1	37.0	----	31.1	32.6	34.8	----	34.0	30.5	34.5	----	29.1	29.6	30.2	-----	30.1	34.6	35.9
9.3	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	13.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
----	11.3	11.9	11.8	----	11.7	12.4	12.3	----	10.0	10.1	10.2	----	11.5	11.8	12.0	----	12.9	12.9	12.9
38.8	45.0	52.8	54.3	42.5	48.2	54.3	55.3	43.5	51.7	58.2	60.2	39.6	47.3	54.2	57.3	39.0	51.0	55.6	56.2
----	28.1	27.2	27.2	----	29.9	29.5	29.2	----	30.7	31.3	32.5	----	30.0	30.8	31.5	-----	27.3	27.5	27.5
21.8	34.9	36.6	38.0	23.3	34.1	37.9	37.8	19.5	37.8	38.4	38.7	22.5	32.4	36.6	36.1	21.5	35.8	38.2	37.8
16.4	20.1	24.3	24.4	16.5	22.0	24.1	24.4	17.9	20.6	24.4	24.3	16.3	18.9	23.6	23.2	16.3	19.9	23.5	23.5
----	26.5	26.9	26.8	----	22.2	23.8	24.2	----	26.0	25.5	25.4	----	27.0	27.8	29.0	-----	24.1	26.4	26.2
28.8	42.7	40.4	41.4	32.5	43.4	44.8	46.4	46.3	53.3	50.5	55.5	30.0	45.0	41.0	42.8	36.3	65.8	59.6	64.8
6.0	8.1	9.7	9.7	6.0	8.1	8.8	8.8	6.0	8.8	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.5	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.3	8.4	8.5
3.0	4.9	5.9	6.0	3.6	5.5	6.6	6.7	3.5	4.9	5.9	5.6	3.5	5.5	6.6	6.5	3.4	5.4	6.2	6.2
2.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	2.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	2.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.9	5.5	5.4
----	9.1	9.3	9.3	----	9.7	10.1	10.5	----	9.6	9.8	9.7	----	8.7	8.5	8.3	-----	8.7	8.7	8.8
----	10.5	12.5	12.5	----	10.7	12.3	12.3	----	10.1	10.1	10.1	----	9.5	10.5	10.5	-----	9.9	11.2	11.3
----	25.2	25.1	25.5	----	24.9	24.8	24.6	----	22.8	23.8	24.2	----	24.6	24.6	24.1	-----	24.5	24.6	24.9
----	21.4	21.5	21.6	----	19.8	20.8	20.9	----	17.2	17.5	17.4	----	17.6	18.4	18.4	-----	24.2	24.1	24.3
8.7	9.8	10.8	10.7	8.3	9.9	10.4	11.0	7.7	10.6	11.5	11.5	8.3	11.0	11.1	11.7	8.8	9.8	10.9	10.9
----	9.8	10.1	9.7	----	10.3	10.2	10.1	----	9.6	10.7	10.8	----	8.0	9.5	9.2	-----	9.5	9.9	9.9
2.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.1	5.1	4.3	1.7	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.4	2.0	4.2	4.1	1.6	2.1	4.4	2.7
----	7.0	7.6	6.6	----	6.7	9.2	8.1	----	5.3	7.0	6.3	----	5.6	7.9	7.1	-----	5.9	7.7	5.5
----	3.9	6.0	5.1	----	4.5	6.5	5.2	----	6.4	3.8	3.8	----	4.0	5.7	5.8	-----	4.8	4.0	3.2
----	14.0	13.7	13.7	----	12.6	12.0	12.0	----	12.4	11.7	11.7	----	11.6	11.1	11.1	-----	14.3	14.3	14.3
----	14.7	17.8	17.1	----	14.7	20.2	17.9	----	16.8	17.8	17.6	----	15.5	19.3	18.5	-----	18.3	19.0	19.0
----	15.9	16.7	16.6	----	18.9	18.9	19.1	----	18.8	18.6	18.4	----	16.1	17.7	17.5	-----	21.5	20.2	20.2
----	14.1	14.2	14.3	----	12.9	13.7	13.5	----	[2] 16.0	[2] 15.8	[2] 15.9	----	12.4	12.7	13.1	-----	20.6	14.4	14.3
5.9	9.1	7.4	7.4	5.7	9.4	7.8	7.8	5.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	5.7	9.0	7.1	7.1	5.6	8.7	6.9	6.9
54.0	77.7	79.5	78.6	50.0	88.5	102.6	100.7	54.5	74.3	76.8	76.5	65.0	73.3	77.0	79.5	47.0	59.2	61.5	62.1
27.8	46.5	53.3	52.6	30.8	46.6	54.8	55.4	36.3	49.3	52.4	52.9	27.5	43.1	51.3	51.5	32.0	45.9	52.6	52.5
----	17.4	17.4	19.4	----	18.9	20.4	20.0	----	16.3	15.7	15.7	----	16.8	17.5	17.0	-----	16.2	16.1	16.0
----	16.2	15.7	15.6	----	17.5	16.9	16.4	----	12.8	12.2	11.9	----	14.6	15.1	14.4	-----	14.3	14.3	14.3
----	[3] 10.4	[3] 10.5	[3] 10.3	----	[3] 8.5	[3] 7.4	[3] 8.8	----	[3] 10.2	[3] 9.2	[3] 9.4	----	37.5	33.3	34.0	-----	[3] 9.6	[3] 7.7	[3] 7.3
----	47.3	54.1	54.2	----	47.1	58.6	52.0	----	44.0	53.6	54.2	----	38.8	61.7	64.2	-----	54.7	59.3	60.3

[2] No. 2½ can. [3] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	32.5	35.7	35.0	23.6	38.8	39.7	39.4	24.0	30.9	32.8	31.8
Round steak	do	20.0	28.6	32.3	32.2	21.6	33.4	35.0	35.0	21.3	28.1	29.7	28.8
Rib roast	do	21.0	25.3	26.8	26.4	19.2	27.7	27.7	27.7	19.3	24.2	25.2	24.9
Chuck roast	do	15.0	17.8	20.2	20.0	16.4	22.9	23.8	23.9	17.0	18.8	19.3	19.0
Plate beef	do	11.9	13.8	14.6	14.3	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.1	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.7
Pork chops	do	22.5	27.1	33.5	34.2	21.6	36.3	41.0	40.8	20.8	34.3	38.3	38.4
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	35.0	44.5	44.7	28.6	39.8	48.3	48.2	27.7	40.9	50.8	50.7
Ham, sliced	do	30.6	42.9	50.8	51.3	29.0	46.0	50.9	51.3	32.7	46.3	54.0	53.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	36.6	38.3	37.5	20.5	36.1	39.4	38.0	14.8	34.0	35.6	34.4
Hens	do	19.5	28.5	30.8	32.9	19.8	32.3	33.3	33.1	19.4	30.4	32.6	32.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	36.6	32.6	32.6	-----	34.2	31.2	30.7	-----	37.1	33.5	33.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	7.7	11.0	11.9	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	11.2	11.9	11.9	-----	10.9	11.3	11.3	-----	11.1	11.9	11.8
Butter	Pound	38.0	44.9	51.3	52.1	34.8	44.3	49.4	52.3	34.6	42.5	47.9	51.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	24.9	25.6	25.8	-----	28.2	29.3	29.6	-----	26.9	27.6	27.8
Cheese	do	20.8	30.6	33.9	33.9	21.3	32.3	34.5	34.6	20.8	31.8	36.8	36.1
Lard	do	16.3	18.8	22.7	22.3	15.8	20.6	24.4	24.4	15.7	19.0	22.7	22.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	25.0	24.4	24.1	-----	25.9	26.9	26.5	-----	27.4	27.5	27.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.0	42.9	43.5	43.0	30.0	44.5	41.4	42.0	29.6	41.2	39.4	40.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	5.7	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	3.5	5.6	6.8	6.8	3.1	4.8	5.4	5.4	3.0	5.0	5.7	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.9	5.5	5.6	2.5	4.4	5.6	5.6
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.1	9.5	9.5	-----	8.2	8.6	8.7	-----	8.2	8.3	8.4
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg	-----	10.3	11.1	11.2	-----	9.5	10.5	10.5	-----	10.2	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	23.8	24.2	24.6	-----	24.1	24.2	24.1	-----	24.0	24.6	25.5
Macaroni	Pound	-----	18.4	19.5	19.5	-----	17.5	18.5	18.6	-----	17.2	18.8	18.8
Rice	do	7.5	9.3	10.2	10.3	9.0	10.7	11.3	11.4	8.6	9.8	11.4	11.5
Beans, navy	do	-----	10.0	9.6	9.4	-----	9.1	9.4	9.2	-----	9.4	9.7	9.7
Potatoes	do	2.2	3.0	4.7	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6
Onions	do	-----	4.8	6.3	5.6	-----	6.4	7.8	5.2	-----	5.9	8.6	5.6
Cabbage	do	-----	3.7	5.5	4.3	-----	4.2	3.3	2.9	-----	2.6	5.0	4.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.5	12.1	11.9	-----	11.6	11.4	11.4	-----	13.6	13.2	13.1
Corn, canned	do	-----	14.2	17.6	17.1	-----	15.9	18.5	18.0	-----	13.8	17.0	17.0
Peas, canned	do	-----	18.2	18.5	18.6	-----	16.5	16.9	16.9	-----	16.9	16.1	16.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	12.5	12.7	12.5	-----	14.3	15.0	14.9	-----	14.6	15.0	15.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	8.7	7.0	7.1	5.5	8.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	9.0	6.9	7.0
Tea	do	63.8	83.9	96.4	97.2	50.0	70.2	71.8	71.8	45.0	64.7	62.1	62.1
Coffee	do	27.5	43.8	50.3	50.9	27.5	40.2	47.6	47.7	30.8	47.8	54.2	54.2
Prunes	do	-----	15.5	16.7	17.1	-----	17.7	17.6	17.4	-----	17.2	17.4	17.2
Raisins	do	-----	16.1	14.7	14.6	-----	15.1	14.6	14.4	-----	15.4	14.1	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	-----	30.6	31.7	31.3	-----	[3] 9.4	[3] 7.9	[3] 9.0	-----	[3] 10.5	[3] 10.6	[3] 10.8
Oranges	do	-----	50.5	64.5	63.3	-----	51.3	57.1	56.4	-----	54.1	58.2	59.9

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 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.*
29.5	32.9	32.9	28.0	45.8	48.8	48.6	32.2	51.9	56.1	55.4	22.5	33.0	34.2	33.6	26.4	43.8	47.7	47.8
28.6	32.1	32.1	28.0	43.2	45.5	45.1	29.6	42.7	45.6	44.7	18.5	28.8	29.9	29.7	25.7	42.4	45.7	45.1
23.6	26.7	26.3	21.2	35.2	36.7	36.8	24.2	34.6	36.9	36.4	17.5	28.9	28.9	29.5	21.5	37.6	39.9	39.9
19.6	20.8	20.8	18.0	23.8	25.8	25.8	20.0	25.8	27.7	27.5	14.3	19.8	20.1	19.5	16.1	23.6	25.2	25.2
14.8	16.0	16.1	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	-----	14.2	14.6	14.4	11.2	15.9	16.0	16.0	14.6	18.8	19.8	19.8
34.1	37.5	37.5	25.0	36.8	41.5	41.5	24.0	36.8	41.5	41.6	25.0	35.8	37.6	37.5	23.0	37.5	43.4	43.4
39.2	46.1	45.2	26.2	38.4	47.2	54.6	29.3	38.0	49.4	50.1	32.1	39.4	46.6	47.1	26.2	37.8	49.2	49.7
44.2	50.8	51.2	[1]22.0	[1]28.0	55.2	55.3	32.8	52.9	59.5	59.2	28.8	46.7	51.7	50.8	30.0	51.1	60.2	60.0
34.0	39.4	38.1	20.8	37.8	38.5	39.0	20.5	39.1	41.6	40.2	20.0	39.5	38.7	38.7	15.3	36.0	36.7	37.0
35.0	35.0	35.4	23.6	37.8	37.7	38.0	24.2	39.7	41.9	41.9	22.5	34.4	34.7	37.3	21.8	38.3	38.1	39.3
29.2	30.5	33.7	-----	28.1	28.5	30.8	-----	31.4	30.6	31.7	-----	39.8	37.2	36.7	-----	28.8	30.7	32.6
20.0	17.8	17.8	9.0	15.5	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	9.5	14.0	12.3	13.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
11.2	11.9	11.8	-----	10.4	11.1	11.0	-----	11.5	12.0	12.0	-----	10.4	11.1	11.1	-----	10.3	11.1	11.1
49.0	56.2	56.2	39.2	50.9	54.3	56.9	35.2	48.7	52.6	53.9	36.8	48.4	53.3	53.6	37.4	49.7	53.7	56.7
30.6	30.7	30.9	-----	31.3	30.9	31.2	-----	31.6	32.0	33.0	-----	30.4	31.2	31.3	-----	29.5	29.8	30.0
32.9	35.8	36.2	24.8	37.4	39.5	39.5	22.0	36.8	38.1	38.4	21.4	31.8	35.8	36.1	19.6	36.3	37.3	37.4
20.2	23.8	24.0	16.6	19.9	24.0	24.2	15.6	19.8	24.0	24.5	15.1	19.4	22.6	22.9	16.3	20.5	24.4	24.6
21.1	21.6	21.5	-----	25.2	26.3	26.3	-----	25.1	25.5	25.5	-----	22.1	22.8	22.5	-----	25.8	26.0	26.0
47.8	45.6	47.1	49.6	64.7	59.8	64.7	45.7	64.9	63.6	69.6	32.0	43.3	46.0	47.0	44.2	61.5	59.7	62.6
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	6.0	9.5	9.6	9.6
5.5	6.8	6.7	3.7	5.2	6.1	6.0	3.2	5.2	6.0	6.0	3.8	5.7	7.4	7.4	3.2	5.4	6.3	6.2
4.4	4.5	4.4	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	3.2	6.0	6.7	6.7	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.4	5.8	6.6	6.6
8.8	8.8	8.9	-----	8.1	8.3	8.4	-----	9.0	9.4	9.1	-----	8.8	9.2	9.1	-----	8.7	8.7	8.7
10.6	11.2	11.3	-----	8.9	10.0	10.1	-----	9.9	11.1	10.9	-----	9.7	10.6	10.6	-----	9.3	10.1	10.0
23.6	24.3	24.7	-----	23.2	23.6	23.6	-----	23.6	23.9	24.3	-----	23.7	24.1	24.6	-----	22.6	23.0	23.5
19.7	20.8	20.8	-----	20.9	21.1	21.1	-----	22.4	22.9	23.0	-----	8.7	9.8	9.5	-----	20.4	21.2	21.1
9.9	10.6	10.6	9.0	9.8	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	7.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	8.0	10.1	10.6	10.6
10.2	10.4	10.2	-----	9.7	10.5	10.5	-----	9.6	9.9	9.9	-----	9.4	9.6	9.4	-----	10.5	11.3	11.3
3.3	5.5	4.6	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.9	1.8	2.4	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.2	5.0	4.5	2.5	2.7	4.5	3.9
5.8	7.8	6.2	-----	5.3	8.3	6.5	-----	6.0	8.6	7.0	-----	5.3	6.5	5.2	-----	5.3	8.4	6.4
4.5	6.0	5.0	-----	3.8	6.0	5.4	-----	4.4	5.1	5.1	-----	4.7	5.8	4.4	-----	3.7	5.7	4.1
11.8	11.1	11.1	-----	11.3	11.5	11.5	-----	12.1	11.6	11.6	-----	12.2	12.0	11.9	-----	11.8	11.5	11.5
15.3	18.4	18.4	-----	14.9	18.4	18.2	-----	18.0	19.4	19.3	-----	13.9	18.8	17.7	-----	15.8	17.5	17.4
16.7	17.1	17.1	-----	18.1	18.2	17.9	-----	20.5	21.0	21.0	-----	17.1	17.4	17.4	-----	17.7	17.0	17.0
11.8	12.9	12.3	-----	11.9	12.2	12.0	-----	[2]21.4	[2]22.6	[2]22.9	-----	11.7	13.4	12.9	-----	12.7	12.7	12.0
9.0	7.1	6.9	5.4	8.1	6.6	6.6	5.5	8.1	6.6	6.8	5.4	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.8	6.2	6.2
77.5	82.5	79.7	53.8	57.2	62.1	62.1	55.0	59.9	58.5	58.5	62.1	71.7	83.6	82.8	43.3	60.3	63.9	64.1
43.0	50.2	51.2	29.3	42.4	49.4	49.8	33.8	45.6	63.5	53.5	26.1	38.4	37.0	37.2	27.2	41.9	46.7	47.4
17.0	18.3	18.8	-----	15.0	16.1	16.1	-----	16.3	17.8	17.6	-----	17.7	18.5	18.4	-----	16.5	16.2	16.4
15.7	14.9	14.8	-----	14.2	13.6	13.5	-----	14.7	14.1	14.1	-----	15.0	14.2	14.0	-----	15.4	14.4	14.4
27.1	22.9	22.1	-----	35.6	37.8	37.8	-----	33.9	37.1	33.1	-----	20.0	17.9	18.6	-----	37.3	37.4	37.1
40.6	50.7	46.3	-----	56.7	67.2	67.9	-----	50.2	62.7	60.8	-----	44.4	55.0	56.8	-----	57.6	75.9	77.6

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.7	41.3	41.3	25.6	37.9	39.9	39.2	35.0	35.0	34.3
Round steak	do	34.8	34.1	34.0	22.8	34.6	36.9	33.5	32.7	33.5	32.5
Rib roast	do	32.3	32.0	31.6	19.1	26.0	27.0	27.5	22.9	24.1	23.9
Chuck roast	do	21.3	23.1	22.9	16.7	20.9	22.8	21.8	19.8	20.5	20.3
Plate beef	do	14.7	16.6	16.2	11.4	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	13.0	12.8
Pork chops	do	32.4	34.4	35.1	22.0	36.0	39.1	38.9	34.1	36.6	36.6
Bacon, sliced	do	33.3	47.8	47.7	28.6	42.4	53.2	52.4	40.9	50.6	50.8
Ham, sliced	do	39.3	45.7	45.7	29.0	49.2	57.4	57.1	46.9	53.4	52.7
Lamb, leg of	do	37.1	39.6	40.1	17.5	41.5	38.5	38.4	36.3	37.3	37.3
Hens	do	33.6	35.1	36.1	16.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	31.4	32.5	32.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.0	31.4	31.2	------	32.9	35.0	36.2	32.0	33.5	35.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.2	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can	10.3	11.4	11.5	------	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7
Butter	Pound	49.8	54.5	55.2	36.6	43.6	49.9	52.0	43.8	49.3	51.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	27.5	28.9	27.8	------	29.7	29.4	30.1	30.5	30.8	31.1
Cheese	do	31.0	33.9	33.7	23.3	32.9	36.2	36.4	33.2	35.9	35.7
Lard	do	19.2	22.6	23.0	17.8	21.5	25.6	25.8	19.9	23.9	24.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	20.6	22.5	22.4	------	27.2	28.4	28.4	27.3	27.3	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	49.5	47.2	48.3	28.3	39.6	40.2	39.5	41.2	38.9	39.9
Bread	Pound	8.0	9.4	9.5	5.2	9.4	9.9	9.8	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	5.0	6.1	6.1	2.8	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.0	6.0
Corn meal	do	4.5	4.8	4.8	2.5	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.0
Rolled oats	do	7.8	8.6	8.5	------	9.9	10.5	10.5	8.8	9.4	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.3	10.6	10.4	------	11.0	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.1	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	22.9	24.0	23.8	------	24.4	24.6	25.2	25.2	25.6	25.1
Macaroni	Pound	19.7	19.5	19.5	------	20.2	21.6	21.4	19.8	20.7	20.3
Rice	do	10.6	11.6	11.7	8.5	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.1	11.1	11.2
Beans, navy	do	9.7	9.9	9.5	------	10.0	10.2	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4
Potatoes	do	2.6	4.7	4.2	1.7	1.8	3.7	3.4	2.1	3.6	3.3
Onions	do	5.7	8.0	6.9	------	5.9	8.0	6.3	6.9	8.6	7.6
Cabbage	do	4.0	6.2	4.9	------	2.9	6.6	5.3	2.6	5.5	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	10.1	10.1	------	14.8	14.6	14.6	12.5	12.0	11.8
Corn, canned	do	15.6	17.8	17.8	------	15.9	17.8	17.8	14.3	16.9	16.9
Peas, canned	do	18.2	21.1	21.1	------	16.9	16.9	17.3	18.7	19.3	19.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.4	11.6	11.3	------	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.6	15.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	9.0	7.2	7.3	9.3	7.8	7.9
Tea	do	78.1	93.3	93.4	56.0	77.0	76.8	76.8	61.8	62.8	63.6
Coffee	do	40.1	51.0	49.8	30.0	46.7	57.3	57.3	44.4	51.0	50.9
Prunes	do	14.8	15.9	15.2	------	18.8	17.8	17.9	20.0	18.9	19.3
Raisins	do	14.8	14.0	13.9	------	17.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.1	14.7
Bananas	Dozen	34.3	33.3	34.1	------	[1] 10.3	[1] 9.8	[1] 9.8	[1] 9.9	[1] 9.5	[1] 9.2
Oranges	do	49.4	59.9	62.9	------	39.7	48.9	52.8	45.9	53.2	55.9

[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.

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

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1]31.7	[1]51.9	[1]56.1	[1]56.5	27.7	46.0	47.5	47.2	[1]59.7	[1]63.5	[1]62.9	23.9	28.0	28.8	28.4	[1]40.2	[1]69.6	[1]73.7	[1]74.1
27.1	41.2	44.8	42.6	24.7	37.2	39.2	39.4	46.8	48.5	47.8	21.4	25.0	25.6	25.4	31.6	47.9	51.9	51.9
22.3	34.6	37.2	37.0	22.2	32.7	34.4	33.7	29.6	31.3	30.4	19.5	23.4	24.6	24.3	24.2	37.3	41.2	40.1
18.2	21.7	24.3	24.0	17.5	22.9	24.5	24.7	20.2	21.6	21.6	16.9	15.9	16.5	16.7	18.8	28.0	30.0	29.9
12.5	11.3	11.7	11.5	12.8	11.6	12.1	11.9	15.4	16.9	16.8	13.9	11.3	12.0	11.9	-----	18.6	20.3	20.3
23.2	39.3	46.3	45.3	25.2	38.8	43.4	43.8	37.3	39.9	41.5	24.4	34.2	39.6	39.5	22.0	40.7	45.3	44.7
28.2	36.3	47.4	47.9	30.4	43.0	51.1	51.3	37.5	44.6	45.7	31.5	43.9	55.3	53.9	22.2	35.3	47.4	47.8
32.6	52.9	60.5	60.5	31.6	53.9	61.4	61.0	50.6	56.5	55.7	32.5	48.9	55.6	55.0	34.3	53.4	59.9	57.7
19.7	38.7	40.2	40.2	20.0	39.9	40.7	40.8	36.7	39.6	38.9	16.4	31.7	34.6	34.8	18.0	40.6	42.3	41.5
22.9	38.0	39.7	40.4	25.8	39.9	42.5	42.2	40.0	41.4	41.6	21.3	31.4	32.2	32.1	25.0	41.2	41.5	42.5
-----	27.1	30.8	32.9	-----	28.4	29.8	31.8	27.9	33.9	36.1	-----	38.2	32.1	33.5	-----	30.5	31.4	33.2
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.5	9.7	11.7	11.7	12.7	9.0	14.8	14.7	14.8
-----	11.4	11.5	11.5	-----	10.5	11.4	11.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	-----	11.0	10.4	10.4	-----	11.7	12.0	12.1
42.5	52.4	55.9	58.1	39.3	49.5	53.7	56.6	52.0	57.4	58.1	42.0	50.0	59.4	59.3	38.2	48.6	53.3	54.7
-----	30.4	31.8	32.2	-----	29.8	31.5	32.5	28.9	29.2	28.9	-----	29.6	29.5	29.6	-----	29.6	29.7	29.8
25.0	37.4	38.7	39.0	24.5	36.2	39.5	39.5	35.9	37.8	37.9	20.8	37.4	37.3	37.4	22.0	34.7	36.2	36.1
15.9	20.0	24.0	23.9	15.7	19.1	23.4	23.9	20.3	24.1	24.2	18.3	20.5	25.2	25.3	15.7	19.6	23.6	23.9
-----	25.3	25.7	25.6	-----	25.4	26.2	26.8	24.2	25.6	25.7	-----	28.9	28.7	28.7	-----	26.0	27.6	27.5
39.7	52.3	49.4	53.7	34.8	51.7	49.5	50.1	64.4	61.0	65.5	40.0	48.3	42.5	48.2	46.0	71.2	64.3	70.1
4.8	8.5	9.3	9.3	5.5	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.1	10.0	5.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
3.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	3.2	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.1	2.9	4.7	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.6	6.5	6.5
2.7	4.5	5.2	5.2	2.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.6	3.4	4.4	5.7	5.6	3.1	4.7	5.2	5.1
-----	8.2	8.7	8.7	-----	9.2	9.2	9.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	-----	10.3	10.3	10.3	-----	9.2	9.3	9.3
-----	9.0	10.0	10.0	-----	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	11.5	11.5	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	-----	10.2	10.8	10.8
-----	23.5	24.0	24.0	-----	24.2	25.2	25.3	24.5	25.0	25.1	-----	26.4	26.3	26.3	-----	24.2	24.1	24.3
-----	20.3	21.4	21.5	-----	21.9	23.3	23.5	24.2	24.8	24.7	-----	18.6	18.0	18.0	-----	23.3	24.0	23.9
9.8	10.9	12.2	12.2	9.2	10.8	11.9	11.7	11.0	12.3	11.9	8.6	10.6	11.3	11.3	9.3	10.2	11.1	11.3
-----	10.1	10.2	9.8	-----	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.1	-----	9.9	11.3	11.1	-----	9.9	10.3	10.4
2.2	2.7	4.9	4.0	2.1	2.4	4.4	3.2	2.1	4.4	3.0	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.3	4.3	3.2
-----	4.8	8.3	5.8	-----	6.2	8.1	6.0	5.6	7.6	5.5	-----	4.8	5.9	4.7	-----	5.7	7.2	5.8
-----	3.7	7.0	6.1	-----	4.3	5.5	5.5	3.0	5.0	4.1	-----	5.0	4.3	3.3	-----	4.0	5.2	4.0
-----	11.2	11.0	10.9	-----	12.7	12.8	12.8	15.3	15.2	15.0	-----	14.4	14.6	14.6	-----	11.9	11.9	11.9
-----	14.8	16.9	16.1	-----	15.8	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.0	17.9	-----	19.7	21.1	20.5	-----	18.1	18.8	18.4
-----	16.2	15.6	15.5	-----	18.2	18.2	18.2	20.5	19.9	19.8	-----	19.1	19.6	19.6	-----	19.7	20.0	20.0
-----	12.5	12.3	12.1	-----	13.7	13.7	13.6	[2]23.4	[3]24.3	[2]23.6	-----	[3]16.8	[3]17.1	[3]17.1	-----	12.9	14.8	14.8
5.0	7.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	8.8	7.0	7.1	8.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	9.3	7.1	7.2	5.3	8.3	6.6	6.8
54.0	61.1	69.9	70.3	58.0	79.0	81.3	81.5	61.1	61.1	61.1	55.0	75.0	76.6	76.6	48.3	58.0	60.8	61.3
24.5	38.7	45.0	45.3	30.0	44.6	51.5	51.4	48.7	54.4	55.1	35.0	46.3	51.7	51.8	30.0	47.6	54.2	54.3
-----	15.9	14.7	14.6	-----	18.6	19.3	19.3	16.8	16.0	15.8	-----	10.7	12.3	12.1	-----	17.3	17.8	17.9
-----	14.8	13.3	13.5	-----	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.3	13.1	-----	14.1	13.4	13.4	-----	15.0	13.9	13.9
-----	29.6	31.6	30.9	-----	38.0	36.7	36.4	[4]9.8	[4]9.6	[4]9.8	-----	[4]15.8	[4]13.4	[4]12.8	-----	32.1	31.9	32.9
-----	48.2	62.2	64.1	-----	52.1	58.2	57.6	51.8	71.0	70.8	-----	45.3	54.9	55.7	-----	58.2	70.4	71.6

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	39.9	39.4	39.9	40.9	44.1	43.2	26.0	36.0	38.9	38.7
Round steak	do	20.0	34.9	34.1	34.9	34.3	35.7	36.4	24.3	33.4	36.1	35.6
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.2	30.4	31.9	29.8	31.2	31.1	19.5	28.9	30.3	30.3
Chuck roast	do	15.5	22.0	22.6	22.5	23.7	25.3	24.9	15.6	19.4	21.6	21.5
Plate beef	do	12.5	15.0	15.4	15.4	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.7
Pork chops	do	22.0	36.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.4	44.0	21.0	32.1	37.1	38.0
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	34.9	46.7	47.5	34.9	45.4	45.6	27.5	37.3	46.8	46.0
Ham, sliced	do	26.0	38.9	44.6	44.9	46.8	54.6	53.6	27.3	44.0	53.5	53.1
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	45.4	44.7	43.9	37.9	38.6	38.4	18.3	34.7	37.8	37.6
Hens	do	19.8	35.0	32.8	33.3	39.3	40.0	40.0	17.1	30.4	33.4	34.0
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.8	32.7	33.1	29.3	31.7	34.6		32.3	34.0	36.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	13.5	13.5	9.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can		12.5	12.5	12.7	11.6	11.4	11.4		9.8	10.6	10.5
Butter	Pound	39.6	53.9	58.4	58.8	48.7	53.3	55.7	36.8	49.0	54.2	55.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		29.5	29.9	30.7	30.4	31.3	30.9		27.3	27.2	27.4
Cheese	do	21.8	34.4	36.6	36.9	34.9	38.5	38.7	19.3	31.4	34.9	35.6
Lard	do	15.4	20.2	23.2	23.6	19.3	23.2	23.1	14.3	16.8	20.5	20.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do		26.3	26.1	26.1	24.0	24.5	24.3		25.9	26.3	26.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.3	45.7	44.8	46.1	51.5	48.1	51.3	27.3	43.6	40.0	42.6
Bread	Pound	5.4	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.3	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.0	9.5	9.6
Flour	do	3.3	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.2	6.0	6.0	2.9	4.6	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.4	6.5	2.5	4.4	4.8	4.8
Rolled oats	do		8.9	9.3	9.5	8.4	9.5	9.5		8.5	8.8	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.7	11.1	11.3	10.0	10.7	10.5		9.6	10.2	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.4	25.0	25.2	24.2	24.3	24.3		23.5	23.8	24.0
Macaroni	Pound		20.4	21.1	20.8	20.0	22.2	21.8		20.8	21.5	21.5
Rice	do	10.0	12.0	12.7	12.8	10.1	11.4	11.4	8.4	9.7	10.5	10.6
Beans, navy	do		10.7	10.5	10.6	9.7	10.0	9.9		8.8	9.1	8.8
Potatoes	do	1.9	3.3	5.2	4.5	2.2	4.3	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.2	4.0
Onions	do		7.2	8.9	7.6	5.4	8.8	6.2		5.6	7.5	6.6
Cabbage	do		4.8	7.8	5.9	3.0	4.8	2.9		4.4	5.5	4.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		11.0	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.9		10.9	11.2	11.2
Corn, caned	do		14.7	16.6	16.3	17.0	17.6	17.6		15.7	17.1	17.1
Peas, canned	do		19.6	20.7	20.8	20.0	19.0	19.0		17.3	16.9	17.1
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.5	12.3	12.3	13.9	14.1	14.0		13.4	13.4	13.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	8.4	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.2	6.2	5.5	8.5	7.0	7.0
Tea	do	56.0	83.3	87.7	88.3	64.0	66.6	66.6	55.0	69.7	70.2	71.2
Coffee	do	27.4	43.1	49.6	49.7	40.1	49.7	49.5	24.4	42.6	49.0	48.9
Prunes	do		19.8	18.5	18.4	19.7	18.8	19.4		20.4	19.4	20.0
Raisins	do		15.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.0		15.4	14.4	14.6
Bananas	Dozen		37.7	36.3	36.9	40.4	38.2	36.8		29.6	31.4	31.3
Oranges	do		49.6	68.8	65.4	50.1	64.0	65.3		44.7	51.8	57.5

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

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

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 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.*
27.2	34.6	36.4	35.2	22.6	28.0	29.0	29.2	21.3	31.0	31.9	32.0	29.8	31.3	31.3	26.0	49.8	54.4	53.7
23.6	29.9	31.8	29.7	20.0	25.2	26.3	26.1	19.7	28.0	28.9	29.0	25.0	25.4	25.8	22.5	40.5	45.5	45.0
20.4	28.1	29.8	28.1	19.4	20.9	22.4	22.2	21.1	29.9	30.9	30.6	23.9	25.0	25.4	23.0	36.0	38.7	38.4
16.8	21.8	22.9	22.6	15.0	16.7	17.4	17.3	15.0	18.4	19.5	19.2	14.7	15.7	16.1	17.6	27.1	29.4	29.8
10.6	11.8	12.6	12.1	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.4	13.8	14.2	15.3	15.0	11.4	13.4	13.2	11.9	10.5	11.6	12.3
21.4	34.1	37.2	37.3	23.8	35.4	39.9	40.0	23.7	40.1	44.5	46.0	28.1	30.0	31.3	22.5	39.2	44.8	45.1
26.3	38.4	47.3	48.0	30.0	38.3	50.0	49.8	34.4	52.1	61.5	62.0	32.6	45.2	45.3	27.5	41.8	52.4	51.5
28.8	43.2	52.1	50.8	30.0	45.4	52.8	52.0	33.0	55.9	63.3	64.7	35.6	44.6	44.6	31.7	54.0	61.0	60.9
16.7	31.6	33.8	33.5	17.5	30.3	33.9	33.9	16.5	35.2	38.3	38.1	42.5	41.0	43.0	19.0	45.1	47.2	46.3
19.6	28.4	32.1	30.7	23.3	29.8	29.9	30.4	24.2	40.8	42.0	41.7	35.7	33.9	35.7	22.7	43.1	44.4	44.9
-----	35.5	34.6	35.2	-----	34.6	33.2	35.8	-----	28.1	29.3	31.5	32.3	30.7	32.7	-----	33.9	31.4	33.6
7.8	11.0	11.0	11.7	8.7	11.1	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
-----	11.9	11.9	11.9	-----	9.9	10.5	10.6	-----	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	11.1	11.2	-----	11.3	11.9	11.9
35.0	42.6	47.1	49.9	39.0	47.0	56.9	57.4	42.9	51.9	63.2	65.2	50.1	56.0	57.8	36.4	49.8	53.4	54.6
-----	28.9	28.8	29.4	-----	28.5	29.3	29.6	-----	28.8	29.9	30.9	32.8	34.8	35.3	-----	30.0	-----	32.0
21.0	34.1	33.4	34.2	24.2	27.8	31.1	31.2	19.5	37.3	39.0	38.9	30.9	34.9	34.9	18.3	34.4	35.2	35.5
15.4	19.6	23.4	23.5	19.8	22.3	26.1	25.8	18.7	21.3	25.6	25.9	19.6	22.0	21.9	16.5	20.0	24.3	24.6
-----	25.4	27.9	28.1	-----	29.7	29.6	29.6	-----	28.1	28.6	28.5	20.4	19.6	19.3	-----	25.8	26.8	26.4
28.1	41.9	39.3	39.8	36.0	41.3	43.9	47.3	46.4	53.6	50.2	54.7	50.9	49.5	55.2	39.3	53.2	53.2	56.8
6.0	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	10.3
3.0	5.1	6.0	5.8	2.5	3.8	5.1	5.0	3.4	5.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	7.1	7.0	3.5	5.5	6.3	6.2
2.3	4.4	5.7	5.5	3.4	4.5	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.3	5.9	5.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	-----	5.8	7.6	7.6
-----	9.6	9.7	9.8	-----	9.6	8.9	8.9	-----	9.4	9.8	9.7	8.7	9.2	9.2	-----	9.6	10.2	10.0
-----	10.4	12.2	12.3	-----	11.2	12.1	12.2	-----	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.3	10.4	10.5	-----	10.0	11.0	10.9
-----	25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	25.0	24.9	25.0	-----	23.6	24.5	24.8	23.5	23.7	25.2	-----	25.5	26.2	26.0
-----	18.4	18.9	19.0	-----	19.3	20.0	19.6	-----	13.7	14.4	14.5	17.4	18.1	18.1	-----	22.7	23.3	23.3
10.0	10.2	10.9	11.1	8.2	9.6	12.1	12.1	8.5	9.8	11.4	11.5	9.3	10.1	10.1	8.4	10.3	10.8	10.9
-----	9.3	9.8	9.7	-----	10.7	10.9	10.8	-----	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.4	11.2	11.2	-----	11.9	12.5	12.5
1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.9	1.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	5.3	4.3	1.8	2.3	4.6	3.5
-----	5.9	7.8	5.7	-----	4.3	7.3	5.1	-----	3.7	5.2	4.9	6.0	8.2	7.0	-----	5.9	8.7	6.2
-----	2.3	5.0	4.8	-----	4.3	3.6	3.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.3	6.6	5.5	-----	3.3	4.4	3.9
-----	14.2	13.9	14.0	-----	15.2	14.5	14.5	-----	13.6	14.2	14.1	11.9	12.4	12.2	-----	12.3	11.5	11.4
-----	15.2	16.4	16.2	-----	15.0	17.5	17.3	-----	18.3	18.8	18.7	14.5	19.4	18.8	-----	16.9	18.6	18.6
-----	18.0	16.6	16.5	-----	15.5	16.5	16.3	-----	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.6	-----	18.6	19.4	19.4
-----	14.5	14.6	14.6	-----	15.0	16.5	16.2	-----	[1] 15.5	[1] 15.9	[1] 16.1	11.1	11.4	11.2	-----	13.4	13.9	13.7
5.7	9.1	7.3	7.4	6.2	9.5	8.0	8.2	5.6	8.7	6.9	6.9	8.3	6.7	6.7	5.8	8.3	6.8	6.9
45.0	67.5	72.4	72.8	65.7	84.6	84.4	85.6	50.0	63.6	67.8	68.0	65.7	77.6	78.9	52.5	61.5	66.4	66.8
30.0	47.9	51.6	52.0	35.8	51.9	56.9	56.9	32.0	45.7	51.2	51.7	38.1	48.4	48.8	31.3	44.6	52.8	52.8
-----	18.8	17.5	17.2	-----	14.9	15.0	15.6	-----	16.1	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.7	15.7	-----	16.9	17.3	17.3
-----	15.3	14.9	15.1	-----	13.8	13.1	13.1	-----	13.8	12.8	12.9	14.6	13.9	14.0	-----	14.5	14.2	14.1
-----	[2] 10.5	[2] 10.0	[2] 10.7	-----	[2] 17.2	[2] 14.3	[2] 14.3	-----	33.0	32.8	32.5	30.5	31.4	34.1	-----	33.9	35.4	35.4
-----	51.7	59.0	59.5	-----	40.3	49.9	49.6	-----	43.6	55.8	57.8	47.8	66.9	57.5	-----	54.0	67.8	66.3

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

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1924	Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	31.4	33.2	33.2	34.8	34.4	33.3	27.4	45.3	48.3	47.3
Round steak	do	20.7	26.4	28.7	28.9	34.0	34.2	32.8	24.1	38.7	41.0	40.7
Rib roast	do	19.3	25.0	26.0	26.1	23.1	23.6	23.3	21.3	33.6	34.3	34.5
Chuck roast	do	16.0	16.2	17.3	17.8	20.2	20.7	19.3	17.3	23.7	25.0	24.2
Plate beef	do	13.0	12.9	14.0	14.1	13.0	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.0	13.5
Pork chops	do	24.3	36.0	40.5	40.5	32.7	37.1	38.0	24.1	39.0	45.8	45.9
Bacon, sliced	do	32.5	49.1	57.0	56.9	40.0	47.6	47.7	28.5	36.9	51.5	51.0
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	52.8	58.8	58.5	45.0	54.1	53.2	30.0	53.3	59.5	60.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	32.8	34.7	35.5	39.3	39.6	38.4	19.4	40.2	40.8	40.4
Hams	do	23.3	31.3	34.0	33.3	32.0	34.1	32.1	22.5	38.4	40.8	40.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	30.7	33.8	34.2	33.6	33.6	35.1	-----	28.1	30.0	33.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	11.0	12.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	10.3	10.6	10.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	-----	11.6	11.7	11.8
Butter	Pound	40.0	49.9	58.0	60.1	46.4	51.4	55.4	38.7	51.1	55.4	57.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.5	31.7	32.3	-----	29.6	30.1	30.2
Cheese	do	21.7	34.5	34.8	36.0	36.4	36.6	36.3	23.5	36.4	38.8	38.4
Lard	do	17.6	20.4	24.7	24.6	20.2	24.1	24.2	15.3	20.4	23.7	23.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	28.5	29.0	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.4	-----	25.3	25.2	25.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	43.3	52.2	45.6	52.3	43.4	40.2	40.5	34.5	53.9	50.4	53.6
Bread	Pound	5.2	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	5.7	9.0	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	6.2	6.2	3.8	5.5	6.5	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.2	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.6	2.6	4.6	5.5	5.3
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.7	10.3	10.3	-----	9.2	9.4	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.4	12.0	11.7	-----	9.7	10.7	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	24.7	26.0	26.0	25.4	25.9	26.1	-----	23.4	24.3	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	-----	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.5	20.1	20.5	-----	21.5	23.4	23.7
Rice	do	7.7	12.1	12.8	12.9	10.6	11.0	10.9	9.4	10.9	11.8	11.9
Beans, navy	do	-----	10.5	11.2	11.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	-----	9.0	9.6	9.5
Potatoes	do	1.4	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.6	4.8	4.0
Onions	do	-----	4.8	6.3	4.7	6.9	8.3	6.1	-----	6.1	8.7	7.1
Cabbage	do	-----	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	6.8	5.8	-----	4.5	6.0	5.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	14.6	14.4	14.3	12.0	11.7	11.8	-----	11.1	10.8	11.0
Corn, canned	do	-----	17.7	19.8	19.9	14.9	20.0	19.7	-----	14.7	17.6	17.5
Peas, canned	do	-----	20.0	21.4	21.2	17.7	18.6	18.6	-----	16.5	18.1	18.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	[1] 16.0	[1] 18.4	[1] 18.0	15.0	15.4	15.6	-----	11.8	12.0	11.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.6	9.4	7.6	7.5	9.5	7.6	7.6	5.3	8.2	6.8	6.8
Tea	do	50.0	75.7	79.8	79.8	74.1	77.7	78.3	57.5	79.3	88.3	86.8
Coffee	do	28.0	46.0	51.5	51.0	43.5	52.6	53.5	28.8	40.9	47.5	47.6
Prunes	do	-----	14.3	15.0	14.9	16.9	18.2	17.9	-----	18.3	18.1	19.1
Raisins	do	-----	15.5	14.5	14.0	16.6	14.8	14.8	-----	14.9	14.0	14.1
Bananas	Dozen	-----	[2] 14.9	[2] 12.1	[2] 11.9	[2] 9.1	[2] 8.2	[2] 9.5	-----	37.1	33.3	34.7
Oranges	do	-----	44.8	61.6	62.0	45.1	57.3	58.7	-----	57.2	63.9	63.2

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [3] in September, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in September, 1924, and in August, 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. 33.

[4] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 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 September 99.4 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities—that is, every merchant in the following-named 44 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Savannah, Scranton, and Springfield, Ill.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99.4	100	99.0	99.7	99.0	98.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	44	14	7	13	7	3

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

City	Percentage increase September, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease September, 1925, compared with August, 1925	City	Percentage increase September, 1925, compared with—		Percentage decrease September, 1925, compared with August, 1925
	1913	September, 1924			1913	September, 1924	
Atlanta	62.8	12.8	[1] 0.4	Minneapolis	56.5	10.8	[1] 0.6
Baltimore	65.0	7.6	1.5	Mobile	----------	7.3	1.7
Birmingham	66.4	10.1	0.8	Newark	52.8	7.4	0.4
Boston	61.2	6.6	2.0	New Haven	58.9	8.4	[1] 0.3
Bridgeport	----------	8.5	0.5	New Orleans	55.9	7.7	0.7
Buffalo	63.9	9.1	1.7	New York	62.3	8.6	0.5
Butte	----------	7.6	1.6	Norfolk	----------	11.2	0.6
Charleston, S. C	60.4	7.9	2.3	Omaha	56.4	10.8	1.4
Chicago	67.8	7.5	1.9	Peoria	----------	9.7	0.6
Cincinnati	58.9	13.0	0.7	Philadelphia	60.3	9.6	1.1
Cleveland	58.0	6.7	1.8	Pittsburgh	57.6	7.1	1.7
Columbus	----------	6.7	1.1	Portland, Me	----------	6.5	2.1
Dallas	55.8	5.2	0.1	Portland, Oreg	44.3	5.9	[1] 1.3
Denver	43.3	8.8	2.1	Providence	61.4	6.4	0.9
Detroit	65.0	8.3	3.8	Richmond	67.5	8.0	0.8
Fall River	56.7	6.5	0.1	Rochester	----------	8.3	2.4
Houston	----------	9.9	[1] 0.4	St. Louis	62.0	10.9	[1] 0.2
Indianapolis	53.1	7.0	1.6	St. Paul	----------	9.3	[1] 0.3
Jacksonville	56.0	10.7	0.7	Salt Lake City	41.6	11.2	0.1
Kansas City	55.6	10.6	[1] 0.1	San Francisco	58.5	8.7	[1] 1.3
Little Rock	51.2	8.5	0.7	Savannah	----------	13.6	0.4
Los Angeles	49.8	3.6	[1] 0.7	Scranton	63.9	10.1	1.4
Louisville	56.4	12.2	[1] 1.0	Seattle	50.9	7.8	[1] 1.1
Manchester	53.9	4.4	2.4	Springfield, Ill	----------	7.6	1.1
Memphis	51.6	10.5	1.3	Washington	66.2	7.7	0.8
Milwaukee	55.1	2.5	1.6				

[1] Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States [a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, September 15, 1924, and August 15 and September 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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1924, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1925

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.36**	**$15.35**	**$15.64**
Chestnut	**8.15**	**7.68**	**15.28**	**15.07**	**15.49**
Bituminous	**5.48**	**5.39**	**8.88**	**8.69**	**9.13**
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.20	6.68	7.49
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 16.29	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.79	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50
Bituminous			7.40	[1] 7.55	[1] 7.55
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.69	6.93	7.20
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	16.00	16.00	16.25
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	16.00	15.75	16.00
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.38	15.00	16.00
Chestnut			15.38	15.00	16.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.64	13.62	13.85
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.51	13.29	13.52
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			10.91	10.72	10.77
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 8.38	[1] 7.75	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00	17.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.50	[1] 8.00	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10	17.10
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	11.00	[1] 11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.50	16.36	16.77
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.50	16.21	16.65
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	7.83	8.32	8.89
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.17	6.61	7.04
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.38	14.83	15.25
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.38	14.71	15.25
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	8.00	8.15	9.13
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			6.38	6.35	6.93

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

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

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			$16.75	$15.75	$15.83
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	13.72	12.11	12.72
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.25	16.00	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.25	16.25	16.25
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.29	10.04	10.17
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.50	15.50	15.92
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.38	15.50	15.92
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.07	8.89	9.73
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.83	15.96	16.21
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.83	15.71	16.13
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			11.67	11.17	11.67
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.50	16.50
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.50	16.50
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	6.79	6.65	7.13
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			14.83	14.00	14.20
Stove, No. 4			16.13	15.25	15.67
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.32	7.69	7.77
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.00	13.00	13.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.58	9.85	9.86
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.15	15.13	15.75
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.13	6.31	6.68
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.75	17.00	17.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	16.50	17.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[2] 4.34	[2] 4.22	7.93	7.29	7.34
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.80	16.70	16.80
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.65	16.55	16.65
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	9.00	9.08	9.94
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	18.10	18.00	18.10
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.93	17.85	17.95
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.49	10.88	11.28
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			9.93	9.46	9.42
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	13.33	13.73	14.00
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.33	13.25	13.50
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	15.30
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	15.30
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[2] 6.06	[2] 6.06	9.96	9.21	9.29
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	14.13	14.37	15.13
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	14.13	14.03	15.04
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.00	15.13	16.00
Chestnut			15.00	15.13	16.00
Bituminous			9.00	8.52	9.05

[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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1924, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$9.80	$9.76	$10.02
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous			6.28	6.33	6.45
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 15.21	[1] 15.00	15.71
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 15.00	[1] 14.57	15.71
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.94	[1] 7.38	[1] 16.25	14.88	15.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	[1] 16.25	14.88	15.00
Bituminous	[2] 3.16	[2] 3.18	7.06	6.14	6.22
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.32	16.32	16.56
Chestnut			16.32	16.32	16.56
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.60	12.98	13.16
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.00	16.25
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 16.00	[4] 15.75	16.00
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.75	15.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.75	15.00	16.00
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.92	7.94	10.02
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			14.25	14.40	14.50
Chestnut			14.15	14.05	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.25	16.70	16.70
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.50	16.45	16.45
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.29	6.10	6.31
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	18.10	18.00	18.10
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.95	17.85	17.95
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	10.77	11.19	11.72
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.25	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.25	18.25
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.36	8.41	8.41
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	25.00
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	16.94	16.39	16.67
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] 10.67
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.53	10.58	11.22
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.53	10.50	11.13
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	10.22	9.81	9.84
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous			4.48	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.61	[1] 15.44	[1] 15.79
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.26	[1] 14.97	[1] 15.42
Bituminous			[1] 8.49	[1] 8.54	[1] 8.81

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[2] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in September, 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 September was slightly lower than in August. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 159.7 for September compared with 160.4 for the preceding month. Compared with September, 1924, with an index number of 148.8, an increase of 7⅓ per cent is shown.

Farm products declined below the August level, due mainly to falling prices of grain, hogs, onions, potatoes, and territory wool. Lower prices were reported also in the groups of clothing materials, fuel, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities, including such important articles as bran and millfeed middlings, cottonseed meal, lubricating oil, and rubber. Metals and metal products showed practically no change in price, while slight increases took place in the groups of foods, building materials, and chemicals and drugs.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for August and September was collected, increases were shown in 129 instances and decreases in 93 instances. In 182 instances no change in price was reported. Preponderating decreases in the important groups of farm products and miscellaneous commodities were responsible for the drop in the general price level.

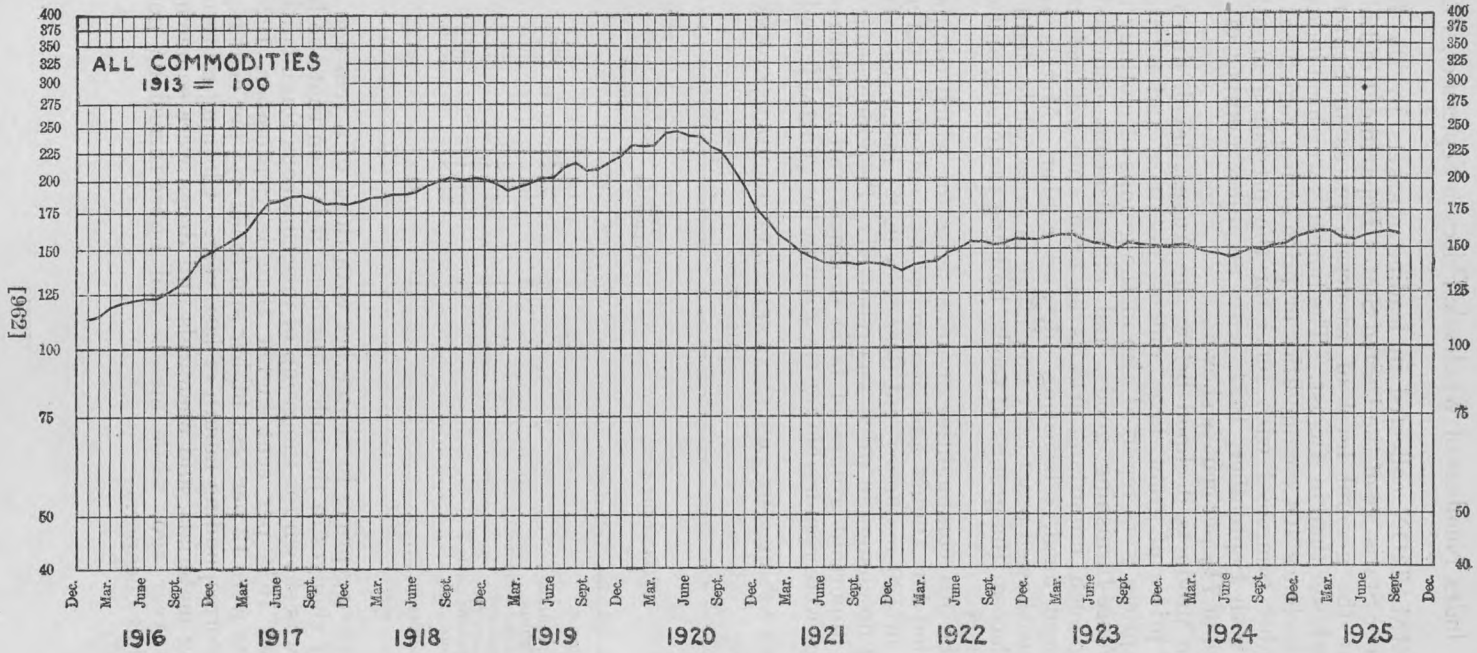
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	1924, September	1925	
		August	September
Farm products	143.1	163.1	160.4
Foods	147.7	159.2	160.3
Cloths and clothing	186.5	189.7	189.3
Fuel and lighting	168.0	170.0	169.3
Metals and metal products	128.2	127.3	127.2
Building materials	170.7	172.4	174.1
Chemicals and drugs	130.6	134.6	135.6
House-furnishing goods	171.1	169.2	167.6
Miscellaneous	115.8	137.9	134.9
All commodities	148.8	160.4	159.7

Comparing prices in September with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the largest increase was shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, which averaged 16½ per cent higher than in September, 1924. Farm products were 12 per cent higher and foods 8½ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Clothing materials, fuels, building materials, and chemicals and drugs were somewhat higher than a year ago, while metals and house-furnishing goods were somewhat cheaper.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER, 1925



Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to September, 1925, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO SEPTEMBER, 1925

[1910–1914=100.0]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
Average for year	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6		
January	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7
February	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3
March	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4
April	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3
May	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3
June	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2
July	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4	160.9	164.3
August	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9	162.5	163.7
September	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2	161.5	163.3
October	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1		
November	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2		
December	145.5	162.0	156.4	162.8		

Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, July to September, 1925

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW a detailed statement of wholesale prices, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for July, August, and September, 1925.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
FARM PRODUCTS				**161.8**	**163.1**	**160.4**
Grains				**164.6**	**168.8**	**157.5**
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.883	$0.809	$0.751	141.1	129.3	120.1
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	1.065	1.052	.917	170.3	168.3	146.7
No. 3 mixed	1.061	1.043	.903	172.4	169.5	146.8
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.475	.415	.398	126.3	110.4	106.0
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	.979	1.069	.883	153.9	168.0	138.8
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.591	1.639	1.555	174.3	179.5	170.3
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.589	1.680	1.667	161.1	170.3	169.0
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.560	1.688	1.585	178.0	192.5	180.8
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.584	1.605	1.495	181.3	183.8	171.1
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.508	1.615	1.506	162.3	173.9	162.1
Livestock and poultry				**153.7**	**155.0**	**155.5**
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	13.388	14.610	14.850	149.9	163.6	166.3
Good to choice	11.563	12.075	12.438	135.9	141.9	146.2
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	13.794	13.130	12.881	164.9	157.0	154.0
Light	14.063	13.590	13.281	166.3	160.8	157.1
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	6.813	6.400	6.188	145.4	136.6	132.0
Lambs, western, medium to good	14.656	14.600	15.094	188.0	187.3	193.7
Wethers, fed, good to choice	9.188	8.875	8.875	171.8	166.0	166.0
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.221	.216	.221	143.6	140.4	143.1
New York	.254	.260	.268	151.6	155.3	160.1
Other farm products				**166.6**	**166.5**	**164.9**
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	6.206	5.938	5.580	155.6	148.8	139.9
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	26.923	27.304	27.000	163.0	165.3	163.5
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.243	.232	.229	190.9	182.4	180.0
New York	.248	.238	.236	193.5	186.3	184.3
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	36.410	36.630	33.480	167.1	168.1	153.6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.333	.329	.367	132.4	131.0	145.7
Firsts, Chicago	.314	.304	.338	139.1	134.4	149.5
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.325	.330	.376	145.3	147.5	168.1
Candled, New Orleans	.375	.375	.377	160.1	160.1	160.9
Firsts, New York	.334	.329	.367	134.3	132.0	147.2
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.367	.363	.423	139.2	137.5	160.3
Extra, pullets, San Francisco	.364	.380	.408	135.9	141.9	152.2
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.488	2.595	2.587	184.4	192.4	191.7
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	18.625	19.500	19.938	131.3	137.5	140.5
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	18.938	20.750	21.600	121.5	133.2	138.6
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	24.125	26.000	25.500	150.5	162.2	159.1
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.218	.213	.198	115.3	112.7	104.7
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.750	.763	.767	105.5	107.4	107.8
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.119	.122	.122	78.9	80.8	80.8
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.166	.176	.177	90.3	95.5	96.0
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.150	.156	.160	82.9	86.0	88.4
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.290	.290	.497	108.9	108.9	186.6
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.171	.189	.238	99.7	109.8	138.2
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	.064	.065	.065	150.5	151.9	151.9
New York	.071	.077	.077	160.5	173.6	173.6
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	5.960	3.781	2.075	379.1	240.6	132.0
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.066	.066	.061	184.8	184.8	170.4
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.600	2.444	1.960	254.0	238.7	191.4
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	(1)	(1)	1.225	----	----	253.8
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.070	.067	.066	(2)	(2)	(2)
Honduras, head, clean	.073	.068	.069	143.0	134.9	135.7
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky	25.000	25.000	25.000	189.4	189.4	189.4
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	12.742	15.630	16.069	143.0	175.4	180.4

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Wool:						
Ohio, grease basis, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing	$0.450	$0.440	$0.440	197.0	192.7	192.7
Fine delaine	.560	.550	.540	234.5	230.3	226.1
Half blood	.530	.520	.520	208.5	204.6	204.6
One-fourth and three-eighths grade	.520	.510	.510	197.7	193.8	193.8
South American, grease basis, per pound, Boston—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight quarter blood	.333	.321	.315	97.8	94.4	92.6
Montevideo, 50s	.429	.400	.388	121.1	113.0	109.4
Territory, scoured, per pound, Boston—						
Fine and medium, staple	1.335	1.325	1.283	237.7	235.9	228.3
Half blood	1.263	1.185	1.163	245.5	230.6	226.1
FOODS				**157.3**	**159.2**	**160.3**
Meats				**160.6**	**162.4**	**165.8**
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago	.178	.185	.185	137.5	142.9	142.9
Sides, native, New York	.161	.161	.173	128.8	128.8	138.2
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	19.500	19.500	18.500	103.0	103.0	97.8
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.293	.298	.292	176.0	179.0	175.4
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.288	.273	.273	193.7	183.3	183.3
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.136	.125	.128	133.0	122.0	124.9
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.294	.300	.315	197.8	201.9	212.0
Loins, western, New York	.282	.290	.325	185.2	190.4	213.4
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	41.000	40.938	41.000	182.5	182.2	182.5
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.233	.233	.228	188.1	188.1	184.7
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.238	.235	.232	186.9	184.5	181.9
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.254	.266	.270	175.5	184.2	186.7
Fowls, 48-54 pounds to dozen, New York	.290	.279	.316	159.0	152.9	173.2
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.161	.178	.181	173.2	191.0	195.1
Butter, cheese, and milk				**146.1**	**150.3**	**154.5**
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.433	.436	.478	136.5	137.5	150.7
Chicago	.424	.418	.466	136.7	134.7	150.2
Cincinnati [3]	.398	.393	.425	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Orleans	.476	.475	.498	141.7	141.3	148.2
New York	.431	.433	.481	133.7	134.1	149.0
Philadelphia	.440	.446	.489	135.0	136.9	150.0
St. Louis	.432	.425	.468	139.8	137.6	151.3
San Francisco	.509	.539	.560	160.5	169.9	176.6
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.216	.230	.231	152.3	162.0	162.9
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.223	.244	.233	144.8	151.7	150.9
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.249	.275	.280	156.2	172.5	175.7
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.856	5.850	5.880	124.6	124.5	125.1
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.463	4.513	4.485	126.3	127.7	126.9
Other foods				**160.3**	**161.5**	**160.7**
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound before baking—						
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans	.072	.075	.075	237.1	244.9	244.9
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.164	.161	.167	107.4	104.9	109.3
Coffee, per pound, New York—						
Rio, No. 7	.197	.207	.212	176.6	185.6	190.8
Santos, No. 4	.233	.234	.239	176.8	178.3	181.7
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York	.059	.063	.063	56.7	60.0	60.0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						

[2] No 1913 base price.

[3] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	$7.250	$7.250	$7.250	108.1	108.1	108.1
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	12.870	11.880	11.385	116.0	107.1	102.6
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.875	3.213	3.450	196.9	220.0	236.2
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	5.344	5.656	4.805	171.1	181.1	153.9
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	7.750	8.370	8.231	193.2	208.6	205.2
Winter straights, Kansas City	6.950	7.570	7.431	180.7	196.8	193.2
Standard patents, Minneapolis	8.650	8.831	8.310	188.7	192.7	181.3
Second patents, Minneapolis	8.306	8.538	8.045	187.8	193.1	181.9
Patents, Portland, Oreg	9.154	9.146	8.501	203.6	203.5	189.1
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	8.413	8.495	8.238	184.2	186.0	180.4
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.788	7.870	7.675	183.1	185.0	180.5
Patents, Toledo	7.813	8.105	7.988	165.3	171.5	169.0
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard, 2½s	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.122	.127	.125	169.8	177.2	173.8
Currents, Patras, cleaned	.110	.110	.108	143.5	143.5	140.3
Prunes, California, 60–70s	.076	.079	.082	115.2	120.1	125.0
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.070	.070	.070	96.4	96.4	96.4
Fruits, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.075	2.075	2.075	135.0	135.0	135.0
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	7.625	6.344	11.725	132.1	109.9	203.1
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	8.219	8.500	9.525	186.0	192.3	215.5
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	4.148	3.910	3.800	194.0	182.9	177.8
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	2.160	2.035	1.916	130.9	123.3	116.1
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.181	.179	.178	164.8	162.6	161.5
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	2.160	2.035	1.916	135.0	127.1	119.7
Yellow, Philadelphia	3.030	3.038	2.900	211.3	211.9	202.3
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.525	.525	.525	137.8	137.8	137.8
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.438	3.188	3.045	138.9	128.8	123.0
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.237	.245	.245	145.8	150.8	150.8
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.142	.155	.161	122.7	134.1	139.2
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.168	.195	.215	154.9	180.0	198.0
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	1.995	1.995	1.995	195.6	195.6	195.6
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.053	.054	.054	122.9	125.3	127.2
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.043	.044	.043	122.3	124.3	122.0
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.107	.112	.105	134.2	140.2	131.5
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.350	.350	.350	141.0	141.0	141.0
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard	1.475	1.475	.995	232.5	232.5	156.8
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.300	1.300	1.300	150.0	150.0	150.0
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.500	1.500	1.400	115.4	115.4	107.7
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.117	.123	.129	86.8	91.0	96.1
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.121	.121	.125	199.8	199.3	205.9
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.114	.113	.107	157.8	155.7	147.4
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	118.5	118.5	118.5
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.098	.107	.107	(2)	(2)	(2)
Soy bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.130	.130	.132	212.4	212.4	215.7
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	179.1	179.1	179.1

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING				**188.8**	**189.7**	**189.3**
Boots and shoes, per pair, factory				**186.6**	**186.7**	**186.7**
Children's—						
Little boys', gun metal, blucher	$1.615	$1.615	$1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Children's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.663	1.663	1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	5.150	5.150	5.150	162.6	162.6	162.6
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.250	3.250	3.250	145.3	145.3	145.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.739	1.739	1.739	122.1	122.1	122.1
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.565	4.600	4.600	233.5	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	5.150	5.150	5.150	162.6	162.6	162.6
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.400	3.400	3.400	152.0	152.0	152.0
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch, lace	4.000	4.000	4.000	147.2	147.2	147.2
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods, factory				**179.6**	**181.4**	**182.3**
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard	.206	.206	.206	160.1	160.1	160.1
Drillings, brown, per yard—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.157	.152	.154	189.6	183.7	186.3
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.165	.165	.165	200.5	200.5	200.5
Flannels, per yard—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.140	.140	.140	191.8	191.8	191.8
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.190	.190	.190	212.6	212.6	212.6
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.115	.115	.115	176.9	176.9	176.9
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.131	.131	.131	211.2	211.2	211.2
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.750	1.750	1.750	217.5	217.5	217.5
Women's cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.400	2.400	2.400	135.5	135.5	135.5
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.715	1.715	1.715	171.4	171.4	171.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom	.181	.181	.181	211.6	211.6	211.6
Lonsdale	.162	.162	.162	200.1	200.1	200.1
Rough Rider	.148	.150	.152	184.9	187.5	189.2
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.229	.229	248.9	248.9	248.9
Print cloth, per yard—						
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound	.065	.066	.067	187.5	190.7	193.9
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound	.095	.095	.095	179.6	179.0	180.3
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.140	.140	.140	166.3	166.3	166.3
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.130	.130	.131	177.4	177.4	179.0
Ware shoals, 4 yards to the pound	.096	.104	.106	155.7	169.5	172.0
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	7.425	7.425	7.425	207.6	207.6	207.6
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.500	10.500	10.500	173.1	173.1	173.1
Yarn, per pound—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.386	.394	.396	174.3	177.8	178.7
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.415	.423	.423	167.8	170.9	171.1
Carded, weaving, 40/1	.543	.547	.563	161.1	162.2	167.1
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.387	.395	.415	166.7	170.0	178.3
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.530	.545	.542	138.4	142.1	141.4
Woolen and worsted goods, factory				**213.1**	**211.6**	**206.9**
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard	3.250	3.250	3.250	187.4	187.4	187.4
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	3.128	3.128	2.739	226.3	226.3	198.2
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.600	3.600	3.600	233.0	233.0	233.0
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.440	1.440	1.440	226.0	226.0	226.0
Serge, 11-ounce	2.436	2.273	2.273	215.5	201.0	201.0
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard	1.800	1.550	1.550	159.0	137.0	137.0
Underwear—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued						
Woolen and worsted goods, factory—Continued.						
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch	$2.674	$2.674	$2.674	203.4	203.4	203.4
French serge, 35-inch	.800	.800	.800	242.4	242.4	242.4
Poplar cloth, cotton warp	.375	.375	.375	197.4	197.4	197.4
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.685	211.8	211.8	211.8
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch	1.035	(1)	(1)	184.0	------	------
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.700	1.650	1.650	218.9	212.4	212.4
Half blood, 2/40s	2.075	2.075	2.075	185.9	185.9	185.9
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.325	2.350	2.275	220.5	222.9	215.8
Silk, etc	------	------	------	**172.1**	**177.5**	**180.6**
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	1.946	1.946	1.946	217.9	217.9	217.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra A	5.959	6.334	6.255	170.3	181.0	178.8
Japan, Best, No. 1	6.321	6.468	6.615	173.7	177.7	181.8
Japan, special, extra extra	6.517	6.713	6.860	159.9	164.7	168.4
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	4.753	4.929	5.057	163.0	169.0	173.4
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	6.066	6.184	6.429	175.0	178.4	185.4
FUEL AND LIGHTING	------	------	------	**172.1**	**170.0**	**169.3**
Anthracite coal, per gross ton	------	------	------	**215.6**	**219.4**	**229.0**
Average spot price for 8 cities—						
Chestnut	13.369	13.663	14.124	(2)	(2)	(2)
Egg	12.911	13.166	13.518	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pea	9.801	9.887	10.617	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization—						
Broken	(1)	11.240	(1)	------	252.8	------
Chestnut	11.071	11.158	11.272	208.4	210.0	212.1
Egg	11.082	11.169	11.290	218.9	220.6	223.0
Stove	11.477	11.566	11.678	226.8	228.5	230.7
Bituminous coal	------	------	------	**192.1**	**194.0**	**200.4**
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	(1)	(1)	5.190	------	------	(2)
Birmingham, per net ton—						
Mine run, Jagger district	2.590	2.590	2.590	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	3.740	3.890	4.040	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.190	2.190	2.190	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.450	4.450	4.450	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.560	4.688	4.920	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.175	3.110	3.150	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.390	3.390	3.490	154.1	154.1	158.6
Mine run, New River	3.990	3.990	4.240	165.4	165.4	175.8
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.590	3.603	3.610	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	4.640	4.740	5.080	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.178	3.153	3.220	(2)	(2)	(2)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	3.315	3.453	3.459	(2)	(2)	(2)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	4.350	4.500	5.000	145.0	150.0	166.7
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	3.750	3.750	4.000	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	2.960	2.960	2.960	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	3.410	3.535	3.660	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.560	2.335	2.400	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other fuel and lighting	------	------	------	**150.5**	**143.9**	**135.4**
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	4.750	4.750	4.800	(2)	(2)	(2)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	2.913	3.194	3.695	119.4	130.9	151.5
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	.906	1.035	1.050	100.5	114.7	116.4
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon	.059	.055	.053	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
FUEL AND LIGHTING—Continued						
Other fuel and lighting—Continued.						
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	$0.220	$0.202	$0.170	130.7	120.0	101.0
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58-60	.124	.104	.093	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pennsylvania, 58-60	.152	.137	.121	(2)	(2)	(2)
Natural, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma, Grade B	.144	.125	.128	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California	1.270	1.270	1.270	362.9	362.9	362.9
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.800	1.720	1.550	192.7	184.1	165.9
Pennsylvania	3.800	3.538	3.210	155.1	144.4	131.0
Refined petroleum, per gallon—						
Standard white, 110° fire test, New York	.130	.130	.128	150.6	150.6	147.7
Water white, Pennsylvania, f. o. b. refinery	.072	.072	.074	116.9	117.1	120.0
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				126.4	127.3	127.2
Iron and steel				134.9	134.0	133.7
Iron ore, per gross ton, lower Lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent	4.740	4.740	4.740	114.2	114.2	114.2
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	18.000	18.000	18.300	122.4	122.4	124.4
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	20.760	20.760	21.060	121.2	121.2	122.9
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	20.260	20.260	20.560	126.6	126.6	128.4
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala	18.000	18.000	18.500	154.0	154.0	158.2
Ferromanganese, seaboard	115.000	115.000	115.000	197.3	197.3	197.3
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, furnace	32.000	32.000	32.000	128.0	128.0	128.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.028	.030	.031	147.9	156.8	163.5
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	1.950	145.4	145.4	141.7
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.750	2.750	2.750	151.2	151.2	151.2
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	51.100	51.100	51.100	218.6	218.6	218.6
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	35.000	35.000	35.000	135.7	135.7	135.7
Open hearth	35.000	35.000	35.000	134.1	134.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	1.950	1.920	129.2	125.9	124.0
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.019	.019	.018	128.4	125.0	121.6
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, Pittsburgh	.031	.031	.031	141.6	142.5	141.6
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	1.925	1.950	132.4	127.5	129.1
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.500	11.500	11.500	165.8	165.8	165.8
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.400	3.400	3.400	147.2	147.2	147.2
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.650	2.650	2.650	175.2	175.2	175.2
Nonferrous metals				107.8	112.6	113.1
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.270	.270	.270	114.2	114.2	114.2
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.140	.145	.144	88.8	92.4	91.7
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.208	.215	.215	98.3	101.3	101.5
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.164	.169	.170	97.7	101.3	101.6
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.083	.094	.096	189.3	214.3	218.9
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	10.290	10.705	10.780	202.5	210.6	212.1
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.113	1.101	1.088	197.1	194.9	192.6
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.698	.706	.719	113.9	115.2	117.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.582	.583	.581	129.6	129.9	129.5
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	9.430	9.625	10.019	130.2	132.8	138.3
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.076	.079	.081	129.7	136.2	138.9
BUILDING MATERIALS				170.1	172.4	174.1
Lumber				178.1	181.9	182.8
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1, common boards	16.500	17.500	16.500	179.2	190.1	179.2
No. 2 and better, drop siding	34.000	35.000	36.000	196.2	201.9	207.7
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	48.000	49.000	49.500	232.1	237.0	239.4

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued						
Lumber—Continued.						
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	$35.000	$35.000	$35.000	165.9	165.9	165.9
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	57.500	57.500	57.500	190.8	190.8	190.8
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	61.000	62.000	62.000	164.9	167.6	167.6
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	52.000	53.000	52.000	178.0	181.3	178.0
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	105.000	105.000	110.000	235.5	235.5	246.7
Pine, yellow, southern, 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2, common, 1 x 8	21.310	22.320	22.600	167.3	175.3	177.5
Flooring, B and better	44.660	45.310	46.420	193.9	196.7	201.5
Timbers, square edge and sound	25.070	26.180	25.420	171.3	178.9	173.7
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	53.500	55.000	55.000	162.1	166.5	166.5
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	33.000	33.800	33.750	152.2	155.9	155.7
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	4.690	5.480	5.820	154.3	180.3	191.5
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	5.650	5.650	5.650	159.5	159.5	159.5
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	2.850	2.960	3.000	144.9	150.5	152.5
Brick, common building, per 1,000				205.2	204.2	204.1
Simple average of 82 yard prices	13.941	13.870	13.864	205.2	204.2	204.1
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.720	8.700	8.600	176.6	176.2	174.2
Structural steel				132.4	127.5	129.1
Other building materials				168.3	165.3	168.3
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.800	1.800	1.800	173.3	173.3	173.3
Buffington, Ind	1.750	1.750	1.750	173.1	173.1	173.1
Northampton, Pa	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.931	.931	.939	188.5	188.5	189.8
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.060	.075	.075	93.8	117.2	117.2
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.423	9.438	9.405	228.4	228.7	227.9
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.773	1.775	1.775	[2]	[2]	[2]
Shingles, individual	5.755	5.784	5.784	[2]	[2]	[2]
Shingles, strip	4.600	4.600	4.600	[2]	[2]	[2]
Slate surfaced	2.113	2.127	2.129	[2]	[2]	[2]
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.615	.616	.620	161.3	161.7	162.6
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	12.000	12.000	12.000	259.5	259.5	259.5
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.430	.400	.400	181.7	169.0	169.0
5 to 10 square feet	.605	.480	.480	190.1	150.8	150.8
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—						
Single A	3.135	3.135	3.135	137.9	137.9	137.9
Single B	2.978	2.978	2.978	134.1	134.1	134.1
Linseed oil, per gallon, New York	.975	1.018	1.030	211.0	220.3	222.9
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York	9.975	10.888	14.185	207.1	226.0	294.5
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.969	1.013	1.121	226.4	236.7	262.0
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.153	.153	.153	225.6	225.6	225.6
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.070	.071	.078	130.1	131.6	144.6
Pipe, cast iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				**133.3**	**134.6**	**135.6**
Chemicals				**125.2**	**127.2**	**128.7**
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	$0.030	$0.030	$0.030	154.6	154.6	154.6
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.009	69.2	69.2	69.2
Nitric, 42°	.060	.060	.060	123.0	123.0	123.0
Salicylic, U. S. P.	.350	.350	.350	123.5	123.5	123.5
Stearic, triple pressed	.168	.170	.170	126.4	128.3	128.3
Sulphuric, 66°	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.535	.571	.605	146.3	156.1	165.4
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.580	.580	.580	121.3	121.3	121.3
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.250	.250	.250	91.7	91.7	91.7
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	1.900	1.900	1.900	161.0	161.0	161.0
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.325	.300	.300	101.6	93.8	93.8
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.200	90.9	90.9	90.9
Indigo, 20 per cent	.150	.150	.150	83.3	83.3	83.3
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.045	.046	.046	87.1	88.1	88.3
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	[2]	[2]	[2]
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.088	.088	.088	103.6	103.6	103.6
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.102	.106	.107	100.6	104.5	105.8
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	.075	.071	.071	209.8	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	15.000	15.000	15.000	68.2	68.2	68.2
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.097	.101	.099	137.1	142.3	140.4
Fertilizer materials				**105.3**	**106.2**	**108.2**
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	9.600	9.600	9.600	124.8	124.8	124.8
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.550	2.650	2.790	81.6	84.8	89.3
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	23.000	23.000	26.375	114.4	114.4	131.0
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.550	34.550	34.725	90.7	90.7	91.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	2.575	2.650	2.650	75.6	77.8	77.8
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.471	2.470	2.510	100.1	100.0	101.7
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	32.488	32.600	33.500	139.1	139.6	143.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				**179.6**	**179.6**	**178.5**
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.455	.455	.455	104.5	104.5	104.5
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.290	.290	.290	95.1	95.1	95.1
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.220	.220	.220	92.3	92.3	92.3
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.190	.190	.190	96.4	96.4	96.4
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	193.8	193.8	193.8
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York	.230	.230	.215	209.4	209.4	195.7
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS				**169.2**	**169.2**	**167.6**
Furniture				**149.7**	**149.7**	**147.7**
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	[4]$32.000	$32.000	$32.000	142.2	142.2	142.2
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	[4] 4.000	4.000	4.000	177.8	177.8	177.8
Chifforette, combination, per chifforette, factory	[4]34.000	34.000	34.000	104.6	104.6	104.6
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	[4]48.000	48.000	48.000	133.3	133.3	133.3
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.410	4.410	4.410	215.3	215.3	215.3
Set, three pieces, per set, Chicago	29.743	29.743	29.743	156.7	156.7	156.7
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	[4]48.000	48.000	48.000	111.6	111.6	111.6
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per six, factory	[4]31.000	31.000	31.000	206.7	206.7	206.7
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	[4]30.000	30.000	30.000	162.2	162.2	162.2
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	[4]63.000	63.000	60.000	182.6	182.6	173.9
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	[4]30.000	30.000	28.000	150.0	150.0	140.0
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	16.464	16.464	16.464	258.5	258.5	258.5
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory	[4]17.010	17.010	17.010	164.7	164.7	164.7
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	3.871	3.871	3.871	272.4	272.4	272.4
Furnishings				**232.8**	**232.9**	**232.9**
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.400	1.400	1.400	231.4	231.4	231.4
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.416	1.416	1.416	185.0	185.0	185.0
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow	3.168	3.168	3.168	245.2	245.2	245.2
Wilton, Bigelow	5.280	5.280	5.280	219.3	219.3	219.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	20.700	21.277	21.700	141.1	145.0	147.9
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, factory—						
Pepperell, per yard	.421	.421	.421	176.1	176.1	176.1
Wamsutta, P. L., per yard	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware—						
Dinner sets, per set, factory—						
Semivitreous, 100 pieces	19.860	19.860	19.860	[2]	[2]	[2]
Vitreous, 104 pieces	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen, factory	2.250	2.250	2.250	281.3	281.3	281.3
Glass tumblers, ½-pint, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	166.7	166.7	166.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.240	.240	.240	178.3	178.3	178.3
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6.375	6.577	6.725	155.3	160.2	163.8
MISCELLANEOUS				**143.4**	**137.9**	**134.9**
Cattle feed				**131.6**	**134.8**	**130.5**
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	23.500	24.188	22.650	128.0	131.7	123.3
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York	38.250	38.000	37.750	135.0	134.3	133.4
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	45.000	47.400	48.000	158.4	166.8	168.9
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	25.563	26.844	25.925	131.4	138.0	133.3
Leather				**141.9**	**140.3**	**140.3**
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.460	.460	.460	170.6	170.6	170.6
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.441	.441	.441	109.9	109.9	109.9
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.260	.260	.260	101.6	101.6	101.6
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.360	.360	.360	120.7	120.7	120.7
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.460	.460	.460	102.5	102.5	102.5
Union, middle weight, New York	.490	.450	[1]	122.1	112.1	-------
Paper and pulp				**185.7**	**186.5**	**186.5**
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—						
Chip	42.075	44.550	47.025	[2]	[2]	[2]
Manila lined chip	50.985	50.985	50.985	[2]	[2]	[2]
85-pound test liner	48.700	61.200	63.700	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price. [4] Estimated.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925	July, 1925	Aug., 1925	Sept., 1925
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued						
Paper and pulp—Continued.						
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	$0.037	$0.037	$0.037	178.9	178.9	178.9
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.131	.133	.133	269.1	271.5	271.5
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2.675	2.675	2.675	120.2	120.2	120.2
Other miscellaneous				**133.5**	**123.5**	**118.8**
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	.103	.106	.110	128.1	132.5	136.9
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	.183	.183	.183	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	.291	.282	.263	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.159	.172	.174	171.1	184.9	187.5
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.095	.098	.098	142.0	145.7	145.7
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.249	.237	.230	174.6	166.3	161.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.240	.240	.240	163.6	163.6	163.6
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York	.825	.663	.590	102.2	82.1	73.1
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York	.090	.091	.091	208.3	209.7	210.9
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.060	.060	.060	163.0	163.0	163.0
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				**159.9**	**160.4**	**159.7**

[1] No 1913 base price.

Measurement of Consumers' Demand

AN ARTICLE on consumers' demand which appeared in the August, 1925, issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics is interesting not only for what it contains but for what it omits. The writer undertakes to examine the problem of consumers' demand prices and the elements entering into the formation of consumers' demand in general. This problem, he points out, may be approached by two different methods—the traditional marginal-utility analysis, a method specially favored by English and Austrian economists, or through a study of conventional standards of living and the theory of consumption, worked out in recent years by such writers as Cooley, Hobson, and Veblen. The latter is the method favored by the writer, who, through a careful analysis, reaches these conclusions:

1. The most useful way of approaching the problem of economic wants, and therefore of consumers' demand prices, lies in a consideration of the regularity or nonregularity of the wants themselves. Most wants which recur regularly are based on the desire to maintain a given standard of living, and the elements entering into this standard are either physically or conventionally necessary. Consequently, within a given group the demand for these elements shows but little variation. "A definite minimum quantity will be sought assiduously, but materially more than that quantity will not be bought, whatever the price, since more is not necessary to maintain the standard."

2. There is another group of elements entering into a standard of living, designed to satisfy wants which do not recur regularly and which hence do not lead to a fixed volume of purchases. These are the optional satisfactions which the consumer is able to enjoy with what remains of his income after the regularly recurring wants have been satisfied.

They are not predetermined, either as to kind or as to amount. The individual is given complete freedom of choice, except in so far as the total outlay based on this group of wants is limited. The demand for the corresponding articles, therefore, is usually fairly elastic and continuous. This class of outlays, constituting the optional and residual fraction of the individual's aggregate expenditure, becomes a larger part of the total as pecuniary ability rises.

Given these two considerations, wants may be regarded not as the absolute amount of want for an article at a given moment but as the fraction of the individual's total want capacity which is devoted to it at the selected period.

The index of this fraction is simply the money outlay that the article evokes relative to the individual's total outlay in the period—thatis, in substance, (relative) want intensities can be determined quantitatively by reading backward from the fractional volume of outlays to the fractional importance of wants.

In other words, given a certain group with a definite standard of living, if the income is known the demand for a given group of commodities can be ascertained definitely, provided these commodities are designed to satisfy the regularly recurring wants. For the commodities satisfying the irregularly occurring wants no such definiteness can be secured, and "the problem of an a priori determination of market demands is insoluble; the elements are interdependent and unpredictably variable."

The value of the theory is evident, but the writer appears to have overlooked its greater utility if based not on deductions but on actual budgetary studies. In the absence of adequate statistical data he says, "The investigation of these problems must remain essentially deductive." Yet there is a considerable volume of statistics bearing upon these precise points, and the writer might well have included a plea for extending the studies furnishing such data. In 1919 the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a survey of nearly 13,000 families, showing the income, the family membership, and the distribution of the income among the different elements held necessary to their standard of living. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1919, to January, 1920; thereafter articles on changes in cost of living as reflected in family budgets appear semiannually.) Less inclusive studies have been made in connection with minimum-wage legislation and wage negotiations. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes regularly studies of hours and wage rates in leading industries, and various State labor bureaus publish actual average earnings for large groups of workers. Such studies might be used as a basis of actual fact from which the want intensities of specific groups for specific commodities could be worked out within definite limits. Given the prevalent rate of earnings in a specific group, the numbers in the group, and the proportion of income which the group standard appropriates for the satisfaction of a given want, the determination of the effective demand for the element corresponding to that want

is a simple matter. The writer himself refers to this method in passing but dismisses it with but scant mention:

> A third and more laborious method, based on the statistical study of actual budgets and actual market phenomena, contains evident promise but has still to pass beyond the stage of tentative experimentation.

It is suggested that the laboriousness of the method is a matter of trivial importance as compared with its accuracy, and that the value of a method by which the present somewhat theoretic conceptions of want intensity, the connection between price and consumers' demand, and similar matters can be brought down to terms of actual fact justifies more extended notice than is given it. The budgetary method, in fact, is in several respects the concrete application of the theory the writer is setting forth, with actual figures substituted for the algebraic symbols in which he has clothed his formulas, and actual prices replacing the curves which can be constructed from those formulas.

Report on Bread Prices in London

THE National Food Council of England, whose appointment was noted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1925 (p. 208), began its work by a study of the price of bread in relation to the price of flour, and on September 25 issued a report, of which the most important features are thus summarized by the Manchester Guardian in its issue of September 26, 1925 (p. 12):

> (1) There is no justification for the price of 10d.[1] a quartern loaf.[2]
> (2) The long overdue reduction in price should not now be limited to a halfpenny.
> (3) The price outside London should not exceed the London price, except in very exceptional circumstances.

The appearance of the report was coincident with an announcement by the Master Bakers' Association of London that the price of bread would be reduced by 1 halfpenny a loaf, "on account of the reduction in the price of flour to 45s."

In explaining the conclusions reached, the report states that the council had invited the three leading organizations of bakers to send representatives to discuss the price of bread, expressing in the invitation the opinion that the time had come for a reduction from the prevailing figure of 10d. per quartern loaf. The associations replied that there had been no change in conditions since evidence had been given before the Royal Commission on Food Prices, but that the council might rest assured that "as soon as conditions warrant it, a reduction will be made in the present price of bread." The council was by no means satisfied with this assurance. The report points out that the price of 10d. per quartern was fixed when the price of flour was from 54s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. per sack of 280 pounds; that it has remained unchanged although the price of flour had fallen to 50s. per sack on April 1; that, except for a period of a little over a month, it has not since been above 50s. a sack, and that of late it has fallen decidedly.

[1] Shilling at par=24.3 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.
[2] Loaf weighing about 4 pounds.

For several weeks in July and August [it] averaged between 46s. and 47s. while in the last two weeks it has declined from 47s. to 46s. Two weeks ago we were informed that flour could then be bought at 44s. per sack for delivery in November and December, but that it was not being bought at that price because it was believed that the price would fall still further.

Considering these matters, the council unanimously reached the conclusions given above.

Cost of Living in Madrid and in Barcelona, Spain

THE Spanish Statistical Office[1] has published average retail prices and the corresponding index numbers of 12 articles of food in the capital of Spain and in the industrial center, Barcelona, for specified periods from 1914 up to and including December, 1924, and the following table is taken from that report:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD IN MADRID AND BARCELONA ON SPECIFIED DATES, 1914 TO 1924, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF

[Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies; kilo=2.2046 pounds; liter=1.06 quarts]

Article	Unit	Madrid					Barcelona				
		April to September, 1914	April to September, 1921	December, 1923	June, 1924	December, 1924	April to September, 1914	April to September, 1921	December, 1923	June, 1924	December, 1924
		Pesetas	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*
Bread	Kilo	0.44	0.72	0.58	0.60	0.65	0.41	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.65
Beef	do	1.00	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.60	2.50	4.50	5.00	5.75	4.37
Mutton	do	1.40	3.00	2.80	3.25	3.15	2.00	4.00	3.40	3.40	3.40
Codfish	do	1.20	3.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.50
Potatoes	do	.14	.28	.35	.35	.30	.15	.40	.40	.25	.30
Chick peas	do	.80	1.20	.80	1.75	1.70	.62	1.40	1.25	1.50	1.50
Rice	do	.80	.70	.80	1.10	1.20	.75	.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wine	Liter	.30	.50	.50	.80	.75	.25	.50	.60	.50	.55
Milk	do	.40	.80	.80	.80	.70	.40	.80	.80	.80	.80
Eggs	Dozen	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.30	3.20	1.80	4.10	4.50	3.25	3.30
Sugar	Kilo	1.13	1.40	1.75	2.05	2.05	1.15	1.55	1.80	1.85	1.80
Oil	Liter	1.10	1.80	1.60	1.95	2.15	1.30	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.20
		Index numbers									
Bread	Kilo	100	164	132	136	148	100	183	159	159	159
Beef	do	100	330	340	360	360	100	180	200	230	175
Mutton	do	100	214	200	232	225	100	200	170	150	150
Codfish	do	100	488	167	208	208	100	233	167	200	167
Potatoes	do	100	200	250	250	214	100	267	267	167	200
Chick peas	do	100	150	100	219	213	100	226	202	242	242
Rice	do	100	88	100	138	150	100	107	133	133	133
Wine	Liter	100	167	167	267	250	100	200	240	200	220
Milk	do	100	200	200	200	175	100	200	200	200	200
Eggs	Dozen	100	300	200	330	320	100	228	250	181	183
Sugar	Kilo	100	124	155	181	181	100	135	157	161	157
Oil	Liter	100	164	145	177	195	100	154	169	169	169

[1] Spain. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Jefatura Superior de Estadística. Boletín de Estadística, Madrid, October–December, 1924, pp. 24, 25.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in Sawmills, 1925

IN MAKING a survey of hours of labor and earnings in the lumber manufacturing industry in the United States during the summer of 1925, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sent its special agents into 23 States. Schedules were obtained from 299 representative sawmills, the data being copied directly from the establishment pay rolls. The number of employees scheduled was 61,193, approximately 20 per cent of the wage earners in the industry as shown by the United States Census report of 1919. Of the total number of employees scheduled, 38 were women found working in a common-labor capacity in 5 mills in 4 States and were not included in the following tables. Owing to the fact that some employees were found working at more than one occupation during the pay period scheduled, some duplications were necessary in order to show each occupation separately.

The comparative changes in wage rates and hours in the industry as a whole are shown by the following table of index numbers for the years indicated, from 1910 to 1925, on the basis of 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1925

[1913=100]

Year	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910	100	97	98
1911	100	95	96
1912	101	96	97
1913	100	100	100
1915	100	91	91
1919	92	194	179
1921	94	166	156
1923	94	180	170
1925	94	178	168

The customary hours worked by the industry were quite uniform from 1910 to 1915. During the war period the hours were reduced 8 per cent from the 1913 hours, as shown by the index number 92 for 1919; from 1921 to 1925 the hours worked were 6 per cent less than in 1913.

The earnings per hour fluctuated somewhat from 1910 to 1915, ranging from an index of 91 in 1915 to 100 in 1913. In 1919 the rate jumped sharply, increasing 94 per cent over the 1913 earnings. In 1921 the rate dropped about 14 per cent from 1919, as indicated by the index 166. In 1923 it increased to 180 and dropped back only 2 points in 1925. Full-time earnings per week showed about the same relative fluctuations as the earnings per hour.

The following table shows average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time weekly earnings for

the employees in 11 separate selected occupations. All of the remaining employees are grouped under "Other employees." Paralleling these averages the table shows index numbers, on the 1913 base, for each occupation except "saw tailers, head saw," and "other employees" for whom no separate data were obtained for the base year.

Comparative figures are shown for each designated year from 1907 to 1925 wherever the data were available. No surveys were made by the bureau in 1914, 1916 to 1918, 1920, 1922, or 1924.

The index numbers for 1925 show an increase in full-time hours, when compared with 1923, of from 1 to 3 points in each of 7 occupations and a decrease in 1 occupation. In 2 occupations no change occurs.

In comparing the index numbers for earnings per hour for the years 1923 and 1925 a decrease of from 1 to 10 points is shown in 8 occupations, no change in 1 occupation, and an increase of 19 points in 1 occupation. Full-time earnings per week show decreases ranging from 1 point to 8 points in 6 occupations, increases ranging from 1 point to 12 points in 3 occupations, and no change in 1 occupation. These points in the index numbers must not be read as percentages of change as between the years. Percentages of change as between year and year, if wanted, must be computed by dividing the index of the earlier by that of the later one.

In the occupation of saw tailers, for which no index numbers are shown, hours have increased and earnings decreased slightly; in the group of "other employees" hours and earnings both increased between 1923 and 1925.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1907 TO 1925

[1913=100]

Occupation	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers for—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Sawyers, head, band	1907	34	71	60.8	$0.490	$29.79	100	88	88
	1908	34	69	60.8	.481	29.24	100	86	86
	1909	34	69	60.8	.489	29.73	100	88	88
	1910	203	429	61.2	.543	33.18	100	97	98
	1911	243	508	61.2	.550	33.61	100	99	99
	1912	288	561	61.1	.546	33.47	100	98	99
	1913	288	554	60.9	.557	33.90	100	100	100
	1915	286	572	61.0	.539	32.75	100	97	97
	1919	120	249	57.5	.768	44.16	94	138	130
	1921	251	527	57.8	.797	46.07	95	143	136
	1923	230	529	57.0	.883	50.33	94	159	148
	1925	274	644	57.7	.877	50.60	95	157	149
Sawyers, head, circular	1907	12	14	61.3	.545	33.41	99	106	105
	1908	12	14	61.3	.519	31.81	99	101	100
	1909	12	13	61.3	.525	32.18	99	102	101
	1910	58	81	61.9	.496	30.66	100	97	97
	1911	72	95	62.6	.504	31.42	101	98	99
	1912	92	119	62.4	.499	31.03	101	97	98
	1913	92	123	62.0	.513	31.71	100	100	100
	1915	76	98	62.1	.462	28.27	100	90	89
	1919	30	37	57.3	.748	42.86	92	146	135
	1921	38	48	59.4	.666	39.56	96	130	125
	1923	35	45	58.2	.862	50.17	94	168	158
	1925	42	57	58.2	.816	47.49	94	159	150

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1907 TO 1925—Continued

[1913=100]

Occupation	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers for—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Doggers	1911	273	852	61.5	$0.179	$10.96	100	97	98
	1912	334	973	61.4	.181	11.06	100	98	99
	1913	334	939	61.2	.184	11.22	100	100	100
	1915	345	1,099	61.3	.178	10.83	100	97	97
	1919	136	471	57.8	.358	20.69	94	195	184
	1921	261	904	58.1	.306	17.78	95	166	158
	1923	238	1,008	57.6	.343	19.76	94	186	176
	1925	285	1,170	58.2	.332	19.32	95	180	172
Setters	1911	301	714	61.3	.251	15.30	100	97	97
	1912	361	780	61.3	.250	15.29	100	97	97
	1913	361	782	61.0	.258	15.71	100	100	100
	1915	348	687	61.2	.239	14.56	100	93	93
	1919	141	311	57.0	.446	25.42	93	173	162
	1921	279	673	57.6	.412	23.73	94	160	151
	1923	251	706	57.0	.474	27.02	93	184	172
	1925	299	832	57.5	.458	26.34	94	178	168
Saw tailers, head saw	1921	276	586	57.7	.326	18.81	-------	-------	-------
	1923	252	677	57.0	.364	20.75	-------	-------	-------
	1925	299	786	57.3	.349	20.00	-------	-------	-------
Sawyers, gang	1907	5	6	60.0	.271	16.26	98	87	85
	1908	5	6	60.0	.256	15.36	98	82	81
	1909	5	6	60.0	.258	15.48	98	83	81
	1910	52	64	61.4	.309	18.88	100	99	99
	1911	66	74	61.6	.306	18.77	100	98	99
	1912	71	79	61.7	.307	18.86	100	99	99
	1913	71	80	61.4	.311	19.02	100	100	100
	1915	81	93	61.8	.289	17.74	101	93	93
	1919	34	46	56.2	.520	29.22	92	167	154
	1921	61	82	56.8	.482	27.38	93	155	144
	1923	55	80	56.1	.584	32.76	91	188	172
	1925	75	110	57.9	.581	33.64	94	187	177
Sawyers, resaw	1911	98	149	60.7	.252	15.24	100	97	97
	1912	138	197	60.7	.254	15.41	100	97	98
	1913	138	192	60.7	.261	15.77	100	100	100
	1915	152	215	60.9	.240	14.57	100	92	92
	1919	67	111	55.2	.471	26.00	91	180	165
	1921	145	239	55.8	.463	25.84	92	177	164
	1923	131	259	55.7	.493	27.46	91	189	174
	1925	152	296	55.9	.489	27.34	92	187	173
Edgermen	1907	41	79	60.7	.254	15.42	100	95	95
	1908	41	78	60.7	.246	14.93	100	92	92
	1909	41	77	60.7	.248	15.05	100	93	92
	1910	245	585	61.2	.255	15.58	100	95	96
	1911	299	684	61.3	.260	15.86	100	97	97
	1912	361	751	61.2	.262	15.97	100	98	98
	1913	361	754	61.0	.268	16.28	100	100	100
	1915	348	756	61.0	.252	15.32	100	94	94
	1919	140	314	57.5	.450	25.88	94	168	159
	1921	278	727	57.5	.437	25.13	94	163	154
	1923	252	738	57.1	.492	28.09	93	184	172
	1925	298	911	57.8	.468	27.05	95	175	166
Trimmer operators	1907	37	72	60.7	.207	12.56	100	95	95
	1908	37	68	60.7	.196	11.90	100	90	90
	1909	37	72	60.7	.197	11.96	100	91	91
	1910	228	503	61.0	.209	12.71	100	96	96
	1911	228	485	61.0	.211	12.85	100	97	97
	1912	346	511	61.2	.209	12.73	100	96	96
	1913	346	538	61.0	.217	13.20	100	100	100
	1915	345	564	61.1	.203	12.34	100	94	93
	1919	139	273	57.3	.405	23.21	94	187	176
	1921	277	530	57.0	.380	21.66	93	175	164
	1923	252	504	56.9	.430	24.47	93	198	185
	1925	299	600	57.7	.409	23.60	95	188	179

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1907 TO 1925—Continued

[1913=100]

Occupation	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers for—		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Machine feeders, planing mill	1911	178	1,156	61.3	$0.179	$10.94	100	96	96
	1912	253	1,548	61.4	.181	11.07	100	97	98
	1913	253	1,531	61.1	.186	11.34	100	100	100
	1915	269	1,679	61.2	.176	10.74	100	95	95
	1919	120	668	56.5	.390	22.04	92	210	194
	1921	149	831	56.4	.327	18.44	92	176	163
	1923	143	900	57.6	.355	20.45	94	191	180
	1925	217	1,535	55.8	.390	21.76	91	210	192
Laborers	1907	41	4,097	60.5	.183	11.07	99	107	106
	1908	41	3,662	60.6	.167	10.12	99	98	97
	1909	41	3,910	60.5	.171	10.35	99	100	100
	1910	245	20,327	61.3	.166	10.12	100	97	97
	1911	299	26,784	61.4	.162	9.91	100	95	95
	1912	361	29,365	61.5	.164	10.03	101	96	96
	1913	361	28,835	61.1	.171	10.40	100	100	100
	1915	348	36,569	61.3	.157	9.58	100	92	92
	1919	141	15,542	57.1	.345	19.70	93	202	189
	1921	279	27,967	57.2	.285	16.30	94	167	157
	1923	252	25,316	57.5	.310	17.83	94	181	171
	1925	299	36,698	57.5	.309	17.77	94	181	171
Other employees	1915	348	16,513	63.3	.214	13.44	-------	-------	-------
	1919	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-------	-------	-------
	1921	279	12,552	60.0	.392	23.52	-------	-------	-------
	1923	252	14,306	59.4	.417	24.77	-------	-------	-------
	1925	299	17,516	59.6	.419	24.97	-------	-------	-------

[1] No data available.

Average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week as of 1925 are shown by States for laborers and head band sawyers in Table 3. These two occupations are shown in detail, as one represents the great mass of unskilled employees and the other represents the most highly skilled and the highest paid employees in the industry.

Of the 299 establishments, 257 reported head sawyers on band saws, 25 reported head sawyers on circular saws, and 17 reported head sawyers on both band and circular head saws. The full-time hours per week of head sawyers, band, ranged from 48 hours in the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to 62.1 hours in South Carolina; the average for all States combined was 57.7 hours. Average earnings per hour in this occupation ranged from 66.9 cents in Pennsylvania to $1.14 in Washington; and the average for all States combined was 87.7 cents. Average full-time weekly earnings ranged from $39.67 in Pennsylvania to $63.54 in Florida. Although Washington leads in average hourly earnings, Florida exceeds her in average weekly earnings by $8.82. This difference is caused by the much smaller number of hours worked in Washington. The average full-time earnings for all States combined was $50.60 per week.

About 60 per cent (36,698) of all employees reported are classified as laborers. Their full-time hours per week ranged from 48 hours in Idaho and Oregon to 60.7 hours in Louisiana; the average for all

States combined was 57.5 hours. Average hourly earnings showed a very wide range, the average for South Carolina being 17.3 cents, while in Oregon it was 48.6 cents; the average for all States combined was 30.9 cents. Full-time weekly earnings ranged from $10.48 in South Carolina to $25.27 in California, with an average in all States of $17.77.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK OF HEAD SAWYERS, BAND, AND OF LABORERS, BY STATES, 1925

Sawyers, head, band

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Alabama	14	23	60.3	$0.881	$53.12
Arkansas	19	46	60.9	.864	52.62
California	9	36	55.8	1.041	58.09
Florida	12	26	60.0	1.059	63.54
Georgia	9	17	59.8	.828	49.51
Idaho	4	22	48.0	.939	45.07
Kentucky	13	20	58.8	.714	41.98
Louisiana	17	55	60.1	.911	54.75
Maine	9	11	57.6	.718	41.36
Michigan	13	30	59.3	.744	44.12
Minnesota	4	32	60.0	.829	49.74
Mississippi	16	45	59.2	.883	52.27
Montana	4	16	51.3	.990	50.79
North Carolina	18	27	60.7	.711	43.16
Oregon	9	31	48.0	1.131	54.29
Pennsylvania	6	15	59.3	.669	39.67
South Carolina	9	19	62.1	.824	51.17
Tennessee	20	26	58.0	.797	46.23
Texas	9	29	59.7	.866	51.70
Virginia	12	27	59.4	.686	40.75
Washington	20	39	48.0	1.140	54.72
West Virginia	14	25	59.8	.764	45.69
Wisconsin	14	27	59.5	.759	45.16
Total	274	644	57.7	.877	50.60

Laborers

Alabama	18	2,239	60.4	$0.201	$12.14
Arkansas	19	3,613	60.3	.251	15.14
California	9	1,488	56.4	.448	25.27
Florida	14	1,763	60.0	.242	14.52
Georgia	14	1,101	60.2	.188	11.32
Idaho	4	536	48.0	.468	22.46
Kentucky	14	590	59.0	.286	16.87
Louisiana	20	3,716	60.7	.243	14.75
Maine	12	680	57.4	.315	18.08
Michigan	14	990	59.7	.351	20.95
Minnesota	4	1,119	60.1	.358	21.52
Mississippi	16	2,865	59.7	.240	14.33
Montana	4	518	49.9	.453	22.60
North Carolina	19	1,386	60.2	.213	12.82
Oregon	10	2,470	48.0	.486	23.33
Pennsylvania	6	520	59.2	.372	22.02
South Carolina	11	1,258	60.6	.173	10.48
Tennessee	20	1,193	57.9	.263	15.23
Texas	9	1,610	60.3	.259	15.62
Virginia	12	1,035	59.9	.246	14.74
Washington	22	3,618	48.1	.478	22.99
West Virginia	14	771	59.9	.361	21.62
Wisconsin	14	1,619	59.4	.349	20.73
Total	299	36,698	57.5	.309	17.77

Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor as of May 15, 1925

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed the compilation of the union scale of wages and hours of labor of 717,016 members of organized trades in 66 of the principal cities of the United States as of May 15, 1925, which will be published later in bulletin form. The present article is a summary of this report.[1]

The grand average rate increased from $1.031 per hour in 1924 to $1.091 in 1925. In all trades taken collectively the hourly union wage rate on May 15, 1925, was higher in the United States than in any preceding year, being 4.3 per cent higher than on the same date in 1924, 108.5 per cent higher than in 1917, 137.9 per cent higher than in 1913, 152 per cent higher than in 1910, and 165.2 per cent higher than in 1907.

All hourly rates have been converted to equivalent weekly rates and all weekly rates have been reduced to equivalent hourly rates. Taken collectively, weekly rates in 1925 were 3.7 per cent higher than in 1924, 97.8 per cent higher than in 1917, and 143 per cent higher than in 1907. Because of reductions in hours of labor, weekly rates have not increased to the same extent as hourly rates. In 1925 the regular hours of labor were 1 per cent lower than in 1924, 5.5 per cent lower than in 1917, 7 per cent lower than in 1913, 8 per cent lower than in 1910, and 9.4 per cent lower than in 1907.

The first table shows by index numbers the change in union wage rates and hours of labor from 1907 to 1925. The base (100) is 1913. These index numbers include all trades and all cities covered in preceding years except street-railway motormen and conductors, for whom hours vary according to their run. The number of trades and cities has varied from year to year.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1925

[1913=100.0]

Year	Index numbers of—			Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week, full time		Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week, full time
1907	89.7	102.6	91.5	1917	114.1	98.4	112.4
1908	91.0	102.1	92.5	1918	132.7	97.1	129.6
1909	91.9	101.9	93.3	1919	154.5	94.7	147.8
1910	94.4	101.1	95.2	1920	199.0	93.8	188.5
1911	96.0	100.7	96.5	1921	205.3	93.9	193.3
1912	97.6	100.3	97.7	1922	193.1	94.4	183.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	1923	210.6	94.3	198.6
1914	101.9	99.6	101.6	1924	228.1	93.9	214.3
1915	102.8	99.4	102.3	1925	237.9	93.0	222.3
1916	107.2	98.8	106.2				

Table 2 shows the average union wage rates per hour, average full-time working hours per week, the number of quotations on which 1925 averages are based, and index numbers of hourly rates for

[1] A compilation covering certain important trades in 40 cities, 1913 to 1925, appeared in the September, 1925, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

selected years 1913 to 1925. The index numbers for other years are available back to 1907, but are omitted for want of space. For some trades data were not collected as early as 1913, hence there can be no index numbers for them on a 1913 base.

In computing an average rate each rate quoted is multiplied by the number of union members having such rate. The products are added and the sum divided by the grand total of membership; in other words the rates are weighted by the number of union members. This membership is furnished the bureau for this sole purpose and is held strictly confidential.

A city may enter into an average one year because the trade has an effective wage scale, but that city may drop out the next year because the trade can not enforce its scale or because the union has disbanded. Hence the grand average possibly may vary to a greater extent than the rate in any city reporting for both years. The index numbers are computed from these averages. Index numbers have not been computed for the several wage groups.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, FOR SELECTED YEARS, OF HOURLY RATES BASED ON 1913

Trade	Number of quotations, May, 1925	Average rate of wages per hour		Index numbers of rates of wages per hour (1913=100.0)						Average hours per week, May, 1925
		May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1917	May, 1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	
Bakery trades										
Bakers	284	$0.946	$0.979	116.7	275.7	267.0	276.0	283.5	293.4	47.4
Building trades										
Asbestos workers	34	1.112	1.166	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Bricklayers	66	1.398	1.475	107.4	172.7	168.4	191.1	202.2	213.4	44.0
Sewer, tunnel, and caisson	11	1.608	1.798	103.4	153.2	149.0	159.6	167.3	187.1	44.0
Building laborers	44	.809	.773	117.2	227.7	213.9	218.1	242.4	231.6	44.6
Carpenters	63	1.160	1.184	115.2	197.8	183.1	204.0	218.3	222.8	44.0
Millwrights	14	1.251	1.174	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.3
Parquetry-floor layers	18	1.262	1.226	116.4	219.6	220.6	222.0	222.0	215.7	43.5
Wharf and bridge	11	1.070	1.175	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Cement finishers	58	1.231	1.238	108.9	188.4	174.7	191.2	211.4	212.6	44.2
Helpers	5	.895	.940	105.9	226.2	216.7	223.4	248.3	260.8	44.0
Composition roofers	34	1.131	1.165	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Helpers	5	.721	.760	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Elevator constructors	44	1.252	1.312	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Helpers	44	.888	.930	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Engineers, portable and hoisting	97	1.213	1.265	108.1	178.2	168.0	185.5	197.2	205.7	44.3
Glaziers	30	1.099	1.222	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.8
Hod carriers	42	.823	.920	117.0	237.8	197.1	215.4	224.9	251.5	44.0
Inside wiremen	60	1.207	1.272	113.9	201.9	190.4	197.1	220.5	232.4	44.0
Fixture hangers	12	1.149	1.144	117.9	202.5	192.2	205.6	221.8	220.8	44.2
Lathers:										
Piece work	20	[2]8.230	[2]8.200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.3
Time work	57	1.282	1.398	110.2	192.1	180.5	199.3	215.1	234.5	43.0
Marble setters	49	1.242	1.268	102.5	160.6	157.3	178.0	186.1	190.0	44.0
Helpers	10	.946	.898	107.3	215.3	200.1	216.2	234.3	222.5	44.0
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	12	1.155	1.215	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Painters	66	1.168	1.232	117.0	212.8	199.1	218.7	230.5	243.1	43.0
Fresco	13	1.057	1.198	117.6	207.1	197.2	206.5	194.1	220.0	41.1
Sign	46	1.515	1.530	107.0	196.1	194.3	210.0	239.2	241.5	42.5
Plasters	64	1.461	1.485	107.5	180.5	173.5	193.2	216.1	219.8	43.6
Laborers	37	.937	1.000	112.3	219.1	192.6	212.0	227.8	243.1	43.8
Plumbers and gas fitters	65	1.255	1.281	106.5	181.1	168.2	185.6	202.4	206.6	44.0
Plumbers' laborers	8	.966	.954	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.4
Sheet-metal workers	53	1.169	1.209	111.6	202.3	187.5	201.9	221.7	229.3	44.1
Ship captenters	9	1.028	.889	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Slate and tile roofers	20	1.357	1.419	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0

[1] No data for 1913.

[2] Per 1,000 laths.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, FOR SELECTED YEARS, OF HOURLY RATES BASED ON 1913—Continued

Trade	Number of quotations, May, 1925	Average rate of wages per hour		Index numbers of rates of wages per hour (1913=100.0)						Average hours per week, May, 1925
		May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1917	May, 1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	
Building trades—Continued										
Steam and sprinkler fitters	82	$1.207	$1.271	110.3	171.3	167.6	175.6	201.5	212.2	44.0
Helper	48	.832	.856	113.1	220.3	226.1	240.1	266.0	273.7	44.0
Stonemasons	52	1.375	1.401	109.6	193.0	179.7	212.5	225.2	229.5	44.1
Structural-iron workers	70	1.259	1.271	109.9	184.0	166.6	178.4	202.5	204.5	44.0
Finishers	40	1.204	1.230	109.0	183.0	168.2	174.7	193.7	197.9	43.1
Tile layers	56	1.294	1.325	107.6	161.9	159.2	174.0	197.5	202.3	44.0
Helpers	16	.869	.893	110.7	231.6	217.4	222.4	242.2	248.9	44.0
Average for building trades	1,585	1.154	1.199							44.0
Chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers										
Chauffeurs	278	.597	.649	112.9	202.5	191.2	197.7	205.6	223.5	56.8
Teamsters and drivers	191	.642	.667	113.9	223.0	212.7	224.9	244.7	254.3	55.7
Average for chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers	469	.622	.656							56.4
Freight handlers										
Longshoremen	35	.823	.828	119.2	236.8	195.9	209.2	238.5	239.9	45.4
Granite and stone trades										
Granite cutters	58	1.097	1.110	109.3	209.0	208.6	212.7	214.2	216.8	44.0
Stonecutters	52	1.236	1.288	110.6	189.5	181.8	198.3	212.9	221.9	44.1
Average for granite and stone trades	110	1.169	1.193							44.1
Laundry workers										
Laundry workers	50	.414	.444	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	48.1
Linemen										
Linemen	41	.932	.935	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	46.6
Printing and publishing: Book and job										
Bindery women	51	.514	.520	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	45.0
Bookbinders	88	.947	.958	108.3	220.1	211.2	224.0	233.9	236.6	44.8
Compositors	69	1.069	1.064	107.4	219.6	223.4	228.5	238.5	237.4	44.0
Electrotypers	70	1.201	1.197	113.4	223.1	227.4	241.6	250.6	249.7	45.4
Machine operators:										
Piece work	1	[3] 1.150	[3] 1.150							44.0
Time work	61	1.109	1.103	104.1	200.6	200.0	203.8	212.9	211.7	44.0
Machine tenders	25	1.165	1.143	103.4	198.2	198.4	200.2	214.4	210.4	43.1
Machinist operators	35	1.039	1.112	103.0	161.0	167.0	169.8	171.6	183.7	44.1
Photo-engravers	45	1.117	1.144	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	44.1
Press assistants and feeders	142	.774	.818	110.1	245.8	238.0	266.2	263.8	278.8	44.4
Pressmen:										
Cylinder	151	1.083	1.097	105.8	205.5	200.8	216.7	223.1	225.9	44.5
Platen	117	.885	.890	109.2	231.7	226.5	235.8	242.9	244.3	44.7
Average for printing and publishing: Book and job	855	.965	.975							44.4

[1] No data for 1913.

[3] Per 1,000 ems.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, FOR SELECTED YEARS, OF HOURLY RATES BASED ON 1913—Continued

Trade	Number of quotations, May, 1925	Average rate of wages per hour		Index numbers of rates of wages per hour (1913=100.0)						Average hours per week, May, 1925
		May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1917	May, 1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	
Printing and publishing: Newspaper										
Compositors:										
Day work	83	$1.076	$1.103	105.1	174.9	176.3	177.9	189.0	193.7	46.0
Night work	76	1.211	1.210	104.1	171.7	176.2	178.2	187.5	187.4	45.3
Machine operators, day work:										
Piece work	12	[3].131	[3].151	101.4	119.6	120.5	125.0	117.8	135.8	44.7
Time work	82	1.089	1.115	105.9	175.5	180.6	183.1	193.4	198.0	45.4
Machine operators, night work:										
Piece work	12	[3].158	[3].162	99.8	104.6	106.0	112.3	110.9	113.7	47.2
Time work	66	1.200	1.220	104.9	169.9	174.1	175.5	186.4	189.5	45.0
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work	67	1.126	1.090	102.8	178.5	180.2	180.9	191.5	185.3	46.0
Night work	56	1.247	1.216	102.4	170.8	172.4	173.0	183.0	178.4	45.7
Machinist operator:										
Day work	14	1.091	1.079	104.1	163.8	165.5	166.8	180.7	178.7	45.0
Night work	8	1.132	1.079	104.4	153.9	160.4	151.1	164.5	156.8	46.1
Photo-engravers:										
Day work	42	1.132	1.176	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	44.1
Night work	34	1.342	1.383	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	41.9
Pressmen, web presses:										
Day work	127	.952	.994	104.3	184.1	180.3	182.4	199.4	208.2	46.9
Night work	111	1.124	1.167	103.1	184.9	167.7	169.6	193.2	200.6	42.3
Stereotypers:										
Day work	62	.951	.973	105.0	173.9	171.8	174.9	180.4	184.5	47.2
Night work	56	1.107	1.141	104.6	176.3	172.7	178.6	182.8	188.4	42.3
Average for printing and publishing: Newspaper	908	1.111	1.130	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	45.3
Street railways										
Motormen and conductors	199	.650	.661	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[4]
Average for all trades	4,536	1.031	1.091	114.6	205.3	193.1	210.6	228.1	237.9	45.5

[1] No data for 1913. [3] Per 1,000 ems. [4] Not reported.

In the above table hourly rates only are considered. Equivalent weekly rates do not exactly parallel hourly rates because of changes in working hours.

Table 3 shows the per cent of increase in weekly wage rates in 1925 as compared with specified years, beginning with 1907, the earliest year for which data are available. The figures are not index numbers, but may be converted into index numbers. The first line of the table shows that the weekly rate of bakers in 1925 was 207.5 per cent higher than in 1907. This means that the rate was more than three times as much in 1925 as in 1907. Read as index numbers the 1907 figures would be 100, and that for 1925 would be 307.5.

In all the trades appearing, weekly rates more than doubled between 1907 and 1925.

Comparing 1925 full-time wages per week with those of 1924, the changes noted in individual trades are as follows: Bakers' wage rates show an increase of 2.8 per cent. In the building trades, 4 trades show an increase in rate of 10 per cent or more, while 31 show less than 10 per cent, and 5 trades show a decrease. Of those showing the greatest increases, sewer, tunnel, and caisson bricklayers show 11.8 per cent, hod carriers 11.6 per cent, glaziers 10.7 per cent, and

fresco painters 10.4 per cent. The trades showing a decrease were ship carpenters 14.2 per cent, millwrights 6.1 per cent, marble-setters' helpers 5 per cent, building laborers 4.1 per cent, and parquetry-floor layers 2.8 per cent. Freight handlers showed a decrease of 4.7 per cent. Chauffeurs' rates increased 6.4 per cent and those of laundry workers 7 per cent. In the job-printing trades only two increases of note were made, machinist operators' rates increasing 7.5 per cent, and those of press assistants and feeders 4.2 per cent. Newspaper trades show 5 decreases and 9 increases, all small.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FULL-TIME RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK IN 1925 AS COMPARED WITH SPECIFIED PRECEDING YEARS

Occupation	Per cent of increase in full-time rates of wages per week in 1925 as compared with—									
	1907	1913	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bakery trades										
Bakers	207.5	161.7	129.2	92.1	51.9	9.9	5.2	8.7	5.8	2.8
Building trades										
Asbestos workers	(1)	(1)	97.9	77.6	47.6	13.7	12.4	20.3	16.1	3.9
Bricklayers	117.9	110.5	98.0	84.2	66.0	22.0	23.4	26.5	11.5	5.8
Sewer, tunnel, and caisson	(1)	87.0	80.9	68.6	65.0	22.9	22.1	25.5	17.2	11.8
Building laborers	127.7	112.9	90.8	63.5	46.5	2.2	1.5	8.7	5.9	[2] 4.1
Carpenters	140.2	120.3	92.1	76.5	53.5	14.8	13.2	20.7	9.2	2.0
Millwrights	(1)	(1)	74.5	62.8	34.6	6.9	4.8	10.2	.8	[2] 6.1
Parquetry-floor layers	(1)	101.7	73.1	62.4	42.5	[2] 2.3	[2] 2.5	[2] 2.7	[2] 3.2	[2] 2.8
Wharf and bridge	(1)	(1)	104.4	85.5	74.1	7.1	19.3	33.9	18.1	9.7
Cement finishers	119.8	103.8	91.7	74.6	56.9	16.0	12.5	21.5	11.1	.4
Helpers	196.0	159.0	145.5	111.3	85.3	15.5	15.4	20.4	16.8	5.1
Composition roofers	(1)	(1)	114.6	89.9	70.9	20.4	15.7	21.0	13.0	3.2
Helpers	(1)	(1)	84.4	68.8	52.6	6.3	8.7	12.0	9.2	5.4
Elevator constructors	(1)	(1)	94.6	83.0	58.2	23.4	16.6	24.9	17.5	4.6
Helpers	(1)	(1)	115.0	101.3	67.5	19.6	15.1	20.9	15.2	4.6
Engineers, portable and hoisting	(1)	95.9	84.6	63.7	51.2	17.2	14.8	22.4	11.4	4.6
Glaziers	(1)	(1)	(1)	87.5	75.5	21.8	23.9	23.4	17.0	10.7
Hod carriers	156.8	149.4	113.7	83.0	57.0	8.1	5.7	27.4	16.4	11.6
Inside wiremen	152.0	125.2	101.3	81.0	59.3	21.1	15.0	22.1	17.9	5.4
Fixture hangers	(1)	112.4	85.8	69.6	53.2	15.0	9.4	14.8	7.7	.2
Lathers	(1)	129.7	111.1	95.7	76.7	24.4	22.3	29.8	17.4	9.0
Marble setters	106.1	88.3	84.4	75.3	58.5	19.9	18.1	20.7	6.7	2.0
Helpers	(1)	122.3	108.1	99.2	74.4	3.2	3.3	11.1	2.8	[2] 5.0
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	(1)	(1)	110.3	101.4	87.5	22.6	24.6	27.3	24.2	5.1
Painters:										
Building	167.4	133.2	101.2	83.0	56.6	18.9	15.1	22.4	11.6	6.0
Fresco	(1)	104.7	76.6	70.3	45.4	8.1	7.2	11.8	6.8	10.4
Sign	(1)	128.9	115.9	97.5	64.8	22.1	18.3	19.3	12.8	1.2
Plasterers	123.9	115.4	103.8	93.5	67.9	28.8	22.2	27.1	13.4	1.4
Plasterers' laborers	161.2	139.3	115.4	87.0	64.4	13.5	10.9	26.4	14.6	6.8
Plumbers and gas fitters	124.0	102.7	92.1	75.0	55.1	19.9	14.1	20.5	11.4	2.1
Plumbers' laborers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	54.3	13.6	13.0	13.4	8.4	9.8
Sheet-metal workers	156.0	123.5	102.1	73.7	58.3	18.1	13.3	22.1	13.5	3.5
Ship carpenters	(1)	(1)	44.5	17.3	7.3	[2] 5.2	[2] 3.3	5.4	[2] 6.0	[2] 14.2
Slate and tile roofers	(1)	(1)	117.3	98.6	75.0	35.4	23.4	29.2	15.9	4.5
Steam and sprinkler fitters	136.3	106.5	90.0	75.1	56.2	18.4	23.9	26.5	20.8	5.3
Helpers	217.0	168.5	138.9	109.3	74.5	20.5	24.4	21.1	14.0	2.9
Stonemasons	139.5	126.6	107.5	88.8	69.9	22.0	18.6	27.4	7.8	1.9
Structural-iron workers	124.4	102.0	85.2	61.3	43.4	13.9	11.2	22.6	14.6	1.0
Finishers	(1)	96.7	81.3	61.5	43.7	8.9	7.3	16.7	12.4	1.4
Tile layers	(1)	98.5	87.3	81.8	67.2	24.6	25.0	27.4	16.2	2.3
Helpers	(1)	143.1	124.9	117.8	81.1	10.6	8.3	15.5	12.0	2.8
Chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers										
Chauffeurs	(1)	92.5	76.4	56.0	32.2	11.1	10.4	15.5	11.0	6.4
Teamsters and drivers	(1)	123.0	98.6	74.4	41.4	14.1	11.8	16.0	10.6	3.2
Freight handlers										
Longshoremen	(1)	86.5	56.7	34.5	25.1	4.5	3.0	16.1	8.6	[2] 4.7
Granite and stone trades										
Granite cutters	(1)	116.3	98.4	66.8	41.1	14.5	4.0	5.0	2.4	1.3
Stonecutters	127.9	119.5	99.4	88.3	58.6	20.9	17.3	22.3	12.2	4.4

[1] No data. [2] Decrease.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FULL-TIME RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK IN 1925 AS COMPARED WITH SPECIFIED PRECEDING YEARS—Continued

Occupation	Per cent of increase in full-time rates of wages per week in 1925 as compared with—									
	1907	1913	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Laundry workers										
Laundry workers	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	11.6	6.9	6.2	7.0	7.0
Linemen										
Linemen	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	6.3	.5	8.6	4.0	[2].3
Printing and publishing: Book and job										
Bindery women	[1]	[1]	117.5	94.9	50.7	9.0	2.0	6.6	2.5	1.0
Bookbinders	136.2	120.4	103.5	81.4	42.1	8.1	6.1	11.4	5.7	1.4
Compositors	145.4	118.0	103.1	83.9	50.5	14.4	5.6	5.7	4.3	[2].4
Electrotypers	168.8	141.9	113.9	103.6	77.6	23.7	12.3	11.9	4.1	.6
Machine operators	112.7	95.5	87.4	73.5	42.9	11.8	5.6	5.7	4.0	.2
Machine tenders (machinists)	[1]	93.5	86.8	70.2	38.4	10.6	5.7	5.8	5.0	[2]2.7
Machinist operators	[1]	74.2	68.0	60.8	41.3	14.3	11.7	9.8	8.7	7.5
Photo-engravers	[1]	[1]	86.7	76.7	51.6	19.0	11.7	10.9	9.9	2.6
Press assistants and feeders	186.6	156.8	133.0	99.5	55.1	13.0	11.8	16.1	4.5	4.2
Pressmen:										
Cylinder	135.8	108.2	96.8	77.9	47.0	13.2	8.7	11.5	3.9	.9
Platen	147.7	126.9	107.8	88.6	53.7	13.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	.5
Printing and publishing: Newspaper										
Compositors:										
Day work	115.3	93.1	84.6	76.2	47.4	20.2	10.7	8.4	7.6	[2].1
Night work	101.2	87.5	81.2	73.8	43.9	18.7	9.4	5.1	3.9	.2
Machine operator:										
Day work	111.4	96.0	86.8	79.5	47.4	17.9	12.6	8.1	6.7	2.3
Night work	101.7	89.0	81.2	74.0	43.3	16.6	11.1	6.5	5.6	1.3
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work	[1]	85.7	81.3	72.3	34.9	8.7	4.3	2.7	2.3	[2]2.7
Night work	[1]	78.8	75.2	67.7	32.5	8.3	4.7	3.1	2.7	[2]2.3
Machinists' operators:										
Day work	[1]	68.4	62.2	58.6	50.5	36.4	4.5	3.6	2.7	[2]4.5
Night work	[1]	63.8	59.2	52.4	38.2	15.0	2.5	[2]1.2	4.2	[2]3.4
Photo-engravers:										
Day work	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	25.5	11.3	6.9	8.0	3.5
Night work	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	32.1	13.1	6.4	6.5	2.5
Pressmen, web presses:										
Day work	132.7	107.3	98.7	82.8	51.3	21.9	12.6	12.6	11.4	4.0
Night work	117.2	106.8	100.4	86.8	49.3	22.2	12.9	11.9	11.4	3.9
Stereotypers:										
Day work	109.5	83.5	74.9	68.0	49.4	23.0	8.2	7.2	5.3	2.2
Night work	101.6	83.7	76.0	68.9	50.1	23.5	7.5	7.2	4.4	1.8

[1] No data. [2] Decrease.

Because of general interest in building and the resultant inquiries to the bureau for wage changes in building trades as a group, the table below is published:

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers	Year	Index numbers
1913	100	1920	197
1914	102	1921	200
1915	103	1922	187
1916	106	1923	207
1917	113	1924	224
1918	126	1925	233
1919	145		

Wage Scales in the Building Trades, October 1, 1925

THE October 10, 1925, issue of The American Contractor (construction news edition, Chicago) gives wage rates in the building trades, compiled by the National Association of Builders' Exchanges. The rates are as of October 1, 1925. These rates are given in the table below. Where two figures are shown they are the minimum and maximum rates paid. All figures are per hour, except where otherwise noted.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1925

City	Carpenters	Cement finishers	Electricians	Hod carriers	Laborers	Lathers	Painters	Plasterers	Plasterers' helpers
Akron, Ohio	$0.80	$0.80	$0.75	$0.60	$0.40	[1] $6.50	$0.80		$0.60
	1.00	.90	1.00	.75	.55	[1] 7.50	.95	$1.56¼	.75
Atlanta, Ga			.50	.30	.40		.90	[2] 1.25	.30
	.70	1.25	1.00	.45	.50	.90	1.25		.45
Baltimore, Md	1.00				.35		.90		
	1.10	1.25	1.31¼	1.00	.45	1.50	1.00	1.75	
Boston, Mass	1.10	1.10	1.10	.70	.65	1.17½	1.10	1.25	.95
Buffalo, N. Y	.70	.75		.50	.40				
	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	.60	.50	1.37½	1.00	1.50	(3)
Chicago, Ill	1.15	1.10		.82½	.82½	[4] 1.12½	.95		.88¾
	1.37½	1.37½	1.50	.92½	.92½	[4] 1.50	1.50	[4] 1.50	1.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.25	1.17½	1.25	.92½	.55	1.25	1.17½	1.50	.92½
Cleveland, Ohio	1.25	1.25	1.50	.87½	.87½	1.56¼	1.25	1.56¼	.87½
Columbia, S. C	.40				.15	[1] 3.50		.90	
	.60	.90	1.00	.20	.20		.50	1.00	.25
Columbus, Ohio			.70		.35				
	1.00	.80	.80	.80	.40	1.10	1.00	1.50	.80
Dallas, Tex		[5] 7.00	[5] 7.00		.35	[5] 7.00	[5] 5.00		
	[5] 8.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 9.00			[5] 10.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 13.00	
Dayton, Ohio					.40				
	1.00	1.00	1.25	.85	.50	1.31¼	1.12½	1.50	
Denver, Colo		[5] 10.00		[5] 6.50	[5] 4.00				
	[5] 9.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 12.00	[5] 7.00
Des Moines, Iowa	1.12½	1.20	1.00	.90	.67½	1.25	1.00	1.37½	.90
Detroit, Mich	.85	.70	1.00		.50		.75		
	1.00	.85	1.37½	.90	.60	1.25	.90	1.56¼	1.00
Dubuque, Iowa		.50		.67½	.40				
	.96½	.60	.95	.75	.50	1.12½	.87½	1.37½	.75
Duluth, Minn				.45	.35				.55
	.87½	.87½	.87½	.60	.45	.87½	.87½	1.12½	.65
Erie, Pa			.80		.45	1.25	.90		
	1.10	1.25	.90	.60	.55	1.50	1.00	1.50	.60
Fitchburg, Mass					.50				
	.95		1.05		.55	[1] 5.50	.90	1.25	
Grand Rapids, Mich	.85	.80	.75		.40	1.25	.75		.50
	1.00	1.00	.85	.75	.55	1.50	.90	1.50	.60
Greensboro, N. C	.65	.80			.30		.65		
	.70	1.00	.75	.50	.40	[6] .06	.70	1.15	.40
Houston, Tex	[5] 8.00				.30		[5] 7.00		
	[5] 9.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 6.00	.35	[5] 13.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 13.00	[5] 6.00
Indianapolis, Ind					.40				
	1.10	1.05	1.25	.82½	.45	1.25	1.05	1.50	.87½
Johnstown, Pa	.65			.75	.40	.80	.80	1.37½	
	.90	1.00	1.00	.80	.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	.75
Kansas City, Mo	1.12½	1.25	1.25	.90	.75	1.25	1.25	1.50	.90
Los Angeles, Calif	[5] 7.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 6.00			[5] 5.00	[5] 10.00	
	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 4.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 7.00	12.00	
Louisville, Ky			1.00		.30	[5] 7.90			
	1.00	1.10	1.06¼	.90	.40	[5] 11.00	1.12½	1.62½	.90
Madison, Wis				.75	.45				.75
	1.00	1.00	1.15	.85	.60	1.25	1.00	1.25	.85
Memphis, Tenn	.60	.70	.80	.75	.25	1.00			.75
	.90	1.12½	1.00	.87½	.30	1.25	1.00	1.56¼	.87½
Milwaukee, Wis		.75							
	1.00	.85	1.12½	.85	[2] .60	1.25	.85	1.37½	.90
Minneapolis, Minn					.45				
	.87½	.87½	.87½	.71½	.55	.87½	.87½	1.12½	
Nashville, Tenn					.30		.62½		
	.70	.60	.75	.40	.40	.87½	.75	1.50	.44

[1] Per M.
[2] And up.
[3] Sliding scale.
[4] Receive bonus of $1 to $4 per day.
[5] Eight-hour day.
[6] Per yard.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1925—Continued

City	Carpenters	Cement finishers	Electricians	Hod carriers	Laborers	Lathers	Painters	Plasterers	Plasterers' helpers
New Haven, Conn	$0.90		$0.85	$0.60	$0.50	$1.00	$0.80		$0.60
	1.00	$1.25	1.00	.76½	.67½	1.25	1.00	$1.25	.67½
New Orleans, La					.40		.80		.75
	.90	1.00	1.05	.65	.50	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00
New York City	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.00	.93¾	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.50	1.06¼
Norfolk, Va	.62	.65	.65		.30		.75		.50
	.80	.75	.75	.65	.35	.75	.87½	1.00	.60
Oklahoma City, Okla	[5] 6.00		[5] 6.00				[5] 7.00		
	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 3.50	[5] 10.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 12.00	[5] 5.00
Omaha, Nebr				.65			.90	1.25	
	1.00	1.25	1.12½	.75	.50	1.12½	1.00	1.37½	.70
Philadelphia, Pa			1.00	.70	.45			1.50	
	1.12½	1.00	1.12½	1.00	.50	1.37½	1.00	1.75	1.12½
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.37½	1.25	1.43¾	1.09⅜	.75	1.60	1.43¾	1.60	1.09⅜
Portland, Me	.90	1.00	.90	.70	.50	[1] 4.00	.85	1.12½	.80
Portland, Oreg					[5] 5.40				
	[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 5.50	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 8.00
Reading, Pa					.45				
	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.50	1.00	.90	1.25	1.00
Richmond, Ind					.25				
	.85	1.15	.75	.70	.50	1.00	.75	1.25	.70
Richmond, Va			.75	.50			.70	1.25	.50
	.80	.75	.87½	.60	.40	.75	.75	1.50	.60
Rochester, N. Y					.65	1.10			
	1.10	1.37½	1.18	.70	.70	[1] 7.00	1.10	1.37½	
Sale Lake City, Utah				[5] 6.50		[6] .09			
	[5] 8.50	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 4.00		[5] 8.00	[5] 12.00	[5] 6.50
San Antonio, Tex	[5] 5.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 3.00	[5] 2.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 2.60
	[5] 8.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 3.50	[5] 2.80	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 4.00
San Francisco, Calif.[7]					.56¼				
	1.00	1.06¼	1.00	.81¼	.62½	1.00	1.00	1.25	.87½
Savannah, Ga			.75						
	.75	.75	1.00	.25	.25	.75	.87½	1.25	.25
Seattle, Wash					[5] 4.00				
	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 8.00
Sioux City, Iowa					.45				.65
	1.00	.90	1.00	.50	.50	1.25	1.00	1.37½	.75
St. Joseph, Mo		.50			.35	1.00			
	.87½	.75	.87½	.70	.70	[1] 4.00	.90	1.12½	.60
St. Louis, Mo					.75	1.50			
	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.15	.87½	[1] 8.75	1.30	1.75	1.25
St. Paul, Minn				.55	.40				
	.87½	.87½	.87½	.65	.50	.87½	.87½	1.12½	.65
St. Petersburg, Fla		[9] 5.00		[9] 4.00	[9] 3.00	[1] 6.50			
	1.12½	[9] 9.00	1.25		[9] 4.00	[1] 7.50	1.00	1.50	.50
Tucson, Ariz	[5] 7.20		[5] 8.00		[5] 2.50		[5] 7.00	[5] 8.00	
	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 5.00		[1] 7.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 10.00	(10)
Washington, D. C				.50	.35				.55
	[5] 9.50	1.12½	1.37½	.75	.50	1.37½	1.18¾	[5] 13.00	.75
Wichita, Kans	.76			.60					
	.87½	1.37½	1.00	.75	.40	1.50	.87½	1.50	.75
Youngstown, Ohio					.75				
	1.25	1.55	1.25	1.00	.85	1.62½	1.25	1.62½	

City	Bricklayers	Elevator constructors	Gas fitters	Hoisting engineers	Marble setters	Stonemasons	Ornamental-iron workers	Pipe coverers
Akron, Ohio			$0.85	$0.70			$0.70	
	$1.50	$1.06	1.00	.90	$1.12½	$1.50	.80	
Atlanta, Ga	1.00		.75			1.00		$0.75
	1.25	1.00	.90	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	.90
Baltimore, Md				1.12½				
	1.50	1.42	1.18¾	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.00
Boston, Mass	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.10	1.10
Buffalo, N. Y				1.12½				
	1.37½	1.29	1.18¾	1.25	1.25	1.37½	.85	1.12½
Chicago, Ill			1.15	1.00		1.10		
	[4] 1.50	1.37½	1.25	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.50	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.17½
Cleveland, Ohio	1.50	1.51		1.30	[5] 11.00	1.50	1.50	1.25
Columbia, S. C	.90							
	1.00	.90	.50	.75	1.25	1.25		1.25

[1] Per M.
[4] Receive bonus of $1 to $4 per day.
[5] Eight-hour day.
[6] Per yard.
[7] "American" or open-shop plan.
[8] Eight-hour day; on 5-day week basis.
[9] Per day.
[10] Wage scale varies.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1925—Continued

City	Bricklayers	Elevator constructors	Gas fitters	Hoisting engineers	Marble setters	Stonemasons	Ornamental-iron workers	Pipe coverers
Columbus, Ohio	$1.50	$0.90	$1.00	$0.90	$0.95	$1.12½	$1.00	$0.93
Dallas, Tex	[5] 13.00				[5] 10.00			
Dayton, Ohio	1.50			1.10			1.15	
Denver, Colo	[5] 12.00			[5] 9.00			[5] 9.25	
	[5] 13.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.50	[5] 9.50	[5] 10.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 10.25	[5] 9.00
Des Moines, Iowa	1.50	1.00	1.12½	1.07½	1.12½	1.50	1.25	1.00
Detroit, Mich				.80			.75	
	1.50	1.30	1.00	.95	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.12½
Dubuque, Iowa				.50				
	1.25		1.00	.60		1.06		
Duluth, Minn				.65				
	1.12½		.87½	.87½	1.10	.87½	.87½	.87½
Erie, Pa		.90					.60	.75
	1.50	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.25	.85	.85
Fitchburg, Mass	1.25					1.25		
Grand Rapids, Mich							1.00	
	1.35	.95	.70	.90	1.26¼	1.35	1.25	1.00
Greensboro, N. C	1.25				1.12½	1.25		
Houston, Tex	[5] 12.00	[5] 8.00			[5] 10.00	[5] 10.00		
	[5] 13.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 8.50	[5] 11.00	[5] 12.00	[5] 8.50	[5] 8.00
Indianapolis, Ind	1.50	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.35	1.00
Johnstown, Pa				.50		.90	.75	
	1.40	1.00	.85	.75	1.00	1.25	.85	.75
Kansas City, Mo				1.12½				
	1.37½	1.37½	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00
Los Angeles, Calif					[5] 10.00			
	[5] 11.00	[5] 8.50	[5] 8.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 8.00
Louisville, Ky					1.12½		.65	
	1.50	1.05	1.37½		1.37½	1.50	.80	1.00
Madison, Wis								.40
	1.25			.90		1.25		.60
Memphis, Tenn							.75	
	1.50	1.06		1.00	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis	1.25	1.20	.90	1.00	1.12½	1.25	1.12½	1.00
Minneapolis, Minn	1.12½							
	1.25			.87½	1.12½	.87½	.87½	
Nashville, Tenn		.75						.50
	1.50	1.00	.50	.65	1.25	.85	.75	.60
New Haven, Conn	1.25	1.00		1.00	1.25	1.25	1.06¼	
New Orleans, La	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25		1.00	.56
New York City, N. Y	1.50	1.31¼	1.37½	1.50	1.37½	1.50	1.31¼	1.31¼
Norfolk, Va			.87½	.87½			.75	
	1.50	1.12½	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.50	.85	1.12½
Oklahoma City, Okla								6.00
	[5] 12.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.50		[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00
Omaha, Nebr	1.25	1.00	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa			.90	[11] 45.00	{ 1.25			
	1.50	1.32½	1.00		{ 1.37½	1.30	.95	1.05
Pittsburgh, Pa				1.37½				
	1.62½	1.45	1.43¾	1.43¾	1.25	1.37½	1.43¾	1.37½
Portland, Me	1.18¾	.80	.75	1.00	1.00	1.18¾	.90	.90
Portland, Oreg	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.20	[5] 10.00	[5] 9.50	[5] 9.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00
Reading, Pa	1.35	1.00	1.12½	1.25	1.10	1.00	.90	1.12½
Richmond, Ind	1.25							
Richmond, Va			.75	.75			.90	
	1.50	1.05	.87½	.90	1.12½	1.25	1.00	.75
Rochester, N. Y				1.10				
	1.37½	1.23½	1.12½	1.20	1.25	1.37½	1.12½	1.10
Salt Lake City, Utah	[5] 11.00		[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00
San Antonio, Tex	[5] 7.00		[5] 7.00	[5] 4.00		[5] 6.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 6.00
	[5] 12.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 8.00
San Francisco, Calif.[7]	1.25	1.08⅓	1.12½	1.00	1.12½	1.06¼	.87½	.87½
Savannah, Ga	1.25	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Seattle, Wash				[5] 8.00				
	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.25		[5] 9.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 7.20
Sioux City, Iowa			1.00					
	1.37½		1.25	1.00	1.25	1.37½	1.00	.75
St. Joseph, Mo	1.25	1.40	1.25		1.50	1.25		1.10
St. Louis, Mo				1.50				
	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.65	1.37½	1.50	1.50	1.25
St. Paul, Minn	1.12½	1.05	.87½	.87½	1.12½	.87½	.87½	.92½
St. Petersburg, Fla	1.50		1.25	1.00	1.50			
Tucson, Ariz						[5] 6.50		
	[5] 13.00					[5] 8.50		
Washington, D. C	[5] 12.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	.90
Wichita, Kans	1.50	1.12½	1.00	.75	1.25	1.25	1.00	.80
Youngstown, Ohio				1.25				
	1.55		1.35	1.37½	1.25	1.55	1.25	1.37½

[5] Eight-hour day. [7] "American" or open-shop plan. [11] Per week.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1925—Continued

City	Plumbers	Roofers	Sheet-metal workers	Steam fitters	Steam fitters' helpers	Stonecutters	Structural-iron workers	Tile setters
Akron, Ohio	$0.85	$0.75	$0.80	$0.85			$0.80	
	1.00	.85	.90	1.00		$1.25	1.00	$1.25
Atlanta, Ga	.70		.70	.70	$0.35			
	1.00	.80	.90	1.00	.40	1.00	.75	1.25
Baltimore, Md	1.25	1.12½	1.10	1.25	.80	1.12½	1.37½	1.25
Boston, Mass	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	.80	1.10	1.10	1.25
Buffalo, N. Y		.60	.80				1.10	
	1.18¾	1.25	1.12½	1.12½	(3)	1.12½	1.25	1.12½
Chicago, Ill	1.25	1.10	1.15					
	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.50	.85	1.37½	1.37½	1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio		1.00						
	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.25	.75	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cleveland, Ohio		1.30						
	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.50	.75	1.35	1.50	1.50
Columbia, S. C		.80	.80					
	1.25	.90	.90	1.25	.56¼	1.00	.90	1.25
Columbus, Ohio							.70	
	1.25	.70	.80	1.00	.40	1.10	.90	1.00
Dallas, Tex	[5] 9.00		[5] 6.00					
	[5] 11.00		[5] 9.25				[5] 10.00	[5] 10.00
Dayton, Ohio	1.25	.85	1.10	1.25			1.15	1.25
Denver, Colo		[5] 7.00					[5] 9.25	
	[5] 9.50	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.50	[5] 6.50	[5] 9.00	[5] 10.25	[5] 10.00
Des Moines, Iowa	1.25	1.00	1.12½	1.25	.65	1.12½	1.12½	1.25
Detroit, Mich	1.00	.65		1.00	.60		1.00	
	1.25	.80	.90	1.25		1.25	1.12½	1.25
Dubuque, Iowa		.50	.83		.40			
	1.12½	.80	.87½	1.12½	.45			
Duluth, Minn					.50			
	1.00	.82½	.87½	1.00	.75	.87½	.87½	1.10
Erie, Pa		.70						
	1.25	.85	1.00	1.25	.50	1.25	1.10	1.25
Fitchburg, Mass	1.00	1.00				1.00		
Grand Rapids, Mich		.60			.50		1.12½	
	1.00	.70	.90	1.00	.60	1.00	1.25	1.15
Greensboro, N. C	1.00	.90	.95	1.00	.40	1.00		1.00
Houston, Tex		[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00				[5] 8.50	[5] 10.00
	[5] 11.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 11.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 10.00	[5] 11.00
Indianapolis, Ind		.45						
	1.35	.75	1.05	1.35	.80	1.00	1.35	1.25
Johnstown, Pa			.85	.85		.90	.80	
	1.00	.80	1.00	1.00		1.25	1.00	1.00
Kansas City, Mo	1.37½	.85	1.12½	1.37½	.75	1.00	1.25	1.37½
Los Angeles, Calif				[5] 8.00			[5] 6.00	[5] 8.00
	[5] 8.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 9.00
Louisville, Ky				1.25				1.12½
	1.37½	1.00	1.00	1.37½	.60	1.12½	1.25	1.37½
Madison, Wis		.75			.40			
	1.25	.90	1.07½	1.15	.60			1.25
Memphis, Tenn							.75	
	1.25	.40	1.12½	1.25	.62½	1.25	1.00	1.25
Milwaukee, Wis			.75					
	1.18¾	.87½	.85	1.06¼	.62½	1.12½	1.12½	1.25
Minneapolis, Minn	1.12½	.82½	.87½	1.12½			.87½	
Nashville, Tenn	1.00						.60	
	1.12½	.65	.75	1.00	.50	1.00	.70	.87½
New Haven, Conn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			1.06¼	1.25
New Orleans, La		.80						
	1.05	1.00	.90	1.05		1.00	1.00	1.00
New York City, N. Y		1.31¼						
	1.37½	1.50	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.00	1.31¼	1.50	1.31¼
Norfolk, Va	.87½		.82				.75	
	1.12½	.87½	.87½	1.12½	.56¼	1.12½	.85	1.12½
Oklahoma City, Okla	[5] 8.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00			[5] 8.00	[5] 8.50
Omaha, Nebr	1.12½	1.00	.90	1.12½	.75	1.00	1.12½	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa			.90		.50		1.10	
	1.00	.70	1.00	1.00	.55	1.25	1.12½	1.50
Pittsburgh, Pa		1.16½						
	1.43¾	1.50	1.43¾	1.43¾	.87½	1.43¾	1.43¾	1.50
Portland, Me	1.00	.70	.90	1.00	.70	1.00	.90	1.00
Portland, Oreg	[5] 10.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 8.50	[5] 10.00	[5] 6.00		[5] 9.00	
Reading, Pa			.75		.55			
	1.12½	.90	.90	1.12½	.65	1.12½	1.25	1.00
Richmond, Ind	.80		.80					
Richmond, Va							.87½	
	.87½	.80	.87½	.87½	.38½	.80	1.12½	1.12½
Rochester, N. Y	1.12½	1.00	1.10	1.12½	[9] 2.00	1.25	1.12½	1.25

[3] Sliding scale. [5] Eight-hour day. [9] Per day.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1925—Continued

City	Plumbers	Roofers	Sheet-metal workers	Steam fitters	Steam fitters' helpers	Stone-cutters	Structural-iron workers	Tile setters
Salt Lake City, Utah		[5] $5.60						
	[5] $10.00	[5] 7.20	[5] $8.00	[5] $9.00	[5] $5.00	[5] $9.25	[5] $9.00	[5] $9.00
San Antonio, Tex	[5] 8.00	[5] 4.00	[5] 8.00		[5] 3.00	[5] 5.00	[5] 6.00	
	[5] 10.00	[5] 6.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00	[5] 4.00	[5] 7.00	[5] 8.00	[5] 9.00
San Francisco, Calif.[7]	1.12½	1.00	1.06¼	1.12½	.75	1.00	1.25	1.12½
Savannah, Ga	1.00	1.00	.90	1.00	.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Seattle, Wash	[8] 10.00	[5] 8.50	[5] 9.00	[8] 10.00	[8] 6.00		[5] 9.00	[5] 9.00
Sioux City, Iowa	1.00			1.00				
	1.25	.82½	.92½	1.25	.65	.90	1.00	1.25
St. Joseph, Mo		.35						
	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25	.65	1.00	1.12½	1.50
St. Louis, Mo		1.25						
	1.50	1.50	1.37½	1.50	.87½	1.25	1.50	1.50
St. Paul, Minn	1.00	.80	.87½	.87½	.55	1.12½	.87½	1.12½
St. Petersburg, Fla	1.25		1.00	1.25				1.25
Tucson, Ariz	[5] 8.00		[5] 7.00	[5] 8.00	([10])			
Washington, D. C		.40						
	1.31¼	1.15	1.06¼	1.31¼	.65	1.12½	1.50	1.25
Wichita, Kans							.50	
	1.00	.60	.82½	1.00	.75	1.12½	.75	1.25
Youngstown, Ohio	1.37½	1.30	1.25	1.37½		1.25	1.25	1.25

[5] Eight-hour day.
[7] "American" or open-shop plan.
[8] Eight-hour day; on 5-day week basis.
[10] Wage scale varies.

Average Weekly Earnings in Massachusetts, July and August, 1925

THE average weekly earnings in various Massachusetts industries in July and August, 1925, were as follows, according to a recent press release from the State Department of Labor and Industries:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Industry	All establishments			Establishments reporting by sex, August, 1925		
	Number	Earnings of employees		Number	Earnings of employees	
		July, 1925	August, 1925		Males	Females
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	23	$32.86	$34.39	19	$35.10	$21.52
Bookbinding	14	25.01	23.13	11	31.25	16.10
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	50	20.42	21.63	45	24.98	14.55
Boots and shoes	73	23.25	24.89	30	31.55	20.08
Boxes, paper	25	20.60	21.10	20	25.28	13.48
Boxes, wooden packing	13	23.60	21.91	10	21.75	
Bread and other bakery products	38	22.60	22.23	36	26.55	13.56
Carpets and rugs	5	24.28	23.43			
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	31.01	31.41	4	31.45	
Clothing, men's	31	20.20	21.66			
Clothing, women's	28	19.71	20.04			
Confectionery	13	18.74	18.76	8	24.89	16.59
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	17	27.21	27.30	17	27.47	
Cotton goods	55	18.92	18.70	13	20.70	15.96
Cutlery and tools	23	24.39	24.10	15	26.60	15.84
Dyeing and finishing, textiles	6	20.96	21.29			
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	12	29.29	29.08	5	31.90	19.50
Foundry products	25	27.92	27.55	26	27.68	
Furniture	33	25.04	25.34	27	27.76	16.58
Hosiery and knit goods	11	17.71	18.87			
Jewelry	37	25.21	24.92			

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1925—Continued

Industry	All establishments			Establishments reporting by sex, August, 1925		
	Number	Earnings of employees		Number	Earnings of employees	
		July, 1925	August, 1925		Males	Females
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	26	$25.80	$26.22	20	$27.14	$14.94
Machine-shop products	41	30.52	30.69	35	30.80	19.04
Machine tools	23	28.53	28.26	19	28.39	-------
Musical instruments	12	26.15	26.54	-------	-------	-------
Paper and wood pulp	21	26.04	26.12	16	29.47	15.75
Printing and publishing, book and job	38	30.60	30.61	31	34.60	21.11
Printing and publishing, newspaper	21	39.81	39.44	16	39.03	30.10
Rubber footwear	3	25.68	24.98	-------	-------	-------
Rubber goods	8	24.77	25.53	8	27.68	14.66
Rubber tires and tubes	3	32.31	30.16	-------	-------	-------
Silk goods	9	24.88	23.48	-------	-------	-------
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	23.75	23.13	5	23.79	13.79
Stationery goods	8	22.02	21.83	6	27.65	15.30
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	10	28.92	27.91	-------	-------	-------
Stoves and stove linings	5	23.49	29.20	4	30.77	-------
Textile machinery and parts	15	29.66	29.89	11	30.97	17.49
Tobacco	5	24.97	24.69	3	28.46	14.32
Woolen and worsted goods	57	21.52	21.16	34	25.02	18.90
All other industries	104	26.09	25.54	187	30.05	15.90
Total, all industries	[1] 947	24.12	24.20	681	29.32	16.80

[1] As reported; actual sum of items, 950.

Wages in Brazil, 1921 to 1924

THE following table showing the daily wages of agricultural laborers in Brazil from 1921 to 1924 is taken from the April, 1925, issue of the bulletin published by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce:

DAILY WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN BRAZIL, BY STATE AND YEAR, 1921 TO 1924

[Milreis at par=54.62 cents; exchange rate varies]

State	Daily wages				Index numbers (average for 1921=100)		
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	Milreis	*Milreis*	*Milreis*	*Milreis*			
Amazonas	2.5-3.5	1.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	2.5-5.0	91.66	141.66	125.00
Para	2.5-4.5	2.0-4.5	2.5-4.5	3.0-6.0	92.85	100.00	128.57
Maranhao	1.0-3.0	1.2-2.5	2.0-3.5	2.5-4.0	92.50	137.50	162.50
Piauhy	1.2-2.5	1.2-2.5	1.2-2.5	2.0-3.5	100.00	100.00	148.64
Ceara	1.0-2.0	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	1.5-2.5	133.33	200.00	133.33
Rio Grande do Norte	1.0-2.5	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.5	2.0-5.0	174.28	157.14	200.00
Parahyba	1.0-2.5	2.0-4.0	2.0-4.0	2.5-5.0	171.42	171.42	214.28
Pernambuco	1.2-2.0	1.5-2.5	1.4-3.0	2.0-4.0	125.00	137.50	187.50
Alagoas	1.2-2.0	1.2-2.5	1.5-3.5	1.4-6.0	115.62	156.25	176.56
Sergipe	1.2-2.0	1.2-2.5	1.8-3.0	2.0-3.5	115.62	150.00	171.87
Bahia	1.0-4.0	1.0-4.0	1.0-4.0	1.5-5.0	100.00	100.00	130.00
Espirito Santo	2.0-4.0	2.0-5.0	2.0-6.0	4.0-6.0	116.66	133.33	166.66
Rio de Janeiro	3.0-4.5	3.0-4.5	3.5-5.0	3.0-6.0	100.00	113.33	120.00
Sao Paulo	2.0-6.0	2.5-5.0	4.0-7.0	5.0-8.0	93.75	137.50	162.50
Parana	2.5-5.0	3.0-6.0	3.0-6.5	4.0-6.5	120.00	126.00	140.00
Santa Catharina	2.0-6.0	2.0-6.0	3.5-7.0	3.0-7.0	100.00	131.20	125.00
Rio Grande do Sul	2.5-6.0	3.5-5.0	5.0-6.5	3.0-9.0	100.00	135.29	141.17
Minas Geraes	2.5-5.0	2.5-5.0	3.0-5.0	3.0-8.0	100.00	106.66	146.66
Goyaz	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.0	1.5-3.0	3.0-5.0	100.00	100.00	177.77
Matto Grosso	2.0-5.0	2.0-6.0	2.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	114.28	114.28	85.71

Daily wages of some of the skilled workers in Brazil in 1924 are given in the table reproduced below:

DAILY WAGES OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE STATES OF BRAZIL, 1924

[Milreis at par=54.62 cents; exchange rate varies]

State	Carpenters	Masons	Blacksmiths	Machinists
	Milreis	*Milreis*	*Milreis*	*Milreis*
Amazonas	4.0- 8.0	5.0- 7.0	7.0- 8.0	10.0
Maranhao	5.0-10.0	5.0-10.0	5.0-10.0	6.0-15.0
Piauhy	7.0	6.5- 7.0	4.0- 7.0	----------
Ceara	4.5- 6.5	4.0- 7.0	5.0- 8.0	7.0-15.0
Rio Grande do Norte	6.0-10.0	6.0-10.0	6.0-10.0	6.0-15.0
Parahyba do Norte	7.0-10.0	7.0-10.0	8.0-10.0	10.0-15.0
Pernambuco	----------	10.0	5.0-15.0	6.0-17.0
Alagoas	3.0- 8.0	3.0- 8.0	5.0-10.0	6.0-15.0
Sergipe	4.5- 7.0	4.5- 8.0	5.0-10.0	10.0
Bahia	6.0-10.0	4.0-10.0	3.5-10.0	6.0-18.0
Espirito Santo	5.0-15.0	6.0-13.0	6.0-12.0	6.0-15.0
Rio de Janeiro	7.0-12.0	6.0-12.0	9.0-12.0	10.0-30.0
Sao Paulo	7.0-20.0	6.0-15.0	6.0-15.0	15.0-20.0
Parana	10.0-12.0	9.0 10.0	8.0-10.0	15.0-16.0
Santa Catharina	5.0- 9.0	6.0- 8.0	4.0- 7.0	10.0-12.0
Rio Grande do Sul	9.0 16.0	8.0-15.0	8.0-15.0	8.0-20.0
Minas Geraes	4.0-20.0	5.0-14.0	5.0-15.0	6.0-20.0
Goyaz	8.0-12.0	8.0-15.0	8.0-15.0	8.0-20.0
Matto Grosso	8.0-20.0	8.0-12.0	----------	10.0-20.0
Territorio do Acre	10.0-13.0	10.0	----------	----------

Eight-hour Day in the French Merchant Marine[1]

THE eight-hour day was established for French seamen by the law of August 2, 1919, the regulations governing its application having been issued as an administrative order February 24, 1920. By the terms of a decree of September 5, 1922, however, the law was temporarily suspended and seamen were required to be on duty 12 hours instead of 8 hours a day. It was pointed out at the time the decree was issued that this did not mean necessarily 12 hours of actual work, as a distinction was made between hours of attendance (*le temps de presence*) and actual service (*le temps du service*). In actual practice, however, the decree resulted in a general lengthening of the hours of work to such an extent that a demand was made last June by the seamen that the decree should either be abrogated or a drastic change made in its provisions. As a result of this action an administrative order was issued March 31, 1925, which regulates the hours of labor establishing the three-shift system in the merchant marine, although certain exceptions are made in the case of deck employees on small boats making trips of less than 24 hours, on steamers engaged in international coasting trade, on tramp steamers, etc. Because of the special conditions prevailing on such boats and until the eight-hour régime shall be internationalized, it was considered necessary by the Government to have two shifts, with payment for the supplementary hours. These longer hours apply only while the boats are at sea and for a maximum of 20 days per month. In general the order limits the actual work to 8 hours per day and work requiring varying lengths of time is divided on the basis of the 48-hour week. In no case can the daily duration of work on both steam and sailing vessels exceed 10 hours for day work and

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, April-June, 1925, pp. 82-92.

9 hours for night work while in port, and while at sea the work of employees shall be so planned that each one is assured of 8 hours of uninterrupted rest and 4 hours for meals, etc. The night watch shall not include anyone having done 8 hours of actual work during the preceding day. All the employees, when at sea, however, are required to do the work which they are ordered to do, no matter what the duration, if the exigencies of the service, of which the captain is sole judge, require it.

Wages in the French Sugar Industry, 1923–24

THE Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), April–June, 1925, gives the average wages paid in the beet-sugar industry in France in 1923–24. The acreage devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets increased approximately 67,600 acres over the amount under cultivation the preceding year, with a corresponding increase in the number of employees, and in the amount of production. There were 21,520 persons employed in the sugar factories and the number of days the factories were in operation averaged 81. The average wages of men were 22.52 francs;[1] of women, 11.50 francs; and of children, 9.85 francs, in each case the wages being slightly higher than those paid the preceding year.

Wages and Output in French Coal Mines, First Quarter of 1925

THE Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), April–June, 1925 (pp. 128, 129), gives statistics of the coal-mining industry of France for the first three months of 1925.

The total net production of coal in France during this period amounted to 13,363,462 short tons. The average number of underground workers was 222,886 and of underground and surface workers combined, 312,738, and the total number of days worked by underground workers amounted to 15,129,000 and by surface workers, 5,903,400. The average daily output of underground workers was 1,765.88 pounds and of underground and surface workers combined, 1,269.85 pounds.

The average daily wage of underground workers was 25.52 francs[1] and of surface workers 18.71 francs, while the labor cost per metric ton of coal mined was 36.47 francs for underground workers and 10.44 francs for surface workers.

Wages in Greece, 1924

THE annual report of the assistant trade commissioner at Athens for the fiscal year 1925 contains data supplied by the Greek Ministry of National Economy as to the wages paid in the principal occupations in certain industries in that country. These

[1] Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

data are given in the table below. The rates are based upon those paid in the districts of Athens and Piræus. These two cities are the most important industrial centers of Greece and, in general, determine the rates paid throughout the country, though in certain Provinces, where the cost of living is cheaper, wages are lower. The report states, however, that in certain instances, notably the mechanical and building trades, there is reason to believe that actual wages paid are from 10 to 30 per cent above the rates shown; and the table should therefore be read with this in mind.

	Wages, 1924 (in drachmas) [1]
Mechanical:	*Per day*
Turners	62. 00
Adjusters	62. 00
Founders	62. 00
Coppersmiths	62. 00
Caldroners	62. 00
Joiners by oxygen	68. 00
Ship workers	34. 00
Blacksmiths	62. 00
Carpenters	62. 00
Electrical workers	62. 00
Construction:	
Diggers	39. 50–56. 50
Masons	79. 00–85. 00
Plasterers	85. 00
Carpenters	51. 00–56. 50
Marble polishers	85. 00
Oil colorers	79. 00
Bakeries:	
Furnace operators	45. 00
Kneaders	45. 00
Assistant workers	36. 00
Olive oil and soap:	
Olive oil makers	43. 00–54. 00
Soap makers	25. 00–34. 00
Woman workers	6. 00–13. 50
Chemical:	*Per day*
Workmen	26. 00–34. 00
Artisans	34. 00–69. 00
Woman workers	12. 00–15. 00
Women's clothing:	
Workers, women (*a*)	17. 00–39. 50
Workers, women (*b*)	6. 00–12. 00
Apprentices	2. 50– 6. 00
Men's clothing:	
Tailors	56. 50–85. 00
Cutters	17. 00–34. 00
Textile:	*Per month*
Weavers	1, 800–3, 400
Spinners	1, 700–2, 250
Engineers	1, 700–2, 250
Assistants	850–1, 350
	Per day
Weavers, women	12. 00–20. 50
Dyers	28. 00–34. 00
Silk weavers, women	19. 00–21. 50
Boot and shoe:	*Per pair*
Shoemakers	39. 50–56. 50
Vamp makers	23. 00–28. 00
Sole makers	9. 00–12. 00
Sandal makers	28. 00
	Per day
Artisans	79. 00
Assistants	23. 00

Decree Relating to Sunday Rest in Spain [2]

A SPANISH royal decree dated June 8, 1925, prohibits all work on Sunday whether performed publicly on one's own account or for another.

The decree applies to all persons employed in factories, workshops, warehouses, stores, newspaper offices, banks, mines, quarries, transportation operations and port work, construction and repair work, and forestry and agricultural occupations. State, provincial, and municipal employees are also covered by this decree.

Exceptions are to be made in the following cases: Domestic servants, public performers, professional, intellectual, and artistic workers and their assistants, including attendants at libraries, museums, academies, and the like. Other employees who are exempt from the provisions of this decree are keepers of livestock, those employed at amusement places, and workers in cooperative societies and labor organizations. The law exempts also the follow-

[1] Drachma at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[2] La Gaceta de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, June 9, 1925, pp. 1646–1648.

ing: Work necessary to the public interest, or for the welfare of the respective industry; necessary cleaning and repair work in industrial establishments to avoid interruption of business during the week; and work necessary to prevent accidents and other losses. No exceptions shall be made applicable to women and children under 18 years of age.

Workers employed in continuous industries or those undertakings allowed to operate on Sundays are entitled to a rest period of 24 hours during the week as well as a free hour on Sunday in order to attend church services.

Employers are required to post in a conspicuous place in their establishments a notice specifying the rest days and rest hours to which the workers are entitled in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Violations of the law are to be presumed to be the fault of the employers, except upon evidence to the contrary, and are punishable by a fine of from 1 to 250 pesetas [3] or a fine equivalent to the total amount earned on Sunday, depending upon the number of persons employed.

Work done publicly on one's own account shall be punished with a fine of from 1 to 25 pesetas for the first offense and 50 pesetas for the second offense.

[3] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Baggage Handlers—New York City

ON THE refusal of the Westcott Express Co. to agree to a reduction of hours to eight a day, 400 employees, members of Local No. 645 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union, struck on August 25, 1925. This company based its refusal on the fact that it could not shorten the hours without raising rates, which was impracticable because it had been losing business for some time, due to competition from the American Express Co. and from taxicabs. The strike failed to tie up baggage delivery and the men returned September 16, 1925, signing an agreement which was to be effective from that date to September 30, 1928.

According to the terms of this agreement all working conditions are to be restored as before the strike, all striking employees are to be taken back to work, and the closed shop is to prevail. An increase of $1 per week is granted each employee but pay for Sunday work is to be at the time and one-half rate instead of the double time asked for. Six days' work out of seven is to be considered a week's work. The following sections refer to regular time, overtime, payment for holiday work, and vacations with pay:

The phrase, "regular time" as used in this agreement means 10 hours' consecutive work, of which one hour shall be allowed for dinner or supper and the same shall also constitute one day's work or a full day's work.

"Overtime" shall be allowed for all work rendered by an employee in excess of regular time, provided that no overtime shall be allowed for work occupying less than 30 minutes in excess of one day's work and provided that from 31 to 60 minutes in excess of one day's work shall be considered as one hour of overtime. After the first hour of "overtime" each succeeding period of work occupying over 30 minutes but not over 60 minutes of time shall be considered as "overtime."

For the purpose of this agreement the following days shall be deemed the holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Members of Local 645 who are regular employees of the express company, who shall have worked or shall work four full days during the week in which any of the said holidays occur shall receive pay on the basis of regular time for such holiday whether he works upon such holiday or not, and if any member works for a full day on any of the said holidays, he shall be paid in addition one day's extra pay on the basis of regular time.

Members of Local 645 who are extra employees of the express company, who shall have worked or shall work three full days during the week in which any of the said holidays occur, shall receive pay on the basis of regular time for such holiday, whether he works upon such holiday or not, provided he has already been in the service of the express company within a week prior to the date in which the holiday occurs, and if he works for a full day on any of the said holidays, he shall be paid in addition one day's extra pay on the basis of regular time.

All members of Local 645 who have been employed by the express company for a continuous period of one year or more shall be given by the express company during each year six day's vacation with regular pay at the current wage scale.

Provisions made for appointment of a stable steward for settlement of disputes and for terminating the agreement are as follows:

Local 645 may appoint one of its members to act in the capacity of stable steward, it being the duty of such stable steward to see that the conditions of this agreement are not violated either by the express company or by the Local 645. In case the express company is required on account of slack work or other reason to lay off any of its employees, such stable steward shall be the last employee to be laid off by the express company and the express company further agrees that it will give such stable steward opportunities of work and treatment similar in all respects to those accorded to other members of Local 645.

Should any dispute or difference arise between members of Local 645 then in the employ of the express company, the express company and Local 645 agree to submit such dispute or difference to arbitration. The express company and Local 645 shall each appoint in writing and name one arbitrator to whom such dispute or difference shall be submitted for decision. If the arbitrators so appointed shall fail to agree, then and in that event, the said arbitrators shall select a third arbitrator to act as umpire, whose decision upon the matter in dispute shall be final and binding upon both the express company and upon Local 645 and its members.

In the event that the baggage rates in effect at the present time are reduced by order of the New York Public Service Commission during the period of this agreement, then and in that event this agreement will be considered as canceled as of the date that such order becomes effective, provided that prior to any hearing before such commission concerning said rates, written notice of such hearing shall have been given by the express company to Local 645.

The following scale of wages is to be paid:

Occupation	Regular time (per week)	Sunday (9 hours)	Overtime (per hour)	
			Sundays and week days	Holidays
Chauffeurs and platform men	$35.00	$8.75	$0.97	$1.30
Clerks, porters, solicitors, and tabbers	31.00	7.75	.86	1.15
Helpers	29.00	7.25	.81	1.07

Brewery Workers and Drivers—New Orleans

THE Jackson Brewing Co. of New Orleans on February 1, 1925, made agreements with its employees for one year. Only members of Local No. 215 are to be employed by the company, if they can be supplied by the union. If not, outsiders may be temporarily employed, but must join the union after working 30 days. For route and shipping drivers, the working-day consists of 8 out of 10 consecutive hours; for telephone or extra drivers and stablemen, 9 out of 10 consecutive hours. The duties of the drivers are to keep their harness clean, hitch and unhitch their teams, "deliver to and tap beer at their customers." Stablemen are to do the work usually required in the stable, and both drivers and stablemen are to do teaming of every description required for the brewery.

SECTION 5. Wages shall be paid semimonthly at the rates following:

	Per week
Route wagon drivers	$27
Telephone or extra drivers	21
Stablemen	21
Drivers of shipping and all other wagons except the aforementioned	21

Present wages shall not be reduced.

Any driver or stablemen driving route wagon temporarily shall receive route wagon drivers' wages.

"Bottle beer drivers" are required to be at the brewery in time to load their wagons not later than 7 a. m. and must telephone at least three times daily to their brewery between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. to receive instructions to make delivery to customers in their territory.

SECTION 3. Drivers shall not be required to make delivery of or collect monthly statements; their collections shall be confined to daily sales and all other sales except those on monthly accounts.

SEC. 6. The salary of the bottle beer drivers shall be twenty-seven ($27) dollars per week, payable monthly or semimonthly, at the discretion of the brewery, at the rate of twenty-seven ($27) dollars per week.

In addition to the above-mentioned salary, there will be paid a commission on sales equivalent to five (5) cents per case of two dozen pints on all malt or cereal beverages or either soft drinks sold at a price higher than one dollar ($1) net per case, and a commission equivalent to two and one-half (2½) cents per case will be allowed on all beverages of whatsoever nature sold at a price of $1 or less net per case of two dozen bottles. Drivers will not be entitled to said commission except when returning cases filled with bottles.

No commission will be allowed on other breweries' cases.

Provisions relating to holidays, discharge, arbitration, illness, and bond to be furnished by drivers follow:

SECTION 8. The holidays shall be New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas Day, with full pay, and only absolutely necessary work shall be done on those days, at the discretion of the party of the first part, which work shall be paid for extra at the rate of time and one-half for route drivers, other drivers, and stablemen; provided that said pay for extra work on said holidays shall not exceed one day's regular pay at rates set forth in section 5.

Route and extra drivers shall make such extra trips on Saturdays as may be required of them by the party of the first part and the day previous to the above holiday, for which work they shall receive no pay.

SEC. 10. The party of the first part shall have the right to hire and discharge, and in the exercise of this right, hiring and discharging by party of the first part shall be final and not subject to discussion or arbitration.

SEC. 12. Whenever a dispute shall arise between the parties to this agreement about the violation of the same, the question or questions in dispute shall be submitted in writing to a board of arbitration, two members of which shall be appointed in writing by the party of the first part and two in a similar manner by the party of the second part, and a fifth member by the four thus appointed. Both parties to this agreement shall abide by a majority decision of the five members of said board, which decision shall be made within two weeks from date of the appointment of the fifth member. Pending settlement by arbitration, no strike, lockout, or boycott shall be declared.

SEC. 13. If members of the party of the second part are prevented from working on account of illness or accident, they shall receive their position after recovering, provided the illness does not extend longer than three months, and in case of accident the time shall be six months.

SEC. 14. This agreement, scale, etc., also applies to drivers or chauffeurs of automobile delivery wagons; that is, in the delivery of keg beer.

SEC. 15. A fidelity bond of not less than $250 shall be furnished, if required, to the party of the first part, by any or all drivers, for the faithful performance of their duties. Party of the first part to pay the premium on same.

Children's Clothing Industry—New York City

THE Children's Clothing Workers' Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America made an agreement July 29, 1925, with the Renown Novelty Clothing Co. to be in force until July 30, 1926.

In the agreement the company agrees to the closed shop; not to give out work to any of its employees to be performed in their homes

nor to be done outside of the shop except with the written approval of the joint board; to maintain sanitary conditions at least on a par with those obtaining in the industry; and that if unemployment insurance is put into effect, it shall be agreed upon by the joint board and the Association of Manufacturers in the New York market.

The provisions made for damages to be paid in case of breach of contract are as follows:

Because of the difficulty of determining with certainty or with approximate or reasonable certainty the amount of damages which will result from a breach of this agreement on the part of the employer, and because of the irreparable injury which will flow from any breach of this agreement on the part of the employer, for which there is or can be no adequate remedy at law, the employer hereby agrees that the minimum damage which the joint board will sustain by reason of any breach of this agreement on the part of the employer will be an amount determined by the joint board; the employer hereby agrees to deposit with the joint board immediately upon the execution of this agreement the sum of $500, note, payable on demand, as liquidated damages to secure the union and its members for the full and faithful performance by the employer of all the covenants, agreements, and undertakings to be performed by the employer under this agreement, and for the full and faithful observance of all of the restrictions assented to by him. Upon any default by the employer of any condition, term, covenant or undertaking under this agreement, the amount held by the joint board as liquidated damages shall forthwith become the property of the joint board. Upon the termination of this agreement, and in the event of the full compliance with all the terms, conditions, covenants, and undertakings by the employer, then the amount held by the joint board may at the request of the employer be returned to him.

Upon the failure of the employer to perform all of his agreements herein contained or upon his failure to observe all the restrictions placed upon him under this contract, the joint board shall have the right to damages hereunder, and the employees of the employer, members of the union and of its component local unions, shall have the right to cease working for the employer.

Twisters—Bridgeport, Conn.

AFTER a strike the twisters employed by the Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co. of Bridgeport signed an agreement with the company, effective from June 9, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

The company agreed that if its employees in the north and south weave sheds would return to work it would provide the north weave shed weavers, fixers, cutters, twisters, and warp drawers with employment at the present rate and under present conditions—payment for work done to be on the basis of piecework, and piecework prices to be the same as are now in effect.

In the south weave shed the company agreed to keep the present condition of payment and terms of employment of warp drawers, twisters, fixers, and cutters for at least a year unless it was determined that the trade or department favored a change, and announced its intention of placing about two-thirds of the weavers in the 62-cent class instead of the 52-cent class. Provision for determining the desire of the weavers was made as follows:

The south shed weavers will, upon their return to work, appoint by ballot a commitee of not less than three or not more than five, to represent them in their dealings with the company and its engineers in the adjustment of any inequalities or imperfections in the application of the Dyer system of wage payment or earning computation. The committee and the company's engineers will mutually work together to the end that fair, reasonable, and just standards be set and that

adjustment where necessary under the present standards be taken up and discussed and if adjustment be necessary it will be made.

If at the end of a two months' fair trial from date of return to work the majority of weavers in the south shed determine by ballot (as provided in the case of the north shed) to return to the old terms and conditions of employment, i. e., piecework payment and basis of computation, the company will entertain such suggestions of its employees and will return them, without prejudice to any individual, to such basis of earning and employment, providing only the individuals shall from their and the company's own standpoint, give a fair, equitable, and proper trial and work consistently and well during the two months above mentioned.

The company will receive and recognize and request its employees to form representative committees from each department with whom it will meet regularly and provide places and times of meetings.

These committees will discuss with the management of the company all matters pertaining to work and working conditions and the real or imagined grievances of employees and shall be the source from which the company shall address its employees and shall in turn be the medium through which its employees may express their wishes and desires to the management of the company.

Certain matters which could not be agreed upon by the parties were referred to a board of arbitration which made its report on August 31, 1925, as follows:

1. The determination as to whether or not there is existing an agreement which is to-day in effect, made approximately two years ago, between the management and the twisters, that the number of the twisters then on the pay roll and the individuals forming such group of men should be retained as a minimum force by the company through periods in which, in the estimation of the company, that number of individuals is unnecessary or superfluous to be employed as twisters.

2. If such an agreement did exist and if by reason of such agreement the management should live up to it, is it a proper and just agreement and obligation to impose upon the management, i. e., is it not a prerogative of management to specify the number of individuals and the individuals it should have on its pay roll, among the twisters, commensurate in its consideration of the work to be done.

3. Considering the skill or knack required to be a twister, and the living and employment conditions in Bridgeport, what should be the terms and conditions of employment as affecting the permanency of position and the right of dismissal on the part of the management for a period of one year from date of arbitrators' decision.

After hearing all the evidence of both sides, the committee have decided that no legal contract was ever entered into between the Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co. and the twisters employed by it. The company did agree to a minimum wage but never intended to guarantee permanency of employment, but it is the opinion of the committee that the men believed that permanency of employment had been agreed upon. Upon the finding that no agreement existed, it is the opinion of the committee that paragraphs 1 and 2 are, therefore, answered, and that they have no further authority under these paragraphs and that the decision that they must render in this matter is based upon the request set up in paragraph 3.

It is the opinion of the committee that for the mutual benefit of both parties the following agreement should be enforced for a period of one year from date:

1. That the Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co. shall have a right to discharge any twister in its employment for just and sufficient cause.

2. That all twisters employed by the said company on July 3, 1925, shall be entitled to a minimum wage of $30 per week, provided they work 50 hours per week and if there is not sufficient employment for 50 hours per week that they are entitled to a minimum wage of 60 cents per hour for every hour of their employment.

3. If because of business depression or some other reason there is not sufficient work for the employment of all the twisters, that the company shall apportion work among the twisters so that each shall receive an equal amount of work per week. It is intended that the above entitled decision shall apply to all twisters employed on July 3, 1925.

AWARDS

Bus Operators and Street-Car Employees—Akron, Ohio

ADJUSTMENT of the wage controversy and of the question of bus men between the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. and Division No. 98 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was recently made by the board of arbitrators appointed for that purpose. The first question which was presented to the board was as to whether or not the association should be permitted to enter into a contract with the company regulating the wages and conditions of employment of the 135 bus men employed by the latter in the city of Akron, of whom "not more than five" belong to the union.

The contention of the union was that the word "employee" in the agreement between the company and Division No. 98 included bus men and that the bus men would not have adequate protection unless the union was permitted to contract for them.

The arbitrator conceded the fact that it might be advantageous for the bus men to contract as a whole with the company, but since practically all of the 135 bus men had stated their opposition to this and since the company also did not care to contract with division No. 98 concerning the bus men, he felt that it would be unfair for the board to make compulsory such contract relations. The bus men did not wish to join the street railway men's union for "they would always be in the minority" and felt that their own organization was capable of protecting their rights under all circumstances. It was decided that the contract with Division No. 98 should apply only to motormen, conductors, brakeman, and operators of one-man cars and that the word "Employee" should not be included in the agreement.

The other question which was submitted to the board was the question of the "hourly wage" to be paid the motormen, conductors, brakeman, and one-man car operators of the Akron division of the N. O. T. & L. Co.

The contract of arbitration provided that the board was to determine whether the wages should be increased, decreased, or remain the same as they are now.

There was evidence to show and my personal investigation disclosed the fact that the company is rapidly changing over its cars for one-man operation in the city of Akron.

From an examination of the books and records of the company, it is evident that the N. O. T. & L. Co. is operating its present Akron city lines at a loss. I have examined daily reports of the number of passengers carried and number of miles that each car travels together with total revenue received for each car mile and am absolutely convinced that the days of the street cars are numbered and that if the number of passengers carried continues to decrease as rapidly in next 5 or 10 years that there will be no street cars running in the city of Akron in 10 years more.

This condition is the result of the large number of privately owned pleasure cars that are in daily use in streets of the city and to the rapidly increasing popularity of the busses.

I am convinced that an increase in wages will of course increase the amount of the loss, and I am also convinced that no amount of wage cutting will enable this company to balance its losses through the operation of the street-car system on Akron city lines.

I learned by personal investigation, not by evidence introduced, street-car companies are paying their one-man car operators a higher rate per hour than when operated by two men. I find from facts submitted by both the company and men that there is a differential in the operation of the one-man cars throughout the country.

[1003]

I, therefore, feel that the operators of one-man cars are entitled to a higher rate of pay than the operators on two-men cars, and that the rate should be at least uniform in the cities where the company operates.

The contention of the company that the wages of the motormen and conductors on city lines be reduced will not be considered; and regardless of the fact that the company is losing money on its Akron city lines, I do not consider that this is a sound reason for asking the employees to work for less wages; and in view of the fact that in a very short time most of the cars operating in city lines will be one-man cars, I hold that the company should pay its one-man operators 4 cents per hour more than the former wage scale provided.

In view of the fact that the scale for two-man operators compares favorably with the average scale paid throughout the country for two-man operators, I find that the pay for these men should remain the same as it has been for the last year, and I hereby fix the following wage:

From May 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926, for Akron division: City division—48 cents per hour, first year; 50 cents per hour, second year; 53 cents per hour, thereafter, and 4 cents an hour additional for operators on one-man cars. I hereby fix scale for suburban divisions consisting of Akron, Barberton, Wadsworth division at following scale: 49 cents per hour, first year; 51 cents per hour, second year; 54 cents per hour, thereafter; and I am convinced that, with the company rapidly changing over to one-man car operators, [it] accordingly will ncrease 4 cents per hour all operators of one-man cars and thus effect an increase n the wages of a large number of the men.

The company's arbitrator concurred in the findings and opinion of the third arbitrator.

Clothing Industry—Chicago

THE chairman of the clothing trade board of Chicago, on August 24, 1925, decided the case (No. 1418) of a discharged girl, a yoke stitcher, for whom the union requested reinstatement with pay for time lost.

This girl had been discharged because the manager had found in her possession 4 coupons for 11 coats upon which she had done no work. Coats requiring no yoke stitching are not given the yoke stitchers but these 4 coupons which had not been marked "void" had been found in her envelope and she could not account for their presence there.

Both sides were censured in the ruling, as follows:

It seems clear that the coupons were taken from the coats by some one and given to the girl. She must know who gave them to her but is doubtless reluctant to inform on her accomplice. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to support the action of the company in discharging the girl.

In connection with this case, however, the trade board desires to call attention to the fact that the primary error was made by the company in failing to cancel the coupons. The company has made a considerable effort to quicken the consciousness and conscience of the people to a sense that coupons mean money. Rigorous regulations regarding the handling of coupons have been enforced. But instances like the present indicate that a more careful check-up on pricing coupons is essential. To leave coupons uncanceled, where the work demands it, is to leave so much money around loose for anyone to pick. Such coupons become at once a source of temptation and corruption. Such coupons should be declared "void" in order to avoid just such trouble both for the company and the worker.

Clothing Industry—New York

TWO cases dealing with the discharge of shop chairmen were settled recently by the chairman for the New York clothing industry—case No. 104 on July 13, and case No. 109 on July 28, 1925.

In case No. 104 the firm asked for the discharge of a shop chairman because of his repeated infractions of shop discipline and his generally insolent bearing toward members of the firm. The specific charges against the chairman were that his production was not up to standard, that he refused to let cutters work when he was not at work, that he refused to come to work when requested to do so by the firm, that he restricted the output of other cutters, and that he was insolent when remonstrated with by the firm for his conduct. The firm had no trouble with other workers and had given this man a second chance.

The impartial chairman decided that even though the charges were rather general there was justification for the firm's dissatisfaction.

The chairman would have discharged Mr. G. last November had the firm not intervened in his behalf. Since the firm has again found it necessary to complain, the chairman feels that it should be relieved of the services of Mr. G. and sanctions his discharge.

In case No. 109 the union complained that a presser who had been shop chairman had not been called back to work with the rest of the shop after a slack season. The union representative stated that the executive board had ruled that the man be reinstated, that the board of directors and the joint board had three times ordered his reinstatement, but the contractors had consistently refused to restore him to his position. A threat was made to declare the shop a "scab" shop. The entire shop, however, supported the contractor.

The firm charged that this presser dominated the whole shop, forced employees to attend unofficial shop meetings and to help pay for the rooms, prevented certain union members from being employed in the shop and engaged apprentices instead, provided his friends with lighter coats to press and gave the heavier ones to pressers he disliked, imposed upon employers and threatened bodily injury to both his employers and the men, would not accept a $4 reduction when all the rest did, and forced the men to patronize his pool room and buy drinks from his son, who sold them in the shop against orders. The workers charged that he imposed upon them, mistreated them, and once hit and injured a man so that three stitches were required.

The decision was as follows:

After listening to the evidence of the employer and the employees, all of whom consider the presence of Mr. T. a menace to the peace of the shop, the impartial chairman is convinced that it is to the best interest of all concerned that Mr. T. remain permanently out of the shop. He, therefore, does not order reinstatement.

Railroads—Advertising Vacancy

A VIOLATION of rule 11 in failing to advertise as vacant a clerical position in the office of the chief mechanical inspector at the Readville (Mass.) shop was alleged in the claim (Docket 42) brought before the New York, New Haven & Hartford Station Service Board of Adjustment for settlement.

When this position became vacant in May, 1925, there was only one other employee in that seniority district and he did not desire the

position, so it was given to a nonemployee on June 15, 1925. The original request that this position should be advertised was denied on the basis that positions in the office of the chief mechanical inspector did not come under the scope of the clerk's agreement. Later it was decided that such positions were included under the clerk's agreement, but because the vacancy had been filled it was not advertised as required by rule 11. This would have given employees in other seniority districts preference over nonemployees.

The board decided that this position should be advertised in accordance with requirements of rule 11.

Shirt Industry—New York

SEVERAL cases came before the board of arbitration in the shirt industry of Greater New York during April and May, 1925, dealing with the sending of work out of town by contractors and the violation of agreements about this.

In two cases (Nos. 70 and 71) firms asked permission to send a certain portion of their work out of the city to be done. (Both had already been sending out a certain part.) The union complained in one case (No. 70) that the firm had not been fair because it had sent only 34 dozen shirts to the temporary contractor whom it had requested the union to assign for work on a surplus lot of from 200 to 300 dozen. The board ruled that the firm was not to be penalized for its past conduct, since it was willing to negotiate as to what amount should be sent out. In the future it was to be allowed to send out of town only 30 per cent of its cheaper-grade work.

In case No. 71 the union asked that the request of the firm that it be allowed to send out work be denied and charged that the firm "is piling its lays too high and not employing a sufficient number of union men in its cutting room." The board investigated the matter and decided that it was not advisable to change conditions under which the firm was working and stated:

> This decision applies to the firm's request to send work out of town as well as the union's contention that the firm be compelled to change its method of work in the cutting room.

In a third case, No. 68, the union complained that the firm had been sending more than the 50 per cent allowed it outside of the city. The firm, however, contended that a larger proportion of its work was being sent to the union contractors than outside the city. The decision was that to prevent any further violation of the agreement and to make it clear to the union that the agreement was being carried out the firm should balance its work in and out of town for each calendar month.

One firm (case 72) was charged with sending 90 per cent of its work out of town and refusing to change to the 50 per cent allowed. The penalty for this was left to be decided and imposed by the executive committee of the manufacturers' association, notice of its action to be sent to the board of arbitration for approval.

In case No. 73 the union asked that its workers be reimbursed for wages lost when the firm violated the decision of the board of arbitration January 10, 1925, that only 40 per cent of the work should

be sent out of town. The manufacturers' association, after asking this firm to arbitrate the matter and being refused, officially suspended it from membership in the association. For this reason the board of arbitration had no jurisdiction over the firm and could not inflict the severe discipline that it otherwise would have.

That the proper amount of work was not being sent to its registered contractors was the charge made by the union in case No. 77, decided June 11, 1925. For some time this firm had been sending its cotton work to its own factory outside the city and having its flannel work done in the city. The union said that it was not sending all of its flannel work to the registered contractor.

The board of arbitration rules that from this date on this firm must send all its flannel work to its registered contractors in the Metropolitan area.

Penalty was imposed upon a firm in case No. 69, April 15, 1925, by the board of arbitration, for sending work to a nonunion shop. In this case the firm had a contractor registered for its cotton work, but during the rush season this contractor was not able to do all the firm's work and it sent one lot of 200 dozen to a nonregistered contractor. When the union discovered this a complaint was made that this firm had not only sent work to a nonregistered contractor but to a contractor no longer dealing with the union.

The firm believed this shop to be still a union shop; had had satisfactory work done there before; and, fearing delay if it took time to request the designation of a temporary contractor, sent out the work. It considered this action a technical error and its first offense, while the union called it a clear violation of the understanding that all work is to be sent to registered contractors.

The board ruled as follows:

The number of cases relating to the distribution of work which have lately come before the board of arbitration indicates that there is not enough respect paid to the agreement and understandings between the union and the association in regard to such distribution, both in and out of the city. For the action in this case, the board imposes on this firm a fine of $25, which amount is to be given to some charity selected by the members of the board of arbitration. The fine in this instance is made merely nominal—first, because this is the firm's first offense and because the evidence indicates that the firm has in other respects lived up to all the understandings and stipulations of the agreement; second, because while this firm sent the work to a nonunion shop, the evidence shows that the firm believed it was a union shop.

Street Railways—Sioux City, Iowa

A TEMPORARY award was made July 21, 1925, by the arbitrators of the Sioux City Service Co. and Division No. 779, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The following are the findings and award of the arbitrators:

Prior to the first day of May, 1925, the carmen's union demanded from the company a wage scale of 62 cents per hour in the place of the 56 cents theretofore paid, and demanded arbitration thereon.

On or about the first day of June, 1925, the company reduced wages to a maximum scale of 50 cents, giving as a reason therefor its inability, due to falling revenues, to pay a higher wage.

Your arbitrators find with reference to the revenues of the company, that during the past few years, according to the figures submitted by the company,

there has been a steady falling off in the number of passengers carried. In April, 1924, the company reports that they carried 146,992 fewer passengers than in April, 1923; and 132,225 fewer passengers in April, 1925, than in April, 1924, making a total falling off for the month of April during a two-year period of 279,217. The loss between May, 1923, and May, 1925, was 270,424, according to the company's report.

We also find that the company now appears to be operating under the lowest rate of fare of any company in the Middle West in cities of the approximate size of Sioux City—a 7-cent cash fare or four tokens for 25 cents.

The company submitted a table of the fares paid in eight other Middle West cities and also the hourly wage paid to employees, showing that Sioux City rates were the lowest of any city of its size.

It is the claim of the company that unless it is able, by means of an increase of fares, to offset the deficit caused by falling revenues, wages, along with the other operating expenses, must be reduced. We are informed that the company intends to make application for an increase of fares, and while the question of such increase may be speedily settled, experience tells us that no definite time can be assigned for the completion of such negotiations. It is impossible for us to consider a question of this character without taking into account three parties to be affected by fare and wage adjustments—the carmen, the company, and the public. No observant person can fail to know that the widespread use of the automobile has seriously impaired the revenues of street railways as well as steam lines. How much greater this impairment is to become can not now be estimated. We therefore believe that the proper solution of present difficulties rests with all three of the parties affected.

We are informed that within the present year fare increases have been permitted in Council Bluffs, Des Moines, and Cedar Rapids. While matters of fare increases are pending, we are of the opinion that carmen, in view of the rising cost of living, are entitled to have their former wage restored until such time as the company shall have had an opportunity to complete its present plan. When it becomes definitely known what the situation will be relative to increased fares the parties can then use existing conditions as a basis for permanent wage arbitration.

Temporary award

For the reasons assigned in our findings, we make the following temporary award as to wages:

That from and after the first day of August, 1925, and until the Sioux City Service Co. shall have any application for increase of fares allowed or rejected, whether the same be by resolution of the city council, order of court, or submission of the question in any other manner, it shall pay the scale of wages which was in force and effect immediately prior to the 1st day of May, 1925, and whenever any such application of the company for increase of fares shall have been either allowed or rejected, then the scale of wages herein temporarily awarded shall cease and terminate, and the arbitrators shall, as provided in section 18 of 1923 agreement, proceed to negotiate and fix a scale of wages upon the basis of conditions then existing.

Collective Agreements Reported to French Ministry of Labor in 1924

THE number of collective labor agreements reported to the French Ministry of Labor in 1924 is given in the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), April–June, 1925 (pp. 139, 140). The agreements, of which there were 177, were divided among the different industries as follows: Agriculture, 1; food, 24; building, 48; wood and furniture, 7; commerce, retail, 3; hides and skins, 2; motor power, 1; polygraphic industries, 5; metal works and mechanical construction, 21; mines and quarries, 10; stonecutting, 4; stone and clay, 3; chemicals, 7; domestic service, 5; textiles and clothing, 20; and transport and warehousing, 16.

Definite information as to the conditions under which the agreements were signed was not furnished in all cases, but 47 were concluded following a strike. In the majority of cases where agreements were the result of the intervention of a third party, the mediators were labor inspectors, but in two cases the Minister of Labor took part in the settlement, and in the others mayors, prefects, or other interested persons intervened.

Seventy-nine of the agreements were between employers' associations and labor unions, and 10 between individual employers or unorganized groups of employers and trade-unions. In 8 cases the agreements were reached following the establishment of a permanent joint commission or one established to deal with the particular dispute. In only 26 instances was the duration of the agreement specified. One was to last three months; 2, six months; 1, eight months; 20, one year; and 1 each were to last two and five years.

In 125 cases the agreements specified the method of application of the 8-hour day; 59 established a minimum wage; 8 fixed traveling expenses; 5 piecework rates or a production bonus; 8, the time for the payment of wages; 23, closing work places on Sunday; 2, special conditions of hiring workers; 8, the length of notice of dismissals; 13, night work; 3, sanitation of work places; and 1 each, the regulation of dismissals and vacations, establishment of a shift system, the limitation of unemployment, and the suppression of gratuities.

Thirty-nine agreements established cost-of-living bonuses based on the reports of the official committees or of special joint committees. Machinery was established for arbitration to deal with any disputes arising as a result of the agreement in 2 cases and in 15 cases such differences were to be regulated by committees on which both sides were equally represented.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in September, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries of the United States increased 1.5 per cent in September as compared with August. This increase in employment, following upon the smaller gain of August, indicates a well-defined upward trend in the course of employment, marking a favorable outlook for manufacturing industries. Aggregate earnings of employees fell off six-tenths of 1 per cent in September owing to the general observance of Labor Day, which this year fell on the latest date possible, thereby affecting not only as usual all half-monthly pay rolls ending on September 15 but also all weekly pay rolls ending on September 12. This decrease in total earnings reduced per capita earnings 2.1 per cent.

These unweighted figures, presented by the Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,219 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,809,258 employees whose combined earnings during one week in September were $71,844,163. The same establishments in August reported 2,768,614 employees and total pay rolls of $72,274,822.

Comparison of Employment in August and September, 1925

THE volume of employment in September was increased in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions while the aggregate earnings of employees were increased in only 2 divisions. The Pacific States had 3 per cent more employees and employees' earnings were 2 per cent larger; the Middle Atlantic States had over 2 per cent more employees, with earnings not quite holding their last month's standing; and the East North Central States gained in both items. The New England States lost three-tenths of 1 per cent of their employees and employees' earnings fell off 3.8 per cent; and the smaller Mountain Division also shows decreases in both items. The remaining 4 divisions show satisfactorily increased employment but with some falling off in employees' earnings.

Considering the 52 industries by groups, each of the 12 groups of industries shows increased employment, all of the gains being substantial ones except that of the textile group, which was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The food, lumber, paper, tobacco, and vehicle groups all show increased pay-roll totals, the increase in the last-named group being 3.3 per cent. The decreases in aggregate earnings in the remaining seven groups were largely due to the Labor Day closing, as already stated, while most of the five increases undoubtedly would have been considerably larger but for the holiday.

Thirty-eight of the 52 separate industries gained employees in September, the largest gain—29 per cent in fertilizers—being seasonal, as was the gain of 13.7 per cent in confectionery. Pianos gained 21.6 per cent, following an irregular decrease in August, and other gains of marked size were made by machine tools, carriages, rubber

boots and shoes, stoves, paper boxes, automobiles, and flour. One-half of the 14 industries in which employment fell off were those in which the "season" is over, and all of the decreases were comparatively small.

Increased pay-roll totals, despite the holiday closing, are shown in 20 industries, including the 10 industries mentioned above as showing marked increase in volume of employment. Among the 32 industries showing decreased earnings of employees the three showing the greatest falling off were cotton goods (8.1 per cent), men's clothing (7.4 per cent), and silk goods (6.3 per cent).

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 AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1925	September, 1925		August, 1925	September, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**1,253**	**190,799**	**195,696**	**+2.6**	**$4,782,991**	**$4,794,648**	**+0.2**
Slaughtering and meat packing	79	73,394	73,375	−[1]	1,818,302	1,760,847	−3.2
Confectionery	262	28,905	32,871	+13.7	520,377	575,248	+10.5
Ice cream	127	9,181	8,930	−2.7	311,443	303,673	−2.5
Flour	360	15,823	16,487	+4.2	415,743	421,411	+1.4
Baking	411	53,056	53,805	+1.4	1,390,753	1,416,506	+1.9
Sugar refining, cane	14	10,440	10,228	−2.0	326,373	316,963	−2.9
Textiles and their products	**1,718**	**545,712**	**545,975**	**+[1]**	**10,772,479**	**10,256,729**	**−4.8**
Cotton goods	331	179,257	176,700	−1.4	2,831,229	2,602,366	−8.1
Hosiery and knit goods	257	79,623	81,087	+1.8	1,437,494	1,408,818	−2.0
Silk goods	201	60,946	61,472	+0.9	1,320,457	1,237,403	−6.3
Woolen and worsted goods	191	67,195	67,436	+0.4	1,446,307	1,413,312	−2.3
Carpets and rugs	31	21,362	21,473	+0.5	550,225	542,676	−1.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86	27,898	28,365	+1.7	646,826	651,135	+0.7
Clothing, men's	274	59,684	59,367	−0.5	1,518,498	1,406,810	−7.4
Shirts and collars	80	20,123	20,646	+2.6	313,329	307,026	−2.0
Clothing, women's	183	16,932	17,112	+1.1	444,975	439,132	−1.3
Millinery and lace goods	84	12,692	12,317	−3.0	263,139	248,051	−5.7
Iron and steel and their products	**1,589**	**598,491**	**605,184**	**+1.1**	**17,203,354**	**16,871,600**	**−1.9**
Iron and steel	208	265,752	267,468	+0.6	7,792,079	7,677,704	−1.5
Structural ironwork	146	20,524	20,343	−0.9	573,588	555,525	−3.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	805	199,761	200,357	+0.3	5,690,959	5,529,172	−2.8
Hardware	58	32,392	32,538	+0.5	813,259	767,667	−5.6
Machine tools	157	23,180	25,893	+11.7	705,438	736,665	+4.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	128	42,007	42,881	+2.1	1,228,424	1,180,897	−3.9
Stoves	87	14,875	15,704	+5.6	399,607	423,970	+6.1
Lumber and its products	**1,018**	**201,158**	**204,105**	**+1.5**	**4,399,152**	**4,502,666**	**+2.4**
Lumber, sawmills	400	113,356	114,336	+0.9	2,316,164	2,406,223	+3.9
Lumber, millwork	251	33,154	33,414	+0.8	814,374	782,567	−3.9
Furniture	367	54,648	56,355	+3.1	1,268,614	1,313,876	+3.6
Leather and its products	**349**	**121,963**	**124,403**	**+2.0**	**2,919,803**	**2,803,497**	**−4.0**
Leather	127	26,171	26,802	+2.4	657,950	653,726	−0.6
Boots and shoes	222	95,792	97,601	+1.9	2,261,852	2,149,771	−5.0
Paper and printing	**805**	**151,095**	**152,403**	**+0.9**	**4,624,431**	**4,659,498**	**+0.8**
Paper and pulp	204	53,628	53,136	−0.9	1,386,562	1,327,037	−4.3
Paper boxes	152	16,118	16,957	+5.2	353,099	355,278	+0.6
Printing, book and job	250	39,863	40,348	+1.2	1,276,513	1,317,889	+3.2
Printing, newspapers	199	41,486	41,962	+1.1	1,608,257	1,659,294	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	**253**	**78,286**	**81,819**	**+4.5**	**2,322,772**	**2,303,256**	**−0.8**
Chemicals	97	21,827	22,660	+3.8	539,746	550,215	+1.9
Fertilizers	100	6,640	8,583	+29.3	129,560	161,149	+24.4
Petroleum refining	56	49,819	50,576	+1.5	1,653,466	1,591,892	−3.7

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

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

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1925	September, 1925		August, 1925	September, 1925	
Stone, clay, and glass products	**658**	**108,092**	**109,094**	**+0.9**	**$2,844,346**	**$2,793,177**	**−1.8**
Cement	83	25,996	25,969	−0.1	777,485	768,457	−1.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	389	34,372	33,984	−1.1	876,024	833,406	−4.9
Pottery	58	12,204	12,392	+1.5	317,864	315,488	−0.7
Glass	128	35,520	36,749	+3.5	872,973	875,826	+0.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**44**	**14,784**	**15,273**	**+3.3**	**357,459**	**350,643**	**−1.9**
Stamped and enameled ware	44	14,784	15,273	+3.3	357,459	350,643	−1.9
Tobacco products	**175**	**41,570**	**42,405**	**+2.0**	**736,840**	**736,950**	**+(1)**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	29	8,563	8,437	−1.5	135,463	135,342	−0.1
Cigars and cigarettes	146	33,007	33,968	+2.9	601,377	601,608	+(1)
Vehicles for land transportation	**980**	**488,620**	**501,440**	**+2.6**	**14,887,764**	**15,378,649**	**+3.3**
Automobiles	208	321,379	335,014	+4.2	10,155,371	10,799,329	+6.3
Carriages and wagons	72	2,782	2,969	+6.7	62,285	67,496	+8.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	191	16,727	17,182	+2.7	497,261	488,578	−1.7
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	509	147,732	146,275	−1.0	4,172,847	4,023,246	−3.6
Miscellaneous industries	**377**	**228,644**	**231,461**	**+1.5**	**6,423,432**	**6,392,850**	**−0.5**
Agricultural implements	96	24,657	25,166	+2.1	678,630	655,591	−3.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	125	92,915	96,160	+3.5	2,578,551	2,646,638	+2.6
Pianos and organs	38	6,432	7,819	+21.6	177,799	230,862	+29.8
Rubber boots and shoes	11	15,611	16,653	+6.7	374,740	379,341	+1.2
Automobile tires	66	62,347	60,530	−2.9	1,865,513	1,776,298	−4.8
Shipbuilding, steel	41	26,082	25,133	−3.6	748,199	704,120	−5.9
Total	**9,219**	**2,768,614**	**2,809,258**	**+1.5**	**72,274,822**	**71,844,163**	**−0.6**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,253	390,154	389,005	−0.3	$9,267,065	$8,910,457	−3.8
Middle Atlantic	2,293	801,688	819,112	+2.2	21,945,940	21,937,724	−(1)
East North Central	2,432	906,125	921,670	+1.7	26,329,200	26,358,613	+0.1
West North Central	897	148,631	148,757	+0.1	3,624,730	3,557,106	−1.9
South Atlantic	966	232,634	236,711	+1.8	4,378,266	4,351,706	−0.6
East South Central	388	93,906	95,156	+1.3	1,822,595	1,798,801	−1.3
West South Central	336	68,919	69,889	+1.4	1,477,067	1,474,349	−0.2
Mountain	139	26,154	25,689	−1.8	701,330	677,855	−3.3
Pacific	515	100,403	103,269	+2.9	2,728,629	2,777,552	+1.8
Total	**9,219**	**2,768,614**	**2,809,258**	**+1.5**	**72,274,822**	**71,844,163**	**−0.6**

Employment on Class I Railroads

July 15, 1925	--------	1,779,222	--------	[2] $238,414,620	--------
August 15, 1925	--------	1,783,747	+0.3	[2] 239,762,670	+0.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Trend of Employment in Geographic Divisions, April, 1924, to September, 1925

THE trend of employment in each of the nine geographic divisions of the United States is shown in the following table and chart. The table gives for each group of States the unweighted relative numbers for employment and for pay-roll totals for each month

from April, 1924, to September, 1925, April, 1924, being the first month for which the bureau published a recapitulation by geographic divisions of the total employment figures. It will be observed, therefore, that April, 1924, is used as the base or 100 per cent in this table of index numbers, in place of the "monthly average, 1923," as is the case in the tables of weighted indexes, pages 116 and 117.

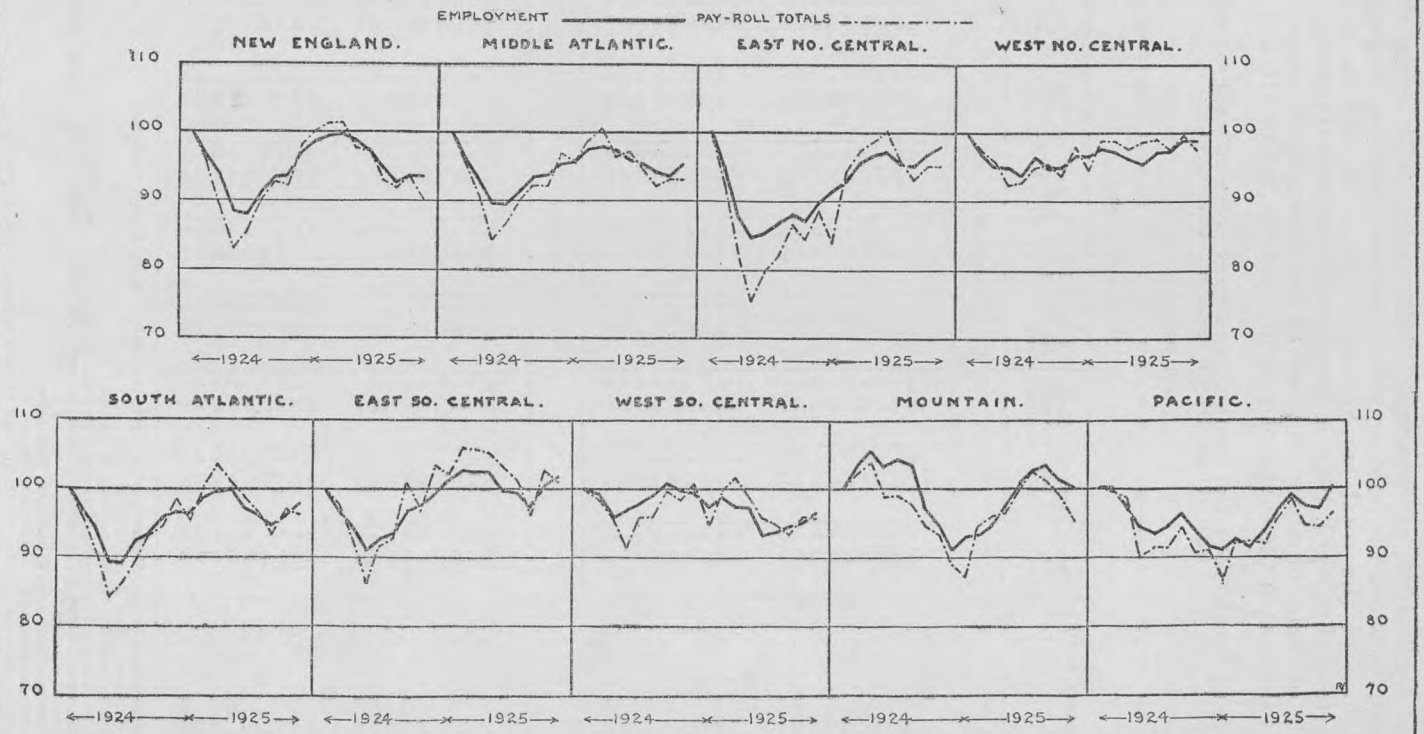
TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[April, 1924=100]

Year and month	Geographic division								
	New England [1]	Middle Atlantic [2]	East North Central [3]	West North Central [4]	South Atlantic [5]	East South Central [6]	West South Central [7]	Mountain [8]	Pacific [9]
	Employment								
1924									
April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
May	96.7	95.7	94.3	97.0	96.3	96.8	99.3	103.5	100.0
June	93.9	93.5	87.9	95.3	94.2	94.4	95.8	105.4	98.1
July	88.2	89.9	84.4	94.9	89.3	91.0	96.8	103.6	94.3
August	88.0	89.7	85.2	93.7	89.5	92.6	97.8	104.2	93.8
September	90.8	91.8	86.6	96.1	92.2	93.5	98.8	103.4	94.6
October	93.3	93.7	87.8	95.2	93.0	96.8	100.5	97.1	96.2
November	93.7	93.9	86.9	94.9	95.3	97.5	99.6	94.6	94.0
December	97.0	95.3	89.8	96.6	96.3	99.0	99.6	91.1	91.4
1925									
January	98.6	95.7	91.5	96.5	96.1	101.2	97.1	93.0	91.0
February	99.6	97.5	92.9	97.8	98.6	102.5	98.5	93.3	92.4
March	99.9	97.9	95.2	97.3	99.9	102.3	97.3	94.4	91.3
April	98.7	97.1	96.5	96.1	100.0	102.3	97.2	97.6	93.9
May	97.3	95.9	97.3	95.4	97.1	99.9	93.1	100.6	97.0
June	94.9	95.1	95.4	97.2	96.1	99.7	93.6	102.8	99.3
July	92.5	94.0	95.0	97.7	94.5	97.2	94.3	103.6	97.7
August	93.8	93.4	96.5	98.9	96.1	100.5	95.0	101.8	97.4
September	93.6	95.5	98.1	99.0	97.9	101.8	96.3	100.0	100.2
	Pay-roll totals								
1924									
April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
May	95.7	95.6	92.5	97.4	95.8	97.6	98.2	102.0	99.9
June	89.3	91.1	82.7	95.8	90.9	92.5	95.5	103.8	98.8
July	82.9	84.1	75.3	92.3	84.1	86.1	91.3	98.4	90.1
August	85.2	86.3	79.9	92.6	86.1	91.6	95.8	98.7	91.4
September	89.8	90.0	82.0	94.9	89.2	92.6	95.9	97.6	91.3
October	92.6	92.3	86.4	95.4	93.0	100.6	99.8	94.3	94.1
November	92.1	92.1	84.1	93.8	94.3	96.8	98.3	93.2	90.8
December	98.0	96.6	88.5	97.9	98.3	103.3	100.5	89.1	90.9
1925									
January	100.0	95.7	83.7	94.3	95.3	102.0	94.7	87.2	86.4
February	101.3	98.5	94.6	98.9	100.3	105.8	99.9	94.4	92.1
March	101.4	100.4	97.2	98.8	103.3	105.8	101.7	96.0	92.3
April	97.4	96.1	98.5	97.7	100.9	105.1	98.6	96.5	92.1
May	97.0	97.0	100.2	98.8	98.6	103.1	95.8	99.7	95.7
June	92.8	94.2	95.9	99.0	96.5	101.2	94.7	102.3	98.5
July	91.9	92.1	93.2	97.7	93.2	96.2	93.4	101.2	94.8
August	93.6	93.0	95.0	99.7	96.8	102.7	95.9	99.0	94.5
September	90.0	93.0	95.1	97.8	96.2	101.4	95.7	95.7	96.2

[1] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
[2] New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.
[3] Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
[4] Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
[5] Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
[6] Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
[7] Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.
[8] Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming.
[9] California, Oregon, Washington.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.



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

THE volume of employment in September, 1925, was 7.7 per cent greater than in September, 1924; pay-roll totals had increased 8.3 per cent; and per capita earnings had increased one-half of 1 per cent. These percentages are based on reports from 8,156 identical establishments in the two periods.

In this comparison over an interval of 12 months substantial gains are shown in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions, the East North Central States leading with a gain of 14.5 per cent in employment and a gain of 17.5 per cent in employees' earnings. The East South Central and South Atlantic States also report large increases in both items. The West South Central States and the Mountain States alone failed to show improved conditions in September, 1925, as compared with the corresponding month of 1924.

Ten of the 12 groups of industries show very satisfactory gains in this comparison in employment and in pay-roll totals, stamped and enameled ware leading with gains of over 20 per cent in each class. The vehicle group shows increases of over 17 per cent and of over 21 per cent in the two items, respectively, and the chemical group shows increases of over 10 and nearly 8 per cent in the two items. The tobacco group reports moderate losses, while the food group shows large decreases, as it has in each month of 1925, when a comparison is made with the corresponding month of 1924.

Gains in employment in September, 1925, over September, 1924, are shown in 40 of the separate industries, rubber boots and shoes, agricultural implements, and automobiles having made gains of 48, 40, and 34 per cent, respectively, with corresponding gains in employees' earnings. Carriages, stamped ware, machine tools, fertilizers, hosiery, and silk goods also reported very large increases in both items. The ice-cream industry shows a gain of over 16 per cent in pay-roll totals at a time when customarily a considerable drop would be in evidence. This increase was due to the abnormal hot weather which prevailed in many sections during the first half of September, 1925.

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

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		September, 1924	September, 1925		September, 1924	September, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**944**	**187,866**	**178,944**	**−4.7**	**$4,674,548**	**$4,383,869**	**−6.2**
Slaughtering and meat packing	78	79,004	72,932	−7.7	1,927,079	1,750,851	−9.1
Confectionery	241	32,078	30,572	−4.7	601,618	541,205	−10.0
Ice cream	92	7,598	8,014	+5.5	241,307	280,085	+16.1
Flour	246	14,097	14,194	+0.7	390,008	366,534	−6.0
Baking	274	45,081	44,157	−2.0	1,210,293	1,164,598	−3.8
Sugar refining, cane	13	10,008	9,075	−9.3	304,243	280,596	−7.8
Textiles and their products	**1,558**	**485,626**	**517,891**	**+6.6**	**9,453,068**	**9,718,638**	**+2.8**
Cotton goods	304	162,823	166,903	+2.5	2,553,328	2,449,671	−4.1
Hosiery and knit goods	244	67,280	78,684	+17.0	1,095,794	1,376,337	+25.6
Silk goods	190	51,110	59,645	+16.7	1,047,701	1,194,589	+14.0
Woolen and worsted goods	162	60,845	60,840	−(1)	1,388,588	1,263,037	−9.0
Carpets and rugs	31	20,217	21,473	+6.2	499,459	542,676	+8.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	80	25,093	27,149	+8.2	603,066	625,868	+3.8
Clothing, men's	244	52,929	56,320	+6.4	1,298,486	1,351,233	+4.1

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

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

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		September, 1924	September, 1925		September, 1924	September, 1925	
Textiles and their products—Continued							
Shirts and collars	75	17,659	20,311	+15.0	$272,215	$300,080	+10.2
Clothing, women's	153	15,300	15,205	−0.6	419,013	384,490	−8.2
Millinery and lace goods	75	12,370	11,361	−8.2	275,418	230,657	−16.3
Iron and steel and their products	**1,429**	**532,600**	**577,248**	**+8.4**	**14,648,711**	**16,136,512**	**+10.2**
Iron and steel	197	238,117	261,291	+9.7	6,755,725	7,532,116	+11.5
Structural ironwork	140	19,206	19,625	+2.2	511,855	522,598	+2.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	673	168,000	181,255	+7.9	4,506,072	5,021,033	+11.4
Hardware	55	30,374	32,071	+5.6	696,261	757,040	+8.0
Machine tools	154	21,608	25,779	+19.3	582,134	733,437	+26.7
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	126	39,909	41,765	+4.7	1,165,818	1,151,827	−1.2
Stoves	84	15,386	15,462	+0.5	430,846	418,461	−2.9
Lumber and its products	**949**	**187,080**	**191,874**	**+2.6**	**4,082,717**	**4,243,876**	**+3.9**
Lumber, sawmills	364	106,113	106,387	+0.3	2,197,503	2,242,185	+2.0
Lumber, millwork	243	30,531	32,173	+5.4	724,384	752,453	+3.9
Furniture	342	50,436	53,314	+5.7	1,160,830	1,249,238	+7.6
Leather and its products	**312**	**114,595**	**119,783**	**+4.5**	**2,671,868**	**2,705,488**	**+1.3**
Leather	115	24,374	25,685	+5.4	594,209	628,430	+5.8
Boots and shoes	197	90,221	94,098	+4.3	2,077,659	2,077,058	−(1)
Paper and printing	**718**	**140,750**	**143,236**	**+1.8**	**4,295,952**	**4,371,316**	**+1.8**
Paper and pulp	176	49,356	50,250	+1.8	1,269,325	1,266,880	−0.2
Paper boxes	139	15,748	15,884	+0.9	336,818	332,537	−1.3
Printing, book and job	226	37,420	37,771	+0.9	1,224,978	1,234,421	+0.8
Printing, newspapers	177	38,226	39,331	+2.9	1,464,831	1,537,478	+5.0
Chemicals and allied products	**237**	**70,845**	**78,206**	**+10.4**	**2,020,989**	**2,176,192**	**+7.7**
Chemicals	95	21,062	22,503	+6.8	527,626	546,462	+3.6
Fertilizers	93	6,952	8,232	+18.4	132,164	154,685	+17.0
Petroleum refining	49	42,831	47,471	+10.8	1,361,199	1,475,045	+8.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	**567**	**97,188**	**101,748**	**+4.7**	**2,521,655**	**2,634,644**	**+4.5**
Cement	77	24,815	24,706	−0.4	735,677	738,185	+0.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	320	29,772	31,043	+4.3	751,630	771,766	+2.7
Pottery	49	11,877	11,436	−3.7	294,877	292,071	−1.0
Glass	121	30,724	34,563	+12.5	739,471	832,622	+12.6
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**44**	**12,685**	**15,273**	**+20.4**	**290,378**	**350,643**	**+20.8**
Stamped and enameled ware	44	12,685	15,273	+20.4	290,378	350,643	+20.8
Tobacco products	**169**	**41,393**	**41,232**	**−0.4**	**734,060**	**715,766**	**−2.5**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	29	8,866	8,437	−4.8	144,533	135,342	−6.4
Cigars and cigarettes	140	32,527	32,795	+0.8	589,527	580,424	−1.5
Vehicles for land transportation	**876**	**409,270**	**480,062**	**+17.3**	**12,191,304**	**14,765,579**	**+21.1**
Automobiles	190	242,016	324,105	+33.9	7,511,243	10,459,102	+39.2
Carriages and wagons	36	2,012	2,429	+20.7	48,423	56,695	+17.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	184	17,199	16,907	−1.7	506,190	481,020	−5.0
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	466	148,043	136,621	−7.7	4,125,448	3,768,762	−8.6
Miscellaneous industries	**353**	**200,538**	**225,372**	**+12.4**	**5,614,084**	**6,232,799**	**+11.0**
Agricultural implements	89	17,436	24,391	+39.9	450,294	638,979	+41.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	120	88,390	92,851	+5.0	2,408,965	2,556,358	+6.1
Pianos and organs	33	7,088	7,389	+4.2	211,136	218,806	+3.6
Rubber boots and shoes	10	11,126	16,426	+47.6	256,653	373,988	+45.7
Automobile tires	63	54,167	60,215	+11.2	1,638,867	1,768,560	+7.9
Shipbuilding, steel	38	22,331	24,100	+7.9	648,169	676,108	+4.3
Total	**8,156**	**2,480,436**	**2,670,869**	**+7.7**	**63,199,334**	**68,435,322**	**+8.3**

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

Geographic division	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		September, 1924	September, 1925		September, 1924	September, 1925	
New England	1,041	345,980	357,259	+3.3	$8,115,893	$8,154,664	+0.5
Middle Atlantic	2,137	756,342	791,832	+4.7	20,413,083	21,231,302	+4.0
East North Central	2,200	775,517	888,194	+14.5	21,654,336	25,449,728	+17.5
West North Central	735	135,472	139,238	+2.8	3,293,003	3,326,830	+1.0
South Atlantic	836	207,233	222,589	+7.4	3,785,012	4,106,162	+8.5
East South Central	348	81,427	89,978	+10.5	1,541,354	1,700,821	+10.3
West South Central	285	63,815	63,471	−0.5	1,295,156	1,289,451	−0.4
Mountain	116	25,069	24,347	−2.9	659,102	644,897	−2.2
Pacific	458	89,581	93,961	+4.9	2,442,395	2,531,467	+3.6
Total	**8,156**	**2,480,436**	**2,670,869**	**+7.7**	**63,199,334**	**68,435,322**	**+8.3**

Employment on Class I Railroads

August 15, 1924		1,772,704		[1] $232,414,352		
August 15, 1925		1,783,747	+0.6	[1] 239,762,670		+3.2

[1] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in September as compared with August in 11 industries only and decreased in the remaining 41 industries. As previously stated the decreased aggregate earnings reported in September were due to the general observance of Labor Day, which this year fell on the latest date possible thereby affecting all weekly pay rolls ending on September 12. The one large increase in per capita earnings was 6.8 per cent in the piano and organ industry, which industry recovered in September from an unusual decrease in August. Sawmills reported an increase of 3 per cent, and automobiles and the two printing industries show a gain of 2 per cent each. The largest decrease in September was 7.1 per cent in silk goods, while hardware, machine tools, boots and shoes, cotton goods, and men's clothing each show a decrease of over 6 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings for September, 1925, and September, 1924, increases are shown in 19 industries and decreases in the remaining 33 industries. Labor Day in 1924 fell on the first day of September and therefore did not affect total earnings of the second week of the month. The greatest increase—10 per cent—in this year's comparison was in the ice-cream industry, due to the abnormal hot weather during the first half of September. Hosiery and knit goods and machine tools also show largely increased per capita earnings. The greatest decrease was 9 per cent in the woolen and worsted goods industry.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, SEPTEMBER, 1925, WITH AUGUST, 1925, AND SEPTEMBER, 1924, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Per cent of change September, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change September, 1925, compared with—	
	August, 1925	September, 1924		August, 1925	September, 1924
Pianos and organs	+6.8	−0.6	Cigars and cigarettes	−2.8	−2.3
Lumber, sawmills	+3.0	+1.8	Confectionery	−2.8	−5.6
Automobiles	+2.0	+4.0	Millinery and lace goods	−2.8	−8.8
Printing, book and job	+2.0	−0.2	Leather	−3.0	+0.4
Printing, newspapers	+2.0	+2.0	Foundry and machine-shop products	−3.1	+3.3
Carriages and wagons	+1.5	−3.0	Glass	−3.1	+0.1
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+1.4	−1.6	Slaughtering and meat packing	−3.1	−1.6
Baking	+0.5	−1.8	Paper and pulp	−3.4	−2.0
Stoves	+0.5	−3.4	Fertilizer	−3.7	−1.2
Furniture	+0.4	+1.8	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	−3.8	−1.5
Ice cream	+0.3	+10.0	Hosiery and knit goods	−3.8	+7.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−0.8	+1.0	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−4.3	−3.3
Sugar refining, cane	−0.9	+1.7	Paper boxes	−4.4	−2.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	−1.0	−4.1	Shirts and collars	−4.5	−4.2
Cement	−1.1	+0.8	Lumber, millwork	−4.6	−1.4
Chemicals	−1.8	−3.1	Stamped and enameled ware	−5.0	+0.3
Automobile tires	−1.9	−2.9	Rubber boots and shoes	−5.1	−1.3
Carpets and rugs	−1.9	+2.3	Petroleum refining	−5.2	−2.2
Iron and steel	−2.1	+1.6	Agricultural implements	−5.3	+1.4
Pottery	−2.3	+2.9	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−5.8	−5.6
Shipbuilding, steel	−2.3	−3.4	Hardware	−6.1	+3.0
Structural ironwork	−2.3	−0.1	Machine tools	−6.5	+5.6
Clothing, women's	−2.4	−7.7	Boots and shoes	−6.7	−4.2
Woolen and worsted goods	−2.6	−9.0	Cotton goods	−6.7	−6.4
Car building and repairing, steam-railroads	−2.7	−1.0	Clothing, men's	−6.8	−2.2
Flour	−2.7	−6.7	Silk goods	−7.1	−2.3

Comparing per capita earnings in the nine geographic divisions for September and August, 1925, decreases appear in September in each division, ranging from 3.5 per cent in the New England division to 1 per cent in the Pacific States, but when September, 1925, is compared with September, 1924, increased per capita earnings are shown in 1925 in the East North Central States (2.6 per cent) and in the South Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain States. The greatest decrease among the five remaining divisions was 2.7 per cent in the New England States.

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

Geographic division	Per cent of change September, 1925, compared with—	
	August, 1925	September, 1924
Pacific	−1.0	−1.2
West South Central	−1.5	+0.1
East North Central	−1.6	+2.6
Mountain	−1.6	+0.8
West North Central	−2.0	−1.7
Middle Atlantic	−2.2	−0.7
South Atlantic	−2.3	+1.0
East South Central	−2.6	−0.2
New England	−3.5	−2.7
Total	−2.1	+0.5

Time and Capacity Operation

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,058 establishments show that in September those establishments in operation were working an average of 93 per cent of full time and employing an average of 84 per cent of a normal full force of employees.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 65 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 34 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 45 per cent had a normal full force of employees and 54 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 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	**996**	**1**	**62**	**37**	**88**	**45**	**54**	**86**
Slaughtering and meat packing	44	------	64	36	83	20	80	82
Confectionery	218	1	57	42	92	20	79	80
Ice cream	91	------	89	11	98	23	77	87
Flour	312	2	37	62	76	51	47	84
Baking	322	------	81	19	95	65	35	91
Sugar refining, cane	9	------	89	11	98	67	33	93
Textiles and their products	**1,255**	**3**	**57**	**41**	**91**	**41**	**57**	**84**
Cotton goods	300	7	46	47	86	45	48	86
Hosiery and knit goods	179	1	56	42	93	45	54	86
Silk goods	151	------	61	39	95	46	54	87
Woolen and worsted goods	171	2	61	37	93	38	60	82
Carpets and rugs	22	------	55	45	84	27	73	84
Dyeing and finishing textiles	80	------	28	73	86	30	70	78
Clothing, men's	171	------	80	20	96	49	51	87
Shirts and collars	48	------	69	31	94	44	56	86
Clothing, women's	85	1	68	32	92	32	68	80
Millinery and lace goods	48	------	38	62	77	15	85	65
Iron and steel and their products	**1,199**	------	**62**	**37**	**92**	**27**	**73**	**76**
Iron and steel	155	3	55	41	90	28	69	84
Structural ironwork	106	------	80	20	95	35	65	78
Foundry and machine-shop products	589	------	62	38	92	25	75	74
Hardware	46	------	52	48	91	17	83	82
Machine tools	128	------	78	22	95	16	84	60
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	100	------	61	39	92	39	61	85
Stoves	75	------	36	64	85	32	68	82
Lumber and its products	**823**	**1**	**73**	**26**	**96**	**55**	**43**	**90**
Lumber, sawmills	330	2	74	24	97	61	37	91
Lumber, millwork	203	1	81	19	97	63	36	92
Furniture	290	1	68	32	95	43	56	87
Leather and its products	**267**	**1**	**69**	**31**	**93**	**48**	**51**	**85**
Leather	94	1	82	17	96	45	54	85
Boots and shoes	173	1	61	38	91	50	50	86
Paper and printing	**585**	------	**74**	**26**	**95**	**60**	**40**	**92**
Paper and pulp	159	1	58	42	92	43	56	91
Paper boxes	113	------	66	34	94	46	54	89
Printing, book and job	190	------	75	25	95	63	37	92
Printing, newspapers	123	------	100	------	100	89	11	99
Chemicals and allied products	**214**	(1)	**70**	**30**	**95**	**40**	**59**	**80**
Chemicals	75	------	67	33	94	48	52	86
Fertilizers	97	------	71	29	96	26	74	71
Petroleum refining	42	2	71	26	95	60	38	93
Stone, clay, and glass products	**542**	**1**	**66**	**32**	**92**	**54**	**45**	**87**
Cement	67	------	93	7	99	79	21	96
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	320	1	66	33	92	53	46	87
Pottery	51	------	37	63	85	35	65	82
Glass	104	4	64	32	92	46	50	83

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

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 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	
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**34**		**68**	**32**	**96**	**44**	**56**	**83**
Stamped and enamel ware	34		68	32	96	44	56	83
Tobacco products	**116**	**1**	**64**	**35**	**93**	**39**	**60**	**87**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	23		48	52	90	26	74	79
Cigars and cigarettes	93	1	68	31	94	42	57	88
Vehicles for land transportation	**749**		**65**	**35**	**95**	**54**	**46**	**86**
Automobiles	143		57	43	93	34	66	81
Carriages and wagons	56		61	39	91	36	64	74
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	150		83	17	97	70	30	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	400		62	38	95	57	43	87
Miscellaneous industries	**278**	**1**	**71**	**29**	**94**	**36**	**63**	**78**
Agricultural implements	75		73	27	93	32	68	73
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	89	1	69	30	95	35	64	82
Pianos and organs	31		81	19	97	61	39	91
Rubber boots and shoes	9		33	67	91	22	78	82
Automobile tires	49	2	57	41	91	41	57	84
Shipbuilding, steel	25		96	4	100	16	84	52
Total	**7,058**	**1**	**65**	**34**	**93**	**45**	**54**	**84**

Wage Changes

SIXTY-SIX establishments in 17 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending September 15. These increases, averaging 7.7 per cent, affected 2,181 employees or 10 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 9 establishments in 5 industries. These decreases, averaging 9.4 per cent, affected 1,850 employees or 73 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

No general significance can be attached to any of these wage changes.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 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				
Flour	360	2	8	8.0	4	13	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods	257	3	6 –10	6.2	304	56	(1)
Clothing, women's	183	1	20	20.0	4	15	(1)
Structural ironwork	146	3	5 –20	13.2	18	6	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	805	11	3.5–13.5	8.4	289	5	(1)
Machine tools	157	6	5 –14	6.1	48	11	(1)
Hardware	58	1	8.1	8.1	22	9	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	128	3	8 –15.3	9.8	33	5	(1)
Furniture	367	2	1.3–10	4.9	12	14	(1)
Paper boxes	152	7	2 –10	7.0	139	11	1
Printing, book and job	250	9	1.5–12	4.4	201	5	(1)
Printing, newspapers	199	4	2 – 6.3	4.0	423	34	1
Chemicals	97	1	10	10.0	106	6	(1)
Brick, tile and terra cotta	389	3	10 –17	13.5	80	66	(1)
Automobiles	208	4	5 –15	12.4	235	7	(1)
Carriages and wagons	72	2	10 –20	15.2	143	50	5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	125	4	1.5– 7	3.7	120	6	(1)
			Decreases				
Woolen and worsted goods	191	3	10	10.0	600	99	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86	2	5.4– 6	5.9	294	34	1
Millinery and lace goods	84	1	15	15.0	15	17	(1)
Furniture	367	1	10	10.0	39	67	(1)
Glass	128	2	10	10.0	902	100	2

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

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals for September, 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 with index numbers for August, 1925, and for September, 1924.

The general index of employment for September, 1924, is 90.9 and the general index of pay-roll totals is 90.4.

In computing the general index and the group indexes, the index numbers of the separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER AND AUGUST, 1925, AND SEPTEMBER, 1924

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924		1925			
	September		August		September	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	**86.7**	**86.0**	**89.9**	**91.4**	**90.9**	**90.4**
Food and kindred products	**97.1**	**99.6**	**89.9**	**92.8**	**92.3**	**93.0**
Slaughtering and meat packing	89.9	89.7	83.3	84.7	83.3	81.9
Confectionery	98.9	105.8	80.3	85.1	91.3	94.0
Ice cream	104.6	102.3	112.5	119.8	109.4	116.8
Flour	97.4	103.5	89.7	92.1	93.4	93.4
Baking	101.9	107.7	98.3	100.9	99.7	102.8
Sugar refining, cane	106.1	108.6	100.4	104.0	98.4	101.0
Textiles and their products	**83.7**	**83.5**	**86.8**	**87.2**	**86.9**	**83.2**
Cotton goods	76.3	71.6	77.9	74.1	76.8	68.1
Hosiery and knit goods	83.9	80.2	96.3	103.9	98.1	101.8
Silk goods	93.5	92.7	105.7	113.7	106.6	106.5
Woolen and worsted goods	87.7	87.7	86.0	81.1	86.3	79.2
Carpets and rugs	85.8	77.5	90.4	85.7	90.8	84.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	90.4	92.4	95.2	94.0	96.9	94.6
Clothing, men's	87.6	85.7	89.4	89.4	89.0	82.8
Shirts and collars	77.0	75.6	83.8	82.6	86.0	80.9
Clothing, women's	85.6	93.6	82.5	89.2	83.4	88.0
Millinery and lace goods	87.7	91.8	82.9	82.0	80.4	77.3
Iron and steel and their products	**79.9**	**77.1**	**85.3**	**86.8**	**86.2**	**85.2**
Iron and steel	84.6	82.0	92.1	93.1	92.6	91.7
Structural ironwork	91.6	90.6	94.9	99.9	94.0	96.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	74.5	70.0	79.8	79.4	80.1	77.2
Hardware	86.1	83.1	90.3	96.4	90.7	91.0
Machine tools	76.8	73.9	80.5	88.1	90.0	92.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	94.8	96.3	96.5	98.9	98.6	95.1
Stoves	85.5	87.0	81.7	81.0	86.3	85.9
Lumber and its products	**93.4**	**95.6**	**93.0**	**97.1**	**94.2**	**99.7**
Lumber, sawmills	92.7	95.4	90.7	94.8	91.5	98.5
Lumber, millwork	98.1	99.1	102.6	109.7	103.4	105.5
Furniture	92.7	94.0	94.9	96.6	97.9	100.1
Leather and its products	**90.6**	**91.2**	**92.9**	**94.2**	**94.8**	**90.6**
Leather	86.4	84.6	88.0	88.6	90.1	88.0
Boots and shoes	92.0	93.9	94.5	96.4	96.3	91.6
Paper and printing	**99.8**	**101.2**	**99.1**	**101.6**	**100.2**	**102.5**
Paper and pulp	92.0	94.2	93.6	96.9	92.7	92.8
Paper boxes	100.5	104.1	96.4	102.3	101.4	102.9
Printing, book and job	102.0	102.4	99.0	101.1	100.2	104.4
Printing, newspapers	104.7	105.7	105.6	106.4	106.8	109.8
Chemicals and allied products	**88.0**	**89.0**	**91.4**	**93.9**	**97.3**	**95.6**
Chemicals	86.6	90.2	90.0	92.2	93.4	94.0
Fertilizers	86.0	88.3	81.8	86.1	105.8	107.1
Petroleum refining	90.8	87.8	97.4	97.8	98.9	94.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	**95.0**	**97.6**	**98.8**	**105.4**	**99.8**	**103.4**
Cement	100.7	106.2	101.7	108.8	101.6	107.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	99.6	103.0	104.8	111.4	103.6	106.0
Pottery	110.9	109.6	104.1	113.0	105.6	112.2
Glass	82.8	85.6	90.1	96.2	93.3	96.5
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**79.2**	**73.7**	**91.0**	**88.5**	**94.0**	**86.8**
Stamped and enameled ware	79.2	73.7	91.0	88.5	94.0	86.8
Tobacco products	**94.9**	**96.6**	**89.9**	**91.9**	**92.0**	**91.9**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	98.4	103.2	92.9	99.0	91.5	98.9
Cigars and cigarettes	94.5	95.8	89.5	91.1	92.1	91.1
Vehicles for land transportation	**84.2**	**81.6**	**90.7**	**89.9**	**92.1**	**90.9**
Automobiles	84.2	82.1	107.6	107.3	112.2	114.1
Carriages and wagons	79.1	83.5	95.0	90.1	101.4	97.7
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	87.2	86.7	85.8	88.4	88.1	86.9
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	84.1	80.9	80.0	78.8	79.2	76.0

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER AND AUGUST, 1925, AND SEPTEMBER, 1924—Contd.

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1924	1925			
	September	August		September	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Miscellaneous industries	83.2	84.5	90.2	93.1	90.1	90.6
Agricultural implements	68.5	69.2	90.3	98.6	92.2	95.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	88.5	89.6	87.5	89.3	90.6	91.6
Pianos and organs	92.6	103.0	77.4	79.3	94.1	103.0
Rubber boots and shoes	52.8	52.2	75.3	81.9	80.4	82.9
Automobile tires	107.3	110.6	121.5	122.9	118.0	117.0
Shipbuilding, steel	73.7	77.4	83.4	86.8	80.4	81.7

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

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 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	90.9
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	[1] 94.9	97.9	110.4	115.0	114.2	108.2	109.9	85.1	88.4	100.0	90.3	[2] 90.8

[1] Average for 7 months. [2] Average for 9 months.

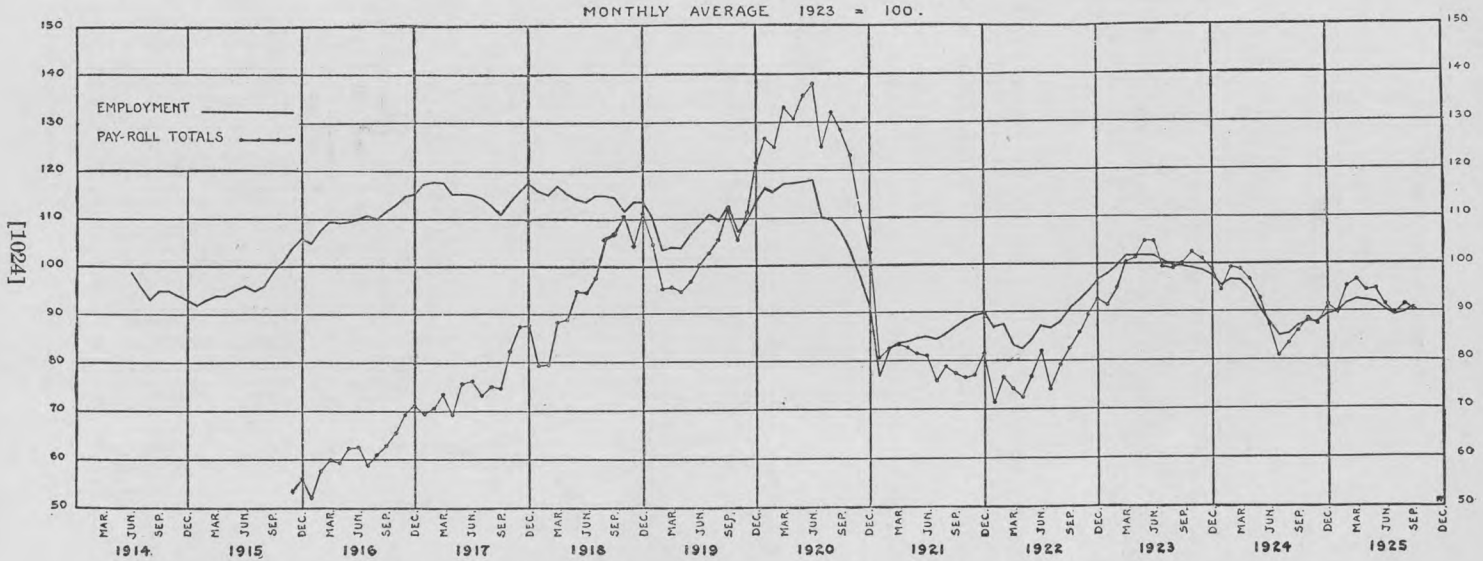
GENERAL INDEX OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER, 1915, TO SEPTEMBER, 1925

[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	90.4
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	[1] 54.9	61.9	76.3	96.7	103.6	125.9	80.0	79.9	100.0	90.6	[2] 92.6

[1] Average for 2 months. [2] Average for 9 months.

GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT & OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.



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

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in August, 1924, and also in July and August, 1925.

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—AUGUST, 1924, AND JULY AND AUGUST, 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. 106 and 111]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general maintenance of way and structures					
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
August, 1924	166,960	25,021	281,192	69,358	225,783	428,917
July, 1925	166,918	25,124	282,466	71,330	224,455	431,517
August, 1925	167,056	25,126	282,941	70,452	225,607	431,822
	Total earnings					
August, 1924	$21,399,182	$3,034,775	$37,981,467	$5,402,166	$16,693,567	$39,138,119
July, 1925	21,660,124	3,078,684	38,611,518	5,740,192	16,857,117	40,204,591
August, 1925	21,606,404	3,066,229	38,563,898	5,688,861	17,051,742	40,297,728

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
August, 1924	115,606	61,139	113,889	44,171	58,341	520,438
July, 1925	115,066	60,420	112,796	42,662	59,014	517,921
August, 1925	114,559	59,731	111,417	42,271	58,858	513,635
	Total earnings					
August, 1924	$16,198,622	$9,094,127	$11,912,836	$4,218,291	$4,686,692	$65,337,960
July, 1925	16,675,358	9,420,513	12,253,077	4,074,223	4,807,146	66,977,846
August, 1925	16,520,816	9,160,353	12,032,303	4,044,496	4,778,936	65,996,351

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—AUGUST, 1924, AND JULY AND AUGUST, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Transportation, other than train and yard					Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	
	Number of employees at middle of month					
August, 1924	31,359	26,410	36,689	23,165	207,435	24,089
July, 1925	31,065	25,781	38,170	22,914	208,873	23,845
August, 1925	31,037	25,770	38,127	22,811	208,510	24,036
	Total earnings					
August, 1924	$4,813,736	$3,901,028	$3,404,593	$1,740,269	$25,183,450	$4,447,376
July, 1925	4,836,438	3,869,729	3,585,188	1,730,916	25,696,652	4,474,597
August, 1925	4,797,864	3,899,634	3,603,085	1,719,309	25,653,851	4,522,720

Month and year	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
August, 1924	36,077	72,622	49,110	43,020	44,997	310,633
July, 1925	36,070	72,517	51,031	42,886	44,416	314,600
August, 1925	37,074	74,438	52,148	44,124	45,755	322,803
	Total earnings					
August, 1924	$8,447,872	$12,513,612	$8,185,169	$11,032,820	$8,186,302	$60,325,980
July, 1925	8,571,300	12,640,078	8,608,667	11,465,031	8,535,366	62,449,416
August, 1925	8,843,942	13,135,794	8,966,933	11,856,951	8,835,335	64,728,122

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE Bureau of Labor of Connecticut has furnished the following information on the operations of the five free public employment offices of that State in September, 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF CONNECTICUT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN SEPTEMBER, 1925

Sex	Applications for employment	Applications for help	Situations secured	Per cent of applicants placed	Per cent of applications for help filled
Males	2,858	2,364	2,038	71.3	----------
Females	2,034	1,772	1,581	77.7	----------
Total	4,892	4,136	3,619	73.9	87.0

Illinois

The statement below, from the September, 1925, issue of the Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor, gives the placement work of the Illinois free employment offices in August, 1924 and 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN AUGUST, 1924 AND 1925

Item	August, 1924			August, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations	11,550	6,006	17,556	13,913	7,498	21,411
Help wanted	7,030	4,527	11,557	10,214	5,164	15,378
Persons referred to positions	7,112	4,469	11,581	10,190	5,256	15,446
Persons reported placed	6,011	3,808	9,819	8,869	4,446	13,315
Persons registered for each 100 places open			151.9			139.2

Iowa

The following figures from the Iowa Employment Survey for August, 1925, published by the Bureau of Labor of Iowa, show the operations of the public employment offices of the State for that month:

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF IOWA IN AUGUST, 1925

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number referred to positions	Number placed in employment
Men	5,125	2,236	2,248	2,234
Women	1,501	845	779	747
Total	6,626	3,081	3,027	2,981

Massachusetts

The Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts has furnished the following data on the work of the four public employment offices of the State in August, 1924 and 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF FOUR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS IN AUGUST, 1924 AND 1925

Month and year	Working days	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons placed in employment
August, 1924	26	30,560	2,808	3,323	2,389
August, 1925	26	36,412	3,238	3,798	2,590

Ohio

The Ohio Department of Industrial Relations has furnished the following statistics of the State-city employment activities in September, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO IN SEPTEMBER, 1925

Group	Number of applicants	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
Males:				
Nonagricultural	33,382	15,349	15,030	13,671
Farm and dairy	545	559	488	405
Total	33,927	15,908	15,518	14,076
Females	16,088	9,860	9,243	8,070
Grand total	50,015	25,768	24,761	22,146

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Labor Market for September 15, 1925, issued by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains the following data on placements made by the public employment offices in August, 1924, and July and August, 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN AUGUST, 1924, AND JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Industry	Number placed in employment		
	August, 1924	July, 1925	August, 1925
Agriculture	823	265	320
Building and construction	69	122	155
Clerical (office)	4	12	7
Manufacturing	83	60	61
Personal service	959	1,062	1,048
Miscellaneous	1,185	1,396	1,658
Total	[1] 3,120	2,917	3,249

[1] As published. Actual sum of items 3,123.

Wisconsin

The following summary of operations of the Wisconsin Federal-State-municipal employment service in August, 1924 and 1925, is taken from a mimeographed report of the industrial commission of that State:

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

Item	August, 1924			August, 1925 [1]		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work	7,073	3,507	10,580	9,797	3,360	13,157
Help wanted	6,526	2,744	9,270	9,824	2,854	12,678
Referred to positions	6,215	2,649	8,864	8,982	2,783	11,765
Placed in employment	4,941	1,912	6,853	7,544	1,955	9,499

[1] Aug. 3 to Aug. 29.

State Departments of Labor

California

THE following report on the changes in volume of employment and pay roll from July to August, 1925, in 653 establishments in California is taken from the Labor Market Bulletin, of September, 1925, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 653 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925	Amount in August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	11	1,697	−1.3	$49,907	+6.1
Lime, cement, plaster	7	1,775	+5.2	53,272	+5.3
Brick, tile, pottery	22	3,157	−1.5	81,511	+5.5
Glass	5	808	+15.3	26,130	+15.5
Total	45	7,437	+1.7	210,820	+6.7
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	4	871	−6.3	24,722	−6.0
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	12	2,975	−4.1	79,482	−18.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	10	1,038	−1.2	28,102	−5.2
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	10	1,093	+6.1	33,496	+5.3
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	4	302	+4.5	8,615	+6.4
Structural and ornamental steel	14	5,264	+3.2	162,428	+5.0
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	4	3,772	−9.7	128,380	−11.8
Tin cans	3	2,453	+5.2	58,935	+3.8
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products	57	6,693	+5.3	200,924	+6.0
Other sheet-metal products	19	1,209	+1.4	34,606	+3.8
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	16	8,449	−1.7	244,102	−.3
Total	153	34,119	−.1	1,003,792	−1.5
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging camps	23	11,967	−3.5	322,345	−6.4
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	43	8,985	−6.5	266,720	−.7
Other wood manufactures	40	4,584	+2.6	130,824	+9.6
Total	106	25,536	−3.6	719,889	−1.7

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 653 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925	Amount in August, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	8	829	+7.5	$22,922	+13.6
Finished leather products	6	364	+5.2	7,187	+9.9
Rubber products	7	2,678	+10.4	72,108	+10.3
Total	21	3,871	+9.3	102,217	+11.0
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	3	485	+3.2	14,451	+14.4
Mineral oil refining	9	12,608	−.5	481,928	+.4
Paints, dyes, and colors	6	622	−2.3	15,302	−3.8
Miscellaneous chemical products	10	1,678	+2.5	45,131	+3.9
Total	28	15,393	−.2	556,812	+.9
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc	7	1,838	+1.4	46,662	+7.8
Printing	37	1,870	−2.4	70,508	+2.6
Publishing	10	1,124	−1.4	42,241	+.4
Other paper products	9	957	+7.1	22,759	+5.3
Total	63	5,789	+.5	182,170	+3.7
Textiles:					
Knit goods	6	612	−4.8	13,414	−3.2
Other textile products	7	1,631	+.8	34,191	+6.0
Total	13	2,243	−.8	47,605	+3.2
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing	21	2,112	+2.2	47,182	+5.0
Women's clothing	10	644	−16.9	13,270	−14.8
Millinery	7	627	+33.1	12,313	+41.3
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing	21	2,246	+.7	53,243	+.7
Total	59	5,629	+1.6	126,008	+3.2
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables	21	24,864	+9.4	526,154	+39.6
Canning and packing of fish	7	1,073	+23.2	13,491	+30.5
Confectionery and ice cream	29	1,913	+9.6	48,183	+8.6
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	6	641	+9.2	15,193	+9.0
Bread and bakery products	20	3,070	+1.3	89,817	−.7
Sugar	6	4,454	+15.5	115,112	+15.7
Slaughtering and meat products	14	2,739	−2.2	80,640	−.8
Cigars and other tobacco products	4	1,058	+24.8	19,561	+16.3
Beverages	3	354	−12.6	10,018	−22.8
Dairy products	8	2,262	−1.6	83,430	−1.5
Flour and grist mills	10	1,059	+12.3	27,954	+11.0
Ice manufacture	7	1,212	+2.2	38,394	+6.8
Other food products	13	775	−7.3	16,686	−15.5
Total	148	45,474	+7.9	1,084,633	+18.9
Water, light, and power	5	10,190	−4.8	308,576	−5.7
Miscellaneous	12	2,032	−3.7	60,905	−2.8
All industries	653	157,713	+1.5	4,403,427	+3.9

Illinois

The following report from The Labor Bulletin of September, 1925, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows the change in the number of employees in representative factories of that State in August, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and with August, 1924:

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

Industry	August, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	July, 1925, to August, 1925	August, 1924, to August, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	24	1,717	+3.3	+8.4
Lime, cement, and plaster	9	495	−1.4	+25.2
Brick tile and pottery	32	5,493	−.1	+1.2
Glass	16	4,620	−1.1	+16.5
Total	81	12,325	−.1	+8.8
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel	120	33,206	−6.7	+2.9
Sheet-metal work and hardware	34	9,224	+2.6	+14.6
Tools and cutlery	16	1,477	+1.4	+14.0
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	23	4,753	+8.4	+2.4
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	20	2,728	+2.6	+15.7
Cars and locomotives	13	8,792	−13.1	−32.0
Automobiles and accessories	29	10,207	+9.0	+38.8
Machinery	52	17,387	+4.4	+17.0
Electrical apparatus	29	32,083	+2.6	−28.9
Agricultural implements	27	7,412	+.7	+36.5
Instruments and appliances	9	2,089	−.8	−16.5
Watches, watchcases, clocks, and jewelry	15	7,816	+1.8	+5.9
Total	387	137,174	−.3	−5.3
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products	32	2,800	−.3	+2.4
Furniture and cabinetwork	45	6,331	+2.0	+5.3
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	15	2,763	+3.1	+11.1
Miscellaneous wood products	23	2,921	−7.9	+3.5
Household furnishings	7	691	+2.1	+17.4
Total	122	15,506	−.2	+4.5
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather	9	2,021	+9.8	+33.9
Furs and fur goods	8	79	+17.9	+19.3
Boots and shoes	31	12,351	+4.7	+13.6
Miscellaneous leather goods	8	372	−63.9	+32.5
Total	56	14,823	+.6	+8.7
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	20	1,770	−1.1	+7.6
Paints, dyes, and colors	25	2,383	+.5	+19.7
Mineral and vegetable oil	9	4,096	+.1	+17.1
Miscellaneous chemical products	9	3,644	+1.6	+15.2
Total	63	11,893	+.4	+14.6
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	38	4,059	+5.0	+41.6
Miscellaneous paper goods	16	1,043	+2.3	−3.7
Job printing	75	8,779	+2.4	+8.3
Newspapers and periodicals	13	3,470	−1.0	−2.7
Edition bookbinding	9	1,572	−5.2	
Total	151	18,923	+1.6	+4.8

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

Industry	August, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	July, 1925, to August, 1925	August, 1924, to August, 1925
Textiles:				
Cotton goods	8	1,198	−6.5	+12.4
Knit goods, cotton, and woolen hosiery	8	2,598	−3.8	+9.0
Thread and twine	7	542	−3.7	−3.3
Total	23	4,338	−4.6	+8.2
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing	8	11,184	−.5	−6.5
Men's shirts and furnishings	5	1,109	−5.0	+14.3
Overalls and work clothing	11	832	−3.6	+5.0
Men's hats and caps	2	69	−4.2	+100.0
Women's clothing	21	1,264	+1.5	+6.7
Women's underwear and furnishings	10	584	−2.2	+36.3
Women's hats	7	698	−1.0	−14.1
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	37	2,762	−3.4	+2.5
Total	101	18,502	−1.3	−2.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	21	894	+6.8	+3.0
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	14	1,388	+31.2	+50.0
Groceries, not elsewhere classified	29	4,505	+1.7	+.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	19	21,333	+2.3	−7.4
Dairy products	10	3,767	−.1	+4.3
Bread and other bakery products	16	2,295	−3.4	−6.8
Confectionery	18	1,961	+3.5	−16.3
Beverages	18	1,261	−6.0	+7.5
Cigars and other tobacco products	13	1,200	−9.0	−15.3
Manufactured ice	22	363	−3.7	+6.8
Ice cream	16	856	−2.9	
Total	196	39,823	+8.9	+3.4
Total, manufacturing industries	1,180	273,307	+.1	−1.0
Trade, wholesale and retail:				
Department stores	28	2,960	−1.8	−1.5
Wholesale dry goods	6	503	−4.2	−6.0
Wholesale groceries	6	808	+.7	+7.2
Mail-order houses	5	14,420	+.2	−2.2
Total	45	18,691	−.2	−2.1
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power	6	14,347	+1.3	−7.3
Telephone	9	27,645	+.7	+4.4
Street railways	27	27,223	−.5	−.2
Railway car repair shops	26	12,179	+1.4	+.4
Total	68	81,394	+.5	−.2
Coal mining	50	12,375	+7.0	+52.9
Building and contracting:				
Building construction	110	8,026	+15.4	+2.1
Road construction	11	507	−4.5	−38.6
Miscellaneous contracting	26	1,571	−1.9	+7.8
Total	147	10,104	+11.2	+1.0
Total, all industries	1,490	395,871	+.4	+.2

Iowa

The following figures from the August, 1925, number of the Iowa Employment Survey, issued by the bureau of labor of that State, show the variations in volume of employment in Iowa from July to August, 1925:

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

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll, August, 1925	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	6	4,395	−2.0
Cereals	2	377	+31.0
Flour and mill products	4	118	+2.6
Bakery products	7	785	−1.8
Confectionery	7	407	+26.0
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	8	993	+2.8
Sugar, sirup, starch, glucose	4	873	+15.0
Other food products, coffee, etc	3	92	+3.4
Total	41	[1] 8,020	+2.5
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	6	434	+10.2
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	387	−21.1
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc	7	755	+2.7
Buttons, pearl	9	743	+1.6
Total	25	2,319	−1.5
Iron and steel work:			
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	28	3,726	+4.5
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	5	494	+3.1
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc	4	2,617	+1.1
Furnaces	7	560	+6.9
Pumps	4	357	−0.3
Agricultural implements	7	792	−5.9
Washing machines	6	1,861	−1.0
Total	61	10,407	+1.7
Lumber products:			
Mill work, interiors, etc	16	2,252	−1.6
Furniture, desks, etc	7	709	+6.1
Refrigerators	3	159	−5.4
Coffins, undertakers' goods	5	172	+0.6
Lumber products—Con.			
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	6	178	+1.1
Total	37	3,470	−0.1
Leather products:			
Shoes	2	211	−0.9
Saddlery and harness	7	213	+7.0
Total	9	424	+2.4
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper and paper products	4	215	+2.4
Printing and publishing	14	2,484	+1.6
Total	18	2,699	+1.7
Patent medicines	7	317	+7.8
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	8	1,518	+1.3
Brick and tile (clay)	14	1,048	−1.5
Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone	3	114	+14.0
Total	25	2,680	+1.1
Tobacco, cigars	6	397	+1.0
Railway car shops	4	2,115	+3.0
Various industries:			
Brooms and brushes	4	132	+3.9
Laundries	5	224	−1.8
Mercantile	8	2,253	−0.8
Public service	2	305	+1.0
Seeds	2	154	+10.0
Wholesale houses	24	1,267	−0.2
Commission houses	10	374	+22.6
Other industries	16	8,062	−1.6
Total	71	12,771	−0.6
Grand total	304	[2] 45,619	−0.8

[1] Figures given as published. Actual sum of items, 8,040.
[2] Figures given as published. Actual sum of items, 45,639.

Maryland

The commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland reports as follows on changes in volume of employment in that State from August to September, 1925:

EMPLOYMENT IN 221 IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1925 [1]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees, September, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with August, 1925	Amount, September, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with August, 1925
Bakery	5	525	+1.5	$16,041	+2.0
Beverages and soft drinks	4	226	−7.0	7,065	−2.1
Boots and shoes	10	1,360	+8.5	22,951	−.4
Boxes, paper and fancy	9	5,420	+7.7	7,342	+3.6
Boxes, wooden	6	430	−1.0	7,802	+3.3
Brass and bronze	3	2,618	−2.8	61,835	−2.2
Brick, tile, etc	5	805	−3.9	20,524	−6.4
Brushes	6	941	−.9	17,156	+1.4
Car building and repairing	5	4,467	−.5	152,005	−2.3
Chemicals	7	1,303	+7.2	35,448	+9.0
Clothing, men's outer garments	4	2,319	−3.2	60,434	−7.8
Clothing, women's outer garments	6	918	+2.7	11,454	+1.5
Confectionery	6	824	+25.0	11,401	+22.3
Cotton goods	7	2,221	+5.7	31,978	−8.0
Fertilizer	5	798	+25.6	17,920	+25.2
Food preparation	4	153	−6.2	3,533	−11.1
Foundry	12	1,310	−5.4	33,389	+.08
Furnishing goods, men's	6	1,270	+8.3	16,401	+32.3
Furniture	10	977	+6.3	21,126	+8.4
Glass	4	880	+21.3	18,198	+41.2
Leather goods	6	699	+1.1	14,719	+2.0
Lithographing	4	450	−1.4	12,957	+2.2
Lumber and planing	9	704	+2.6	17,856	+.6
Mattresses and spring beds	3	62	+14.8	1,392	+8.3
Patent medicines	4	805	+8.9	10,487	−12.1
Pianos	3	884	+1.4	21,713	−3.0
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,265	−4.4	33,003	−8.1
Printing	10	1,336	+5.7	45,399	+9.5
Rubber tire manufacture	1	2,251	−6.7	144,824	−20.4
Shipbuilding	3	604	−11.4	18,630	−4.1
Shirts	3	381	+7.6	4,606	+1.6
Silk goods	4	703	−1.7	9,945	−9.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	962	+2.3	25,319	+3.3
Stamping and enameled ware	4	1,207	+6.0	22,561	+3.4
Stoves	3	414	+5.8	8,236	−5.1
Tinware	4	3,748	+10.7	92,251	+27.9
Tobacco	8	1,017	−.2	15,918	+.5
Miscellaneous	21	4,526	+16.6	94,450	+12.7

[1] Pay-roll period, one week, except in case of rubber-tire manufacture, for which such period was one-half month.

Massachusetts

The table below, showing increase and decrease in volume of employment in various industries of Massachusetts from July to August, 1925, is reproduced from a recent press release from the department of labor and industries of that State.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 947 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage earners employed			
		July, 1925	August, 1925		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	23	3,789	3,835	171	4,006
Bookbinding	14	970	737	209	946
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	50	1,997	1,583	574	2,157
Boots and shoes	73	21,007	16,104	6,989	23,093
Boxes, paper	25	2,019	1,156	890	2,046
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1,143	565	555	1,120
Bread and other bakery products	38	3,628	3,506	90	3,596
Carpets and rugs	5	3,426	1,589	2,038	3,627
Cars and general shop constructions and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,935	1,899	980	2,879
Clothing, men's	31	3,839	3,242	528	3,770
Clothing, women's	28	1,066	776	444	1,220
Confectionery	13	2,988	2,284	960	3,244
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	17	962	990	9	999
Cotton goods	55	37,000	20,800	16,859	37,659
Cutlery and tools	23	4,589	2,681	1,078	3,759
Dyeing and finishing textiles	6	6,169	685	5,357	6,042
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	12	10,805	10,558	----------	10,558
Foundry products	25	2,672	1,799	902	2,701
Furniture	33	2,945	2,605	458	3,063
Hosiery and knit goods	11	4,993	3,699	1,375	5,074
Jewelry	37	2,481	1,602	899	2,501
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	26	4,126	3,085	1,143	4,228
Machine-shop products	38	7,455	5,316	2,093	7,409
Machine tools	23	1,757	1,078	686	1,764
Musical instruments	12	1,174	741	484	1,225
Paper and wood pulp	21	5,864	3,923	1,906	5,829
Printing and publishing, book and job	38	3,369	2,834	559	3,393
Printing and publishing, newspaper	21	2,280	2,226	29	2,255
Rubber footwear	3	8,015	6,681	1,182	7,863
Rubber goods	8	2,774	2,819	----------	2,819
Rubber tires and tubes	3	1,345	1,339	----------	1,339
Silk goods	9	3,684	3,585	330	3,915
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,527	67	1,384	1,451
Stationery goods	8	1,416	1,461	19	1,480
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	10	1,739	1,847	----------	1,847
Stoves and stove linings	5	942	384	1,114	1,498
Textile machinery and parts	15	4,904	2,610	2,421	5,031
Tobacco	5	802	629	125	754
Woolen and worsted goods	57	19,539	8,325	10,708	19,033
All other industries	104	23,141	10,518	14,041	24,559
Total, all industries	947	217,276	142,163	79,589	221,752

New York

The percentage changes in employment and pay roll in the factories of New York State from August, 1924, and July, 1925, to August, 1925, were as follows, according to a report received from the Department of Labor of that State:

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

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	July, 1925, to August, 1925		August, 1924, to August 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement	+4.8	+4.5	+20.3	+17.3
Brick	+1.0	−1.8	+.4	+3.7
Pottery	−8.8	−10.2	−19.2	−19.0
Glass	+37.4	+35.0	+18.8	+19.1
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	−5.2	−6.1	+21.5	+16.1
Structural and architectural iron work	−.6	−1.2	+5.7	+6.1
Hardware	+1.9	+3.0	+16.8	+29.3
Stamped ware	+1.3	+.4	+10.4	+11.4
Cutlery and tools	+13.1	+17.0	+5.6	+14.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+1.8	+3.1	(1)	−2.4
Stoves	+19.1	+18.7	−11.4	−5.7
Agricultural implements	+1.3	−3.0	+30.2	+35.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	+1.0	+1.1	−5.9	−3.6
Foundry and machine shops	−.8	−.3	+4.1	+4.6
Automobiles and parts	−4.8	−2.6	+24.7	+35.3
Cars, locomotives, and equipment factories	−2.2	+.6	−21.1	−24.4
Railway repair shops	+.9	+2.7	−6.3	−3.6
Lumber, millwork	−2.5	−3.4	−8.8	−9.8
Lumber, sawmills	−1.6	−1.0	−12.3	−8.4
Furniture and cabinet work	+2.1	+6.4	+6.7	+3.1
Furniture	+2.1	+6.0	+2.1	+5.3
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	+9.2	+11.3	+12.2	+8.9
Leather	+4.9	+9.0	+7.5	+5.4
Boots and shoes	+1.3	+5.1	+17.9	+8.1
Drugs and chemicals	−.8	−1.3	+1.7	+3.0
Petroleum refining	−5.0	−7.3	−12.6	−11.6
Paper boxes and tubes	−2.2	−1.1	−6.1	−9.5
Printing, newspapers	−.6	−1.0	+12.1	+20.0
Printing, book and job	+.3	−.9	−1.3	−1.7
Silk and silk goods	+1.5	+2.0	+58.1	+57.7
Carpets and rugs	+.7	−1.1	+9.9	+19.2
Woolens and worsteds	+3.9	−5.8	+14.7	+2.3
Cotton goods	+.4	−.6	+23.3	+28.3
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	−3.0	−.1	+49.4	+34.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	−3.9	−6.2	−1.1	+2.9
Men's clothing	+.9	+1.8	+6.4	+3.9
Shirts and collars	−4.0	−4.0	+15.3	+34.9
Women's clothing	+9.5	+10.4	+11.1	+10.0
Women's headwear	+3.0	+15.6	−1.6	−8.6
Flour	+6.5	+1.4	−3.3	−3.2
Sugar refining	+6.1	+8.1	−3.8	−.9
Slaughtering and meat products	−1.7	−.5	−1.0	+.8
Bread and other bakery products	−3.3	−5.2	−6.8	−8.6
Confectionery and ice cream	+10.4	+8.9	+8.8	+9.9
Cigars and other tobacco products	−2.5	−3.4	−11.0	−13.4
Total	+.3	+.9	+6.3	+3.4

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

The above table was based on returns from a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories. The weekly pay rolls for the middle week of August, 1925, aggregated $13,722,278 for 487,218 employees.

Oklahoma

Fluctuations in employment and pay rolls in 710 industrial establishments in Oklahoma from July to August, 1925, are shown by the figures given below, which are taken from the September 15, 1925, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the State bureau of labor statistics:

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

Industry	Number of plants reporting	August, 1925			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with July, 1925
Cottonseed-oil mills	13	152	+68.9	$2,986	+84.1
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	506	+6.1	13,141	+2.6
Confections	7	67	+31.4	1,191	+19.5
Creameries and dairies	11	119	−11.9	2,672	−6.1
Flour mills	44	364	+2.5	8,796	+4.3
Ice and ice cream	33	562	−8.8	15,809	−6.6
Meat and poultry	14	1,597	+.6	35,009	−7.6
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills	46	3,044	+5.8	89,177	+9.0
Smelters	17	2,086	−3.2	55,613	−1.2
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,363	−1.4	36,601	−21.9
Foundries and machine shops	38	1,009	+5.8	28,441	+5.3
Steel-tank construction	16	559	+1.6	12,111	+6.5
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction	123	3,699	+6.7	110,646	+1.8
Refineries	66	5,234	+1.8	159,049	+2.4
Printing: Job work	24	234	−4.1	6,923	−2.8
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops	11	1,790	+4.7	42,296	−14.3
Street railways	6	664	+.2	16,158	+1.3
Water, light, and power	50	1,262	−3.0	32,378	+2.7
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	411	−1.7	7,660	−8.2
Cement and plaster	6	1,051	+1.8	27,725	+7.9
Crushed stone	6	324	−6.4	5,063	+6.4
Glass manufacturing	9	876	−15.1	22,310	−9.0
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing	9	297	+25.8	4,361	+47.9
Laundries and cleaning	52	1,421	−2.3	24,662	−.9
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	359	−4.0	5,443	+6.6
Millwork, etc	20	374	+12.7	11,266	+17.0
Total, all industries	710	29,424	+1.5	777,485	−.2

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Labor Market for September, 1925, published by the State industrial commission, makes the following report on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries for August, 1925, as compared with August, 1924, and July, 1925:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM AUGUST, 1924, AND JULY, 1925, TO AUGUST, 1925

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	July to August, 1925		August, 1924, to August, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture			−29.8	
Logging	−11.1		−33.1	
Mining	−7.1	−5.7	+40.7	+36.8
Lead and zinc	+2.2	+4.2	+49.0	+44.4
Iron	−29.2	−26.9	+18.3	+17.7
Stone crushing and quarrying	+7.0	+10.5	−7.2	−4.2
Manufacturing	−3.3	+3.2	+8.0	+18.0
Stone and allied industries	−4.8	+5.3	−.9	−.7
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	−2.7	+.9	−.9	−.9
Stone finishing	−6.3	+7.9	−1.0	−.7
Metal	+1.4	+10.5	+25.0	+41.7
Pig iron and rolling mill products	+6.4	+15.8	+107.8	+104.1
Structural ironwork	−7.4	−6.2	+132.1	+166.2
Foundries and machine shops	+2.2	+10.3	+31.4	+62.4
Railroad repair shops	+.4	+5.6	−5.6	−3.9
Stoves	+.1	+2.6	+32.0	+32.0
Aluminum and enamel ware	−3.0	+14.2	−2.1	+3.1
Machinery	+2.9	+3.3	+21.8	+30.5
Automobiles	+2.7	+19.0	+42.5	+73.4
Other metal products	−1.5	+14.4	+29.5	+46.3
Wood	−.2	+4.1	+3.3	+7.6
Sawmills and planing mills	−3.3	−1.7	+1.6	+2.6
Box factories	+1.0	+3.8	+5.2	+8.2
Panel and veneer mills	−1.3	+.5	+2.4	+4.9
Sash, door, and interior finish	+2.0	+6.6	+8.1	+17.5
Furniture	+.7	+16.6	+1.7	+5.5
Other wood products	+3.6	+2.2	+.9	+4.3
Rubber	+5.8	+13.2	+25.2	+18.9
Leather	−.4	+2.6	+4.8	+8.4
Tanning	−2.5	+1.5	+5.2	+13.1
Boots and shoes	−3.3	+2.0	+14.3	+10.4
Other leather products	+3.8	+7.0	−11.0	−5.6
Paper	−.5	+8.3	+.1	+.2
Paper and pulp mills	−2.3	+8.4	−1.5	−1.7
Paper boxes	+6.3	+8.2	+.7	+12.1
Other paper products	+2.2	+7.9	+7.3	+1.4
Textiles	−10.3	−7.1	−4.0	+.2
Hosiery and other knit goods	−14.4	−6.0	−10.0	+.6
Clothing	−5.8	−8.4	+5.3	+1.2
Other textile products	−5.1	−7.7	−1.8	−4.4
Foods	−21.7	−22.2	−14.5	−4.6
Meat packing	−21.0	−17.3	+1.7	+15.1
Baking and confectionery	+4.7	+2.4	+1.7	+6.8
Milk products	−13.9	−12.6	−16.6	−12.3
Canning and preserving	+41.6	−50.5	−30.0	−32.6
Flour mills	+14.5	+12.8	−6.6	−33.1
Tobacco manufacturing	−1.2	−7.0	−18.4	−13.0
Other food products	−8.5	−6.9	−2.7	+40.2
Light and power	+.2	+.7	+15.1	+11.2
Printing and publishing	−4.0	+.9	+4.0	+11.9
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	−2.0	+4.4	+4.4	+8.4
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	−1.7	−3.5	+.7	+.2
Construction:				
Building	+6.5	+3.4	+5.7	+5.7
Highway	−3.0		+8.8	+1.5
Railroad	−2.0	+.6	−9.7	−9.6
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	+18.7	+20.0	−58.2	−39.6
Communication:				
Steam railways	−5.8	+15.5	+5.2	+24.3
Electric railways	−.3	−.5	−7.1	−1.8
Express, telephone, and telegraph	−.9	+.9	−10.8	−10.7
Wholesale trade	+4.9	+11.4	+.7	+3.5
Hotels and restaurants	+2.9		−1.8	
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	−1.2	−1.6	+3.0	+7.0
Construction	+.6	−.9	−8.9	−5.0
Communication	+1.9	+6.9	+5.4	+8.5
Wholesale trade	+.3	+.2	+2.0	+10.0
Retail trade—Sales force only	−2.3	−6.4	+6.1	+4.8
Miscellaneous professional services	+.1	−1.8	+11.8	+26.3
Hotels and restaurants	−2.2		−8.6	

Experience of Unemployment Insurance Fund in Chicago Clothing Industry

A PRELIMINARY agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Chicago clothing manufacturers upon the basic principles governing the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund was concluded May 1, 1923. The details of the scheme were worked out later, and the principles, terms, and conditions of its operation were finally adopted in September, 1923.[1] The weekly contribution to the unemployment fund is 3 per cent of the pay roll, 1½ per cent from the employer and 1½ per cent from the employee. Unemployment benefits are paid at the rate of 40 per cent of the average full-time weekly wages of the beneficiary and in no case may exceed $20 for each full week of unemployment, and no beneficiary may "receive more than an amount equal to five full weekly benefits in a single year." "No benefits shall be paid to an employee who voluntarily leaves his employment or to an employee who is discharged for cause or who declines to accept suitable employment."

Contributions to the fund began the first pay-roll week after May 1, 1923, but it was agreed that no benefits should be paid out until May, 1924, as a reserve fund had to be formed. The September 4, 1925, issue of the Advance, the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, contains an editorial on the operation of the scheme from which the data below are taken.

The collection system and the payment of benefits has now become nearly automatic. In the six months ending October 31, 1924, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were paid $944,291 in unemployment benefits, and in the next six months, $665,338—more than a million and a half dollars for the year ending April 30, 1925. The contributions to the fund for the two years closing April 30, 1925, aggregated a little over a million dollars a year. On May 1, 1925, the balance on hand was $564,315.

In one year the temporary cutters, averaging 600, were paid $79,151 in unemployment benefits. These workers have recently had protracted out-of-work periods and have received 10 weeks' benefits at the rate of 33⅓ per cent of their average earnings. This was effected through a special agreement with the permanent cutters who were willing to have a reduction made in their own benefit rate.

There have been notably few difficulties in the administration of the fund despite its pioneer character. Although 70,000 separate checks for unemployment benefits were drawn in favor of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in one year, the number of complaints against the fund was strikingly low. No grievances in regard to favoritism or unfairness have been presented.

The expense of administration amounted to only 5 per cent of the total income, which is regarded as "an unprecedented record" in the insurance field. In commenting upon the economic achievement, appreciation is expressed for the work of certain officials of the board of trustees and the unselfish and able service of the men and women members of the Chicago joint board.

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1923 (pp. 129, 130); November, 1923 (pp. 125–130); July, 1924 (pp. 23–25).

The fact that the unemployment insurance scheme has weathered two of the most adverse years the men's clothing industry of Chicago has ever experienced is considered an evidence of "the basic strength of the plan."

On November 25, 1924, the agreement to establish a similar unemployment insurance fund was formally ratified by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.[3] The principal provisions of the agreement were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of August, 1925 (pp. 91–93).

Unemployment in Foreign Countries [4]

SINCE the latest publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (August, 1925, pp. 137–150) of data on unemployment in foreign countries the employment situation has improved somewhat in the majority of European countries and also in Canada. In some countries, however, either unemployment has continued to increase or a temporary improvement in the labor market has been followed by a slump. Great Britain seems to be the country in which the situation is most serious, In Poland, Hungary, Austria, and the Netherlands unemployment, which had somewhat lessened, is again reported as increasing. In Germany, the Irish Free State, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Latvia, the Free City of Danzig, and Czechoslovakia the labor market has shown more or less marked improvement in recent months. Generally speaking, however, employment is far below normal in all European countries with the exception of France, Finland, and Switzerland. Instability of the price level, abnormal condition of State finances, and credit stringency are some of the causes responsible for the dullness of the labor market. The continuous rise of prices in most countries makes all advances of wages illusory, because the purchasing power of the great mass of the population remains at its former low level. Several countries are therefore taking measures to stabilize prices, and these measures may, if effective, bring about an improvement in the world's labor market.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries for which data are available is as follows:

Great Britain.—In describing the employment situation in August, the Ministry of Labor Gazette says:

> Employment during August was rather worse, on the whole, than during the previous month. There was a marked decline in employment in the coal-mining industry; and increased unemployment was also reported in iron mining, in carpet manufacture, in the tailoring and dress trades, and in the glass-bottle-making industry. There was some improvement in the wool textile and in the linen and jute industries. As compared with August, 1924, employment on the whole showed a decline, which was most marked in the coal and iron mining and linen and wool textile industries; on the other hand a few industries, including the building trades and some sections of the cotton trade and of the engineering trades, showed an improvement.

[3] The Advance, Long Island City, Dec. 5, 1924, p. 1.

[4] Except where otherwise noted, the sources from which the present article is compiled are shown in the table on pages 146 and 147.

Among workpeople covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on August 24, 1925, was 12.5, as compared with 11.5 on July 27, 1925, and with 10.6 on August 25, 1924. * * * Among members of trade-unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 11.4 at the end of August, 1925, compared with 11.2 at the end of July and with 7.9 at the end of August, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain and northern Ireland as unemployed at August 31, 1925, was approximately 1,417,700, of whom 1,094,500 were men and 241,700 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; on July 27, 1925, it was 1,262,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 246,000 were women; and on August 25, 1924, it was 1,190,500, of whom men numbered 898,000 and women 216,000.

A report from the American commercial attaché at London (Commerce Reports, Sept. 14, 1925, p. 606) describes the employment situation as follows:

The holiday season, plus the industrial depression, made August extremely quiet. * * * Retail trade continues good, but all heavy industries are dormant. Trading is expected in the autumn revival, but the uncertainty of the coal position and the serious labor unrest, as demonstrated by the unauthorized sailors' strike, the violent anthracite strike, the woolen strike, and the subversive propaganda of the radical labor element, will retard the revival.

The first month of the Government subvention to coal wages shows heavy reduction in pit prices, but no sound basis, with the result that most of the coal business is on a bargaining basis. So far the attempt to compete with German prices to clear heavy stocks is unsuccessful.

With reduction in coal prices and steel slightly improved at the end of the month and more inquiries coming through, though foreign competition is still severe, pig iron was in a better position. There was improvement in the tin-plate industry after severe price cuts, but it is thought there is no firm basis and no decision regarding stabilization has been reached. The tin-plate industry expects a good year, and the largest plants are planning extensions.

The shipbuilding position is the worst for years, with vacant berths everywhere; but prices are absolutely at rock bottom, and the general belief is that large orders, which always in the past have come when obviously further reductions are imposible, will soon be placed. No large contracts were lost to continental markets during the month, perhaps only because none were offered. The naval-construction program offers nothing to the shipbuilding industry this year; * * * but a total of 84,000 horsepower driving-gear bids are to be put out, and next year private yards will get two cruisers and many destroyers and submarines. In general, engineering is very quiet.

The textile position is slightly improved; the wool strike was settled about the middle of the month on the employers' terms plus the appointment of a Government committee to investigate wages and general conditions in September. The mills are now active making up lost time; some spinners are operating full time, but the majority only four days. * * * Practically all the cotton spinners of the American section are adhering to the 39¼-hour week. * * * Proponents of short time for the Egyptian section were unsuccessful.

The general market condition was good in automotives and sales were well maintained, considering it is the peak of the season. Producers of light cars and motor cycles have done especially well, with a slight falling off in production at Coventry and other centers at the end of the month.

The hide and leather trade was steady. The Tanners' Federation further restricted hide input, and tanners are now producing about 60 per cent of normal. * * * The boot and shoe trade was normal for the season. * * * Large army contracts placed here will keep a few centers fully occupied to the end of the year. The autumn boot and shoe trade outlook is hopeful.

Ocean freight rates were weaker, with demand falling off for Argentina and South Africa. South Russia is the only active market at present. The laid-up tonnage is very heavy.

Germany.—The Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official bulletin of the Federal Ministry of Labor, in its issue of September 8, 1925, summarizes the situation in August as follows:

The economic situation has not changed to any considerable extent in August. Difficulties in obtaining capital and credit have on the whole not decreased and complaints concerning retarded payment of bills have increased during the month under review. Economic credits granted by the Reichsbank have decreased since the end of July. The Ruhr coal mines have experienced continued difficulties in making sales. Decrease in the volume of orders has led to still greater unemployment in the metal-working and machinery industries. In the textile industry some mills report a slowing down and others report increased activity.

The State employment exchanges report a nearly general slight decrease in the demand for labor and an increase in the number of applicants for work. During the first half of August agriculture absorbed some of the unemployed, but the demand for labor slackened after the close of the grain harvest. The usual heavier seasonal demand in August for labor in individual industries was slower in getting started this year. Although dismissals of workers did not occur to any large extent, the number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief showed, nevertheless, an increase from 197,198 to 207,994, or slightly in excess of 5 per cent.

Individual reports made to the Reichsarbeitsblatt by typical industrial establishments show that the number of establishments with good employment has somewhat decreased and that of establishments with bad employment has correspondingly increased. Returns were received from 3,136 establishments employing 1,400,000 workers and salaried employees. The per cent of establishments with good employment fell from 28 per cent in July to 26 in August, and that of establishments with bad employment rose from 31 to 33 per cent during the same period. The total number of workers and salaried employees employed in the establishments making returns decreased from 1,428,000 on July 15 to 1,410,000 on August 15, a decrease of 1 per cent, as compared with 0.4 per cent during the month ending July 15.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the largest German banks, has issued a report on economic conditions in Germany in August, of which the following is a summary:

There has been no improvement in industrial conditions in August. On the contrary, the situation has become more acute and more industries have been affected. In only a few industries are there any signs of a revival, as, for instance, in the potash industry, in the book and lithograph trades, in building, in certain branches of the textile industry, and in the coal industry of German Upper Silesia. In the coal industry of the Ruhr more pits have been closed down and more short shifts introduced. Since the Government subsidy granted to the British coal industry enables it to market its stocks, the Ruhr coal mines are at a disadvantage and will have sharper competition from England during the coming months. Although a great number of the dismissed miners have found employment in other trades, especially in the potash and building trades, there were in the last week of July some 17,000 miners out of work. During the same week 104,000 short shifts were introduced owing to the impossibility of finding markets. As an extensive introduction of short shifts must necessarily increase the costs of production, the only course open will be to close down still more mines. The question of how to remedy the crisis in the Ruhr is at present no nearer a solution. The only remedy for the coal crisis in the large European coal-producing countries would be a quota arrangement, making the amount of their output conditional upon the demand.

As distinguished from the Ruhr industry, the coal industry in German Upper Silesia was able, as a result of the tariff war with Poland, to increase its daily output in July.

The position in the iron industry has become worse. In spite of prices being kept down orders have fallen off, and the Raw Steel Association has consequently resolved to reduce the production of raw steel by a third of the quota of participation. In the other ironworking trades there have also been further reductions in production. The falling off of orders from the building trades, due to the continued strike of building-trades workers, was especially noticeable.

The most pressing problem at present is how to reduce prices so as to increase the purchasing power of the great mass of the population and thus create greater domestic consumption and better employment. The recent rise in prices represents to quite a large extent a premature appearance of the effects which public opinion expected to result from the new protective tariff, and seems to be due largely to panicky buying on the one hand and a holding back of goods on the other. This rise is making industrial conditions more uncertain and is causing industrial and social unrest, which is bound to have the most injurious effect upon production.

The Government has recently announced several measures for combating the rise in prices, but these affect only some of the factors responsible for the rise. Much is hoped for from the stricter application of the antitrust law of November 2, 1923. The intended abolition of the legal system of supervision of businesses (*Geschäftsaufsicht*) is also calculated to bring down prices. Under this system of preventing bankruptcies far too many businesses were kept afloat which had no real vitality. Thousands of unprofitable undertakings must be gotten rid of if the present crisis is to be overcome.

Fundamental alterations in the management of the public moneys of the State as well as of the Provinces and the municipalities are to be made. It is the intention of the Government that a larger share of the ready money in the possession of such public bodies shall be used for industrial credits and that the rate of interest charged for these credits shall be lowered. As the interest rates charged by private banks are always governed by those of public institutions, a general revival of industry, which has long suffered from credit stringency and high interest rates, would result.

The following employment statistics published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt of September 1, 1925, and covering the month of July, are the most recent statistics available.

Returns from trade unions showed a slight increase in unemployment among organized workers. Forty federations, with an aggregate membership of 3,582,840, reported 131,966, or 3.7 per cent of the total, as out of work on July 25, 1925, as compared with 3.5 per cent at the end of June, 1925, and 12.5 per cent at the end of July, 1924. These figures relate to members wholly unemployed. In addition, returns from 35 federations, covering 3,150,000 members, show that 177,280, or 5.8 per cent, were working short time on July 25, 1925, as compared with 5.2 per cent at the end of June, 1925, and 28.2 per cent at the end of July,1924.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefits was 207,994 on August 15, 1925, as against 197,198 on August 1, and 198,022 on July 15. Of the totally unemployed per-

sons in receipt of benefits on August 1, 73,363 had drawn benefits longer than three months and 35,584 for over six months.

Returns from employment exchanges show that the number of applicants for work decreased from 1,102,770 in June, 1925, to 1,088,460 in July, 1925, or 1.3 per cent. During the same time vacancies reported by employers decreased from 645,051 to 620,798, or 3.76 per cent. For every 100 vacant positions for men there were on an average 197 applications, and for every 100 for women 132 applications; in June, 1925, the corresponding figures were 190 and 132.

France.—Expansion of French industrial production is reported by the American commercial attaché at Paris (Commerce Reports, September 21, 1925, p. 664), who states that the general trend of developments in France has been uniformly favorable during August. Only the advance in production costs and the dissatisfaction of labor with current wage rates are darkening the outlook.

Coal production in the Departments of Nord and Pas de Calais reached a daily average of 3,000 tons higher than in 1913. The question of wages is still unsettled, the miners demanding the restoration of wages in effect before July 15, which were 40 per cent higher than wages in November, 1923, whereas wages in the past three months have been only 20 per cent above that figure. Industrial and domestic buying is becoming stronger, particularly for consumers' winter stocks.

The metallurgical industries have been particularly active during the summer, and production of pig iron reached a record figure of 725,000 metric tons during July, while crude-steel production totaled 625,000 metric tons. Production during August is estimated at the same level or slightly higher. Domestic buying of pig iron continues, and business in semifinished products, rails, and construction shapes has also been good.

The cotton-manufacturing industry has been affected less than was anticipated by the imminent increase in German duties. Both northern and eastern cotton spinning and weaving mills are active. The market for raw wool has recovered after a slump late in August. Wool spinners and weavers are increasingly busy, and advance orders are encouraging. Silk mills are slowly recovering from vacation inactivity, and the demand for fabrics is satisfactory. Linen mills have been active, principally on foreign orders.

Sales of high-grade leather are good, and of other leathers fair. The shoe factories are busy, with prices rising; retail shoe sales have exceeded expectation. The lumber market is still quiet, with no notable change in conditions. Automobile production has been well maintained. The domestic demand for industrial machinery is slack but exports continue strong. Concern is expressed over higher production costs.

The market for agricultural implements is active, and manufacturers are making plant extensions. The outlook for fall sales is favorable. Manufacturers of heavy electrical machinery report that business is fair, with rising production cost the only obstacle. There are good prospects of increasing sales of light electrical equipment in rural districts.

Unemployment which has been negligible for a long period is now practically nonexistent. Only 632 persons were in receipt of un-

employment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds on September 17, 1925, and the unemployed on the live register of public employment exchanges throughout France numbered only 10,295 on September 12.

Belgium.—Under date of September 18, 1925, the American commercial attaché at Brussels reports (Commerce Reports, September 28, 1925, p. 725) marked recovery in Belgian industry between the end of August and the middle of September, as a result of the ending of the mechanical construction strike, the greater demand for exports following the gradual decline in exchange value of the Belgian franc, and the seasonal revival in export orders.

Although the metallurgical strike is still unsettled, it is rendered comparatively unimportant by the resumption of work in the mechanical construction industries. While there is some improvement in metallurgical markets German competition prevents a satisfactory volume of business.

Cotton spinners have been encouraged by renewal of foreign orders for yarn, and the position of weavers has been improved by the revival in domestic demands for fabrics. Improvement in the linen industry is also noticeable, although less marked.

The market for industrial coal remains weak in spite of material price concessions. A reduction of coal imports has lessened competition, but the degree of consumption is still unsatisfactory. There is a demand for household grades in expectation of a severe winter.

Window-glass manufacturers are busy on American and Canadian orders. Production in the plate-glass industry has also increased slightly and now amounts to 60 per cent of capacity, with orders on hand to occupy plants for several months at this rate.

The latest official statistics on unemployment relate to June. At the end of that month 35,591, out of 609,609 members of unemployment funds were either wholly unemployed or on short time, as against 37,495 at the end of May, 1925, and 21,928 at the end of June, 1924.

The Netherlands.—The monthly bulletin of the Central Statistical Office for August 31 publishes preliminary figures on unemployment compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges which show that out of 247,724 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ended July 25, 1925, 17,316 (7 per cent) were totally unemployed and 5,323 (2.1 per cent) were on short time. For the week ending June 27, 1925, the percentages were 5.8 and 1.9, respectively, and for the week ending July 26, 1924, 6.3 and 1.7.

A joint report of the American commercial attaché, at The Hague and the consular officers in the Netherlands, dated September 20, 1925 (Commerce Reports, September 28, 1925, p. 726), indicates that there has been a general resumption of business activity during August. The termination of strikes in the building and shipbuilding industries has removed the last obstacle to a return to that high level of industrial activity which prevailed in the early months of the present year.

The most important industry where business is dull is cotton spinning; but an end of the present unsatisfactory conditions there is expected because of the increased exports of cotton fabrics to the

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Netherlands East Indies, which should stimulate the market for yarn. As expected, the shoe and leather industries have been greatly benefited by the August exposition at Waalwijk.

Switzerland.—The Swiss labor market has not undergone any marked change during August, according to the report of the Federal Labor Office. The number of applicants for work registered at employment exchanges rose from 9,751 at the end of July, 1925, to 9,895 at the end of August, 1925, or 1 per cent; during the same period the number of vacancies reported by employers fell from 2,760 to 2,498, or 9 per cent. For every 100 vacancies there were at the end of August 396 applicants for work, as against 353 at the end of July. A marked seasonal increase in applicants for work in agriculture, the building trades, metal-working industries, and the hotel trade was offset by a slight decrease in the number of unemployed in the textile and watchmaking industries.

Italy.—Italian industries were thriving in August, according to a report made under date of September 3, 1925, by the American commercial attaché at Rome in cooperation with American consular officers in Italy. (Commerce Reports, September 14, 1925, p. 607.) The report states:

> The Italian industrial situation continued favorable during August, and evidences of the usual seasonal dullness in demand were absent. This factor, combined with the advance in living costs, has led to demands for wage increases, though no serious labor disturbances have occurred to hamper production. * * *
>
> On July 25 the Italian cabinet approved a decree prolonging through 1928 the operation of the regulation granting exemption from taxation on dwelling houses, hotels, stores, and offices for a period of 25 years from their completion. The exemption originally extended only to buildings completed before the end of 1926. This should relieve uncertainty on the part of building interests and related industries and prevent the rush to finish construction within the allotted time.
>
> The excellent standing of practically all Italian industries is indicated in the unemployment record for July 31, when only 79,526 Italian workmen were reported as without employment as compared with 85,500 at the end of June, which was itself a record for postwar years.
>
> The activity of the cotton yarn and fabrics industry has been so great and export demand so consistent that the value of the export trade for this year is expected to be at least equal to last year's and possibly considerably greater. Sales of raw wool have been restricted by high prices, and some woolcombers are slightly less active than in July. Spinners, however, are fairly busy, and weavers are active, considering the season.
>
> The advancing prosperity of general business has been accompanied by an increase in transportation activity. The tonnage of goods carried and the traffic in ton-kilometers have each shown an increase of 17 per cent in the past operating year, as compared with the previous year. * * *

Denmark.—A report of the American commercial attaché, dated September 25, 1925 (Commerce Reports, October 5, 1925, p. 10), states:

> Business dullness, increased unemployment, and greater idle tonnage figure in the depressed situation, following the extraordinary Danish exchange appreciation. * * * Apparently it is the intention of the bank of issue to hold the Danish crown at the present rate of about 90 per cent of par. * * * A slight easing of credit restrictions and a reduction in the discount rate from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent are expected to lighten the burden on Danish trade, industry, agriculture, and shipping.
>
> Industry is complaining of slackened demand that awaits lower prices, and most branches fear that increased foreign competition will follow the appreciation of the crown. Unemployment continues to increase, and now stands at 27,200, as against 15,000 a year ago.

Norway.—Reporting on economic conditions in Norway as of September 25, 1925 (Commerce Reports, October 5, 1925, p. 12) the American commercial attaché states:

> After a spectacular rise during the early part of September, Norwegian exchange is now temporarily stabilized at slightly below 80 per cent of par. Much uneasiness has been felt, but the situation is gradually clarifying, largely as a result of regulatory measures by the Bank of Norway. * * * In consequence of the exchange appreciation, Norwegian price levels have continued to recede. * * * This deflationary process is reacting seriously on industrial and business conditions. Industrial operations are slackening, and commercial transactions are characterized by extreme caution, with a further drop of prices in prospect.
>
> The industrial situation, however, has been improved by the settlement of the labor disputes in several important export industries on a "statu quo" basis. Output is reported as diminishing and shutdowns are threatened by some establishments, notably in the wood-pulp, paper, and lumber industries. Unemployment is increasing, now totaling 15,900, as against 13,000 last month.

Sweden.—According to the report of the State Unemployment Commission, there were on its register at the end of July, 1925, 9,413 unemployed persons requiring relief, as compared with 10,281 at the end of the preceding month. Trade-unions reported 7.5 per cent of their members unemployed on July 31, 1925, as against 8.2 per cent at the end of June, 1925, and 6.2 per cent at the end of July, 1924.

The American commercial attaché at Stockholm reports under date of September 18, 1925 (Commerce Reports, September 28, p. 727), that the Swedish business trend is uneven.

> Although a generally improved tone is apparent in Swedish economic conditions, the trend is not uniform; some depression prevails in certain lines, such as iron and steel, textiles, and certain other finishing industries. * * * Seasonal factors have added somewhat to unemployment.
>
> An agreement has now been effected between Swedish and Finnish lumber exporters whereby a tariff of minimum prices will be maintained for the rest of the year in order to prevent further price cutting. Plans are also considered for curtailing logging operations.
>
> Operations in the Swedish iron and steel industry have undergone further reduction, leading to a shutdown of more furnaces. As a result, industrial unemployment is increasing.

Finland.—Finnish conditions are charaterized by an easier money market, a favorable situation as regards the harvest, and further improvement in foreign trade. Export industries are working full time. In the wood-pulp and paper industry the situation is decidedly favorable. The entire output of mechanical and chemical pulp during the current year has now been sold at good prices, and sales have already been made for delivery during 1926. The demand for newsprint remains good. In volume the lumber industry shows some improvement over last year. The price situation, however, is very unsatisfactory. (Commerce Reports, September 14, 1925, p. 608.)

The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin shows, in a table prepared from the labor exchange department of the Ministry of Social Affairs, that the number of unemployed registered at communal labor exchanges was 984 at the end of July, as against 1,155 at the end of June.

Latvia.—At present business is not very good in Latvia, owing to difficulties in the lumber industry and to a diminution in transit trade from Russia. The crop yield will probably do much to relieve the situation. (Commerce Reports, October 5, 1925, p. 5.)

According to the International Labor Review, there were 814 persons on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of July, 1925, as against 1,269 at the end of June.

Danzig, Free City of.—Reporting on unemployment in Danzig, under date of August 10, 1925, the American consul at Danzig says that during July, 1925, there was some slight improvement in the employment situation in Danzig. Statistics furnished by the Public Employment Bureau show 6,710 unemployed at the end of the month representing an improvement of 3.9 per cent for male workers and 17.3 per cent for female workers over the previous month. During July 2,445 men and 947 women were placed in positions by the bureau. The private bureaus maintained by the larger political parties also report some improvement in their returns, due partly to seasonal agricultural work, but also to more activity in the transit business of the port.

Poland.—Statistics compiled by the Polish Central Statistical Office show that the peak of unemployment was reached in Poland on March 28, 1925, with 185,400 unemployed persons. On August 1, 1925, the number of unemployed had fallen to 174,729, of which 78,760 were entitled to benefits from unemployment funds.

The American commercial attaché at Warsaw, in a report of September 14, 1925 (Commerce Reports, September 21, 1925, p. 667), states that Polish industrial depression continues.

The fundamental cause of uncertainty in the general business situation is the unfavorable trade balance. Early in August a serious drop took place in the exchange value of the zloty. In order to restrict imports to necessities the Government has put into operation a system of contingents on a number of commodities of general consumption and has practically forbidden the importation of luxuries of various kinds. These restrictions are expected to reduce imports to a considerable extent and thus largely to overcome the unfavorable trade balance. Although these restrictions do not become effective until September, their effect is already noticeable.

More difficulty is experienced in the increase of exports, the market for which is limited by a number of causes. The trade war with Germany has seriously reduced the market for Polish coal, and the sale of oil, lumber, and textiles, the three chief export commodities of Poland, is made difficult by the high operating costs in Polish industry.

Unemployment is at present comparatively small, but an increase is expected on account of the closing of the German coal market and the end of harvesting operations. Only one strike took place in August, that of the metal workers, and this has been settled with a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The textile mills are shortening the working time during September to a three or four day week, with two shifts. The outlook for fall and winter trade is good, with a prospect that Russia will continue to place large orders for textiles in Polish mills.

Czechoslovakia.—The economic situation in Czechoslovakia is satisfactory, according to a report of the American commercial attaché at Prague, dated September 3, 1925 (Commerce Reports, September 14, 1925, p. 609). The grain crop is larger than that of last year, although its quality is inferior owing to excessive rainfall during the

harvest. Industries are active. Money is easy, and the banks are able to provide ample funds for commercial requirements.

The number of unemployed has been steadily decreasing since the beginning of February, when it reached a peak of 84,000. On August 1 there were 51,000, as compared with 52,000 on July 1.

The coal-mining industry is more active, but its future is uncertain since the miners have announced their intention of demanding higher wages. Coal production in July was 8 per cent over that of June, lignite production 12 per cent, and coke production 27 per cent.

In the cotton textile industry there is general labor unrest, but wage concessions on the part of the employers are expected. The situation in the iron and steel industry is unchanged, except that an increase of foreign inquiries is reported. Agricultural-implement manufacturers are reported to be negotiating with Italian bankers for the organization of a company that will manufacture such implements in Italy. The plate-glass manufacturers have agreed to fix prices in order to enable them to compete better in foreign fields.

Hungary.—The social-democratic trade-unions in Hungary report 34,015 of their members unemployed on June 27, 1925, as compared with 24,598 on June 28, 1924. The trades having the largest number of unemployed were ironworkers (9,734), building-trades workers (8,246), bank employees (4,204), and woodworkers (4,036).

Austria.—The most recent available unemployment statistics for Austria show that in the last few months changes in the employment situation have been inconsiderable. At the end of August the number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 116,439, as against 117,187 at the end of July. Neither was there much change in business conditions in the individual industry groups. Employment in the clothing industry showed a slight seasonal improvement. In the chemical and printing industry employment became worse.

The American commercial attaché at Vienna reports under date of September 28, 1925 (Commerce Reports, October 5, 1925, p. 11), that the economic and commercial situation in Austria continues to be encouraging, and that production in the key industries, for domestic use and for export, and railroad traffic are still increasing.

Unfilled orders of the cotton-spinning industry at the end of July amounted to 9,500,000 pounds, as against 6,700,000 at the end of June and 4,220,000 pounds a year ago. The Alpine Mining Co. (a large iron-ore mining company and iron and steel works) reports unfilled orders at the end of August amounting to 47,000 tons, or 12 per cent over July and nearly four times the amount of a year ago. The pig-iron production of the same company in August was 41,000 tons, or 8 per cent over July and nearly three times that of a year ago; and its August production of steel ingots, 28,000 tons, or 15 per cent under July, but more than double that of a year ago. The July production of paper and of chemical wood pulp both showed increases of 6 per cent for the month and of 11 per cent in the year. The July production of lignite was 260,000 tons, the highest since March, and 18 per cent above the June production and 21 per cent above that of a year ago. The Federal Railways report an increase in freight-ton kilometers performed in July of 6 per cent over June and of 38 per cent over a year ago.

South Africa.—No recent official unemployment data are available for the Union of South Africa. However, the American trade commissioner at Johannesburg reports (Commerce Reports, September 21, 1925, p. 667), that although there was a slight increase in unemployment during August and notwithstanding the tightening of the money market there was a continued improvement in the industrial outlook of the Union. A temporary agreement has increased the minimum wages of gold miners, pending the report of the economic commission on the subject. The building trade continued brisk. The trade in agricultural implements was strong, and no change was noted in the excellent condition of the automotive trade. A marked decrease, however, is anticipated in the cotton output.

Canada.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviews the June employment situation as follows:

Employment at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward tendency as contrasted with the downward movement indicated in three of the last four years. Statements tabulated from 5,881 firms showed that they had 793,624 employees, as compared with 793,426 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.6 compared with 96.3 on August 1, 1925, and with 93.1, 100, 93.7, and 88.7 on September 1, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. Improvement in manufacturing and logging was largely offset by contractions in construction. If employment follows the trend shown at the same time last year, further additions to staffs will be registered at the beginning of October.

Additions to staffs were recorded by firms in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, while in the maritime and prairie Provinces there was curtailment of employment; in the latter case this is probably due to the exigencies of the harvest.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber and food products, mining, and construction were less active, while gains were shown in iron and steel and transportation. The 522 employers whose statistics were tabulated had 65,778 persons on pay roll, as compared with 68,408 in the preceding month. Somewhat larger reductions were noted on September 1, 1924, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—There was further expansion in Quebec, where 638 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,261 firms reporting, who had 222,628 employees. Contractions were recorded on the same date of last year, when the situation was less favorable. Manufacturing, logging, and trade registered heightened activity at the beginning of September, 1925, but communication, water transportation, highway and railway construction released employees.

Ontario.—Increased employment was noted in manufacturing; the iron and steel group showed considerable recovery from the losses recorded on August 1, while substantial additions to staffs were made in canneries and other food factories. Logging also recorded seasonal gains. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded less employment. Returns were received from 2,683 employers having 326,693 persons on pay roll, or 3,729 more than in the preceding month. Important reductions were indicated at the beginning of September, 1924, and the index number then was nearly 4 points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal contractions on a smaller scale than in either 1924 or 1923 were recorded in the prairie Provinces, where the construction departments of the railways, in accordance with their usual practice at harvest time, released large numbers of employees. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, was also slacker, as were coal mining and highway construction. Trade and transportation, on the other hand, showed improvement. A combined working force of 101,864 persons was reported by 765 firms, who had 104,466 employees at the beginning of August. The situation is better than at the same time in 1924.

British Columbia.—Further increases were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing, particularly of canned goods, transportation, and construction showed the greatest gains. The working forces of the 652 employers reporting aggregated 76,661, which was 1,063 more than they had in the preceding month. This expansion is in contrast with the decline registered on September 1 of last year, when the index number was some 8 points lower. The present figure is the highest on record for British Columbia.

With regard to industries the bureau reports thus:

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed an increase that exceeded the decline recorded at the beginning of August, 4,108 persons being added to the staffs of the 3,820 establishments from which reports were received. They had 439,380 employees on September 1. The largest gains were in iron and steel (especially automobile works), canning and other edible plant product factories, pulp and paper mills, and leather boot and shoe plants. Rubber, musical instruments, tobacco, and nonferrous metal works were also busier. The completion of the season's operations in some sawmills resulted in a decline in employment in the lumber group, and fish canneries and brickyards also showed seasonal losses, while there were reductions in oil refineries and electric current plants. Large contractions had been noted on September 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Logging.—The commencement of seasonal activity in logging camps caused an increase of 2,030 persons in the staffs of the 203 firms making returns in this division; they had 15,124 men in their employ. Rather larger additions were indicated on the same date of last year.

Mining.—Mining was slacker, there being losses in employment in coal mines and quarries. Metallic ore mining, however, was slightly more active. Statements were tabulated from 207 operators, having 43,352 persons on pay roll, as compared with 45,127 on August 1. This decrease largely exceeds that registered at the beginning of September, 1924.

Communication.—Employment in this industry was somewhat less active, according to 185 firms employing 23,842 persons, or 281 less than in the preceding month. Telephones recorded most of this decline.

Transportation.—Steam and electric railways and forwarding companies were busier, but there were losses in shipping and stevedoring. The result was a gain of 126 in the staffs of the 275 employers reporting, who had 110,115 workers. Pronounced contractions were indicated on the same date of last year, and the index number then was slightly lower.

Construction and maintenance.—Further reductions in personnel were reported on highway and railway construction, while building contractors continued to add to their pay rolls. The working force of the 455 employers reporting in the construction industries aggregated 90,017, as compared with 94,378 on August 1. Employment is on a higher level than at the beginning of September, 1924, when losses on a somewhat smaller scale were noted.

Trade.—Wholesale trade continued to gain, but there was a slight decline in retail stores. The 574 trading establishments whose statistics were tabulated gave employment to 56,536 persons, as against 56,231 in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeds that recorded on September 1 of last year.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment abroad is given in the following table:

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Date	Number or per cent of unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Aug. 24, 1925	1,440,628 (unemployment books lodged), or 12.5 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, September, 1925.	Of persons lodging unemployment books, 1,140,749 were males and 299,879 were females. The per cent of unemployed workers on Aug. 25, 1924, was 10.6.
Do	Aug. 31, 1925	11.4 per cent of trade-union members	do	Per cent was 11.2 at end of July, 1925, and 7.9 at end of August, 1924.
Irish Free State	June 15, 1925	44,786 registered unemployed	Report from the American Consul at Cobh, July 25, 1925.	Number on Mar. 23, 1925, was 59,362, and on Jan. 19, 1925, 63,915.
Germany	Aug. 15, 1925	207,994 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits.	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Sept. 1, 1925.	Number on July 15, 1925, was 198,022, and on Aug. 1, 1924, 588,485.
Do	July 25, 1925	3.7 per cent of trade-union members totally unemployed and 5.8 per cent on short time.	do	3.5 per cent were totally unemployed at end of June, 1925, and 12.5 per cent at end of July, 1924; 5.2 per cent were working short time at end of June, 1925, and 28.2 at end of July, 1924.
France	Sept. 17, 1925	632 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, Sept. 18, 1925.	Of persons in receipt of benefits, 573 were males, and 59 were females. At end of preceding week total was 646.
Do	Sept. 12, 1925	10,295 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Of persons on live register, 6,661 were males and 3,634 were females. At end of preceding week, total was 9,849.
Belgium	June 30, 1925	35,591 out of 609,609 members of unemployment funds were either wholly unemployed or on short time.	International Labor Review, Geneva, September, 1925.	Number at end of May, 1925, was 37,495, and at end of June, 1924, 21,928.
Netherlands	July 25, 1925	17,316, or 7 per cent of total membership of unemployment funds, were wholly unemployed, and 5,323, or 2.1 per cent, partially so.	Maandschrift, The Hague, Aug. 31, 1925.	For week ending June 27, 1925, the percentages were 5.8 and 1.9, respectively, and for week ending July 26, 1924, 6.3 and 1.7.
Do	July 31, 1925	58,158 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	do	Figure for June 30, 1925, was 59,627, and for July 31, 1924, 62,694.
Switzerland	Aug. 31, 1925	9,895 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Wirtschaftsberichte des Schweiz. Handelsamtsblattes, Bern, Sept. 19, 1925.	Figure for July 31, 1925, was 9,751, and for Aug. 31, 1924, 8,737.
Italy	July 31, 1925	79,526 persons totally unemployed	Commerce Reports, Washington, Sept. 14, 1925.	Figure for June 30, 1925, was 85,532, and for July 31, 1924, 117,963.
Do	June 30, 1925	17,750 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	La Disoccupazione in Italia, Rome, June 30, 1925.	Figure for May 31, 1925, was 19,352, and for June 30, 1924, 33,184.
Denmark	July 31, 1925	8.3 per cent of total of 259,458 workers covered by returns of trade-unions and of Central Employment Exchange were unemployed.	Report from the American Consul at Copenhagen, Aug. 13, 1925.	Per cent at the end of last week of June, 1925, was 9.3, and at the end of last week of July, 1924, 5.4.
Norway	June 25, 1925	15,000 unemployed persons	Sociala Meddelelser, No. 6, Oslo, 1925.	Figure on May 25, 1925, was 16,300, and on June 25, 1924, 9,400.
Do	June 30, 1925	8.5 per cent of trade-union members	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 9, Stockholm, 1925.	Per cent on May 31, 1925, was 8.1.
Sweden	July 31, 1925	9,413 unemployed persons (report of State Unemployment Commission).	do	Figure at end of June, 1925, was 10,281.

Do	do	7.5 per cent of trade-union members	do	Per cent at end of June, 1925, was 8.2, and at end of July, 1924, 6.2.
Finland	do	984 unemployed registered at communal employment exchanges.	Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin Helsingfors, August, 1925.	Of persons unemployed, 533 were men, and 451 women. At the end of June number of unemployed was 1,155, and at the end of July, 1924, 532.
Latvia	do	814 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	International Labor Review, Geneva, September, 1925.	Figure at end of June, 1925, was 1,269.
Danzig, Free City of	do	6,710 unemployed persons	Report from the American Consul at Danzig, Aug. 15, 1925.	An improvement of 3.9 per cent for male workers, and of 17.3 per cent for female workers over the preceding month.
Poland	Aug. 1, 1925	174,729 unemployed persons	Wiadomosci Statystyczne Warsaw, Aug. 18, 1925.	Figure on June 27, 1925, was 171,340, and on July 26, 1924, 149,097.
Do	do	78,760 persons in receipt of unemployment benefit.	do	
Czechoslovakia	do	51,000 unemployed persons	Commerce Reports, Washington, Sept. 14, 1925.	Figure on July 1, 1925, was 52,000.
Hungary	June 27, 1925	34,015 members of Social-Democratic trade-unions.	Magyar Statisztikai Szemle Budapest, July, 1925.	Figure on June 28, 1924, was 24,598.
Austria	Aug. 31, 1925	116,439 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief.	Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, Sept. 25, 1925.	Figure at end of July, 1925, was 117,187.
Canada	Aug. 1, 1925	5.2 per cent of trade-union members	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, September, 1925.	Per cent on July 1, 1925, was 6.1, and on Aug. 1, 1924, 5.4.

Status of Unemployment Insurance in Foreign Countries

THE International Labor Office has recently made a survey of the international development of unemployment insurance in the form of a study of comparative legislation.[1] A brief digest of this study is given below.

Introduction

IT is often difficult to distinguish the extent to which the ideas of relief and insurance respectively enter into the principles guiding organization for the alleviation of the effects of unemployment, the question seeming to be one merely of definition or of conventional expression. "It appears, however, to be increasingly accepted that the essential characteristic of social insurance resides in the de jure and de facto security conferred on the individual as opposed to the charitable and precarious character of relief. Insurance against unemployment should enable unemployed workers to claim a right to come forward as creditors, and no longer to be regarded as applicants for charity. Such de jure rights should be secured by law." In Germany, Poland, and Lithuania such rights are secured by the constitution of those countries. "To insure de facto security it is essential that the financial system on which insurance is based should be a sound one; and in view of the complex nature of unemployment risks, particularly those due to widespread economic or political crises, the solvency of the system should be guaranteed, in such circumstances, by the financial resources of the State."

The present study shows that in most laws for indemnifying the unemployed there is manifest a clearly marked tendency to guarantee both these forms of security.

Scope of Unemployment Insurance

IN the present state of social legislation, unemployment insurance falls far short of covering all persons exposed to the risk of unemployment, the restrictions on its application being generally based on personal qualities, such as occupation, age, and in some cases nationality. Even in countries where unemployment insurance is compulsory and thus has the widest scope, the system does not apply to all persons subject to the risk of unemployment. In countries where insurance is voluntary, or where the creation of unemployment insurance funds has been left to the initiative of the parties concerned, such insurance is often applied to branches of industry which elsewhere are excluded from the scope of compulsory insurance. Both forms of insurance have, however, one factor in common, as voluntary insurance is generally also dependent on financial aid from the State.

The long controversy between the partisans of these two forms of insurance is now only of historical interest, since the element of compulsion has been progressively introduced into the voluntary system itself as a result of trade-union practice. Trade-union unemployment funds, which began as voluntary institutions, have shown a clearly marked tendency to become compulsory as to all members of the union.

The type of system of unemployment insurance in force in the individual countries, the legislation establishing it, and the various limitations on the scope of such insurance are shown in Table 1:

[1] International Labor Office. Studies and Reports Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 10. Unemployment Insurance. Geneva, 1925, 134 pp.

TABLE 1.—SCOPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEMS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

[Krone at par=26.8 cents; pound sterling at par=$4.8665; lira at par=19.3 cents; peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies. Gold mark=23.82 cents]

Country	Type of system and legislation establishing it	Conditions as to—			
		Occupation	Level of wages or private means	Age	Aliens
Australia (Queensland).	Compulsory. Act of Oct. 18, 1922.	Applies to all wage earners whose wages are fixed under collective agreements or by arbitration awards, including public officials.	Not specified	Minimum, 18 years.	Alien aboriginal natives of Asia, Africa and Pacific Islands not insurable.
Austria	Compulsory. Act of Mar. 24, 1920, codified Oct. 11, 1922, amended Dec. 15, 1922, Feb. 3, Apr. 28, June 21, and Sept. 23, 1923, Mar. 27, June 30, and Dec. 4, 1924.	Same as for sickness insurance; therefore applies in theory to all wage earners. The following are excluded: Agricultural and forestry workers, domestic servants, workers acting as agents, or subcontractors, workers employed by several different employers at the same time, workers employed in so-called rural communes except workers employed in establishments where more than five persons are regularly employed, and building workers; also home workers until this group has been completely covered by sickness insurance.	do	Not specified. Exceptional measures in times of industrial depression apply only to unemployed persons over 18 years of age. Apprentices are excluded until the beginning of last year of apprenticeship.	Equality of treatment based on reciprocity.
Belgium	Voluntary. Royal orders of May 15 and Dec. 10, 1924.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades.	do	Not specified	Do.
Czechoslovakia	Voluntary. Act of July 19, 1921.	Applies in principle to all wage earners compulsorily insured against sickness.	do	do	Do.
Denmark	Voluntary. Act of Dec. 22, 1921, as codified Mar. 1924.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades.	Only wage earners without means are eligible for membership in funds receiving Government aid, i. e. unmarried persons with not more than 5,000 kroner and married men with not more than 10,000 kroner; or those having 8,000 and 15,000 kroner, respectively, if their property consists entirely or partly of fixed capital.	Minimum, 16 years. Maximum for eligibility to an insurance fund, 60 years, except in transfer from one fund to another.	Do.
Finland	Voluntary. Order of Nov. 2, 1917, as amended May 8, 1920.	do	Not specified	Minimum, 16 years; maximum, 60 years.	Do.
France	Voluntary. Decree of Sept. 9, 1905, as amended Oct. 25, 1922.	do	do	Not specified	Do.

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TABLE 1.—SCOPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEMS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Type of system and legislation establishing it	Conditions as to—			
		Occupation	Level of wages or private means	Age	Aliens
Germany	Compulsory. Order of Feb. 16, 1924, as amended Nov. 14, 1924, and Jan. 30, 1925.	Covers all workers except—1. Agricultural or forestry workers who (*a*) Own or cultivate sufficient land for family maintenance; (*b*) or are employed under a contract of employment lasting for at least a year, or providing for at least 3 months' previous notice of discharge except in cases of serious misconduct; (*c*) or are boarded and lodged by employer in his own household; 2. Fishermen employed in coastal fishing and those paid at piece rates; 3. Domestic servants; 4. Apprentices under 2 years' contract.	Persons earning more than 2,700 gold marks per annum are excluded.	No limit	Equality of treatment based on reciprocity. The Minister of Labor may, with approval of the Federal Council order payment of unemployment benefits to foreigners even in absence of reciprocity. An alien may, however, be deprived of unemployment benefits by reason of the fact that relief must be paid by the commune in which the worker is resident, as alien workers often have not acquired legal residence in Germany.
Great Britain	Compulsory. Act of Apr. 9, 1920, as amended Nov., 1921, Apr., 1922, Apr., 1923, Apr., 1924, and Aug. 1, 1924.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades except agricultural and forestry workers, domestic servants, teachers, employees of public bodies, sailors, soldiers, and outworkers with no contract of employment.	Nonmanual workers in receipt of a salary of over £250 per annum are excluded.	Minimum, 16 years. Persons in receipt of old-age pensions are excluded.	Equality of treatment.
Irish Free State	Compulsory. British act of Apr. 9, 1920, and acts of June 11, 1923, and July 18, 1924.	Exemptions similar to those specified in the British act.	do	do	Do.
Italy	Compulsory. Decree of Dec. 30, 1923, and executive regulations issued thereunder as approved by royal decree of Dec. 7, 1924.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades. The following are explicitly excluded: Agricultural workers, persons employed in public or private establishments which insure stability of employment to their employees, home workers, domestic servants, the artistic staff of theatres and moving-picture shows, permanent workers and employees in public services, persons occasionally employed as substitutes, workers in seasonal work of less than six months' duration.	Employees earning more than 800 lire per month are excluded.	Minimum, 15 years; maximum, 65 years.	Equality of treatment based on reciprocity.

Netherlands	Voluntary. Order of Dec. 2, 1916, "Decree of 1917," amended Jan. 9, and Aug. 4, 1919, Jan. 29, 1920, Jan. 4, 1921, and July 29 and Dec. 23, 1922.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades.	Not specified	Not specified	Equality of treatment.
Norway	Voluntary. Act of Aug. 6, 1915, as amended Apr. 1, 1921, and July 7, 1922.	do	do	do	Equality of treatment based on reciprocity.
Poland	Compulsory. Act of July 18, 1924, and executive orders of Sept. 23, Oct. 17, and Nov. 16, 1924.	Applies to all wage earners under contract in industrial, mining, metallurgical, commercial, and transport and in all other establishments which, although not conducted for profit, are managed on the same principles as industrial establishments, provided they employ more than five workers.	do	Minimum, 18 years.	Do.
Russia	Compulsory. Labor Code of 1922; circular of the commissioner of labor of June 12, 1923.	Applies to wage earners in all trades. Exceptions: Seasonal or casual workers, day laborers, etc.	do	Not specified	
Spain	Voluntary. Royal decrees of Mar. 18, 1919, and Apr. 27, 1923.	Applies in principle to wage earners in all trades.	Employees earning more than 4,000 pesetas per annum are excluded.	Minimum, 18 years; maximum, 65 years.	Do.
Switzerland	Voluntary. Act of Oct. 17, 1924.	do	Not specified	Not specified	Do.

Definition of Unemployment

IN THE definition of the term "unemployment" for the purpose of insurance the fundamental basis is in most laws that of the absence of "suitable" employment, such suitable employment itself being defined by naming various exclusions or limitations, for instance, those arising out of considerations such as the existence of a strike or lockout in the establishment in which employment is offered, the rate of wages or other conditions of work, the skill of the unemployed worker, the distance at which the vacant employment is situated, etc.

Many laws limit the meaning of unemployment still further, taking into account, more or less strictly, the cause of the unemployment or the personal situation of the unemployed worker. Thus, as respects the cause of unemployment, the right to benefit is generally forfeited or limited if the worker is himself responsible for his unemployment, or if it is due to a collective dispute, even though he may not be directly involved, or to a recurring phenomenon such as a seasonal depression. As regards the personal situation of the unemployed worker, many laws require membership in an insurance institution for a specified period before a worker is entitled to benefits.

The unemployment risk insured against is currently thought to be exactly the same as "involuntary unemployment." The qualification "involuntary," however, excludes not only the idle, who are obviously not intended to benefit by any system of insurance, but also workers on strike. On the other hand, the unemployment of workers who have been locked out is often purely involuntary, yet most unemployment insurance institutions do not pay benefits to locked-out workers. Similarly, involuntary unemployment would logically include those unable to work because of sickness or disability. Yet it is well known that such persons are not covered by unemployment insurance, or at least are not entitled to benefit, for a common feature of all existing systems is the restriction of the right to benefit to persons capable of working.

Involuntary unemployment as a criterion for defining the risk is not only inadequate but in many ways may be undesirable. The incorporation of the idea of volition in the definition of unemployment as an insurance risk has possibly hampered the development of unemployment insurance by exposing it to theoretical objections. The argument that the existence of so personal a factor as intention could not be proved, and that the risk thus vaguely defined was technically not insurable, has weight, but there are other ways of defining the risk so as to yield precision.

In fact, the criterion now used by numerous insurance institutions in determining the existence of insurable unemployment is the actual availability of employment. Whether work is available is a question of fact, which can easily be determined wherever the labor market is properly organized. A well-organized labor market, however, with efficient methods of providing employment is indispensable. Without it the institution of unemployment insurance would obviously be impossible. Great Britain, the first country to inaugurate compulsory insurance on a comprehensive scale, did so only after it had established a network of employment exchanges throughout the country.

The countries which have followed the British example have also organized employment exchange systems as an indispensable foundation for insurance. Similarly, in countries where unemployment insurance is effected through voluntary institutions, their development has been slow, except in the case of the trade-unions, where the providing of employment was best organized, in consequence of the unions' direct knowledge of vacancies and available workers in their respective trades or industries. Even the existence of employment as a criterion for defining and limiting the unemployment actually covered by the insurance is too strict and requires qualification, for the condition of unemployment insurance is not merely that the worker must be without any sort of employment but that he must be without employment suited to his ability.

The British act, for instance, specifies that in order to be entitled to benefit the unemployed worker must be "capable and available for work" and "genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment." Similarly the Austrian act runs: "A worker or employee shall be entitled to unemployment benefit if * * * he is capable of work but can find no suitable employment." The Swiss act of October 17, 1924, the Italian decree of December 30, 1923, and the Queensland act of October 18, 1922, contain similar provisions.

Conditions Under Which Refusal of Employment Does Not Cause Loss of Benefits

LEGISLATION at present in force in various countries is agreed on the point that an unemployed worker does not lose his claim to unemployment benefits if he refuses to accept work in an establishment in which a strike or lockout is in progress. Most laws also agree that employment with inadequate remuneration should not be considered as suitable, and the unemployed worker may therefore refuse it without losing his right to benefits. The question of what is insufficient pay therefore arises.

In this respect there is a certain distinction between systems of compulsory State insurance and those where grants are made by the State to workers' mutual insurance funds. The latter naturally defend trade-union rates of wages, and not only consider a worker justified in refusing to work for lower rates but hold that he must do so. Under certain laws granting subsidies to unemployment funds, as for instance under the French decree of September 9, 1905, the funds are given full power to check up on the unemployed and the lack of suitable employment. Under more recent legislation, the trade-union check is often supplemented by that of an official employment exchange, and in such case respect for trade-union rates might become less strict. Nevertheless, the idea of suitable wages is being maintained (in Belgian, Czechoslovak, Danish, and Finnish legislation), and all the more effectively if the official employment exchanges are operated under the supervision of joint committees. Laws instituting compulsory State insurance contain similar provisions intended to defend suitable or locally customary rates of wages, and some of them even stipulate that other conditions of work, such as the hours of labor, must be those locally customary.

As regards refusal to work in another than the unemployed worker's own occupation, a distinction must again be made between systems of insurance run by the trade-unions and those organized by the State. In the first case, under trade-union rules the insured worker is under no obligation to change his industry or trade in order to find employment. In State insurance systems the regulations are more strict, most of them providing that the unemployed worker must accept any employment suitable to his capacity and physical powers. The Austrian and Polish acts are somewhat less strict, for although they make a change of occupation compulsory, they recognize the right to refuse work which would make it difficult for the unemployed person to return to his own occupation. In Austria, however, this privilege depends on the length of time the unemployed person has been out of work, for the act lays down that "if an unemployed person has been in receipt of benefit for eight consecutive weeks, and there is no prospect of his finding employment in his own trade within a definite period, any employment notified to him shall be regarded as suitable if it is appropriate to his physical capacity, does not endanger his health or morals, and is properly paid."

Under certain laws unemployment is considered to be due to lack of suitable employment when the worker has lost his employment near his place of residence and declines to accept other work in a more or less distant locality. There are, however, slight differences in the interpretation of this privilege. The Polish and Austrian acts state that an unemployed person may refuse to accept employment away from his place of residence if he is not offered suitable housing accommodation. The Austrian act adds the further condition that "the welfare of the members of the family for whose maintenance he is responsible must not be endangered by the acceptance of the said employment." A similar provision is to be found in section 13 of the German order of February 13, 1924. With these exceptions, however, both the German and Austrian laws provide that an unemployed worker must accept employment away from his place of residence or lose his right to benefits. The administration of this measure is rendered less difficult by the fact that transportation may be provided for the unemployed worker. Thus in Germany, the unemployed worker and his family are entitled to their fare and a supplementary allowance for traveling expenses. Similar grants for traveling expenses are made in most countries where insurance is voluntary.

There are other reasons for which an unemployed worker may legitimately refuse available but unsuitable work, not specifically mentioned in the law, but which are left to the discretion of the bodies administering the insurance system. The Queensland act (sec. 14, subsec. 4), however, provides as follows:

> Objection on the part of an unemployed worker to become a member of a registered trade or industrial union which enjoys the right of preference of employment for its members conferred on such union by an industrial agreement, duly registered or by an award of the Court of Industrial Arbitration of Queensland, or the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, shall not of itself constitute a reasonable excuse on the part of the worker for refusing to accept work offered.

Unemployment Due to Worker's Own Fault

AN UNEMPLOYED worker who has lost his job through his own fault is disqualified for benefits. Most laws agree on this principle, but differ in the strictness of its application. The willful leaving of employment or leaving without valid reason is generally treated in the same way as dismissal for misconduct. Under the Danish, Finnish, and Swiss acts or orders, disqualification is complete, the worker not regaining his claim to benefits until he has again been in employment. The British, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, and Queensland acts are less strict on this point, for they fix a time limit to the period of disqualification, varying in duration between four weeks and two months.

Unemployment Indirectly Caused by Collective Disputes

ANY collective dispute which results in a strike or lockout generally leads to the unemployment, not only of the workers on strike or locked out, but also of others not involved in the dispute. Certain unemployment insurance laws impose strict limitations, and withdraw all right to benefits for unemployment indirectly caused by a dispute. Among these laws are those of Germany, Austria, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland. The Czechoslovak, Danish, Finnish, French, and Netherlands acts and decrees are more liberal, and either do not consider unemployment indirectly caused by collective dispute as unemployment due to a strike or lockout, or leave decision on this point to the discretion of the subsidized unemployment funds. In the systems in force in Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Belgium, and Spain, the rules for the exclusion from benefit of workers whose unemployment is indirectly due to a collective dispute are more liberal than in the first-named group of countries and stricter than in those in the second group.

Seasonal Unemployment

AS REGARDS seasonal unemployment, the first question arising is whether it is a genuine risk, i. e., a more or less probable event, or whether it is not an event which is certain and for which provision should be made, not in the form of insurance, but of savings. As a matter of fact, in industries with a regular slack season, the rate of wages fixed sometimes takes into account the fact that the workers are normally compelled to be unemployed for part of the year. It is then incumbent on the worker to save during the busy season, so that his savings may tide him over the slack season. Nevertheless, there is still an element of uncertainty in most cases, for the length of the slack season may vary, depending on circumstances.

Several laws cover the risk of seasonal unemployment as well as of accidental unemployment, but some expressly exclude the right to benefits in slack seasons. The acts of Great Britain, Queensland, and Austria contain no mention of seasonal unemployment, neither including or excluding it and thus implying that seasonal unemployed workers are entitled to benefits the same as others. In Germany the law at present in force has been interpreted so widely that it covers certain cases of seasonal unemployemnt. In most countries where

insurance is voluntary and subsidized (Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland), the regulations concerning State aid make no reference to seasonal unemployment. Consequently, such unemployment is covered by the insurance if so provided in the rules of the insurance fund. Such rules vary from industry to industry. In their regulations on State aid to unemployment funds Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Spain expressly provide for the exclusion of seasonal unemployment. Of the countries having compulsory insurance, Italy explicitly excludes seasonal unemployment from benefits, and Poland, while excluding seasonal workers who are normally employed at least 10 months in the year from the right to unemployment benefits during the slack season, empowers the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare to admit certain classes of seasonal workers in specified localities to benefits during the slack season.

Unemployment in the Initial Period of Insurance

BESIDES the various types of unemployment in which insurance benefit is not payable owing to the cause of unemployment, there are the cases of unemployment in which special circumstances, other than those connected with the worker's will and capacity, deprive him of the right to benefits, one of which is the initial period of insurance preceding the receipt of benefit. This initial period is imposed because of financial considerations and the necessity of preventing certain abuses.

In starting an unemployment insurance institution it may be considered expedient for financial reasons, to establish a certain working capital by contributions paid for a given period, say six months or a year, before unemployment benefits can be paid, and when such a working capital has been contributed by the original members of the fund, it seems only just that newcomers should in turn submit to an initial period of the same duration. Unemployment is a much more serious risk at certain periods than at others, and if no initial period were required the unemployment insurance organizations, during periods of economic depression, might be flooded with persons who would receive benefits as soon as they were actually unemployed, but who, after depression was over, would withdraw from the insurance fund. Admittedly, this applies only to voluntary insurance institutions. Whether because of this, or because it is easier for the State than for a private institution to establish a working capital, the principle of the initial period seems to be less strictly observed in countries where such insurance is compulsory than in those where it is voluntary.

In Belgium and Denmark the initial period is 1 year, in Finland, France, and Norway it is 6 months, and in Switzerland it is 180 days. The Spanish order requires subsidized unemployment funds to impose an initial period of at least 3 months. The Netherlands and Czechoslovak laws leave the unemployment funds free to settle this matter as they choose, but in Czechoslovakia supplements to unemployment benefits are paid by the State only where the persons have belonged to a fund for at least 3 months.

Certain compulsory insurance laws are almost as strict in this respect as the strictest of the voluntary systems. The Italian decree

of December 30, 1923, requires the payment of at least 24 fortnightly or 48 weekly contributions before the right to benefit is acquired. In Queensland the insured worker must have paid contributions for at least six months before he is entitled to benefit. In Great Britain the initial period, as fixed in the act of 1911, was originally 26 weeks. This was reduced to 12 and then to 4 weeks, and the act of December 23, 1920, credited all unemployed workers liable to insurance with four fictitious weekly contributions, the sole condition being that they had been employed four weeks, as from July 4, 1920, in an occupation covered by insurance. In the Irish Free State the compulsory initial period of insurance was also abolished, at least temporarily, that is to say, from June 30, 1924, to March 25, 1925. The Austrian, Polish, and German systems provide for no initial period.

Although certain laws thus show a tendency to omit or to abolish the compulsory initial period, there is a tendency to substitute a slightly different condition, for the purpose of eliminating the worst risks. This condition—that the unemployed worker must have been employed for a certain minimum time within a given period—is contained in the British, German, Austrian, Polish, and Danish acts. This minimum time varies in the five countries. In Great Britain the applicant for benefits must "during the two years immediately preceding the date of the application for benefit, have been employed in an insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and in particular to the opportunities for obtaining insurable employment during that period." In Germany the minimum period of consecutive employment must be 3 months during the 12 months preceding application; in Austria, 20 weeks during the 24 months preceding application; in Denmark, 10 months during the 2 years preceding application; and in Poland, 20 weeks during the preceding 12 months.

Conditions Relating to Earnings

IT MIGHT be argued that once a person is insured against unemployment and becomes unemployed the fact that he still has certain other resources and is not completely destitute should not be taken into account. Nevertheless, it is given consideration in certain laws, due to the combination of the ideas of insurance and social relief.

The German decree of February 13, 1924, provides that "An unemployed worker claiming benefit shall not be deemed to be without means unless his resources, combined with those of the members of his household, are so small that they can not cover the necessary costs of maintenance." The Austrian act authorizes the issuing of an order excluding from benefits every unemployed person whose means of subsistence are not endangered by unemployment; such an order was issued October 11, 1922. In Belgium the requisite of lack of means applies only to the Emergency Fund, which when an approved unemployment fund is no longer able to meet its statutory obligations may undertake the payment of benefits to unemployed members. The Danish act provides that no recognized unemployment fund may pay benefits "to any of its members in regular receipt of poor relief."

Conditions Relating to Age

IN GERMANY and Austria, as a result of certain differences between the age of admission to insurance and the age of admission to benefits, juvenile unemployed workers, although paying insurance contributions, are not entitled to unemployment benefits. Under the German decree of February 13, 1924, unemployment benefits are not paid to unemployed workers under 16 years of age, and special authorization is necessary for its payment to those of 16 to 18 years. In Austria an order of October 11, 1922, excludes unemployed workers under 16 years of age and apprentices from the right to benefit.

Such provisions are of an exceptional nature, and are not to be found in most of the other laws, although the Spanish order of March 31, 1919, provides that members of unemployment funds, in order to have a claim to benefits, must be under 65 and over 18 years of age, except in the case of full orphans or in the case of those who have lost their father and support the family, or have lost their mother and support a disabled father.

Waiting Period

IN ORDER to prevent payment of benefits for short periods of unemployment and to facilitate keeping a check on the unemployed worker and testing his willingness to find other employment, the laws on unemployment insurance of nearly all countries prescribe a waiting period from the beginning of unemployment, during which period no benefit is paid.

Of the countries where insurance is compulsory, Queensland fixes a waiting period of 14 days, Poland of 10 days, and Austria and Italy of 7 days. Germany provides for a waiting period of at least a week, which may, however, be reduced by the Federal authorities to 3 days, and even abolished altogether for persons who become unemployed after having worked less than 6 weeks, or after an illness of at least 1 week, or for persons who have been working short time before being totally unemployed. In Great Britain and in the Irish Free State the waiting period is only 3 days.

In countries where insurance is voluntary and subsidized, the regulations as to waiting period are more elastic. Some laws, such as the French decree of September 9, 1905, and the Netherlands decree of 1917, leave the matter to the rules of the subsidized funds. Others fix a minimum and a maximum waiting period. This is the case in Denmark and Finland. In both countries the waiting period must be at least 6 days and not to exceed 15 days. In Denmark, however, a special provision fixes a minimum waiting period of 15 days for seasonal workers.

In other countries there is no maximum. In Czechoslovakia the State supplement to benefits paid by trade-union insurance funds is granted only after a waiting period of at least eight days. The Swiss act fixes a minimum period of three days. The Belgian decree of September 10, 1924, provides "that benefit is payable from the third day of ascertained unemployment and is then payable in respect of the second day." That is to say, unemployment of one or two days

is excluded, while if the unemployment lasts more than two days, only the first day is excluded.

Certain countries have also adopted special measures in the case of unemployed workers who receive a bonus on dismissal. In Austria in such cases the unemployed worker is not entitled to benefits until after the expiration of a period corresponding to the amount of the bonus he has received on dismissal, and in Italy not until the eighth day following the end of a period corresponding to the bonus. Similarly the British act provides that even though the employment of an insured worker has terminated, he is not entitled to unemployment benefit during any period for which he continues "to receive wages or compensatory payment substantially equivalent to wages."

Payment of Benefit for Short-Time or Intermittent Unemployment

IN SPITE of the fact that the unemployment covered by insurance institutions is generally taken to mean "the lack of suitable employment," certain laws extend the definition of the risk covered and insure, not only against total unemployment but also against unemployment for a certain number of hours a day or a certain number of days a week.

The German order of February 13, 1924, for instance, provides that workers on short time shall receive unemployment benefits on the same conditions as those totally unemployed, namely, that they are without means. The Swiss Federal act expressly covers short time, granting to short-time workers a certain proportion (50 to 60 per cent) of the loss of earnings, provided the benefit paid and the actual earnings together do not exceed 70 to 80 per cent of the normal earnings. Certain other laws also allow the payment of benefits to short-time workers, but most of them require that short time must relate to a certain number of complete days of the week and expressly exclude unemployment for a certain number of hours a day.

The provisions on short time contained in unemployment insurance laws are frequently confused with those relating to intermittent unemployment. The distinction between persons intermittently unemployed and those on short time is that the latter have not lost their employment, while the former suffer short periods of unemployment between their employment either with the same employer or with different employers. Dockers, for instance, and more generally all workers described as casual workers are often liable to intermittent unemployment. Since the injury therefrom may become very serious and result in as much distress as continued unemployment, certain unemployment laws make special provision for the relief of workers subject to intermittent unemployment. Among such laws are the British act of March 29, 1923, the Italian decree of December 30, 1923, the Danish act of March, 1924, the Queensland act of October 18, 1922, and the Belgian decree of September 10, 1924.

After various tentative measures the British act adopted the following formula:

> Any three days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment and any two such continuous periods separated by a period of less than three weeks shall be treated as one continous period of unemployment.

The Italian decree adopts the same principle. The Danish act provides that in funds for trades subject to intermittent unemployment the whole or part of the waiting period may be waived. The Queensland act provides that in the case of employment of a casual or intermittent nature the council may order that sustenance allowance be paid to workers so employed, based on the number of days they are unemployed in each month, although the number of such days in each month may be less than 14 days. According to the Belgian decree concerning allowances from the emergency fund no allowance is payable for unemployment not exceeding 2 days; for unemployment of 3 days, 1½ allowances are payable; for 4 days, 3 allowances; for 5 days, 4½ allowances; and for 6 days, 6 allowances. With respect to the benefits paid by the unemployment funds themselves the decree prescribes that the waiting period shall apply only once during the month following the first period of unemployment. It adds that:

> In the event of intermittent unemployment not involving the cancellation of the contract of employment, no benefit shall be payable if the unemployment does not exceed two days a week during the first two weeks. As from the third week and as long as the insured worker has not worked a full week for more than three months, no benefit shall be payable for unemployment not exceeding one day a week.

Nature and Duration of Insurance Benefits

THE purposes of legislation for securing the worker against unemployment are, in general, two—that of maintaining workers in employment or of reabsorbing them rapidly when unemployed, and that of furnishing financial compensation to alleviate the consequences of unemployment.

Reabsorption into Employment

Since the war there has been noticeable a steadily growing tendency to regard the reabsorption of labor into employment as the essential aim of unemployment insurance legislation, and the organization of employment exchanges is regarded as indispensable to any system of such insurance. The principle of stimulating and facilitating the reabsorption of labor into employment is not only generally practiced, but has been incorporated in the legislation and even the constitution of several States. For instance, the German constitution (art. 163, par. 2) provides that the State shall be responsible for furnishing all citizens with employment and shall on default be responsible for their maintenance. There is no existing system of unemployment insurance which does not include an extensive system of employment exchanges, constituting not merely a means of supervision and control, but also one of the principal advantages accruing from the general system of insurance.

This principle of facilitating the reabsorption of labor into employment has undergone a process of evolution. Various unemployment insurance laws contemplate not only the filling of vacant situations, but also the provision of relief work. Work of this kind, an organic part of the insurance system itself, has in Germany been designated "productive unemployment relief," or for short "productive insurance." The principal purpose of productive insurance is to render financial aid to enable public or private establishments to

start new work or to continue work already begun, which otherwise they would be unable to do for lack of funds. The main features of such work are that it enables the unemployed to earn actual wages (which are higher than unemployment benefits, though lower than ordinary wages so as not to destroy the incentive to resume regular occupation), and that it is an organic part of the system of unemployment insurance, on which it is financially dependent.

Unemployment relief work of this kind was first started in Germany, by the order of January 26, 1920. In subsequent years it underwent considerable change, at present being regulated by the orders of November 17, 1923, and January 18, 1924. In these orders a distinction is made between large-scale and small-scale relief work, the communes being financially responsible for the latter, while the former is carried on with the aid of subsidies (not liable to refund) or loans from the Federal or State governments. Private relief work may be granted subsidies if more than 20 unemployed workers, theretofore receiving unemployment relief and who would remain unemployed if not engaged on the subsidized relief work, are engaged for at least two weeks.

Relief work on similar lines and similarly financed is also provided for under the Austrian unemployment insurance act of October 11, 1922. In Australia the Queensland compulsory unemployment insurance act of October 18, 1922, also embodies the principle that the first consideration should be to provide work for the unemployed, and that it is therefore essential, on the one hand, to stabilize employment in ordinary work and, on the other, to start relief work when the need arises.

The insurance laws of Denmark, Italy, and Belgium also make provision for productive unemployment relief. In Great Britain, on the contrary, the question of utilizing unemployment funds for the payment of wages in relief work or industry has been decided in the negative.

Quite independently of the various forms of productive unemployment relief, and also of the principle of "reabsorption into employment," the payment of unemployment benefits itself can, under certain systems of unemployment insurance, be made to depend on a counterpayment from the unemployed in the form of work. So far this conception has been embodied only in German legislation, the order of October 15, 1923, amended February 16, 1924, stipulating that public employment exchanges can, if necessary, make the payment of benefits dependent on a counterpayment in the form of work of a public-utility character, such as the upkeep of roads, drainage works, transport works, laying out of public gardens, etc., in the case of men, and needlework or cooking in charitable institutions, in the case of women.

In order to facilitate reabsorption of the unemployed into employment, most legislative systems grant traveling allowances to unemployed workers and their families if they can obtain employment at a considerable distance from their place of residence.

Another cause which often prevents unemployed workers from accepting employment offered to them is the lack of necessary tools or clothing, and measures for assisting such workers have been adopted under several legislative systems.

Unemployed workers are often unable to obtain employment because of lack of suitable vocational training, or because there is no immediate prospect for employment in their ordinary calling. Several legislative systems have endeavored to remedy this defect by providing for vocational training for unemployed workers, or for retraining with a view to transferring them to another industry or calling. Among the countries making such provision out of unemployment insurance funds are Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Italy, the laws of these countries making the payment of unemployment benefit dependent, especially in the case of juvenile workers, on attendance at vocational training courses.

Financial Relief

Variations in the rate of benefit.—Most legislative systems, instead of fixing a uniform rate of unemployment benefits, provide for variable rates, according to the various categories of persons insured and the various factors to be taken into account, all of which, with a single exception (contribution rate), are connected more or less directly with the needs of the unemployed.

Under various legislative systems age constitutes, either independently or in connection with contribution rates, a differential factor in calculating benefits, the assumption being generally speaking, that the requirements of minors are not so great as those of adults.

The intervention of sex as a factor in differentiating between rates of benefit, although difficult to justify when all workers pay the same contributions, may be regarded as legitimate when male and female workers pay different rates of contribution.

In all unemployment insurance systems except the Italian benefit rates vary according to the conjugal condition of unemployed persons, for the economic requirements of an unemployed worker vary according as he is married or single, has a family or is childless, and because of their social character unemployment insurance laws have naturally been led to take this factor into account.

Certain legislative systems of insurance take the financial resources of unemployed persons into account in fixing the rate of benefits. Some laws go even farther and make not only the rate of benefits but its actual payment dependent on the unemployed worker being in a state of want or destitution, although, as stated above, such a conception is not in harmony with the idea of insurance.

Fluctuations in the cost of living from one part of the country to another are sometimes urged as justification for varying the rate of benefits. A system of this kind has been applied in Germany, Queensland, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia.

The normal wages earned by unemployed workers at the time when last employed constitute a twofold element in determining the rate of benefits payable. Under several insurance systems benefits are automatically adjusted to wages, the idea being that higher wages entitle the worker to higher benefits. In Austria workers are for this purpose grouped into nine wage classes, and in Italy they are grouped into three classes. In Poland the benefit also varies according to wages, but in a more flexible manner than in Austria or Italy.

In these three systems wages constitute a positive factor (higher wages entitling to higher benefits), but in the second class of systems, in which wages are taken into consideration, the part played by them is restrictive, as it were. For in order properly to fulfill its temporary purpose the unemployment benefit must be low enough to discourage unemployed workers from remaining unemployed, while sufficiently high to enable them to meet the subsistence needs of themselves and their families. With this object in view, most legislative systems have fixed a maximum rate of unemployment benefits, expressed either in absolute figures or, more frequently, as a percentage of normal wages. The percentage is lowest in Poland, varying from 30 to 50 per cent of the first 5 zlote [2] of wages. The highest percentage payable, namely 70, is that paid in the Netherlands.

Duration of relief.—Under nearly all systems of unemployment insurance the period during which benefits are payable is strictly limited. While restrictions of this kind are based primarily on grounds of economy they also facilitate a determination, after a certain time, of which workers are involuntarily unemployed owing to the absence of suitable employment and which are unemployable because of moral or physical disabilities, so that the latter may be transferred to other insurance or to provident institutions. The shortest benefit period is that in Austria, where benefits are payable for not more than 12 weeks within 12 consecutive months.

Although all compulsory unemployment insurance laws limit the benefit period voluntary unemployment insurance systems do not generally make such a limitation. In all countries where the State subsidizes unemployment funds the regulations governing such payments provide for a maximum period during which the State shall make such grants, but once the maximum limit has been exceeded there is nothing except the limits of their financial resources to prevent trade-union unemployment funds from continuing to grant benefits. Under the Spanish decree of April 27, 1923, however, funds are not allowed to exceed the maximum period of 90 days per year under penalty of being entirely deprived of Government subsidies.

Because of the gravity and prolonged character of the economic crises from which several countries have suffered since the war, many of them have included provisions in unemployment insurance laws dealing with exceptionally long and serious periods of unemployment and making provision, in such cases, for extension of the length of the benefit period.

Table 2 shows in detail how the rates and duration of benefits are regulated in the various countries:

[2] Zloty at par =19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

TABLE 2.—RATES AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

[At par, shilling=24.3 cents; Austrian krone=0.01415 cent; franc, lira, zloty, and Finnish mark=19.3 cents; German mark=100 pfennigs=23.8 cents; Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian krone=26.8 cents, öre=0.268 cents; florin=40.2 cents; chervonetz ruble=$5.146; exchange rates vary]

Country	Age	Conjugal condition	Benefit rates (per day)		Family allowances (per day)	Benefit period
			Maximum	Minimum		
Australia:						
Southern district	Over 18	Unmarried workers, or widows or widowers.	16s. 3d.[1]	15s.[1]	For every child under 16, not exceeding four, 4s. to 5s.	Maximum, 15 weeks per annum; may be extended by Unemployment Council in cases of want or destitution.
		Married workers with wife and dependent children.	27s. 6d.[1]	25s.[1]	do	
Central district	do	Unmarried workers, or widows or widowers.	17s. 6d.[1]	16s. 3d.[1]	do	
		Married workers with wife and dependent children.	30s.[1]	27s. 6d.[1]	do	
Northern district	do	Unmarried workers, or widows or widowers.	20s.[1]	17s. 6d.[1]	do	
		Married workers with wife and dependent children.	35s.[1]	30[1]	do	
Austria:						
Ninth wage class		Living in household other than his own.	126,000 kr.[1]	112,000 kr.[1]	Special monthly allowance equal to 1 day's benefit to unemployed persons liable for payment of rent.	Normal, 12 weeks in 12 months, during periods of crisis, may be extended to 30 weeks. After 30 weeks, if unemployed worker has worked for at least 10 weeks, 12 additional weeks' benefit, making the absolute maximum 42 weeks. Provision as to periods of crisis applies to unemployed persons under 18 only if they are responsible for maintaining a family.
Weekly wages of 180,000 kronen or over.		Unmarried workers living alone or married workers with—				
		No children	161,000 kr.[1]	147,000 kr.[1]		
		1 child	168,000 kr.[1]	154,000 kr.[1]		
		2 children	175,000 kr.[1]	164,000 kr.[1]		
		3 or more children	182,000 kr.[1]	168,000 kr.[1]		
Belgium:						
Unemployment funds.			Variable rates according to fund.			
National Emergency fund.		Unmarried workers, widows or widowers, and divorced persons with no children.	3 francs			
		Heads of families	4 francs		1 franc per day for wives exclusively engaged in housekeeping, and 1 franc per day for children under 14 and children 14 to 16 if attending school or physically incapable of work. The benefit and allowances paid by the various funds shall in no case exceed two-thirds of wages.	Normal period during which Emergency Fund may pay benefits 30 days per financial year. May be extended on application, if justified.

Czechoslovakia	Under 60		Two-thirds of wages, including state bonus			3 months uninterruptedly, or 4 months including interruptions.
Denmark:						
Unemployment funds.	Over 18 and under 60, except on transfer from one fund to another.		Benefit shall not exceed two-thirds of normal wages, provided it does not fall below 1 krone per day, or exceed 3½ kroner for unmarried workers and 4 kroner for workers maintaining a family.			Length of benefit period discretionary with fund, but not less than 70 days in 12 consecutive months
Central Unemployment Fund.	do		do		Additional allowance of 45 öre per day for each child under 15 living with parents. Supplement of 1 krone per day paid by commune at its discretion.	
Finland	Over 15 and under 60.		10 marks	1 mark	Included in benefit rates	90 days in 12 consecutive months. After the maximum amount has been paid during 36 months benefits shall be suspended for 12 months.
France			State subsidies are calculated only on first 4 francs of benefit.			State subsidies apply only to 60 days in 12 months.
Germany:						
Zone I, eastern	Over 21		115 pfgs	91 pfgs	33–34 pfennigs for husband or wife; 24–30 pfennigs for other members of family; benefit and allowances shall not exceed 225–235 pfennigs.	
	Under 21		69 pfgs	54 pfgs		
Zone II, central	Over 21		135 pfgs	108 pfgs	41–50 pfennigs for husband and wife; 29–35 pfennigs for other members of family; benefit and allowances shall not exceed 265–325 pfennigs.	Normal, 26 weeks in 12 months may be reduced to 13 weeks or extended to 39 weeks.
	Under 21		81 pfgs	66 pfgs		
Zone III, western	Over 21		145 pfgs	115 pfgs	42–54 pfennigs for husband or wife; 29–38 pfennigs for other members of family; benefit and allowances shall not exceed 285–360 pfennigs.	
	Under 21		87 pfgs	69 pfgs		
Great Britain	Over 18:					
	Male		18s. 6d.[1]		To workers liable for maintenance of family, 5s. weekly for husband or wife, and 1s. for each child.	Normal maximum, 26 weeks in benefit year; may, however, be extended under sec. 1(3) of act No. 2 of Aug. 1, 1924.
	Female		15s.[1]			
	Between 16 and 18:					
	Male		7s. 6d.[1]			
	Female		6s.[1]			
Irish Free State	Over 18:					
	Male		15s.[1]		do	Maximum, 26 weeks.
	Female		12s.[1]			
	Under 18:					
	Male		Half of above rates			
	Female					

[1] Per week.

TABLE 2.—RATES AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Age	Conjugal condition	Benefit rates (per day)		Family allowances (per day)	Benefit period
			Maximum	Minimum		
Italy:						
First class	Over 15 and under 65.		1.25 lire			Maximum, 90 days' benefit for at least 24 fortnightly contributions; 120 days for 36 fortnightly contributions.
Second class	do		2.50 lire			
Third class	do		3.75 lire			
Netherlands		Unmarried workers living with parents.	0.60 florin	0.4 florin		Normal, 60 days per year; for seasonal workers, 36 days.
		Unmarried workers with households.	1.80 florins	1.2 florins		
		Married workers	2.6 florins	1.9 florins		
Norway			50 per cent of usual salary			Normal, 90 days per year; exceptional may be increased to 120 days.
Poland	Over 18	Unemployed worker living alone.	1.50 zlote			Normal, 13 weeks; exceptional, 17 weeks.
	do	With 1 or 2 dependents	1.75 zlote			
	do	Unemployed worker with 3 to 5 dependents.	2.00 zlote			
	do	With more than 5 dependents	2.50 zlote			
Russia	do	Unemployed workers of category 1.[2]	10 chervonetz rubles.[3]	7.50 chervonetz rubles.[3]		
	Over 16[4]	Unemployed workers of category 2.[2]	Two-thirds that of category 1.			
Spain	Over 18 and under 65. Under 18 if orphans, or having to assist in maintenance of family.		Benefit not to exceed 60 per cent of daily wages.			Maximum, 90 days per annum; funds exceeding maximum Government subsidies.
Switzerland	Over 16		50 per cent of loss of normal earning power.		10 per cent of normal loss of earning power.	Normal, 90 days in 360 days; may be extended in exceptional circumstances.

[2] Category 1 includes: (*a*) Highly skilled intellectual workers; (*b*) skilled workers; (*c*) demobilized soldiers and sailors independently of whether or not skilled. Category 2 includes all other unemployed persons entitled to benefit, viz: (*a*) Office employees with 3 years' employment if trade-unionists, and 5 years' employment if nonunionists; (*b*) unskilled workers employed for at least 1 year if trade-unionists and 3 years if nonunionists; (*c*) unemployed persons under 18 years of age.

[3] Per month. Daily benefits are calculated on basis of one twenty-fourth of monthly benefits.

[4] Unemployed young persons from 14 to 16 years are subject to unemployment insurance when they have work certificates.

Financial Organization

THE financial resources of a system of unemployment insurance are generally furnished either by the workers themselves or by other interested parties such as the public authorities or the employers, both equally concerned in covering unemployment risks. In the earliest systems, which were established by the trade-unions, the necessary financial resources were naturally supplied entirely by the workers themselves. Subsequently, public authorities, especially the communes and municipalities, intervened either by establishing and administering unemployment funds, into which affiliated workers paid contributions but which also received substantial grants from the public authorities, or by subsidizing unemployment funds set up and administered by the workers themselves. The former of these systems met with little success, but is still to be found in certain Swiss towns. The latter system, on the contrary, developed to a much greater extent and is found chiefly in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

The first instance of the participation of employers, is found in the British act of 1911, under which compulsory unemployment insurance was established in certain industries. This rule has since been followed in all systems of compulsory insurance, and in Denmark it has even been introduced in a voluntary system of unemployment insurance.

The system most widely in operation at present is based on the participation of all three parties, workers, employers, and public authorities, but there still exist insurance systems in which only two or even one of these parties bear the cost of insurance. Furthermore, all possible combinations of the three parties are to be found either actually in operation or envisaged in proposals.

Table 3 shows in what proportion the costs of the existing unemployment insurance systems in the various countries are borne by public authorities, employers, and workers.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEMS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

[At par, Czecho-Slovak koruna and lira=20.3 cents; Danish krone=26.8 cents; penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies]

Country	Type of system	Contributions from—		
		Public authorities	Employers	Workers
Australia (Queensland)	Compulsory insurance.	One-third of expenses; contributions may be increased in exceptional circumstances, 50 per cent of such increase being borne by employers and 25 per cent by the State and the workers respectively.	One-third of expenses	One-third of expenses.
Austria	do	State, 12 per cent of expenses; communes, 4 per cent	42 per cent of expenses	42 per cent of expenses.
Belgium	Voluntary insurance.	State, 50 per cent of contributions; in certain circumstances, grants relief to insured persons no longer receiving benefits from insurance fund (emergency fund); communes, many voluntarily grant subsidies proportioned to benefits paid by funds, the proportion varying with the commune.	None	Contributions vary with the fund.
Czechoslovakia	do	State bonus; 100 per cent of benefits paid; 150 per cent to insured married persons members of a trade-union for 1 year, and unmarried persons members for 5 years; maximum, 12 korune per day per person.	do	Do.
Denmark	Voluntary insurance:			
	Primary funds	State, 35 per cent of contributions; optional communal subsidy, 30 per cent of maximum contributions.	do	Do.
	Reserve funds	Government contribution, one-third of expenditure of fund during preceding year.	Compulsory contribution from all employers participating in compulsory industrial accident insurance of 5 kroner per annum per worker; agricultural and forestry workers and apprentices, 2 kroner.	None.
Finland	Voluntary insurance.	State, one-third or one-half of benefit paid	None	Contributions vary with fund.
France	do	State, 20 or 30 per cent of benefit paid	do	Do.
Germany	Assistance, combined with compulsory contributions from employers and workers.	Communes, one-third of the cost of public employment exchanges;[1] one-ninth (in certain circumstances one-sixth) of cost of unemployment relief; Federal government and State contribute only in exceptional employment (i. e., when the number of totally unemployed persons granted relief during a certain period exceeds 1½ per cent of population of locality affected, and when employers and workers have paid maximum contribution rates for at least two weeks).	Four-ninths (in certain cases five-twelfths) of expenses, including those of public employment exchanges; maximum, 1½ per cent of basic wages of workers employed; may be increased in exceptional circumstances.	Four-ninths and eventually five-twelfths of expenses, including those of public employment exchanges; maximum, 1½ per cent of basic wage; may be increased in exceptional circumstances.

Great Britain	Compulsory insurance.	Weekly contribution per person: Men, 6¾d.; women, 5¼d.; young persons, 3⅞d.; girls, 3⅝d.[2]	Weekly contribution per person: Men, 10d.; women, 8d.; young persons, 5d.; girls, 4½d.[2]	Weekly contribution per person: Men, 9d.; women, 7d.; young persons, 4½d.; girls, 4d.[2]
Irish Free State	do	do	do	Do.
Italy	do	None	Weekly contributions according to wages 0.35, 0.70, 1.05 lire per person, contributed in equal shares by employers and workers.	
Netherlands		State, 100 per cent (exceptional cases, 150 and 200 per cent) of contributions, half of which is recovered from commune; insured persons no longer receiving benefits from their insurance fund are granted relief.	None	Contributions vary with fund.
Norway	Voluntary insurance.	State, 50 per cent (in exceptional cases two-thirds) of benefit, two-thirds of these amounts being recovered from commune.	do	Do.
Poland	Compulsory insurance.	State, 1 per cent of wages of insured, or one-third of costs, half of this amount being recovered from the commune.	1½ per cent of wages of employees subject to insurance, or one-half of costs.	½ per cent of wages, or one-sixth of costs.
Russia	do	None	Total costs [3]	None.
Switzerland	Voluntary insurance.	State, 40 per cent of benefits paid by cantonal, communal, or joint funds; 30 per cent of benefits paid by other funds; may be increased 10 per cent by decision of Federal Assembly.	None	Contributions vary with fund.

[1] Public employment exchanges are maintained out of the general resources of unemployment relief.
[2] These rates are provisional and will subsequently be replaced by others at the conclusion of the "deficit period." (Act of Mar. 29, 1923, par. 4 (2).)
[3] As all large-scale industries and a considerable proportion of the medium-sized industries are at present nationalized in Russia, contributions paid by industrial undertakings amount in fact to a State contribution.

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Empirical Character of Unemployment Insurance Finance

SINCE it is extremely difficult to estimate the risk of unemployment with any accuracy, the financial basis of unemployment insurance is largely experimental. Contributions are fixed at a certain figure, but the law often explicitly provides that they shall be subject to modification and may be either raised or lowered as experience may require. In Great Britain, for instance, the principal act of 1920 provides that insurance contributions, as determined by law may be modified by administrative order. This is also the case in Poland under the act of July 18, 1924. Austrian legislation is very flexible as to finances, providing that the State may advance the amounts necessary for relieving unemployment and that employers' and workers' contribution rates shall be fixed subsequently so as to insure the recovery by the State of its legal proportion of such advances. It is also provided that "after several years' experience of unemployment benefit the amount of contributions may be fixed for a series of years on the basis of the experience of previous financial years."

Administration of Compulsory Insurance

AS A general rule compulsory unemployment insurance institutions are administered by the State, while the administration of voluntary insurance is usually left to private organizations, in most cases trade-unions. In countries with a compulsory insurance system, administration by the public authorities is generally combined with some form of assistance or cooperation on the part of representatives of the parties concerned.

In Germany the order of February 16, 1924, makes communes responsible for administering unemployment relief, assistance to be given by the sick funds in levying contributions and by public employment exchanges in paying unemployment benefits and checking unemployment. In both cases joint committees are an active part of the organization.

The Austrian order of October 11, 1922, provides that public employment exchanges or communal authorities which administer the unemployment insurance shall be subject to the supervision of district industrial commissions consisting of representatives in equal numbers of employers and workers.

The Queensland act of October 19, 1922, established an unemployment council under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public Works composed of two Government officials, one employers' representative, and one workers' representative. This council has been assigned a number of important duties in relief and prevention of unemployment. In Poland a similarly composed committee is responsible for administering unemployment insurance.

In Italy unemployment insurance is administered by the National Social Insurance Institution.

In Great Britain employment insurance is administered directly by the employment and insurance department of the Ministry of Labor, the local bodies consisting of employment exchanges. In the Irish Free State insurance organization is also modeled on British lines.

Administration of Voluntary Insurance

COOPERATION by communes.—Close cooperation between trade-unions or other private insurance associations and the public authorities is generally entailed by the administration of voluntary insurance. As in the financing of insurance, the central government often has recourse to the assistance of the communes in the administration of insurance. This is particularly the case in Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands, where the communes have been given full control over unemployment insurance funds. In Denmark, France, Switzerland, and in Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, the general control of subsidized unemployment funds is in the State. In Switzerland, however, the law provides that the Cantons may be intrusted "with the duty of verifying accounts," and the Danish act gives communes certain administrative powers in addition to that of the State.

Special commissions.—Advisory commissions have been set up in Belgium, Denmark, France, and the Netherlands, with the idea of making the administration of unemployment funds as efficient and flexible as possible.

Administrative conditions to which unemployment funds must conform.—To obtain Government recognition and subsidies unemployment funds, in addition to provisions connected with membership qualifications, the definition of insurable unemployment, benefit rates, benefit period, and the supervision and control of unemployment, must comply with certain conditions connected with the general administration of insurance. All laws provide that unemployment societies wishing to obtain Government grants must submit their regulations and any amendments thereto to the public authorities responsible for the administration of insurance. Most laws also provide that such regulations shall be approved by the authorities, and certain laws also specify the main provisions which they must contain. Certain laws provide for a minimum membership of unemployment funds, generally from 50 to 100 members.

The laws of Denmark and Switzerland specify that funds receiving Government aid shall devote themselves exclusively to combating unemployment. In practice, however, such provisions merely aim at compelling funds to keep separate accounts for unemployment relief as distinct from other activities.

Under the laws of Denmark, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia, funds are also obliged to make periodical reports to the authorities as to their financial position and activities, and their books must always be open to Government inspection.

Contribution rates are subject to Government control by the laws of Finland, Denmark, and France.

The Belgian order of September 10, 1924, provides for a maximum administrative expenditure, namely 15 per cent of contributions, plus 20 centimes per day's benefit.

In order to prevent discrimination by voluntary unemployment insurance funds against nonunion labor, the laws of Norway and Denmark provide that such funds must admit to full membership all persons belonging to the trade or trades covered by the fund, even if they are not members of the organization that established the

fund. In other countries, in Belgium and the Netherlands for instance, conditions of this kind are not imposed on funds receiving Government aid.

General insurance; or insurance by industry or occupation.—Under voluntary insurance systems, unemployment funds are generally organized by trade-unions, and in consequence, insurance administration is specialized by industry or trade. Legislation, however, does not usually confine Government subsidies to funds which correspond to some occupational division. The Danish act, for instance, expressly provides that funds may consist of persons belonging to different trades, and the Finnish order also provides for interoccupational funds. The Czechoslovak act and the French decree, on the contrary, apply to industrial organizations only.

Levying Contributions

IN COMPULSORY systems the method of levying contributions is precisely and rigidly defined. Under voluntary systems, on the other hand, funds are at liberty to levy them as they please. In most funds organized by trade-unions, unemployment insurance contributions are levied at the same time and in the same way as the general contributions to the union.

In compulsory insurance laws, the details of the mode of levying contributions vary considerably from country to country but the basic principle is invariably that of the employers' liability to the State for the payment of workers' contributions. As a rule, workers' contributions are deducted from wages and the employers make payment by means of special stamps which form a receipt when affixed to unemployment cards In Austria and Poland contributions are paid in cash on a date fixed by the respective laws. While in most countries compulsory insurance contributions are levied separately in Germany, Austria, and Italy they are levied concurrently with sickness or old-age insurance contributions.

Allocation of Benefits

IN THE method of paying benefits there is a further difference between voluntary and compulsory insurance systems. Whereas in the former case contributions are generally levied and benefits paid by a single organization (e. g., the trade-union unemployment fund), in the latter case these functions are carried out by different bodies. This arises from the close connection between payment of benefits and control of the unemployed. While, under a voluntary system, the societies can be trusted to exercise such control, since they are obviously interested in the efficient and economical financial administration of insurance funds, it is obvious that compulsory national systems must provide a special administrative organization for verifying the existence of unemployment and paying benefits.

The bodies responsible for paying benefits vary from country to country. In some countries the communal authorities and in others suitable public administrative funds or the public employment exchanges are used as paying offices.

Verification of Origin and Continuity of Unemployment

AS already stated, all forms of unemployment are not entitled to relief. Only persons unemployed owing to lack of suitable occupation may receive benefits. The method generally adopted for checking the origin of unemployment is an employer's certificate giving the date of engagement, date of discharge, duration of employment, grounds of dismissal, and amount of wages paid. The German, Austrian, Italian, and Polish laws make it compulsory for the employer to issue such a certificate. In Great Britain employment exchanges to which application for relief is made communicate with the latest employer in order to obtain information as to the nature and length of the employment and the reasons for dismissal.

The only unemployment law on voluntary insurance which provides for employers' discharge certificates is the Swiss act. In most other cases where insurance is based on trade-union funds, or other funds in receipt of Government grants, employers are not generally bound to give information, and the origin of unemployment is checked by representatives of the unions and by other members of the fund employed in the establishment in question. Mutual control of this character is said to be very strict.

To prove the continuity of unemployment during the benefit period, unemployed workers must report periodically to employment exchanges. While measures of this kind permit the checking of unemployment, they are not in themselves sufficient to verify the lack of suitable employment unless all the available information concerning such suitable employment is centralized at exchanges, where the presence of unemployed workers also provides opportunities for offering them employment. For this reason the functions of supervision and control are always carried out by employment exchanges, except when insurance is organized by trade-unions, which carry out these functions themselves. When trade-union funds receive Government subsidies and are subject to Government control, however, the authorities generally compel union members receiving benefits to attend at employment exchanges regularly, or at least to register there.

Appeals from Unemployed Persons and Insurance Institutions

TO INSURE the proper application of measures regulating the grant of relief, some procedure generally exists to enable persons to appeal from decisions they regard as unjust. The authorities responsible for administering unemployment insurance can also appeal from decisions by lower officials which they consider improper. The first tribunal of appeal is generally a joint committee, including employers' and workers' representatives and presided over by a neutral chairman, and the supreme court of appeal is generally the minister responsible for the administration of unemployment insurance, or any body to whom his powers are delegated for this purpose.

Progress of Handicrafts and Industry in Finland, 1913 to 1923

OFFICIAL figures have recently been issued by the Finnish Government [1] showing the development of industry and of handicrafts in 1913 and 1923, data from which are given below. The table following shows the number and per cent of workers engaged in industry and in handicraft in Finland and the gross value of output:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFT IN FINLAND AND GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1913 AND 1923, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry group	Workers in 1913			Workers in 1923			Gross value of output					
							1913			1923		
	Total number	Per cent engaged in—		Total number	Per cent engaged in—		Total	Per cent produced in—		Total	Per cent produced in—	
		Industry	Handicraft		Industry	Handicraft		Industry	Handicraft		Industry	Handicraft
							Marks			*Marks*		
Metal	19,934	80.2	19.8	25,777	86.7	13.3	90,900,000	92.6	7.4	1,039,400,000	95.4	4.6
Stone, clay, glass	11,708	92.6	7.4	10,529	89.3	10.7	29,300,000	96.6	3.4	328,300,000	96.1	3.9
Chemical	945	97.9	2.1	2,360	99.2	.8	4,000,000	100.0	------	143,700,000	99.7	.3
Tar, oil, rubber	2,239	20.1	79.9	1,334	95.0	5.0	11,500,000	74.8	25.2	165,700,000	99.2	.8
Leather, hair	7,841	36.7	63.3	11,196	46.7	53.3	42,600,000	71.8	28.2	529,200,000	81.5	18.5
Textile	22,668	65.8	34.2	28,396	71.3	28.7	108,500,000	86.8	13.2	1,128,000,000	89.7	10.3
Paper, cardboard, cellulose	12,972	95.4	4.6	17,629	96.4	3.6	102,500,000	98.9	1.1	1,619,300,000	99.1	.9
Timber, woodwork	36,202	94.3	5.7	53,113	91.5	8.5	173,900,000	98.4	1.6	2,450,800,000	97.0	3.0
Food and luxuries	15,594	76.5	23.5	14,885	64.0	36.0	150,900,000	89.3	10.7	1,862,100,000	91.3	8.7
Light, power, water	1,253	100.0	------	2,709	100.0	-----	11,700,000	100.0	------	236,100,000	100.0	------
Graphic	3,459	100.0	------	4,426	100.0	-----	13,700,000	100.0	------	170,500,000	100.0	------
Scavenging	1,142	-----	100.0	2,018	------	100.0	----------	-----	------	31,700,000	-----	100.0
Other	158	69.6	30.4	1,963	12.4	87.6	500,000	80.0	20.0	44,500,000	18.9	81.1
Total	136,115	80.3	19.7	176,335	81.3	18.7	740,000,000	92.3	7.7	9,749,300,000	93.9	6.1

The figures seem to indicate a greater progress in manufacture on a large scale than in handicraft and that in nearly every branch of industry, except where changes in the methods of tabulation [2] have been made, handicraft has declined in significance as compared with manufacturing on a large scale.

As the number of workshops engaged in repair work shows the greatest increase, this is taken as an indication that handicraft is gradually taking on the character of repair work.

The following statement shows the changes in number of worker owners and of wage earners from 1913 to 1923:

	1913	1923
Number of owners taking part in work	8,812	13,630
Number of wage earners	18,065	19,394
Total	26,877	33,024
Per cent owner-workers form of total workers	32.79	41.27
Average number of workers per establishment	2.77	2.06

[1] Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, July, 1925; Finland. [Handels-och Industri Ministeriet, Handels-och Industristyrelsen Statistiska Byrå], Hantverksstatistik år 1923, Helsingfors, 1925; and Finland. [Handels-och Industri Ministeriet, Handels-och Industristyrelsen, Statistiska Byrå]. Industristatistik år 1923, Helsingfors, 1925.

[2] Small sawmills and flour mills are included in 1923 handicraft statistics.

Amendment of French Law on Unemployment Offices[1]

PUBLIC employment offices were established in France by the law of March 14, 1904. An amendment to this law designed to remedy the deficiencies in the organization of the labor market under the original law became effective February 2, 1925. The amendment confers a legal status on the employment organization which had been built up by the Ministry of Labor to meet both the unemployment crisis at the beginning of the war and the difficulties following demobilization. National unemployment funds had been established by an order dated August 20, 1914, for the purpose of assisting the local funds created by the Departments and the communes and had led to the creation of a central office for placing unemployed persons and refugees. Many Departments had also organized employment offices and by an order of February 5, 1915, national joint commissions charged with studying questions relating to labor were called upon to establish offices which should serve as a connecting link between the unemployment funds and the municipal bureaus. This organization thus built up during the year 1915 and subsequently perfected and extended throughout the country, but which did not have a legal foundation, is legalized by the present amendment.

By the terms of the original law a register of the available positions and applications for employment was to be kept in the mayor's office for the use of those interested, and cities of at least 10,000 inhabitants were expected to maintain a municipal employment office. The amendment made the latter provision compulsory, stipulating that if a city should refuse to establish the office the prefect should establish it and that it would be obligatory upon the city to pay the cost of the installation and operation of the office.

The most important provision of the new law, however, concerns the establishment of departmental employment offices. The law provides that offices shall be established in each Department, the costs of operation to be included in the departmental budget, which shall organize and insure in all the communes of the district the recruiting and free placement of workers in agriculture, industry, commerce, and the liberal professions as well as servants and apprentices. These offices shall also establish connections with the municipal bureaus, with the other departmental offices, and with the central office functioning under the Ministry of Labor.

Each office, both municipal and departmental, may also establish sections for special occupations and the institution of an agricultural section is compulsory in each Department. The bureaus and offices are managed by administrative commissions composed of an equal number of workers and employers belonging as far as possible to the industries which most frequently call upon the employment office for assistance.

Each departmental office is required to make regular reports of the excess of offers or demands for labor to the other offices of the Department, to those of the other Departments, to the interdepartmental offices, and to the central office of the Ministry of Labor.

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, January–March, 1925, p. 8*; April–June, pp. 192, 193.

English Unemployment Insurance Act of 1925 [1]

ON AUGUST 7, 1925, the unemployment insurance bill, 1925, received the royal assent and became a law. It alters the existing practice in regard to (1) extended benefit, (2) the so-called "first statutory condition," (3) the waiting period, and (4) the rates of contribution.

Under the act of 1924, "extended benefit," or benefit for a period longer than that covered by the contributions paid in, was allowed subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. In the 1925 act it is provided that even when these conditions have been fulfilled, extended benefit is to be paid only if the Minister of Labor, "having regard to all the circumstances of the case, considers it expedient in the public interest" to grant the extension.

The "first statutory condition" requires that an applicant for unemployment benefit must have paid at least 30 contributions to the insurance fund within two years before the beginning of the benefit year in which he applies for benefit. In 1924, in consideration of the number who had been out of employment, and therefore unable to make contributions, for more than two years, the Minister of Labor was given power, up to September 30, 1925, to waive this requirement. The new bill proposed to extend the period during which he should have this power to June 30, 1926, but an amendment made during the passage of the act continues it to June 30, 1927.

Effective October 1, 1925, the waiting period, i. e., the interval which must elapse after employment comes to an end before the unemployed worker becomes eligible for benefit, is extended from three working-days to six.

Beginning January 4, 1926, the contributions to the insurance fund from employers and employees are to be reduced by 2d.[2] for men, and 1d. for women, the new rates being as follows:

	Employer's contribution	Employee's contribution
Per man	8d.	7d.
Per woman	7d.	6d.
Per boy	4d.	3½d.
Per girl	3½d.	3d.

The contributions from the Government to the fund are to be increased as from April 5, 1926, the amount contributed varying according to certain conditions which are given at length.

The Ministry of Labor Gazette, in its July, 1925, issue, makes the following statement as to the effect of these changes upon the fund.

> The Government actuary, in his report on the financial provisions of the bill, states that it is estimated by the Ministry of Labor, on the basis of an examination of samples of the benefit claims, that fully 200,000 claimants on September 30 next will have paid less than 30 contributions since July, 1923. Benefit would automatically cease to be payable on that date in all these cases but for the power proposed to be given to the minister by clause 2 of the bill to waive this condition up to June 30, 1926. The relief to the unemployment fund, if this power were not given, would, it is estimated, have amounted to about £10,000,000 a year

[1] Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), July, 1925, p. 226; August, 1925, p. 272.
[2] Pound at par=$4.8665, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

The net effect of the modifications of benefit rights and of contributions is estimated by the Government actuary on three different hypotheses, viz, that the numbers on the live registers of employment exchanges are 1,300,000 or 1,200,000 or 1,100,000. In the first case the debt of the unemployment fund would continue to increase, but at the rate of about £4,400,000 a year instead of at the present rate of about £8,000,000 yearly; in the second case there would be a small yearly addition to the debt; and in the third case there would be a balance of about £3,000,000 a year for the reduction of debt.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Fourteenth National Safety Congress

THE fourteenth congress of the National Safety Council convened in Cleveland Monday, September 28, and continued until Friday, October 2. With the Safety Council there assembled this year the National Civilian Rehabilitation Conference and the Conference on Industrial Nursing.

The steady and remarkable growth of the organization is evidenced by the size of the annual gathering. Over 3,000 delegates registered, and at least 2,000 nondelegates were in attendance at some of the meetings.

This congress was noteworthy, not only for its size, but also for the quality of the papers presented and the excellence of the safety exhibit. The 13 years in which this council has been active have served to train speakers who know their subject and know how to present it, and this has resulted in a steadily improving quality in the papers presented. The exhibits of safety devices and material were more varied and better adapted to their several purposes than those shown at any previous exhibit.

At the annual meeting of members on Monday, September 28, the convention was welcomed to Cleveland by the city manager, Hon. William R. Hopkins, and H. K. Ferguson, president of the Cleveland Safety Council. In his address President Carl B. Auel stressed particularly the idea of service—service already rendered and extended possible service in the future. The following addresses were given in the morning session: "Nationalization of ideas and ideals," by Hon. John Barton Payne, of Washington, D. C.; "The automobile and safety," by Edward S. Jordon, of Cleveland. In the afternoon session the program was as follows: "Safety and the Nation," by Admiral W. S. Sims; "Is safety a factor in modern industry?" by Howard Coonley, of Boston; "Men and machines," by Capt. A. A. Nicholson, of Port Arthur, Tex.; "Accident-prevention activities of the International Labor Office," by Dr. F. Ritzmann, of Geneva, Switzerland.

Because of the great number and variety of the sectional programs, only a few can here be covered.

Chemical and rubber sections.—The chemical and rubber sections held a joint session on Tuesday morning at which three papers were discussed: "Report of the benzol committee," by Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale; "Use of carbon tetrachloride," by Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, of the Ohio State Board of Health; "What the chemical indistry means to the Chemical Warfare Service," by Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The benzol committee report indicated that serious consideration ought to be given to the use of substitutes for benzol which are less

injurious. The paper on carbon tetrachloride indicated that in confined locations where the fumes could not readily escape this substance is a serious menace.

Thursday afternoon the rubber section devoted the time to discussion of the safety code on which it has been working for a long time. The code is nearly ready to be submitted to the American Engineering Standards Committee for approval.

Metals section.—On Wednesday morning the metals section listened to three papers: "Transporting steel products safely," by J. A. Hughes, of the Duquesne Steel Works, who stressed the need of good equipment, proper supervision, and intelligent operation; "Safe handling of molten metal," by E. H. Ballard, of the General Electric Co., telling of mechanical equipment of suitable kind and safe practices in using it; "Record of achievement in iron and steel," by Lucian W. Chaney, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., in which the steady decline of accident rates in a section of the industry was demonstrated, and it was further indicated that a part of the industry is not securing as good results as this demonstration proves to be possible.

Round table.—Wednesday afternoon, at a general round table, the following four subjects were discussed: "Need for more definite analysis of accident causes," "Getting injured men back to work," "Creating and sustaining interest in safety," and "The best safety kink I have known."

A B C session.—On Thursday morning the A B C session, devoted to emphasis on the fundamentals, attracted the usual large attendance. The papers were "Engineering revisions and mechanical safeguarding," by E. W. Beck, of the United States Rubber Co., and "The new employee," by H. K. Kelley, of the American Seating Co.

Public safety and education sessions.—In the session of public safety and education on Tuesday afternoon the following papers were included in the program: "National conference on street and highway safety," by Col. A. B. Barber, director, outlining the work of this conference, accomplished and proposed; "Safety in the schools," by Dr. A. B. Meredith, of Hartford, Conn.; "Safety and the automobile," by Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, Detroit, Mich., who urged that the whole group of drivers should not be held responsible for the faults of the few and further that the few be rigorously dealt with.

Throughout the congress the keenest interest was displayed regarding public safety particularly on streets and highways. On Friday most of the sections had completed their programs and the delegates primarily interested therein remained in large numbers to attend the public safety and education sessions. The morning program included "The commercial driver," by Harry W. Bowles, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; "The private driver," by Daniel Reese, Scranton, Pa.; "The pedestrian," by Captain W. W. Brent, of Birmingham, Ala.; and "The newspaper reader," by George Earl Wallace, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Bowles' account of the organization and activities of the Commercial Drivers Club, of which he is president, suggested a possible method of dealing with an acute problem, which promises to be of the greatest utility.

The Friday afternoon session was particularly an educational discussion, including "Recent development in safety instruction," by R. M. Sherrard, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; "Junior safety councils and safety patrols," by Mrs. Frances Miner, of Louisville, Ky.; "Home accidents and their prevention," by Miss Laura A. Buckhanan, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Lighting demonstration.—On Tuesday evening the delegates and visitors were given a demonstration, at the Nela Park Laboratories of the General Electric Co., of domestic lighting, industrial lighting, street lighting, automobile lights, etc. Equipment for industrial lighting was shown illustrating the various arrangements, good and bad, to be found in the illumination of business and manufacturing places. A two-block section of a Cleveland street has been similarly provided with means of showing how a street should and should not be illuminated. How house lighting could be made more effective was also illustrated.

Safety exhibit.—The growing importance of traffic signals was again demonstrated by the appearance of several new concerns displaying such signals.

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that head and eye protection can be sufficiently thorough to eliminate eye injuries entirely. The response to this demonstration by the manufacturers has been a most important contribution to industrial safety. The exhibits along this line were so much superior in the material of the frames, the quality of the glass, ventilation, and other important features that it is difficult to remember how crude were the earlier efforts in these directions.

Safety garments and shoes were exhibited both by the manufacturers and by the distributors. Guards and the materials for the production of guards for many specific hazards were shown in great variety.

Since many and serious accidents occur from slippery walkway surfaces the exhibit of material designed to lessen the likelihood of such accidents attracted much attention.

Safety improvements and devices connected with the following were also features of the exhibit: Ladders, lighting, overloading of trucks, warning signs, playground apparatus, chairs, electric switches, apparatus for resuscitation of victims of asphyxiation and electric shock, and first-aid outfits.

Hygienic Conditions in the Printing Trades

THE results of an investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics into the hygienic conditions in the printing trades are embodied in Bulletin No. 392 of this bureau. Approximately 1,000 plants in the printing industry in 21 cities of the United States were personally inspected and detailed reports were made on 536 establishments, having 81,314 workers.

There are 35,000 establishments in the printing industry and 600,000 workers. The six main subdivisions of this industry—composition, photo-engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, presswork, and binding—cover altogether 50 skilled trades. Practically all of the

hazards in these various trades can be prevented by sensible precautions and there need be no more menace to the health of workers in the printing trades than in any other indoor employment.

One of the most important matters in the hygiene of the printing industry is ventilation. The majority of the printing plants depend mainly upon window ventilation, yet each process in the industry has its own ventilation problems.

The larger and the very small establishments were usually kept very clean. The medium-sized plants, however, "presented the most insanitary appearance." In one of every three toilet rooms the workers had littered the floor with scraps of paper, matches, stubs of cigarettes, and even expectorations. Washing facilities were greatly neglected in many cases, and lunch-room provisions called for considerable improvement.

Filtering and cooling systems for drinking water and bubbling fountains were usually installed in the large modern plants, but the greater number of the other establishments had tank coolers, frequently with the ice placed in the water. In many plants these coolers were not used in the winter months, and water had to be drawn directly from the hydrant. The medical equipment in a few cases included a dental clinic. In some establishments the workers exposed to lead fumes were examined monthly.

Several of the larger plants provided some recreation and amusement features for their employees.

The principal occupational diseases in the printing trades are tuberculosis and lead poisoning. Only 29 cases of tuberculosis in five years were reported for the 536 establishments covered, a surprisingly small number of cases, but doubtless due to the fact that other cases "were withheld or not known to the employers" because the disease did not result fatally. Of the 14 cases of lead poisoning recorded for the same period 12 of them were reported by employers of the 536 establishments. Two additional cases were found which evidently originated in one of the newspaper establishments studied, and these were therefore included in the summary. Fifteen other occupational diseases were found, including 4 cases of carbon-monoxide poisoning, 9 cases of chromium poisoning, and 2 cases of eczema.

The report closes with a recommendation for intensive health campaigns among both employers and workers. "Cooperation by both parties is very essential and is bound to secure results."

Necrosis of the Jaw Among Workers Applying Luminous Paint on Watch Dials

AN ARTICLE entitled "Radium (Mesothorium) Necrosis," by Frederick L. Hoffman, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, September 26, 1925 (pp. 961–965), gives the result of an investigation of a number of cases of necrosis among young women living in the Oranges and Newark, N. J., all of whom had been employed at some time at a radium plant engaged in the manufacture of luminous watch dials.

Doctor Hoffman's paper is especially interesting at this time in connection with an investigation by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of so-called radium necrosis as an occupational disease. This bureau has accumulated a considerable amount of data and plans to publish a report on the subject. It is felt, however, that at this time the subject is too new and the studies so far possibly too superficial to justify conclusions on either the medical or the statistical aspects of the case. While it seems probable that mesothorium rather than radium itself is accountable for the cases of necrosis, one of the conclusions reached in this paper, the fact remains that there is a health hazard in working with radium, and that while radium is much slower in its action the effects are none the less serious. It is unfortunate that there has arisen in the early stages of these studies this confusion between the action of radium and the action of mesothorium, which are so closely allied both industrially and chemically.

The first reference to radium necrosis in medical literature, Doctor Hoffman states, occurred in an address by Dr. Theodore Blum to the American Dental Association in September, 1924, in which a case was cited of osteomyelitis of the upper and lower jaws which resembled phosphorus necrosis but which "was caused by some radioactive substance used in the manufacture of luminous dials for watches."

There are trustworthy records of four deaths and of eight cases of poisoning among persons still living who had been employed at one time or another at the radium plant. The first fatality, that of Mrs. Kuser, who died December 9, 1924, in Newark, has been extensively commented on in the newspapers and other journals. At the time of her death she was 25 years of age. She was first employed at the radium plant 8 years before, but had been entirely incapacitated for work for 2 years prior to her death. About a year before that occurred a dentist discovered, on extracting several teeth, that the jawbone was rapidly decaying, and, following this discovery, the jaw was operated on. She was in the hospital four times for varying lengths of time during the 2 years, the last time for a period of 15 weeks. The dentist who attended her considered that there was no doubt that her condition was the direct result of her occupation, the radioactive substances used being introduced into the mouth by means of a penciled painting brush which it was customary among the young women engaged in the work to "point" by moistening between the lips. The X-ray pictures of the teeth and jaw indicated a very unusual condition, resembling the necrosis encountered among match makers. The histories of the other fatal cases are less complete, though in one case there were some excellent Röntgenograms of the jaw and teeth together with a section of the jaw removed at necropsy which showed a condition of advanced necrosis.

Of the eight patients still living, one who had been employed in the radium plant for several years but who had been continuously ill for about a year and a half was, at the time of the study, in an advanced condition of pernicious anemia complicated by a dreadful condition of necrosis. This patient has received a considerable amount of medical and hospital care, but dentists have refused to operate because of the serious results of operation on other girls affected the same way. Her condition is such that a fatal outcome

is considered probable. Three other patients were interviewed by the writer. One of these patients had left her employment as soon as she found herself affected, and although she still suffers from the disease it is not in a seriously active form, while the other patient does not suffer seriously from her teeth at present. One of these young women has a swelling of the left breast which is indicative of a tumor formation, although no definite diagnosis has been made, while the other has a small growth on the side of the neck which seems to be a benign tumor. Whether these affections are the result of radium exposure is, of course, open to question.

The remaining four patients were not seen by the writer, but Röntgenograms of the teeth and jaws show that in each instance a necrotic condition is present, although these cases are not at present so serious as some of the others. However, Doctor Hoffman points out that "the most sinister aspect of the affection is that the disease is apparently latent for several years before it manifests its destructive tendencies to the jawbone and the teeth."

A visit was made to the radium plant, but there were no young women at work at the time, as the manufacture of radium watch dials had been practically stopped as a result of the publicity given these cases. The company denied that employees had ever been instructed to wet the brush with the lips, but on the contrary stated that they had been warned against it. It seems evident, however, that wetting the brush is practically an essential of quickness, delicacy, and efficiency in putting on the luminous paint. It was stated that the company had at all times been most willing to improve working conditions and had planned to provide dental supervision and periodic physical examinations, though of course this does not have any bearing on earlier conditions, which were quite different.

The composition of the paint was given to the investigator as zinc sulphide mixed with a minute quantity of radium. He states in a note, however, that he afterward learned that mesothorium, the radioactive effects of which are very much stronger, was used in the composition at this plant.

An outline of the probable causative element in radium necrosis was furnished by a former manufacturer of radium, who was considered to be technically highly qualified. This statement briefly summarized is as follows: Through the habit of keeping the brush finely pointed by putting it between the lips a certain amount of self-phosphorescent material may be deposited in the spaces between the teeth and gums, and tongue. The substance used in painting the watch dials was "a composition of phosphorescent crystalline zinc sulphide compound containing small quantities of other elements, such as copper, maganese, lead, arsenic, thalium, uranium, and selenium. In order to produce a luminous condition, the foregoing are mixed with various radioactive elements. The usual radioactive mixture contains radium, mesothorium, and radiothorium." An operator usually deals with material containing radioactive elements which are equivalent to about 1 milligram of gamma radiation mixed with about 40 grams of phosphorescent zinc sulphide in most minute subdivisions, ultimate particles of radioactive elements being rendered insoluble in ordinary solvents. The adhesive com-

monly used is a solution of gum arabic in water, the luminous material being mixed with the adhesive. Neither the material, part of which remains in the crucible from day to day, nor the brushes are sterile.

It is estimated that the total amount of the material which might reach the oral cavity through the practice of wetting the brush with the lips might amount to from a few milligrams to 100 milligrams daily. It is probable, however, that not more than 1 to 2 milligrams remain constantly in the mouth because of the taste and the consequent spitting and swallowing. Assuming that from 1 to 40 grams of zinc may remain in the mouth during the working hours, the amount of radioactivity would amount to from 0.000025 to 0.000050 milligram. If such an amount of radioactivity in the mouth is sufficient to start local trouble, the effect of these substances on the blood system would be noticeable before any local trouble could start, as the blood-making apparatus of the body is the most sensitive to radioactivity. Because the amounts to which the operators were exposed were so small and also as the radioactive elements were in insoluble form, this writer concludes that the radioactivity "could not, to any large extent, penetrate to the tissue and accumulate therein, and act, after a certain period of time, in a cumulative way."

Although these observations are considered to be a valuable contribution to the strictly technical side of the subject, they undoubtedly fall short in dealing with the medical aspects of the cases under observation and the fact that these cases are unquestionably of occupational origin can not be ignored.

Reference is also made by Doctor Hoffman to a study by the United States Public Health Service of the physical condition of persons employed in the radium section of the United States Bureau of Standards. While various derangements of the nervous, digestive, and circulatory systems were found to be present among those examined, in only two cases of the nine examined was there present any signs of the effect of radiation on the skin.

In summing up the results of the present study, which is admittedly a fact-finding process rather than a technical investigation, Doctor Hoffman considers that it is shown that radium necrosis occurs only under certain and quite exceptional conditions; that it is not the fact of general exposure to radioactive substances or nearness thereto, apparently, that causes the trouble, but that it is the direct result of introducing such substances in minute quantities into the mouth through the insanitary habit of penciling the point of the brush with the lips. In conclusion Doctor Hoffman says:

> At the outset of this investigation, I was frequently confronted with the statement that the cases had been diagnosed as phosphorus necrosis; but they could not be that, since phosphorus substances are not used. While the two forms of necrosis unquestionably resemble each other quite closely, it should not be difficult for one thoroughly qualified for the purpose to differentiate the one type from the other. In any event, however, we are dealing with an entirely new occupational affection demanding the utmost attention on the part of those who are in a position to render the necessary technical assistance, but at the same time it is a safe assumption that if the insanitary habit of wetting the brush with the lips is done away with the disease itself will probably tend to disappear, or in any event become extremely rare.

Necrosis of the Jaw Among Workers Using Luminous Paint [1]

AN INVESTIGATION of five cases of necrosis of the jaw,[2] three of which were fatal, occurring among workers employed in applying to watch dials a luminous paint containing radium, was made in the factory concerned and in the Harvard School of Public Health early in 1924. The results of this study are reported in the August, 1925, issue of the Journal of Industrial Hygiene.

In this study five cases of chronic disease processes occurring in the jawbones of employees engaged in the application of luminous paint were discovered. This necrosis was not at all like the ordinary infections of the jaw which occasionally follow the extraction of a tooth but was instead a chronic, progressive rotting away of the bone, differing from either ordinary infection or tuberculosis of the bone and resembling very closely the necrosis of the jaw resulting from phosphorus poisoning. In the opinion of the writers it was considered certain that this was the result of some type of bone damage occasioned by the employment.

An analysis of the possible toxic agents showed that the base of the luminous paint contained no phosphorus, but consisted of "a luminous zinc sulphide containing minute traces of copper combined with small amounts of radium bromide, probably changed later into radium sulphate. The radium bromide is intimately mixed with the zinc sulphide." Because of the practice by the watch-dial painters of pointing the brushes in their mouths a bacteriological study was made of the brushes used. These were negative for anthrax and yielded only some harmless air-borne organisms which are normally found in the mouth. In regard to the toxicity of the constituents of the luminous powder, it is said to be the opinion of practically all recent authorities that zinc in itself is nonpoisonous, the so-called poisonous effects of zinc being the local irritant effects of soluble salts. As proof of the harmlessness of zinc sulphide, the experience is cited of a large company whose employees are exposed to zinc sulphide in a finely divided form in the part of the works in which the sulphide is made. These workers have been observed for many years and have shown no unusual pulmonary, skin, or digestive disturbances which might be due to local causes. The minute traces of copper present in the luminous mixture are also considered to have no significance as a toxic agent. It appears, therefore, that the only constituent of the paint which can be harmful is the radium.

The principal symptoms among persons exposed to radium externally but not in such a way as to absorb any of the element are disturbances of the sex organs, skin changes, and changes in the blood. In regard to the time during which radium in various forms will remain in the body it has been shown that "except for emanation, both soluble and insoluble salts of radium once in the system may remain for a considerable period, even longer than a year in the case of insoluble salts intravenously injected." No cases of necrosis of the bone occurring among radium workers as the result of overexpo-

[1] The Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Baltimore, August, 1925, pp. 371-382. "Necrosis of the jaw in workers employed in applying a luminous paint containing radium," by William B. Castle, M. D., Katherine R. Drinker, M. D., and Cecil K. Drinker, M. D.

[2] See account of investigation by Doctor Hoffman, immediately preceding this article.

sure to radium have been reported, but it has been shown experimentally that X rays, which are similar to but less penetrating than the gamma rays of radium, will delay or prevent the union of a fracture. Necrosis of the jawbone has occurred in four cases where there had been a local application of radium in the treatment of cancer of the tongue.

The observation of the working conditions in the factory showed that the girls employed in the painting were in a large, well-lighted room. The paint was issued to the workers in small containers holding from 1 to 2 grams. In spite of the fact that such small amounts were in use, the clothes and the persons of the workers were luminous in the dark. Dust collected in the workroom from various locations and even from rooms in which no paint was used was found to be luminous, while the same property was exhibited by office girls and others in the plant who were not employed in the paint room. This showed that the powdered base was carried in suspension in the paint room and in other parts of the plant. It has been shown that any fogging of a sealed dental film within two weeks is evidence of overexposure to radium or to X rays, and films placed in different parts of this plant all showed slight but definite fogging in from one to two weeks.

The physical examination of 22 individuals from various parts of the plant, 13 of whom were employed in the painting room, showed that in no case was the blood entirely normal, while in many of the blood films examined the results characteristic of excessive exposure to radium or X rays were present.

As a result of the study, the conclusion was reached that although it was impossible to demonstrate just how the external radiation and the slow, long-continued absorption of minute quantities of radium had produced the bone destruction, still the radium had in some way caused these necroses of the jaw—an effect which up to this time had not been observed in any plant under these conditions of exposure.

Protective measures recommended for the workers in this and similar plants include a proper screening of the employees from the effects of concentrated sources of radiation and the prevention of the deposit of radium-bearing dusts. The pointing of brushes in the mouth had been discontinued in this plant six months before the study was made, but at the time of the study paint smeared on the fingers of the operators during the process of the pointing of brushes was considered to be a possible source of danger as it might be absorbed through the skin or, after careless washing, reach the workers' mouths with their food. To prevent this, the wearing of thin rubber gloves was recommended, and, as a means of prevention of dust, the covering of desks with large pieces of paper to catch any dropped paint, this paper to be burned and replaced with fresh pieces each day. It was suggested that workers should also wear high-necked, long-sleeved work aprons; and good stiff nail brushes with an abrasive soap and individual paper towels should be provided. The mixing of radium with zinc sulphide and other operations in connection with the handling of the radium-containing material should be done under a hood, by a gloved operator in a room entirely separated from the workrooms. Physical examinations of all workers at regular intervals, including examinations of the blood,

and the wearing of a dental film on parts of the body particularly exposed to radium should be instituted as a means of determining whether employees are being unduly exposed to radium, while there should be systematic examination and care of the teeth of all workers.

Accidents to Railroad Employees in Interstate Commerce in 1924

ACCIDENT Bulletin No. 93 of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives the following summary data on accidents involving railroad employees while on duty in interstate commerce, during the calendar year 1924:

NUMBER OF TRAIN-SERVICE AND OTHER RAILROAD EMPLOYEES KILLED AND INJURED IN 1924, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Cause	Trainmen		Other employees		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Coupling or uncoupling locomotives or cars	69	1,549	3	43	72	1,592
Coupling or uncoupling air or steam hose or safety chains	10	372	11	58	21	430
Operating locomotives	18	5,819	2	58	20	5,877
Operating hand brakes	34	2,025		17	34	2,042
Operating switches	3	973		77	3	1,050
Coming in contact with fixed structures	34	708	2	22	36	730
Getting on or off cars or locomotives	51	6,205	11	359	62	6,564
Highway grade-crossing accidents	2	57	28	40	30	97
Struck or run over elsewhere	88	276	300	431	388	707
Miscellaneous	180	9,997	130	1,611	310	11,608
Total	489	27,981	487	2,716	976	30,697

Other tables bearing upon labor accidents show accidents occurring during the performance of various railway operations, accidents caused by defects in equipment, nature of injury, etc.

Accidents on Electric Railways, 1923 and 1924

THE American Electric Railway Association has recently compiled a very interesting record of the accident experience of its constituent companies.[1] This record contains data for individual companies to the number of 181, scattered all over the country.

The items sought to be covered for the years 1923 and 1924, are: Total accidents; collisions—motor vehicles, other vehicles, pedestrians and cars; boarding and alighting; derailments; grade crossings—at railways and at highways; persons injured—passengers, employees, and others; fatalities—passengers, employees, and others.

"Summary A" in which the above items as recorded for the individual companies are brought together is unsatisfactory in that

[1] American Electric Railway Association. Bul. No. 36: Comparative analysis and summary of statistical data on accidents for years 1923 and 1924, based upon information submitted by 181 electric railway companies. New York, Aug. 1, 1923. 48 pp. (Mimeographed.)

each item represents the experience of only part of the companies. For example, the number of passengers injured is recorded for 139 companies while number of employees injured is for 159 companies. It is not clear from the report whether the remaining companies of the 181 had no cases or failed to report. For this reason "Summary B," which records for 105 companies complete information regarding the items included, is made the basis of the present review. It is believed that these companies constitute a sufficiently large group to afford an accurate indication of the experience of American electric railways.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS ON STREET RAILWAYS, 1923 AND 1924

Item	1923	1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Cases involving—			
Damage to persons or property	181,741	170,503	−6.18
Motor vehicles	87,847	86,525	−1.50
Car collisions	4,329	3,597	−16.91
Personal injury	34,350	32,320	−5.91
Employees	4,875	4,627	−5.08
Passengers	19,784	17,935	−9.34
Others	9,691	9,758	+.69
Fatality	337	338	+.29
Cost:			
Total cost of claims	$7,753,615	$7,333,135	−5.42
General statistics:			
Car miles operated	448,489,978	445,200,730	−.73
Passengers carried	3,051,621,122	3,239,038,583	+6.14
Earnings	$201,532,419	$198,057,665	−1.72
Rates:			
Cost of accidents, in per cent of total earnings	3.84	3.70	−3.64
Cost per accident	$42.66	$43.00	+.79
Cost per 1,000,000 car miles	$17,300.00	$16,400.00	−5.20
Cases (per 1,000,000 car miles) involving—			
Damage to persons or property	405.22	382.98	−5.48
Collision with motor vehicles	195.87	194.35	−.77
Car collisions	9.65	8.08	−16.27
Injury to persons	76.59	72.59	−5.22
Passengers	44.11	40.29	−8.66
Employees	10.87	10.39	−4.41
Other persons	21.61	21.91	+1.39
Fatality	.75	.76	+1.06
Passengers injured per 1,000,000 passengers carried	6.48	5.53	−14.66

Inspection at once discloses that the year 1924 showed a decided improvement over 1923. The declines would not be significant if confined to the quantitative part of the table, but they appear in nearly all the rates, being particularly noticeable in passengers injured per 1,000,000 passengers carried.

Accidents in the Portland Cement Industry in 1924

THE July–August, 1925, number of the Accident Prevention Bulletin, published by the Portland Cement Association (Chicago), contains detailed statistics of accidents in 1924 in 110 plants which are members of the association. Comparative figures of accidents, nature of injury, days lost, severity of accidents, causes of accidents, etc., are given for each of the six years, 1919 to 1924. Acci-

dents, days lost, and permanent disabilities showed a decrease in 1924 as compared with 1923, but fatalities and severity rates increased, as shown in the table below:

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, DAYS LOST, PERMANENT DISABILITIES, FATALITIES, AND SEVERITY RATING, PER 100,000 MAN-HOURS, IN THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1919 TO 1924

Item	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Accidents	4.35	4.38	4.24	4.17	4.16	3.53
Days lost (actual)	69.2	75.1	68.5	67.4	74.5	61.4
Permanent disabilities	.14	.14	.07	.08	.13	.09
Fatalities	.08	.09	.07	.082	.056	.068
Severity rating	669.6	727.7	617.6	650.4	541.1	586.9

Report of Three Cases of Pneumoconiosis by New York Department of Labor [1]

A BULLETIN published by the division of industrial hygiene of the New York Department of Labor gives the clinical histories of three cases of pneumoconiosis (fibrous inflammation of the lungs), two of which were caused by the inhalation of dust containing silica and the third one of which was a case of anthracosis with tuberculosis superinduced. The accounts of these cases and the autopsy findings were furnished by the superintendent of the Buffalo City Hospital, who accounts for the discrepancies between ward and autopsy records by the general lack of knowledge among the medical profession of the difference between tuberculosis and respiratory diseases caused by inhalation of certain inorganic dusts.[2]

While the clinical histories and the autopsy records of the three cases described in the present bulletin are complete, the relation of the occupation to the health hazard is not clearly established, since the occupation in each instance was entered in the records as "laborer." In one case of silicosis the patient had been employed as a sand blaster for five years previous to his admission to the hospital and in the other case the patient had been employed as a laborer by a stone-crushing company. The occupation of the patient having anthracosis with superinduced tuberculosis was given as "laborer," "last employed by a sash-weight company which conducted a foundry." The bulletin states:

> This custom of naming the occupation "laborer" is by no means an isolated one, but rather, it will be acknowledged, too universal. If the medical profession holds that research is one of its virtues it should insist that it be not confined to the field of the microscope, but also to the field which always surrounds the patient, its working conditions.

[1] New York. Department of Labor. Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. Pneumoconiosis — Three cases. Two of silicosis, and one of anthracosis with tuberculosis superinduced. 1925.

[2] In connection with such a statement it is of interest to note the amount of research on this subject extending over a period of approximately 20 years which has been carried on through the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Bulletin No. 79, "The mortality from consumption in dusty trades," by Frederick L. Hoffman, published in 1908, the relation of different inorganic dusts, particularly silica, to respiratory disease is dealt with. This bulletin was followed by Bulletin No. 231, "Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades," and Bulletin No. 293, "The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry," both of which extended the scope of the previous investigations. Numerous articles on the subject of respiratory diseases having an occupational origin, including summaries of investigations by such agencies as the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau of the Union of South Africa have also been published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, thus keeping in touch with the most recent research and investigations as to the symptoms and prevalence of these diseases.

The failure in these cases to record the exact occupation of the employee, which would have aided in determining the nature of the disease, resulted in a diagnosis of asthma and chronic bronchitis in one case, of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis and fibroid tuberculosis in the second case, and of pulmonary tuberculosis in the third case. The autopsies, however, definitely established the first two cases as silicosis without tubercle bacilli being demonstrable, while in the third case the lungs were markedly fibrosed and anthracotic (a diseased condition produced by the inhalation of coal dust) with scattered tubercular lesions.

Application of Law Relating to Occupational Diseases in France in 1923 [1]

UNDER the French law of October 25, 1919, compensation is paid to workers suffering from lead or mercury poisoning incurred as a result of their occupation. According to the provisions of the law applications for compensation must be made to the mayor of the commune by the worker within 15 days after giving up work, and all cases of lead or mercury poisoning must also be reported by physicians or health officers having knowledge of such cases.

In 1923 there were 1,025 cases of lead poisoning reported, as compared with 797 the preceding year. It is believed, however, that the hazard has not increased to the extent that these figures would indicate, but that the system of reporting has improved as the law has been better understood.

The largest number of cases of lead poisoning, 278, occurred in metal enameling, while there were 249 cases in the manufacture and repair of storage batteries; 150 in factories manufacturing white lead and minium; 58 in metal foundries; 54 in the smelting and refining of lead; 41 among house painters; 26 in printing establishments; 17 among painters of rolling stock; 13 in roofing and plumbing; 11 in potteries; and the remainder were scattered among a variety of industries and occupations.

Lead colic was the only symptom reported in 744 cases, while the others involved a variety of symptoms. There were 9 deaths, 1 case of permanent partial disability, and 1 case reported as probably permanently incapacitated for work. In 4 cases there was no interruption of work, 25 resulted in disability of less than 8 days, 371 in disability lasting from 8 to 15 days, 90 in disability of 16 to 30 days, and 9 in disability of more than 30 days, while the period of disability was not reported in 506 cases.

There were five cases of mercury poisoning reported in 1923, involving three men and two women. Three cases occurred in carroting fur and one in cutting fur for felt hats, while the remaining case occurred in a factory manufacturing thermometers. There was one case of mercurial stomatitis, two of mercurial tremor, and two of nephritis. One case was incapacitated for work for many months.

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, April–June, 1925, pp. 121–126.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Recent Compensation Reports

Maryland

THE Industrial Accident Commission of the State of Maryland covers the period from November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1924, in its tenth annual report. During the year 12,969 employers were insured under the terms of the compensation act and 38,972 industrial accidents were reported. This was a decrease of 2,067 as compared with the number of accidents reported in the preceding year. Claims were disposed of to the number of 14,507, of which 139 were death cases. Of these claims, 542 were disallowed, the principal reasons being that disability did not extend beyond the waiting period (106 cases), that injury did not arise out of and in the course of the employment (130 cases), and that the claimant was employed in maritime work (89 cases).

The awards for the year aggregated $2,029,644.87, of which $1,154,787.72 was paid in compensation and $385,792.26 for medical expenses where no compensation was claimed, leaving outstanding for future payments on the year's awards $489,064.89.

Of the 13,919 claims allowed, 13,283 were cases of temporary total disability, 540 of permanent partial disability, 95 of death, and 1 of permanent total disability. According to the nature of the injury the greatest number (3,695) were bruises, contusions, and abrasions, 2,955 were cuts and lacerations, 2,000 sprains and strains, 1,149 fractures, 1,012 punctures, and nonclassified, 1,469. There were 1,387 cases of resultant infection, of which 458 were due to cuts and lacerations, 397 to bruises, contusions, and abrasions, and 322 to punctures.

Other tables show the classification of claims by industry, average weekly wage, age and sex, mechanical sources of injury, nonmechanical sources of injury, and location of injury and occupation of injured. Few totals were given except the aggregates. There were 95 dependants, 28 being widows alone, and 16 were widows with one child.

The State accident fund showed total assets as of November 1, 1924, to the amount of $694,659.71, the total surplus amounting to $451,508.75. This surplus is protected by a reinsurance treaty whereby any catastrophe loss over $25,000 will be paid by the reinsurance company to the limit of $500,000.

Income during the year amounted to $269,000.47, of which $237,348.52 was from premiums written. Losses paid, including medical benefits, amounted to $227,474.35, of which $112,679.33 was for injuries occurring from November 1, 1914, to November 1, 1923, and $114,795.02 for injuries occurring during the fiscal year covered by the report.

Manitoba

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba in its report for the year 1924 discloses a decrease amounting to 6.3 per cent in the number of accidents reported during the year, or from 9,546 in 1923 to 8,949 in 1924. The reduction is mainly in accidents connected with the operation of the steam railways, the decrease there amounting to 10.9 per cent; in all other classifications the decrease was but 0.8 per cent.

While certain data are given for the year 1924, final and detailed statistics relate to the year 1923. The number of accidents actually occurring in 1923 was 9,529, of which 3,896 were minor disabilities involving no outlay, while 1,959 others called for medical aid only. Of the remainder 3,297 were cases of temporary disability, 3 of permanent total disability, and 173 of permanent partial disability, death resulted in 37 instances, and 164 claims were rejected.

The pay roll on which assessments were made during the year 1923 aggregated $56,822,224.91, the total assessment paid being $819,589.73.

Death benefits under the Manitoba statute continue until the death or remarriage of the widow or until the children reach the age of 16 (unless they are invalids). At the conclusion of the year 1924 there were 381 persons in receipt of benefits on account of death. This is a net increase over the preceding year of 22, 10 pensions having ceased during 1924 and 32 pensions being added. There were 114 widows, 234 children, 13 fathers, 17 mothers, and 3 sisters receiving death benefits.

Assessments collected from employers during the year amounted to $726,546.61, which with other income and cash on hand at the beginning of the year made a total of $1,100,629.33. Compensation paid for nonfatal cases amounted to $257,772.63, besides medical aid, in the amount of $148,075.39. Death benefits amounted to $109,608.94. The balance sheet at the end of the year 1924 showed assets in the amount of $1,253,672.87, of which $358,250.56 was liable for payments of compensation and $850,337.91 for future benefits in fatal and permanent partial disability cases.

Tables show, for 1923, the number of accidents by classes of industry, nature of disability, time lost, average age and average wage, by cause, by month of occurrence, by week of termination of temporary disabilities, and nature of injury, the number of cases of permanent disability and of death, the sex and marital conditions of claimants, industries in which permanent disability and fatal accidents occurred, and allegiance of claimants. The average age of injured persons was 35.53 years and the average weekly wage $25.45. The largest number of accidents was due to handling objects, 1,202 cases; falls of persons caused 380 injuries, working machines 360, and stepping on or striking against objects 358.

The law provides for three days' waiting time. Of cases receiving benefits for temporary disability, 477 terminated in less than one week and 1,220 in one to two weeks after the accident. For the third and fourth weeks cases terminating numbered 556 and 327, respectively.

Bruises, contusions, and abrasions were the most numerous causes of temporary disability (986), with cuts and lacerations (605) next, followed by sprains, strains, twistings, and wrenchings (550).

Of the 37 death cases, 3 called for burial expenses only, and in 1 there was no expense. There were 72 total dependants surviving and 3 partial dependants. Of these, 65 resided in Manitoba and 10 elsewhere.

Constitutional Amendment in Arizona

AS STATED in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October (p. 107), the Arizona Legislature at its session of 1925 proposed an amendment to the State constitution which would permit the enactment of a compensation law containing a provision of prior election. Under the old constitution and the law enacted thereunder, it had been held that the injured person or his representative, in case of death, might choose after the injury whether to claim under the compensation law or sue for damages. The concluding proviso of the amendment proposed reads as follows:

> *And provided further,* In order to assure and make certain a just and humane compensation law in the State of Arizona, for the relief and protection of such workmen, their widows, children or dependents, as defined by law, from the burdensome, expensive and litigious remedies for injuries to or death of such workmen, now existing in the State of Arizona, and producing uncertain and unequal compensation therefor, such employee, engaged in such private employment, may exercise the option to settle for compensation by failing to reject the provisions of such workmen's compensation law prior to the injury.

Mention is made in the article in the October issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of the reported adoption of this amendment. Later reports confirm this statement, indicating that at the election of September 29, there was a majority of approximately 2,800 votes in favor of the amendment. The favorable attitude of the governor toward the proposed measure is indicated by the fact that, on the first assurance that the amendment had passed, he announced the members of the commission therein provided for, naming Mr. Cleve W. Van Dyke for the six-year term, Mr. R. B. Sims for the four-year term, and Mr. Homer R. Wood for the two-year term. This commission, can, of course, take no action until the formalities prescribed by the law are complied with. The new statute is to "be effective on and from the day next following that day on which the Governor of the State of Arizona shall have issued his proclamation declaring said proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Arizona to be the law." Such proclamation was made November 2, declaring the law in effect. However, on the same date, the governor was enjoined from making the appointment of the commission, so that matters are in abeyance until a decision is made by the supreme court. The nature of the act was summarized in the issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW above referred to.

Actuarial Audit of State Insurance Fund of Utah

THE Industrial Commission of Utah procured last year an actuarial audit and report of the financial condition of the State insurance fund by Mr. A. H. Mowbray assisted by Mr. W. N. Wilson. The report of Mr. Mowbray to the commission has been published as information to the State legislature, the present policyholders, and employers in the State who might be interested in the subject. The commission first carefully investigated the qualifications of the gentlemen named, as it desired to have an authoritative survey made. Their assurance on this subject leads them to present the report as of unquestionable weight.

The report states first the methods pursued, which involved complete examination into certain aspects of the proceedings and records, and representative tests in other fields. The report covers the method of keeping records and accounts and other administrative matters, as well as the financial condition of the fund. The method of keeping records and accounts is said to be in some respects more rigid than is found in private companies and so carefully checked that mishandling of funds "would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible." The administrative methods, covering rates of compensation and fullness of payments, accuracy of reports on claims, modes of investigation, promptness and regularity of compensation payments, adequacy in medical service, etc., lead to the conclusion that "on the basis of this examination, which we believe thorough, we find no occasion to criticize the claim administration of the fund."

There is a double presentation of the financial conditions of the fund, one showing a cumulative income and disbursement account from the establishment of the fund to June 30, 1924, and a balance sheet as of the same date, while a second presentation shows the same facts as of December 31, 1924, and an appendix gives the income and disbursements for the calendar year 1924. The investigators had the advantage of a comparison with a prior audit as of December 31, 1923, by representatives of the State auditor's office as well as of the forms of accounts in use by the manager of the fund. Some formal rearrangements of data were made by the present auditors, but these did not in any way involve the correctness or fair representation of the other methods.

Taking the data of later date, it appears from the history of the act up to December 31, 1924, that there have been net premiums written in the amount of $1,576,906.55 and a total ledger income of $1,763,976.85. This includes an initial State appropriation of $40,000 which has been returned. Disbursements from the fund have aggregated as benefits to employees $852,634.74, of which $579,494.97 was compensation, $206,990.31 medical benefits, $52,327.68 hospital services, and $13,821.78 funeral expenses. Salaries have amounted to $126,766.47, other items bringing the total general expense up to $177,432.63. Dividends have been paid to policyholders in the amount of $118,001.76, making total disbursements of $1,210,834.60 and leaving ledger assets to the amount of $553,142.25

The balance sheet shows in addition to these assets other items bringing the total of admitted assets up to $574,086.94. Of this sum, $272,297.18 is reserve for claims, while a surplus of $263,613.66

remains above all liabilities. In addition to this surplus, insurers are protected by reinsurance against catastrophe to the amount of $250,000 in excess of any original loss of $25,000 on coal-mine risks, and to the extent of $100,000 in excess of an initial loss of $15,000 on other risks. Mr. Mowbray concludes that "the fund is well managed and thoroughly solvent, with a clear surplus of not less than a quarter of a million in excess of all liabilities." Certain tests applied were classed as "extremely rigid," so that the figures given are below rather than above the actual conditions. A study of the loss ratios indicates that with the present premium rates, which are 80 per cent of those charged by stock companies, the fund "will be able not only to maintain such surplus unimpaired but probably gradually to increase such surplus from its interest earnings."

The income for the calendar year 1924 from net premiums, general class, was $269,352.94 and from coal mining, $24,732.76, or a total premium income of $294,085.70, with interest and other items bringing up the total income to $321,601.62.

Benefits paid during the year were for compensation, $142,732.84; medical treatment, $58,338.43; hospital services, $15,352.10; funeral expenses, $2,661.34; making a total of $219,084.71; other items brought the total disbursements up to the amount of $278,893.74.

Pension Rights of Government Workers in Finland [1]

A FINNISH ordinance of June 17, 1925, effective from January 1, 1925, provides for the retirement of regular workers, whose principal income is derived in the Government service, on pension from state funds. Regular work is defined as permanent employment in Government factories, machine and repair shops, sawmills, depots and warehouses, book and other printing establishments, railways, mines, canals, and harbor works, schools, agricultural establishments, hospitals and sanitariums, customs and shipping services', vessels, and any other work performed at a place which the Government has declared a permanent place of work. A worker is considered as deriving his principal income from Government work when he is engaged in this work eight hours per day.

To be entitled to a retirement pension a worker must have reached the age of 63 years, or be permanently disabled because of bodily injury or impaired mental powers, and must have been employed by the state continuously for 10 years.

In calculating the period of service, only calendar years of service are considered, falling between the ages of 25 and 63 years. If the period of actual service in any year is less than 48 weeks but at least 25 weeks, such period is considered as half a year, all years of less than 25 weeks' actual service being disregarded.

The maximum pension shall not exceed 60 per cent of the worker's average income from the State during the last five years prior to retirement (not including earnings from overtime work) nor 12,000 marks.[2] Each year of service entitles the pensioner to one-thirtieth

[1] Finland. Socialministeriet. Social Tidskrift, No. 7, 1925, pp. 497–502.
[2] Mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

of the full pension amount, the full amount being reached, therefore, after 30 full years of service. Pensions may be granted, because of disability for work, before the age of 63 years is reached, the amount of the pension being based upon the income for at least 5 years prior to the retirement.

In case of accident the worker may choose whether he will accept a pension under the retirement law or the benefits payable under the industrial accident law.

The worker loses his right to a pension if he loses his Finnish citizenship, resides abroad for three years continuously, enters the employ of a foreign country without special permission, is sentenced to loss of civic rights, or is sentenced to imprisonment.

English Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Annuities

AT THE end of April the English Government introduced a bill providing annuities, on a contributory basis, for widows, orphans, and old people and amending in some particulars the health and unemployment insurance acts. This was passed and received the royal assent on August 7, 1925. Its provisions as originally introduced are given in the Ministry of Labor Gazette for May, 1925, and the amendments introduced during its passage are summarized in the Labor Gazette for August, 1925. The object of the bill, the minister introducing it explained, was to add to the existing schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation a scheme of pensions for widows and dependent children, and for "old-age pensions commencing at the age of 65, instead of 70, and passing, on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the old-age pensions act, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions." The plan is compulsory upon all workers who come under the terms of the present health insurance act.

A person who hereafter ceases to be compulsorily insurable on leaving employment, or who has already ceased to be insured before the inception of the new scheme may continue in or may resume insurance as a voluntary contributor at the full rate of contribution ordinarily payable by employer and employee jointly. Thus all members of the community who at some time in their lives pass through a substantial period of insurable employment (not less than two years) will have an opportunity of taking advantage of the scheme. The voluntary contributor, like the employed contributor, must be insured both for health insurance and for pensions.

Benefits are to be payable to the following classes of persons at the following rates:

(*a*) *Widows' pensions.*—10s.[1] a week for the widow of an insured man who dies after the date of the commencement of the scheme and was under 70 years of age at that date, with an additional allowance for children up to the age of 14, at the rate of 5s. a week for the eldest child and 3s. a week for each of the other children. The pension to the widow is payable until she attains the age of 70 or remarries. Her remarriage will not affect the children's allowance, which will continue to be payable on the terms stated above. If the widow dies leaving a child or children under the age of 14, such children will, until they reach the age of 14, receive an orphan's pension at the rates shown in (*b*) below.

[1] Pound at par = $4.8665, shilling = 24.3 cents, penny = 2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

[This section was amended to provide that the pension for the children is to be paid while the child is under 14, or to an age "not exceeding 16, up to which the child remains under full-time instruction in a day school."]

In all cases where there is more than one child, the eldest under 14 succeeds to the 5s. allowance.

If the widow is over 70 at the death of her husband and is not already in receipt of an old-age pension, the bill provides that she shall on his death become entitled to an old-age pension under the old-age pensions act, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the tests as to means, residence, and nationality required by those acts.

(*b*) *Orphans' pensions.*—7s. 6d. a week for the oldest child, and 6s. a week for each of the younger children (up to the age of 14 in each case), of an insured man, being a married man or a widower, or of an insured widow.

[This was amended to make the pension 7s. 6d. a week for each child, and to make it continue to the age of 16, provided the child was up to that time attending day school for the full time.]

(*c*) *Old-age pensions.*—10s. a week to insured men and insured women between the ages of 65 and 70, and 10s. a week to the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions. If the wife is over 70 when her husband becomes entitled to an old-age pension under the scheme it is provided that she shall receive an old-age pension under the old-age pensions acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the means, residence, and nationality tests.

Date of commencement

The provisions as to pensions to widows and orphans will commence from January 4, 1926. The provisions as to unrestricted old-age pensions (i. e., pensions freed from the restrictions and disqualifications existing under the present old-age pensions acts), awarded to or in respect of persons over 70 on July 2, 1926, or who attain the age of 70 between July 2, 1926, and January 2, 1928, will commence from July 2, 1926. The provisions as to other old-age pensions will commence from January 2, 1928.

Contributions

The ordinary rates of contribution, commencing from January 4, 1926, will be 9d. for a man (of which 4½d. will be payable by the employer and 4½d. by the employee) and 4½d. for a woman (of which 2½d. will be payable by the employer and 2d. by the employee). As a result, however, of the reduction of the health insurance age from 70 to 65, the health insurance contribution is being reduced by 1d. a week in the case of men and ½d. a week in the case of women, so that the net increase consequent on the scheme in the weekly contributions payable in respect of employed persons is 8d. for a man and 4d. for a woman, divided equally between employer and employee. Lower rates of contribution are applicable to exempt persons and, in certain circumstances, to excepted persons.

The contributions in respect of an insured person under the scheme and under the national health insurance act will be payable as one contribution, and all the arrangements under the latter act for the payment and collection of contributions will apply automatically to the contributions under the scheme.

Amendments of health and unemployment insurance acts

The bill amends the national health insurance act in various particulars. The principal amendments of the unemployment insurance acts consequent on the scheme are:

(1) Contributions and benefits will cease to be payable by and to an insured person at the age of 65.

(2) No contribution will be payable by an employed person of the age of 65 and upwards, but the employer's share of the weekly contribution will continue to be payable in respect of him.

The amendments under this heading take effect from January 2, 1928.

Government actuary's report

In a report by the Government actuary on the financial provisions of the bill, it is stated that the estimated numbers of employed persons under the age of 65 coming into insurance at the beginning of the scheme are 10,170,000 men

and 4,595,000 women. These numbers will increase until about the year 1960, when the estimated numbers are 11,671,000 men and 4,842,000 women. From that time onwards some reduction in the insured population between the ages of 16 and 65 is indicated by the actuary's calculations.

In addition it is estimated that there will be 275,000 men and 50,000 women employed contributors between the ages of 65 and 70 in January, 1926, in respect of whom contributions will be payable during the years 1926 and 1927, so long as they are in insurable employment and still under 70. This makes a total of 15,090,000 employed persons (10,445,000 men and 4,645,000 women) brought in as contributors at the outset.

A table appended to the actuary's report shows that for 1928–29, which will be the first complete year of the scheme's working, the total contributions from employers and employees will be £22,900,000, and the total expenditure, including administration but excluding pensions to persons over 70, will be £25,600,000. Thereafter expenditures will increase more rapidly than contributions, so that by 1965–66, at which time conditions will have become stabilized, contributions will amount to £42,700,000 and expenditures to £60,800,000.

Expenditure for Pensions in New Zealand in 1924–25

THE report of the New Zealand Pensions Department for the year ending March 31, 1925, shows a decrease in the total expenditure for pensions for the year owing to the diminished number of war pensions. This tendency has been partially offset by a change in the pension laws liberalizing the terms on which pensions are granted to the aged and to widows, and establishing for the first time pensions for the blind. These changes are thus summarized:

During the year an amendment of the pensions act, 1913, passed into law, the main provisions of which are as follows:

Old-age pensions.—(*a*) A uniform exemption of £52[1] per annum in respect of income, except that a pension of any amount payable under the war pensions act, 1915, and its amendments may be substituted for the said amount of £52 per annum.

(*b*) The exclusion of furniture and personal effects from the computation of any pension.

(*c*) An increase in the exemption in respect of a home from £390 to £520.

(*d*) An additional pension of 2s. 6d.[1] a week to those pensioners who have no income or property.

(*e*) An additional pension not exceeding 5s. a week to old-age pensioners who saw service in the South African War of 1899–1902, provided total income and pension do not exceed £91 per annum.

Widows' pensions.—(*a*) An increase in the weekly pension of from 7s. 6d. a week to 10s. a week to widow and to each child under 14, with limit of total pension of £4 a week.

(*b*) A variation of income exemption to provide for increase of 15s. weekly in the total of income and pension combined.

(*c*) Increase in exemption in respect of home from £340 to £520.

(*d*) Provision for pension in special cases on recommendation of a magistrate.

Pensions for the blind.—Statutory provision was also made during the year for the payment of a weekly pension of 15s. to blind people of the full age of 20 or over who became blind in New Zealand and have had 10 years' residence. The qualifications in respect of unearned income and property are similar to those relating to old-age pensions, but in regard to earned income an additional pension equal to 25 per cent of the said earnings is granted, with a proviso that

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665, shilling=24.3 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

total income and pension must not exceed £3 10s. a week. Thus a blind pensioner with £50 in cash and a home the net value of which does not exceed £520 may earn £2 4s. a week and receive a pension of 15s. a week, plus 11s. a week additional as subsidy on wages, making the total income £3 10s. a week.

The total payments on pensions during the year ending March 31, 1925, and the number in force at its close were as follows:

Kind of pension	Pensions in force	Total payments for year
World War	21, 318	£1, 244, 483
Old age	22, 062	806, 953
Widows	3, 598	236, 378
Maori War	519	26, 848
Miners	607	38, 506
Epidemic	365	22, 881
Boer War	69	3, 071
Sundry pensions and annuities	102	9, 327
Civil service act, 1908	67	19, 115
Blind	114	1, 036
Total	48, 821	2, 408, 598

On March 31, 1924, the number of pensions in force was 50,025, and the expenditure on pensions during that year was £2,417,643. The decrease is accounted for mainly by the falling off in the amount of the war pensions, which were less by £74,654 in 1924–25 than in the previous year. The epidemic and the civil service pensions also showed a decrease, but all the others had increased. The cost of the pension per head of European population was £1 17s. 4d. in 1923–24 and £1 16s. 4d. in 1924–25.

The various war pensions are responsible for over half (52.9 per cent) of the total amount paid out in pensions, old-age pensions account for 33.5 per cent and widows' pensions for 9.8 per cent. During the year, 2,654 old-age pensions were granted, but 2,060 ceased owing to deaths or cancellation, so that the net increase was 594. The average amount of the old-age pension was £38 11s. The number of widows' pensions granted was 602, but 530 were canceled, leaving a net increase of 72. The average amount of the widows' pensions was £78 3s. and the average family membership was 3.94.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Recovery by Personal Representative in Case of Liability Without Fault: Arizona

THE constitution of Arizona provides for the enactment of a liability law in hazardous occupations to cover all cases of injury to employees not caused by the negligence of the employee himself. It also directs the enactment of a compulsory workmen's compensation law with option to claim under such law or to sue for damages. Statutes were enacted in accordance with these provisions of the constitution, and their constitutionality was upheld in their general features by the State courts and also by the Supreme Court of the United States (Arizona Copper Co. *v.* Hammer, 250 U. S. 400, 39 Sup. Ct. 553).

The Supreme Court of Arizona recently had before it a case (Stargo Mines Co. *v.* Coffee, 238 Pac. 335) in which damages were sought under the liability statute in a suit by the personal representative of the deceased employee. The employer opposed the suit on the ground that the provision of paragraph 3158 of the Civil Code, which authorizes suit by the personal representative, was unconstitutional. It was claimed that, under a statute providing for liability without fault, to extend the benefits to others than the surviving widow and children or other dependents contravened the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution by depriving the employer of its property without due process of law and denying to it the equal protection of the law.

The court below had allowed damages, and this judgment was affirmed on appeal. It was said that the principle of damages for personal injuries or death without fault is justified on the ground of such injuries being incidents of industry for which the employer should make provision. "It is a burden not so much on the industry or the employer as upon the general public. This at least is theoretically true however it may work practically." No question exists as to the power of the legislature to give the benefits of the law to the wife, child, parent, or dependent next of kin; and while the reason for extending such benefits to the estate of the decedent "may not be as cogent and satisfying as those for extending them to the relatives," the court was of the opinion that the legislature was acting within its powers in giving the personal representative the right to sue, perhaps "to protect the creditors of the deceased or those having an inheritable interest in his estate but not named in the statute as beneficiaries." The contentions of unconstitutionality were therefore overruled and the judgment affirmed.

In the course of its opinion the court cited the decision by the Supreme Court above mentioned as sustaining the constitutionality of the law in its general features. It may be worth while to note,

however, that in that case there were vigorous dissents in which four of the nine justices concurred; while in the majority opinion note was made of an objection "that the benefits of the act may be extended, in the case of death claims, to those not nearly related to or dependent upon the workman"—the very point involved in the instant case. As to this Mr. Justice Pitney, speaking for the court, said that no such question was involved in the records then before the court, and that since the supreme court of the State had, in a case of personal injuries not fatal, limited recovery to compensatory damages, it was reasonable to assume that that would be its application in the case of death claims; "and it would be improper for this court to assume in advance that the State court will place such a construction upon the statute as to render it obnoxious to the Federal Constitution." The question arises whether the term "compensatory" is broad enough to cover a judgment in behalf of an estate without dependents, or whether the court in applying the act to such a case has placed upon it such a construction as to render it "obnoxious to the Federal Constitution" from the standpoint of the Supreme Court.

Enforcement of Award of Railroad Labor Board

A UNIQUE decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in a case recently before it (Hoey *v.* New Orleans Great Northern R. Co., 105 So. 310). The plaintiff, Hoey, had been employed by the company at an agreed rate, until his summary discharge on November 24, 1920. Rule 37 of the National Agreement of the Railway Operatives and Railway Employees prohibits discharge without hearing, and the plaintiff submitted the case to the United States Railroad Labor Board. This board, on May 18, 1922, directed reinstatement without loss of seniority rights and payment for time lost less any earnings in other employment. Hoey announced himself as ready to return to work at any time, but no work was offered until August 7, 1922, at which time a strike of the union of which he was a member was in progress. For this reason Hoey did not return to work at that time, but notified the company that he would report after the strike was ended. The company subsequently declared its readiness to pay the loss of earnings as directed, and asked for a statement of the amount, which was a balance of some $2,500. Efforts to return to duty and to obtain a settlement of the claim were alike futile, and the present action was brought to recover the amount due under the award and promised by the company.

The company defended on the ground that the transportation act of 1920 provided no means for the enforcement of its decisions, nor could the parties have recourse to the courts for such enforcement. It was also claimed that the failure of Hoey to return to work relieved the company of responsibility to pay the accrued wages.

The court recognized the construction placed upon the act by the Supreme Court of the United States, that "the only restraint imposed upon the parties to do what it is decided they should do is the moral restraint arising from the right of the board to publish its decisions." (Penn. R. Co. *v.* U. S. Labor Board, 261 U. S. 72,

43 Sup. Ct., 278.) However, where the employer had accepted the award to the extent indicated by its letter, which was on file, stating that "In compliance with United States Railroad Labor Board Decision No. 1022, docket No. 1684, you are hereby notified to report for work at once," the situation was one of an accepted arbitration, binding by reason of the acceptance.

The court was of the opinion that the "plaintiff was within his legal rights in refusing to go back to work while his labor organization was engaged in a strike." The apparent acquiescence of the company in his refusal as indicated by its proposal to "comply with the balance of the board's decision" as to payment for lost time was further evidence of its acceptance of the award. By electing to accept it the company influenced Hoey "to forego the immediate exercise of his legal right to require the publication by the Labor Board of its decision and the failure of the defendant company to comply therewith." This fact, said to be detrimental to the plaintiff, and protecting the company from the effects of such unfavorable advertising, was also influential in leading to the conclusion that "the defendant company has ratified and acquiesced in, and is equitably estopped from contesting, the award of the Labor Board."

The court below had dismissed the suit on the ground of insufficient right of action, but for the reasons assigned this judgment was set aside by the supreme court and the case remanded for further proceedings, costs of this appeal to be paid by the company.

This is the second case in which a State supreme court has supported awards or orders of the Railroad Labor Board as enforceable by court action. In Rhodes *v.* New Orleans Great Northern R. Co. (91 So. 281; MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June 1922, p. 162) the Supreme Court of Mississippi sustained the claim of a railroad section hand for a balance of wages due at the rate fixed by the board in excess of the amount paid him. This action was doubtless in conflict with the conclusion of the United States Supreme Court as to the enforceability of the orders of the board; but the interjection of the feature of an accepted arbitration of the board presents a different question, and it is noteworthy that the Louisiana court makes no reference to the Mississippi decision as a precedent for its action. Indeed, no citation of precedents whatever was made, and while the court declined to pass upon the soundness of the plaintiff's claim that the board was to act as a board of arbitration, as stated by Mr. Chief Justice Taft in the case already cited, so that the company was in the position of one who, having submitted to arbitration, is estopped from denying the right to recover, it would seem to have reached practically the same conclusion, introducing the question of consideration as represented by the employee's forbearance to procure publication of the award and its rejection.

The case is one of very considerable interest, as applying the rule of an accepted arbitration award to a determination by the board made at the instance of the workman alone, and as indicating the propriety of the judgment for the full amount of such an award and not merely damages for noncompliance—a mode of action that might be regarded as hinted at in the reference to the loss suffered by the employee from foregoing his legal right to require publication of the

decision. There was no bond or other feature as is frequently provided for in submission to arbitration, and the question suggests itself as to the extent to which the company bound itself in its letter proposing compliance with the terms of the award relative to payment. No other consideration was suggested by the court than that of the company's advantage in procuring the suppression of the publication of the award or of detriment to the employee other than the loss of that right or privilege.

Hernia as a Compensable Injury

WHILE courts and commissions have gone far toward establishing a working basis for the disposition of compensation claims based on hernia, differences of opinion still exist. An illustration of this fact is found in recent action by the Industrial Commission of Minnesota and the supreme court of that State in considering the claim of a workman for injury claimed to be due simply to unusual physical effort without contusion or other violence.

Quite a complete review of the field was made in an article which appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918 (pp. 227–240), and, despite the comparatively early date of that study, much that was brought out in proceedings in the instant case is set forth in that review.

John Klika was a laborer employed by a school district to grade and level the grounds adjacent to a public-school building in the State of Minnesota. In the forenoon of June 20, 1923, he was pushing a wheelbarrow heavily loaded with earth when the wheel went into a rut or hole, calling for the exercise of all his strength to move it further. Klika testified that he then "felt a kind of pain in my side right away." However he continued to push the wheelbarrow a rod and a half and dumped it, finishing the day's work putting stakes in the ground and raking the soil. He also continued to work the two following days, seeing a doctor about a week later. He was not disabled so as to prevent the activities indicated, and continued walking to and from his home for several days thereafter. On June 28 he purchased a truss, but the soreness caused by the pressure and friction was such that he "could not wear it." On August 22, a little more than two months after the alleged injury, he was operated on, making a recovery without unusual incident.

There was no external violence, stroke, slip or fall, and the commission adopted the opinion of the referee that there was no compensable injury within the terms of the act. Its decision rendered April 5, 1924, was accompanied by a memorandum prepared by Commissioner F. A. Duxbury in which the principles adopted and the evidence considered were quite fully set forth. The referee was said to be a man of wide experience in such cases, familiar with "the testimony of many high-class specialists in this kind of injuries." Its own consideration of the evidence satisfied the commission that the finding was in accordance with the facts. It was recognized that hernia might on a proper showing be a basis for compensation awards.

The real difficulty in this class of cases is to determine whether a particular act or occurrence caused the alleged injury. When an alleged injury is one

likely to result from the act or occurrence, it is less perplexing; but when the alleged injury is not likely to result from the act or occurrence involved, but on the contrary, according to the experience of specialists in the subject, the alleged result is one that seldom if ever is produced by the kind of act or occurrence involved, it becomes the duty of those who have the responsibility of determining the question to weigh carefully the evidence that is offered to support a finding in conflict with such improbability. In such cases, unless the evidence discloses some peculiar fact or circumstance that indicates with reasonable certainty the alleged improbable results, sufficient to amount to proof that the improbable thing has actually happened, a finding to that effect ought not to be made. In other words, such fact is not proved unless the evidence serves to convince the mind of those who have the responsibility of determining the question of the truth of the allegation.

What constitutes legal proof was then considered, and quotations were made from court decisions, commission awards, and rules adopted by commissions to indicate the basis of proceedings in cases of this sort. Among these quotations is one from the California Industrial Commission's rules to the effect that:

The consensus of medical and surgical opinion runs to the effect that hernia is very rarely in any proper sense the result of an accidental injury, that the accident is at best no more than the occasion of the diagnosis instead of the cause of the malady; that the origin of the difficulty is congenital and more in the nature of a disease than an injury; that every claim for compensation based upon an alleged rupture is to be viewed with suspicion.

Recognizing that no set of rules can be formally adopted to be applied to every case, and that the facts must be "determined in each particular case as the evidence may indicate the truth to be," the following conclusion was reached:

When the evidence in this case has been considered in the light of the principle discussed above, it is impossible for anyone who has had any experience in such cases to conclude that the hernia with which this employee was afflicted was produced by the strain incident to the effort he made in pushing this wheelbarrow on the day when he felt the pain in the hernial region. There is no doubt that he experienced some pain as the result of the effort, but it is morally certain that the pain was not the result of injury to the bodily tissues, but was incident to a slowly developing hernia with which he had been afflicted for some time prior thereto, without probably being aware of the fact, which is usual in such cases. It is well known that in examinations for military service and for industrial employment a very large number are found to be similarly afflicted without being aware of the fact because not yet severe enough to cause them inconvenience in any bodily effort. This case is beyond question such a case. Neither can it be regarded as a case of aggravation of a preexisting hernia for reasons as well settled with persons informed in the nature of hernial injuries and the aggravation thereof, which reasons need not be here recited or discussed, as there is no claim that there was an aggravation of a preexisting hernia in this case.

The case was then taken to the supreme court on writ of certiorari (Klika *v.* Independent School District No. 79 (Jan. 23, 1925) 202 N. W. 30). This court remanded the case for a rehearing, one judge dissenting, on grounds that appear in the syllabus prepared by the court, which reads as follows:

An inguinal hernia, the development of which is caused by overexertion or strain, is an "accidental injury" within the workmen's compensation act and is compensable. It is unimportant in the administration of the law whether from a medical or scientific standpoint hernia is classed as a disease or a malformation or is otherwise designated; nor is it important that the employee is predisposed thereto. The law concerns itself only with the legal cause.

The finding of the industrial commission on questions of fact is binding upon the supreme court.

If there is a misapprehension or misapplication of the law, the case may be remanded for a hearing. Where the evidence points forcefully to an unusual

strain in the course of employment as the legal cause of the development of a hernia, and the asserted medical view that hernia is a progressive disease is so emphasized and so permeates the consideration of the case as to obscure the search for the legal cause, a rehearing should be granted.

The mandate for a rehearing was filed with the commission on May 14, 1925, and the consequent decision was rendered July 31, sustaining the previous position of the commission and denying compensation, with costs as provided by the compensation law. Two of the commissioners joined in a brief memorandum supporting the findings, stating that the testimony of the claimant as revealed in the record was the determining feature. It was their opinion that if the condition was as seriously aggravated as claimed by Klika, he would not have been able to continue his work, either immediately or on subsequent days, as it was admitted he had.

Commissioner Duxbury prepared a more detailed memorandum, addressing himself to the body of opinion, medical and legal, bearing upon cases of this nature. Attention was given to the statement of the court that the mind of the commission had been engrossed by the medical point of view to such an extent that the search for the legal cause had been obscured. The correctness of the legal principles enounced by the court was recognized, as well as the authorities cited, all being "familiar with the commission, being of almost daily application by this and every other board or commission engaged in the administration of compensation laws." The importance of experience and special consideration of the scientific questions involved was emphasized.

A question of fact that involves a scientific medical question should be determined in accordance with the best scientific medical knowledge on that question and not on the authority of particular cases where courts of review have felt obliged to sustain findings of fact based on evidence that an experienced trier might not regard as of any particular weight or materiality. It does not follow because such findings have been sustained in some cases under the familiar rule of courts of review that similar evidence must be held to establish such findings as a matter of law.

Reference was made to the development of adequate rules for dealing with claims for hernia, and the consequences of a too general acceptance of the claimant's testimony without critical examination. There was in one State during the first three years of its compensation law a record of more than 4,000 hernias which were compensated—"more than the real cases of traumatic hernias that have occurred in the western hemisphere since Columbus." If the rule of evidence contended for by the claimant were adopted, a similar situation would develop in Minnesota.

From the further statement of Commissioner Duxbury the following is quoted:

The fact that the claimant did not know that he had a predisposition to hernia, or even that he had an existing hernia, is never important, because it is an extremely rare case that the patient knows anything about it until the fact is brought to his attention by some inconvenience resulting from the condition. No experienced physician, in concluding that a hernia is not of recent origin or not the result of accidental injury, gives any particular weight to the fact that the patient did not know that he had a hernia. The fact that the patient experienced a pain in the hernial region while performing some act incident to his occupation is also of slight significance. The severity of such hernial pain is purely subjective and can best be determined by what the patient does or what is the effect on his actions and conditions immediately following the experience.

[1111]

When, in addition to these matters of so little probative value to establish that a hernial injury resulted, we find, as in this case, the additional fact that the patient did not even pause in the effort claimed to have caused the injury, but continued the identical effort without interruption and continued for some days to perform his usual work, without complaint of injury or inconvenience, and that the evidence of operative treatment (some weeks after) disclosed none of the conditions usually resulting from an actual physical injury of this nature, but on the contrary only the usual ordinary condition of the well-known type of slowly developing congenital inguinal hernia, it becomes impossible to conclude that the case is not in fact the usual and ordinary type of slowly developing congenital hernia, all the indicia being in harmony with that conclusion and there being nothing to differentiate the case as the rare and unusual type.

There was no external violence involved in this case. If a hernial injury resulted, it must be held to have been produced by intra-abdominal pressure incident to the physical effort of pushing this wheelbarrow. It is a matter of common knowledge that muscular effort, even to the limit of the strength of an ordinary man, does not occasion any special intra-abdominal pressure. It is so well established in the experience of every one that the intra-abdominal pressure arising from muscular effort is inconsequential, and is so absolutely uncontradicted in medical science that no recognized medical authority disputes it. For these reasons it has been frequently asserted by the highest medical authorities, without qualification, and is disputed by no one of recognized standing, that an indirect inguinal hernia can not possibly be caused or aggravated in a disabling degree by intra-abdominal pressure incident to muscular effort.

In view of the peculiar nature of the conclusion involved, the recognized rarity of hernial injuries being produced by the strain of muscular effort, the nature of all the surrounding circumstances disclosed by the evidence, any expert opinion that the hernial injury was caused by the strain of the muscular effort shown in this case is quite inherently improbable, as well as scientifically unsound, and is not entitled to any serious weight in determining the question of fact involved.

There are other facts and circumstances in connection with those already suggested, disclosed by the evidence and bearing upon the question of fact which it is the duty of this commission to determine, that completely convince the writer that, whether or not this employee was aware of the fact, his hernial affliction was not caused nor aggravated by the strain involved in the effort he made in pushing this wheelbarrow, but that it was the usual ordinary type of slowly developing indirect inguinal hernia which had not reached, and in fact never did reach, a disabling stage, but which was commencing to cause him the usual inconvenience of this well-known infirmity, and that his employment and the effort made in pushing this wheelbarrow had no connection therewith, in the sense of a physical injury to the body resulting from such effort.

It has never been the understanding of the writer, and I am convinced it has never been the understanding of this commission or its referees, that medical science claims that hernia is always a disease, and the case was not considered with any such conception of the medical understanding. Whether or not this alleged medical understanding was emphasized and permeated the case, I feel certain that such fact had no influence with the commission or its referees in the search for the legal cause, which I understand to be the actual cause, for the reason that there was nothing new or novel about such alleged medical understanding to one who has had experience with that class of cases. The determination of the actual cause of the disability was the sole question in the case, and is the only question to which the commission directed its attention in considering the evidence, and the fact that such so-called medical understanding was or was not injected in the record made no difference to the weight and probative effect that was given the material evidence.

The writer feels therefore that, so long as the statute imposes upon the commission the duty to determine the facts upon which compensation liability depends, it ought to do so in the light of the whole evidence and with the intelligence and information that it possesses, and that it is the duty of the commission to make such determination as its judgment and conscience indicate, in the light of the law and the legal rights of all the parties involved.

Upon a careful reconsideration of the entire record under the rules announced by the supreme court in the opinion remanding the case, the members of the commission are agreed that the actual or legal cause of the hernial condition found to exist on this employee was not the strain or intra-abdominal pressure incident to the effort involved in the work which the employee was engaged in doing, and for that reason we have reaffirmed the findings of the referee to that effect.

Labor Law of Tamaulipas, Mexico [1]

ON JUNE 13, 1925, the new labor law of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, modeled to a great extent upon the labor provisions of the Federal Constitution, was published in the Periodico Oficial of that State, thereby making the law effective from that date. A summary of the principal provisions of this law is made in the present study.

Contracts of Employment

A CONTRACT of employment must be in writing, in case of collective agreements and of contracts for the work of minors under 18 years of age and when an employer has 100 or more permanent workers in his employ. The lack of a written contract, however, does not deprive the worker of any of his rights under such contract, but is presumed to be the fault of the employer and deprives him of the right of action against the worker.

Provisions of written contracts must specify, among other things, the service to be rendered; the duration of the contract and the date on which it is to begin (where duration is not stated it is considered to be for six months); the length of the working-day; the remuneration, and whether determined by unit of time or of work, or in some other manner, as well as the manner and place of payment, etc.

If, at the expiration of the contract, the worker continues to render service without making a new contract, the old contract will be considered extended indefinitely but may be terminated on one month's notice by either party.

Contracts may be terminated before the end of the contract period on account of fires, explosions, earthquakes, etc.; by mutual consent; upon the justifiable discharge of the worker or the worker's quitting his employment for justifiable reasons; on account of the closing down of the establishment due to the employer's death or bankruptcy or due to bad business conditions (in the latter case 30 days' notice must be given to the workers).

A worker may be lawfully discharged for misrepresentation of his qualifications, skill, etc., imprudent acts jeopardizing the safety of fellow workers, malicious damage or loss to the employer's interests, immoral acts, revelation of trade secrets, habitual intoxication or use of narcotics, tardiness or unexcused absence five times in one month without justifiable reasons, failure to obey the orders of the employer or his representative, and violation of shop rules.

Discharge of a worker for joining a labor organization, taking part in a lawful strike, or absence while in performance of union activities is unlawful.

Conditions violative of the provisions of the labor law are void, even though expressly included in the employment contract, and persons responsible for contracts containing such conditions shall be liable to a fine of from 50 to 500 pesos.[2]

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[1] This is the tenth of a series of articles on labor legislation in the Mexican States, the nine previous ones having been published in the December, 1922, August, September, November, and December, 1923, and the February, April, June, and August, 1924, issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

[2] Peso at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

Wages

FOLLOWING the definition given in the Federal Constitution, the minimum wage is stated in the law of Tamaulipas to be that wage which is sufficient, depending upon the conditions in each region, to satisfy the normal needs of the workers, to afford them the opportunity of obtaining an education, and to enable them to enjoy certain wholesome pleasures, considering each wage earner as the head of a family.

The minimum wage is to be determined by a special commission in each municipality, composed of one representative each of the employers and workers in each of the industries in the municipality, and a representative of the city council acting as president of the commission. The commission is allowed two weeks in which to obtain information regarding such matters as the cost of articles of prime necessity, wages, annual distribution of profits, and any other necessary data, after which it must, by a majority vote, fix the minimum wage. All commercial enterprises, factories, labor bureaus, and agricultural and industrial undertakings are required to furnish gratuitously any information requested by the commission. A copy of the decision fixing the minimum wage is to be sent to the central board of conciliation and arbitration and other copies are to be sent to the city council, where one is placed in the public archives and the others are published or posted in public places. For each session of the special commission there shall be kept a record of the proceedings, which shall state clearly the substance of the proceedings and include all the documents pertaining thereto.

Although the amount of the wage may be determined freely, it may in no case be less than the minimum, and shall take into consideration the quantity and quality of the services rendered, making no distinction between employees on account of age, sex, or nationality. Pay periods must not exceed one week in the case of manual workers and agricultural laborers, nor two weeks in the case of clerical employees and domestic servants. All wages must be paid, in legal tender, directly to the worker (or to some one designated by him), at the place of employment, except in cases expressly agreed upon to the contrary. In case of bankruptcy, wages and compensation owed to employees are preferred claims. The employer shall not make any deductions in wages in order to make insurance payments for industrial accidents or occupational diseases. For debts contracted by the worker he alone can be held responsible; in no case may members of his family be held responsible, nor can there be demanded for such debts sums in excess of the worker's wages for one month. Wages may not be attached, discounted, or reduced. Necessary overtime work must be paid for at double the regular rate.

In all agricultural and commercial enterprises, factories, or mining undertakings the workers have a right to a share in the net profits of the business, which shall be distributed in proportion to the wages said worker earned; the sum total thus paid to employees may not be less than 5 nor more than 10 per cent of the profits unless the employer specified a larger amount in the labor contract. For the purposes of this law by net profit is understood the amount earned in excess of the 20 per cent per annum deducted for interest and depreciation. An employer who believes he is entitled to exemption from

the annual profit sharing must file his petition and other necessary proofs with the special commission within 10 days after its organization.

Hours of Labor and of Rest

THE law establishes a maximum 8-hour working-day; 7 hours is the maximum for nightwork, and 7½ hours for the "mixed day," i. e., one in which the working period includes both day and night work. Day work includes work done between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and night work that done between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. The workday begins the moment the employee enters the place of employment.

Overtime work is permitted only under extraordinary circumstances and shall not exceed three hours per day nor be required on more than three consecutive days.

For every six days of work there must be at least one day of rest.

The following shall be legal holidays: The 1st of January and May, the 5th of February, the 16th of September, the 2d of November, Good Friday, and Christmas. It is to be optional with the workers whether they work on these days; but if they do, double the regular wage is to be paid. In continuous industries the work shall be so regulated as to give the workers the obligatory rest days provided for by this law.

The maximum day for women and minors over 12 and under 16 years of age is set at 6 hours, except in domestic service and work which does not require the constant exercise of physical force. The work of children under 12 years of age shall not be the subject of contract.

The provisions concerning the legal working-day shall apply to employees in commercial establishments and in private enterprises such as drug stores, restaurants, pastry shops, hotels, and other similar undertakings. The employment of women after 10 p. m. in the above-mentioned enterprises is prohibited.

In computing the working-day the worker's meal time shall not be counted nor the time assigned as rest periods. The workday shall not be continuous except in the case of a 6-hour day but the employees shall be granted at least one hour's rest.

Employment of Women and Children

THE employment of women and children under 16 years of age in dangerous or unhealthful occupations is forbidden. Among the dangerous occupations stipulated in the law are the following: All greasing, oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing of machinery in motion; all work with automatic saws, circular or band, metal shearing or clipping apparatus, knives, pile drivers, or similar mechanical apparatus the manipulation of which requires special precaution; any other work specified as dangerous in the rules and regulations of the factory, workshop, or other industrial establishment. Unhealthful occupations as specified in the law are as follows: Work involving danger of industrial poisoning due to the handling of poisonous substances; all industrial operations entailing poisonous and injurious gases and vapors, as the drilling of oil wells, in some cases; all operations in which injurious dust is produced, as in the polishing of crude crystals; those industries which require "prudent and attentive

labor," such as the manufacture of explosives or inflammable materials; all industries in which the workers labor in damp surroundings, as work around cold tanks of breweries; and all work specified as unhealthful in the rules and regulations of the factory, workshop, or other industrial establishment.

During the three months before childbirth women will not be allowed to perform any physical work which requires considerable effort, and during the month following childbirth they must have a complete rest, retaining their positions, their contractual rights, and their entire wages. During the period of lactation they shall be allowed two extra rest periods a day of half an hour each during which they may nurse their children.

Women and minors who do work equal to men must not be discriminated against because of age or sex but shall receive the same wages.

The law prohibits the employment of women and minors under 16 years of age for night manual work, and for work in places which dispense intoxicating liquors for immediate consumption. Women and minors who are in commercial establishments may not work after 10 p. m.

Shop Regulations

SHOP regulations are required in all workshops, factories, and industrial establishments, and employers are required to comply and enforce compliance with the provisions contained therein. These regulations must be approved by the central board of conciliation and arbitration. The rules shall specify in detail the dangerous and unhealthful occupations which are prohibited to women and minors.

Safety and Hygiene

HEADS of establishments employing 100 or more workers must furnish sanitary and comfortable dwellings for their workers, for which they may charge annual rents not exceeding 6 per cent of the assessed value of the property, and in addition must provide a tract of land of not less than 5,000 square meters (1.235 acres) for the establishment of public markets and the construction of buildings designed for municipal services and places of amusement. Employers must also provide elementary schools for the employees' children, provided the establishment is not located in a town and that the number of workers exceeds 50 and that there are not less than 25 children of school age.

The requirements as to sanitation and health must be complied with in all establishments and adequate measures adopted to prevent accidents in the use of machines and other instruments. In mines, drainage systems, unhealthful plantations, and in general all undertakings in insanitary regions the spread of infectious diseases should be prevented. First-aid treatment, as well as necessary medicines, must be provided in case of accident to the workers.

All workers must abstain from imprudent acts which may endanger the safety of themselves, of their fellow workers, or of the factory, shop, or other work place. In case of a serious accident or grave danger in the establishment, the workers shall give assistance, irrespective of the interests involved, whether the employer's or their fellow workers'

Workmen's Compensation

AN INDUSTRIAL accident is defined as a sudden and unforeseen event arising out of or in the course of employment which causes the worker physical injury or functional derangement, either temporarily or permanently. An occupational disease, according to the law, is an acute or chronic affection contracted by the worker, arising out of or in the course of the performance of his work. The employer is liable for industrial accidents and occupational diseases suffered by his employees.

Employments Covered

The compensation law covers work in factories, workshops, industrial establishments, mining and quarry operations, millwork, all construction work, manufacturing and repairing of machinery, railroad operations, cleaning of wells, sewers, etc., stevedoring, gas and electrical plants, telephone and telegraph enterprises, establishments manufacturing or using poisonous, unhealthful, explosive, or inflammable substances, agricultural pursuits, and transportation operations, either by rail, water, or airplane.

Compensation Benefits

Death.—If death does not result immediately, the worker is entitled to compensation based on the nature and extent of injury. If the industrial accident or occupational disease results in death, the employer shall pay, in addition to one month's wages to cover funeral expenses (minus the amount paid during the period between the accident and death), compensation equivalent to two years' wages to the following relatives: (1) To the legitimate and recognized illegitimate children; (2) if there are no children, to the legitimate wife; (3) if neither children nor wife survive, to the legitimate or recognized illegitimate mother; (4) if neither children, wife, nor mother survive, to the legitimate or recognized illegitimate father; (5) if none of the above-mentioned relatives survives, to the brothers and sisters.

Permanent total disability.—For permanent total disability the employer pays the disabled worker either a life pension at half pay or an amount equal to four years' earnings, as the employee chooses.

Permanent partial disability.—The law contains a schedule of specified disabilities for which benefits are awarded in amounts equivalent to earnings for a specified number of days.

Temporary disability.—Employers are required to pay employees who are temporarily disabled their full wages from the time of the injury until they are well. If the disability lasts longer than six months, the central board of conciliation and arbitration determines whether these payments shall be continued or whether benefits for permanent disability shall be awarded to the employee. In any case the time for which the worker may receive his full wages shall not exceed 12 months.

Medical attention.—In addition to the compensation benefits described above, employers are required to furnish medical and pharmaceutical attention for employees.

Security of Payments

Employers are allowed to insure their risks in approved insurance companies at their own expense, but in no case may the insurance policy be less than the compensation benefit to which the employee is entitled under the law.

Accident Reporting

The employer, the injured worker, or the latter's representative shall report accidents within 24 hours to the municipal authority. This report shall contain the following information: The name and residence of the injured person or persons, of the relatives, witnesses, and of the attending physician; the name of the insurance company; the hour and place of the accident and how it occurred; place to which the injured person was taken; the wages and length of service of the injured employee.

Right of Organization

ANY group of at least 20 workers in the same line of work may, upon complying with certain requirements, organize for the study, development, and defense of the common interests of the group. Such organizations are to be regarded as legal persons apart from their members. Trade-unions are prohibited, upon pain of loss of charter, from coercing anyone to join the organization, coercing employers to discharge a worker or to refuse him work without a justifiable cause, engaging in political or religious or any other activity outside their sphere, admitting to membership agitators or persons engaged in spreading seditious propaganda, or fomenting disorder in times of strikes or shutdowns.

Employers also may organize in defense of their common interests, and their organizations shall be legal entities with the right to enter into labor contracts and exercise their rights thereunder.

Labor Disputes

THE law recognizes the right of workmen to strike and of employers to suspend work in defense of their interests. Strikes must, to be considered lawful, be carried on peacefully; be declared only upon the failure or refusal of the employer or his representative to respond within a period of three days after a five-days notice of the strike has been given stating the day and hour the strike is to begin, and after report of this refusal has been made to the municipal authority or the central board of conciliation and arbitration. Workers in public service must notify the central board of conciliation and arbitration also 10 days in advance of the date set for a strike.

The making of new contracts with the striking workmen or with other workmen is prohibited, pending the settlement of a lawful strike.

A strike suspends the effect of the labor contract while it lasts, but it does not terminate the contract, nor does it destroy the rights and obligations which the contract specifies.

Suspension of work by the employer is considered lawful when made necessary by overproduction, in order to maintain prices at a profit-

able level, or because of scarcity of raw materials, the previous approval of the central board of conciliation and arbitration being required. In cases of force majeure a shutdown is considered lawful providing the central board is notified. If an employer suspends operations for other reasons, however, he must pay the workers the wages which they would have received during the suspension period, and must resume work.

Differences between employers and workers which can not be settled by the parties themselves shall be submitted for settlement to equipartisan private boards of conciliation and arbitration, to municipal boards, or to the central board of conciliation and arbitration of the State.

Conciliation Boards

MUNICIPAL boards of conciliation are to consist of two representatives each of employers and workers and a representative of the city council who shall be president of the board. These boards have jurisdiction in local disputes, and are not to be permanent bodies but are to function only when needed.

The employers or the workers may bring matters in dispute before the municipal board by either oral or written complaint. Both parties shall submit evidence. The board shall endeavor to effect a conciliation; if it is successful, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and be signed by the interested parties and by the members of the board. If no agreement can be reached, the board must attempt to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration by the central board.

The central board of conciliation and arbitration is a permanent body composed of seven members—three representatives each of employers and workers and a Government representative who acts as president of the board and who is appointed and can be removed by the governor of the State. The employer and labor members are elected for two-year terms and may be reelected. This board acts in two capacities—that of a conciliation board and that of an arbitral tribunal. It has jurisdiction in the following types of cases: (1) Protests against the fixing of a minimum wage rate by special commissions; (2) controversies between employers and laborers which affect two or more municipalities; (3) disputes which are to be decided by arbitration; (4) conflicts which give rise to strikes; (5) questions concerning occupational hazards; (6) all other controversies which have not been settled by the municipal boards.

A protest against a minimum wage rate fixed by a special commission may be presented by an employer or worker affected thereby within eight days from the publication or exhibition of such rate, provided it is in writing and is presented to the representative of the city council who presided over the special commission. Eight days are allowed for the presentation in writing of evidence and arguments to the central board, which shall render its decision either confirming or modifying the rate within six days thereafter.

Decisions of the central board, which shall be by majority vote, shall be in writing and shall state the reasons on which they are based and shall set forth the award in a concise form.

An award of the central board of conciliation and arbitration has the following effects on the labor contract: (1) If the award is favor-

able to the employer, the contract is terminated without obligation on his part; (2) if it is favorable to the workers, the contract continues with such modifications as the board directs; (3) if the award is not wholly favorable to either party, the contract continues on such terms as the award directs; however, the contract may be terminated without obligation to the employer if the workers refuse to continue, and if the employer refuses to continue the contract he shall pay the strikers an indemnity equivalent to three months' wages in addition to their wages while on strike.

Amendment of Personal Labor Law in Paraguay [1]

DURING the present session of the Paraguayan National Congress that body modified the personal labor law. The outstanding provisions of the law as amended are given below.

All male inhabitants of the Republic, national or foreign, over 18 and under 50 years of age are required to work four days during the year in the construction and repair of bridges and highways in the neighborhood of their residences. Those who supply their own tools and instruments are required to serve only two days. The periods of service are determined by the respective municipalities.

The law exempts from its provisions the following: (1) Military and Government officers and employees; (2) city council members; (3) consuls and vice consuls; (4) clergymen, professors, teachers, and students; (5) those who are physically incapable; and (6) employees of public enterprises.

Those who change their residences without having completed their obligations will be required to serve extra time in the district into which they move provided they are called upon for this service within 30 days after the change of residence.

Those who neither serve personally nor supply substitutes shall be required to pay a fine of 80 pesos.[2] Those who attempt to avoid the labor and the payment of the fee will be fined 160 pesos. All fines are to be used for the upkeep of bridges and roads. The police authorities of the respective municipalities are to enforce the provisions of this law.

Industrial Legislation in South Africa

THE Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, issued in 1925, gives a résumé of the industrial legislation of the Union from 1910 to and including 1924. In 1914 an act was passed to protect workers against loss of wages. Under its terms wages form a first claim against any money payable from a principal to a contractor, and assignments and attachments of property are void as against the claim of workers for wages. In the same year another act was passed, consolidating previous acts relating to workmen's compensation, amending their provisions, and extending the new act throughout the Union. In 1917 this was again amended so as to

[1] Report from the American consul at Asunción, Paraguay, dated Aug. 4, 1925.
[2] Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies.

secure compensation for workmen or their dependents for illness, injury, or death resulting from cyanide rash, lead poisoning or its sequelæ, and mercury or its sequelæ, arising from handling cyanide, lead, or mercury in the course of employment.

Wage Regulation

IN 1918 an act was passed concerning the establishment of wages boards and the regulation of wages of women and young persons in certain trades and occupations. The responsible minister may appoint for these trades and occupations wages boards consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, chosen in consultation with their respective organizations, and to be presided over by independent chairmen. These boards are authorized to fix minimum rates of wages for women and young persons, and for apprentices, and may also fix the proportion of apprentices to journeymen in trades not covered by the special act relating to apprenticeship. At the end of 1923 there were 21 wages boards in existence, 6 having lapsed during the year, and 1 new board having been appointed.

Juveniles Act

THE juveniles act of 1921 authorizes the Minister of Mines and Industries to establish equipartisan boards to deal with matters affecting the employment, training, welfare, and supervision of juveniles. The term "juveniles" covers young persons up to the age of 18.

Every employer of a juvenile within a board area is called upon to supply to the board particulars of his own name, address, and occupation, and of the name, age, and address of the juvenile employee; also, if the board so requires, the nature of the occupation at which the juvenile is employed, as well as particulars of educational attainments and of any continuing educational course which he may be pursuing. Every employer of a juvenile is further required to notify the board of any cessation of such employment.

Apprenticeship Act

IN 1922 an act was passed under the terms of which apprenticeship was brought under governmental regulation in trades which elected to place themselves within its scope. Any trade may ask for a special apprenticeship committee, and on its advice the responsible minister may designate the trade as subject to the law.

Committees must consist of not less than five members, appointed for three years, one of whom is to be a chairman appointed by the minister, and comprise an equal number of employers and employees. Recommendations of the committee, if accepted by the minister, have the force of law. The minister, in consultation with the committees, may prescribe the qualifications required by apprentices in particular trades, though the minimum age and the standard of education are fixed. The minister may, moreover, fix or vary the periods of apprenticeship, having regard to the age and qualifications of the apprentice. Acting with the advice of committees, he is empowered to fix the number of apprentices who may be employed in given shops and to fix rates of wages payable; to investigate any dispute which may arise out of a contract; and to determine, in consultation with a Government education authority, what continuation classes shall be attended by the apprentice. A schedule to the act provides a form of contract to be followed as nearly as circumstances will permit, whilst another schedule specifies the industry to which the act may be applied.

The industries so scheduled can not be altered or varied except by amending legislation.

The apprenticeship act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1923. Regulations under the act, relating chiefly to the contract of apprenticeship, were published in March, 1923. Under an amending act (No. 15 of 1924) it was constituted an offense for any person to bring pressure to bear on an apprentice to break the conditions of his contract. A clause in the form of contract of apprenticeship rendering it ineligible for an apprentice to belong to a trade-union was removed, and it was provided that an apprentice should not absent himself from his employment without the sanction of the inspector of apprenticeship.

Industrial Conciliation Act

THIS act was passed in 1924 "to make provision for the prevention and settlement of disputes between employers and employees by conciliation; and for the registration and regulation of trade-unions and private registry offices." A full summary of this act was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1924 (pp. 232–33). In general it provides for the establishment of industrial councils, consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, to regulate matters between them, and to provide for the settlement of disputes. In places where there are no industrial councils conciliation boards may be formed under certain circumstances.

Where both parties to any dispute under consideration by an industrial council or conciliation board apply to the minister for the appointment of a mediator, or where the minister thinks that settlement of the dispute would be assisted thereby, the minister may appoint a mediator. A majority of representatives of employers and employees, respectively, on an industrial council or conciliation board may agree to abide by the decision of one or more arbitrators. Any such agreement is required to provide for the appointment of an umpire to give a decision in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree. Awards made by arbitrators or umpires are binding. It is unlawful to strike or lock out when agreement has been arrived at as the result of the appointment of an arbitrator or an umpire or during the period of operation of any award made as the outcome of such appointment. The minister may declare, on application by an industrial council or conciliation board, that any agreement arrived at shall be binding upon the parties thereto and upon the employers and employees represented on the council or board; or may, if he is satisfied that the applicants are sufficiently representative of the undertaking, industry, trade, or occupation concerned, declare that the agreement shall be binding upon all employers and employees in that undertaking, industry, trade, or occupation in the area over which the council or board has jurisdiction.

An outstanding feature of the law is its prohibition of strikes or lockouts in public utilities. In these, it is unlawful to cease operation until the matter in dispute has been investigated by an industrial council or a conciliation board, and if this agency can not bring about a peaceful settlement an arbitrator must be agreed upon or appointed, whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. Should a stoppage occur, the minister may step in, take control of the utility or service, and carry it on at the expense of the municipality. The act is too recent for its efficiency to have been tested.

HOUSING

Rents in Philadelphia

THE report issued by the Philadelphia Housing Association on its year's work contains the results of a survey made in December, 1924, of the rental situation in eight industrial sections of the city. The association has been collecting such information since 1914, so that it has a considerable volume of information as to the movement of rents. The survey covered 2,103 properties, but some of the houses were vacant or occupied by new tenants, and some had been demolished or converted to other uses, so that complete information was obtained for 1,745 dwellings. From 1,689 of these houses similar information had been gathered the year before, so that it was possible to make a comparison of results. For over half of these dwellings (56 per cent) rents had been raised during the year, for 2.7 per cent rents had been lowered, and for 41.3 per cent they had remained unchanged.

This is the highest record of rent increase noted since 1913, except during 1923, and is evidence of the continuance of profiteering not justifiable in the face of present commodity prices, nor on the basis of present material and labor costs. It is a phenomenal increase in view of the large amount of intermittent employment and unemployment among industrial workers, and in the face of the increased demands made upon the charitable agencies of the city for family relief.

Rent increases last year almost duplicate the extraordinary increases found in 1923, which were the largest in a decade. The past two years have meant a severe hardship on the poor of the city who have been subjected to almost systematic increases in house rents.

These increases were found in every section studied, and range for the different localities from 11 to 18 per cent, averaging 14 per cent for the city as a whole. Some striking extremes were noted. "Thus, there are records of jumps from $11 to $30, and $12 to $40." Among the colored people increases had been more general and more severe than among the whites. Some 61 per cent of the negro tenants, as compared with 35 per cent of the white, had been forced to pay higher rents, and while the average increase for the white tenants was 11.5 per cent, for the colored it was 18 per cent. In general, the lower rents showed the greater proportionate increases.

The properties with rentals between $10 and $19 show a 22 per cent increase over 1923 rents, which is the highest for any group; the properties renting between $20 and $29 have increased 15 per cent; and it is a pronounced fact that the lower the rental the higher the rate of increase. Thus, the $30–$34 have 12 per cent; the $35–$39, 9 per cent; the $40–$49 have 6 per cent; and those with rentals of $50 to $75 are too few to be significant, although their increase is lower, while the few properties renting for over $75 actually averaged a decrease.

The increases in rents, unfortunately, were not connected with any tendency to keep the properties in good repair. The condition of the houses was in many cases bad. Sometimes the tenants were forced to make necessary repairs themselves, and when the landlord

attended to the matter it was often used as an excuse for raising the rent out of all proportion to the cost of the work done.

As compared with previous years, it was found that the tenants showed a greater tendency to move. In 1923 the investigators found that 25.1 per cent of the 1,781 houses studied were occupied by tenants who had moved into them within the year; in 1921 the corresponding percentage was 14, but in 1924 it was 30. This is attributed to "a growing rebellion against rent profiteering."

Home ownership did not seem to be maintaining its former rate of progress.

The pronounced trend toward home ownership noted in the industrial areas in 1923 was not evidenced this past year. Only 4.7 per cent of the houses showed new-owner occupancy as compared with 11 per cent the year before. While the increase in unemployment and part-time employment may be, in a measure, responsible, it is undoubtedly true that the buying public among industrial workers expects a deflation in prices for workmen's homes. In all probability, the critical situation among building and loan associations where bonuses and high-financing charges are being practiced, is equally as responsible for this decrease in ownership as any other factor.

In surveying the building record of the past two years, the conclusion is reached that the housing is beginning to catch up with the shortage but that, unfortunately, much of the new construction is of high-priced dwellings which do not meet the needs of the working people.

The building of houses, with selling prices in excess of $6,000, has been pushed to such an extent that the market for high-priced houses is approximating a point of saturation, and, on the other hand, the erection of cheaper houses, for which there is a great demand, has been largely ignored.

Several suggestions are made as to how relief from the rental situation can be secured. Rent profiteering can not be checked until the supply of rentable dwellings approximates the demand, and at present, so far as the lower-priced houses are concerned, such a situation is not in sight. Matters might be improved if the city would do more in the way of opening up and developing land ready for building. Builders are not ready to put up houses on land with no streets laid out, no water and sewer mains, gas connections, or transit facilities within reasonable distance. Something might be done by socially minded citizens if they would buy houses in the industrial districts, rent them at reasonable prices, and keep them in good repair. Another method would be to help tenants to buy their homes.

At the rental rate paid for a large percentage of the dwellings in the city to-day, tenants could buy their homes if they were assisted in accumulating the small amounts needed for down payments on the purchase price and if they were protected against conveyancing charges which now prevent them from taking title. Here is a service which industrial and commercial establishments and responsible citizens might render through the organization of a homes indorsement committee which would give, in the field of home buying, similar aid in making loans now practiced under the Morris system of banking. There are many thousands of workers in Philadelphia, industrious, sober, and intelligent, who are good risks from a character point of view, who have steady employment, whose notes might be indorsed by such a committee, and offered with a small cash-down payment to cover the balance between first and second mortgages in the price of the homes. Such a homes indorsement committee, after investigation, might give to these notes the standing of commercial paper. Such a method has been worked out in Massachusetts and might readily be adopted in Philadelphia.

Construction of Dwellings in Costa Rica

ON MAY 4, 1925, the National Congress of Costa Rica approved a proposal for the construction of dwelling houses in the principal cities of the Republic, in order to remedy the housing shortage.

According to the terms of the contract [1] 1,000 dwellings are to be constructed within five years in the following Provinces: 600 in San José; 100 in each of the Provinces of Cartago, Heredia, and Alajuela; 50 in Limon; and 50 in Puntarenas. The cost of the houses will range from 1,800 to 20,000 colons [2] exclusive of the value of the land. The terms of purchase are monthly payments for 14 years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Extension of Bombay Rent Act

THE Bombay Labor Gazette, in its issue for August, 1925, states that at the July session of the legislative council the rents restriction act for that city was amended to continue control over house rents through 1928. The rent of business premises had been free from control since August 31, 1924, and control of house rents was to expire December 31, 1925. It had been shown, however, that while the rents of the better class of dwellings were falling, there had been practically no reduction in the rents of working-class houses, and it was considered safer to continue the control over the latter. Some increases are allowed, however.

The new act controls rents for three years in the case of residential premises of which the standard rent does not exceed Rs. 50 [3] in the case of Karachi and Rs. 85 per month in the case of Bombay, but allows landlords substantial increases of rent over the standard rent of January, 1916. For premises of which the standard rent is Rs. 50 and under, the rent may be increased by 30 per cent, 40 per cent, and 50 per cent in 1926, 1927, and 1928, the present rate being 15 per cent above standard rent. For premises the standard rent of which is from Rs. 50–Rs. 85 the present increase of 20 per cent is raised to 40 per cent, 50 per cent, and 60 per cent in the next three years. The increases allowed for new buildings are 10 and 15 per cent.

[1] Costa Rica Congreso Constitucional. Casas baratas: Contrato con Dn. Ricardo Mora Fernández Decreto No. 2. San José, 1925. 14 pp.
[2] 4 colons=$1 in United States currency.
[3] Rupee at par=24.7 cents; exchange rate varies.

COOPERATION

Cooperative Marketing of Wool in the United States, 1922 to 1924[1]

WOOL has been sold cooperatively by farmers and ranchers in the United States for half a century or more. The oldest cooperative wool marketing organization in existence is believed to be the Putnam County Wool Growers Association of Greencastle, Ind. Farmers in that locality have been selling wool cooperatively since 1885. There is little doubt that the beginning of cooperative wool marketing in this country dates back considerably further than the available records go.

Nevertheless, the largest growth in the wool cooperative movement has taken place in the last six years. There was but little increase in the number of wool cooperative associations in the 10 years prior to 1919. Since that year, however, the number has more than doubled. Moreover, about 75 per cent of the wool handled cooperatively in 1924 was handled by regional or State-wide organizations. Twenty-two associations of this type, operating in 22 States, handled nearly 12,500,000 pounds of wool in 1924. Their total membership was in the neighborhood of 30,000.

Cooperative handling of wool is facilitated by the fact that the commodity is practically nonperishable. Another advantage is that wool selling is not a complicated business. Sometimes a single sale will dispose of a year's output for a large number of wool growers. These features of the crop have often enabled wool growers to cooperate in marketing without any formal organization and without any large amount of capital. Local wool cooperatives have frequently followed this method. In recent years, however, the rise of State and regional associations has called for a greater measure of formal organization.

Data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture covering 68 active wool marketing associations in 32 States show that 27 of these are independent locals; 22 are regional or State-wide pools, 1 is a sales agency doing a national business; 11 are associations handling wool only incidentally; and 7 are educational or service organizations.

Eighteen of the twenty-seven independent local cooperative associations have been organized since 1916. Nearly 4,000,000 pounds of wool were handled in 1924 by the 27 independent local associations. Ohio has more wool producers in cooperative associations than any other State. Oregon holds the second place in this respect, and Indiana, South Dakota, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia follow in the order given. Five regional associations in 1924 each had a membership exceeding 1,500. The other associations of this type had memberships of less than 1,500. Wool cooperative

[1] United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cooperative marketing of wool, 1922-1924, by R. H. Ellsworth and Ruth Payne. Washington, July, 1925. 20 pp. (mimeographed).

associations in 29 States handled 16,323,594 pounds of wool in 1924, compared with 19,647,861 pounds in 1923 and 10,922,700 pounds in 1922.

Evidence of the extent to which wool cooperation has been consolidated in recent years is given by the fact that 68 per cent of the total quantity of wool handled cooperatively in 1924 was handled by seven associations. On the other hand, 22 small associations handled only 4 per cent of the total. The seven associations whose operations accounted for 68 per cent of the total wool sold cooperatively each handled more than 500,000 pounds. Thirty-eight other associations handled less than 500,000 pounds each.

Cooperative Movement Abroad

Armenia

THE September, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) states (p. 286) that the Cooperative Union of Armenia (*Aykoop*) has in affiliation 81 societies with a combined membership of 40,140, share capital amounting to 117,629 rubles,[1] and average weekly sales of 216,328 rubles.

Australia (Queensland)

BY THE passage of a series of acts in Queensland regulating the position of agricultural cooperative societies, agriculture in that State is becoming more and more an "organized industry," according to Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) of August 31, 1925 (pp. 21–28). Voluntary cooperation in agriculture is giving way to compulsory cooperation. It is stated that, taking each separate commodity in turn, a vote is taken on a proposed cooperative organization and if a majority is in favor then such organization becomes compulsory for all producers of that commodity.

The first step was taken late in the war period, voluntary "pools" being formed for the marketing of dairy products. In 1920, however, the wheat pool act was passed which brought about the "first compulsory pool in the State. It was a distinct step by the Government toward the encouragement of cooperation, and under it the whole of the 1920–21 harvest was handled with marked success by the farmers themselves with Government help." A referendum was then taken among the wheat growers, 87½ per cent voting in favor, and "the principle of the referendum is now adopted as an integral part of such cooperative action."

After sounding out the feeling among the farmers, the Government passed the primary producers organization act "to promote the agricultural and rural industries by the organization of the primary producers of Queensland in a completely unified national organization." Its objects, as set forth in the act, "include that of 'developing' the agricultural industry; effecting stabilization of prices of primary products for the purpose of insuring to the primary producer

[1] Ruble at par=51.46 cents; exchange rate varies.

a fair remuneration for his labor; securing additional markets; improved means of storing, handling, and transport; studying markets; promotion of standardization and grading; elimination of pests; all forms of education and research, including instruction to farmers in such subjects as farm accountancy; improvement in the conditions of rural life, and the extension of general rural education by cooperation with the educational authorities; the encouragement of farmers' cooperative societies."

Every primary producer is "entitled" to register in one, and only one, local association, and must be assigned to a commodity section for the whole of his district, according to the type of farming carried on.

* * * On the other hand, though every farmer is entitled to register, there is nothing which can force him to do so; no compulsion can be exercised to force him to become even a passive member of his local association. Under further legislation, which will be described below, he will be severely restricted in his actions unless he can make his voice heard against such courses; but initially he is and remains a free agent, and it is only by persuasion that he can be made to join in the general proposed organization of his industry.

By the end of June, 1924, 756 associations had been formed with a membership of 22,850. The members are grouped into dairying, fruit, sugar, etc., sections according to the type of cultivation on their farms. These local associations have representation, by direct vote of the members, on district councils of agriculture, which are composed of nine members each. The highest body in the system is the Council of Agriculture, composed of certain appointed members chosen by the Government, and one representative elected, for a term of not to exceed three years, from among the members of each district council.

Similar legislation was enacted late in 1923, effective January 1, 1924, for the fruit growers who had previously, in congress, adopted almost unanimously the principles of the proposed act.[2]

The account states that "the difference between the Queensland system and, e. g., the Californian system of voluntary fruit marketing cooperation, usually quoted as the example par excellence of a voluntary combined action, is the refusal to allow freedom of trading to, say, the 5 per cent of traders who, after 95 per cent of their fellows have adhered to a combination, prefer to remain outside." The excerpts given from the reports made by the Queensland Government on the working of the scheme do not, however, convey the idea of compulsion.

Austria

AN article by Mrs. Emmy Freundlich, president of the Austrian Women's Cooperative Guild, in the International Cooperative Bulletin (London), for September, 1925 (pp. 278-280), reviews the cooperative situation in Austria in 1923 and 1924.

During those years, due to the inflation and collapse of the Austrian currency, the working capital of the cooperative societies was nearly used up, due to the fact that new subscription to share capital was never sufficiently rapid to keep pace with the fall of the currency, and the societies were therefore greatly handicapped by lack of funds. The currency is now stabilized but the members' savings have depre-

[2] Compulsory cooperative marketing has also been adopted in South Africa. See p. 229 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

ciated and the acquisition of new capital for the societies is a considerable problem.

The number of members is three times as high as in the old Austria; but the turnover has only risen by 90 per cent. We have two federated States, Salzburg and the Burgenland, where we have reached the pre-war turnover per member—which amounted to 300 gold crowns.[3] In other Provinces it is only 279 gold crowns, and in one district only 90 gold crowns. Even if the rise in the cost of living prevented an increase in the turnover, compared with the pre-war period, we ought never to forget in our perusal of the figures that the standard of living of the Austrian people has been lowered, and, therefore, we can not expect that a rise in the turnover can be achieved as quickly as in peace time. Nevertheless, it must be increased if we are to reach the figures of the above-named federated States.

In 1924 the turnover amounted to 86,872,000 gold crowns. If we exclude the consumers' societies of the Austrian State Railway Servants, with a turnover of 21,140,000 gold crowns, which were admitted to our union last year, and add the turnover of the societies of the Burgenland, amounting to 1,836,000 gold crowns, the figures of our total turnover will be 63,900,000 gold crowns. * * *

The value represented in property amounts only to 1,687,000 crowns, less than in peace time when it was 5,118,000 gold crowns. The assets are, however, much larger than in peace time, and were partly bought with considerably depreciated monies. Nearly all our societies are doing well, in spite of the large amount of loan capital with which they are working; and next year, when we balance our accounts in gold, the progress will be easily seen.

China[4]

THE Chinese Commission of Economic Information is endeavoring to introduce into China the Raiffeisen system of cooperative credit, and has already succeeded in organizing nine societies. A grant of $5,000[5] was received from the executive committee in June, 1922, to be used in furthering the work. No immediate attempt was made, however, to organize any societies, the year 1923 being spent in study of cooperation and in drafting model rules for credit societies. The work of organization was begun in 1924.

The subcommittee which is handling this work believes that the ground should be thoroughly prepared before a society is organized. Representatives of the proposed cooperative group are invited to go to Peking when the committee explains the work to be done. The representatives then go back to their village and explain the whole matter to their fellow villagers, after which, when the society is at last organized, one of the committee members inspects it, ascertains that the members understand "definitely and clearly the idea of cooperation," and sees to it that organization is on the basis of the model constitution drawn up by the committee.

When a society has been accepted by the committee, it becomes eligible for a loan from the $5,000 mentioned above, no society being allowed more than $500.

Most of the societies are reported to be in a "healthy state." The nine societies had at the end of 1924 a combined membership of 406; 317 members had subscribed for share capital amounting to $455, and 275 loans had been made aggregating $3,821. Funds supplied by the commission to the societies amounted to $3,880.

The loans by societies to their members are made at a rate of interest not exceeding 12 per cent per year, as compared with at least

[3] Gold crown=20.3 cents.
[4] China. Bureau of Economic Information. Chinese Economic Monthly, August, 1925, pp. 36-45.
[5] Mexican dollar=approximately 50 cents in United States currency.

30 per cent which the members would have had to pay to regular money lenders. On the above loans of $3,880 there was therefore a saving to the borrowers of $780 per year.

The societies are, of course, still in their infancy, and have not yet had time to win any large degree of public confidence. This is quite natural since the very nature of rural cooperation is too little understood by the villagers in general and the resources of any one society have never much exceeded $500 at their highest level.

The success of the experiment depends largely upon two factors. First, the manner in which we come into contact with the village determines the first impressions on the villagers of our work. One feature we most strenuously tried to avoid at the time of our making our first contact with the villages was the idea of charity or propaganda. We wanted the villages to accept rural cooperation in its purest form, as a sound economic doctrine and practice which will eventually be the financial salvation of the farmers as it has been in many other countries. Throughout our dealings with them, we have met the villagers in a businesslike manner. We have so far been successful in this policy.

The other important, probably the most important, factor in the success of our work is the personality, character, and ability of the leaders in the respective villages. These leaders serve as our direct agents in the field and also as the representatives of their own villages in business dealings with the committee. They help to distribute information to the members and to regularize the conduct of the societies. These leaders are given opportunity to come into contact with the committee several times during the year. Several societies are rich in having more than one man with the gift of leadership.

While it is true that to a large proportion of the members, it is the idea of cheap credit which makes the strongest appeal, there are many signs of a spirit of mutual help and the leaders of the societies are devoting much willing labor to building them up and spreading the cooperative spirit.

To introduce a modern economic idea such as rural cooperation into the villages is not in itself an easy task. Lack of practical experience on the part of the committee made it necessary to act cautiously. With the limited funds placed at our disposal both for loan capital and for overhead, we were severely restricted in our operations. The committee has therefore experimented on a small scale and attempted to run a few societies on a strictly business basis. All our results, we are glad to say, during the first year of our experimentation, have been successful and one or two experiments have yielded positive results.

Czechoslovakia [6]

IN 1924 the Central Union of Czechoslovak Cooperative Societies had in affiliation 368 retail societies. The 283 of these which sent in reports had sales for the year of 846,059,697 korune,[7] share capital of 47,152,308 korune, reserves amounting to 17,758,761 korune, members' savings deposits amounting to 78,410,396 korune, and net profits of 2,036,526 korune.

The Czech and German Cooperative Wholesale Societies have agreed upon a plan of collaboration in obtaining supplies and in production. Each society will obtain from the other goods manufactured by the latter which it does not itself produce. Also where the constituent societies of one wholesale are located nearer to the other wholesale than to their own, they will obtain these supplies from it. No new fields of production will hereafter be entered by either wholesale except by mutual consent.

In the field of agricultural cooperation also a greater unity of action has been effected, the German cooperative unions having become affiliated with Centrokooperativ, a federation of agricultural cooperative unions whose membership heretofore has been entirely

[6] International Cooperative Bulletin (London), September, 1925, pp. 286–288.
[7] Koruna at par=20.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

Czech. The Centrokooperativ now is composed of 10 cooperative unions with a combined membership of 8,133 local societies, of which 1,523 are German.

Esthonia

THE following figures taken from the September, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) (pp. 288, 289), show the operations of the Esthonian Cooperative Wholesale Society and of its affiliated societies in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
Wholesale society:		
Sales—marks [8]	1, 213, 373, 250	1, 215, 266, 547
Net savings—do	5, 700, 290	6, 542, 046
Share capital—do	47, 137, 514	70, 235, 087
Affiliated societies:		
Number	263	268
Membership	89, 197	78, 547
Sales—marks	2, 038, 146, 600	2, 423, 144, 000
Value of goods purchased from wholesale—marks	955, 517, 079	981, 547, 000

Great Britain

Hours and Output of Cooperative Employees

THE July 20, 1925, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) contains data supplied to the committee on industry and trade by representatives of the Cooperative Wholesale Societies of England and Scotland and of the Cooperative Union. These representatives stated that there had been a general decrease of working hours of cooperative employees in recent years, but that efficiency and hourly output had increased. The following statement shows the number of societies working 53 hours or less and the number working 48 hours or less in specified years:

	53 hours or less	48 hours or less
1913	223	83
1914	295	96
1917	458	134
1924	(9)	[10] 779

The following table shows the changes that have taken place in sales, output, and wages cost per cooperative employee, and index numbers thereof on the basis of 1912 = 100.

[8] Esthonian mark at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[9] No cooperative society works as many as 53 hours at the present time.
[10] Including 128 societies with a 44-hour week for all employees; 368 societies with a 40-hour week for clerks; 169 societies with a 44-hour week for clerks; and 70 societies with a 46-hour week for clerks.

SALES, OUTPUT, AND WAGES COST OF COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1912 TO 1923, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

[£ at par=$4.8665, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year	Distribution: Retail societies		Production					
			Retail societies		Wholesale societies		Associations of workers	
	Sales per employee	Wages cost per £ of sales	Output per employee	Wages cost per £ of output	Output per employee	Wages cost per £ of output	Output per worker	Wages cost per £ of output
	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.
1912	1,114	12¼	554	26	512	25½	200	62¼
1914	1,141	12½	604	26¼	490	30½	218	60
1917	1,375	10¾	842	20¾	866	20½	340	48
1920	2,448	14	1,092	32½	1,178	30	632	52
1923	1,690	18½	908	36	769	37½	354	76¼
	Index numbers (1912=100)							
1914	102.4	102.0	109.0	101.0	95.7	119.6	109.0	96.4
1917	123.4	87.8	152.0	79.8	169.1	80.4	170.0	77.1
1920	210.8	114.3	197.1	125.0	230.1	117.6	316.0	83.5
1923	151.7	151.0	163.9	138.5	150.2	147.1	177.0	122.5

The "exact number of hours that represents the maximum output in each industry has not yet been conclusively demonstrated." In connection with the above table, it should be borne in mind that the figures have been affected by price fluctuations since 1914, and by changes in wages and working hours, as well as by overtime and short time.

We have had no experience of restrictions of output, but we are in favor of restricting overtime. Experience proves that from a productive point of view overtime is expensive, in addition to which there is a greater percentage of accidents during the hours worked beyond the usual stopping time.

Lithuania [11]

IN 1924 there were in affiliation with the Lithuanian Union of Cooperative Societies (which is a wholesale as well as central cooperative union) 255 societies and 4 unions of societies. Most of the member societies are consumers' organizations. During the year the sales of the wholesale amounted to 10,737,333 lit,[12] an increase of 30 per cent over those of the preceding year, and its net surplus to 44,383 lit.

Netherlands

THE 1923–24 Yearbook of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau [13] contains (p. 129) certain data in regard to the various central cooperative organizations in the Netherlands, which are shown in the table following:

[11] Data are from International Cooperative Bulletin (London), September, 1925, pp. 291, 292. For a general account of the cooperative movement in Lithuania see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1925, pp. 185, 186.

[12] Litas at par=10 cents; exchange rate varies.

[13] Netherlands. [Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken en Landbouw.] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Jaarcijfers voor Nederland, 1923-24. The Hague, 1925.

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1910 TO 1923

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

Society and year	Affiliated societies		Amount of business	Value of goods produced	Paid-in share capital	Borrowed capital	Reserve funds	Surplus savings for year
	Number	Membership						
Central Agricultural Cooperative Bank:			*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*	*Florins*
1910	32	.....	[1] 391,000	.....	2,000	.....	7,000	[2] 4,000
1920	45	.....	[1] 2,085,000	.....	45,000	.....	219,000	[2] 10,000
1922	42	.....	[1] 2,181,000	.....	45,000	.....	259,000	[2] 203,000
1923	39	.....	[1] 2,213,000	.....	43,000	.....	259,000	30,000
Central Raiffeisen Bank:								
1910	317	.....	[1] 4,518,000	.....	19,000	.....	33,000	19,000
1920	658	.....	[1] 67,052,000	.....	62,000	6,785,000	364,000	10,000
1922	676	.....	[1] 21,425,000	.....	67,000	6,533,000	671,000	381,000
1923	687	.....	[1] 43,589,000	.....	69,000	6,487,000	1,045,000	132,000
Central Union of Dutch Consumers' Societies:								
1920	150	161,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	141	137,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	135	126,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale society, "De Handelskamer":								
1910	92	.....	3,217,000	107,000	95,000	7,000	34,000	41,000
1920	385	192,401	14,613,000	.....	449,000	632,000	33,000	15,000
1921	377	173,635	12,102,000	417,000	563,000	517,000	38,000	[2] 1,261,000
1922	372	156,543	11,557,000	462,000	362,000	355,000	61,000	155,000

[1] Loans granted. [2] Loss.

An article in the September, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London) (pp. 257, 258), by Mr. G. J. D. C. Goedhart, president of the Central Union of Dutch Consumers' Societies and of the International Cooperative Alliance, reviews the condition of the cooperative movement in the Netherlands during and since the war.

During the war, restrictive measures imposed by the Government made the operations of the consumers' cooperative societies and their wholesale, De Handelskamer, very difficult and reduced their business considerably. As prices throughout the country began to increase alarmingly, however, the Government suggested to the wholesale society that it devise a plan for stabilizing prices as much as possible, and offered financial support for this purpose. The sum of 3,000,000 florins was loaned to the cooperative movement and was used in strengthening the societies financially. A tailoring department was established by the wholesale society, which although not a profitable one for the wholesale did have a decided effect in reducing the prices of clothing generally.

The losses sustained by the wholesale in this department had the effect of making the constituent societies rally to the support of the wholesale and of giving new impetus to the movement as a whole. "Cooperative principles are better understood, and the societies see the number of their members steadily increasing; the distributing societies, various building, credit, and savings societies are doing good work, and agricultural and dairy societies spring up everywhere."

The Central Union of Dutch Consumers' Societies now has in affiliation 132 societies with 117,702 members, while the societies affiliated with De Handelskamer number 345, and their members, 151,808.

New Cooperative Law [14]

A new cooperative law has been passed (May 28, 1925) in the Netherlands, making considerable change in the legal status of the cooperative movement. Under the previous law, passed in 1876, the charters of cooperative societies had to be renewed every 30 years; under the new law the charter is perpetual. The new law substitutes, for the old unlimited system of financial liability of all members, three classes of members—those of unlimited liability, those with partial liability, and those having no liability. Henceforth married women may become full-fledged members of cooperative societies, "but in such cases they are legally supposed to have the consent of their husbands."

Norway [15]

ON the occasion of the Norwegian Cooperative Congress, held June 24–26, 1925, certain statistics were given relative to the status of the Norwegian Cooperative Union (the N. K. L.).

At the end of 1924 there were in affiliation with the union 432 societies with a membership (counting only those members whose trade with their society during the year amounted to at least 100 kroner [16]) of 100,836. The sales of the retail societies during the year amounted to 134,327,400 kroner as against approximately 109,000,000 kroner the year before, and their savings on the year's business to 3,118,000 kroner; their capital (including reserve) amounts to 19,985,200 kroner.

The business of the wholesale of the union during the year reached 31,580,162 kroner and the net surplus on the business 740,000 kroner, 1924 being the banner year so far. The capital of the union is about 2,000,000 kroner. The goods produced in the manufacturing departments of the union during the year were valued at 7,033,768 kroner, and in addition 382,102 kilograms of coffee were roasted.

Russia [17]

BY a law of August 19, 1924, Russian workers were given the right to organize cooperative housing associations for the purpose either of leasing houses already built or of building new dwellings. The latter type of cooperation has received further encouragement from the Government by a decree of May 16, 1925, providing for the extension of financial aid to societies organized to construct new houses for their members. This branch of the new movement had hitherto been considerably hampered by lack of resources and credit. Notwithstanding that fact, however, by March 1, 1925, some 790 such societies are known to have been formed, with a membership of 166,700 and share capital amounting to 2,120,000 rubles.[18] (It is stated that the actual figures if data were obtainable from all such societies, would be much larger.) These societies had constructed dwellings covering 609,000 cubic feet and having a value of 15,000,000 rubles. Twelve per cent of the capital required was obtained from

[14] Data are from Christian Science Monitor (Boston), Sept. 8, 1925, p. 5.
[15] Data are from Konsumentbladet (Stockholm), July, 1925, and International Cooperative Bulletin (London), September, 1925, p. 292.
[16] Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.
[17] International Cooperative Bulletin (London), September, 1925, pp. 281, 282.
[18] Ruble at par=51.46 cents; exchange rate varies.

other branches of the cooperative movement. In the actual construction the housing societies used largely the services of their members, reducing expenses considerably.

On March 1, 1925, the leasing associations formed in 30 towns of the Soviet Republic, 16 towns in Ukrania, and 2 towns of the Trans-Caucasian Republic numbered 22,500, and their members 615,000 heads of families. These associations are united into district and town housing unions.

South Africa [19]

ELSEWHERE in this section of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW an account is given of the trend toward compulsory cooperation in agriculture in Queensland. An amendment to the cooperative act of South Africa introduces a similar situation in that country. The amendment provides that when so requested by 75 per cent of the growers of any kind of agricultural product or the growers of 75 per cent of any crop produced in a district, area, or Province, who are already members of a cooperative marketing organization, the Minister of Agriculture may declare that every grower of such produce shall sell his crop through the aforesaid cooperative organization "whether he be a member thereof or not."

It is stated that the above measure called forth "some strong objection both to the principle of compulsory cooperative selling as such, and to the proportion of 75 per cent of growers as large enough to bring such principle into force." On the other hand, it was suggested that the proportion be reduced to 60 per cent or even to a bare majority. The 75 per cent prevailed, however.

[19] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 31, 1925, pp. 28, 29.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Attitude of New York State Federation of Labor on Education of Workers

THE July, 1925, issue of the American Labor World (New York) (pp. 2–5) contains the report of the New York State Federation of Labor committee on education. In this report the committee reviews the work of the federation along educational lines and urges the representation of labor on boards of education, on the ground that "as the workers constitute the largest single social group their point of view should be represented on all educational bodies." The report gives its "unqualified approval to the existing program of compulsory part-time or continuation schools for employed minors between the ages of 14 and 18 years," and opposes any changes in either the spirit or the purpose of the New York State law governing the operation of such schools.

Organized labor urges: (1) That attendance should be required for eight hours each week instead of four as is the present practice; (2) that all such continuation instruction be given in the daytime and as a part of the working week; (3) that the curriculum be broadened and enriched so that the needs of all children may be met; (4) that better-trained teachers be secured for these schools; (5) that better buildings and facilities be provided; (6) that the plan be extended to include all school districts having a population of 2,000 or over; (7) that more liberal State aid be granted on account of the maintenance of these schools; (8) that health education and special medical inspection be provided for all children required to attend.

Education and training at public expense of foremen in industrial plants is also urged, as well as the creation of an industrial and technical institute to provide "high-grade training along special lines for technical workers," with tuition free to residents of New York State, and furnishing instruction along such lines as "chemical research, physical research, effective production in the dominant industries, foreman training, industrial economics, industrial cost accounting, and industrial teacher training."

The committee favors continuation of the present method of training apprentices through the cooperation of employers and unions, and a State investigation of "all private trade schools and all schools having or receiving the benefits of incomes from trust funds established for trade or industrial education purposes of less than college grade."

Apprenticeship in the Building Trades in England

THE Operative Builder, the official organ of the English National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, gives in its issue for September, 1925 (pp. 89–91), the results of an inquiry undertaken to see how generally the building interests of the coun-

try were adopting the recommendations as to apprenticeship made in the spring of 1924 by the National House Building Committee. The committee had called for the formation of local building industry committees made up of representatives of the organized employers and employees, to stimulate in every way the taking on of new apprentices; it had also recommended some relaxation in union rules, an increase in the ratio of apprentices allowed, the raising to 20 years of the age limit for entering apprenticeship, and, under certain circumstances, a shortening of the training period by one year. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1924, pp. 185–187.) Apprentices were to be carefully indentured and registered, and the local building industry committees were to be responsible for supervising their continuous training and employment. In the latter part of 1924 the operatives' federation sent out a questionnaire to its local bodies, to be returned by the end of February, 1925, asking for data as to the progress made in carrying out this plan.

The report deals only with the 553 places in which there is a branch of the employees' federation, omitting Ireland from consideration. No reply was received from 82 of these places, but in some cases information concerning them was obtained from other sources. In 163 places, or 29 per cent of the total covered, building industry committees had been established, and in 25 places, or 4½ per cent, there were other schemes for promoting apprenticeship. That is, considering only places in which there are branches of the federation, one-third have definite schemes for promoting and supervising apprenticeship, while two-thirds have failed to take any action in the matter. This situation is held to be due in some cases to local circumstances, and in others to a definite opposition to apprenticeship.

To take unfavorable local circumstances, we find the lack of apprenticeship due to slackness of trade or of big contracts resulting in jobbing work, prevalence of small employers with only a few hands, existence of local charities which operate against the adoption of any scheme, lack of entrants owing to the casual nature of the trade or the presence of other industries offering a more attractive wage, the practice of youths starting as laborers in order to get the higher commencing wage, and the fact that in some instances the organized operatives go out of the district to work, or in others that the practice of indentured apprentices has died out.

Turning to the matter of direct opposition to the establishment of local building industry committees and the initiation of apprenticeship schemes, two sets of objections are found, one coming from the employers, the other from the workers. The employers, it is found, in many cases object to cooperating with the employees on such committees, as they consider that apprenticeship is no affair of the workers. Moreover, they do not care to establish schemes under which they would be bound by the terms of the apprentice's indenture, preferring to take on boys without any contract, whom they can employ as they find convenient. In other cases they "object to the rates payable under the scheme as too high, or prefer unindentured labor on account of its cheapness, or insist on a premium."

On the employees' side, the main difficulties are a fear of swamping the industry with too many skilled workers, and the matter of expense. The latter seems to be the more serious question. It was originally provided that the expenses of the local building committees should be borne by their members, each side paying all costs in-

curred by its representatives. This meant to the worker that at stated intervals he would have to miss half a day or a day from his work and pay his own traveling expenses to the place of meeting. The Government finally made an allowance of 10s. per meeting "for the whole of the operative's side en bloc," but this was only for one three-month period, and although the grant was afterward continued for another quarter, there is no assurance of its further continuance.

When split up this might pay traveling expenses if the operatives lived in the place of meeting or its outskirts, but if they came from some outlying place even these would not be met, and in any case there would be no compensation for wages lost.

Until this difficulty can be overcome, the federation feels that there will be much difficulty in working the general plan.

The questionnaire called also for information as to the number of apprentices in each place, asking specifically whether this number was the full complement allowed by the trade-union ratios, or over or under the complement. Replies to this question were received from 361 places; 165, or 45.7 per cent, of these had the full complement allowed; 48, or 13.3 per cent, of those replying had more than the full complement, and 148, or 41 per cent, had less.

English Scheme of Training for Unemployed Young Men

ONE of the most serious aspects of the unemployment situation in England is the condition of numbers of young men who have had no opportunity since leaving school to acquire a trade, or even to learn habits of regular work, and who are becoming steadily less and less employable. According to the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), the Ministry of Labor has determined to give an experimental course of training to a limited number of these. In its issue for September, 1925, it outlines the proposed plan.

Four training centers are to be established, two in large towns, and two, which are to be residential, in country districts. The trainees are to be of two classes—those trained for employment in England and those trained in preparation for emigration. The first will be given a general training intended to fit them for usefulness as handy men; in the residential centers their training will be adapted, wherever practicable, to fit them for rural conditions. Applicants must be registered as unemployed, they must be between the ages of 19 and 25, though for ex-service men the upper limit is raised to 29, they must be unskilled, i. e., untrained in any trade, and they must not have received a course of training at public expense "or financial assistance from the civil liabilities or King's funds." The general object of the training given them will be to teach them the use of tools, "to accustom them to ordinary workshop discipline, and to improve their general employability. Instruction will be given as far as possible on productive work, which has been found in practice to give the most effective training."

Applicants for training for overseas employment must first be provisionally approved by a representative of the Government of the country to which they are to go, "and must, before entering

training, sign an undertaking to remain throughout the course, and, as soon as possible thereafter, to proceed to the Dominion concerned, if finally approved for employment there." Other qualifications are the same as for those being trained for employment at home.

The precise nature of the course of training for oversea employment may be varied from time to time, but it is intended, generally, to give training in—

(*a*) The handling of horses, including plowing and care of livestock; elementary repairs to harness;
(*b*) Milking;
(*c*) Simple agricultural operations;
(*d*) Elementary woodwork; the use of simple woodworking tools, such as plane, chisel, saw, crosscut, mauls, wedges, ax, and billhook;
(*e*) The erection and repair of wire fencing and wooden hutments;

And where necessary—

(*f*) Timber felling and
(*g*) Simple repairs to farm implements.

The course of training is to be limited to six months, and the trainee will be kept to strict adherence to rules and discipline. Men are entitled to draw, while under training, any unemployment benefits to which they may have a claim, and arrangements are made for providing them with some money for necessaries. In residential centers they receive board and lodging toward which, if they are in receipt of unemployment benefits, they must pay 13s.[1] a week. Overseas trainees are not given unemployment benefits, but are provided with free board and lodging.

[1] Shilling at par=24.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Congress of International Federation of Intellectual Workers [1]

THE third congress of the International Federation of Intellectual Workers was held in Paris, January 3 to 5, 1925, with delegates from the following 10 countries in attendance: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Representatives were also present and took part in the work of the conference from 11 countries in which there is as yet no national organization.

The report of the secretary for the year 1923–24 dealt mainly with the efforts of the council to establish relations with the International Labor Office and to secure representation in the International Labor Conference and in the governing body of the International Labor Office. It was pointed out by a delegate that in order to secure such representation it would be necessary to amend the treaty of Versailles and this could be accomplished only through a very much stronger international confederation and a larger number of member countries. The convention adopted a resolution urging the council to institute an active campaign in the countries which have no branch of the organization and to endeavor to obtain the assistance of the Governments of the different countries in securing admission to the International Labor Organization.

A resolution relating to the rights of intellectual property—literary, artistic, and scientific—was passed, which called for uniform laws for all countries, which would give post mortem protection for five years and during the lifetime of direct heirs, legislation protecting industrial patents for a period of 25 years, and the immediate establishment of an international organization for the registration of intellectual works with the view of assisting intellectual workers in establishing their rights to priority. Reports were also received concerning collective agreements for intellectual workers, and intellectual exchanges, and these questions will be the subject of a questionnaire addressed to the national federations of intellectual workers.

The conference voted to create a permanent international committee on which each of the countries affiliated to the international federation should be represented for the purpose of bringing before the national organizations the questions proposed by the annual congress and also to serve as a central agency to keep the council in touch with the inquiries and studies carried on in the different countries and to establish permanent contact with the Cooperative Intellectual Institute.

[1] L'Oeuvre de la Confédération Internationale des Travailleurs Intellectuels. Le congrès de 1925. Paris, 1925.

Formation of Australian Women's Trade-Union League

THE Railways Union Gazette, official organ of the Australian Railway Union, announces in its issue for August 20, 1925, the formation of a women's trade-union league at Melbourne. The original membership consisted of delegates from six unions; at the second meeting, delegates from three more unions were taken into membership. In addition to the union delegates, the membership is to include individual union members, and associates, such as wives of unionists. No one eligible to join a trade-union, however, may become a member unless she has already joined her appropriate union. In addition to encouraging and developing unionism among woman workers, the league has the following objects:

To secure for girls and women equal opportunities with boys and men in trades and technical training, and pay on the basis of occupation and not on the basis of sex.

To develop self-reliance among women workers.

To encourage self-government in the workshops.

To secure the representation of women on industrial tribunals, public boards, and commissions.

To insure the protection of the younger girls in their efforts for better working conditions and a living wage.

To form, where possible, and to assist girls to carry on a trade-union, and to provide a common meeting ground for women of all groups who wish to see the principles of democracy applied in industry.

Twenty-fourth Trade-Union Congress of Belgium [1]

THE twenty-fourth congress of the Trade-Union Committee of Belgium was held at Brussels July 25–27, with 419 delegates present representing 28 affiliated organizations. Representatives were also in attendance from the International Federation of Trade-Unions, the International Labor Office, and the trade-union committee of Luxemburg. According to the report of the general secretary of the committee there was some falling off in trade-union membership during the year but not enough seriously to affect the trade-union organization.

Among the items on the agenda for consideration of the congress were the question of increasing the union dues, workers' vacations, workers' solidarity, and the attitude of the workers toward such events as the war in Morocco and the strikes of Chinese laborers.

The general secretary, in outlining the salient points in trade-union activity during 1924, stated that the trade-union organization had been able successfully to withstand reactionary attacks against the eight-hour day and against the unemployment funds. It had also attempted to solve the problem of defining the scope of trade-union activities, had collaborated with women's and young persons' organizations, and had given effective assistance to the workers' education movement. In the international field the organization had taken part in the work of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, particularly in the antiwar activities of the federation, and in the

[1] Le Mouvement Syndical Belge, Brussels, Aug. 1 and 15, 1925.

field of international social legislation it had supported the work of the International Labor Office.

The report on workers' solidarity, or the organization of workers' resistance in labor disputes, presented to the conference, stated that its purposes were to aid the national organizations engaged in strikes or lockouts, to establish a regular and national organization of solidarity, to strengthen the means of resistance of central bodies which could not receive allowances from the special funds until their own strike funds reached a certain amount, and to extend the authority and the responsibility of the Trade-Union Committee by involving it more closely in all labor conflicts. These purposes would be attained by the formation of a strike fund by the Trade-Union Committee. The report occasioned a long debate which did not result, however, in any action being taken by the congress.

The question of vacations with pay for all industrial workers developed some difference of opinion as to whether the method of introducing this reform should be by legislation or by trade-union action. By a majority vote the congress passed a resolution stating that vacations had already been generally established for intellectual workers and that all industrial workers were equally entitled to an annual vacation with pay. The introduction of this reform in Belgium under present conditions was considered to be perfectly feasible, as it is already in effect in most of the public administrations, in the socialist cooperative societies, and in certain private industries. The resolution fixed the minimum vacation with pay to be granted to the workers in all industries at seven days and the secretary of the Trade-Union Committee was directed to assist the socialist parliamentary group in drafting a bill to be introduced into Parliament. The national committee, together with the central and the local and regional federations of trade-unions, was directed to take steps to bring about the reform as rapidly as possible.

Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the strikes among the book workers and metal workers against wage reductions, and urging workers generally to pay monthly allowances to their strike funds, expressing sympathy for the Chinese strikers, and denouncing the war in Morocco.

Annual Meeting of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada [1]

THE Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held its forty-first annual convention at Ottawa, August 31 to September 4, 1925. Opening addresses were made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labor. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the congress, made a plea for closer cooperation between organized labor and the farmers of the Dominion.

The report of the executive council declared that the creation of a permanent industrial court by law in Nova Scotia was inimical to labor and expressed opposition to the amendments to the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act, which excluded provincial and municipal undertakings from the application of the act.

[1] Data are from the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, September, 1925, pp. 891–900; and Canadian Congress Journal, Ottawa, September, 1925, pp. 9–13.

"Immediate and drastic legislation" to prohibit the maintenance of armed forces by corporations was demanded by the congress.

The convention endorsed the recommendation of the executive council that the incoming general executive, provincial executive, provincial federation of labor, and membership exert every effort towards securing the adoption throughout Canada of the eight-hour day and thus bring this country into line with European countries which already have legislation of this nature. A working week of 44 hours was again advocated with the proviso that "in any locality where organized labor finds itself able to relieve an unemployed situation by a working week of less hours, this congress is of the opinion such should be done."

Resolutions were also adopted—

In favor of legislation providing for unemployment insurance for all workers on a noncontributory basis.

In favor of legislation to establish old-age pensions.

Instructing the provincial executives to press for legislation prohibiting the commercial manufacture of making of clothing in homes.

Instructing the incoming executive to request the provincial governments to enact legislation providing for a practical examination of auto mechanics.

Instructing the executive officers to continue their efforts to secure legislation making illegal the issuance of injunctions in connection with industrial disputes.

Instructing provincial executives to take the necessary action to secure one day's rest in seven for fire fighters and all classes of workers.

Requesting legislation to compel all employers of labor to give all employees at least two week's holidays with full pay each year, after 10 months' or more employment.

Urging the immediate nationalization of all coal mines and natural resources.

Urging the congress to appoint a representative on the executive committee of the Worker's Educational Association, and, in conjunction with affiliated units, to aid in extending this system of workers' education.

Urging upon such provincial governments as have not yet established mothers' allowances the advisability of enacting such legislation without delay.

Urging amendments to the bankruptcy act so that in cases of insolvency the claims of employees for wages receive priority over those of all other creditors.

Urging restriction of immigration "until means are provided to look after the present population."

Urging the congress executive to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor in its forthcoming organization campaign.

The congress defeated a resolution urging the calling of a conference of the trade-unions of the world in order to establish a basis upon which all organized labor could be united into one trade-union international. Proposals for combining the present craft unions into industrial unions were rejected, as in various preceding congresses.

Mr. Tom Moore was reelected president for 1925–26, which will be his eighth successive year in that office. The next annual convention is to be held in Montreal.

Confederation of Trade-Unions in Denmark

THE August 14, 1925, issue of Arbejdsgiveren, the publication of the Danish Employers' Association, contains the following data on the Confederation of Trade-Unions taken from the report of the confederation for the period April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925:

At the end of 1924 there were in affiliation with the confederation 50 unions (and 1 individual union) with 2,182 branches and 237,023

members, of whom 198,444 were men and 38,579 were women. At the end of 1923 the confederation had affiliated with it 50 unions (and 1 individual union) with 2,184 branches. The membership "during the course of the year" showed a gain of 3,907. Organizations not affiliated with the confederation decreased in membership from 69,588 to 69,130.

In 1924, 21,096 men and 1,531 women were involved in strikes, 15 men and 302 women in lockouts, and 127,683 men and 22,798 women in wage controversies which did not result in a stoppage of work.

The Confederation of Trade-Unions in Denmark sent directly to the Norwegian Federation of Trade-Unions 316,000 kroner [1] for strike assistance in Norway in the spring of 1924. Voluntary contributions from various organizations sent to Norway through the Confederation of Trade-Unions amounted to 54,275 kroner. Including contributions sent directly, the total assistance sent from Denmark to Norway was 1,495,427 kroner.

National Congress of French General Confederation of Labor [2]

THE national congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail was held in Paris, August 26–30, 1925. The congress was attended by 800 delegates representing 1,728 unions, 36 federations, and 85 departmental unions. Delegates were also present from the International Federation of Trade Unions, from the national trade-union organizations of 12 European countries, and from Canada. The program of the congress called for the consideration of the following questions: Wages, covering methods of payment, bonuses, gratuities, family allowances, etc.; social laws, including social insurance, the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation, and labor inspection; foreign labor in France; a unified school system; labor control; vacations with pay; and various questions relating to trade-union organization.

At the outset of the congress the question of labor unity, which has been a disturbing question since the extremists in the federation seceded in December, 1921, forming the C. G. T. Unitaire, was brought before the congress. Letters from the executive committee of the C. G. T. U. which were read to the congress urged the holding of a joint conference for the purpose of bringing about the union of the two organizations. The debate upon the question was very extended and included an address by a delegate from the C. G. T. U. The committee to which the proposition for an interfederal congress was referred offered a resolution stating that the only way that trade-union unity could be achieved was through the return of the communist branch to the C. G. T., that the adherence of this branch to the Moscow International had subordinated the trade-union movement to a political party and that there was as yet no evidence that the C. G. T. U. had abandoned its attempt to destroy the labor movement. The resolution received a majority of the votes cast.

[1] Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies. [2] L'Information Sociale, Sept. 3 and 10, 1925.

The report of the committee on vacations with pay for workers, which was unanimously adopted, stated that paid vacations were absolutely indispensable for the physical and moral health of all workers, even those employed in seasonal industries; that such vacations ought not to be for less than 21 days, but in view of the difficulty of securing this reform it was advocated that for the present a minimum of 12 days should be given and that the congress, taking into consideration governmental declarations concerning this question, pledged itself to work for the prompt realization of this reform.

A resolution relative to compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases advocated the following amendments to the present law: Extension of the law to cover all wage earners; no exemption as at present for accidents due to natural forces or other causes; increases in compensation for serious accidents and in the payments made to orphans and other heirs in case of death; vocational reeducation, by the insurer, of workers obliged to change their occupation as a result of accident; application of the law to all industrial diseases instead of, as at present, to certain diseases caused by lead and mercury poisoning. Special consideration was also demanded for workers who had suffered industrial injury before the law went into effect and for the injured of the devastated or occupied sections of the country whose compensation had been computed on a lower wage rate.

In the matter of social insurance the congress advocated extension of compulsory insurance to all wage earners without regard to the amount of their wages, elimination of payment of premiums by those earning small wages, establishment of a minimum pension corresponding to the cost of living for the transition period before the law becomes fully effective, continuation of payments to those pensioned because of old age, and other recommendations relative to the administration of the pension funds. The congress also voted for the protection of women and children through better medical and surgical care and payment of maternity and nursing allowances.

Considerable attention was given by the congress to the question of workers' education, as it was considered that the present school system was inadequate for the needs of the children of the workers. An entire reorganization of the educational system so that children of laboring people would have an opportunity to secure a higher education and so that there would be a general leveling up of the scale of culture of the entire working class was recommended.

The congress declared that, although no fixed rule could be established in regard to wages, the lowest rates of the least skilled workers should amount to a sum sufficient to satisfy all the needs of a family living in a civilized society. This minimum wage should be established by the Economic Labor Council and by the regional councils, and a system should be established by which wages generally should be adjusted to the changes in the cost of living. The congress reiterated the principle, always endorsed by the C. G. T., of equal pay for men and women for equal work.

Other resolutions passed by the congress included one relating to the labor-inspection service which advocated the appointment of labor delegates designated by the unions to report infractions of rules by employers, more rigid application of the 8-hour law, and

establishment of labor and syndical control in the matter of hiring and firing, in syndical agreements affecting wages, hours of labor, discipline, and all other questions relating to the industry or trade, and in the application of social laws and labor rights which have been juridically established by usage.

Membership of Employers' and Workers' Organizations in France, January, 1924

THE Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris) January–March, 1925 (pp. 16, 17), gives the following data showing the membership of employers' organizations and trade-unions in France on January 1, 1923, and January 1, 1924. These organizations are grouped in 807 federations, of which 273 are employers', 365 workers', 7 mixed, and 162 agricultural.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE, JANUARY 1, 1923 AND 1924

Organization	January 1, 1923		January 1, 1924	
	Number of organizations	Number of members	Number of organizations	Number of members
Employers'	5,970	423,732	6,210	434,833
Workers'	6,540	1,809,052	6,597	1,804,912
Mixed (employers' and workers')	193	32,458	194	32,161
Agricultural	8,260	1,187,587	8,633	1,204,946
Total	20,963	3,452,829	21,634	3,476,852

General Federation of German Trade-Unions in 1924 [1]

MEMBERSHIP statistics given in the recently published yearbook of the General Federation of German Free (Social-Democratic) Trade-Unions indicate that after the phenomenal growth of its membership during the period from 1919 to 1922 the federation experienced a heavy decrease in the number of its members in the fall of 1923, due to the disastrous effect of the enormous depreciation of the currency upon German industry. In the fourth quarter of 1923 the membership of the federation decreased by 1,297,932, and even with this slump the decrease in membership did not come to an end, but continued through the entire year 1924, slowing down gradually. The causes of this downward movement of the membership are to be found in the after effects of the currency crisis, which manifested themselves in a partial stoppage of production, discharge of numerous workers and salaried employees in public services, and general heavy unemployment. On December 31, 1924, the membership of the federation was 3,975,002, as against 5,741,127 on December 31, 1923, indicating a further decrease of 1,766,125 members.

[1] Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschafts-Bund. Gewerkschaftszeitung. Berlin, Aug. 22, 1925, p. 498.

Compared with 1922, when its membership had reached its highest level, the federation has suffered a loss of 3,330,902 members. Nevertheless, it had 1,990,445 more members than in 1913. Recent reports indicate, moreover, that the downward movement of the membership has come to an end, for at the end of March, 1925, the membership showed an increase of 210,000 as compared with December 31, 1924.

During the year 1924 the number of trade and industrial federations affiliated with the general federation decreased from 44 to 41, due to several amalgamations, the asphalt workers having been absorbed by the Building Trades Workers' Federation, the furriers by the Clothing Workers' Federation, and the stone pavers by the Stone Workers' Federation. The 41 federations had 16,499 local unions, as against 25,855 in 1923. This heavy decrease in the number of local unions indicates that the currency inflation caused the dissolution of many of the small locals.

The following table shows the average total and female membership of trade and industrial federations affiliated with the general federation in 1924, as compared with 1913:

AVERAGE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH GENERAL FEDERATION OF GERMAN TRADE-UNIONS, 1913 AND 1924

Federation	1913, total membership	1924		Federation	1913, total membership	1924	
		Total membership	Female membership			Total membership	Female membership
Bakers and confectioners	28,978	52,610	25,077	Hatters	11,562	20,864	14,348
Building trades	343,152	362,481	877	Coppersmiths	5,361	6,179	----
Clothing workers	53,874	99,261	57,583	Agricultural workers	19,077	147,650	37,140
Mine workers	104,113	229,956	519	Food industry workers	51,537	65,981	4,272
Coopers	8,632	9,159	125	Leather workers	16,231	42,880	9,156
Bookbinders	33,337	52,333	34,833	Lithographers	17,550	19,258	71
Printers	68,682	69,370	----	Painters	47,511	40,933	273
Chorus singers	(1)	3,607	2,116	Engineers	26,406	45,742	100
Roofers	8,417	9,500	986	Metal workers	560,644	889,063	87,691
Railroad men	(2)	202,689	1,787	Musicians	2,143	20,603	647
Factory workers	211,718	394,894	101,565	Pottery workers	16,592	88,549	25,589
Firemen, city	(1)	1,731	----	Saddlers and upholsterers	25,442	35,294	6,801
Moving-picture employees	(1)	3,429	586	Chimney sweeps	(1)	2,779	----
Butchers	6,505	13,766	1,572	Shoemakers	44,902	91,756	40,357
Barbers and hairdressers	2,530	3,788	552	Door men	(1)	11,265	196
Gardeners	7,465	10,561	1,875	Stone workers	42,456	44,566	375
Communal and State workers	52,996	187,205	31,322	Tobacco workers	34,191	73,066	56,368
Glass workers	19,312	35,223	7,854	Textile workers	141,484	425,510	274,881
Printing trade helpers	15,731	31,298	20,897	Transport workers	235,663	310,948	32,367
Woodworkers	199,199	323,175	30,883	Carpenters	62,069	87,049	----
Hotel and restaurant employees	16,096	28,184	9,499	Salaried employees	32,160	(3)	(3)
				Total	2,573,718	4,564,163	921,140

[1] Affiliated after the war.
[2] Were affiliated with the Transport Workers Federation in 1913
[3] Are now affiliated with the Salaried Employees' Federation (*Afa Bund*).

According to the table preceding, the annual average membership of the federation for the year 1924 was 4,564,163, of which number 3,473,619 were male members, 921,140 were female members, and 169,404 were juvenile members. The corresponding figures for 1923 were: Total membership, 7,063,158; male membership, 5,273,202;

female membership, 1,526,155; and juvenile membership, 263,801. The table shows that 36 federations had female members and that in 7 federations the female members outnumbered the male members. In these 7 federations the per cent of female members was the following: Clothing workers 58, bookbinders 66.6, chorus singers 58.7, helpers in printing trades 66.8, hatters 68.8, tobacco workers 77.1, and textile workers 64.6.

The financial condition of the federations affiliated with the General Federation of German Trade-Unions was more favorable at the end of 1924 than was to be expected after the disastrous effects of the currency inflation which had practically swallowed up the assets of the trade-unions. The income of all federations amounted to 97,037,600 marks,[2] of which 87,954,444 marks were from membership dues and 9,083,156 marks were from other sources. The total revenues for 1924 exceed those for 1913 by 14,900,000 marks, but the revenue per member was 10.91 marks lower in 1924.

The expenditures of the federations totaled 69,071,119 marks. Of this amount, 10,344,611 marks were disbursed for members' relief; 16,685,946 marks for strike and lockout benefits; 3,793,758 marks for educational purposes; 13,078,888 marks for propaganda, conferences, and miscellaneous purposes; and 25,167,916 marks for administration. The distribution of the expenditures indicates the financial stress under which the federations suffered. Very little money was available for members' relief, while extensive wage struggles required a considerable amount, although the strike benefits granted were lower than in pre-war time. The administrative expenditures formed a much greater share of the total expenditures than in pre-war times. This was due in part to the higher cost of materials and in part also to the many new economic and socio-political tasks of the trade-unions.

Only 36 federations made returns as to their capital at the end of 1924. Their combined capital was 27,089,236 marks, as against 88,000,000 marks in 1913.

English Trades-Union Congress

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) in its issue for September, 1925, gives a summary of the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the trades-union congress, held at Scarborough September 7–12, 1925. There was an attendance of 726 delegates, representing 172 organizations. The figures presented as to union membership showed a net gain over 1924 of some 14,000, the membership represented in that year having been 4,328,235, while in 1925 it had risen to 4,342,982. The principal increase took place in the unions of the mining and quarrying trades, whose membership had risen to 840,543 from 789,411 in 1924, and the greatest loss was among the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, whose membership had fallen from 670,782 to 623,132. The building and decorating trades showed a loss, in round numbers, of 8,000, while the paper and printing trades

[2] Mark at par=23.8 cents.

had an increase of practically the same number. The general labor unions showed a considerable gain, rising from 481,458 to 500,424.

The report of the general council contained two recommendations. First, that the council should be authorized to buy or build headquarters suited to its work; and second, that the council should be given entire control of its own publicity, research, and international departments, instead of carrying on these activities, or part of them, in cooperation with the Labor Party. There was some fear that this might lead to a separation between the political and the industrial sides of trade-union policy, but the recommendations were finally adopted without modification.

The outstanding topic for discussion was a proposal to amend and enlarge the powers of the general council:

The resolution proposed to empower the general council to levy all affiliated members; to call for a stoppage of work by an affiliated organization or part thereof in support of a trade-union which was defending "a vital trade-union principle;" to arrange with the Cooperative Wholesale Society to make provision for the distribution of food, etc., in the event of a strike or otherwise; and called on all organizations to make such alterations to rules as would regularize the above position. An amendment was moved deprecating any interference with the right of affiliated societies to secure alterations of working conditions or the substitution of the principle of the general strike for the present method of each industry proceeding in the way best suited to its own needs and possibilities.

This proposition was discussed in the light of the developments during the recent coal trouble, when a number of the most important unions had voluntarily handed over their powers to the general council, investing it with practically all the authority this resolution would give it, for the purpose of securing rapid and unhesitating action in the crisis. The effectiveness of this move was recognized, but the unions had a natural reluctance to establish as a permanent thing the dominance which they had been quite willing to cede for an emergency, and a compromise was agreed upon.

The congress ultimately agreed to a recommendation of the general purposes committee that the resolution and the amendment should be referred to the general council, with instructions to examine the problem in all its bearings, with power to consult the executives of the affiliated unions, and to report to a special conference of the executives concerned their considered recommendations on the subject.

Another matter of general interest discussed was a resolution favoring a reduction in the number of existing unions, through a process of amalgamation, with one all-inclusive body as the ultimate aim. The conservative forces defeated this resolution by a vote of 2,138,000 to 1,787,000, but the more radical element carried by a large majority another resolution which "declared that the trade-union movement must organize to prepare the trade-unions, in conjunction with the party of the workers, to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism; condemned all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of copartnership; and urged the formation of strong, well-organized workshop committees." The conservative forces, however, carried the day again when the congress voted on the question of strengthening national agreements.

A resolution was moved in favor of giving to national agreements voluntarily entered into and approved by joint industrial councils the same validity as awards under the trade boards acts. After a discussion, in which some delegates expressed the fear that the adoption of the resolution might open the door to

compulsory arbitration, to which they were strongly opposed, the resolution was ultimately passed by 2,799,000 votes to 900,000. (At last year's congress a similar proposal was not voted upon, the previous question being carried.)

A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to ratify the 48-hour convention adopted at Washington and urging the general council to work for international ratification. Another resolution took up the question of agricultural development, calling upon the Government "to require from the county agricultural committees returns of all uncultivated and under-cultivated land, and to give the committees wide power of control and compulsory acquisition of such land."

Among numerous other subjects discussed during the week, usually in connection with resolutions, were: The organization of agricultural workers, of laundry workers, and of theatrical employees; the Dawes scheme of reparations; the extension of the trade facilities act to Russia; the codification of the workmen's compensation acts, with certain improvements; the abolition of home working and outworking in the clothing industry; access of trade-union officials to lists of outworkers; the political rights of civil servants; the position of the Daily Herald newspaper; the wages and conditions of labor under which Weir houses should be erected; driving licenses; the army reserve forces act; and the regulation of offices bill.

Labor Movement in Mexico

THE labor movement in Mexico is the subject of an article by J. H. Retinger which appears in the August, 1925, issue of The Labor Woman (London) (pp. 140–141, 143). According to the author, the organization of the labor movement in that country has increased at least 1,000 per cent during the last three years. The nominal membership of the Federation of Trade-Unions was 450,000 in 1922, while at present it is about 1,250,000. The Mexico City Industrial Federation included, in 1922, 18 unions with a total membership below 20,000, while now it comprises 92 unions with a membership of over 100,000.

The writer believes that the increase in wages in Mexico is the result of the steady work of the Federation of Trade-Unions. The minimum pre-war wages were approximately 15 centavos [1] per day, while at present they are rarely under a peso and a half a day in industrial centers.

The Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana (commonly called the CROM) includes practically all of the important unions in Mexico with the exception of that of the railwaymen, which has a membership of about 20,000. The leaders of the CROM entered politics about four years ago by forming the Partido Laborista as an instrument of the CROM and dependent on the instructions of its executive committee. Two governors of States are members of the Partido Laborista, as are also the Secretary-General of the Federal District, the Minister of Commerce, Labor, and Industry, Señor Luis N. Morones, and the director of the Department of National Plants, Señor Gasca.

[1] Centavo at par=1 cent, peso at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, April to June, 1925

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 446 labor disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts occurred in this country during the second quarter of 1925, as compared with 430 in the corresponding period of 1924. Inasmuch as some reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strikes occur, it is probable that the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was somewhat larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to many of these strikes have not been received by the bureau and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The data in the following tables should therefore be regarded as an advance statement, and should not be accepted as final.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, APRIL TO JUNE, 1924 AND 1925

Year	April	May	June	Month not stated	Total
1924	143	154	97	36	430
1925	153	155	104	34	446

The principal strikes occurring in the second quarter were as follows:

A series of strikes in the building trades of Boston began on April 1, when the old wage agreements expired. The workers demanded wage increases, while the employers wanted to renew the old agreement. Accounts as to the number of men involved and the results of the strike or strikes are highly conflicting. It is understood, however, that the strike of plumbers and lathers, numbering 1,150 or more, began on April 1 and resulted in the plumbers' securing an increase of 15 cents per hour and the lathers an increase of 12½ cents an hour. The painters, numbering about 2,000, struck on April 6. They finally returned to work on May 27 at the old wage. The building laborers, numbering some 3,000, struck on May 25 and returned on July 6, pending an investigation by arbitration commissioners.

More than 5,000 carpenters in Essex County, N. J., struck on May 1 for a wage increase from $10.50 to $11.20 per day. This strike ended successfully in less than two weeks.

A strike was called for April 1 in 12 counties of northern West Virginia to unionize the nonunion coal fields of that district and to enforce what is known as the Jacksonville agreement. The number of men who responded to the strike call was reported as 4,500. About two weeks later another strike was called for the same purpose in the Panhandle district of West Virginia, embracing the counties of Marshall, Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio. Just how many miners responded to the call is not known. One report gave the number as 4,000.

On April 2 about 3,000 carpenters struck in Pennsylvania for a wage increase from $1 to $1.12½ and $1.25 per hour. The strike embraced a number of towns in the anthracite coal district, including Shamokin, Pottsville, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, etc. In some localities increases were allowed, while in others they were not. The strike was practically over by June 10.

A strike of 2,500 building-trades workers in Gary, Ind., beginning May 4, for a wage increase of $1 per day, was unsuccessful and the men returned to work on May 27. Another strike involving 4,300 workers in the building trades is reported to have occurred in Gary during June to secure a wage increase; it lasted from June 1 to July 1, but no increase was obtained.

Two thousand felt-hat workers in New York City struck for 15 per cent wage increase on June 10. This strike lasted only about a week and resulted in a compromise, some workers receiving a small increase.

A recurrence of the jurisdictional dispute between two unions in the building trades became acute on June 8, when plasterers stopped working in various large cities throughout the country because of the alleged refusal of certain contractors to sign an agreement excluding bricklayers from sharing jurisdiction of plastering work in such cities, including New York, Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Philadelphia, Miami, and Toronto, Canada. On July 10 it was reported that the plasterers had agreed to resume work pending arbitration of the inter-union controversy. The plasterers were members of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada, while the bricklayers belonged to the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America.

The data in the following tables relate to the 446 disputes reported as having occurred in the three months under consideration. The strikes that occurred during the quarter but in which the exact month was not stated appear in a group by themselves.

STATES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE DISPUTES WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

State	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total	State	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total
	April	May	June	Month not stated			April	May	June	Month not stated	
Alabama	1	1			2	New Jersey	15	9	5	2	31
Arkansas		1	1		2	New York	17	38	26	10	91
California	4	6	3	2	15	North Carolina		2			2
Colorado	3	1		1	5	Ohio	10	14	8	2	34
Connecticut	6	5	5	1	17	Oklahoma	1	2			3
District of Columbia	4		3		7	Oregon	2	2			4
Florida	1	1		1	3	Pennsylvania	23	30	17	5	75
Georgia			1	1	2	Rhode Island		4	2		6
Illinois	5	8	8	1	22	Tennessee	2				2
Indiana	9	5	3	2	19	Texas	2	1	1		4
Iowa	2	1			3	Utah	2				2
Kansas	2				2	Vermont	1		1		2
Kentucky	1		1		2	Washington	3	1			4
Maine	2	1			3	West Virginia	4	2			6
Maryland	4		2	1	7	Wisconsin	4		4		8
Massachusetts	15	11	7	5	38	Four other States	2	1	1		4
Michigan		2			2	Interstate	1	2	4		7
Missouri	4	2	1		7						
New Hampshire	1	2			3	Total	153	155	104	34	446

Of these 446 strikes, 366 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 54 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 19 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. The other 7 were interstate strikes. Of these, 4 occurred east of the Mississippi River, 1 west of it, and 2 embraced both sides of the river. The most important of the interstate strikes, from an industrial standpoint, was that of the operative plasterers, already described.

More than 80 per cent of the strikes in the second quarter of 1925 occurred in the populous geographical section roughly defined as east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. It may be observed also that about 65 per cent of the strikes during this period occurred in the six States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, and Illinois, in the order named.

As to cities, New York City led with 57 strikes, followed by Philadelphia with 17, Chicago with 14, Boston with 12, Allentown, Pa., with 8, Atlantic City, Cleveland, and Washington, with 7 each, Baltimore with 6, and Columbus, Ohio, St. Louis, and San Francisco with 5 each.

As to sex of workers involved, the distribution of the strikes was as follows: Males, 352 strikes; females, 7; males and females, 57; sex of workers not reported, 30.

The industries in which two or more disputes were reported are shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total
	April	May	June	Month not stated	
Bakers	2	22	1	2	27
Barbers	1	7	4		12
Brick and clay workers	2	2	3	1	8
Building trades	72	62	35	9	178
Chauffeurs and teamsters	1	5	3	3	12
Clerks and salesmen		1	1		2
Clothing workers	18	16	17	7	58
Furniture workers	5	4	3	1	13
Hospital employees			1	1	2
Hotel and restaurant employees	2			2	4
Iron and steel workers	1	1			2
Light, heat, and power			3		3
Longshoremen and freight handlers	4	1	1	1	7
Lumber and timber workers	2	1			3
Metal trades	3	5	4	1	13
Miners (coal)	10	9	6	2	27
Motion picture and theater employees	5	4	4		13
Paper and paper goods	2				2
Steam boatmen	2				2
Stone workers	1	2			3
Textile workers	10	5	10	2	27
Tobacco workers	1	2			3
Tunnel workers	2				2
Miscellaneous	7	6	8	2	23
Total	153	155	104	34	446

In 365 disputes the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 35 disputes they were not so connected; in 9 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 6 disputes

they were unionized after the strike began; in 31 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 264 disputes only one employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 10 disputes, two employers; in 7 disputes, three employers; in 13 disputes, four employers; in 5 disputes, five employers; in 41 disputes, more than five employers; and in 106 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 337 disputes for which the number of persons was reported there were 98,377 employees directly involved, an average of 292 each.

In 23 disputes in which the number of workers involved was 1,000 or more the strikers numbered 61,430, thus leaving 36,947 involved in the remaining 314 disputes, or an average of 118 each.

By months the figures are as follows: April, 41,918 persons in 121 disputes, average 346, of whom 11,998 were in 112 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 107; May, 34,066 persons in 118 disputes, average 289, of whom 12,706 were in 109 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 117; June, 19,877 persons in 82 disputes, average 242, of whom 10,727 were in 78 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 138. In 16 disputes, involving 2,516 persons, the month in which the strike began was not reported.

The following table shows the causes of disputes so far as reported. The question of wages entered more or less prominently in at least 52 per cent of these disputes.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Cause	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	April	May	June	Month not stated	Total
Increase of wages	58	57	27	8	150
Decrease of wages	9	8	7	2	26
Wages not otherwise stated	3	9	7	1	20
Decrease of hours	1	1			2
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	4	4	4	1	13
Decrease of wages and increase of hours	1	2			3
Recognition of union	12	9	5	3	29
Recognition and wages	2	1	3	1	7
General conditions	7	4	5	2	18
Conditions and wages	3	3	4	1	11
Discharge of employees	5	3	3	4	15
Employment of nonunion men	2	6	6		14
Objectionable persons hired	1		1		2
Discharge of foreman demanded	1	1	2		4
Open or closed shop	3	3			6
Unfair products	1		1		2
In regard to agreement	4	5	3		12
New agreement	4	10	4	5	23
Sympathy	11	3	4		18
Jurisdiction	5		6	3	14
Miscellaneous	7	6	5		18
Not reported	9	20	7	3	39
Total	153	155	104	34	446

It is often difficult or impossible to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 291 disputes during the quarter, including several in which the positions of the employees were filled or they returned to work with probably little or no interruption of work.

The following table shows the number of disputes ending in the second quarter of 1924 and 1925, by months:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 AND 1925, BY MONTHS

Year	Number of disputes ending in—				
	April	May	June	Month not stated	Total
1924	90	124	107	8	329
1925	82	116	84	9	291

The following table shows the results of disputes ending in the second quarter of 1925.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Result	Number of disputes ending in—				
	April	May	June	Month not stated	Total
In favor of employers	16	22	14	4	56
In favor of employees	38	52	24	3	117
Compromised	15	23	26	1	65
Employees returned pending arbitration	2	5	3		10
Not reported	11	14	17	1	43
Total	82	116	84	9	291

The next table gives the classified duration of disputes ending in the second quarter of 1925.

CLASSIFIED DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Classified duration	Number of disputes ending in—				
	April	May	June	Month not stated	Total
1 day or less	9	9	6		24
2 days	8	6	2		16
3 days	9	9	4		22
4 days	2	3	5		10
5 to 7 days	10	11	8		29
8 to 14 days	15	20	23		58
15 to 21 days	10	16	14		40
22 to 29 days	4	6	7		17
30 to 90 days		16	8		24
Over 90 days	1	6			7
Not reported	14	14	7	9	44
Total	82	116	84	9	291

The number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the second quarter, for the 247 reporting duration, was approximately 5,330. The average duration of these disputes was 22 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 13

days. By months the record is as follows: April, 688 days lost, average 10 days; May, 3,475 days lost, average 34 days; June, 1,167 days lost, average 15 days.

Of the 291 disputes ending during the quarter, 247 reported duration, and of this number 210 reported the number of employees directly involved, aggregating 62,392, an average of 297 employees.

Of the 291 disputes reported as ending during the quarter, 234 reported the number of employees directly involved, aggregating 65,427, an average of 280 employees.

Industrial Disputes in Great Britain, 1893 to 1924

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for July, 1925, contains (pp. 230–232) detailed statistics covering the industrial disputes which have occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the period since 1893. The following table taken therefrom shows the number of disputes beginning in specified years, the number of workers involved, and the number of working-days lost:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND TIME LOST, IN GREAT BRITAIN, IN EACH SPECIFIED YEAR, 1893 TO 1924

Year	Number of disputes beginning in year	Number of workers involved—			Number of working-days lost in all strikes in progress during year
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	
1893	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1895	728	205,000	54,000	259,000	5,700,000
1900	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1905	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000
1910	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1914	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916	532	235,000	41,000	276,000	2,450,000
1917	730	575,000	297,000	872,000	5,650,000
1918	1,165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924	709	557,000	55,000	612,000	8,320,000
Average per year	732	490,000	91,000	581,000	12,390,000

The table below shows similar statistics for each of the principal strikes during the period 1910 to 1924:

NUMBER AND CLASS OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING-DAYS LOST IN PRINCIPAL STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1910 TO 1924

Year, and class of workers affected	Number of workers involved	Working-days lost
1910:		
Cotton spinners—Lancashire and Cheshire	102,000	600,000
Coal miners—Rhondda Valley	13,000	2,985,000
Shipbuilders, laborers, etc.—North of England and Scotland	35,000	2,851,000
1911:		
Seamen, firemen, dock, and other transport workers—United Kingdom	120,000	1,020,000
Railway workers—United Kingdom	145,000	485,000
Cotton weavers, winders, etc.—Lancashire	160,000	2,954,000
1912:		
Coal miners—Great Britain	1,000,000	30,800,000
Lightermen, dock workers, carters, etc.—London, Medway, and other ports	100,000	2,700,000
1914:		
Building operatives—London	16,000	2,500,000
Coal miners—Yorkshire	150,000	2,654,000
1915: Coal miners—South Wales and Monmouth	200,000	1,300,000
1917: Engineers—Various districts	200,000	1,700,000
1918: Cotton spinners—Lancashire and Cheshire	120,000	1,000,000
1919:		
Coal miners—Yorkshire	150,000	3,750,000
Iron founders, core makers, and dressers—England, Wales, and Ireland	65,000	6,800,000
Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire, etc	450,000	7,500,000
Railway workers—Great Britain	500,000	3,850,000
1920: Coal miners—Great Britain	1,100,000	16,000,000
1921:		
Coal miners—Great Britain	1,150,000	72,000,000
Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire, etc	375,000	6,750,000
1922:		
Engineers—United Kingdom (federated districts)	260,000	13,650,000
Shipyard workers—Principal districts	90,000	3,400,000
1923: Shipyard platers, riveters, calkers, etc.—Federated districts	40,000	5,725,000
1924:		
Dock workers—Great Britain	110,000	510,000
Building operatives—Great Britain	100,000	2,970,000

By far the largest number of disputes arose on questions of wages, these accounting for more than one-half of the total in each year, and for two-thirds of all the disputes in the period 1910–1924. Of the remainder, disputes respecting the employment of particular classes or persons were of most frequent occurrence, with disputes arising on questions of trade-unionism (the assertion or defense of trade-union principle, e. g., for recognition of a trade-union or refusal to work with nonunionists) and details of working arrangements, of almost equal importance, next. Disputes arising from questions respecting hours of labor accounted for only a small proportion of the total, except in the year 1919, when a widespread movement for reductions in working hours was in progress.

In 1924, 160 disputes were settled in favor of the workers, 229 in favor of the employers, 311 were compromised, and 9 were still unsettled at the time of the report.

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CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in September, 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 September, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 29,355 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 October 1, 1925, there were 46 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 20 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 66.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, SEPTEMBER, 1925

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1925		
Continental Rubber Co., Erie, Pa.	Strike	Molders	Fines for spoiled work	Adjusted. Molders returned without change.	Aug. 25	Sept. 2	30	50
Wilputte Coke Oven Co., Erie, Pa.	Controversy	Plumbers	Nonunion helpers	Adjusted. Union withdrew. Nonunion complete job.	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	40	60
Glass industry, 5 firms, Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Art and plate glass workers.	Wages; hours; conditions.	Adjusted. 14 per cent wage increase; 75 cents per hour for art and 75 cents to $1 per hour for plate workers.	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	16	-------
Hardwood-floor workers, Los Angeles, Calif.	Controversy	Floor work	Wages cut; asked $10 scale.	Pending	(1)	----------	140	-------
Snappy Frock Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Ladies' clothing industry.	Organization trouble	do	(1)	----------	30	-------
S. Patrovich, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Clothing industry	(1)	do	(1)	----------	(1)	-------
I. Rosenberg, New York City	do	do	Organization trouble	Unable to adjust. Mediation declined and contractural relations with workers refused.	Aug. 10	Sept. 1	25	100
Hobbs-Wall Lumber Co., Crescent City, Calif.	do	Mail workers	Asked 8-hour day be retained.	9-hour day with same wage accepted	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	100	-------
Sensenbrenner Bros., San Diego, Calif.	do	Cigar makers	(1)	Pending	(1)	----------	(1)	-------
Window workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building	Nonunion window workers.	Adjusted. Union crafts to do work	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	30	-------
Theater workers, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	Theaters (musicians).	Wages and agreement	Adjusted. Agreement on working conditions concluded.	Sept. 1	Sept. 23	350	25
B. W. S. Shoe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Shoemaking	Violation of agreement alleged.	Agreement renewed before commissioner's arrival.	Mar. 2	Sept. 9	46	-------
Garages, Joliet, Ill.	do	Machinists	Signing of agreement	Partial adjustment. 26 garage owners signed agreement.	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	25	-------
Holyoke Worsted Mills, Holyoke, Mass.	do	Weavers	5 per cent wage cut	Adjusted. Cut withdrawn; 48-hour week allowed.	Aug. 31	Oct. 8	22	28
Westcott Express Co. and New York Transfer Co., New York City.	do	Drivers and helpers.	Asked 48-hour week	Adjusted. Terms of settlement not reported.	Aug. 24	Sept. 16	217	290
Alpha Silk Throwing Co., Dubois, Pa.	do	Textile industry	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increases from $1.50 to $4 per week allowed.	Sept. 3	Sept. 24	50	50
Peter Pan Clothing Co., New York City.	Controversy	Clothing trade	Organization trouble	Adjusted before commissioner's arrival	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	-------	-------
Glaziers, Washington, D. C.	Strike	Window glazing	$1.80 per day increase asked.	Adjusted. 80 cents per day increase allowed.	Sept. 1	Sept. 15	34	-------
Mutual Cloth Headwear Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Cloth headwear	Signing of agreement	Agreement signed before commissioner's arrival.	do	do	15	-------
Adel Clay Products Co., Adel, Iowa.	Lockout	Brickmaking	Wages and organization	Adjusted. 3 men returned; others employed elsewhere.	May 1	Sept. 20	21	100

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, SEPTEMBER, 1925—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1925		
Strand and Cataract Theaters, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Strike	Theater workers	Asked $10 to $15 per week increase.	Unable to adjust. Help to be furnished by contract.	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	30	15
Bellevue Theater, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	do	do	do	do	do	13	5
Wintergreen and Palace Theaters, Jamestown, N. Y.	do	do	Asked $9 per week increase.	Adjusted. Strikers generally employed elsewhere.	do	do	22	30
Palmer House, Chicago, Ill	do	Building	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Settled by adjustment of bricklayers' and plasterers' jurisdiction.	(1)		(1)	
Tailors, St. Louis, Mo	do	Tailors	Open shop	Adjustment (partial). 15 firms signed agreements.	Sept. 1	Sept. 26	450	
Retail salesmen, Philadelphia, Pa	do	Salesmanship	Working conditions	Adjusted	Sept. 18	Oct. 2	98	
Shell Oil Co., California	Controversy	Oil production	Making agreement	Adjusted. Memorandum of terms signed.	July 3	Sept. 5	4,000	1,000
Chicago Leather Products Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Leather industry	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	Sept. 17		35	6
Checker Taxicab Co., Boston, Mass	do	Drivers	Wages, overtime, etc	do	Sept. 19		800	
Cigar makers, Tampa, Fla	Threatened strike.	Cigar makers	Asked piecework	Adjusted. Selectors allowed increase Jan. 1, 1926.	Sept. 18	Oct. 2	400	11,700
Neckwear cutters, Boston, Mass	do	Cutting neckwear	(1)	Pending	Sept. 22		(1)	
National Tube Co., McKeesport, Pa	Strike	Steelwork	Wage cut 8 per cent	Accepted cut; returned before commissioner's arrival.	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	350	
St. Nicholas Convent and St. James Church, Atlantic City, N. J.	Controversy	Building	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Settled by adjustment of bricklayers' and plasterers' jurisdiction.		Oct. 5	100	100
250 boss barbers, Boston, Mass	Strike	Barber trade	Wages and hours	Adjusted. Hours shortened 8 hours per week; $5 per week increase allowed.	(1)	Sept. 23	1,500	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., Clinton, Ind.	do	Mining	Increase of railroad fare on trains to mines, $1.10 to $2.50.	Adjusted. Railroad agreed on $1.50 fare.	Sept. 1	Sept. 17	1,300	
Pennsylvania, Big Four, and Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul R. Rs., Terre Haute, Ind.	Threatened strike.	do	Sympathy with Clinton miners.	Adjusted. Rehearing arranged	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	5,000	
Punxsutawney Silk Throwing Co., Punxsutawney, Pa.	Strike	Silk-textile industry.	Asked piecework and shorter hours.	Pending	Sept. 28		132	
White Cross Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy	Lathers	Violation of union agreement.	do	Sept. 29		(1)	
American Powder Co., Roanoke, Ill	Strike	Brickmaking	Wage cut and open shop.	Unable to adjust. Company refused to negotiate.	July 28	(1)	60	
Donovan Mill, No. 1, Aberdeen, Wash.	do	Sawmills	Asked 50 cents per day horizontal wage increase.	Pending	Sept. 28		315	
Total							15,796	13,559

[1] Not reported.

[1160]

CONVICT LABOR

Legal Aspects of Convict Labor [1]

IN UTILIZING convict labor the States have made use of one or more of six systems:

(1) The lease system, under which the custody of the convict is given to a lessee who obtains the fruits of the former's labor, the State retaining the right to make rules for the proper care of the convict and inspection of the quarters provided for him.

(2) The contract system, under which the convict remains in the custody of the State but the contractor supplies the raw material upon which the prisoner works, carries the risk of profit and loss, and superintends his work.

(3) The piece-price system, like (2), except that the State also superintends the work.

(4) The public-account system, under which the State carries on manufacture, employing the convict therein, and sells the product in the open market.

(5) The State-use system, like (4), except that the goods produced are not sold in the market but are used only by State institutions.

(6) The public-works-and-ways system, under which convict labor is used only on public works.

But it is pointed out that, under whichever system used, convict labor competes with free labor and employers of convict labor compete with those of free labor, to the disadvantage of the latter. There has therefore been much opposition to convict labor, but attempts to check it as such, on constitutional grounds, have proved unsuccessful, and the opposition has consequently been confined to attempts to curb such labor indirectly. Statutes have been passed requiring the labeling of prison-made goods and the licensing of dealers therein. Such legislation has not yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court. Such State legislation can not of course be applied to articles in interstate commerce. Also, the protection of free labor against the competition of convict labor has been held not to be a proper exercise of the State's police power. Where, however, the law applies to articles made within the State and involving no contract rights of any private individual, "it would seem to be constitutional at least as far as the first sale is concerned. * * * Though the labeling and licensing laws have not met with much success, the amount of convict labor has been substantially restricted in a few States by statutory or constitutional prohibitions against trade instruction to convicts or the use of machinery by convicts."

The lease system "early proved a failure from a humanitarian and criminological standpoint," and the contract system is open to the

[1] Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chicago, August, 1925, pp. 272–277. "Legal aspects of convict labor," by Arthur H. Schwartz.

same objections as the lease system. "Moreover, these systems are the ones which cause convict labor to come most directly into competition with free labor."

Many States have attempted to abolish the leasing or contracting of convict labor. The question has therefore arisen whether a contract calls for the furnishing of convict labor or the furnishing of goods to be produced by convict labor. The problem may be approached from either of two angles. It is possible to regard these constitutional provisions as attempts to restrict direct competition with free labor. If the State supplies the capital, exercises control, bears the risk of profit and loss, and is regarded in the contract as the enterpriser, or if a majority of these elements are present, the State is the true enterpriser and is the one who actually engaged the convict labor. If, however, a majority of the enumerated factors are found on the side of the private individual, he is the one for whom the convicts are working. This "enterpriser" approach has been followed by some cases. * * * On the other hand, it is possible to regard these constitutional provisions as attempts to abolish the inhumanities attendant upon the lease and contract systems and to hold valid any contract so long as the State has control and supervision of the undertaking.

A plan providing for a variation of the State-use system is now being urged, by which the products of prison labor could be exchanged between State and State for use in public institutions.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for August, 1925

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

IN AUGUST, 1925, a total of 39,473 aliens (22,421 immigrant and 17,052 nonimmigrant) were admitted and 20,517 (7,539 emigrant and 12,978 nonemigrant) departed. The number of aliens debarred from entering the United States and deported after landing was 1,774 and 940, respectively.

Of the aliens admitted and aliens departed in August, 27,394 arrived at seaports and 12,079 at land border stations; 19,096 departed via seaports and 1,421 via land stations. During this month 41,324 citizens (19,534 male and 21,790 female) arrived at the port of New York, being mostly tourists returning from a temporary visit in Europe.

The principal races furnishing immigrant aliens in August, 1925, were the German (3,996), Irish (3,577), English (3,424), Mexican (2,311), Scotch (2,129), French (1,698), and Scandinavian (1,257). About 20 per cent of the emigrant aliens departed this month were Italians returning to Italy.

Admissions during August, 1925, under the immigration act of 1925, reached a total of 39,471. Of this number, 5,471 were admitted as nonimmigrants under section 3; 21,940, as nonquota immigrants under section 4; and 12,060, as quota immigrants under section 5. The number of aliens admitted under the act is shown in Table 4, by country or area of birth, and in Table 5, by classes.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1925

Period	Inward						Outward					
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens debarred from entering [1]	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	Aliens deported after landing [2]
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total				Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total			
1925												
July	18,590	14,177	32,767	32,080	64,847	2,000	8,784	17,715	26,499	66,136	92,635	919
August	22,421	17,052	39,473	59,663	99,136	1,774	7,539	12,978	20,517	37,185	57,702	940
Total	41,011	31,229	72,240	91,743	163,983	3,774	16,323	30,693	47,016	103,321	150,337	1,859

[1] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[2] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AUGUST, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1925, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1925	July to August, 1925	August, 1925	July to August, 1925
Albania	19	37	62	81
Austria	93	163	62	123
Belgium	55	99	73	119
Bulgaria	8	15	13	28
Czechoslovakia	291	667	215	490
Danzig, Free City of	37	53		1
Denmark	221	283	74	162
Esthonia	11	14	1	1
Finland	48	74	34	104
France, including Corsica	304	574	89	249
Germany	3,430	6,296	404	835
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England	851	1,582	465	1,319
Northern Ireland	41	62	18	96
Scotland	1,061	1,647	102	411
Wales	123	170	3	7
Greece	71	153	930	1,456
Hungary	57	98	106	203
Irish Free State	2,275	3,659	99	246
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	771	1,243	1,437	3,586
Latvia	28	49	6	15
Lithuania	67	179	53	140
Luxemburg	7	13	2	2
Netherlands	116	245	65	105
Norway	400	661	186	384
Poland	491	918	477	941
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	58	98	300	482
Rumania	71	157	180	351
Russia	172	249	12	19
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	53	75	131	436
Sweden	426	761	98	239
Switzerland	156	239	47	109
Turkey in Europe	31	44	3	3
Yugoslavia	69	166	262	377
Other Europe	26	33	14	156
Total Europe	11,938	20,776	6,023	13,276
Armenia			1	9
China	125	237	157	462
India	10	21	9	22
Japan	49	104	57	139
Palestine	19	44	37	53
Persia	9	9	7	13
Syria	41	65	20	67
Turkey in Asia		1	28	41
Other Asia	12	21	7	18
Total Asia	265	502	323	824
Canada	6,771	12,898	241	421
Newfoundland	187	279	16	60
Mexico	2,356	4,989	271	488
Cuba	221	411	245	392
Other West Indies	112	208	206	344
British Honduras	2	3	3	6
Other Central America	186	264	43	134
Brazil	85	139	13	37
Other South America	212	384	94	203
Other countries	1	1	1	1
Total America	10,133	19,576	1,133	2,086
Egypt	11	25	10	15
Other Africa	20	45	9	24
Australia	33	59	24	66
New Zealand	17	22	14	27
Other Pacific Islands	4	6	3	5
Grand total, all countries	22,421	41,011	7,539	16,323

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1925	July to August, 1925	August, 1925	July to August, 1925
African (black)	88	152	117	193
Armenian	69	105	6	21
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	201	464	108	253
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	31	64	157	320
Chinese	68	151	151	437
Croatian and Slovenian	52	114	85	136
Cuban	165	300	170	273
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	12	48	100
Dutch and Flemish	205	403	145	240
East Indian	2	4	4	16
English	3,424	6,333	639	1,687
Finnish	54	95	38	107
French	1,698	3,291	110	285
German	3,996	7,360	485	1,016
Greek	93	195	944	1,474
Hebrew	792	1,419	54	119
Irish	3,577	6,152	134	381
Italian (north)	122	202	265	1,000
Italian (south)	741	1,192	1,169	2,583
Japanese	47	99	55	134
Korean	3	6	1	3
Lithuanian	20	77	59	149
Magyar	77	141	126	253
Mexican	2,311	4,914	269	482
Pacific Islander	1	1		
Polish	216	407	454	893
Portuguese	74	124	305	495
Rumanian	24	47	162	311
Russian	82	147	88	144
Ruthenian (Russniak)	22	51	7	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,257	2,105	385	854
Scotch	2,129	3,603	150	486
Slovak	75	162	132	290
Spanish	88	126	205	544
Spanish American	317	525	116	279
Syrian	48	71	30	74
Turkish	12	30	33	49
Welsh	151	218	4	17
West Indian (except Cuban)	28	60	50	95
Other peoples	56	89	79	113
Total	22,421	41,011	7,539	16,323
Male	11,549	21,588	5,268	10,821
Female	10,872	19,423	2,271	5,502
Under 16 years	3,798	7,081	414	860
16 to 44 years	16,276	29,698	5,485	11,928
45 years and over	2,347	4,232	1,640	3,535

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING AUGUST, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 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	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during August, 1925	Grand total, July to August, 1925
		July to August, 1925	August, 1925	July to August, 1925	August, 1925		
Albania	100	29	16	93	50	66	122
Andorra	100			1			1
Austria	785	133	70	203	119	189	336
Belgium	[1] 512	68	42	289	181	223	357
Bulgaria	100	14	8	23	13	21	37
Czechoslovakia	3,073	625	287	339	189	476	964
Danzig, Free City of	228	39	32	3	1	33	42
Denmark	[1] 2,789	324	250	360	251	501	684
Esthonia	124	7	5	15	11	16	22
Finland	471	65	44	182	103	147	247
France	[1] 3,954	494	259	748	412	671	1,242
Germany	51,227	6,260	3,464	1,730	1,045	4,509	7,990
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England	[1] 34,007	1,820	962	4,774	2,741	3,703	6,594
Northern Ireland		136	77	76	38	115	212
Scotland		1,794	1,138	1,429	823	1,961	3,223
Wales		183	132	154	83	215	337
Greece	100	20	11	369	186	197	389
Hungary	473	71	46	205	105	151	276
Iceland	100	5	3	7	3	6	12
Irish Free State	28,567	4,098	2,505	801	560	3,065	4,899
Italy	[1] 3,845	627	412	3,877	2,299	2,711	4,504
Latvia	142	25	10	33	23	33	58
Liechtenstein	100	2	1			1	2
Lithuania	344	50	25	87	39	64	137
Luxemburg	100	6	4	23	15	19	29
Monaco	100			2			2
Netherlands	[1] 1,648	217	108	338	176	284	555
Norway	6,453	706	428	400	220	648	1,106
Poland	5,982	928	469	756	422	891	1,684
Portugal	[1] 503	89	56	358	124	180	447
Rumania	603	81	43	206	102	145	287
Russia	[1] 2,248	255	150	490	287	437	745
San Marino	100	2	2			2	2
Spain	[1] 131	49	34	842	435	469	891
Sweden	9,561	880	484	446	252	736	1,326
Switzerland	2,081	225	156	298	185	341	523
Turkey in Europe	100	24	19	147	81	100	171
Yugoslavia	671	66	31	346	162	193	412
Other Europe	(1)	31	26	20	7	33	51
Total Europe	[1] 161,422	20,448	11,809	20,470	11,743	23,552	40,918
Afghanistan	100						
Arabia	100	1		1	1	1	2
Armenia	124	11	2	29	16	18	40
Bhutan	100						
China	100	35	28	1,067	478	506	1,102
India	100	27	13	96	59	72	123
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	12	5	3	3	8	15
Japan	100	4	2	864	474	476	868
Muscat	100						
Nepal	100						
Palestine	100	20	9	44	20	29	64
Persia	100	24	20	16	12	32	40
Siam	100			2	1	1	2
Syria	100	21	16	165	77	93	186
Turkey in Asia	(1)	2		55	25	25	57
Other Asia	(1)	31	18	47	27	45	78
Total Asia	1,424	188	113	2,389	1,193	1,306	2,577

[1] Quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in other Europe, other Asia, other Africa, other Pacific, and in America, is concluded with the quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING AUGUST, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during August, 1925	Grand total, July to August, 1925
		July to August, 1925	August, 1925	July to August, 1925	August, 1925		
Cameroon (British)	100						
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	15	8	18	11	19	33
Ethiopia	100						
Liberia	100			8	1	1	8
Morocco	100	2	1	6	6	7	8
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa	100	27	13	53	28	41	80
South West Africa	100						
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100						
Other Africa	(1)	9	3	17	11	14	26
Total Africa	1,200	53	25	102	57	82	155
Australia	121	36	21	637	323	344	673
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	24	15	211	80	95	235
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100						
Yap	100						
Other Pacific	(1)	1		1	1	1	1
Total Pacific	621	61	36	876	423	459	937
Canada				13,551	7,059	7,059	13,551
Newfoundland				554	353	353	554
Mexico				7,953	3,891	3,891	7,953
Cuba				2,478	1,045	1,045	2,478
Dominican Republic				200	111	111	200
Haiti				46	15	15	46
British West Indies	(1)	106	67	945	456	523	1,051
Dutch West Indies	(1)	2	2	25	11	13	27
French West Indies	(1)	4		9	1	1	13
British Honduras	(1)	5	4	16	12	16	21
Canal Zone				3	2	2	3
Other Central America				569	361	361	569
Brazil				213	145	145	213
British Guiana	(1)	4	2	27	9	11	31
Dutch Guiana	(1)	1		5	3	3	6
French Guiana	(1)						
Other South America				908	517	517	908
Greenland	(1)			1	1	1	1
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(1)	2	2	3	3	5	5
Total America		124	77	27,506	13,995	14,072	27,630
Grand total all countries	164,667	20,874	12,060	51,343	27,411	39,471	[2] 72,217

[1] Quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in other Europe, other Asia, other Africa, other Pacific, and in America, is included with the quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia included with that for Turkey in Europe.

[2] Does not include 23 Chinese aliens admitted under recent court decision.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING AUGUST, 1925, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1925, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

Admissible classes under immigration act of 1924	Number admitted	
	August, 1925	July to August, 1925
Nonimmigrants under section 3		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees	248	398
Temporary visitors for:		
Business	1,044	2,063
Pleasure	2,599	5,218
In continuous transit through the United States	1,558	3,150
To carry on trade under existing treaty	22	49
Total	5,471	10,878
Nonquota immigrants under section 4		
Wives of United States citizens	545	[1] 1,069
Children of United States citizens	312	[1] 622
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad	7,200	11,614
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	13,491	26,457
Their wives	[1] 71	[1] 146
Their children	[1] 6	[1] 16
Ministers of religious denominations	72	126
Wives of ministers	[1] 25	[1] 49
Children of ministers	[1] 39	[1] 84
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	21	29
Wives of professors	[1] 3	[1] 6
Children of professors		[1] 1
Students	[1] 155	246
Total	21,940	40,465
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota)	12,060	20,874
Grand total admitted	39,471	72,217

[1] Wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of State labor bureaus, the following, reported by the bureaus themselves, are noted in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

California.—Recent employment statistics, page 123.

Connecticut.—Recent employment statistics, page 120.

Illinois.—Recent employment statistics, pages 121 and 125.

Iowa.—Recent employment statistics, pages 121 and 127.

Maryland.—Recent employment statistics, page 128; and operations under the State workmen's compensation law, page 191.

Massachusetts.—Average weekly earnings, page 86; recent employment statistics, pages 121 and 129; and census of manufactures for three cities of the State, page 265.

New York.—The New York State Department of Labor will hold its ninth industrial and safety congress at Syracuse, November 30 to December 3, 1925. A feature of the congress will be a renewal of the safety exhibits formerly given at the congress.[1]

Data furnished by the State Department of Labor and noted in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW include volume of employment and pay roll in industrial establishments, page 130, and the report of the department on three cases of pneumoconiosis, page 189.

Ohio.—Recent employment statistics, page 122.

Oklahoma.—Recent employment statistics, pages 122 and 131.

Philippine Islands.—The latest issue of Labor, the quarterly bulletin published by the Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Department of Commerce and Communications, received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics covers the period January, 1924, to June, 1925, and is "dedicated exclusievly to legislation affecting labor in the Philippines." The texts of all laws occurring within the classification named are given in full, together with citations of cases construing various provisions. There is also a detailed index.

Utah.—Findings of the actuarial audit of the State insurance fund, page 194.

Wisconsin.—Recent employment statistics, pages 122 and 131.

[1] New York. Industrial Commission. Industrial Bulletin, Albany, September, 1925, p. 292.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

How Far From His Job Can a Worker Live?

AN ARTICLE in the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record, August 29, 1925 (pp. 3 and 27), discusses under the above title the relation of the development of the motor car to city expansion and the distance at which the worker lives from his place of employment. The article relates to the conditions found in the leading industrial cities of Michigan—Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Flint. In the State, particularly in the vicinity of these three cities, there is a great deal of real estate being divided and sold which is located at what used to be considered a great distance from the industrial centers.

Real-estate subdivisions around Detroit now extend 10 miles from the edge of the city, while in Grand Rapids these developments extend 4 miles from the city limits, and in Flint from 4 to 5 miles. Other industrial towns throughout the State, as well as in the neighboring States, show this same tendency in developing the outlying sections. The question of what distance the worker can live from his job is linked closely with the questions of wages and hours of work and these real-estate developments are being carried out on the basis of the shorter workday, increased wages, and better facilities for transportation.

The writer of the article maintains that the measure of the distance workers can live from their work is the time consumed in going to and from work, but he does not apparently take into consideration the fact that if conditions 30 years ago are to be the standard the wife has gained nothing in added lesiure from the reduction in her husband's working hours. When the 10-hour day was general in industry, the wages of common labor were from $1 to $1.25 a day and the workman walked to his work because he could not afford to pay car fare. The result was that workers lived within an average walking distance of half an hour between home and factory, making the time consumed in work and in getting to and from work an average of 11 hours per day. With the general application of the 9-hour day, wages increased and street-car transportation also improved so that workers instead of living not more than a mile and a half began to live as far as 4 miles from the factory, or in the big cities where they were helped out by high-speed, cheap-fare suburban trains they could live as much as 10 or 15 miles from work.

The further shortening of the hours of work to eight per day, increased wages, and the development of the automobile and its cheapening to the point where it was within the reach of many workmen, accompanied as it has been by greatly improved roads, has made possible the present great expansion of the housing developments of industrial cities. An hour's automobile ride under average

conditions means 18 or 20 miles, and it is stated that many thousand workers in Michigan now live that distance from their place of employment, while the prospect is that this limit will be increased to distances that will mean approximately three hours consumed in going to and from the factory. In defense of this condition it is argued that by living in these outlying sections a worker has a pleasant trip, and that he travels for a cent and a half a mile as compared with an average of two and six-tenths cents a mile by street car or bus. The worker who uses a street car or bus is limited by this fact in the choice of the section in which he may live and if he changes his place of employment he must frequently move near a new line, while with a car of his own he can change his place of employment without being under the necessity of moving into a new home. Although this point is not brought out by the writer, the fact, however, remains that the worker's wife must rise just as early to prepare breakfast, and work just as late to "wash up the dinner dishes" as she did before; and the worker's time between leaving and returning home is just as great as it ever was.

Census of Manufactures for Three Massachusetts Cities, 1920, 1922, and 1924

THE following statistics of manufactures for New Bedford, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass., are compiled from three press releases for September 23, October 1, and October 5, 1925, respectively, issued by the Department of Labor and Industries of that State:

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING CENSUS FOR THREE CITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1920, 1922, AND 1924

City and year	Number of establishments	Capital invested	Value of stock and materials used	Amount of wages during year	Average number of wage earners employed	Value of product
Lawrence:						
1920	170	$164,749,450	$121,061,825	$41,099,549	30,874	$204,778,020
1922	181	158,640,144	59,583,081	30,156,923	27,200	123,208,078
1924	179	149,185,321	78,941,438	30,406,784	26,163	130,632,571
Lowell:						
1920	263	116,689,854	91,635,049	34,785,240	29,693	159,130,592
1922	253	104,120,270	43,315,013	23,417,135	24,716	83,979,446
1924	261	109,909,786	42,161,712	21,859,616	22,047	75,615,620
New Bedford:						
1920	237	177,511,629	157,618,011	50,083,402	40,622	262,234,111
1922	221	175,667,097	62,285,652	36,307,114	36,951	129,627,678
1924	227	166,362,901	64,312,730	34,407,452	32,510	117,053,301

Suspension of Argentine Pension Law [1]

ON July 28, 1925, the National Senate of Argentina adopted a measure suspending the unpopular pension law (No. 11289) which provided for the establishment of insurance funds against old age and sickness for the following groups of workers: The employees of the Argentine Merchant Marine, of industrial establishments, of the printing and publishing industry, and of mercantile establishments.[2] The adopted measure declares the law suspended until

[1] From a report of the American consulate at Buenos Aires, dated July 30, 1925.
[2] For a résumé of this law, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1924, pp. 215, 216.

Congress modifies it or passes another law in its stead, and provides that payments already made to the funds are to be returned to the contributors within six months. All expenses incurred thereby are to be paid by the Government.

Family Medical Insurance in England

THE Economist (London) in its issue for September 19, 1925, gives some details of a scheme recently inaugurated in Manchester to meet the needs of the people who are too well-to-do to accept charitable aid in time of sickness, and not sufficiently well off to meet the heavy expenses of illness without undue strain. Under the present circumstances a serious illness may easily involve costs which will put the average middle-class family under a burden of debt for years, or the effort to avoid such an indebtedness may lead to doing without what is really needed, with disastrous consequences. To meet this situation the Family Medical Services (Ltd.) of Manchester has been formed, the insurance side being cared for by an arrangement with an insurance company.

Under this plan insurance is provided for families, not for individuals, the father, mother, and children all coming under one policy, which is issued only after a fairly close scrutiny of the health history of the group to be insured. No one is accepted who, at the time of issuing the policy, is under 2 or over 50 years of age. The most favorable rates are offered for families in which the father is under 45, the mother under 40, and the children not under 12. Children under 12 but over 2 and parents up to 50 years of age may be accepted, but higher rates are charged in such cases.

Two plans are provided, one for those who wish to insure themselves only against ordinary medical costs, and one for those who wish in addition to provide for possible operations. In both cases the plans provide for a division of the costs between the insuring company and the family, the aim being to discourage the running up of unnecessary bills. In regard to general medical fees, the insurance covers all over a certain amount each year; where operations are concerned, the insurance covers four-fifths of the cost, the family being responsible for the other fifth. For general medical attendance, the working of the plan is thus explained:

> The premiums are based on the fees charged per visit (7s. 6d.,[1] 10 s. 6d., or 21s.) If we assume that the family consists of father, mother, and two children at most favored ages, and that their doctor's fee is 7s. 6d. a visit, then the annual premium would be 15s. per person (less 5 per cent for four persons)—that is, £2 17s. But on the principle of coinsurance, the first £4 of the doctor's bill would in this instance have to be borne by the insured, and the excess over £4 paid by the underwriters. The limit of cost for the family of four persons for the year would, therefore, be £6 17s. for medical attendance and insurance premiums. For the higher rates of professional fees (10s. 6d. or 21s.) the costs increase in proportion.

Those who wish to insure for surgical operations pay a higher rate of premium per person in the family group. The benefits secured include "consulting surgeons' and consulting physicians' fees,

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665, shilling=24.3 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

operating surgeons' fees, fees for administration of anaesthetics, nursing and nursing home charges, extra charges incidental to any operation covered by this insurance for night visits, mileage, detention, special visits, drugs, and surgical appliances." Four classes of this insurance are provided, the amount of insurance per person provided varying according to the class chosen, from £50 to £200 a year, the premium, of course, increasing as the amount of insurance provided rises.

The scheme, with its attention to detail, its provision for reductions of premium for families of over three persons, and its exclusion of those over 50 at entry, strikes one as thoroughly practical in design. It seeks to meet the needs of a class which is suffering from very heavy burdens in taxation and cost of living, and it should remove for those who become insured under it some of the financial terrors of daily life in these hard days.

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PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Electrical safety orders issued by the Industrial Accident Commission. Sacramento, 1925. 213 pp.*

MARYLAND.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Tenth annual report, for the year November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1924, inclusive.* [*Baltimore, 1925?*] *56 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 191 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Annual report on the statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1924: Part III.—Trend of employment and earnings in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts (labor bulletin No. 143).* [*Boston, 1925?*] *19 pp.; charts. Public document No. 15.*

NEW JERSEY.—Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System. *First annual report, January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.* [*Trenton, 1923?*] *39 pp. Second annual report* [*July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924*]. [*Trenton, 1924?*] *39 pp.*

Chapter 109, Acts of 1921, established a retirement system for the employees of the State of New Jersey. A fund is maintained by deductions from the salaries of employees with practically equal contributions by the State. Retirement is provided for at the age of 60, compulsory at 70, after June 30, 1926. Roughly, retirement benefits equal the wages or salary at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service and divided by 70. Disability retirement and refunds on separation from service are provided for; also various options on retirement for age and length of service. The number of active members on June 30, 1924, was 2,035, with 45 persons on the retirement pay roll. The tables show the receipts and disbursements, assets and liabilities, rates of deduction for classes of employees of different ages and sexes, membership, distribution of number and salaries of members eligible for service credit, etc. Total assets amounted to $347,989.45 as of June 30, 1924.

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. State Insurance Fund. *Actuarial audit and report of its financial condition for the seven and one-half years ending December 31, 1924. Salt Lake City, 1925. 24 pp.*

Data from this report are given in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 194.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *General orders on spray coating.* [*Madison, 1925?*] *11 pp.*

These orders, designed for the protection of the health of workers engaged in spray-coating operations in Wisconsin, became effective May 10, 1924.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 386: The cost of American almshouses, by Estelle M. Stewart. Washington, 1925. v, 54 pp.*

A summary of this bulletin is given on page 28 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 390: Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1924. Washington, 1925. v, 252 pp.*

Current wholesale price index numbers bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the MONTHLY

LABOR REVIEW; wholesale prices of individual commodities are published in the second month of each quarter; and in the third month of each quarter, wholesale price index numbers for the United States and foreign countries are given.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 392: Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades, by S. Kjaer. Washington, 1925. vi, 229 pp.*

A review of this bulletin appears on page 180 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. *Accident bulletin No. 93: Collisions, derailments, and other accidents resulting in injury to persons, equipment, or roadbed, arising from the operation of steam roads used in interstate commerce, calendar year 1924. Washington, 1925. v, 115 pp.*

Summary data from this bulletin are given on page 187 of the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Railroad Labor Board. 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. 8: Firemen, passenger. Chicago, September, 1925. Various paging.*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES).—Board of Trade. *Compendium of living wage declarations made by the New South Wales Board of Trade from May 12, 1922, to August 1, 1924. Vol. II. Sydney, 1924. 84 pp.*

—— (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—Factories and Steam Boilers Department. *Report of chief inspector of factories and steam boilers for the year ended December 31, 1924. Adelaide, 1925. 23 pp.*

CANADA (MANITOBA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1924. [Winnipeg?], 1925. 30 pp.*

Certain data from this report are given on page 192 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DENMARK.—[Indenrigsministeriet.] Arbejderforsikrings-raadet. *Beretning for aaret 1924. Copenhagen, 1925. 93 pp.*

Report on the activities of the Workmen's Accident Insurance Council in Denmark for the year 1924. The total amount paid out in 1924 for disability and death was 6,193,528 kroner (krone at par=26.8 cents), of which 4,453,865 kroner distributed over 2,737 cases was for disability and 1,739,663 kroner for death benefits for 212 cases.

—— Statistiske Departement. *Statistisk aarbog, 1925. Copenhagen, 1925. xxiv, 247 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for Denmark for 1925. Contains statistics on prices and cost of living, workmen's accident insurance, wages, unemployment, strikes and lockouts, etc.

FINLAND.—[Handels- och Industri Ministeriet? Handels- och Industristyrelsen. Statistiska Byrå.] *Hantverksstatistik 2, år 1923. Helsingfors, 1925. 143 pp. Suomen Virallinen Tilasto XVIII B.*

Data from this report are given on page 174 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— [Lautbruksministeriet? Forststyrelsen.] *Berättelse över forstförvaltningens verksamhet år 1923. Helsingfors, 1925. 86 pp. Finlands officiella statistik XVII, Forststatistik 24.*

Report on operations of the forestry service in Finland for the year 1923, containing information as to the number of workers, total number of days worked, and total amount of wages paid for State forest work in 1923, and as to compensation for accidents in State forestry work.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Annuaire statistique, 1924. Paris, 1925. xvi, 402 pp.*

The French statistical yearbook for 1924 covers all phases of the economic life of both France and the colonies and includes statistics in regard to cooperative organizations; strikes; labor inspection; wages; savings funds; old-age and invalidity pensions; sickness and accident insurance; and workmen's compensation.

—— —— —— *Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année 1922. Paris, 1925. lii, 67 pp.*

Statistics for France for the year 1922 of various forms of relief such as medical assistance, family allowances, old-age and invalidity pensions, etc.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Grundzüge der deutschen Sozialversicherung. Bearbeitet von Ministerialrat Dr. Schulz und Referent Eckert unter Mitwirkung von Ministerialrat Dr. med. Riech. Berlin, 1922. 287 pp.*

The German social insurance laws have undergone numerous amendments in recent years, and more amendments are expected to be enacted in the near future. These amendments destroy more and more the clearness of the arrangement of the individual laws, and, although they have remedied certain defects in the laws, they have not adjusted the entire social insurance to the profound changes in the economic life and in the attitude toward social insurance that have taken place in Germany in postwar times. Such an adjustment can be effected only by a thorough remodeling of the German social insurance code as planned by the Federal Government.

In preparation of this remodeling, the Federal Ministry of Labor has prepared the present volume, which discusses the fundamental principles on which German social insurance is based, gives the individual provisions of the insurance laws arranged by subjects, and points out omissions and defects of the laws at present in force.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Colonial Office. *Kenya. Compulsory labor for Government purposes. London, 1925. 39 pp. Cmd. 2464.*

The subject of compulsory labor in the British dependencies, especially in Kenya, has attracted much attention in England lately, and has been made the subject of several questions in Parliament. The present report gives the general provisions concerning the recruitment of forced labor, and correspondence between the Governor of Kenya and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924–25 as to the application of these provisions.

—— Industrial assurance commissioner. *Report for the year ended December 31, 1924. London, 1925. 116 pp.*

—— Ministry of Labor. *Report for the years 1923 and 1924. London, 1925. 280 pp. Cmd. 2481.*

Describes the various activities of the Ministry of Labor, and summarizes the results secured during the years covered. Appendixes give statistics on labor disputes, activities of employment offices, unemployment insurance, trade-union membership, etc.

—— —— Court of inquiry concerning the coal mining industry dispute, 1925. *Report. London, 1925. 28 pp. Cmd. 2478.*

The court of inquiry was appointed on July 13, and presented its report on July 28, 1925. The miners refused to appear before it at all, and the shortness of the time at its command prevented any far-reaching inquiry into the basic question of the efficiency with which the industry is being conducted. The report therefore is necessarily superficial, but is of importance as giving official sanction to the view that "wages at some agreed minimum rate must in practice be a charge before profits are taken." An addendum by Sir Josiah Stamp, a

member of the court, deals with the effect of the return to the gold standard upon export trades in general and coal in particular.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report for the year ended December 31, 1924. Part I, General. London, 1925. 42 pp.*

Contains a brief summary of changes made during the year in legislation relating to friendly societies, health insurance, and the like, a general statement of the work done during 1924, and some data concerning the activities of savings societies and registered provident societies. More detailed information is promised in the parts of the report yet to appear.

INDIA (CEYLON).—Department of Census and Statistics. *The Ceylon blue book, 1924. Colombo, 1925. Various paging.*

A statistical summary covering the governmental, financial, industrial, and social organization of the island. Data of interest to labor show retail prices, average daily rates of wages of agricultural and skilled and unskilled workers, and of workers in domestic and trade service, and include cooperative societies.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Labor Directory, 1925. Part 1: International labor organization, League of Nations, Government services. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1925. 171 pp.*

This directory includes the membership of the International Labor Office, the representatives on the council and assembly of the League of Nations, and the Government services dealing with labor in 44 countries.

—— *Studies and reports, series C (employment and unemployment), No. 10: Unemployment Insurance. Geneva, 1925. 134 pp.*

A study of comparative legislation on unemployment insurance. A digest of the contents is given in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 148.

—— *Studies and reports, series M (social insurance), No. 4: Sickness insurance. Geneva, 1925. viii, 133 pp.*

A comparative analysis of the various national laws on sickness insurance, the scope of these laws, the constitution and machinery of the insurance institutions, the sickness benefits granted under the various systems, and the financing of the insurance.

NEW ZEALAND.—Pensions Department. *Twenty-seventh annual report, for the year ended March 31, 1925. Wellington, 1925. 11 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 198 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NORWAY.—[Departementet for Sociale Saker.] Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Norges industri for året 1923. (Opgaver over ulykkesforsikringspliktige bedrifter og arbeidere.) Oslo, 1925. 21*, 20 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk, VII, 164.*

Report on industries in Norway coming under the compulsory accident-insurance act in 1923. Contains statistics on wages and hours of work, by industry groups.

SCOTLAND.—Committee on the Rent Restriction Acts. *Report. Edinburgh, 1925. 56 pp. Cmd. 2423.*

Gives a full account of the working of the rent restriction acts in Scotland, going in much detail into the troubles in Clydebank, which attracted considerable attention even outside of Great Britain.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Office of Census and Statistics. *Official year book of the Union and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland (statistics mainly for the period 1910–1924). No. 7, 1924. Pretoria, 1925. xxix, 1,019 pp.*

A chapter on labor and industrial conditions contains sections on conditions and supply of labor, employment and unemployment, wages and hours of labor, industrial organization and legislation, and miners' phthisis. Its discussion of industrial legislation is summarized on page 24 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. CXXI, No. 210: New values in child welfare. Philadelphia, September, 1925. vii, 203 pp.*

In Part I of this publication the newer aspects of child welfare work are discussed by experts, who bring out the close relations between the integrity of the family and social well-being. The first four contributions are of special interest to labor and are entitled, respectively: The protection of family life through accident prevention and compensation; recent progress in the control and elimination of industrial diseases; family allowance system as a protector of children; family protection through supplemental income.

Part II embodies the papers presented at the Third All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work, March 3–5, 1925, the topic for discussion being "Every child: How he fares in Philadelphia."

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. *Report of the proceedings, twenty-seventh annual convention, Sacramento, Calif., September 29–October 4, 1924. Washington, 1925. [9], 550 pp.*

Besides the technical problems of the industry, the agenda included certain topics of interest to labor, such as cooperation in industrial relations, use of the bonus system as a supplement to wages in the mining industry, standardization in the mining industry (subject of a general conference held in conjunction with the mining congress), mine ventilation, mine timbering, tracks, and signals. One speaker touched upon the overdevelopment of the coal industry and another sketched the work of the Colorado Industrial Commission.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS' CONFERENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. *Issues in the anthracite strike of 1925, by Walter Gordon Merritt. [Philadelphia?], 1925. 19 pp.*

An address by the counsel for the Anthracite Operators' Conference, delivered on September 10, 1925, before the New York State Retail Coal Dealers' Association at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

BUFFALO, UNIVERSITY OF. *Monographs in sociology, No. 1: Relative population densities and immigration policy of the United States, by Niles Carpenter. [Buffalo?], 1925. 23 pp.; maps.*

CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. *The present economic revolution in the United States. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1925. ix, 270 pp.*

The writer discusses the economic changes taking place in the United States at the present time through the growing financial power of the workers, and the developments which may be expected in the future.

CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS INTELLECTUELS. *Le congrès de 1925. Paris, J. J. Durand, 1925. 117 pp.*

A brief account of this congress is given in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 234.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE POLITIQUE SOCIALE. Bureau de la Commission d'Organisation. *Compte rendu des séances et rapports. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1925. 412 pp.*

The proceedings of the International Congress on Social Policy, held at Prague October 2–4, 1924. An account of the congress was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1924 (pp. 167–169).

FURNISS, EDGAR S. *Labor problems: A book of materials for their study. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925. x, 621 pp.*

This volume contains the selected readings used by the author in a course on labor problems in Yale University. It is primarily intended for use as a textbook but it also furnishes a comprehensive survey of the labor field, the first section dealing with problems of the modern industrial wage earner such as unemploy-

ment, wages, hours, woman and child labor, and accidents, and the other sections with the organized labor movement, agencies of industrial peace, and modern industrial relations policies.

HOOPINGARNER, DWIGHT L. *Labor relations in industry. Chicago, A. W. Shaw & Co., 1925. xvi, 553 pp.*

The problem of labor relations in industry is treated by the writer from the standpoint of the simple and primary values affecting these relations in industry as a whole. The specific purposes of the book are to furnish a basis for developing a general point of view on labor relations, to make an analysis of the major problems involved, and to show the trend of the development of policy and organization. In each case constructive suggestions are made for the handling of administrative problems arising out of these relations. The first section outlines the general characteristics of present-day industry, the major problems of labor relations, fundamental economic considerations, and workers' psychology. The second part deals with the control of labor relations through cooperative management, labor law and its interpretation, the principles of public control of labor relations, and education and industrial control. The third, fourth, and fifth sections treat of the division of earnings, working periods and labor supply, and health conservation. Special social considerations in Part VI include social insurance, woman and child labor, and industrial housing, while the last two sections deal with local plant relations, including scientific management, and international labor relations. The appendixes contain case problems and a bibliography.

HUNT, EDWARD EYRE, AND OTHERS, editors. *What the Coal Commission found: An authoritative summary by the staff. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1925. 416 pp., illustrated.*

A summary of the findings of the United States Coal Commission by members of the staff who were in charge of different phases of the study. There is a general statement of the coal problem, both bituminous and anthracite, and a description of the methods by which bituminous coal is mined and sold; of costs, prices, and profits; living conditions; wages, hours, and earnings; causes of strikes, and a discussion of methods by which there can be better service and less waste and better adjustment of mining and transportation in this (the bituminous) section of the industry. The discussion of anthracite shows the ways in which anthracite differs from bituminous coal, the working and living conditions of anthracite miners, and the labor relations in the anthracite field. There is also a discussion of the supply of anthracite and possible substitutes, of production costs and distribution, and competition and combination. The third section of the volume presents the recommendations of the commission.

KELLY, ELEANOR T. *Welfare work in industry. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1925. viii, 119 pp.*

An account of welfare methods in force in various industries in Great Britain by a number of writers who have been engaged in industrial welfare work for a long period of years in both large and small concerns.

LEHMANN, ANDRÉE. *De la réglementation légale du travail féminin. Paris, Henri d'Arthez, 1924. 216 pp.*

A study of legislation governing the work of women in different countries, with a history of the legal regulation of women's labor in France. A bibliography is included.

MACLEAN, ANNIE MARION. *Modern immigration: A view of the situation in immigrant receiving countries. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925. xii, 393 pp.*

This volume brings together practical information regarding immigration and immigration legislation in the seven principal immigrant-receiving countries,

namely, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

In Chapter XII certain common aims of these various countries are discussed. The author expresses the hope of future cooperation among the nations in formulating broad-visioned plans for the control of immigration.

The immigration and naturalization laws of the United States are given in the appendixes, which conclude the volume.

MAGNUSSON, LEIFUR. *Seventh international labor conference. Reprint from American Federationist, August, 1925, pp. 670–676.*

PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *Report of the proceedings of the fourth congress, held in Mexico City, Mexico, December 3 to 9, inclusive, 1924. [Washington, 1925?] 149 pp.*

A résumé of the principal features of the resolutions adopted at this congress was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1925 (p. 239).

PHILADELPHIA HOUSING ASSOCIATION. *Housing in Philadelphia, by Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia, 1925. 56 pp.*

This report is summarized on page 217 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

RAYNAUD, BARTHÉLEMY. *Code du Travail. Paris, Société Anonyme du Recueil. Sirey, 1925. vi, 546 pp.*

The text of Book II of the French Labor Code—the regulation of labor—promulgated by the law of November 26, 1912, and including all the laws enacted since that time both for France and the colonies.

SHARLIP, WILLIAM, AND OWENS, ALBERT A. *Adult immigrant education, its scope, content, and methods. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1925. xviii, 317 pp.*

Among the matters discussed in this book are the proper training and qualifications for teachers of foreigners, the learning process, the daily program and class management, and courses of study. Emphasis is given to the importance of tests and measurements to ascertain the individual needs of each member of the class.

STOCKDER, ARCHIBALD H. *German trade associations; the coal kartells. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1924. lv, 254 pp.*

A monograph on German cartels (trade associations) in general and on the coal cartel in particular.

WHITE-WILLIAMS FOUNDATION. *Bulletin series No. 5: The hosiery industry, by Ruth J. Woodruff. Philadelphia, Pa., 1925. 45 pp.*

One of a series of studies issued by the White-Williams Foundation cooperating with the junior employment service of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education. It presents for the hosiery industry in Philadelphia the nature and importance of the business, the opportunities it offers for young workers, its working conditions, chances for training and advancement, and the like, together with such other material as may be useful in the guidance and placement of juniors.

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