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This Issue in Brief

Physical examination of workers assures them a lessened risk of injury and illness, steadier employment, and more stable earnings, according to an article by Dr. Frank L. Rector. The employer benefits through reduced turnover, better quality of product, and a more contented working force. Page 18.

The leading causes of illness in a group of 114,000 industrial workers during 1924 were influenza, grippe, and other respiratory diseases, which together caused nearly one-half of the cases of illness lasting 8 days or more. It was also found that women had 44 per cent more sickness than men. Page 131.

Hourly earnings of workers in the iron and steel industry and of railroad section men increased from 1913 to 1924 considerably more rapidly than the cost of living. The purchasing power of hourly earnings in 1924 of workers in blast furnaces was 49 per cent over the purchasing power in 1913, in Bessemer converters 33 per cent, in bar mills 21 per cent, among common laborers in the industry 35 per cent, and among railroad section men 39 per cent. Page 1.

Longshoremen are in a very anomalous situation as regards compensation for injury. If injured on the dock, they come under the State compensation law. If injured on the vessel, they come under maritime law with its antiquated remedies. Moreover, it often requires a lawsuit to determine in which class a particular accident belongs. How this situation has developed and the efforts to relieve it are discussed on page 5.

A wage rate of 77 cents per hour for Philadelphia street-railway employees was upheld by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission as "reasonable," although higher than in any other American city. The commission says "a study of the 77-cent wage from the viewpoint of economics and sociology shows that it produces annual earnings but little if any higher than the minimum budget necessary to maintain an average family on the basis of living costs in Philadelphia." Page 88.

Wage-earning mothers have entered industry through economic stress, a recent Philadelphia study shows. If the mother does not work, the family can not support itself. The effect of the outside work upon her health, the care of her children, and the family welfare generally is too intricate a question to be decided from such studies as have been made so far, and much further investigation of the matter is needed. Meanwhile, "the exclusion of the mother from industry is not the solution of the family's problem." Page 76.

The lace and lace-curtain industries are transplantations from Europe. As they are greatly affected by changes in styles which make for irregularity of employment, the union has worked toward controlling and restricting the labor supply in order to stabilize employment. An elaborate code of regulations has been developed to handle grievances and settle disputes. Page 24.

Children have been employed in Pennsylvania canneries extensively and often illegally, the State department of labor and industry found in an investigation made in the fall of 1925. Violations of the child labor law were most frequent in canneries which maintained labor camps and employed migratory labor. Page 82.

Railway employees engaged in train work moved 518 tons of freight and 44 passengers one mile per man per hour in 1924, as compared with 500 tons of freight and 42 passengers in 1923. Page 72.

The alien population of the United States was increased in January, 1926, by 14,652 persons, a total of 29,733 aliens having been admitted and 15,081 having departed. Page 173.

Employment in manufacturing industries continued to increase in February, this being the seventh consecutive month showing increased employment. Page 98.

Recent price changes.—Retail prices of food decreased 1.7 per cent from January 15 to February 15, though showing an increase of 6.6 per cent since February 15 of last year. Page 32. Wholesale prices of all commodities decreased 0.6 per cent from January to February and 3½ per cent in the course of the year. Page 55.

The fishing and mining industries of Alaska together employ 96 per cent of all the labor in Alaska, aside from the workers employed on the railroads. In the fishing industry the supply of resident labor is inadequate, and from 50 to 85 per cent of the workers are imported from the States for the fishing season, 35 to 45 per cent of these coming in under the "oriental contract system." Page 60.

The report of the Nova Scotia Coal Commission recommends the frank acceptance of the union by the employers, a 10 per cent reduction of the 1924 wage rates, regulation of rates every six months on the basis of the ability of the industry to pay, some method by which employment can be stabilized, abolition of the check-off except in matters directly related to the workers' employment, machinery for adjustment of differences between employers and workers, and establishment of a fund to improve the social well-being of the workers. Page 27.

A study of the British unemployment insurance system by a group of prominent Englishmen concludes that the system, on the whole, is successful; that the alleged evil effect of the benefit on the willingness of the worker to accept work has been greatly exaggerated, and that the administration of the scheme is efficient enough to prevent any widespread abuse. Page 146.

The employment of workers not Austrian citizens and who have not resided in Austria continuously since January 1, 1923, is forbidden by a law of that country effective January 1, 1926. Certain exceptions may be granted by the Federal chancellery. Page 126.

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Are Average Wage Rates Keeping Pace with the Increased Cost of Living?

(Second article)

By ETHELBERG STEWART, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

AN ARTICLE in the January issue of the *Labor Review* (pp. 16-20) contained a table showing the comparative changes from 1906 to 1925 in union rates of wages per hour and in the cost of living, together with derived figures showing the relative purchasing power of wage rates over the same period. In other words, the attempt was made to determine "real wages" as discussed by economists by applying the index numbers of the factors involved. In order to determine how far union wage rates could be taken as typical of all classes of workers, similar tables were shown for the workers in boot and shoe factories, woolen mills, and cotton mills, and the conclusion was reached that in any discussion of theoretical real wages each industry must be considered by itself.

An extension of that study is offered in the present article covering similar data for certain departments in the iron and steel industry and the occupation of railroad section men.

Some general observation as to the scope and method employed has been made necessary, before presenting the detailed tables as to these occupations, by criticisms of the former article. A number of economists have insisted that real wages can be discussed only where total annual earnings are available. This simply means in the last analysis that the discussion must continue indefinitely, as it has during the past generation, as a war of words. There is no question as to the desirability of annual earnings as a true measure of real wages, and it may be that in time such data on a large scale will become available through the development of such factors as unemployment insurance with complete individual earnings records. But there is also no question that, for the United States, this time is still remote, and at present any large quantity of material covering total annual earnings of individuals is statistically impossible. The expense of following employees who work less than a year in one place from factory to factory, from industry to industry, is rendered prohibitive by the cost of such investigation even if it were physically possible to follow such less-than-full-time workers.

It is true that the total earnings of persons remaining on a single pay roll for a year can be ascertained by copying the pay roll, but if they are full-time workers their full-time earnings can be arrived at by converting their hourly rate into a full-time rate just as easily and at very much less expense than by following them through the pay roll.

In these articles it is assumed that the hour is the time unit of labor. It is treated just as a pound, a ton, a quart, or any other unit of measurement would be treated in any other calculation. It is so treated because it is the definite monetary basis upon which man power in industry is sold. It is an unchanging and unchangeable unit of measurement and for this reason it is statistically workable as a

basis for comparison. From it can be computed full-time earnings for all persons who work full time in any industry or any occupation.

It has been urged that because the working hours per week have changed, the full-time weekly earnings should have been made the basis instead of the hourly rate. The very fact that the number of full-time hours per week has changed, and that the number of hours of normal operation per week in various establishments and in various parts of the country is not uniform, is precisely the reason that the full-time weekly earnings were not made the basis of these calculations.

My attention has been called to what seems to be a discrepancy between the union wage table in the January Labor Review and the table prepared by the International Labor Office giving real wages in various cities of the world including one city, Philadelphia, in the United States. The table in the January Labor Review shows that the purchasing power of trade-union wages in the United States increased between 1924 and 1925 about 2.6 per cent. The international table referred to indicates that the purchasing power of wages in Philadelphia decreased during substantially the same period. In explanation of this difference, it should be noted that the dates covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics do not conform exactly to the dates covered by the international table. The bureau's figures are for the calendar year 1925. The international figures are presumably as of October, 1925. The international figures are based upon the retail prices of 16 articles of food. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' figures are based upon all the items going into the cost of living and include some 43 articles of food, also rent, clothing, fuel, and miscellaneous expenses; in other words, the total cost-of-living index as carried by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the time in question there were no increases in union wage rates in Philadelphia and two rather serious decreases. Also the cost of the 16 articles of food carried in the international computation increased in Philadelphia very much more than the cost of all articles of food in the United States as a whole. On the other hand, in the United States as a whole, trade-union wage rates increased between 1924 and 1925 from 128.1 per cent to 137.9 per cent over the 1913 base, and the total cost of living increased from 70.7 per cent to 73.5 per cent over the 1913 base instead of the very large increase in food prices that occurred in Philadelphia. In other words, the selection of Philadelphia as typical of the United States was unfortunate in the particular year under discussion, and was not in any way illustrative of the trend of real wages among trade-unionists in the United States.

Having covered the points of criticism of the article in the January issue, I come now to the figures for the iron and steel industry.

Iron and Steel Industry

TABLE 1 shows for the years 1907 to 1924 inclusive the index numbers of average hourly earnings in three departments of the iron and steel industry—blast furnaces, Bessemer converters, and bar mills—in comparison with index numbers of cost of living for the same years, and also derived figures showing the change in the purchasing power of such hourly earnings over the same period. In this table only the distinctive occupations belonging to the depart-

ments above mentioned have been included. Common labor which is or might be interchangeable among the several departments is presented in Table 2. It should be noted that the index numbers of cost of living given in all the tables for the years prior to 1913 are based solely on retail food prices, as data on the other items entering into the family budget were not compiled prior to 1913.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF CHANGE IN HOURLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND IN COST OF LIVING, 1907 TO 1924 [1913=100]

Year	Blast furnaces				Bessemer converters				Bar mills			
	Index numbers of hourly earnings	Index numbers of cost of living	Purchasing power of hourly earnings		Index numbers of hourly earnings	Index numbers of cost of living	Purchasing power of hourly earnings		Index numbers of hourly earnings	Index numbers of cost of living	Purchasing power of hourly earnings	
			Index numbers measured in living cost	Per cent of change as compared with 1913			Index numbers measured in living cost	Per cent of change as compared with 1913			Index numbers measured in living cost	Per cent of change as compared with 1913
1907	88	82.0	107.3	+7.3	85	82.0	103.7	+3.7	94	82.0	114.6	+14.6
1908	85	84.3	100.8	+8	79	84.3	93.7	-6.3	84	84.3	99.6	-4
1909	83	88.7	93.6	-6.4	82	88.7	92.4	-7.6	85	88.7	97.0	-3.0
1910	87	93.0	93.5	-6.5	86	93.0	92.5	-7.5	95	93.0	102.2	+2.2
1911	89	92.0	96.7	-3.3	82	92.0	89.1	-10.9	90	92.0	97.8	-2.2
1912	92	97.6	94.3	-5.7	90	97.6	92.2	-7.8	90	97.6	92.2	-7.8
1913	100	100.0	100.0	-----	100	100.0	100.0	-----	100	100.0	100.0	-----
1914	101	103.0	98.1	-1.9	99	103.0	87.4	-12.6	96	103.0	93.2	-6.8
1915	101	105.1	96.1	-3.9	94	105.1	89.4	-10.6	93	105.1	93.2	-6.8
1917	156	142.4	109.6	+9.6	151	142.4	106.0	+6.0	(²)	-----	-----	-----
1919	250	188.3	132.8	+32.8	208	188.3	110.5	+10.5	214	188.3	113.6	+13.6
1920	283	208.5	135.7	+35.7	241	208.5	115.6	+15.6	252	208.5	120.9	+20.9
1922	191	167.3	114.2	+14.2	170	167.3	101.6	+1.6	173	167.3	103.4	+3.4
1924 ¹	254	170.7	148.8	+48.8	227	170.7	133.0	+33.0	207	170.7	121.3	+21.3

¹ The figures for 1924 for blast furnaces cover 36 plants and 8,788 employees; for Bessemer converters, 11 plants and 1,606 employees; and for bar mills, 31 bar mills and 4,569 employees.
² No data.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF CHANGE IN HOURLY EARNINGS OF COMMON LABORERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND IN COST OF LIVING, 1907 TO 1924 [1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of hourly earnings	Index numbers of cost of living	Purchasing power of hourly earnings	
			Index numbers measured in living cost	Per cent of change as compared with 1913
1907	83	82.0	101.2	+1.2
1908	81	84.3	96.1	-3.9
1909	80	88.7	90.2	-3.8
1910	87	93.0	93.5	-6.5
1911	88	92.0	95.7	-4.3
1912	89	97.6	91.2	-8.8
1913	100	100.0	100.0	-----
1914	100	103.0	97.1	-2.9
1915	99	105.1	94.2	-5.8
1917 ¹	164	142.4	115.2	+15.2
1919	254	188.3	134.9	+34.9
1920	280	208.5	134.3	+34.3
1922	185	167.3	110.6	+10.6
1924 ²	230	170.7	134.7	+34.7

¹ Figures for 1917 do not include laborers in puddling mills, bar mills, or tin-plate mills.
² Figures for 1924 cover 183 plants and 8,706 employees.

Railroad Section Men

IN ADDITION to the preceding comparison of the purchasing power of hourly earnings by industries, compiled from original data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, an attempt has been made to apply the same methods to so-called section hands employed by the railroads in various parts of the country. In this case the hourly earnings have been calculated from the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the year 1915 has been used as the base year. The reason for this change of base will be found in the fact that in 1915 and in subsequent years the classification of section men as carried by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been clear cut and uniform. Prior to 1915 the classification included not only section men in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but also common laborers around stations and a large number of employees who, while they could fairly be considered common laborers, should not be classified with section men. The data for 1924 cover 259,373 section laborers employed on Class I railroads.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN HOURLY EARNINGS OF RAILROAD SECTION MEN AND IN COST OF LIVING, 1906 TO 1924

[1915=100]

Year	Index numbers of average hourly earnings	Index numbers of cost of living	Purchasing power of hourly earnings	
			Index numbers measured in living cost	Per cent of change as compared with 1915
1906	84	74.9	112.1	+12.1
1907	91	78.0	116.7	+16.7
1908	90	80.2	112.2	+12.2
1909	86	84.4	101.9	+1.9
1910	91	88.5	102.8	+2.8
1911	93	87.5	106.3	+6.3
1912	93	92.9	100.1	+0.1
1913	98	95.1	103.0	+3.0
1914	99	98.0	101.0	+1.0
1915	100	100.0	100.0	-----
1916	103	112.6	91.5	-8.5
1917	121	135.5	89.3	-10.7
1918	197	165.9	118.7	+18.7
1919	262	179.2	146.2	+46.2
1920	284	198.4	143.1	+43.1
1921	256	168.7	151.7	+51.7
1922	218	159.2	136.9	+36.9
1923	224	162.7	137.7	+37.7
1924	225	162.4	138.5	+38.5

The Longshoreman and Accident Compensation

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

THE so-called maritime worker presents perhaps the most striking combination and contrast of the ancient and the modern of any group of workers in the western world. In fact, it is only by reason of the unyielding tenacity of precedents that the single term "maritime" is still applied to the whole. The basic maritime codes (known as the Laws of Oleron and the Code of Wisby from important trading centers of the day, and still referred to as embodying controlling principles of admiralty law), took form in the twelfth century—a time when the present methods of marine transportation were as inconceivable as they were remote. They necessarily applied only to the seafaring man in his various functions and capacities, and embodied principles of relationship between master and crew that have long since been outgrown in every other field of employment in civilized lands. More antiquated than the common law, yet enforcing certain aspects of a domestic establishment, their rules as to redress of injuries still hold after the outgrown inequities of the common-law liability for injuries due to negligence have been all but superseded elsewhere by the doctrine of compensation.

Formulated to meet conditions of brief voyages and the performance of not only the duties of navigation but those of loading, stowing and unloading as well, whatever present applicability they have is solely to the seagoing crew; and the extended statutory provisions enacted by Congress in the last century amply demonstrate the entire inadequacy of the old code. Perhaps the more urgent needs of the seagoing maritime workers have been met by the fairly recent enactments of 1915 and 1920; at least a measure of satisfaction appears to be felt by the subjects of such legislation.

A distinct group of longshoremen and other dock workers, however, has now taken over that portion of the earlier duties of the sailor consisting of loading and unloading; the work of maintenance and repair has also multiplied beyond the possibility of general craftsmanship, so that specialized workers are necessary in a score of trades. Men who never leave the harbor, and who would be as useless in navigation as the inland farmer or blacksmith, nevertheless are declared to be maritime workers the moment they board a vessel to stow goods, to repair an engine, to renew the upholstery in the passenger cabins, or to do a hundred other things demanded by modern ship construction. Justification for such classification of some of these is claimed from the fact that improper stowing and defective repair would make the vessel unseaworthy; but in numerous aspects of these employments there is no possible maritime significance involved in the operation beyond the fact that the structure in which goods are being warehoused or which is the subject of mechanical alteration or repair is an instrument of transportation by water. These workers live at home and are employed by corporations, many of which may be within the terms of local compensation laws as to injuries to their workmen, but the moment the gangplank is crossed, jurisdiction changes and the antiquated and insufficient remedies of the maritime law become applicable to the man injured in his floating workshop.

According to a statement made by the president of a longshoremen's association in 1921, there were then in the United States some 250,000 harbor workers, the largest single group of these being in and about the city of New York. What fractional portion they constitute of the compensable workmen of the State is not known, but the same writer states that of the accidents annually reported to the New York compensation bureau, one-tenth were to longshoremen. Another labor official, writing at the same date, says that there were 15,000 ship repair men in New York alone. The men in all classes of such employment are likely to be called on for work under conditions of haste that involve serious hazard, increased by prolonged working hours, with the added hazard of weariness and inattention.

The present article undertakes to set forth the general provisions of the maritime law as it has developed up to the time of statutory change, together with a brief account of the changes affecting the seagoing worker, and, more fully, the repeated efforts, thus far futile, on the part of the localized worker to secure a basis in law for a more adequate indemnity for occupational injuries. If it seems to be something of a maze, some comfort may be felt from the fact that a court of such high standing as the New York Court of Appeals found itself squarely reversed in decisions in which it declared its full purpose of following principles laid down by the Supreme Court. Authorities differ as to the form and extent of possible legislative relief, but no one fails to recognize the complexity and difficulty of the situation.

Nature and Scope of Maritime Law as Affecting Personal Injuries

THE law of admiralty embodies "a somewhat restricted set of principles arising out of the rules and customs of the sea" as formulated and put into operation by the earlier admiralty courts and their successors. Maritime law is defined by Bouvier as that "system of law which particularly relates to the affairs and business of the sea, to ships, their crews and navigation, and to the marine conveyance of persons and property." Admiralty jurisdiction was formerly limited to tidal waters, but in the United States, at least, it is now applicable to navigable rivers, whether tidal or not, as well as to the lakes on which navigation takes place, a specific enactment of 1845 (R. S., sec. 566) extending its applicability to the Great Lakes. The Federal Constitution provides that the judicial power of the United States shall extend "to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," assuming a common understanding of the meaning of such language, and no statutory definition has ever undertaken to establish absolute bounds and limits.

The desirability of a certain measure of flexibility in regard to rights of recovery of damages for maritime torts was indicated in the provision found in the Judicial Code granting to the courts of the United States jurisdiction over "all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," by a provision "saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it." (Judiciary act of 1789, R. S., sec. 563.) And even though the doctrine be affirmed that neither the States nor Congress can extend or narrow the limits of maritime law (*The*

Lottawanna (1875), 88 U. S. 558), it is nevertheless declared in the same case that:

What the law is within those limits, assuming the general maritime law to be the basis of the system, depends on what has been received as law in the maritime usages of this country, and on such legislation as may have been competent to affect it (p. 576).

Each state [i. e., nation] adopts the maritime law, not as a code having any independent or inherent force, *proprio vigore*, but as its own law, with such modifications and qualifications as it sees fit. Thus adopted and thus qualified in each case, it becomes the maritime law of the particular nation that adopts it. And without such voluntary adoption it would not be law (p. 573).

It can not be supposed that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that the law should forever remain unalterable. Congress undoubtedly has authority under the commercial power, if no other, to introduce such changes as are likely to be needed (p. 577).

A summary statement of the rights of recovery for personal injuries under the admiralty law appears in a case decided by the Supreme Court (*The Osceola* (1903), 189 U. S. 158, 175, 23 Sup. Ct. 483) as follows:

1. That the vessel and her owners are liable, in case a seaman falls sick, or is wounded, in the service of the ship, to the extent of his maintenance and cure, and to his wages, at least so long as the voyage is continued.

2. That the vessel and her owner are, both by English and American law, liable to an indemnity for injuries received by seamen in consequence of the unseaworthiness of the ship, or a failure to supply and keep in order the proper appliances appurtenant to the ship.

3. That all the members of the crew, except perhaps the master, are, as between themselves, fellow servants, and hence seamen can not recover for injuries sustained through the negligence of another member of the crew beyond the expense of their maintenance and cure.

4. That the seaman is not allowed to recover an indemnity for the negligence of the master, or any member of the crew, but is entitled to maintenance and cure, whether the injuries were received by negligence or accident.

It may be noted that in this synopsis there is incorporated a departure from the continental rules in allowing a recovery for damages beyond the expenses of maintenance and cure in cases arising from the unseaworthiness of the vessel. Such provision is embodied in a British statute, but grew up "in this country, in a general consensus of opinion among the circuit and district courts."

As in the common law prior to statutory correction, no recovery can be had under maritime law for the death of a person. (*The Harrisburg* (1886), 119 U. S. 199, 7 Sup. Ct. 140.) However, where the death is occasioned in waters under the jurisdiction of a State allowing recovery for fatal injuries, such statute may be availed of in a proceeding to recover damages for the death (*O'Brien v. Luckenbach S. S. Co.*, (C. C. A. 1923), 293 Fed. 170); but such right of recovery is subject to the statutory limitations prescribed by the local law, even though the limitation would not have arisen in a strictly maritime proceeding (*Western Fuel Co. v. Garcia* (1921), 257 U. S. 233, 42 Sup. Ct. 89). The same rule applies with regard to State rules on the subject of contributory negligence (*O'Brien* case, *supra*); so that an action under the death act of New York will be governed by the doctrine there in force that contributory negligence is not measured, as in admiralty, but bars any recovery if proved (*The A. W. Thompson* (1889), 39 Fed. 115).

Important changes have been established by legislation relating only to seamen proper, so that now injuries causing death "by

wrongful act, neglect, or default occurring on the high seas beyond a marine league from the shore of any State" (not applicable to the Great Lakes or other inland waters), give rise to a right of action in admiralty (1920, 41 Stat. 537); also the same rules of liability that apply to railroad employees in interstate commerce now apply to "any seaman" (1915, 38 Stat. 1164; 1920, 41 Stat. 1007). The constitutionality of the latter statute has been upheld, though obviously it is a wide departure from the provisions of the maritime law. (*Panama R. R. Co. v. Johnson* (1924), 264 U. S. 375, 44 Sup. Ct. 391.) Doubtless the death statute is equally valid, though the other statute is also available in cases of death.

Localized Employments

THE inclusiveness of maritime service may be indicated by the following quotation:

Whatever is done to operate a ship, to aid her physically in the performance of her mission, viz, to take freight or passengers, to carry freight or passengers, to unload freight or passengers, and to preserve her while so doing, is a maritime service. (*Robinson v. The C. Vanderbilt* (1898), 86 Fed. 785.)

This brings within the maritime law, at least while they are on navigable waters, all those workers to which reference has been made as resident at fixed points and in no wise engaged in the actual processes of navigation. Injury due to the fault of another is classed as a tort, as to which it is said that "locality is the exclusive test of admiralty." In other words, a worker when on the dock is under one law and when on the vessel is under another. The closeness of contact makes it difficult to decide the place of the injury in many cases. It is said that "The wrong must originate and the damage must also consummate on the water." (*The Mary Stewart* (1881), 10 Fed. 137.) However, where a longshoreman was leaving a vessel by means of a ladder which fell because not securely fastened to the ship's rail, admiralty was held to have jurisdiction even though the consummation of the injury took place only on his striking the wharf (*The Strabo* (1900), 98 Fed. 998, 39 C. C. A. 375), a finding that seems to lack harmony with the rule laid down in the *Mary Stewart* case, and also with a finding that a repair man injured by a fall from a ladder removed from a cleat on the wharf by the action of the master of the vessel was not under admiralty. (*The H. S. Pickands* (1890), 42 Fed. 239.) Indeed, when the cases are all brought together one is fully prepared to subscribe to the statement made by the Supreme Court, to the effect that "the precise scope of admiralty jurisdiction is not a matter of 'obvious principle or of very accurate history.'" (*Atlantic Transport Co. v. Imbrovek* (1914), 234 U. S. 52, 34 U. S. 733.)

It is perhaps this fundamental uncertainty that has made the status of such localized maritime workers as are affected thereby a matter of active consideration by Congress. Two attempts have been made, one in 1917 (40 Stat. 395), and one in 1922 (42 Stat. 634), undertaking to give effect to local legislation of the compensation type. The earlier amendment undertook to save to suitors not only the "common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it," but also to secure "to claimants for compensation for injuries * * * their rights and remedies under the workmen's

compensation law of any State." This amendment was held to be invalid, in that it conferred upon the States power to enact legislation governing a subject over which they had no control under the Federal Constitution. (*Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart* (1920), 253 U. S. 149, 40 Sup. Ct. 438.) The effect of the varying State laws would be such as to disturb the uniformity contemplated by the retention of justice within the jurisdiction power of the United States.

The definite object of the grant was to commit direct control to the Federal Government to relieve maritime commerce from unnecessary burdens and disadvantages incident to discordant legislation; and to establish, so far as practicable, harmonious and uniform rules applicable throughout every part of the Union.

The subject was intrusted to it to be dealt with according to its discretion—not for delegation to others. To say that because Congress could have enacted a compensation act applicable to maritime injuries, it could authorize the States to do so as they might desire, is false reasoning. Moreover, such an authorization would inevitably destroy the harmony and uniformity which the Constitution not only contemplated but actually established—it would defeat the very purpose of the grant.

The second amendment noted above further undertook to distinguish between maritime workers who are essentially such (as seamen) and those who have mixed duties, by making the right to claim compensation applicable to "persons other than the master or members of a crew of a vessel." This amendment was permitted to enjoy but a brief period of existence, the Supreme Court holding that the principles necessitating the decision made in the *Knickerbocker* case were applicable, despite the attempt to differentiate between local and seafaring workers. Cases were before the court from the Supreme Courts of Washington and California, both of which regarded the amendment of the Judicial Code as invalid, the employments sought to be affected being actually maritime and not capable of subjugation to the particular laws of the different States. The Supreme Court held that "the exception of master and crew is wholly insufficient to meet the objections to such enactments heretofore often pointed out." The varying provisions of the State compensation laws, if permitted to operate, "would bring about an unfortunate condition wholly outside the legislative intent." (*Washington v. Dawson & Co.* (1924), 264 U. S. 219, 44 Sup. Ct. 302.)

While persisting in its rejection of anything savoring of delegated legislation, the court here affirmed specifically the power of Congress to act, saying:

Without doubt Congress has power to alter, amend or revise the maritime law by statutes of general application embodying its will and judgment. This power, we think, would permit enactment of a general employers' liability law or general provisions for compensating injured employees; but it may not be delegated to the several States (p. 227).

With this pronouncement of the invalidity of the two legislative attempts by Congress, the matter stands as at the beginning of the movement. However, the plain and specific declaration quoted above may be construed almost as a challenge to Congress to take the matter thoroughly into consideration and to enact a uniform law of such scope and effect as may seem to it appropriate. Inasmuch as the legislation with regard to seamen proper is of quite recent enactment, and still more recent interpretation, its actual effect can hardly be appraised. Such information as is at hand indicates a

desire at least to test it further before seeking any change. On the other hand, the longshoremen have indicated a desire for legislation, of which the attempted amendments to the Judicial Code may be regarded as in large measure a fruit, bills for a Federal compensation system having been introduced in the present Congress.

The entire movement for such legislation may be said to have originated with the adoption of workmen's compensation laws in the important maritime States. When the New York, California, and other commissions administering the compensation laws of their respective States were called upon to consider the claims of local workers of the classes indicated, awards were freely made on the assumption that, as local workers engaged in undertakings that did not remove them from the local jurisdiction, and becoming, in case of accident, a potential charge on the community, the same reasons that existed for charging other local employers with the results of industrial accidents applied to employers of these workers. This continued until the constitutionality of such a proceeding was challenged, the question reaching the Supreme Court in the case, *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen*, decided May 21, 1917 (244 U. S. 205, 37 Sup. Ct. 524). The person on whose account the claim was brought in this case was a longshoreman engaged in unloading a vessel with a small electric freight truck. He was killed while on the boat, and for this reason admiralty jurisdiction was held to be exclusive. The application of the workmen's compensation act was said to "conflict with the general maritime law, which constitutes an integral part of the Federal law." It was to remedy this announced conflict that the amendments to the Judicial Code were undertaken, with the results already indicated. There were vigorous dissents in this case, the decision being by vote of five to four. However, such is the law as it stands, the decisions in the *Knickerbocker* and *Dawson* cases citing the *Jensen* case as a precedent for their conclusions.

The effects of the compensation laws are not entirely dissipated, however, as cases have arisen repeatedly involving the application of such laws to workers of the classes named when not within admiralty jurisdiction. In other words, the conflict is not now between the common law and admiralty as to the boundaries between them, but between admiralty and the compensation system, and the efforts to draw the lines of division between the two fields have resulted in a series of decisions hardly less enlightening than under the older rules. A notable illustration is the case of the *New York Industrial Commission v. The Nordenholt Corp.* (1922), 259 U. S. 263, 42 Sup. Ct. 473. Here the Industrial Commission of New York had granted compensation to a longshoreman injured on a dock. The appellate division of the supreme court reversed the award on the authority of prior decisions by the court of appeals of the State, citing *Keator v. Rock Plaster Mfg. Co.* (1918), 224 N. Y. 540, 120 N. E. 56, and *Anderson v. Johnson Lighterage* (1918), 224 N. Y. 539, 120 N. E. 55, which in turn were based on *Doey v. Howland Co.* (1918), 224 N. Y. 30, 120 N. E. 53. In both the *Keator* and the *Anderson* cases the employees suffered injuries on land while helping to unload a vessel lying in navigable waters. In the *Doey* case the injured man fell down a hatchway while making repairs on an

ocean-going vessel lying at the dock in navigable waters. An award in this last-named case was set aside on the basis of the maritime nature of the contract, the commission being without jurisdiction under the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the case, *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen*; while in the *Keator and Anderson* cases it was said that the contract was maritime, thus giving character to the employment, so that locality was not controlling, and for reasons stated in the *Doey* case there was no jurisdiction in the industrial commission to make an award. Somewhat later (*Newham v. Chile Exploration Co.* (1921), 232 N. Y. 37, 133 N. E. 120) an award in behalf of a worker injured on the dock while taking freight was set aside on the authority of the cases already named, the court of appeals of New York saying "This is the deduction which we have made from the cases of *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen* and *Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart*."

Here it is obvious that there was a continued difference of opinion between the State industrial commission, which repeatedly assumed jurisdiction of cases of injury occurring on the dock (and in the *Doey* case while on board a vessel), and the court of appeals, which had sustained the earlier award in the *Jensen* case, and which felt itself bound to follow out what it assumed to be the rule laid down by the Supreme Court. But when the *Nordenholt* case came before the Supreme Court it stated in so many words that, "The court below has made deductions from [the *Jensen* and other cases named] which we think are unwarranted, and has proceeded upon an erroneous view of the Federal law." Various cases were then reviewed in an attempt to clarify the situation, it being pointed out that workmen on the land are without the maritime rule, "and the local law has always been applied." The judgment below was therefore reversed and the case remanded, with emphasis upon the maritime nature of the employment of *Jensen* injured on the vessel and the local nature of the injury to the workman in the instant case killed on the dock, the court insisting again that "locality is the exclusive test of admiralty jurisdiction in matters of tort."

Despite the explicitness with which the assertion was made that "locality is the exclusive test of admiralty jurisdiction in matters of tort," the courts seem at times to take in connection therewith some account of the nature of the contract. Thus in the opinion in the *Jensen* case the court said, "His employment was a maritime contract; the injuries which he received were likewise maritime," thus clearly coupling the nature of the contract with the nature of the injury. The suggestion has been made that in addition to the question of place it must also be shown that there is a maritime relation between the parties—a proposition that would seem to derive some support from the above quotation. Still more definitely in line with this proposition is the ruling in a case decided by the Supreme Court (*Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co. v. Rohde* (1922), 257 U. S. 469, 42 Sup. Ct. 157), in which the injured man was a ship's carpenter engaged in the construction of a new vessel. The vessel had been so far completed as to be launched and was lying in navigable waters of the United States within the State boundaries of Oregon. Employer and employee had accepted the provisions of the State compensation law, but the injured man brought a proceeding

in admiralty to recover damages. The question of jurisdiction was certified to the Supreme Court, which found the contract for construction to be nonmaritime; nor were the activities of the injured workman in "any direct relation to navigation or commerce." The parties had accepted the terms of the State law, and were proceeding thereunder, so that it could not "properly be said that they consciously contracted with each other in contemplation of the general system of maritime law." In other words, since the contract was not maritime, the injury was not essentially maritime. The consequent rights and liabilities permitted the operation of a local rule which "would not necessarily work material prejudice to any characteristic feature of the general maritime law." The assertion was made that the general doctrine that jurisdiction in contract matters depends on the transaction, and in tort matters on the locality, "must now be treated as settled." It was also said that "There sometimes is difficulty in distinguishing between matters going to the jurisdiction and those determining the merits," citing *The Ira M. Hedges* (1910), 218 U. S. 264, 31 Sup. Ct. 17. The difficulty in this case was solved in favor of the local law, despite the absolute maritime nature of the locality, the court saying that, although "the general admiralty jurisdiction extends to a proceeding to recover damages resulting from tort committed on a vessel in process of construction when lying on navigable waters within a State * * * in the circumstances stated the exclusive features of the State law would apply and abrogate" the otherwise existing right in admiralty.

In support of the opinion in the Rohde case, citation was made of the decision in the case, *Western Fuel Co. v. Garcia*, supra, in which suit for damages was brought on account of the death by accident of a stevedore in a vessel lying in San Francisco Bay. Action under the California act was held proper, the subject being "maritime and local in character"; and the statute, "following the common law, will not work material prejudice of the characteristic features of the general maritime law," nor interfere with its uniformity. Here both place and the nature of the contract were distinctly maritime. That the nature of the contract was determinative was directly held by the Industrial Commission of Minnesota in a case involving a bridge worker in the Mississippi River, using a working barge as the place of his operations, the commission citing the Rohde case as its precedent. (*Garrity v. Guthrie & Co.*, Work. Comp. Dec., Vol. III, p. 187.)

The Supreme Court decisions above cited, together with others, were brought together in the opinion in the Nordenholt case, with the obvious purpose of showing their congruity with each other and with the fundamental law. It seems clear, however, that the situation is hardly less accurately determined than in the days of the *Strabo* and *Pickands* decisions of some decades ago. Indeed, the *Strabo* case was quite recently cited in *Egan v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.* (1925), 212 N. Y. Supp. 56, in which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York had before it a case brought in admiralty in which a repair worker was attempting to return to the ship after performing an errand under instructions from his foreman. A ladder, one end resting upon the dock and the other on the rail of the ship,

slipped while the workman was ascending it, and he fell and struck the dock. The case was said to be within the compensation law of the State rather than under admiralty, the court distinguishing it from the circumstances in the *Strabo* case, where, "the accident commencing upon the ship, the known injurious consequences were suffered by the fall upon the land." In the instant case, however, the injury did not commence on the ship, but commenced and was consummated on the land. Reference was made also to *The Atna* (1924), 297 Fed. 673, 675, a case which was said to be "truly a border-line case, and, in so far as applicable to its controlling features, it is difficult to harmonize upon principle" all the cases previously cited in the opinion, noting especially the *Strabo* and *Pickands* cases. Here a stevedore leaving the vessel fell into the water with a portion of the exit ladder, which broke beneath the weight of the workman using it. In the fall the ladder struck some object, causing an impact injuring the workman. The case was said to be maritime, since such was the status of the injured man while on the ship, and the change in jurisdiction not taking place "before he is entirely free from the ship and has safely reached the shore."

Without multiplying instances, which could hardly show more fully the need of a clarification of the existing situation, reference may be made to a few points of application of the compensation laws in certain other aspects of the question. Thus, in *State ex rel. Cleveland Engineering Construction Co. v. Duffy* (1925), — Ohio St. —, 148 N. E. 572, the Supreme Court of Ohio had before it an application of an employing firm to procure the acceptance by the industrial commission of premiums from it. It was a large corporation employing men in varied classes of work, some on floating derricks and floating dredges or floating pile drivers, others employed in hauling stone, piles, and fuel, or engaged in diving, blasting, and other activities, besides mechanics engaged in repair work, tug men operating steam tugs, and stevedores employed in the handling of materials on the various agencies used by the corporation. The employees in the various classifications were said to "desire to accept compensation under the workmen's compensation law of Ohio, in lieu of and in preference to their rights under the maritime law in all cases of injury or loss of life while engaged in said employments." It is clear that the employment was not commercial in any aspect, the business of the organization being the construction and maintenance of docks, breakwaters, jetties, and the like, filling or deepening channels, installing pipe, digging trenches, dredging foundations, and similar work. However, as much of it was performed on "floating vessels on navigable waters," at least a part of the employments were maritime, and the commission declined to accept jurisdiction on the ground of the construction given the State compensation laws and the Judicial Code by the Supreme Court of the United States. The supreme court recognized the validity of the application of the doctrines in the *Jensen* and other cases to certain occupations, but also recognized the impossibility of an advance determination of the amounts of premiums due the State fund for workmen engaged in occupations falling within the terms of the State law as distinguished from the maritime activities. However, it assumed the possibility of distinguishing between strictly maritime occupations and those

engaged in by the employer in the present instance, "for the reason it does not appear by the allegations of the petition that a single one of plaintiff's employees will ever come in contact with a vessel engaged in commerce, foreign or domestic, intrastate or interstate, or with navigation in its generally accepted meaning."

Following the above decision, which required the industrial commission to answer to the contentions of the engineering company, the case was brought up on its merits, the commission conceding its willingness to receive premiums based on the wages of the men engaged in nonmaritime activities, but denying its jurisdiction in the case of maritime employments. The court found it impossible to declare, upon the record in the case, that some of the employments might not be at some time "purely maritime in character and nature," so that they would fall within the jurisdiction of maritime law. Since the commission had expressed its readiness to accept premiums on the basis of a recognized division of labor, the mandamus asked by the engineering company to compel the acceptance of premiums was held to be unnecessary.

The point was urged in this case that there was nothing in the conduct of the company's business that shows the distinctive features of maritime activities, leading the company to urge vigorously the doctrine of the *Rohde* case in regard to local conditions which "can not materially affect any rules of the sea whose uniformity is essential"; and the layman's reaction to such a contention would seem naturally to be in its favor. Such a position would derive a measure of support from a decision of the Court of Appeals of New York (*Brassel v. Electric Welding Co.* (1924), 239 N. Y. 78, 145 N. E. 745), in which a repair man working on a vessel in a dry dock suffered injuries for which he procured, on his own application, an award of compensation from the State industrial board. Subsequently the injured man sued to recover damages in admiralty, and the trial judge held that the State board was without jurisdiction because the injury was suffered on navigable waters. The court of appeals reversed this finding, not only on the ground that the employee had effected an accord and satisfaction by accepting the award, but also because he had by his own act taken advantage of a law which, by its terms, was to be "exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever." It was an estoppel against pursuing any other remedy, at least unless he should disaffirm his right to an award and tender back the amount already received. The court did not go so far as to decide what might have happened if the employee had been acting under a mistake; nor did it decide the question as to "whether the award has the effect of a binding adjudication." However, the practical result of the decision was to the effect that there had been an election of a remedy in a case of actual maritime tort, and that recovery thereunder prima facie deprived the beneficiary of pursuing any other remedy.

In the foregoing case the court, without deciding, entertained an assumption to the effect that the award by the industrial board was void and, "at least while unpaid, it might have been set aside or disregarded." However, as appears, accepting the award was held a bar to other proceedings. The Supreme Court of Oregon went farther in a number of cases before it involving the same principle.

In this State, compensation payments are made from a State fund, and the industrial commission had awarded benefits in a variety of cases within or bordering upon the admiralty field. The occupations included shipbuilding work after launching, ferry operation on navigable waters, stevedoring work on board a seagoing vessel, the operation of a motor boat on navigable waters, and freight transportation including the operation of a steamboat. The court found that "in all of these cases the injuries were the result of accident, and no questions of maritime tort were involved." It may be remarked in this connection that the conclusion is probably not warranted that there was no negligence, but inasmuch as compensation is due merely in case of accident, no necessity for pleading negligence existed. The subject presumably was simply passed over as not being in issue. Be that as it may, the court found that employer and employee were in each case working and operating under the provisions of the State compensation act. The Jensen and Knickerbocker decisions were analyzed, as well as others in the field, but the court could not discover "any possible contingency under which application of a compensation law [to the cases in hand] might prejudicially interfere with the application of any of the rules of maritime law." Since "it is not the policy of a law, international or otherwise, to pull parties into court by the hair when they have agreed between themselves upon a method of keeping out," a mandate was authorized directing the trustee of the fund to make the payments in accordance with the awards of the industrial commission. (*West v. Kozer* (1922), 104 Oreg. 94, 206 Pac. 542.)

The point in issue was also involved in a case before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky (*Lee v. Licking Valley Coal Digger Co.* (1925), — Ky. — 273 S. W. 542). Here an employer and an employee were, by agreement, operating under the State compensation act, and on presentation of a claim of the widow a death benefit for the loss of her husband was allowed under the act. The employer resisted the award, and it was set aside by the courts as being outside the jurisdiction of the compensation board on account of the maritime nature of the employment. The workman was unloading coal barges on the Ohio River, and in passing from one to the other fell into the river and was drowned. Numerous decisions were cited to the effect that "such causes appertain to admiralty alone. The parties could not therefore by agreement confer jurisdiction upon a board of compensation by accepting the terms, in writing, of the compensation law." The Industrial Commission of Virginia took a like view with regard to a general worker on a dredge in the Potomac River, holding him to be a member of the crew of a vessel, and a maritime worker. (*Harris v. Arundel Corp., Op. Ind. Com., Vol. V, p. 917.*)

Although the foregoing cases are opposed to the idea of a voluntary substitution of the principle of compensation for the maritime law, the Supreme Court, in line with its decision on the Rohde case, quite recently (February 1, 1926) affirmed an award of the Industrial Accident Board of Texas which involves definite aspects of effective agreement. (*Millers' Indemnity Underwriters v. Braud*, 46 Sup. Ct. 194.) In this case a workman lost his life while diving from a floating barge anchored in navigable waters, his purpose being to clear a channel of an obstruction to navigation. His dependent

sister procured an award under the terms of the compensation act, which provided that persons operating under it would be liable to no other action for damages than the benefits prescribed by the act. Citing the Rohde case, the Supreme Court found that while "the record discloses facts sufficient to show a maritime tort to which the admiralty jurisdiction would extend," the provisions of the State compensation act intervene, in a matter which was "of mere local concern and its regulation by the State will work no material prejudice to any characteristic feature of the general maritime law." Under the circumstances it was ruled that "the act prescribes the only remedy; its exclusive features abrogate the right to resort to the admiralty court which otherwise would exist"—a conclusion that seems strongly to point to at least a limited privilege of election.

The attorney general of the State of New York in 1921 discussed the question of the status of employees on the State canals. There was in his mind "no doubt that the State canals are navigable waterways and are under admiralty jurisdiction as to maritime accidents." Employees engaged in the running of the boats and tugs and loading or unloading of freight upon the boats would be considered as under maritime employment, and as to them "there could be no compensation awarded by the State industrial board if the question of admiralty is raised." If the board should undertake to decide without raising the admiralty question, such procedure might be possible, this being "really a question of policy"; but if the question was raised no award would be sustained in the courts. (N. Y. Dept. of Labor, Spec. Bul. No. 118, p. 217.) Subsequently, the legislature of the State amended the compensation law so as to bring all employees of the State within the coverage of that law, which includes all State employees operating canal boats or otherwise working upon or about the canals, which are owned by the State. As the State insures all its employees in the State fund, and it is the policy of the fund not to contest the jurisdiction of the State department of labor in making awards,² it follows that there is a tacit abrogation of the maritime law in behalf of the workmen, and a substitution of the rule of compensation in lieu thereof.

The industrial board of the State has also formulated a rule applying to employers "any of whose employees are engaged in a maritime employment or in maritime territory," providing for a presumed acceptance of the State compensation act, in the absence of written notice to the contrary. In a case in which the employer defended by claiming such acceptance the court said that, "while this question of waiver has never been adjudicated," in the absence of positive election, there clearly could be no waiver created by silence or implication; since neither the State could legislate nor a board promulgate rules so as to oust the jurisdiction of Federal law in a field in which it was controlling. (*Argentino v. F. Jarka Co.* (1925), 214 N. Y. Supp. 218; citing *Erie R. Co. v. Winfield* (1917), 244 U. S. 170, 173, 174, 37 Sup. Ct. 556, 557.)

Any attempt to appraise the significance of the foregoing group of decisions is hazardous, but certain points may be noted. The Supreme Court of Oregon is apparently more inclined to take advan-

² Letter of department, Mar. 18, 1926.

tage of the margin of free action suggested by the recurrent language, "of local concern and not necessarily working material prejudice to the characteristic features of the general maritime law," and doubtless finds support from the Supreme Court ruling in the Braud case; while the New York Court of Appeals will not force the undoing of an arrangement of similar nature, and its attorney general rather encourages a quiet adjustment under compensation law where the contacts are not disturbing, an attitude that is indorsed by the action of the legislature and State fund, as noted. The Kentucky Court of Appeals, on the other hand, and the Ohio Industrial Commission are severely rigid in their attitude toward compromise. Too much uncertainty obviously attends any such process of amendment by judicial construction to warrant dependence thereon to secure the desired ends of a "statute of repose," to "put an end to litigation and strife," such as the situation seems to demand.

Summary

THE power of Congress to deal freely with maritime workers, whether on ocean-going vessels or stationed at ports and harbors, seems to be fully established. Likewise evident is the tendency to recognize the ocean-going seamen as belonging in a separate class from the localized workers as, for instance, in the act of 1920 (41 Stat. 537) relating to injuries occurring "on the high seas beyond a marine league from the shore of any State." The status and classification of such workers is relatively simple, as compared with the wide range of crafts and variety of employments represented by those classed as harbor workers. The question of jurisdiction as to the seamen proper is clear; while as to the other group, there is a constant fluctuation and abiding uncertainty due to the application of the rule of locality, modified by considerations of limited local effect and the probability of working "material prejudice to the characteristic features of the general maritime law." What facts or conditions would properly be thus characterized is undetermined and indeterminate. From the Jensen case one would conclude that stevedoring at least was not such an incident, in so far as work on board a vessel is concerned; but with the permitted operation of local laws in fields of recognized maritime jurisdiction in a variety of cases, the process of judicial demarcation has been slow and remains incomplete and confusing. The fact that admiralty has never assumed jurisdiction over longshoremen while on the dock (Nordenholt case) indicates definitely that, so far as the courts are concerned, the work of loading and unloading vessels will continue to be a divided process as regards work on and off the vessel, unless legislation intervenes.

The obvious purpose of the attempted amendments to the Judicial Code was to make it possible for injured workers to avail themselves of the local laws, whether off or on the vessels. This being declared impracticable, the only inclusive method remaining is for Congress to assume jurisdiction over the entire subject, either as elements in the performance of maritime contracts or by virtue of its power under the commerce clause of the Constitution. As pointed out in the *Lottawanna* case (supra), Congress has authority "under the commercial power if no other," to make necessary changes in the

maritime law. Admiralty jurisdiction embraces not only those cases that depend upon locality for jurisdiction, but also those which depend upon the nature of the contract. A maritime contract is enforceable in admiralty, and no State statute can defeat such right. (*Union Fish Co. v. Erickson* (1919), 248 U. S. 308, 312, 313, 39 Sup. Ct. 112.) The power of regulation of commerce is complete, and extends to the instruments and agencies by which such commerce is carried on. (*Second Employers' Liability Cases* (1912), 223 U. S. 1, 47, 32 Sup. Ct. 169.) If the work engaged in is actually the carrying on of interstate or foreign commerce, or is so closely connected therewith as to be part of that commerce, including the work of maintenance and repair, it is within the Federal jurisdiction. (*Pedersen v. D. L. & W. R. Co.* (1913), 229 U. S. 146, 152, 33 Sup. Ct. 648.)

It seems derivable from the foregoing citations of opinions that it is within the power of Congress to legislate for stevedores, longshoremen, repair men, carpenters, riggers, calkers, painters, etc., employed in or about whatever is done to aid a ship physically in the performance of her mission, i. e., loading and unloading and her preservation and maintenance as an operative factor in commerce. (*Robinson v. The C. Vanderbilt*, *supra*.)

Physical Examinations in Industry

By FRANK L. RECTOR, M. D., SECRETARY OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, AND EDITOR OF THE NATION'S HEALTH

THE physical examination in industry is but one aspect of the larger subject of physical examinations of the general population, although the object in view is more directly related to a specific activity. In general, such examinations are carried out for the sole purpose of fitting the worker to his employment with the least danger to his physical or mental health. It may be true that in years gone by, before the modern conception of the relation of medicine to industry took form, the medical department and physical-examination procedures were prostituted to unworthy motives in that they were used at times to eliminate undesirable workers from an organization. This was because some employers did not have sufficient courage to state their true reason for discharging a worker and because the physician who would lend himself to such procedures was of a servile and ignominious type who would fail in honest medical practice.

But those days have passed and the motives behind the practice of physically examining workers and applicants for employment to-day are such that they are of equal benefit to the worker and the employer. Physicians engaged in this work are often among the most prominent in the community, and are well-trained and capable men.

The enactment of workmen's compensation laws threw upon the employer the entire responsibility for the care of workers injured while in his employ, and in order to protect himself and to see that potential injury cases were safeguarded as far as possible physical examinations were introduced. Through physical examinations, workers are not

denied employment but are selected on the basis of their ability to do the work for which they apply.

The guiding principle in the application of physical findings has been epitomized by the Conference Board of Physicians in Industry in the declaration that, providing there are positions to be filled in the organization, no one should be denied employment for physical reasons unless if employed he would become a danger to himself, to others, or to property. To the application of this principle of physical examinations, no one, be he employer or employee, can take honest exception. The worker who, for reasons of disability such as contagious disease, tuberculosis, etc., should not be employed in a given industry, certainly can not object to his lack of acceptance for employment. If such an individual should be employed, not only would he aggravate his existing condition but his fellow workmen might become infected as well; and, further, if such an individual were suffering from epilepsy, heart disease, high blood pressure, or similar conditions in which he was subject to fainting or irrational seizures, he would not only be a danger to himself by physical injury due to falls into machinery, but would also endanger the safety of his fellow workmen and possibly endanger property in the form of machinery or equipment which he was supervising at the time his disability took an acute form. Also, if an individual were affected with some mental abnormality which at times made him difficult to manage, the refusal of employment would be justified.

That such cases as those just described are few is seen from the experience of those industries which have employed physical-examination procedures for many years. In the average industry, probably not over 2 per cent of the rejections are traceable to the results of physical examinations. In some selected cases of slight defects in vision or hearing or cases where marked dexterity or mental alertness is required, the rejection rate would run higher. In a recent study of industrial medical practices made by the writer for the National Industrial Conference Board, 20 of 255 plants reported that they rejected no worker for physical reasons. These were obviously large concerns with many varieties of jobs for workers of different capacities.

The State frequently contributes to the rejection rate for workers by workmen's compensation decisions which hold employers responsible for disabilities or aggravation of existing disabilities for which they are not to blame. As long as this continues, certain workmen will be unemployed through no fault of their own or of the employer.

The question is sometimes asked, What is to become of those rejected for employment on account of their physical condition? If the principle laid down by the Conference Board of Physicians is adhered to, there will be very few unemployable workers. The problem of their care becomes one of family responsibility or, if this is inadequate, one of community responsibility. As the principle of physical examinations is accepted more and more, there will be fewer derelicts in the industrial world, the number of the families now dependent in whole or in part upon organized charity for assistance will be much reduced, and the care of those in the unemployable class will add little, if any, to the burden now being borne in the care of those partially dependent. The care of the unemployable is a com-

munity problem, not an industrial problem, just as is the care of the blind, the insane, the feeble-minded, and other unfortunates.

In practically every industry there are positions which can be filled by those who are partially disabled. Even totally blind workers are employed in certain industries, and there are many positions where the loss of one eye, a hand, or a foot, or partial deafness would be no bar to efficient employment. Here, however, industry meets with the problem of its responsibility under the various workmen's compensation acts for injuries sustained, and, in the case of injuries to employees already partially disabled, the danger of permanent total disability is much greater than in the case of similar injuries to normal individuals. Until the compensation laws and procedures are changed to relieve the employer of the whole responsibility for permanent and total disability of such cases, it will be difficult to find proper employment for them. But where such defective persons have been placed in remunerative employment as a result of physical examinations, they have been changed from street-corner soap-box orators and potential radicals into contented and self-respecting members of the community.

When a defective worker has been placed in remunerative employment he is usually more appreciative of his work than is a sound worker. His work is usually of a high quality and his output measures up favorably with that of others. It has been the experience in certain cases that during times of depression, when reduced working forces were necessary, defective workers were retained while physically sound employees were laid off, the choice being made on quality and quantity of output alone.

An argument sometimes heard against physical examinations is that, as they are made by the company physician, the information disclosed is always held against workers for purposes of discipline. In this connection it should be said that the findings of examinations are in the vast majority of cases held strictly confidential by the physician making the examination, and the employer knows only in general terms whether the one examined is fitted to do the work for which he applied. The examination findings should always be kept as confidential between the worker and the physician as would be the case if the worker were examined by the physician in his own private office. There is an opportunity, however, in the analysis of mass figures of physical examinations, in which individuals are in no way identified, to throw considerable light upon the question of the physical status of certain groups of members of a given community. In other words, the examination of industrial workers furnishes a cross section of the physical condition of a given group of people, and, next to the statistics collected by life insurance companies, offers one of the best sources of public health statistics of this kind.

As stated earlier in this paper, the physical findings should never be used for purposes of discipline, and no physician worthy of the name would to-day consider lending himself to such purposes. Rejection for employment and discharge from employment should rest with the employment office or the plant superintendent or other executive, never with the medical department. The prostitution of the medical department to such purposes will effectually destroy its usefulness for any purpose, and confidence once shaken can not easily be restored.

The advantages which industry may derive from physical examinations are a healthier working force, greater freedom from injury and illness, reduced compensation expenses, less labor turnover, and greater efficiency. The advantages which the one examined derives are of much greater importance as they affect not only himself but his dependents and indirectly the community in which he lives. It has been shown over and over again that the first indication a worker had of disability was when he underwent a physical examination for employment. Cases of unsuspected heart disease, tuberculosis, kidney disease, eye disabilities, and similar conditions have been found times without number, and through the free advice and cooperation of the examining physician corrective treatment has been instituted and what would soon have developed into a permanent disability has been corrected and the danger obviated. Men have been saved months and even years of suffering and misery by learning from the examining physician just what to do with their disabilities. A timely minor operation, a change in habit of living, a change in diet and exercise, and similar matters have brought about a return to full health and efficiency; whereas, if the employee had continued without medical supervision and particularly without the physical examination, he would sooner or later have been forced to relinquish his employment and have become a charge upon his family or the community.

That physical examinations pay has been demonstrated in many instances by a reduction in accidents among workers who have undergone such examinations as compared with groups of workers who have not been examined. While the differences are not great, they are sufficiently important to merit the earnest consideration of all workers. In two investigations made approximately five years apart, it was found that in the first investigation, covering over 200 plants, workers in 98 plants with physical examinations sustained an average of 1.56 injuries per worker per year as compared with 1.92 injuries per worker per year for workers in 105 plants without examinations; and similar figures for the later investigation among more than 400 plants were 1.66 injuries per worker per year in 217 plants with physical examinations as contrasted with 1.72 injuries per year in 225 plants without.

The time consumed in making the physical examination will depend both upon the skill of the examining physician and upon the type of employment the worker is seeking. It is the experience in industry that from 5 to 15 minutes is usually occupied in each examination. This, of course, is insufficient to give a thorough examination, but it should be borne in mind that certain types of disability have no bearing whatever upon a worker's capacity to do the work for which he is being hired and, therefore, need little or no consideration at such a time. As compared with the thorough physical examination by a private practitioner, it may be said that in the case of the worker we are dealing with a person who is well or thinks he is well and who is being examined for an estimation of his fitness for doing a particular type of work, while, on the other hand, the individual who receives an examination by his private physician is frequently either ill or thinks he is ill and asks as complete an examination as that physician's ability permits. By this contrast, the

impression should not be created that industrial physical examinations are in any way superficial, for long practice in this work enables the physician by his fairly rapid survey to weed out those cases demanding further detailed examination, such cases being subjected to a more searching examination as soon as opportunity offers.

It has been frequently said that labor unions and similar organizations are opposed to the principle of physical examinations for employment. While at one time there may have been grounds for this opposition, the development of high-class medical work in industry has eliminated such practices as complained of and there is seldom objection on the part of anyone at this time to the physical-examination practice. From some experience with physical examination of workers and in dealing with labor unions I would say that this reported opposition is more fancied than real. When the matter has been explained to individual workmen and union leaders, it has been an easy matter to convince them of the desirability of the physical-examination practice and their consent has been obtained. In 250 plants employing over 800,000 workers there are practically no objections. Physicians in industry report that when an examination alone stands between a man and a job, he usually waives any objections he may have to the procedure.

There are, in general, two classes of individuals who object to physical examinations: One, workmen who are diseased or defective and want to hide it, knowing that if their real condition becomes known they may be denied employment either temporarily or permanently, and the other that group whose members are so constituted mentally that they are opposed to any procedure outside the ordinary daily routine of their lives. They are the chronic kickers found in all classes of society. Industry is fortunate in getting rid of both classes, which, in the aggregate, form a negligible percentage of workers.

That physical examinations in industry are proving their worth is seen from a survey recently made of some 500 plants in approximately 50 per cent of which physical examinations were in use. Of this number only 10 had discontinued the practice. Among the reasons given were change of management, scarcity of labor, war conditions, reduction of working forces, and lack of sympathy of the management for such procedures.

While it would be impracticable to list all plants known to employ physical examination procedures the following firms among others have employed this practice for many years in the hiring of workers:

Allegheny River Mining Co., Kittanning, Pa.
 American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn.
 American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa.
 American Cotton Fabric Corporation, Passaic, N. J.
 American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.
 American Steel Foundries (seven plants).
 American Sugar Refining Co., Boston, Mass.
 Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.
 Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.
 S. Blumenthal & Co., Shelton, Conn.
 Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Malden and Melrose, Mass.
 Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 J. G. Brill Car Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
 Capital Traction Co., Washington, D. C.
 Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.
 Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
 Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn.
 Chicago Rapid Transit Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Clark Thread Co., Newark, N. J.
 Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 J. B. Clow & Sons, Newcomerstown, Ohio.
 Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Continental Motors Corporation, Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.
 Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
 John Deere Plow Works, Moline, Ill.
 Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass.
 Dutchess Bleachery (Inc.), Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
 Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston, Mass.
 Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Beloit, Wis.
 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
 Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Robt. H. Foerderer (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Electric Co.
 General Railway Signal Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.
 Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S. Dak.
 Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Knox Hat Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Los Angeles Railway Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.
 National City Bank, New York, N. Y.
 Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., Hammond, Ind.
 Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Proctor & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio.
 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton and Roebling, N. J.
 Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
 Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co., Kaukauna, Wis.
 Tidewater Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.
 United Railway & Electric Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Whiting Corporation, Harvey, Ill.
 Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Yellow Cab Co., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago.
 Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn.

In summing up, I would say that the industrial physical examination has much to offer to workers. It assures them a lessened risk of injury and illness in the factory; it enables them to attain a maximum efficiency with contentment and the least possible strain upon themselves; it insures more steady employment and more stable earnings. To the employer, it gives a reduced turnover, a decreased loss in defective goods and misused equipment and machinery, a better quality of product, and a more contented and harmonious working force. To the community, it means more self-respecting, healthier, and happier citizens with less dependence upon community aid.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Labor Relations in the Lace and Lace-Curtain Industries

A STUDY of labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States is presented in Bulletin No. 399 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. These industries, while small, are of interest because of their importance in international trade and American tariff problems and because of certain outstanding features of their labor relations. The industries are of comparatively recent growth, having been transplanted from Europe and encouraged by tariff protection.

Of the 12 lace-curtain mills, 8 are in Pennsylvania; in the lace industry Rhode Island is credited with having 215 of the 590 machines in the country. According to the 1920 census there are over 7,000 wage-earners in the cotton-lace industry.

The lace-curtain plants have no trade association, but cooperate in labor matters, meeting to discuss labor problems and to negotiate with the union. The employees in the industries are organized in a federation of a number of crafts and occupations, divided into three sections, two of which are composed of skilled operatives while the other is composed of the semiskilled and unskilled workers, and each is an independent self-governing unit. The organization is thus partly a craft and partly an industrial union.

As the industries are affected greatly by changes in styles, which makes for irregular employment, and as the skilled workers predominate in the industries, the labor policies of the union have naturally centered in security of employment, effective control of the labor supply being secured through "(1) high initiation fees if the circumstances warranted restriction; (2) length-of-service requirements in accepting transfer or traveling cards from European lace workers' trade-unions; (3) regulation of apprenticeship with respect to numbers allowed, age limits, and length of term to be served; (4) semiofficial and official action on importation of lace weavers by American employers under the alien contract labor law; and (5) attainment of the closed shop." As a result of these policies the skilled workers in the industries have occupied a strategic position in bargaining with their employers because of the scarcity of trained labor and the necessity of importing men or of training apprentices.

A piecework wage scale, adopted in 1900, which developed from the old English piecework price lists established in the early years of bargaining over machine rates, is the basis of the collective bargaining as to wages. In the scale an average size and gauge of machine is fixed as the standard, with fixed differentials for additional equipment and variations in width and gauge. Percentage increases or decreases of this scale are made in times of prosperity or depression

in the trade, price conferences being held semiannually and a joint technical committee deciding disputed points. The union secured a 9-hour day in 1907, but has not as yet obtained the 44-hour week for which it has been striving.

An elaborate code of shop regulations has been evolved for the handling of grievances and settling of disputes, which has brought comparative stability to the industry. A shop committee, composed of a shop steward and two committeemen, and the foreman handle disputes in the first instance, those not so settled being referred to the branch trade committee and a higher authority in the management, and then, if still unsettled, to the executive board of the union and the highest authorities in the management of the firm. Most cases are now settled by the shop committee and the foreman.

To offset the losses due to irregular employment because of the seasonal nature of the industry and the style changes, the lace workers have striven for higher wages and unemployment insurance. A contributory plan for unemployment insurance, which would obviate the necessity of continually demanding higher wages, has been proposed by the lace-curtain weavers and while not yet adopted on a national scale is being gradually adopted in the various local branches.

Thus in these industries, in which security of employment is dependent on tariff protection and style changes, and highly specialized skill is required of most of the workers, the labor policies adopted through collective bargaining have made for assurance of tenure in the job and a satisfactory settlement of grievances.

Work of Joint Board of Sanitary Control in Women's Garment Industries of New York

IN recognition of the fifteenth anniversary of its formation, the joint board of sanitary control, established in 1910, and having jurisdiction at present over the cloak, suit, and skirt, and dress industries in New York City, issued a special report¹ at the end of 1925 giving a review and summary of its work from the beginning. The board came into being as a result of the strike in the cloak and suit industry in 1910. During the strike much stress was laid on bad conditions existing within the shops and public opinion was considerably stirred. The employers felt it unfair that the whole industry should be criticized because of the conditions existing in some shops, and cast about for some way of remedying this matter. The attorney of the manufacturers' association advanced the idea that the industry might itself take charge of the conditions under which the work was carried on and assume full responsibility for prescribing and, where necessary, enforcing standards of health and safety in its work places. The workers' representatives welcomed the idea, and when the strike came to an end one of the conditions accepted by both sides was the establishment of a joint board which should be "empowered to establish standards of sanitary conditions to which the manufacturers

¹ Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt, and Dress Industries, New York. Fifteenth anniversary report. New York, 1926.

and the unions shall be committed, and the manufacturers and the unions obligate themselves to maintain such standards to the best of their ability and to the full extent of their power."

The board began its work by an investigation into conditions in the 1,243 cloak and suit workshops in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. The results were submitted to the employers and workers, who were asked to suggest standards for the industry in the light of existing conditions. These suggestions were correlated and a set of standards was adopted to which but few additions have since been found necessary. In 1913 the dress industry, with 1,500 shops, affiliated with the joint organization, and at present the board consists of representatives of the four employers' associations in the cloak, suit, and dress industries, and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Early in 1911 the board was organized on the basis of an annual budget of \$7,000, of which half was to be contributed by the manufacturers' association and half by the union. When, in 1913, the dress industry came in, its manufacturers' association and union each contributed \$2,500 yearly, and the original contributors increased their quotas to \$5,000 making the annual budget \$15,000. In 1919 a change was made and contributions were required from manufacturers who did not belong to the manufacturers' associations, a uniform contribution being set of \$10 per shop per year. At the present time, the budget is approximately \$28,000 a year, of which \$6,000 is spent for direction, \$5,000 for clerical service, \$13,000 for an inspectorial force, \$2,340 for rent, and \$1,660 for miscellaneous expenses.

Inspection has always been regarded as one of the board's most important functions, since the discovery and correction of sanitary defects depend upon it. Detective methods are avoided. The inspections consist of periodical visits to the shops, undertaken at the employers' request and with the full cognizance of the workers. If undesirable conditions are found, they are discussed with the workers and the employers, and a united effort is made to find and apply a remedy. As a rule, semiannual inspections have been made of all the shops in the industries, with reinspections in individual shops as conditions seemed to demand. During the year 1925 the board had supervision over 3,736 shops. Grouping these according to the excellence of their sanitary condition, 26 per cent were in the highest grade, 66 per cent in the second grade, and 8 per cent in the lowest, a showing which, the board feels, indicates that the work carried on through 15 years has borne fruit.

In addition to its work of inspection, the board has carried on several cooperative lines of effort. It helped to establish a first-aid service in the shops and promoted a nursing service which did much to spread a respect for sanitation and a knowledge of the importance of health work. It has conducted an extensive educational propaganda in regard to health, it initiated and fostered the formation of the union health center and for some years carried on in cooperation with the union the medical and dental clinics of this center, it has issued health bulletins, published health booklets, arranged for talks and lectures, organized and instructed sanitation committees in over

400 shops, and in every way has promoted the development of an intelligent attitude toward health conditions.

Protection against the special danger of fire in clothing establishments has also been an important part of the board's work. In 1913 a State law was passed obliging all owners of shops in buildings having 25 or more workers above the second floor to carry out a fire drill each month. Feeling that this would be more effective if carried out cooperatively by the workers and employers, the board proposed that all employers who cared to do so should pay a yearly fee in return for which the fire drill division of the board would conduct the monthly drills. The finances of this division have always been kept separate from the general budget of the board. At the end of 1925 the division was conducting drills in 1,200 shops, at a yearly charge to the employers of \$10 per shop. The board has also exerted itself to call attention to existing fire dangers and to rouse a sentiment which will not permit unsafe conditions.

Probably one of the greatest services the board has rendered has been in providing a neutral meeting ground for employers and workers. Its record in this respect is remarkable.

From the beginning, the joint board of sanitary control and those responsible for its policies and work have insisted that the board represents a common ground for employers as well as workers and the public, and that while from time to time there may arise dissensions between the employers and the workers, the sanitary board is a common ground upon which all warring factions may meet. Indeed, this fact has frequently proved a boon to the industry, for during strikes and other disturbances in the industry the joint board of sanitary control continued its existence, received the loyal support of employers, workers, as well as the public. The chairman of the board and the representatives of the public have several times acted as arbitrators and as sponsors of the meeting of warring factions in the trade.

In the 1916 strike in the industry, when there was a fear of the abrogation of the protocol, the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association asked the director of the board to continue the work of sanitary inspection. This was done during the entire period of the strike and sanitary conditions were maintained. This also occurred during the lockouts and strikes of later years in both the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries.

Long after the abrogation of the protocol, following a strike or lockout in the industry, the joint board of sanitary control plank was always reinserted in the renewed agreements between employers and workers.

Report of Nova Scotia Coal Commission

A STRIKE growing out of a proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages and involving about 12,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia began on March 6, 1925. After various unsuccessful efforts to adjust this controversy work was resumed August 10, 1925, under a tentative settlement which provided that all points of dispute not disposed of at that time were to be referred to a special commission of inquiry, which was appointed early in October, 1925,¹ with the following membership: Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (nominated by the British Government at the request of the provincial government), who was coal comptroller for the British Government in 1919-20 and at present chairman of the advisory committee of the British Mines Department; Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D. D., D. C. L.,

¹ For an account of this strike and its settlement, see issues of July, 1925 (pp. 191-194), and September, 1925 (p. 179).

president of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Maj. Hume Cronyn, K. C., president of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, vice president and general manager of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation, and general manager of the Canada Trust Corporation, London, Ontario.

The commission opened its sessions in November.

The matters referred to the newly appointed body for investigation were published in January, 1926, issue of the Review (pp. 261, 262). The principal lines of inquiry are indicated in the following summary of the report of the commission.² [Except in the section on general social and domestic conditions, the word "operators" as used in the report refers to the British Empire Steel Corporation, which is responsible for 85 per cent of the production in the Nova Scotian coal districts. In the excepted section the word refers to all operators.]

Causes of friction.—The outstanding causes of friction between the operators and miners, the commission finds, are—

(1) The opposition which the operators have offered to the men's desire to organize themselves in the United Mine Workers of America.

(2) The introduction of communistic theories and aims into ordinary industrial relationships.

(3) The reaction of factions within the union.

(4) The difficulties experienced in adjusting smaller grievances as they arise in the pit.

(5) The difficulties also that have been experienced in the settlement of larger questions, particularly those relating to wage variations.

(6) The abuse of conciliation machinery and the policy of "playing tactics" rather than attempting to understand each other.

(7) The economic distress arising, particularly in certain districts, from very irregular employment.

The commission holds that understanding and good will can be brought about if the operators frankly accept the union and the miners recognize that the unity and strength of their organizations are dependent upon the confidence they have in their appointed leaders and the authority and power given to such leaders to carry on negotiations for the union "with a greater sense of continuity, knowledge, and personal responsibility than can be secured by a system of annual election of office bearers." In this connection the commission also stresses that both the operators and the union should meet their own problems "in the light of the facts relative to the industry and with a common desire to share equitably in the fruits thereof."

Wages in relation to the ability of the industry to pay.—No dividends have been paid on the second preference or common shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation since its incorporation in May, 1920. The wage fund, therefore, "has not been adversely affected by this aspect of the financial arrangements of the operators."

In view of "the financial results of the coal operations, taken by themselves, for the last 5 years," however, the commission declares that the wage reduction in 1922 was not justified at that time but that there was a sufficient ground for a reduction at some time in 1923. The wage increase granted in 1924 was not warranted but the decrease of 10 per cent on the 1924 scale, which the operators proposed in 1925, "was amply justified." (The reduction provisionally put

² Report of Provincial Royal Commission on coal mining industry in Nova Scotia. (Reprinted by Department of Labor of Canada and issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January, 1926.)

into effect through the tentative settlement of August, 1925, was estimated at between 6 and 8 per cent of the rates under the 1924 scale.) Based on financial examinations of coal operations at the time of the commission's inquiry, that body recommends a 10 per cent reduction in the 1924 rates, stating that a greater reduction would be warranted. Taking into consideration, however, the past history of the industry and the hope of establishing lasting peace and cooperation, the commission thinks that the conditions for the coming months may be better than the present figures on financial status seem to indicate.

The commission also holds that future changes in wages should be based on the ability of the industry to pay as determined by the proceeds of coal operations rather than on fluctuations in selling prices or variations in some other factor. It is suggested in the report that these changes be automatically regulated, say every six months, over a period, for instance, of at least three years.

The necessary figures should be continuously reported, verified, and adjusted through some accepted machinery. It should be provided, however, that under no circumstances should wages be cut below a jointly specified standard or level. According to the commission it is reasonable for the men to claim that, in connection with negotiations concerning changes in wages, they should have "knowledge on pertinent facts in the industry."

Stabilization of employment.—The outstanding need at the present time in the Nova Scotia mining industry is regularity of employment, because of its vital relation to earnings. It was shown, for example, that while the wage rate in 1924 was higher than in 1923, the average yearly earnings per man were about \$150 lower in 1924 than they had been in the previous year, because the average number of days worked per man was less in the latter year.

The check-off system.—The check-off system has been used in connection with the payment of rent of company-owned dwellings, supplies from company stores, coal, checkweighman, powder, tools, etc., benefit associations, church, union dues, and in some instances even town taxes, deductions being made by the operators from wages for these purposes. The commission concludes that this system should be abolished except in matters directly related to the worker's employment, namely, tools, powder, checkweighman, and contributions to benefit associations and hospitals, which are made jointly with the operators.

Procedure for reaching agreements.—A great deal of confusion has resulted from the lack of well-defined and facile methods for the adjustment of ordinary industrial differences. For some time the operators and union have been meeting about once a year in an attempt to come to an agreement on general conditions of service, and to revise the wage schedule.

During the last four years it was impossible on any one occasion to come to an agreement on these matters without a cessation of work, and the stoppage has been followed invariably by a general settlement which made no pretense whatever of dealing in detail with the revision of schedule rates. The present procedure under which such a variety of matters are brought up for consideration at one time is regarded by the commission as seriously defective. It also suggests that different kinds of claims and questions should be

handled by different methods and in certain cases through separate agreements. For example, claims concerning a general increase or decrease in wages on ground of economic conditions "should be dealt with clear of all complications with other questions."

The commission also calls attention to the impracticability of doing justice to highly technical questions when the minds of the negotiators "are taken up with matters of a more general kind." Moreover, the coal properties should be under the control of a resident executive officer with technical training and mining experience. In brief, the commission holds that well-defined arrangements on matters of procedure for the adjustment of all differences would make for a better comprehension and a fairer valuation of the questions at issue.

Inequalities between different classes of miners.—Under this caption the commission recommends the reestablishment of the recently discarded "local contracts" system at "economic rates for all classes of workers who are direct factors in the transportation of coal in the mine and for men employed as brushers." Furthermore, there should be greater elasticity in local contracts.

Recommendation is also made that in mines in which radial or punching machines are used, the two operations of cutting, and shooting and loading, with a tally for each, should be changed, if possible, to one tally system which would include both. "Wherever practicable, cutting should be done on a different shift from shooting and loading."

Conditions affecting mine workers in the course of employment.—The commission points out that many of the complaints of working conditions concern matters which the management and the men might easily adjust "so long as there is proper procedure for dealing with the questions" and declares that the policy pursued in planning and developing the coal operations generally is sound and redounds to the credit of the operators' mining engineering department.

The "safety first" activities are definitely approved and careful consideration by the management of the following matters is recommended: Manholes in hauling ways, roof protection, and coal dust in certain mines. Emphasis is laid on the importance of persistent attention to the mechanical transportation of the miners to their work places and on the advantage of meeting certain grievances of the men relative to boxes for loading coal.

Social and domestic conditions.—In general, the rented company houses in the Cape Breton coal region do not meet reasonable requirements in the matter of accommodation or repair. In Springhill and in Pictou County there was not much complaint concerning housing. The rents paid for company houses, the commission thinks, are "distinctly moderate," and it is estimated that in six years the operators have lost 94 per cent of the book value of these dwellings.

According to the report, "it is unfortunate that operators should occupy the double position of employer and landlord." It was suggested that the miners and their families did not do their part in keeping the company-owned houses in good condition; the homes owned by the miners themselves, however, showed the results of attention and care. The commission is strongly in favor of the sale

of company houses on moderate terms to as many of the workers as may be willing to make such purchases.

The provincial government should cooperate with the municipal and town authorities for the immediate improvement of the roads, sanitary conditions, and the amenities in general in the mining communities, especially at Thorburn and in Cape Breton.

The commission recommends the formation of a fund to be supported out of the Government royalties from the coal mines and by the operators for the rapid improvement of the social well-being of the workers in the mining districts and for the furtherance of mining education and research.

Costs of production, transportation, etc.—The commission finds that production costs were fairly balanced, although the total was rather high. Mine depth, character of the seams, and the inclination of the strata enter into labor costs. Not only do the Nova Scotia collieries differ from other competitive collieries in these respects, but even within the Province the conditions differ, the pits in Cape Breton being different from those on the mainland.

“Considerable room for economy” was found in the railway charges for the transportation of coal, but transportation charges by sea were “just enough to cover the cost of operating the company’s ships without setting aside adequate provision for depreciation.”

In its discussion of distribution and marketing costs the commission points out that the general public does not fully realize the various expenses involved in the handling of coal from the producer to the consumer, but concludes that the retail price of coal in Halifax and elsewhere in Nova Scotia is high. To effect an all-round reduction in costs, a more complete cooperation between producers and sellers is suggested.

Proposal to establish coking plants.—After taking tests, the Dominion Fuel Board reported to the commission that “satisfactory coke for domestic purposes can be produced from most of the seams operated in the Cape Breton coal fields,” and suggested the erection of coking plants at certain localities in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The commission recommends that the government of Nova Scotia enter into active cooperation with the Dominion Fuel Board to investigate “the possibility of an immediate development” along these lines with a view to regularizing employment and bringing about economies in operation through the steadier operation of the mines.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices¹ received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food, February, 15, 1925, and January 15 and February 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of butter was 50.6 cents in February, 1925; 55.4 cents in January, 1926; and 54.5 in February, 1926. These figures show an increase of 8 per cent in the year and a decrease of 2 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 6.6 per cent on February 15, 1926, as compared with February, 15, 1925, and a decrease of 1.7 per cent on February 15, 1926, as compared with January 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FEBRUARY 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH JANUARY 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 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 (-) Feb. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Feb. 15 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	38.5	40.8	40.6	+5	-0.4
Round steak.....	do.....	32.7	35.0	34.8	+6	-1
Rib roast.....	do.....	28.4	30.0	29.3	+3	-2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.4	22.1	22.1	+8	0
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.2	14.5	14.6	+11	+1
Pork chops.....	do.....	30.3	36.5	36.3	+20	-1
Bacon.....	do.....	40.6	48.2	48.9	+20	+1
Ham.....	do.....	48.1	53.3	53.6	+11	+1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.3	39.1	38.4	+0.3	-2
Hens.....	do.....	36.1	38.6	38.9	+8	+1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.4	37.3	37.6	+20	+1
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.9	14.2	14.2	+2	0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.2	11.6	11.6	+4	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	50.6	55.4	54.5	+8	-2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....	do.....	30.2	31.3	31.2	+3	-0.3

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

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FEBRUARY 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH JANUARY 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Feb. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Cheese.....	Pound.....	36.4	37.6	37.5	+3	-0.3
Lard.....	do.....	22.8	22.3	22.1	-3	-1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.8	25.6	25.6	-1	0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	53.4	53.9	43.8	-18	-19
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	50.3	42.2	34.6	-31	-18
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.5	9.4	9.4	-1	0
Flour.....	do.....	6.4	6.2	6.3	-2	+2
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.5	5.2	5.2	-5	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	-1	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.6	25.3	25.3	+3	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.3	20.3	20.3	0	0
Rice.....	do.....	10.8	11.6	11.6	+7	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.4	9.8	9.6	-8	-2
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.6	5.8	5.7	+119	-2
Onions.....	do.....	6.3	5.9	5.9	-6	0
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.0	5.6	6.4	+28	+14
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.6	12.3	12.2	-3	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.7	16.8	16.7	-6	-1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.5	17.8	17.7	-4	-1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.8	12.6	12.3	-11	-2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.7	6.7	6.7	-13	0
Tea.....	do.....	74.8	76.1	76.2	+2	+0.1
Coffee.....	do.....	52.1	51.3	51.3	-2	0
Prunes.....	do.....	17.1	17.2	17.2	+1	0
Raisins.....	do.....	14.6	14.5	14.6	0	+1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	36.8	35.8	35.7	-3	-0.3
Oranges.....	do.....	44.7	46.9	46.5	+4	-1
All articles combined.....					+6.6	-1.7

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on February 15, 1913, and on February 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in February of each of these specified years, compared with February, 1913. For example, the price per pound of potatoes was 1.5 cents in February, 1913; 6 cents in February, 1920; 2.6 cents in February, 1921; 3.3 cents in February, 1922; 2.1 cents in February, 1923; 2.8 cents in February, 1924; 2.6 cents in February, 1925; and 5.7 cents in February, 1926.

As compared with February, 1913, these figures show an increase of 300 per cent in February, 1920; 73 per cent in February, 1921; 120 per cent in February, 1922; 40 per cent in February, 1923; 87 per cent in February, 1924; 73 per cent in February, 1925; and 280 per cent in February, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 66.8 per cent in February, 1926, as compared with February, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Feb. 15—								Per cent of increase, Feb. 15 of each specified year compared with Feb. 15, 1913							
		1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.9	40.6	38.3	33.5	237.1	38.7	38.5	40.6	70	60	47	55	62	61	70	
Round steak	do	20.6	37.2	34.2	30.2	231.5	33.0	32.7	34.8	81	66	47	53	60	59	69	
Rib roast	do	18.8	31.5	29.3	26.5	227.5	28.3	28.4	29.3	68	56	41	46	51	51	56	
Chuck roast	do	14.9	25.1	22.0	18.9	19.5	20.4	20.4	22.1	68	48	27	31	37	37	48	
Plate beef	do	11.3	18.4	15.6	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.2	14.6	63	38	13	13	18	17	29	
Pork chops	do	18.9	37.7	32.7	29.3	28.7	26.7	30.3	36.3	99	73	55	52	41	60	92	
Bacon	do	25.5	50.3	44.7	37.9	39.4	36.6	40.6	48.9	97	75	49	55	44	59	92	
Ham	do	25.4	50.7	48.2	46.5	45.0	44.4	48.1	53.6	100	90	83	77	75	89	111	
Lamb, leg of	do	18.5	39.0	34.2	33.5	436.0	35.7	38.3	38.4	111	85	91	95	93	107	108	
Hens	do	20.7	44.7	42.9	36.9	35.5	35.1	36.1	38.9	116	107	78	71	70	74	88	
Salmon, canned, red	do		137.6	39.1	32.9	31.3	31.2	31.4	37.6								
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.9	16.7	15.4	13.2	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.2	88	73	48	54	57	56	60	
Milk, evaporated	(²)		16.2	14.7	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.1	21.6								
Butter	Pound	41.2	72.6	56.5	45.9	57.7	60.2	50.6	54.5	76	37	11	40	46	23	32	
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		39.7	33.7	27.9	27.8	29.8	30.2	31.2								
Cheese	do	22.2	43.3	38.4	32.9	37.5	37.2	36.4	37.5	95	73	48	69	68	64	69	
Lard	do	15.4	23.3	20.7	15.9	17.4	18.0	22.8	22.1	110	34	3	13	17	48	44	
Vegetable lard substitute	do		38.1	25.9	21.7	22.4	24.5	25.8	25.6								
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	31.5	68.5	47.9	48.4	46.2	49.8	53.4	43.8	117	52	54	47	58	70	39	
Eggs, storage	do	23.5	59.4	44.4	39.1	42.4	39.3	50.3	34.6	153	89	66	80	67	114	47	
Bread	Pound	5.6	11.1	10.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.4	98	89	54	55	55	70	68	
Flour	do	3.3	8.1	6.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	6.4	6.3	145	97	55	48	39	94	91	
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	124	72	34	38	52	90	79	
Rollod oats	do		10.1	10.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.1								
Corn flakes	(³)		14.1	14.0	10.3	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.0								
Wheat cereal	(⁴)		29.3	30.0	26.2	24.8	24.3	24.6	25.3								
Macaroni	Pound		20.0	21.3	20.2	19.8	19.6	20.3	20.3								
Rice	do	8.6	18.3	10.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.6	113	22	8	9	14	26	35	
Beans, navy	do		12.2	8.6	8.3	11.3	10.0	10.4	9.6								
Potatoes	do	1.5	6.0	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.6	5.7	300	73	120	40	87	78	280	
Onions	do		9.3	3.9	10.9	5.3	6.0	6.3	5.9								
Cabbage	do		9.3	3.6	5.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	6.4								
Beans, baked	(⁵)		16.9	15.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.2								
Corn, canned	(⁵)		18.6	17.1	15.9	15.4	15.7	17.7	16.7								
Peas, canned	(⁵)		19.1	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.9	18.5	17.7								
Tomatoes, canned	(⁶)		15.2	12.2	13.4	12.8	12.9	13.8	12.3								
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	18.8	8.9	6.4	8.7	10.3	7.7	6.7	242	62	16	58	87	40	22	
Tea	do	54.3	71.4	71.5	67.8	68.9	70.8	74.8	76.2	31	32	25	27	30	38	40	
Coffee	do	29.8	49.1	37.5	35.6	37.5	38.8	52.1	51.3	65	26	19	26	30	75	72	
Prunes	do		29.0	22.5	18.8	19.9	17.8	17.1	17.2								
Raisins	do		25.6	31.9	24.8	18.7	15.8	14.6	14.4								
Bananas	Dozen		41.0	41.0	36.8	36.9	38.1	36.8	35.7								
Oranges	do		53.4	45.3	48.5	47.1	59.5	44.7	46.5								
All articles combined, ⁶										107.8	62.9	46.2	46.9	52.1	56.3	66.8	

¹ Both pink and red.

² 15-16 ounce can.

³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 23-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 consumption of 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 specified years, 1913 to 1925, and in January and February, 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

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
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	25.4	3.9	22.3	4.5	19.8	5.1	16.0	6.3	12.1	8.3	21.0	4.8
1920.....	43.7	2.3	39.5	2.5	33.2	3.0	26.2	3.8	18.3	5.5	42.3	2.4
1921.....	38.8	2.6	34.4	2.9	29.1	3.4	21.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	34.9	2.9
1922.....	37.4	2.7	32.3	3.1	27.6	3.6	19.7	5.1	12.8	7.8	33.0	3.0
1923.....	39.1	2.6	33.5	3.0	28.4	3.5	20.2	5.0	12.9	7.8	30.4	3.3
1924.....	39.6	2.5	33.8	3.0	28.8	3.5	20.8	4.8	13.2	7.6	30.8	3.2
1925.....	40.6	2.5	34.7	2.9	29.6	3.4	21.6	4.6	13.8	7.2	36.6	2.7
1926: January.....	40.8	2.5	35.0	2.9	30.0	3.3	22.1	4.5	14.5	6.9	36.5	2.7
February.....	40.6	2.5	34.8	2.9	29.3	3.4	22.1	4.5	14.6	6.8	36.3	2.8
	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per qt.	Qts.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	27.0	3.7	26.9	3.7	21.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	38.3	2.6	22.1	4.5
1920.....	52.3	1.9	55.5	1.8	44.7	2.2	16.7	6.0	79.1	1.4	41.6	2.4
1921.....	42.7	2.3	48.8	2.0	39.7	2.5	14.6	6.8	51.7	1.9	34.0	2.9
1922.....	39.8	2.5	48.8	2.0	36.0	2.8	13.1	7.6	47.9	2.1	32.9	3.0
1923.....	39.1	2.6	45.5	2.2	35.0	2.9	13.8	7.2	55.4	1.8	36.9	2.7
1924.....	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925.....	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926: January.....	48.2	2.1	53.3	1.9	38.6	2.6	14.2	7.0	55.4	1.8	37.6	2.7
February.....	48.9	2.0	53.6	1.9	38.9	2.6	14.2	7.0	54.5	1.8	37.5	2.7
	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per doz.	Dozs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920.....	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921.....	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922.....	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923.....	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924.....	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925.....	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926: January.....	22.3	4.5	53.9	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.2	16.1	5.2	19.2	11.6	8.6
February.....	22.1	4.5	43.8	2.3	9.4	10.6	6.3	15.9	5.2	19.2	11.6	8.6
	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.				
1913.....	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4				
1920.....	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1				
1921.....	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8				
1922.....	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8				
1923.....	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7				
1924.....	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3				
1925.....	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9				
1926: January.....	5.8	17.2	6.7	14.9	76.1	1.3	51.3	1.9				
February.....	5.7	17.5	6.7	14.9	76.2	1.3	51.3	1.9				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1907 to 1925,² and by months for 1925, and for January and February, 1926. 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 changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913, as 100.0 are 164.3 for January and 161.5 for February, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 38 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 February, 1921, issue, pp. 19-21; for each month of 1921 and 1922 see February, 1923, issue, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924, see February, 1925, issue, 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 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925 AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

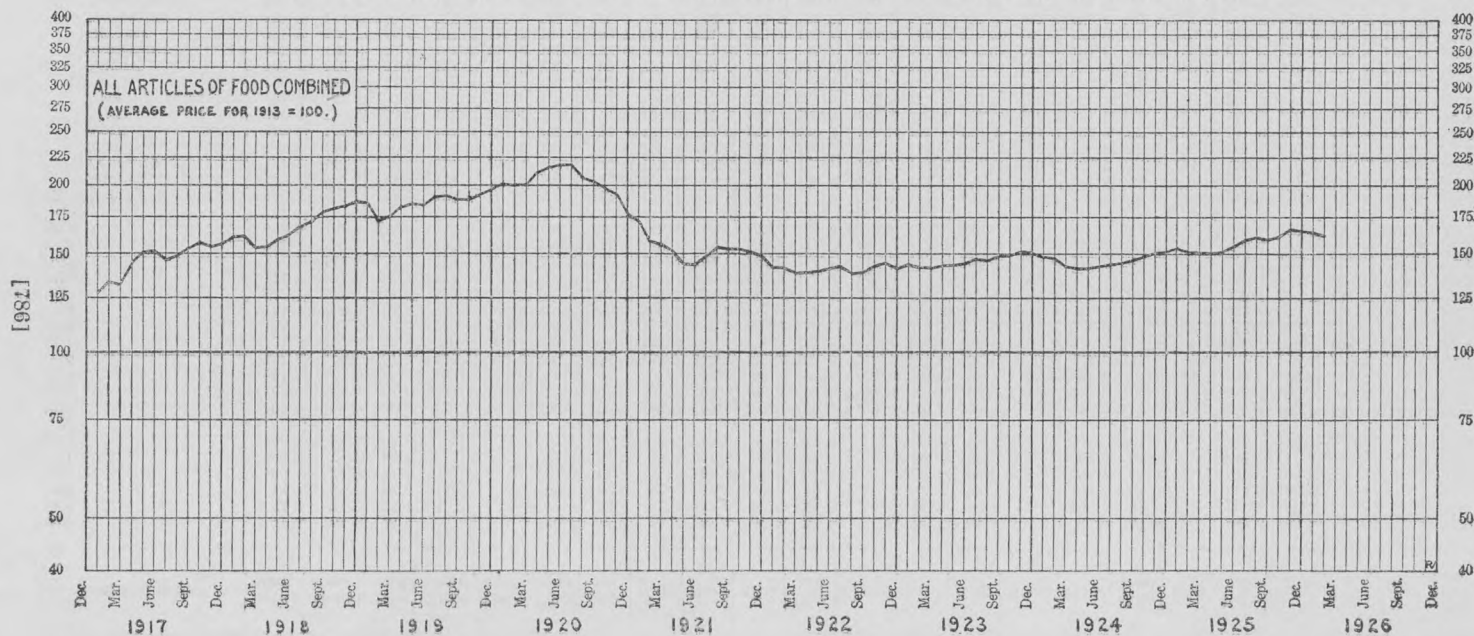
[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles	
1907	71.5	65.0	76.1			74.3	74.4	75.7	81.4	87.2	85.3		80.7	84.1		95.0	87.6		105.3	105.3			82.0	
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1			76.1	76.9	77.6	83.0	89.6	85.5		80.5	86.1		101.5	92.2		111.2	107.7			84.3	
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3			82.7	82.9	82.0	88.5	91.3	90.1		90.1	92.6		109.4	93.9		112.3	106.6			88.7	
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6			91.6	94.5	91.4	93.6	94.6	93.8		103.8	97.7		108.2	94.9		101.0	109.3			93.0	
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8			85.1	91.3	89.3	91.0	95.5	87.9		88.4	93.5		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	97.4	97.7		93.5	98.9		105.2	101.6		132.1	115.1			97.6	
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	102.2	100.5	94.4	103.6	98.6	102.3	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	101.4	99.7	102.4	
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	97.5	99.2	93.4	105.0	93.4	98.7	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.2	100.6	101.3	
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	110.7	102.2	103.0	116.7	111.0	108.8	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.4	100.3	113.7	
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	134.5	125.4	127.2	150.4	174.9	139.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	106.9	101.4	146.4	
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	177.0	156.2	150.7	162.4	210.8	164.9	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	119.1	102.4	168.3	
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	193.0	174.2	177.0	192.8	233.5	182.0	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	128.9	145.3	185.9	
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	208.4	
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3	
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6	
1923	153.9	160.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2	
1924	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	159.7	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9	
1925: Average for year	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4	
January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	168.1	156.2	136.6	162.4	144.3	204.4	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	136.4	173.2	154.3	
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	169.5	156.2	132.1	164.7	144.3	154.8	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	137.5	174.8	151.4	
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	173.2	155.1	144.9	165.2	146.2	113.3	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	138.1	175.5	151.1	
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	177.9	155.1	139.2	165.2	146.8	110.4	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	138.8	174.8	150.8	
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	177.9	153.9	135.5	164.3	143.0	113.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	139.0	175.2	151.6	
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	174.1	197.0	173.2	153.9	137.6	165.2	144.9	122.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	139.3	170.5	155.0	
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	186.7	180.4	202.2	171.8	155.1	138.9	165.6	148.7	133.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	139.3	170.5	159.9	
August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	170.0	156.2	141.3	166.5	153.8	141.7	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	139.5	170.8	160.4	
September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	171.8	159.6	145.7	167.4	151.9	150.4	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	139.3	171.4	159.0	
October	162.2	158.7	151.5	137.5	116.5	186.2	183.7	201.9	171.4	160.7	155.1	168.3	152.5	174.8	167.9	178.8	176.7	129.9	217.6	123.6	139.3	171.5	161.6	
November	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.0	116.5	178.6	182.2	198.9	168.1	160.7	155.9	169.2	147.5	201.2	167.9	181.8	176.7	121.0	305.9	120.0	139.2	171.8	167.1	
December	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.6	116.5	170.0	180.0	197.4	171.4	160.7	153.0	169.7	143.0	191.9	167.9	184.8	173.3	131.0	305.9	121.8	139.3	172.1	165.5	
1926: January	160.6	157.0	151.5	138.1	119.8	173.8	178.5	198.1	181.2	159.6	144.6	170.1	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3	
February	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7	139.9	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	140.1	172.1	161.5	

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

[785]

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO FEBRUARY, 1926



Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities 15, 1926. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	36.3	38.6	38.6	20.7	37.6	38.3	38.6	24.9	37.5	39.7	39.7
Round steak	do.	20.5	32.2	34.6	34.3	19.0	33.3	34.6	35.3	20.1	33.3	34.7	34.7
Rib roast	do.	17.0	27.3	29.6	28.8	17.3	30.2	29.9	30.2	19.3	27.4	28.4	28.2
Chuck roast	do.	13.0	20.2	21.5	21.3	14.7	20.5	21.6	21.5	15.6	21.6	22.7	22.4
Plate beef	do.	9.8	12.5	13.2	13.4	11.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	10.0	13.2	13.8	13.9
Pork chops	do.	19.5	29.4	36.1	35.4	17.3	29.5	36.0	36.2	19.4	30.0	36.3	36.9
Bacon, sliced	do.	30.0	38.0	47.4	47.4	21.3	36.5	42.5	42.7	31.3	41.4	48.8	48.4
Ham, sliced	do.	28.5	49.1	54.3	53.6	30.0	51.0	56.5	57.2	30.0	47.9	53.3	53.5
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.0	35.7	37.1	37.9	18.0	39.6	39.6	38.9	18.8	37.8	38.6	37.0
Hens	do.	20.0	33.0	38.1	37.4	19.8	38.7	39.8	40.1	19.3	33.3	35.8	36.2
Salmon, canned, red	do.		31.9	39.8	39.0		27.7	36.3	36.8		31.3	41.1	41.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	19.3	19.3	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	19.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		13.1	13.5	13.6		10.9	11.3	11.3		12.6	12.6	12.8
Butter	Pound	41.7	55.1	58.1	57.1	42.3	54.8	60.4	59.2	44.0	55.8	60.8	59.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.		31.4	32.8	31.8		28.0	30.6	31.3		35.8	36.8	36.6
Cheese	do.	25.0	35.2	36.4	36.0	23.3	36.1	36.4	36.8	23.0	36.9	38.1	37.7
Lard	do.	14.8	22.8	21.4	21.6	13.5	21.0	20.3	20.3	15.4	23.6	22.9	22.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do.		25.1	23.3	23.6		25.1	24.3	24.2		21.8	22.0	21.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.0	46.5	55.6	44.7	27.1	55.2	54.0	43.9	28.8	51.7	57.6	41.7
Eggs, storage	do.	25.0		42.8	40.0	23.0	51.0	41.3	31.0	25.0		46.9	35.0
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	5.4	9.1	9.4	9.8	5.0	10.4	10.3	10.3
Flour	do.	3.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	3.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.8	7.2	7.1	7.2
Corn meal	do.	2.4	4.6	4.0	4.0	2.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	2.1	4.6	4.3	4.3
Rollod oats	do.		9.5	9.5	9.5		9.0	8.4	8.5		9.7	10.1	10.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		11.5	11.6	11.5		10.3	10.1	10.2		12.4	12.2	12.3
Wheat, cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.4	26.4	26.5		22.9	24.1	24.3		25.9	26.3	26.5
Macaroni	Pound		21.5	22.0	22.0		19.2	19.4	19.4		19.5	19.0	19.0
Rice	do.	8.6	10.1	11.5	11.5	9.0	10.4	10.8	10.6	8.2	11.2	12.1	12.3
Beans, navy	do.		12.3	11.0	11.2		9.7	8.7	8.6		12.3	11.5	11.4
Potatoes	do.	2.0	3.2	7.3	6.7	1.7	2.5	6.1	6.1	1.9	3.7	6.7	6.7
Onions	do.		8.2	8.1	7.8		6.1	5.7	5.6		7.6	7.9	7.6
Cabbage	do.		6.7	7.9	8.8		6.0	6.4	7.1		6.1	6.7	7.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.4	12.3	12.2		11.4	10.8	10.8		13.3	12.7	12.7
Corn, canned	do.		17.7	17.7	17.7		17.1	15.5	15.8		18.8	18.1	18.1
Peas, canned	do.		18.8	19.8	19.5		16.9	15.8	16.0		22.6	21.8	21.7
Tomatoes, canned	do.		13.6	11.9	11.7		12.2	10.6	10.6		13.0	11.9	11.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.0	8.5	7.2	7.2	5.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.3	8.5	7.3	7.3
Tea	do.	60.0	96.0	10.35	10.35	56.0	71.3	73.0	73.2	61.3	90.6	92.4	92.9
Coffee	do.	32.0	51.7	51.0	51.8	25.2	49.5	48.4	47.4	28.8	54.5	54.1	54.0
Prunes	do.		16.9	17.4	18.1		16.0	15.0	14.8		19.5	19.3	19.3
Raisins	do.		15.4	15.7	15.8		13.1	13.5	13.9		15.9	15.4	15.4
Bananas	Dozen		27.2	28.6	29.1		27.5	25.1	25.0		38.6	39.7	39.5
Oranges	do.		32.8	38.2	36.8		44.3	46.2	45.3		40.9	44.0	43.3

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

for February 15, 1913 and 1925, and for January 15 and February dates with the exception of February, 1913, as these cities were

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

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

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	
1913	1925						1913	1925						1913	1925			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
34.5	60.6	65.1	64.1	46.6	49.0	48.5	20.3	36.8	40.5	39.7	28.0	30.4	30.0	21.0	32.7	32.5	33.0	
32.4	48.0	52.4	50.1	39.3	41.5	41.1	18.3	31.1	35.0	33.5	24.3	25.8	25.5	20.0	30.5	30.5	30.5	
23.4	37.8	39.8	38.9	34.9	36.9	37.1	17.0	28.3	29.6	29.6	23.6	26.2	26.4	19.3	26.4	27.0	27.5	
17.0	24.5	28.0	26.2	25.2	27.5	27.1	14.7	21.6	22.9	22.5	16.5	18.3	18.2	15.0	18.9	20.2	20.7	
-----	16.5	20.2	20.3	10.7	12.0	11.9	10.7	12.6	14.0	14.3	11.3	12.3	12.3	11.4	14.1	14.7	15.2	
20.6	32.5	39.2	37.6	31.9	37.8	37.9	19.3	32.1	40.0	38.4	27.3	34.8	34.8	23.0	30.0	34.8	34.3	
24.6	41.3	47.4	46.5	44.8	52.4	52.1	20.3	35.8	45.1	44.4	48.3	56.4	56.4	23.0	35.9	43.5	43.7	
28.3	53.5	57.7	57.1	53.1	57.3	57.0	24.0	46.3	51.5	52.2	51.5	58.8	58.3	26.7	34.7	48.2	48.8	
21.8	39.2	40.8	39.9	37.9	40.1	39.0	17.5	34.3	36.1	35.9	38.1	35.4	36.7	21.3	39.1	42.5	42.5	
22.8	39.4	41.8	42.3	39.7	41.6	41.9	20.0	38.9	41.9	41.0	31.1	34.9	37.0	21.4	34.4	36.4	38.0	
-----	30.4	36.8	37.2	28.6	34.0	34.0	-----	28.7	38.6	38.2	30.9	29.9	30.6	-----	30.1	38.3	38.5	
8.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	14.0	13.2	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.0	18.0	18.0	
-----	11.5	12.3	12.3	11.1	11.6	11.6	-----	11.0	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.3	-----	11.2	11.8	11.8	
38.9	50.4	57.6	56.4	50.8	57.7	55.6	41.2	49.4	56.4	55.0	47.7	53.2	52.2	39.8	49.9	56.5	55.2	
-----	31.3	31.3	30.9	29.3	30.1	30.1	-----	29.5	30.4	30.2	32.7	-----	-----	-----	31.9	31.8	32.1	
22.9	38.0	39.8	39.7	37.7	40.1	40.1	21.5	36.8	38.0	38.4	35.7	36.7	36.6	21.0	33.1	35.0	35.4	
15.3	23.7	22.4	22.5	21.9	21.3	21.6	13.9	21.5	21.1	21.0	26.7	25.2	25.3	14.8	23.4	22.6	23.3	
-----	26.3	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	-----	25.8	26.5	26.3	28.4	29.3	29.2	-----	24.5	24.0	24.5	
37.5	70.7	65.8	60.0	71.4	70.7	58.4	31.0	58.8	57.2	48.6	50.3	59.1	51.4	32.5	54.8	57.6	46.2	
25.2	56.2	47.3	39.3	51.3	46.5	40.6	22.2	49.4	43.6	32.0	-----	35.8	29.4	23.8	53.0	43.7	35.3	
5.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	11.9	9.8	9.8	6.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	
3.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	2.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.1	6.0	3.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	
3.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	2.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	2.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	
-----	9.3	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.5	-----	8.4	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.3	-----	9.4	9.5	9.4	
-----	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	-----	10.4	10.5	10.4	12.1	12.4	12.4	-----	11.7	11.7	11.7	
-----	24.4	25.1	25.1	23.7	24.6	24.6	-----	24.3	24.5	24.6	26.9	28.1	29.0	-----	25.0	26.6	26.6	
-----	22.7	23.2	23.1	23.2	22.9	22.7	-----	21.4	21.7	22.0	19.6	19.5	19.5	-----	19.2	19.0	19.0	
9.2	11.5	12.6	12.5	11.2	11.5	11.7	9.3	10.3	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.2	5.5	8.5	9.5	9.6	
-----	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.3	-----	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	-----	11.1	10.5	10.3	
1.7	2.3	6.1	5.9	2.4	5.9	5.9	1.4	1.6	5.7	5.7	2.2	3.7	3.9	2.0	2.8	6.8	6.7	
-----	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	-----	5.9	6.8	7.4	6.0	4.6	4.8	-----	6.9	6.6	7.2	
-----	5.9	6.2	7.4	5.5	5.7	7.1	-----	3.2	4.7	5.0	7.4	4.2	5.8	-----	4.4	6.6	7.2	
14.0	13.9	13.7	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.4	-----	10.5	10.3	10.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	-----	10.7	10.2	10.7	
20.3	19.8	19.3	20.4	20.0	20.0	20.0	-----	16.6	16.1	15.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	-----	16.6	16.0	15.6	
22.1	21.0	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.5	21.5	-----	16.5	16.3	16.0	17.1	15.8	15.5	-----	16.8	17.9	17.6	
-----	13.8	12.7	13.0	14.8	12.7	13.2	-----	14.3	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.7	13.7	-----	11.9	10.4	10.3	
5.4	7.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	6.2	6.3	5.3	7.3	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.7	7.6	5.0	7.3	6.5	6.5	
58.6	74.9	77.4	75.6	57.9	61.3	60.6	45.0	65.9	69.2	69.8	81.9	83.8	82.7	50.0	71.9	79.0	79.0	
33.0	57.1	56.6	55.8	49.3	48.6	49.1	29.3	50.3	49.9	49.8	55.9	56.8	56.8	26.0	45.7	46.1	46.1	
-----	16.9	17.6	16.8	18.3	16.5	16.3	-----	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.1	18.0	16.9	-----	16.2	16.6	16.3	
-----	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.1	-----	13.6	14.1	14.1	15.6	14.9	15.0	-----	14.4	14.3	14.3	
-----	50.0	45.0	46.3	37.5	36.7	36.7	-----	44.6	45.0	43.3	215.9	215.1	215.2	-----	37.9	34.3	36.9	
-----	50.0	52.2	50.0	44.9	52.5	51.9	-----	53.9	51.1	52.0	46.7	48.5	47.9	-----	32.9	31.0	33.9	

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Feb. 15—		Jan.	Feb.	Feb. 15—		Jan.	Feb.	Feb. 15—		Jan.	Feb.
		1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926	1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926	1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 20.9	Cts. 40.6	Cts. 44.1	Cts. 44.1	Cts. 21.3	Cts. 34.9	Cts. 36.9	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 22.3	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 36.8
Round steak	do	18.6	30.3	34.7	34.9	19.1	31.2	33.2	33.1	18.8	29.6	31.0	31.0
Rib roast	do	18.1	31.5	34.7	34.4	18.6	27.9	29.7	30.3	18.0	26.2	26.9	27.3
Chuck roast	do	13.9	20.7	24.8	25.2	13.9	18.5	20.7	20.8	14.7	20.2	22.2	22.0
Plate beef	do	11.0	12.4	14.5	14.5	11.6	14.4	15.1	15.0	10.6	11.6	13.5	13.8
Pork chops	do	16.3	27.5	33.8	33.4	19.2	27.4	34.7	33.7	18.3	31.2	36.8	35.8
Bacon, sliced	do	29.0	42.8	51.9	52.5	24.0	35.5	41.7	43.9	24.3	41.5	49.3	49.8
Ham, sliced	do	29.5	48.7	52.5	53.3	26.0	49.0	52.5	53.2	32.0	49.8	55.8	56.8
Lamb, leg of	do	19.1	37.2	39.0	38.0	16.6	37.1	36.4	36.8	18.7	37.1	37.4	37.1
Hens	do	19.4	36.3	39.0	40.0	22.6	37.8	39.3	38.9	20.6	38.6	43.0	42.4
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.9	38.2	37.8		29.0	36.1	36.9		30.5	37.8	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.7	14.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		10.7	10.9	10.9		10.6	10.9	10.9		10.6	11.3	11.2
Butter	Pound	39.9	47.0	51.3	50.8	42.3	49.6	53.5	52.8	43.6	50.9	55.9	54.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		27.6	28.8	28.7		30.5	31.8	31.6		31.3	33.0	32.6
Cheese	do	25.0	40.3	41.5	41.6	21.6	36.7	36.0	36.4	23.0	34.9	38.5	38.8
Lard	do	14.7	22.6	22.2	21.7	13.7	20.9	20.0	20.2	15.8	24.0	22.9	22.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do		26.1	26.7	26.5		25.6	25.9	25.9		27.1	27.3	27.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.3	53.6	52.8	43.7	27.6	50.5	49.0	39.3	31.8	53.6	55.5	45.7
Eggs, storage	do	22.6		40.2	38.0	19.0	45.5	38.1	30.0		40.0	40.8	33.4
Bread	Pound	6.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.3	9.2	9.2	5.5	8.1	8.1	8.1
Flour	do	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.2	6.2	6.0	6.2
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	2.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	2.8	5.3	5.5	5.3
Rolled oats	do		8.6	8.4	8.4		8.9	8.6	8.7		8.8	9.4	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		10.2	10.0	10.1		10.2	10.2	10.3		11.2	11.3	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		24.4	24.4	24.3		23.6	24.4	24.4		24.9	25.5	25.4
Macaroni	Pound		20.1	19.0	19.4		19.3	20.0	18.3		21.1	21.8	22.0
Rice	do	9.0	11.4	11.5	11.8	8.8	10.6	10.8	11.0	8.5	10.7	11.8	11.9
Beans, navy	do		10.2	9.6	9.5		8.8	8.3	8.3		9.7	8.8	8.2
Potatoes	do	1.2	2.4	5.8	5.5	1.4	2.3	6.0	5.9	1.4	2.3	5.5	5.6
Onions	do		5.9	5.7	5.7		5.2	5.8	5.8		5.3	5.3	5.3
Cabbage	do		5.2	5.3	6.7		4.5	6.3	6.3		5.0	5.7	6.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.7	12.8	12.8		11.3	11.5	11.3		12.4	13.1	13.0
Corn, canned	do		18.1	17.1	17.0		15.8	15.9	15.6		17.8	18.0	17.8
Peas, canned	do		17.8	17.5	17.5		17.1	17.4	17.2		17.1	18.3	18.0
Tomatoes, canned	do		15.0	14.1	14.5		13.7	12.6	12.6		14.4	14.2	13.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.2	7.6	6.8	6.8	5.5	7.9	6.9	6.9
Tea	do	53.3	73.4	72.2	73.9	60.0	75.0	77.3	77.3	50.0	68.5	78.8	79.0
Coffee	do	30.0	53.1	51.6	52.0	25.6	46.3	46.5	46.7	26.5	53.4	54.1	53.9
Prunes	do		18.6	18.1	18.1		17.6	17.3	17.6		18.2	17.2	17.3
Raisins	do		15.8	15.3	15.2		14.3	14.3	14.8		14.7	14.3	14.6
Bananas	Dozen		41.0	43.1	43.3		38.6	37.3	38.5		50.8	42.5	45.0
Oranges	do		49.0	51.3	50.4		40.0	41.3	42.0		49.5	48.9	48.4

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.			
Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
36.8	37.2	37.3	19.6	33.7	33.8	33.8	22.5	29.0	31.3	32.6	22.8	37.4	41.0	40.5	31.0	58.3	60.9	60.1
31.3	32.8	32.8	18.3	30.4	30.7	31.0	18.4	24.8	27.6	28.4	18.2	30.3	33.5	32.8	24.0	42.9	46.1	45.4
29.1	29.6	29.4	17.6	27.8	26.6	26.7	15.9	21.1	23.2	23.4	18.2	27.4	30.1	29.8	22.6	27.9	31.6	31.4
21.8	23.5	23.2	15.4	21.4	21.4	21.2	14.5	16.4	18.2	18.2	14.5	19.8	22.5	22.8	17.0	22.7	22.9	22.5
14.8	15.4	15.0	11.8	15.9	15.0	15.2	9.1	9.4	11.1	11.6	10.3	12.2	14.2	14.0	-----	21.0	13.3	13.2
29.2	34.1	34.4	20.4	32.3	34.7	34.8	16.5	27.3	33.4	34.2	16.8	29.7	39.4	37.5	17.7	31.1	36.7	36.3
42.4	47.6	47.4	36.0	40.2	46.1	45.8	26.3	42.8	49.3	49.1	22.4	40.6	50.7	50.6	24.8	38.5	45.4	45.1
47.2	52.2	54.1	28.8	51.5	56.4	55.9	27.0	49.6	54.5	53.6	24.0	51.5	57.7	58.3	28.7	46.9	51.8	53.2
40.6	43.3	42.6	20.5	41.3	43.0	44.3	15.5	34.9	36.2	35.5	16.7	39.3	42.0	41.3	19.0	40.7	41.3	42.1
35.7	39.1	38.8	18.7	30.8	32.5	32.4	20.0	28.8	31.8	32.6	20.0	39.5	42.0	41.9	24.8	41.3	42.8	42.6
32.1	39.4	39.4	-----	32.8	41.2	41.2	-----	33.1	37.8	38.3	-----	30.6	39.6	39.6	-----	31.3	38.0	37.8
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10.7	11.5	11.5	-----	13.4	13.4	13.4	-----	10.5	11.2	11.2	-----	10.7	11.2	11.2	-----	12.4	12.6	12.6
47.8	52.6	51.1	39.0	52.3	55.7	54.5	40.0	46.3	50.6	49.2	40.4	50.4	54.8	54.4	38.4	49.3	55.7	55.0
29.6	31.2	31.3	-----	33.3	34.1	34.1	-----	29.8	29.8	28.5	-----	29.1	30.3	30.3	-----	31.6	30.4	30.4
37.4	38.3	38.2	20.0	35.9	37.5	37.5	26.1	38.2	39.3	38.6	21.3	36.7	37.5	37.5	23.6	37.9	39.1	39.0
21.1	19.3	19.3	16.0	24.7	26.9	26.4	16.3	23.8	23.7	22.0	15.9	23.1	23.0	22.7	14.8	21.8	21.7	21.4
25.9	26.1	25.9	-----	23.6	23.1	23.5	-----	25.6	23.4	23.2	-----	26.5	27.2	27.2	-----	26.4	27.0	27.6
49.0	48.6	37.8	26.3	40.7	53.9	55.0	29.0	42.0	49.4	37.3	31.2	55.8	57.1	45.6	37.7	74.1	70.9	60.5
46.0	42.2	28.0	-----	41.0	-----	-----	-----	30.0	33.9	30.6	24.8	55.0	42.3	29.2	25.0	52.7	47.3	37.9
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	5.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.8	9.3	9.2
6.4	6.2	6.4	3.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	2.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	3.3	6.5	6.4	6.5
4.5	3.8	3.8	2.6	5.4	4.7	4.9	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	2.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	3.4	7.7	7.6	7.1
9.5	9.4	9.3	-----	10.7	10.1	10.1	-----	9.0	8.9	8.8	-----	9.2	9.4	9.4	-----	9.6	9.7	9.8
16.6	10.8	10.8	-----	11.2	11.1	11.1	-----	11.9	11.8	11.8	-----	10.4	10.7	10.7	-----	11.2	11.6	11.6
23.9	24.3	24.0	-----	26.7	27.3	27.1	-----	24.6	26.0	25.8	-----	24.3	25.8	25.8	-----	26.1	26.1	25.8
20.9	23.3	22.4	-----	21.4	21.2	21.3	-----	19.4	19.1	18.9	-----	20.7	21.9	21.8	-----	23.9	24.4	24.6
10.9	13.3	13.0	9.3	13.1	13.1	13.2	8.6	10.3	11.6	11.9	8.4	10.7	12.0	12.2	10.0	10.8	12.2	11.9
9.5	8.7	8.6	-----	12.2	11.4	11.3	-----	10.9	10.2	10.0	-----	9.2	8.9	8.7	-----	10.4	10.6	10.5
2.2	5.8	5.9	2.0	4.6	6.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	4.8	1.3	1.7	5.7	5.2	1.8	2.2	6.3	6.2
6.4	6.3	6.3	-----	7.7	7.4	7.3	-----	5.4	4.7	4.9	-----	5.5	5.4	5.6	-----	6.4	6.1	6.2
4.6	5.6	6.8	-----	6.0	7.7	7.3	-----	5.5	4.3	4.6	-----	3.5	6.3	6.3	-----	6.0	5.9	7.9
13.3	12.5	12.6	-----	14.3	14.3	14.3	-----	14.2	13.3	13.2	-----	12.1	11.9	11.9	-----	12.6	12.0	12.3
17.3	15.8	15.5	-----	19.2	18.4	18.3	-----	17.9	15.6	15.4	-----	17.7	15.9	15.9	-----	17.4	17.1	17.1
17.2	15.4	15.4	-----	22.0	21.4	21.1	-----	16.9	16.1	16.1	-----	17.9	16.6	16.4	-----	19.1	18.4	18.6
14.4	14.2	13.6	-----	14.7	12.6	12.1	-----	14.6	13.9	13.9	-----	13.7	13.2	12.6	-----	13.8	12.5	12.5
7.9	6.9	7.0	5.9	8.3	7.6	7.5	5.4	8.5	6.7	7.0	5.1	7.6	7.0	7.0	5.3	7.7	6.7	6.9
84.0	88.4	88.4	66.7	102.6	106.1	106.1	52.8	69.2	67.7	67.5	43.3	61.7	71.6	73.3	44.2	59.7	62.8	60.3
52.9	51.3	49.5	36.7	61.2	59.6	59.7	29.4	52.0	52.3	52.2	29.3	52.2	52.0	52.1	33.0	53.7	53.2	53.4
18.6	18.0	17.7	-----	20.6	21.1	20.6	-----	18.8	18.4	18.8	-----	19.1	18.5	18.4	-----	15.0	15.6	15.7
14.7	14.7	15.0	-----	16.1	16.7	16.7	-----	14.4	14.3	14.4	-----	14.9	15.5	15.1	-----	14.5	14.4	14.3
39.4	38.3	37.8	-----	33.0	38.3	36.7	-----	23.8	21.1	21.2	-----	35.6	35.0	35.0	-----	210.3	210.0	210.4
45.7	49.3	49.9	-----	47.6	57.0	52.4	-----	44.8	43.9	44.8	-----	51.0	49.9	48.1	-----	41.3	49.6	46.6

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
					1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 29.8	Cts. 31.7	Cts. 32.9	Cts. 23.5	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 36.4	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 25.8	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 37.8	Cts. 36.7
Round steak	do.	29.1	30.0	31.7	20.8	32.8	35.1	35.4	20.3	28.8	32.2	32.8
Rib roast	do.	23.2	25.0	26.0	16.5	26.6	28.8	28.4	22.5	26.3	27.6	28.3
Chuck roast	do.	18.0	19.0	19.8	14.6	22.4	24.4	24.2	14.3	18.4	19.8	20.3
Plate beef	do.	15.9	16.2	17.8	11.2	13.9	15.3	15.2	10.3	11.5	11.8	12.1
Pork chops	do.	27.9	34.6	33.6	18.0	28.5	34.6	34.4	23.0	30.4	36.1	35.6
Bacon, sliced	do.	41.6	48.9	49.2	28.0	38.3	44.6	44.8	25.6	35.5	48.7	48.7
Ham, sliced	do.	47.7	50.8	50.8	29.5	49.3	55.2	55.0	26.3	46.1	52.2	52.2
Lamb, leg of	do.	33.3	36.0	36.0	17.7	42.5	42.5	40.0	19.5	41.0	41.7	41.0
Hens	do.	34.0	37.4	38.8	21.0	34.0	38.7	40.5	22.0	36.7	39.9	39.6
Salmon, canned, red	do.	31.1	35.1	35.4	---	31.9	35.6	35.6	---	30.8	38.4	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.3	17.3	17.3	8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	19.3	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.9	11.5	11.5	---	10.5	10.8	10.8	---	11.8	12.5	12.6
Butter	Pound	51.8	54.9	54.6	41.8	48.7	53.9	52.6	43.8	53.5	58.6	57.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.	31.6	31.5	31.5	---	30.6	32.2	32.1	---	30.5	32.2	32.2
Cheese	do.	34.2	34.5	34.4	21.0	36.9	37.1	37.9	22.5	34.4	35.3	35.2
Lard	do.	23.3	24.7	24.3	15.0	21.1	19.8	19.5	15.3	22.6	23.8	23.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	18.7	17.4	17.7	---	26.5	26.4	26.6	---	24.7	24.4	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	36.5	49.4	30.7	29.0	43.9	50.6	40.2	32.5	54.1	66.4	49.6
Eggs, storage	do.	35.0	40.5	28.5	24.0	---	42.7	---	---	48.0	45.3	32.0
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.5	11.1	11.0	11.0
Flour	do.	6.4	6.0	6.1	3.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
Corn meal	do.	5.3	4.2	4.1	2.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	2.8	4.4	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do.	9.3	9.1	9.1	---	7.9	8.1	8.1	---	9.7	9.6	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	11.6	11.8	11.8	---	10.1	10.1	10.2	---	11.6	11.3	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	25.1	25.7	25.8	---	24.6	24.6	24.8	---	24.9	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	18.9	18.9	18.3	---	20.1	18.9	18.5	---	20.8	20.4	20.3
Rice	do.	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.2	10.7	11.3	11.9	6.6	9.9	11.2	11.3
Beans, navy	do.	10.9	10.0	10.0	---	9.5	8.9	8.5	---	10.7	11.2	10.5
Potatoes	do.	4.3	6.3	5.9	1.3	2.0	5.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	7.7	7.4
Onions	do.	7.0	6.3	6.2	---	6.0	6.2	5.9	---	7.5	8.3	8.3
Cabbage	do.	5.5	7.0	6.3	---	4.3	5.5	5.5	---	4.4	7.2	8.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.8	12.4	12.3	---	12.5	11.2	11.3	---	11.8	11.3	11.0
Corn, canned	do.	18.6	15.8	15.5	---	17.1	15.2	15.0	---	20.9	19.2	19.2
Peas, canned	do.	17.8	14.6	14.6	---	16.9	15.6	15.2	---	20.2	19.9	20.0
Tomatoes, canned	do.	13.6	10.8	10.6	---	14.7	13.5	13.2	---	12.4	11.2	11.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.0	6.1	8.1	7.2	7.0
Tea	do.	78.9	83.0	81.6	60.0	81.1	82.9	85.8	60.0	96.4	96.7	96.7
Coffee	do.	47.9	45.5	45.6	31.3	52.4	50.8	51.0	34.5	51.5	51.6	51.6
Prunes	do.	17.3	16.7	16.7	---	20.5	20.0	19.7	---	17.9	18.4	18.4
Raisins	do.	15.3	14.6	14.8	---	15.8	16.4	16.3	---	15.5	16.5	16.5
Bananas	Dozen	29.5	29.0	27.0	---	31.2	30.9	30.9	---	26.9	32.0	29.2
Oranges	do.	40.9	44.4	41.6	---	39.2	44.4	45.1	---	24.8	35.0	39.1

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.				
Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	
1913	1925		1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
21.9	36.5	37.7	37.5	23.8	32.2	33.8	33.8	22.8	35.9	36.4	36.5	20.1	32.3	33.2	33.8	134.0
20.0	30.1	31.1	31.4	19.4	28.8	30.4	29.8	20.4	28.3	29.6	30.0	18.0	28.2	28.8	29.0	27.6
16.7	25.6	26.4	26.5	18.4	24.0	26.1	27.5	18.6	28.3	28.8	28.7	17.1	23.8	24.7	25.1	18.4
13.8	18.1	19.5	19.9	15.0	18.7	18.2	20.5	16.0	18.7	20.3	19.8	13.3	17.8	18.3	19.0	15.8
10.5	11.4	12.9	13.1	12.0	15.2	14.8	15.0	12.4	13.7	14.7	14.4	11.4	14.2	15.2	15.5	-----
17.3	27.0	34.1	34.2	19.0	28.2	34.2	24.4	38.3	41.9	44.0	17.4	26.6	32.8	33.2	18.2	30.9
28.4	42.3	49.0	49.3	34.0	38.9	48.2	48.9	33.8	49.4	57.0	57.0	26.6	35.6	46.1	46.9	22.2
27.5	48.1	54.3	54.3	28.8	46.8	50.0	50.7	35.0	58.9	67.1	65.7	26.1	42.5	47.9	47.9	27.2
16.3	35.1	33.9	33.5	18.8	42.1	40.0	39.3	19.2	38.0	37.7	37.0	17.6	37.5	39.0	38.6	17.8
16.1	31.2	34.4	34.4	17.6	28.8	30.5	30.7	28.3	41.9	42.9	43.5	21.5	36.6	38.8	38.0	23.0
-----	34.4	37.5	38.6	-----	31.9	38.0	38.5	-----	30.8	34.8	34.8	-----	29.7	36.1	37.1	-----
8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.3	13.8	13.0	8.0
-----	11.9	11.8	11.8	-----	12.0	12.4	12.4	-----	9.9	10.2	10.1	-----	11.6	11.9	11.9	-----
41.5	50.6	54.0	52.8	45.0	51.9	56.1	55.1	43.5	54.8	54.3	55.2	43.2	51.8	55.6	54.2	41.8
-----	28.1	28.0	27.9	-----	30.3	31.1	31.1	-----	30.8	34.0	33.1	-----	30.1	34.5	33.4	-----
21.5	37.5	36.4	37.2	21.7	37.8	37.2	37.5	19.5	38.4	40.0	40.1	20.8	36.6	38.1	38.5	21.3
16.1	22.8	21.9	21.5	15.0	23.1	23.4	23.1	17.9	23.4	24.4	23.9	15.2	21.1	21.2	21.0	16.0
-----	27.2	27.2	27.0	-----	23.6	23.6	23.7	-----	25.7	25.7	25.8	-----	28.0	28.2	28.4	-----
25.4	46.2	47.4	45.8	25.0	42.6	49.1	34.3	26.0	39.1	42.9	34.8	25.0	43.8	50.7	38.9	34.6
17.0	-----	37.7	25.0	-----	43.0	42.3	25.0	-----	36.5	-----	20.1	-----	43.7	-----	25.0	54.0
5.9	9.6	9.9	10.0	6.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	6.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	5.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.9
3.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	3.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	3.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	3.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	3.4
2.6	5.9	5.1	5.2	2.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4	5.9	5.2	5.4	2.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6
-----	9.3	9.2	9.3	-----	10.4	10.2	10.4	-----	9.8	9.7	9.8	-----	8.7	8.6	8.5	-----
-----	11.7	12.2	12.3	-----	12.0	12.5	12.2	-----	10.2	10.2	10.1	-----	10.6	10.7	10.7	-----
-----	25.3	26.9	26.9	-----	24.8	24.8	24.8	-----	23.4	24.7	24.7	-----	24.3	24.3	24.0	-----
-----	21.8	20.1	20.4	-----	21.4	20.8	20.5	-----	17.7	17.5	17.5	-----	19.6	19.5	19.5	-----
8.7	10.6	11.0	10.7	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.3	7.7	10.7	11.1	11.3	8.1	10.8	11.2	11.4	8.5
-----	10.4	9.7	9.4	-----	10.4	9.9	9.8	-----	10.3	9.8	9.5	-----	9.6	8.4	8.3	-----
1.4	2.4	5.6	5.5	1.7	3.1	6.3	5.9	1.0	3.9	5.5	5.6	1.5	2.2	6.0	5.8	1.4
-----	7.9	6.8	6.6	-----	7.8	7.2	6.9	-----	8.8	6.3	6.4	-----	5.9	5.8	5.7	-----
-----	4.5	6.4	6.4	-----	5.8	6.9	6.9	-----	5.1	4.9	5.3	-----	4.9	6.4	7.2	-----
-----	13.9	13.5	13.3	-----	12.5	11.9	11.4	-----	12.2	11.6	11.7	-----	11.9	11.0	11.1	-----
-----	16.9	15.4	15.0	-----	20.1	16.9	16.8	-----	17.7	16.2	16.0	-----	17.7	17.5	16.9	-----
-----	16.2	15.7	15.8	-----	19.6	18.7	18.2	-----	19.1	18.0	17.4	-----	17.6	16.1	16.1	-----
-----	14.4	12.4	11.9	-----	14.0	12.2	11.4	-----	² 16.0	² 15.6	² 15.6	-----	12.8	12.0	10.5	-----
5.6	8.2	6.9	7.1	5.5	8.4	7.5	7.5	5.4	7.6	6.6	6.6	5.2	7.9	7.1	7.1	5.4
54.0	82.3	79.4	81.3	50.0	99.9	103.9	102.9	54.5	76.0	73.9	75.3	60.0	75.3	80.4	81.3	45.0
27.8	55.0	53.6	53.5	30.8	56.3	56.2	56.2	36.3	54.2	54.6	54.7	27.5	53.4	50.7	50.7	32.0
-----	17.5	17.8	17.3	-----	18.1	18.5	18.3	-----	16.5	16.6	16.8	-----	16.7	16.9	17.6	-----
-----	16.0	15.4	15.3	-----	16.6	15.7	15.7	-----	11.7	12.5	12.7	-----	14.5	14.8	15.5	-----
-----	12.8	11.5	11.5	-----	³ 10.3	³ 8.9	³ 9.3	-----	³ 11.1	³ 9.8	³ 9.6	-----	35.0	35.8	35.8	-----
-----	52.1	47.8	48.0	-----	43.9	45.1	44.7	-----	45.5	43.1	43.9	-----	38.1	40.3	43.1	-----

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	20.0	32.7	35.3	35.3	20.5	36.0	37.3	36.9	20.0	29.2	30.9	31.2
Round steak	do	16.8	29.1	31.7	32.1	18.5	31.6	33.5	33.0	18.0	25.1	27.8	28.1
Rib roast	do	18.2	24.2	26.4	26.4	17.3	25.9	28.2	28.3	17.7	23.1	24.7	25.1
Chuck roast	do	13.9	16.8	19.2	18.7	15.0	22.0	23.5	23.5	14.5	17.6	19.4	18.8
Plate beef	do	10.2	13.7	14.6	14.6	10.8	13.1	14.1	14.2	8.7	9.9	11.2	11.6
Pork chops	do	18.6	24.8	31.1	30.8	15.3	26.8	33.9	33.5	16.8	27.9	33.2	33.1
Bacon, sliced	do	29.1	35.8	42.8	43.0	26.3	39.2	46.7	47.1	25.0	43.7	48.4	48.8
Ham, sliced	do	26.4	46.1	49.6	50.8	26.8	44.5	49.8	49.0	27.5	47.0	50.4	50.7
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	37.5	39.6	38.6	19.5	37.9	40.5	39.4	15.0	35.6	36.0	34.9
Hens	do	19.6	31.4	33.5	33.9	18.8	33.9	36.6	37.1	19.0	32.9	35.9	35.3
Salmon, canned, red	do		36.6	33.8	33.1		33.0	32.2	32.1		31.4	39.2	39.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	11.7	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		11.5	11.6	11.5		10.9	11.3	11.3		11.2	12.1	12.1
Butter	Pound	42.1	47.3	55.1	53.6	40.2	46.6	50.5	50.0	39.1	44.3	50.0	49.1
Oleomargarine (all but- ter substitutes)	do		29.1	27.2	27.7		28.6	29.2	29.2		27.9	29.0	29.2
Cheese	do	20.0	33.4	34.4	33.9	22.7	34.3	35.3	34.7	20.8	33.9	35.4	34.9
Lard	do	15.2	20.5	20.1	19.4	15.1	22.8	22.3	22.1	15.2	21.6	20.9	20.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.5	23.7	23.7		26.6	26.9	26.6		27.5	27.4	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.3	43.6	48.9	37.8	29.6	48.8	48.4	37.5	28.1	46.4	46.1	37.5
Eggs, storage	do	20.0		38.3		22.0	40.7	38.7	28.3	21.7		38.3	24.0
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.4	9.7	9.7	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.7	10.6	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	3.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	2.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Corn meal	do	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	5.8	5.6	5.6	2.4	5.7	5.4	5.5
Rolled oats	do		9.7	9.4	9.5		8.8	8.7	8.6		8.6	8.4	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.2	11.0	11.1		10.3	10.5	10.4		11.7	10.9	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		24.6	25.9	25.9		24.0	24.5	24.5		24.7	25.8	25.8
Macaroni	Pound		19.5	19.5	19.5		18.6	18.1	18.2		18.6	19.4	19.3
Rice	do	7.5	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.0	11.1	11.8	11.9	8.6	10.7	11.9	11.9
Beans, navy	do		9.6	9.6	9.6		9.6	8.8	8.7		9.4	9.3	9.3
Potatoes	do	1.6	3.0	6.2	6.0	1.2	1.9	4.9	4.8	1.0	1.6	5.1	5.0
Onions	do		6.1	5.4	5.0		5.7	5.1	5.0		6.3	5.4	5.7
Cabbage	do		4.3	5.8	6.5		4.5	5.1	6.1		3.4	4.9	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.2	12.1	11.9		11.6	11.3	11.4		13.6	13.4	13.2
Corn, canned	do		17.7	16.6	16.6		17.7	16.5	16.2		16.5	16.0	15.9
Peas, canned	do		18.9	17.7	18.1		17.3	17.1	16.8		16.9	16.2	16.1
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.6	11.5	11.3		15.2	14.0	14.1		14.8	14.5	14.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	7.8	6.9	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.3	6.3	5.6	8.1	6.8	6.9
Tea	do	63.8	92.8	94.4	94.4	50.0	71.4	71.3	71.4	45.0	62.5	61.8	61.8
Coffee	do	27.5	52.8	51.7	51.3	27.5	49.0	47.0	47.0	30.8	54.7	54.3	54.3
Prunes	do		16.3	17.7	18.0		17.6	17.4	17.3		17.0	17.2	16.7
Raisins	do		14.9	15.3	15.9		14.5	14.8	14.8		14.7	15.3	15.2
Bananas	Dozen		34.0	35.0	34.0		² 10.5	² 9.8	² 9.8		² 12.6	² 11.3	² 11.5
Oranges	do		42.9	41.7	45.1		49.4	47.1	46.3		45.7	49.8	49.5

¹ Whole.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

PRICES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
31.5	33.3	34.2	25.2	42.8	44.8	43.2	30.0	51.3	54.1	53.6	19.5	32.8	34.6	34.9	24.7	43.0	45.6	44.8
30.0	32.1	33.3	24.8	40.8	42.7	40.7	26.2	42.0	43.9	43.9	17.5	29.3	30.1	30.4	23.1	40.9	43.4	42.6
25.6	27.3	27.5	19.6	34.6	36.0	35.5	23.0	34.2	37.0	35.2	18.8	28.4	29.0	29.3	21.1	37.3	38.9	38.5
20.0	21.7	23.3	16.8	22.6	24.8	24.5	17.6	25.6	27.5	26.9	13.8	19.6	20.4	21.2	15.1	23.3	24.9	24.6
15.5	17.2	17.7	11.6	12.6	14.0	13.4	-----	14.0	15.2	15.1	10.8	16.7	18.3	18.0	14.0	18.6	21.0	20.5
34.6	38.3	37.5	19.6	29.8	36.1	35.5	18.4	29.1	36.6	35.6	20.1	29.0	35.2	35.2	19.8	33.2	39.1	38.5
39.3	48.4	48.8	22.0	38.3	44.6	43.9	26.2	41.9	49.9	49.6	29.3	39.4	45.2	45.9	23.1	40.4	49.8	50.4
44.2	50.0	49.6	18.6	48.2	57.6	53.4	30.0	54.1	57.7	58.3	26.0	48.7	49.3	50.4	27.8	53.5	59.0	59.1
37.5	41.3	41.3	20.8	39.4	39.4	38.1	18.8	38.1	39.9	39.8	20.1	39.1	39.5	39.8	16.5	35.8	37.5	36.3
34.4	37.6	38.3	21.8	36.9	39.6	39.1	22.2	39.9	42.4	42.7	20.7	37.1	39.8	38.5	20.4	37.6	39.7	40.6
29.5	39.0	38.8	-----	26.3	35.7	36.3	-----	30.5	34.1	35.5	-----	37.5	37.7	38.1	-----	29.8	35.8	35.7
20.0	17.8	18.5	9.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	14.3	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.6	11.7	11.7	-----	10.6	11.3	11.2	-----	11.9	12.3	12.1	-----	10.9	11.1	11.1	-----	10.7	11.1	11.2
52.9	58.8	58.8	44.0	50.7	55.8	54.6	38.7	49.9	56.3	56.0	41.8	50.5	56.6	55.2	41.5	49.9	54.4	54.4
30.5	31.3	31.0	-----	30.9	31.1	30.4	-----	32.1	33.1	33.5	-----	31.2	32.1	32.1	-----	29.7	31.0	30.9
36.0	38.0	36.7	24.5	37.9	39.5	40.0	22.0	37.7	39.4	39.0	22.0	36.1	35.4	35.6	20.0	37.0	38.5	38.8
23.2	22.3	22.0	15.7	21.9	22.6	22.8	14.7	22.3	22.3	22.3	14.7	21.4	22.1	21.7	15.7	22.9	23.2	23.2
21.8	21.5	21.5	-----	25.0	26.3	26.4	-----	25.2	25.8	25.9	-----	23.9	22.6	22.1	-----	26.0	25.9	26.0
46.7	50.6	39.7	43.0	67.2	63.2	54.4	35.0	71.5	70.2	62.2	29.1	46.4	53.2	38.0	38.0	65.9	61.6	55.9
43.0	44.1	32.5	25.3	53.0	43.6	35.7	24.8	55.6	46.4	37.0	23.0	-----	40.7	28.4	26.0	57.5	46.3	42.9
9.8	9.6	9.6	5.6	9.1	9.3	9.3	6.0	8.3	9.0	9.1	5.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.0	9.6	9.6	9.6
7.1	6.8	6.8	3.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	3.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	3.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	3.2	6.7	6.3	6.3
4.7	4.1	4.1	3.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	3.2	6.6	7.0	7.0	2.6	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	6.8	6.4	6.1
8.7	8.8	8.8	-----	8.4	8.4	8.3	-----	9.5	9.4	9.4	-----	9.2	9.1	8.9	-----	8.9	8.7	8.6
11.1	11.2	11.2	-----	9.7	10.1	10.1	-----	10.9	10.9	10.7	-----	10.6	10.7	10.4	-----	10.1	10.0	10.0
24.2	24.8	25.3	-----	23.5	24.1	24.2	-----	24.3	25.1	25.3	-----	24.3	24.8	24.6	-----	23.0	24.0	23.9
19.9	20.6	20.6	-----	20.8	21.1	21.1	-----	22.7	22.9	23.2	-----	10.1	9.3	9.4	-----	21.1	20.8	21.1
10.0	11.2	11.1	9.0	10.4	11.2	11.2	9.3	11.4	12.1	12.4	7.4	9.8	10.5	10.4	8.0	10.3	10.7	10.3
10.4	10.1	9.5	-----	10.5	10.0	9.8	-----	10.1	9.8	9.8	-----	9.7	9.1	9.0	-----	11.0	11.0	10.3
3.1	6.4	6.3	2.5	2.7	6.3	6.0	1.7	2.4	6.1	6.0	1.9	3.4	6.1	6.1	2.5	3.0	6.4	6.4
6.1	5.5	5.8	-----	6.4	6.2	6.2	-----	5.9	6.2	6.7	-----	5.4	5.1	5.1	-----	5.9	5.9	5.9
4.8	5.7	5.9	-----	5.0	5.4	6.1	-----	5.0	5.7	6.6	-----	4.0	5.2	5.5	-----	4.1	5.4	6.2
11.5	11.0	11.0	-----	11.4	11.6	11.3	-----	12.0	11.6	11.6	-----	12.3	11.4	11.3	-----	11.5	11.2	11.4
17.3	16.8	17.0	-----	17.7	17.5	16.8	-----	18.8	18.6	18.6	-----	17.5	15.3	14.7	-----	16.8	15.1	15.3
17.4	16.3	16.7	-----	18.8	17.2	16.6	-----	20.8	19.9	19.8	-----	17.8	16.4	16.7	-----	17.3	15.7	15.5
12.7	11.4	11.2	-----	12.1	11.2	11.2	-----	13.9	12.4	12.0	-----	13.2	11.2	10.7	-----	13.1	11.0	10.9
7.9	6.7	6.8	5.3	7.2	6.0	6.1	5.2	7.8	6.5	6.5	5.3	6.9	6.1	6.1	4.9	7.0	5.8	6.0
79.2	80.0	80.0	53.8	61.4	64.2	63.7	55.0	59.4	59.5	59.3	62.1	82.6	82.4	82.4	43.3	62.6	64.7	64.9
51.5	49.4	50.9	29.3	50.0	49.7	50.2	33.8	54.4	53.3	53.4	26.4	43.4	37.6	36.4	27.5	48.6	48.0	48.3
16.0	16.9	16.5	-----	15.7	16.3	15.7	-----	17.2	16.2	16.3	-----	18.2	18.1	18.1	-----	16.2	16.1	16.2
15.4	14.5	14.8	-----	13.6	14.0	14.0	-----	14.4	14.1	14.2	-----	14.5	14.2	13.8	-----	14.6	14.5	14.6
20.7	24.0	24.0	-----	37.5	36.9	37.5	-----	35.0	34.1	34.4	-----	20.0	17.9	16.0	-----	42.6	37.1	39.2
34.2	40.9	41.5	-----	42.2	51.1	48.8	-----	49.7	50.8	51.2	-----	41.8	41.5	44.4	-----	49.9	54.9	57.0

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
					1913	1925					
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 40.1	Cts. 39.9	Cts. 23.0	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 36.6	Cts. 36.4	Cts. 31.6	Cts. 33.6	Cts. 33.1
Round steak	do	32.0	34.1	33.5	19.2	31.1	32.8	33.1	29.1	32.1	31.8
Rib roast	do	30.1	31.3	31.2	16.7	24.3	26.1	26.1	23.2	23.7	23.9
Chuck roast	do	20.7	22.3	22.3	13.5	19.9	21.7	21.8	19.6	20.4	20.4
Plate beef	do	14.3	14.9	15.3	9.5	10.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	13.8	13.6
Pork chops	do	29.1	34.9	34.8	16.5	28.0	35.7	35.1	27.1	33.3	33.7
Bacon, sliced	do	36.9	44.5	44.2	25.5	43.3	51.1	52.4	43.3	50.0	50.0
Ham, sliced	do	40.2	46.8	47.2	27.0	50.5	54.7	54.7	47.7	52.1	53.6
Lamb, leg of	do	38.3	41.3	40.4	16.5	39.0	37.7	37.8	38.2	36.2	36.7
Hens	do	35.8	38.4	39.3	16.9	30.9	33.4	33.7	31.5	34.8	35.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.6	36.7	36.5		33.3	38.1	38.3	32.2	38.4	38.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.5	17.5	8.2	11.4	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.7	11.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	10.9	11.4	11.4		11.4	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.5
Butter	Pound	51.8	58.6	56.8	40.0	46.6	51.4	49.7	46.5	51.7	49.6
Oleomargarine (all but- ter substitutes).	do	28.8	28.9	28.5		29.9	31.3	31.1	30.8	31.2	31.0
Cheese	do	33.1	34.5	34.1	22.9	35.9	37.5	37.5	35.8	35.9	36.2
Lard	do	21.8	20.9	21.5	16.4	24.3	24.9	24.5	23.3	22.5	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.6	21.6	22.0		28.2	27.0	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	53.9	55.5	44.0	25.0	41.2	47.1	35.4	46.8	48.3	37.7
Eggs, storage	do	52.5	44.5	35.2			39.8	32.0	50.0	40.4	
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.5	9.5	5.2	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1
Flour	do	6.5	6.3	6.4	2.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.1
Corn meal	do	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8
Rollod oats	do	9.0	8.5	8.5		10.8	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.0	9.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.8	10.4	10.3		11.9	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.1	23.9	23.9		24.6	28.3	28.0	25.5	25.4	25.4
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	19.3	19.3		21.2	21.3	21.2	21.4	20.8	20.5
Rice	do	11.7	11.6	12.1	8.5	10.1	11.4	11.5	10.7	11.8	11.5
Beans, navy	do	9.9	9.1	8.8		10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.0	9.0
Potatoes	do	2.6	6.4	6.5	1.3	2.2	5.7	5.5	2.1	5.6	5.4
Onions	do	6.1	6.6	6.5		6.8	5.9	5.9	7.3	6.1	6.4
Cabbage	do	4.5	5.1	5.8		4.5	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.9	6.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	10.1	10.1		14.7	14.6	14.6	12.1	11.7	11.9
Corn, canned	do	17.3	15.6	15.3		16.8	16.5	16.1	16.3	15.9	15.9
Peas, canned	do	22.1	20.3	19.5		16.6	17.4	16.8	19.2	18.0	17.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	10.2	10.6		14.8	14.3	14.3	15.6	14.5	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.1	6.2	6.3	5.7	8.2	6.9	6.9	8.9	7.3	7.4
Tea	do	93.3	89.5	89.5	56.0	76.8	78.5	78.2	64.1	64.8	64.8
Coffee	do	52.1	50.4	49.9	30.0	57.3	57.4	57.4	51.9	52.1	52.2
Prunes	do	16.0	17.0	16.6		16.8	17.3	17.7	20.1	20.5	20.4
Raisins	do	14.2	14.1	14.2		16.6	15.3	15.5	15.1	14.8	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	33.3	33.5	32.3		43.5	41.8	41.8	42.0	49.9	40.2
Oranges	do	43.3	49.2	45.6		42.8	43.9	43.3	40.0	41.2	44.6

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.			Providence, R. I.			
Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925		1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
28.3	48.9	55.6	55.1	24.8	44.4	46.6	45.8	59.2	60.9	60.5	22.4	27.6	28.9	28.9	38.2	68.8	72.3
23.4	37.0	41.7	40.6	21.4	36.5	38.3	37.1	44.4	45.9	45.5	19.5	24.8	25.7	26.1	28.2	46.1	50.6
21.4	33.5	37.2	36.6	20.6	33.2	35.0	33.5	28.4	29.6	29.5	18.7	23.3	24.9	25.1	23.0	36.8	39.2
16.5	20.9	23.8	24.7	15.6	22.6	24.8	24.3	19.5	20.8	20.7	15.8	16.5	18.0	17.9	17.4	27.6	29.2
11.3	10.2	12.3	12.6	11.0	11.6	12.6	12.9	14.9	16.2	16.3	12.4	11.6	13.2	13.5	18.2	19.8	28.5
19.1	33.3	40.1	39.4	20.0	32.2	38.1	37.2	31.4	38.5	36.8	19.2	32.1	36.3	36.9	18.4	34.9	39.4
23.4	36.9	46.2	46.6	27.2	43.3	51.2	52.2	40.2	45.2	44.8	27.5	45.3	52.1	52.1	21.8	39.5	45.9
29.0	53.7	55.8	55.9	29.0	54.5	59.8	59.5	49.8	52.4	52.8	28.8	48.6	52.8	53.6	28.5	55.2	56.5
18.6	39.0	41.0	40.0	21.5	40.6	41.1	40.0	39.1	38.3	37.6	17.0	36.8	38.0	37.7	20.0	41.1	42.5
21.3	38.7	41.4	41.7	25.3	43.1	44.6	44.1	38.9	40.9	40.8	22.0	31.9	35.9	35.3	22.8	41.0	43.1
-----	28.5	38.0	37.7	-----	29.0	37.7	37.5	29.3	39.1	39.2	-----	34.5	37.2	37.2	-----	30.7	37.2
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.7	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.5	9.7	11.7	12.7	12.7	9.0	14.8	14.7
-----	11.5	11.6	11.6	-----	11.0	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.5	-----	10.5	10.4	10.4	-----	11.4	12.2
47.1	54.0	58.2	57.5	43.1	51.9	56.4	55.3	53.5	58.4	57.1	43.5	51.3	54.7	54.9	41.0	49.6	56.2
-----	31.1	32.4	32.6	-----	31.2	32.1	32.5	29.5	29.7	29.9	-----	29.8	31.0	31.1	-----	29.5	29.7
25.0	37.5	41.0	41.2	24.5	39.1	39.8	40.0	36.8	38.7	38.9	21.3	38.2	39.3	39.1	22.7	34.8	36.6
14.4	22.0	22.0	22.1	15.1	21.7	22.3	21.8	22.5	21.1	21.3	17.9	23.0	24.8	24.7	15.0	21.9	21.7
-----	25.7	25.6	25.6	-----	26.2	26.9	26.9	25.5	24.1	24.5	-----	28.9	28.3	27.3	-----	27.2	27.2
30.1	60.7	56.7	46.8	29.2	58.6	57.5	46.6	67.8	59.3	56.5	32.5	35.3	39.2	33.4	29.0	69.6	67.7
24.0	42.0	41.5	32.7	25.0	47.3	43.3	33.0	57.0	46.5	41.5	25.0	-----	32.0	-----	25.4	51.9	43.9
4.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.0	5.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	6.0	8.8	9.2
3.2	6.4	6.1	6.2	3.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	2.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	3.4	7.0	6.8
2.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	2.7	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	2.9	5.3	5.1
-----	8.7	8.6	8.7	-----	9.4	9.4	9.3	7.7	7.5	7.5	-----	10.3	10.5	10.5	-----	9.3	9.3
-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	-----	10.4	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.6	11.6	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	-----	10.8	10.8
-----	23.6	24.4	24.3	-----	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.3	25.9	26.1	-----	26.3	26.4	26.6	-----	24.6	25.1
-----	21.4	21.5	21.5	-----	23.0	22.6	22.6	24.4	25.1	25.5	-----	17.9	18.5	18.5	-----	23.3	23.7
9.8	11.5	12.0	12.2	9.2	11.4	12.5	12.3	11.7	12.9	12.7	8.6	10.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	11.0	11.6
-----	10.1	9.3	9.4	-----	9.5	8.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	9.8	-----	10.5	9.8	9.5	-----	10.3	9.8
2.1	3.0	6.6	6.4	1.6	2.3	6.0	5.9	2.0	5.7	5.6	.7	2.7	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.2	5.9
-----	5.2	5.8	5.7	-----	6.1	6.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	-----	5.9	4.4	4.3	-----	5.5	5.6
-----	4.6	7.4	7.9	-----	5.2	6.3	6.9	3.1	4.2	5.0	-----	6.6	3.1	3.3	-----	4.9	6.3
-----	11.2	10.9	11.0	-----	12.5	12.9	12.8	15.4	15.2	15.2	-----	14.9	14.4	14.4	-----	12.1	11.8
-----	15.1	15.2	15.1	-----	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.4	16.9	17.0	-----	20.8	19.7	19.9	-----	18.1	18.0
-----	15.2	15.3	15.6	-----	17.7	18.2	18.1	19.7	18.8	18.4	-----	19.4	19.3	19.6	-----	19.8	19.7
-----	12.6	11.3	11.4	-----	13.9	12.4	12.0	22.8	22.2	20.6	-----	17.1	17.3	17.1	-----	15.1	13.7
4.9	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	7.8	6.7	6.8	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	8.1	6.8	6.9	5.1	7.3	6.5
54.0	68.4	71.1	71.0	58.0	79.0	84.0	83.9	63.9	60.9	61.2	55.0	77.8	76.1	76.6	48.3	60.6	61.2
25.0	46.6	46.0	45.5	30.0	51.6	51.2	51.4	55.1	54.1	54.1	35.0	53.1	52.6	52.6	30.0	55.5	54.3
-----	15.3	16.2	16.1	-----	18.9	18.1	18.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	-----	11.6	14.3	14.5	-----	17.8	16.7
-----	13.6	13.5	13.6	-----	14.3	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.1	13.3	-----	13.6	13.8	13.7	-----	14.5	14.1
-----	33.9	32.8	33.8	-----	43.9	40.0	37.4	41.8	40.3	40.2	-----	42.8	43.7	43.6	-----	32.9	33.8
-----	45.1	50.1	48.0	-----	46.9	48.5	46.1	45.2	47.1	46.6	-----	44.8	46.4	44.1	-----	52.1	51.4

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.			
		Feb. 15—		Jan. 15,	Feb. 15,	Feb. 15,	Jan. 15,	Feb. 15,	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15,	Feb. 15,
		1913	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	38.8	38.8	39.1	38.9	40.1	39.8	22.6	35.0	36.9	36.2
Round steak	do	19.6	33.8	34.4	34.7	31.9	34.1	34.1	20.4	32.6	34.7	34.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.3	31.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.0	17.6	29.1	30.6	30.3
Chuck roast	do	14.3	21.5	22.7	22.7	22.6	24.7	24.9	14.2	19.9	21.1	20.5
Plate beef	do	11.4	15.0	15.9	16.3	12.4	13.9	13.6	10.2	13.2	14.4	14.4
Pork chops	do	18.4	29.9	36.4	36.3	33.1	39.5	39.2	17.1	26.1	32.3	32.2
Bacon, sliced	do	23.4	35.3	44.1	44.3	37.2	43.5	43.8	23.0	40.0	46.2	46.1
Ham, sliced	do	23.3	39.1	44.6	44.9	47.3	52.1	52.9	26.7	45.9	49.6	50.4
Lamb, leg of	do	18.7	44.2	45.5	46.4	39.4	39.5	39.2	17.8	38.8	37.8	38.6
Hens	do	20.0	35.2	39.9	39.9	40.6	42.2	43.9	17.4	33.6	35.6	36.6
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.8	36.5	37.0	39.3	37.5	37.9		32.9	39.0	39.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		12.7	12.8	12.9	11.6	11.6	11.6		10.1	10.6	10.5
Butter	Pound	43.4	56.6	62.4	60.4	50.1	56.5	54.9	40.4	59.0	56.3	55.4
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		30.9	31.9	31.7	30.6	32.4	32.4		27.7	28.7	28.7
Cheese	do	22.3	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.8	38.5	37.8	20.8	35.1	36.1	35.6
Lard	do	15.0	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.3	21.3	21.3	13.2	18.0	17.9	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.3	26.2	26.0	24.9	23.4	24.1		26.0	26.6	26.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.8	50.8	55.7	40.7	60.7	60.0	47.8	24.4	49.1	47.7	37.2
Eggs, storage	do	20.0		46.4	35.0	49.4	44.1	29.5	20.0	47.0	36.4	27.0
Bread	Pound	5.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.5	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	3.0	6.2	5.8	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	2.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
Rolled oats	do		9.5	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.5		8.9	8.8	8.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.1	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.4		10.2	10.1	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.6	25.4	25.5	24.1	25.7	25.7		23.8	24.7	24.4
Macaroni	Pound		20.8	20.6	20.7	22.6	23.2	23.1		21.6	21.2	21.4
Rice	do	9.8	12.4	12.7	13.0	11.2	11.1	11.5	8.6	10.4	10.7	10.7
Beans, navy	do		11.4	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.7		9.4	8.4	8.2
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.1	7.0	6.8	1.5	5.6	5.7	1.5	2.6	5.7	5.6
Onions	do		7.1	6.9	7.1	5.2	4.9	5.1		6.0	6.1	5.7
Cabbage	do		5.1	6.5	7.7	2.4	3.9	5.1		3.8	5.4	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		10.9	10.7	10.7	11.2	10.9	10.9		11.2	10.9	10.8
Corn, canned	do		15.8	16.0	15.4	17.6	16.5	16.9		16.8	16.2	16.1
Peas, canned	do		20.4	20.7	20.8	19.9	18.9	18.9		16.6	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.7	11.0	10.5	15.4	14.3	14.3		13.4	12.2	12.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.5	6.7	6.8
Tea	do	56.0	90.8	91.8	89.8	67.6	67.4	67.4	55.0	72.3	73.6	74.8
Coffee	do	27.4	50.3	49.9	49.6	50.0	48.9	48.9	24.3	50.0	48.0	48.0
Prunes	do		19.4	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.3	18.2		20.3	18.9	18.9
Raisins	do		14.3	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.1		14.9	14.8	14.8
Bananas	Dozen		38.6	35.8	36.4	43.3	38.6	38.6		34.2	32.3	33.0
Oranges	do		38.6	45.3	42.7	49.4	48.4	50.8		43.1	46.4	46.3

1 No. 2½ can.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
33.9	34.4	34.8	22.6	27.6	29.0	29.3	20.3	30.7	32.5	32.9	30.7	31.0	31.5	21.8	49.3	50.9	49.5
27.8	28.9	28.7	19.5	24.3	25.7	26.6	19.0	27.8	29.9	30.6	24.7	26.0	27.0	18.0	40.2	42.7	41.8
27.0	28.3	28.3	19.2	20.8	22.3	22.8	20.7	29.7	30.3	30.7	25.4	25.0	25.5	18.8	35.4	37.4	37.0
21.3	22.2	22.2	15.0	16.5	17.5	18.4	14.6	19.4	19.2	20.1	14.7	16.3	17.3	14.6	26.3	28.5	28.3
11.7	12.7	13.2	11.5	11.4	12.5	13.0	12.5	14.9	15.5	16.7	12.7	13.6	13.6	10.0	10.9	13.0	13.4
27.7	32.5	32.4	21.4	30.1	35.5	36.1	23.0	38.5	43.2	44.1	27.7	33.7	34.0	18.5	34.9	41.0	40.6
41.0	47.6	47.4	32.0	39.9	47.3	47.5	32.8	53.3	62.3	62.6	35.1	43.7	44.1	24.6	43.4	50.3	49.9
44.4	48.9	48.9	29.0	45.3	51.7	53.2	30.0	55.5	63.3	63.3	38.0	45.0	45.5	25.8	55.0	57.7	58.2
34.3	33.7	33.7	17.9	33.4	35.5	34.3	17.2	38.9	38.6	38.2	40.0	39.0	41.0	20.0	45.9	45.7	44.5
31.3	34.7	34.6	23.9	29.1	32.6	32.3	23.8	42.3	43.6	43.7	33.9	35.8	35.4	22.7	43.8	45.3	45.7
35.1	37.7	37.7	---	36.1	34.5	34.9	---	28.6	24.5	35.1	30.2	39.1	40.3	---	31.8	36.1	36.3
11.0	11.7	11.0	8.9	11.5	11.3	11.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	17.5	17.3	17.3	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
11.7	12.0	12.1	---	9.9	10.6	10.7	---	9.9	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.3	11.4	---	12.0	12.1	12.1
43.9	48.7	48.1	38.6	48.4	51.9	52.1	40.7	55.7	55.4	55.2	53.3	59.8	57.2	40.0	49.3	56.4	55.2
29.0	28.2	27.9	---	30.0	31.0	30.8	---	29.2	32.1	31.9	33.9	33.9	36.5	---	44.3	52.0	32.0
33.9	35.4	35.1	24.2	30.5	32.7	31.3	20.0	36.3	39.9	39.3	35.1	36.1	35.7	18.8	34.9	35.6	35.8
22.3	21.2	21.4	18.1	24.6	24.2	24.4	17.6	24.7	25.1	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.1	15.8	23.2	23.2	22.7
27.8	27.4	27.0	---	29.7	29.7	29.6	---	28.2	27.8	28.0	19.4	19.0	19.1	---	26.1	26.4	26.2
43.5	47.0	37.2	31.4	58.1	38.5	34.4	25.0	36.2	44.8	34.1	47.3	54.3	43.4	32.5	66.9	57.8	51.1
49.4	38.0	31.5	23.3	25.0	---	---	---	42.5	---	---	40.0	46.7	40.3	23.5	52.0	41.6	36.9
10.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	10.8	10.0	10.0	5.7	10.1	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.4	5.5	10.2	10.3	10.3
5.9	6.1	6.1	2.5	5.9	4.9	4.8	3.3	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	3.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
5.6	5.4	5.4	3.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.4	5.9	6.4	6.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	---	7.3	7.6	7.6
9.4	10.1	10.1	---	9.0	8.9	8.9	---	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	---	9.8	10.2	10.1
12.0	12.0	12.1	---	12.2	12.5	12.5	---	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.4	---	10.8	11.1	11.2
24.8	25.7	25.9	---	24.9	25.4	25.3	---	24.3	25.2	25.2	23.6	24.5	24.5	---	25.6	25.6	25.8
18.9	19.0	18.7	---	19.0	20.0	19.8	---	14.3	14.8	14.9	18.1	18.0	18.0	---	23.5	23.7	23.3
10.4	11.3	11.9	8.2	10.7	11.2	10.6	8.5	10.9	11.7	11.6	9.8	10.8	11.0	8.5	10.7	11.5	11.5
9.9	9.5	9.6	---	11.1	10.4	9.8	---	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	---	12.4	12.3	11.8
1.4	4.7	4.8	1.0	2.2	3.4	3.5	1.5	3.5	5.2	5.1	2.8	6.8	6.8	1.7	2.2	5.7	5.8
5.7	6.5	6.5	---	6.3	3.0	3.3	---	6.7	4.5	4.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	---	6.0	5.8	6.4
3.4	5.0	6.5	---	5.4	3.1	4.1	---	---	---	---	4.8	6.2	7.1	---	4.6	5.2	6.6
13.8	13.9	13.8	---	14.7	14.5	14.5	---	14.1	13.5	13.4	12.4	11.6	11.6	---	11.9	11.5	11.4
15.8	15.3	15.3	---	16.7	16.4	16.1	---	18.8	18.5	18.6	19.6	16.5	16.3	---	17.6	17.5	17.5
16.9	16.3	16.3	---	16.6	16.5	16.3	---	19.2	18.7	18.4	18.5	17.2	16.4	---	18.5	18.4	18.0
14.7	14.2	13.6	---	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.9 ¹	15.5 ¹	15.5 ¹	11.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	---	14.0	12.8	12.6
8.3	7.1	7.1	6.2	8.3	7.4	7.5	5.3	7.3	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.1	7.7	6.7	6.7
74.3	69.6	70.2	65.7	84.7	85.3	85.0	50.0	68.1	68.8	68.0	76.1	77.1	76.7	52.5	66.3	65.9	65.4
53.5	52.0	52.1	35.8	57.6	57.4	57.7	32.0	52.7	52.8	52.8	49.3	49.1	49.9	31.3	53.5	52.8	52.8
18.4	17.1	17.1	---	16.2	16.3	16.1	---	15.6	15.0	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.7	---	17.7	18.6	18.4
15.5	15.6	15.7	---	13.3	13.9	14.2	---	13.3	12.5	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.9	---	14.6	14.4	14.2
² 12.4	² 11.9	² 12.1	---	² 16.8	² 15.5	² 15.5	---	36.7	35.6	32.2	31.4	30.9	32.3	---	35.0	34.0	34.0
51.2	51.6	51.8	---	40.1	42.6	42.0	---	48.8	47.5	45.4	36.2	39.1	37.9	---	48.0	51.8	51.2

² Per pound.

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.		
		Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Feb. 15—		Jan. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
				Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.0	31.7	33.1	33.3	30.5	33.6	33.9	25.9	42.8	45.6	45.4
Round steak	do	20.0	26.5	28.6	28.8	30.1	32.9	33.4	21.8	36.6	38.9	38.6
Rib roast	do	18.4	25.8	25.9	26.3	21.7	23.7	23.5	20.0	33.1	34.2	34.6
Chuck roast	do	15.0	17.3	18.6	19.2	19.1	21.2	21.0	15.6	22.1	24.0	24.2
Plate beef	do	11.4	13.9	14.5	14.8	11.8	13.8	13.8	10.7	12.5	13.4	13.0
Pork chops	do	23.4	34.6	38.3	38.9	26.4	33.1	33.2	19.3	32.5	39.5	39.5
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	49.0	55.6	55.7	39.6	46.5	46.3	23.3	39.1	46.2	46.7
Ham, sliced	do	29.2	52.5	57.5	57.9	47.8	51.3	51.8	28.2	54.3	58.3	58.9
Lamb, leg of	do	18.3	36.6	37.3	37.1	40.7	39.1	39.1	21.0	42.0	43.4	40.7
Hens	do	24.3	32.3	35.5	35.2	33.7	35.1	37.0	21.3	39.4	41.0	43.9
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.2	37.2	38.1	33.6	40.5	41.6		28.5	37.6	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart.	9.1	12.0	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.		10.3	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.9	11.9		11.7	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	42.6	52.2	54.7	55.4	48.3	51.7	52.0	44.0	54.1	59.2	58.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		30.2	32.1	31.9	31.8	32.8	31.9		29.6	31.3	31.2
Cheese	do	21.6	34.2	37.0	36.6	36.8	37.3	36.8	23.5	40.3	39.0	38.9
Lard	do	17.9	23.9	24.2	24.3	22.7	21.9	21.9	14.4	21.8	20.5	21.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do		28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.3	28.5		24.7	24.7	24.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.0	41.3	41.1	36.3	48.3	52.1	36.8	36.3	61.4	59.1	47.1
Eggs, storage	do	22.5					42.5		20.5		44.6	45.0
Bread	Pound	5.4	10.3	9.7	9.7	10.9	10.1	10.1	5.5	8.8	8.2	8.2
Flour	do	3.0	6.3	5.5	5.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	3.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
Corn meal	do	3.1	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	2.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Rolled oats	do		9.1	9.1	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.1		9.3	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		12.1	12.0	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.9		10.5	10.6	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.0	26.8	27.0	26.5	27.2	27.0		23.8	24.6	24.7
Macaroni	Pound		17.8	18.4	18.3	21.0	19.2	19.2		22.1	23.7	23.8
Rice	do	7.7	12.2	12.8	12.8	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.6	11.3	12.2	13.0
Beans, navy	do		11.1	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.0		9.8	9.1	9.1
Potatoes	do	0.9	3.0	4.4	4.2	2.4	6.1	6.1	1.5	2.5	6.6	6.3
Onions	do		6.8	4.6	4.7	7.9	5.9	5.8		6.0	6.6	6.1
Cabbage	do		7.1	3.3	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.8		5.9	7.3	9.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.2	11.8	11.9	11.8		11.2	11.1	10.9
Corn, canned	do	19.7	19.3	19.0	17.5	16.3	15.7	17.4		17.4	15.6	15.4
Peas, canned	do		21.4	20.6	20.5	18.9	17.5	17.2		16.9	16.9	16.8
Tomatoes, canned	do		18.1	18.2	18.0	15.6	13.7	13.6		12.5	11.3	10.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	8.3	7.0	7.0	8.6	7.2	7.4	5.2	7.3	6.5	6.5
Tea	do	50.0	80.5	78.0	77.5	74.5	78.7	78.2	57.5	82.4	87.7	88.0
Coffee	do	28.0	53.8	52.0	52.3	54.4	53.2	53.9	28.8	48.7	48.7	48.8
Prunes	do		14.8	15.2	15.3	16.0	17.0	17.1		19.1	17.4	18.0
Raisins	do		14.7	14.1	14.4	15.8	15.2	15.1		13.9	14.2	14.1
Bananas	Dozen		12.7	13.3	13.4	12.1	10.6	10.3		38.6	34.7	35.9
Oranges	do		48.6	45.0	44.7	44.3	49.5	49.5		44.3	49.3	48.2

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 food³ in February, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in February, 1925, and in January, 1926. 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. The 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. 34.⁴ The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1918 issue, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, were given in the March, 1921 issue, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN FEBRUARY, 1926, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN JANUARY, 1926, FEBRUARY, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase, February, 1926, compared with—		Percentage decrease, February, 1926, compared with January, 1926	City	Percentage increase, February, 1926, compared with—		Percentage decrease, February, 1926, compared with January, 1926
	1913	February, 1925			1913	February, 1925	
Atlanta	64.6	9.4	2.5	Minneapolis	61.0	9.1	2.0
Baltimore	68.5	6.7	1.0	Mobile	53.4	5.0	0.8
Birmingham	68.9	5.0	1.6	Newark	63.7	5.2	2.5
Boston	63.6	7.1	1.7	New Haven	63.7	8.5	1.2
Bridgeport		7.9	2.0	New Orleans	57.4	3.3	2.6
Buffalo	68.2	8.8	1.7	New York	65.5	6.7	0.7
Butte		2.4	1.0	Norfolk		7.5	1.7
Charleston, S. C.	66.8	7.7	1.5	Omaha	60.6	9.4	2.3
Chicago	71.6	8.1	1.4	Peoria		7.3	1.7
Cincinnati	62.5	9.4	1.3	Philadelphia	64.5	7.5	1.9
Cleveland	61.7	9.4	1.1	Pittsburgh	64.0	7.3	2.1
Columbus		9.6	1.3	Portland, Me.		5.0	0.8
Dallas	54.8	1.4	3.4	Portland, Oreg.	40.8	3.8	0.9
Denver	43.9	6.1	2.2	Providence	65.6	8.3	0.6
Detroit	71.2	10.3	2.7	Richmond	71.2	6.9	2.4
Fall River	61.2	8.3	1.7	Rochester		7.2	1.7
Houston		3.0	3.1	St. Louis	64.9	7.8	1.6
Indianapolis	57.0	10.3	2.6	St. Paul		9.0	1.5
Jacksonville	62.6	11.4	2.7	Salt Lake City	35.7	11.8	0.3
Kansas City	59.9	7.0	1.6	San Francisco	53.3	3.1	1.8
Little Rock	51.9	5.4	1.9	Savannah		9.7	1.4
Los Angeles	46.4	1.6	0.9	Scranton	67.4	6.4	1.0
Louisville	57.4	7.1	2.3	Seattle	48.0	1.8	0.7
Manchester	59.2	6.3	1.1	Springfield, Ill.		7.0	1.6
Memphis	52.9	5.8	2.0	Washington, D. C.	69.6	7.1	1.6
Milwaukee	61.0	6.7	1.7				

¹ Decrease.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of February 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 45 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland (Me.), Portland (Oreg.), Providence, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield (Ill.), and Washington.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in February, 1926:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR FEBRUARY, 1926

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99	99	99	99	99	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	45	12	7	13	7	6

Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal in the United States

THE following table shows the average retail prices of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, February 15, 1925, and January 15 and February 15, 1926, by cities, and for the United States. These prices are the averages of the several kinds sold for household use.

Because of insufficient data due to the coal strike, anthracite prices are not published in this report.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF 1913, 1925, AND 1926, BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES.

City	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
United States	\$5.48	\$5.39	\$9.36	\$9.74	\$9.72
Atlanta, Ga.....	5.88	4.83	7.35	8.47	8.48
Baltimore, Md.....			7.50	8.00	7.90
Birmingham, Ala.....	4.22	4.01	7.77	7.62	7.72
Butte, Mont.....			11.13	11.04	11.07
Charleston, S. C.....	¹ 6.75	¹ 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.....	4.97	4.65	8.50	9.48	9.34
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3.50	3.38	7.21	7.77	7.77
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4.14	4.14	8.38	9.47	9.56
Columbus, Ohio.....			6.61	7.69	7.67
Dallas, Tex.....	8.25	7.21	14.22	13.83	13.83
Denver, Colo.....	5.25	4.88	9.46	10.63	10.68
Detroit, Mich.....	5.20	5.20	8.96	10.59	10.53
Houston, Tex.....			12.63	12.75	12.50
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3.81	3.70	7.20	7.53	7.45
Jacksonville, Fla.....	7.50	7.00	12.00	14.00	11.50
Kansas City, Mo.....	4.39	3.94	8.18	7.98	7.08
Little Rock, Ark.....	6.00	5.33	11.00	11.27	11.20
Los Angeles, Calif.....	13.52	12.50	16.31	15.94	15.94
Louisville, Ky.....	4.20	4.00	7.38	7.43	7.41
Memphis, Tenn.....	² 4.34	² 4.22	8.03	7.84	7.84
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6.25	5.71	9.80	11.42	11.42
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5.89	5.79	10.92	11.35	11.17
Mobile, Ala.....			9.87	9.62	9.81
New Orleans, La.....	² 6.06	² 6.06	11.19	11.14	11.11
Norfolk, Va.....			9.27	10.52	10.52
Omaha, Nebr.....	6.63	6.13	10.07	10.33	10.31
Peoria, Ill.....			6.64	7.11	7.07
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	³ 3.16	³ 3.18	6.83	6.13	6.13
Portland, Oreg.....	9.79	9.66	13.62	13.24	13.12
Richmond, Va.....	5.50	4.94	8.75	11.39	11.34
St. Louis, Mo.....	3.36	3.04	6.68	6.62	6.62
St. Paul, Minn.....	6.07	6.04	11.58	11.66	11.47
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5.64	5.46	8.36	8.43	8.42
San Francisco, Calif.....	12.00	12.00	17.33	17.06	17.06
Savannah, Ga.....			⁴ 11.50	⁴ 12.75	⁴ 12.75
Seattle, Wash.....	7.63	7.70	10.15	9.96	9.92
Springfield, Ill.....			4.35	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Prepared sizes, low volatile.....			¹ 11.50	¹ 13.83	¹ 13.83
Prepared sizes, high volatile.....			¹ 8.88	¹ 9.88	¹ 9.88
Run of mine, mixed.....			¹ 7.44	¹ 8.19	¹ 8.06

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

³ Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

⁴ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half-ton is made. This charge has been included in the above prices.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in February, 1926

A SLIGHT decline in the general level of wholesale prices from January to February is shown by information gathered in leading markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 155.0 for February, compared with 156.0 for the preceding month. Compared with February, 1925, with an index number of 160.6, there was a decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Farm products and foods declined appreciably below the level of January. Slightly lower prices were reported also for clothing materials, metals, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, due to reduced prices of cattle feed and rubber, there was a decrease of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Fuels, on the other hand, averaged higher than in January.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for January and February was collected, increases were shown in 53 instances and decreases in 160 instances. In 191 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	February, 1925	1926	
		January	February
Farm products.....	161.5	151.8	149.0
Foods.....	156.9	156.2	153.2
Clothing materials.....	191.0	185.5	183.9
Fuels.....	177.5	176.5	179.4
Metals and metal products.....	135.6	128.9	128.4
Building materials.....	182.8	177.9	177.1
Chemicals and drugs.....	134.5	133.2	132.3
House-furnishing goods.....	172.5	164.9	163.9
Miscellaneous.....	124.5	135.3	132.9
All commodities.....	160.6	156.0	155.0

Comparing prices in February with those of a year ago as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that fuels were 1 per cent higher and miscellaneous commodities, due mainly to the rise in rubber, were $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. On the other hand, house-furnishing goods were 5 per cent lower, metals $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lower, and farm products $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lower than in February, 1925, with smaller decreases for foods, clothing materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs.

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

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

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

Country...	United States	Canada	Austria (Vienna)	Belgium	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland	France (except Paris)	France (Paris)
Number of localities...	51	60	1	59	22	100	21	320	1
Commodities included...	43 foods	29 foods	16 foods	56 (foods, etc.)	23 (17 foods)	Foods	36 foods	13 (11 foods)	13 (11 foods)
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Department of Labor	Parity Commission	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Office of Statistics	Government Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Labor
Base=100...	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914=1	April, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	August, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>									
1922									
Jan.....	139	149	748	387	1467	197	1151		319
Feb.....	139	143	871	380	1461		1145	323	307
Mar.....	136	142	904	371	1414		1124		294
Apr.....	136	138	1043	367	1415		1127		304
May.....	136	138	1374	365	1444		1132	315	317
June.....	138	137	2421	366	1475		1139		307
July.....	139	138	3282	366	1430	184	1144		297
Aug.....	136	141	7224	366	1290		1165	312	289
Sept.....	137	139	13531	371	1105		1166		291
Oct.....	140	138	11822	376	1616		1157		290
Nov.....	142	139	11145	384	984		1140	314	297
Dec.....	144	140	10519	384	961		1122		305
1923									
Jan.....	141	142	10717	383	941	180	1108		309
Feb.....	139	142	10784	397	934		1103	331	316
Mar.....	139	145	11637	408	926		1096		321
Apr.....	140	143	12935	409	927		1047		320
May.....	140	140	13910	413	928		1016	337	325
June.....	141	138	14132	419	933		1004		331
July.....	144	137	12911	429	921	188	1003		321
Aug.....	143	142	12335	439	892		1087	349	328
Sept.....	146	141	12509	453	903		1103		339
Oct.....	147	144	12636	458	901		1140		349
Nov.....	148	144	12647	463	898		1133	373	355
Dec.....	147	145	12860	470	909		1112		365
1924									
Jan.....	146	145	13527	480	917	194	1089		376
Feb.....	144	145	13821	495	917		1070	400	384
Mar.....	141	143	13930	510	908		1067		392
Apr.....	138	137	13838	498	907		1035		380
May.....	138	133	14169	485	916		1037	393	378
June.....	139	133	14457	492	923		1040		370
July.....	140	134	14362	493	909	200	1052		369
Aug.....	141	137	15652	498	897		1125	400	366
Sept.....	144	139	15623	503	908		1125		374
Oct.....	145	139	15845	513	916		1156		382
Nov.....	147	141	16198	520	922		1160	426	396
Dec.....	148	143	16248	521	928		1160		404
1925									
Jan.....	151	145	16446	521	1 899	215	1130		408
Feb.....	148	147	16618	517	1 911		1120	440	410
Mar.....	148	145	16225	511	1 904		1152		415
Apr.....	148	142	15830	506	1 901		1137		409
May.....	148	141		502	1 894		1097	434	418
June.....	152	141		505	1 914		1101		422
July.....	156	141		509	1 916	210	1145		421
Aug.....	157	146		517	1 894		1222	451	423
Sept.....	156	146		525	1 884		1187		431
Oct.....	158	147		533	1 875		1165		433
Nov.....	164	151		534	1 863		1164	471	444
Dec.....	162	156		534	1 866		1138		463

¹ Revised index (29 foods) since January, 1925.

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

Country...	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	South Africa	India (Bombay)	Australia	New Zealand
Number of localities..	47	6	31	49	33	600	9	1	30	25
Commodities included...	21 foods	29 (27 foods)	Foods	40 (foods, etc.)	Foods	21 foods	18 foods	17 foods	46 foods	59 foods
Computing agency...	Ministry of National Economy	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Social Board	Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Office of Census and Statistics	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base=100..	1913	January, June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>										
1922										
Jan.....	577	165	257	190	185	185	121	169	142	147
Feb.....	569	164	245	189	173	179	119	160	140	145
Mar.....	546	164	238	185	162	177	119	161	141	141
Apr.....	524	163	234	182	159	173	121	157	143	144
May.....	531	159	230	178	152	172	120	158	146	145
June.....	530	158	227	179	153	170	118	158	146	143
July.....	527	157	233	179	157	180	116	160	148	144
Aug.....	531	155	232	181	152	175	116	159	149	141
Sept.....	537	154	228	180	153	172	117	161	149	139
Oct.....	555	149	220	178	153	172	119	158	146	159
Nov.....	562	146	216	170	155	176	120	155	145	139
Dec.....	557	147	215	168	155	178	118	157	146	138
1923										
Jan.....	542	148	214	166	155	175	117	151	145	139
Feb.....	527	149	214	165	154	173	117	150	144	140
Mar.....	524	149	214	166	156	171	117	149	145	141
Apr.....	530	149	212	163	158	168	117	150	152	142
May.....	535	147	214	161	161	162	118	148	156	143
June.....	532	145	213	161	165	160	118	146	162	142
July.....	518	145	218	160	164	162	116	148	164	142
Aug.....	512	143	220	161	162	165	115	149	165	143
Sept.....	514	142	218	165	163	168	115	149	161	145
Oct.....	517	145	217	165	162	172	117	147	157	146
Nov.....	526	149	221	164	166	173	120	147	157	147
Dec.....	528	149	226	164	167	176	118	152	156	147
1924										
Jan.....	527	150	230	163	168	175	120	154	155	150
Feb.....	529	151	234	162	167	177	122	151	153	149
Mar.....	523	152	241	162	167	176	122	147	152	150
Apr.....	527	152	240	159	165	167	122	143	150	150
May.....	530	151	241	159	165	163	122	143	151	150
June.....	543	151	240	158	168	160	120	147	149	150
July.....	538	150	248	159	168	162	117	151	148	148
Aug.....	534	150	257	163	166	164	177	156	147	146
Sept.....	538	152	261	165	166	166	117	156	146	145
Oct.....	556	154	264	172	169	172	120	156	146	145
Nov.....	583	156	269	172	170	179	122	157	147	148
Dec.....	601	157	274	172	170	180	121	156	148	150
1925										
Jan.....	609	156	277	170	168	178	120	152	148	147
Feb.....	609	157	283	170	168	176	120	152	149	146
Mar.....	610	157	284	171	168	176	121	155	151	149
Apr.....	606	155	276	170	166	170	124	153	152	149
May.....	600	154	265	169	165	167	123	151	154	150
June.....	602	152	261	169	167	166	122	149	155	149
July.....	605	152	260	169	167	167	120	152	156	151
Aug.....	619	152	254	170	165	168	119	147	156	152
Sept.....	642	152	241	168	165	170	118	146	156	153
Oct.....	645	149	228	166	163	172	119	148	157	155
Nov.....	149	223	165	163	172	117	149	156	156	156
Dec.....	155	221	163	163	174	116	151	155	155	155

Changes in Cost of the Canadian Family Budget, 1921 to 1925¹

THE figures given below show the cost per week, in specified months from 1921 to 1925, of the family budget in terms of average retail prices of certain classes of commodities in 60 Canadian cities.

COST PER WEEK OF FAMILY BUDGET IN CANADA IN JANUARY AND JULY, 1921 TO 1925¹

Year and month	All foods	Starch, laundry	Fuel and lighting	Rent	Total
1921—January	\$14.48	\$0.049	\$4.17	\$0.60	\$25.30
July	10.96	.044	3.70	6.83	21.53
1922—January	11.03	.042	3.53	6.92	21.52
July	10.27	.040	3.41	6.95	20.67
1923—January	10.52	.040	3.61	6.96	21.13
July	10.17	.040	3.48	6.97	20.65
1924—January	10.78	.041	3.49	6.92	21.23
July	9.91	.041	3.37	6.98	20.30
1925—January	10.77	.041	3.37	6.91	21.09
February	10.93	.041	3.34	6.88	21.19
March	10.74	.041	3.34	6.88	21.00
April	10.56	.041	3.33	6.90	20.82
May	10.48	.042	3.30	6.90	20.73
June	10.44	.041	3.28	6.90	20.67
July	10.49	.041	3.28	6.89	20.70
August	10.84	.042	3.29	6.88	21.05
September	10.81	.042	3.30	6.88	21.02
October	10.89	.042	3.31	6.87	21.11
November	11.23	.041	3.37	6.87	21.51
December	11.56	.042	3.40	6.87	21.87

¹ This budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Retail Prices in Madrid, December, 1925

A REPORT from the American consul at Madrid, dated January 15, 1926, gives the following table of retail prices of the principal articles of food in Madrid, on December 27, 1925:

RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES IN MADRID, DECEMBER, 1925

[Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies; kilogram=2.2 pounds; liter=1.06 quart]

Article	Unit	Retail price, December, 1925	Article	Unit	Retail price, December, 1925
		<i>Pesetas</i>			<i>Pesetas</i>
Beef	Kilogram	4.00-5.50	Chick peas	Kilogram	1.00-2.50
Pork	do	2.75-6.00	Flour, wheat	do	.80-1.50
Veal	do	2.25-10.00	Eggs	Dozen	2.40-3.60
Sausage	do	6.00-12.00	String beans	Kilogram	1.20-2.00
Ham	do	6.00-20.00	Milk	Liter	.80
Bacon	do	4.00-4.50	Butter	Kilogram	3.50-10.00
Olive oil	Liter	2.00-2.60	Bread	do	.65
Olives	do	1.00-3.00	Potatoes	do	.22-.30
Rice	Kilogram	.90-1.60	Cheese	do	7.00-12.00
Sugar	do	1.60-2.60	Salt	do	.15-.20
Codfish	do	2.25-2.30	Wines, white	Liter	.45-.65

¹ Canada. Department of Labor. Ottawa, 1926, pp. 14, 15. Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette of January 1926.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Labor Conditions in Alaska, 1924-25

THE report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, includes sections on wages and labor conditions from which the following information is taken:

Labor Conditions

THE principal industries of Alaska are fishing and mining.

Of the labor employed in the industries of Alaska, aside from that engaged by the three railroads that are operating in the Territory, the fishing and mining industries together absorb 96 per cent, computed on the basis of 300 working-days per man per year. The fishery industry employs 70 per cent and the mining industry 26 per cent of the total. The Federal road-building organizations and the lumber and logging industry of southeastern Alaska represent the only other large employers of labor in the Territory.

The fishing industry is carried on almost entirely in the coastal districts of the first and third judicial divisions. The work season lasts from four to eight months, being dependent upon the nature and situation of the fishery.

In the first judicial division, which includes all of the southeastern part of the Territory, from 35 to 50 per cent of the labor supply is secured from the residents of the Territory, 10 per cent of those so secured being native Indians. Further labor needs are met by importation from the States for the fishing season only. About 45 per cent of these imported workers are employed under the so-called "oriental contract system."

In the third judicial division, where the largest percentage of the fishery labor is employed, only from 15 to 20 per cent of the total labor supply is secured locally, owing to the remoteness of many of the large canneries and the sparsity of the resident population. The balance is imported from the States. Of the labor secured locally in the third division from 50 to 80 per cent are native Indians.

From 35 to 45 per cent of the labor imported into the third division during the fishery season is contract labor.

Wages

IN 1924 wages per day for general fish-canning labor resident in the Territory were as follows:

Judicial division:	Males	Females
First.....	\$3.50-\$5.00	\$2.00-\$3.50
Third.....	2.00- 5.00	1.50- 2.50

All other labor in the fishing industry was remunerated on a monthly or seasonal basis on the average scale indicated below, with board in addition in most cases:

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH IN THE FISHERY INDUSTRY

Occupation	First judicial division		Third judicial division		Occupation	First judicial division		Third judicial division	
	1923	1924	1923	1924		1923	1924	1923	1924
Foremen.....	\$215	\$225	\$215	\$230	Pile-driver crews.....	\$85	\$90	\$80	\$90
Outside foremen.....	195	200	185	180	Blacksmiths.....	100	130	100	100
Boat captains.....	140	145	145	150	Firemen.....	100	100	95	100
Boat crews, deck hands, etc.....	90	100	80	80	Trapmen.....	90	90	80	80
Boat engineers.....	130	130	130	130	Cooks.....	110	115	120	120
Machinists.....	155	185	175	185	Flunkies.....	70	80	70	70
Machinists' helpers.....	105	105	90	105	Iron chink men.....	100	115	105	110
Carpenters.....	125	125	125	135	Retort men.....	110	115	100	110
Carpenters' helpers.....	95	90	80	90	Storekeepers.....	110	110	95	110
					Miscellaneous laborers.....	80	85	80	80

Mining Industry

Labor conditions in the mining industry in Alaska differ greatly according to the location of the mines and the character of the work. It is, therefore, not easy to make a general report on wages.

General labor in placer mining received board and from 50 to 80 cents per hour, 8 to 10 hours constituting a shift. The cost of board per man per day was from \$1.50 in the Cook Inlet region to \$4 in remote parts of the Territory such as Koyukuk and Shushana.

The coal miners' wage scales were quite uniform.

Underground coal miners and timbermen receive \$8.60 per day; underground laborers, trammers, and rope-riders \$7.80 per day; and outside labor \$5.50 per day. Fire bosses are paid \$250 per month and foremen from \$250 to \$300 per month. Deductions from the above wages are made for board at rates of from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

With the exception of small drift-mining operations, prospecting, and development work, Alaskan placer mining is restricted to five or six months "from May or June to the freeze-up in September or October."

Lode mining is carried on mainly in the coastal districts of the first and third judicial divisions and absorbs about 1,500 men throughout the year.

The following table shows the wage scales for the more important lode mines in the coastal districts in 1924:

	Wages per 8-hour shift		Wages per 8-hour shift
Machine drillmen.....	\$4. 60-\$5. 50	Blacksmiths.....	\$5. 75-\$7. 00
Machine helpers.....	4. 00- 5. 00	Carpenters' helpers.....	4. 00- 5. 00
Muckers.....	4. 10- 5. 00	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	4. 00- 5. 50
Timbermen.....	5. 00- 6. 00	Hoisting engineers.....	4. 00- 5. 75
Trackmen.....	4. 50- 5. 25	Cagers.....	4. 35- 5. 25
Pipemen.....	5. 00- 5. 50	Laborers.....	3. 50- 5. 00
Carpenters.....	5. 50- 7. 00		

From these wages deductions are made of \$1 to \$1.50 per day for board and of \$1.50 to \$2.40 per month for hospital and medical expenses.

Letting contracts for a considerable part of the underground work is a prevalent practice both at the larger lode mines and at the coal mines.

California Order Regulating Hours and Working Conditions of Women in the Motion-Picture Industry

THE Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California evidently finds it possible to continue at least a portion of its functions as a minimum wage board despite the adverse decisions by the courts as regards the laws of other States. Carrying the date of January 8, 1926, an order was issued to be effective March 16. Though not actually naming a wage rate, the order applies to all women and minors in the motion-picture industry, prescribing working conditions, the standard working-day (8 hours exclusive of meals), and proportionate rates for overtime. The employment of "extras" is regulated, and payment of at least one day's wage is required for such workers if they are called upon to try on and fit costumes whether or not employed; they are to be paid on the completion of each day's work.

Work beyond the standard day is to be paid for as follows: Work after 8 hours and up to 10 hours at a rate not less than one-fourth of the daily wage paid; after 10 and up to 12 hours, not less than half the wage; after 12 and up to 14 hours, not less than three-fourths of the wage; and after 14 hours not less than double the daily rate.

Earnings of New York Factory Employees, 1914 to 1925

THE following statistics on earnings in the factories of New York State are taken from The Industrial Bulletin of January, 1926 (pp. 104 and 107), issued by the New York State Industrial Commissioner:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, 1914 TO 1925¹

[Includes all employees, both office and shop]

Year	January	June	December	Average for year	Index for year (June, 1914=100)
1914.....		\$12.70	\$12.56	\$12.48	98
1915.....	\$12.44	12.81	13.49	12.85	101
1916.....	13.53	14.41	15.51	14.43	114
1917.....	15.28	16.20	17.71	16.37	129
1918.....	16.81	20.44	23.18	20.35	160
1919.....	23.03	22.51	26.32	23.50	185
1920.....	26.52	28.77	28.35	28.15	222
1921.....	27.61	25.71	24.91	25.72	203
1922.....	24.43	24.01	26.39	25.04	197
1923.....	26.21	27.87	27.98	27.24	214
1924.....	27.81	27.21	28.25	27.68	218
1925.....	28.30	27.94	29.05	28.26	223

¹ The average weekly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly pay roll by the total number of employees on the pay roll for the given week. Reports cover the week including the 15th of the month.

The above table shows that not only were the average weekly earnings for the year 1925 higher than for any year since 1914, but that both in January and December, 1925, such earnings were larger than those in either of these months in any of the preceding 10 years. In June, 1920, however, the average weekly earnings were \$28.77, or 83 cents above the average in June, 1925.

Hours of Work in Buenos Aires ¹

THE statistical division of the Argentine Department of Labor conducted a special investigation to ascertain the average length of the working-day in the Federal capital during the year 1925. The outcome of this investigation showed that 8 hours constituted the average working-day for the 154,193 individuals investigated, of whom 115,362 were manual workers and 38,831 were salaried employees. The table below shows the average daily hours of labor in 1925 of 115,362 manual workers in Buenos Aires, by industry group:

AVERAGE DAILY HOURS OF WORK OF 115,362 MANUAL WORKERS IN BUENOS AIRES, IN 1925, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Hours of labor		Industry group	Hours of labor	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
Food.....	8.1	8.4	Electrotechnical.....	8	7.59
Beverage.....	8.2	7.48	Light and motor power.....	8	8
Tobacco.....	8	8	Building and construction.....	8	8
Chemicals and medicine.....	8.3	8.6	Glass, gypsum, and pottery.....	7.54	7.59
Textile.....	8.3	8.6	Paper and pasteboard.....	8	8
Clothing.....	8.1	8	Leather.....	8	8
Lumber.....	7.5	8	Polygraphy.....	8.1	8
Metallurgy.....	8	8	Others.....	8	8

New Wage Law in Argentina ²

THE following are the principal provisions of the new wage law (No. 11278) which became effective in Argentina on December 15, 1925:

All wages, whether of manual or nonmanual workers, must be paid in the national currency (paper). Pay periods must not exceed two weeks for work done by the day, nor one month for services rendered for a fixed wage. All wages must be paid on workdays, during working hours, and on the premises on which the work is executed. It is strictly forbidden to pay workers in places where merchandise or alcoholic beverages are sold. In no case may the payment of wages be delayed, nor may any portion be deducted or withheld from the total amount to be paid. Deductions on the pretext of fines and payments made in kind or accommodation are expressly included in this prohibition. Exception is made to the above, however, in the case of workers who have intentionally caused damage to the tools or materials in the workshop.

Employees shall not be liable to fines other than those prescribed in Government regulations; such fines may in no case exceed one-fifth of the total monthly or bimonthly wage.

Violators of this law are punishable by fines of from 20 to 100 pesos ³ per person concerned, which will be doubled for second offenses. The revenue derived from these fines will be paid to the National Education Council.

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. *Crónica Mensual*, Buenos Aires, October, 1925, pp. 1660, 1661.

² *Ibidem*, July, 1925, pp. 1605, 1606.

³ Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies.

Prohibition of Night Work in Tucuman (Argentina) Bakeries¹

ON OCTOBER 26, 1925, the Legislature of the Province of Tucuman, Argentina, enacted a law forbidding night work in bakeries and similar undertakings between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. in winter and 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. during the other seasons of the year. The provincial executive may authorize work during these hours provided it is necessary to the public interest. This permit may not be extended beyond the time the necessity for it ceases. Violations of this law are punishable by a fine of from 100 to 500 pesos.²

Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1925

THE following statistics are taken from a report on wages and hours of labor in Canada, 1920 to 1925 (pp. 6-10, 15, and 23), issued as a supplement to the January, 1926, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (Ottawa):

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOR IN CANADA, 1920 TO 1925

[1913=100]

Industry group	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building trades.....	180.9	170.5	162.5	166.4	169.7	170.4
Metal trades.....	209.4	186.8	173.7	174.0	175.5	175.4
Printing trades.....	184.0	193.3	192.3	188.9	191.9	192.8
Electric railways.....	194.2	192.1	184.4	186.2	186.4	187.8
Steam railways.....	186.6	165.3	155.1	157.4	157.4	157.4
Coal mining.....	197.7	208.3	197.8	197.8	192.4	165.1
Average.....	192.1	186.1	176.8	178.4	179.3	174.8
Common factory labor.....	215.3	190.6	183.0	181.7	183.2	186.3
Miscellaneous factory trades.....	216.8	202.0	189.1	196.1	197.6	195.5
Logging and sawmilling.....	202.7	152.6	158.7	170.4	183.1	178.7

TABLE 2.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR AND HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN CITIES IN 1924 AND 1925

Occupation	Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
Building trades:						
Bricklayers—						
1924.....	\$0.90	54	\$1.00	44-50	\$1.10	44
1925.....	0.90-1.00	54	1.00	44-50	1.10	44
Carpenters—						
1924.....	.45-.60	54-60	0.65-.75	44-60	.75	44
1925.....	.45-.55	54-60	.65-.75	44-60	.75	44
Electrical workers—						
1924.....	.45-.60	54	.60-.75	44-50	0.70-.80	44
1925.....	.45-.55	54-47	.60-.70	44-46½	.70-.80	44
Painters—						
1924.....	.42-.60	48-54	.60-.70	44-50	.65	44
1925.....	.42-.60	48-54	.60-.70	44-49½	.65	44
Plasterers—						
1924.....	.85	54	1.00	44	.85	44
1925.....	.85	54	1.00	44	.85	44

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, October, 1925, p. 1647.

² Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies.

TABLE 2.—RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR AND HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN CITIES IN 1924 AND 1925—Continued

Occupation	Toronto		Winnipeg		Vancouver	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
Building trades—Continued.						
Plumbers—						
1924.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1925.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44
Stonemasons—						
1924.....	1.00	44	.95-1.00	44	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	40
1925.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
Laborers—						
1924.....	.40-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1925.....	.35-.65	44-60	.35-.50	50-60	.45-.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Metal trades:						
Blacksmiths—						
1924.....	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1925.....	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Boiler makers—						
1924.....	.60-.75	44-48	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.72	50	.63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -.88	44
1925.....	.60-.75	44-48	.60-.72	50	.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.88	44
Machinists—						
1924.....	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1925.....	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	44-50	.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Iron molders—						
1924.....	.50-.75	44-54	.55-.70	50	.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1925.....	.50-.70	45-54	.55-.70	50	.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Sheet-metal workers—						
1924.....	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.85	44-50	1.00	44
1925.....	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	1.00	44
Printing trades:						
Compositors, machine and hand, news—						
1924.....	² 41.00	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	² 42.32	46	² 45.00	45
1925.....	² 41.50	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	² 42.32	46	² 45.00	45
Pressmen, cylinder, job—						
1924.....	² 36.00	48	² 39.60	44	² 42.00	44-48
1925.....	² 36.00	48	² 39.60	44	² 42.00	44-48
Street railways:						
Conductors and motormen, maximum rates—						
1924.....	.60	48	.56	50	4.62	48
1925.....	.60	48	.56	50	4.62	48
Linemen—						
1924.....	.72-.78	44	.89-.91	48	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	44
1925.....	.72-.78	44	.89-.91	44	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	44
Shedmen—						
1924.....	.54-.56	48	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.58	44	.55-.65	44-48
1925.....	.54-.56	48	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.58	40	.55-.65	44-48
Electricians—						
1924.....	.55-.60	44	.60-.64	48	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	44
1925.....	.55-.60	44	.61-.62	40	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	44
Trackmen and laborers—						
1924.....	.45-.59	48	.40-.50	44	.47-.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.56	44
1925.....	.45-.59	48	.40-.50	44	.47-.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.56	44

² Per week.³ B. C. Electric Railway, one-man car operators, 6 cents extra per hour.

TABLE 3.—DAILY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN COAL MINING IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1924, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925

Occupation	November, 1924		September, 1925	
	Wages	Hours per day ¹	Wages	Hours per day ¹
Nova Scotia:				
Contract miners.....		8		
Hand miners ²	\$4.60	8	\$4.30	8
Hoisting engineers.....	4.60	8	4.25	8
Drivers.....	3.90	8	3.60	8
Bratticemen.....	4.05	8	3.75	8
Pumpmen.....	4.30	8	4.00	8
Laborers, underground.....	3.65	8	3.35	8
Laborers, surface.....	3.50	8½	3.25	8½
Machinists.....	4.60	8½	4.35	8½
Carpenters.....	4.25	8½	4.00	8½
Blacksmiths.....	4.35	8½	4.10	8½
Alberta: ³				
Contract miners.....	4 8.33	8	4 7.06	8
Machine miners ²	7.02	8	5.65-7.00	8
Hand miners ²	6.56	8	5.00-5.40	8
Hoisting engineers.....	6.47	8	5.50-6.00	8
Drivers.....	6.31	8	4.70-4.90	8
Bratticemen.....	6.56	8	5.20-5.40	8
Pumpmen.....	6.03	8	4.25-4.75	8
Laborers, underground.....	6.03	8	4.25-4.45	8
Laborers, surface.....	5.76	8	4.00-4.20	8
Machinists.....	7.12	8	4.70-5.50	8
Carpenters.....	7.12	8	5.30-5.50	8
Blacksmiths.....	7.12	8	5.30-5.50	8
Vancouver Island: ³				
Contract miners.....	4 7.09		4 6.49	
Machine miners ²	5.34	8	4.81	8
Hand miners ²	5.05	8	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers.....	5.92	8	5.39	8
Drivers.....	4.58	8	4.13	8
Bratticemen.....	4.87	8	4.35	8
Pumpmen.....	4.38	8	3.95	8
Laborers, underground.....	4.36	8	3.97	8
Laborers, surface.....	4.11	8	3.76	8
Machinists.....	5.95	8	5.40	8
Carpenters.....	5.37	8	4.83	8
Blacksmiths.....	5.64	8	5.11	8

¹ Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work seven days per week.
² Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc.
³ Including also three mines in Southeastern British Columbia.
⁴ Estimated.
⁵ No figures for Chinese employees included.

TABLE 4.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF EMPLOYEES ON CANADIAN RAILROADS IN SEPTEMBER, 1924 AND 1925

Occupation	Unit	September, 1924		September, 1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
Conductors, passenger.....	100 miles	\$4.27	(1)	\$4.27	(1)
Conductors, freight (irregular).....	do	5.80	(2)	5.80	(2)
Brakemen, passenger.....	do	2.93	(1)	2.93	(1)
Brakemen, freight (irregular).....	do	4.48	(2)	4.48	(2)
Baggagemen, passenger.....	do	3.04	(1)	3.04	(1)
Engineers, passenger.....	do	6.00	(1)	6.00	(1)
Engineers, freight, (irregular).....	do	6.64	(2)	6.64	(2)
Firemen, passenger.....	do	4.48	(1)	4.48	(1)
Firemen, freight (irregular).....	do	4.88	(2)	4.88	(2)
Despatchers.....	Month	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers.....	do	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
Maintenance of way employees:					
Foremen on line.....	Day	4.40	48	4.40	48
Sectionmen on line.....	do	3.04	48	3.04	48
Car and shop trades:					
Blacksmiths.....	Hour	.70	44	.70	44
Boiler makers.....	do	.70	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	do	.70	44	.70	44
Molders.....	do	.70	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	do	.63	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	do	.63	44	.63	44
Repairs, freight.....	do	.63	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	do	.38	44	.38	44

¹ Basis of 20 miles per hour.

² Basis of 12½ miles per hour.

English Regulation of Agricultural Wages

THE English Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has recently issued a report of proceedings under the agricultural wages act of 1924, covering the period from the passage of the act in August, 1924, to the end of September, 1925.¹ Under the terms of the act, wages in agricultural districts may be set by a local committee made up of an equal number of farmers and laborers with the addition of two impartial members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and a chairman chosen by the committee. Should the committee fail to agree upon a minimum rate, a central body, the wages board, may take over the matter and fix, cancel, or vary existing rates as it deems best. On appeal, also, from members of the local board, the central body may take action, varying the local award as may seem necessary.

At first the local committees, of which there are 47, were inclined to make rates for a very brief period, "being apparently unwilling to commit themselves for a long period without knowing what action would be taken by other committees and what the effect of the general fixing of minimum rates would be." This tendency diminished as the system became better established, and on September 30, 1925, of the orders in force, 14 had fixed rates for about a year, 8 were for undefined periods, and only 4 were for periods up to 6 months.

In general, the orders set a minimum rate for the ordinary worker for a week of so many hours, all work over this time limit to be paid for as an extra. Special rates are set for those working with stock or whose duties call for longer hours or greater skill than the average. The minimum weekly rates in the 48 districts for which data are given, range, for adult male workers, from 29s. to 37s. 6d.² Fifteen districts have 30s. as a minimum, three have less than this, the rate in 20 ranges from 30s. 6d. to 33s., and 10 are in the higher ranges. Wages for women are much lower, their pay usually being fixed on an hourly basis and ranging from 3d. to 6d. per hour.

One important feature of these rates is, that so far as men are concerned, they represent guaranteed minima.

The orders for male workers in every area include what is commonly known as the guaranteed week clause—i. e., a clause providing a whole-time worker employed by the week or longer with the guaranty that he shall receive the full minimum weekly wage apart from any arrangement with the employer to work lesser hours than the standard.

The minimum wage is based on a week of a specified number of hours, ranging in the different districts from 48 upward. Taking the country as a whole, the average week is about 52 hours in summer and 50 in winter, or on an average 51 for the year round.

The rates have been used extensively to promote a weekly half holiday for agricultural workers. Forty-two committees have, in the case of male workers, provided that overtime rates shall apply on one day of the week to all hours worked over a specified number. Generally speaking, the particular day to which this provision shall apply is left to be settled between the employer and the worker, and the number of hours which may be worked ranges from 5 up to 6½.

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report of proceedings under the agricultural wages (regulation) act, 1924, for year ending Sept. 30, 1925. London, 1926.

² Shilling at par = 24.33 cents, penny = 2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

As is usual in the case of minimum wage fixing, the committees have discretion to grant an exemption from the normal figures in the case of workers who through physical or mental deficiency are not able to do a normal day's work, and this provision has been used freely. During the period covered 8,946 such exemptions were granted, the largest number, 3,371, being for infirmities due to age.

Taking the wages set throughout the country, it is reckoned that the average weekly wage in the summer of 1925 was 31s. 5d. This showed an increase of 75 per cent above the average for 1914, which is practically the same as the increase in the cost of living.

Agricultural Wages in Guatemala ¹

IN GUATEMALA the wealth-producing crop is coffee and it is estimated that 63,000 workers are employed regularly in the coffee districts. The country's economic condition depends upon the quality and price of the season's crop which usually averages about 8,000 short tons a year.

There are three classes of coffee workers, the first two being called colonists and the third known as the volunteer class.

The first and most important is composed of those who live on the plantations and give half of their time to cultivating and harvesting the coffee crops belonging to the landlords. They are allowed to cultivate for themselves the ground on which they live, as part of their wages, and receive in actual pay from 1.6 cents to 5 cents a day without rations. The second class differs from the first only in that less land is allowed for cultivation and more time required of them for the plantations, usually three weeks for the landlords and one week for themselves. They receive from 5 to 10 cents a day and rations of corn and beans while working for the landlord. The third class, known as the volunteer class, is composed of those living in villages, on the plantations, and those in the larger towns whose labor is contracted for during the cultivating and picking seasons. These workers receive from 20 to 25 cents a day and rations for themselves and families.

In 1924 it was estimated that 426,000 acres in Guatemala were used for raising corn. The average wage paid by the corn planters is 30 cents a day including rations of corn and beans.

On the sugar plantations workers are paid 28.3 cents a day and rations of corn and beans. During the harvesting and milling seasons 30 cents a day and rations are paid.

Wages in Specified Industries in Japan, 1924 and 1925

THE average daily wages of Japanese workers in various industries are published in the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1925 (Tokyo), pages 73 to 75, for the years 1920 to 1925, inclusive. In the following table the wages and index numbers are shown for the different occupations for 1924 and the last half of 1925. The

¹ Report from the American consul at Guatemala, dated Nov. 6, 1925.

index numbers of these wages are based on the average wages paid in the three years, 1921 to 1923.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN JAPAN, 1924 AND LAST HALF OF 1925

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

Industry and occupation	Wages		Index numbers ¹	
	1924	1925 ²	1924	1925 ³
	Yen	Yen		
Textile industry:				
Silk reelers, female.....	0.96	0.95	101	101
Cotton spinners, female.....	1.10	1.13	101	105
Silk throwers, female.....	.91	.88	103	99
Cotton weavers, machine, female.....	.94	.97	99	100
Silk weavers, hand, female.....	1.16	1.15	98	96
Hosiery knitters, male.....	1.75	1.76	104	104
Hosiery knitters, female.....	.92	.91	108	107
Metal, machine and tool manufacturing:				
Lathe hands.....	2.31	2.29	103	102
Finishers.....	2.33	2.33	104	104
Founders.....	2.21	2.20	101	100
Blacksmiths.....	2.18	2.20	103	104
Wooden-pattern makers.....	2.34	2.36	103	104
Ceramic industry:				
Potters.....	1.93	1.95	100	102
Glassmakers.....	2.15	2.11	110	109
Cement makers.....	2.03	1.99	99	97
Brickmakers.....	1.73	1.69	98	91
Tile makers.....	2.09	2.04	97	97
Chemical industry:				
Medicine workers.....	1.41	1.45	96	99
Matchmakers, male.....	1.60	1.53	95	92
Matchmakers, female.....	.71	.66	90	86
Oil pressers.....	2.10	1.93	111	103
Japanese paper makers.....	1.50	1.40	103	97
Foreign paper makers.....	1.67	1.62	107	105
Leather makers.....	2.20	2.24	104	106
Food industry:				
Flour mill workers.....	1.74	1.76	107	103
Saké makers.....	2.15	2.10	103	104
Soy makers.....	1.70	1.80	113	118
Sugar refinery workers.....	1.92	1.93	111	113
Confectioners.....	1.71	1.79	108	110
Canners.....	2.01	2.10	106	111
Clothing manufacturing:				
Tailors (European dress).....	2.76	2.57	107	101
Shoemakers.....	2.44	2.30	110	108
Wooden-clog makers.....	2.03	2.00	104	102
Engineering and construction:				
Carpenters.....	3.09	3.00	109	106
Plasterers.....	3.32	3.26	110	109
Stonecutters.....	3.55	3.46	105	103
Bricklayers.....	3.45	3.33	104	101
Tile roofers.....	3.72	3.44	110	103
Painters.....	2.86	2.87	110	111
Wood and bamboo works:				
Sawyers, machine.....	2.48	2.40	106	103
Joiners.....	2.78	2.65	113	108
Lacquerers.....	2.15	2.16	109	110
Rope makers.....	1.59	1.59	112	113
Floor mat makers.....	2.59	2.61	104	106
Printing and bookbinding:				
Compositors.....	2.20	2.26	102	105
Bookbinders.....	2.04	2.10	102	105
Stevedores and day laborers:				
Stevedores.....	2.69	2.55	103	99
Day laborers, male.....	2.16	2.13	103	102
Day laborers, female.....	1.16	1.14	106	105
Fishing:				
Fishermen.....	1.54	1.63	94	98
Domestic service:				
Servants, male.....	³ 21.27	³ 21.91	105	105
Servants, female.....	³ 18.82	³ 19.11	110	103

¹ 1921 to 1923 average=100.² Last half of 1925.³ Per month, with rations.

Wages in the Mexican Textile Industry

THE Mexican Department of National Statistics has published the following figures in regard to the textile industry in 1924:¹ Total number of factories in operation, 116; value of plants and machinery, 74,228,890 pesos;² total number of operatives, 37,732 (men, 27,903; women, 6,550; children, 3,279); and value of goods sold, 96,435,036 pesos.

The following table shows the average daily wages paid for an 8-hour day in the textile industry in the various Mexican States:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN MEXICAN COTTON MILLS IN 1924

[Peso at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies]

State	Men	Women	Children	State	Men	Women	Children
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Chiapas.....	1.32	0.71	-----	Mexico.....	1.98	1.59	1.04
Chihuahua.....	1.55	1.00	0.56	Michoacan.....	1.50	1.37	.87
Coahuila.....	1.81	1.44	.85	Nayarit.....	1.61	1.16	.57
Colima.....	1.20	.60	-----	Nuevo Leon.....	1.76	1.28	-----
Durango.....	1.42	.94	.60	Puebla.....	2.06	1.27	.82
Federal District.....	2.11	1.87	1.17	Queretaro.....	1.28	.90	.94
Guanajuato.....	2.00	1.21	-----	Sinaloa.....	2.50	1.50	-----
Guerrero.....	1.50	.42	.61	Sonora.....	1.75	1.00	.50
Hidalgo.....	2.19	2.50	1.12	Tlaxcala.....	2.00	-----	.72
Jalisco.....	2.52	1.82	.94	Vera Cruz.....	2.53	1.70	.95

Sunday Rest Law of Paraguay ³

ON OCTOBER 25, 1925, the new Paraguayan law (No. 242) establishing obligatory Sunday rest became effective throughout the Republic. According to the provisions of this law business houses must close on Sundays and on legal holidays, and the sale of alcoholic beverages is forbidden on these days, except that wines and beer may be sold by hotels and restaurants during the luncheon and dinner hours from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m.

¹ Mexico. Departamento de la Estadística Nacional. Estadística Nacional, Federal District, Sept. 30, 1925, pp. 9, 17.

² Peso at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

³ El Diario, Asuncion, Oct. 26, 1925.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Railroad Labor Accomplishment, 1922 to 1924

RAILROAD labor accomplishment, as measured in ton and passenger miles per man-hour, was computed from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the years 1922 and 1923 and the results published in the Labor Review for March, 1925. Data for the year 1924 have since become available, and the purpose of this article is to continue the comparison to include the figures for that year. While, as stated in the previous article, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports are not in sufficient detail to permit of a searching study of railroad labor accomplishment, they do furnish a basis for yearly comparison. The figures for any one year may not be mathematically exact, yet, as the same methods are applied to the figures for each year, this does not seriously affect the comparison as between the years.

Also, it must be remembered in studying these data that the efficiency of many employees engaged in railroad work does not depend to any great extent upon their own efforts. This is especially true of those employed in the actual transportation of freight and passengers. Empty freight cars must be transferred from point to point, switching other than that by terminal companies must be done, passenger trains must be run on schedule although employees have no control over the number of people who wish to ride, and many other things must be done which enter into hours worked but not into production.

The two tables following present the basic material upon which the study is made. The figures for 1922 and 1923 have been reprinted from the March, 1925, Labor Review and the 1924 figures were compiled from the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1923 supplemented by preliminary wage reports for 1924. The first table shows the number of employees by occupation groups and the hours actually worked by each group. The original data for some employees, such as executives, officials, professional men, etc., are shown on a daily instead of an hourly basis, and in such cases the days given were reduced to hours by using the standard workday of eight hours.

The group of transportation employees has been subdivided into train and engine service; yardmasters, switch tenders, etc.; and "other transportation" employees. "Other transportation" employees include station agents, telegraphers, baggage agents, etc. Train and engine service employees have in turn been subdivided into passenger, freight, and other employees. The passenger subdivision includes the following occupations: Road passenger conductors and assistants, brakemen and flagmen, engineers and motormen, and firemen and helpers. Baggage men have not been included, as they perform no work in connection with operating the train. Freight-service employees include the road conductors, brakemen and flagmen, engineers and motormen, and firemen and helpers. Other train and engine employees include conductors, brakemen, engineers, and firemen in the yard.

NUMBER OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED, 1922 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATION GROUPS

Occupation group	Number of employees			Hours actually worked		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Executives, officials, etc.....	15,502	16,334	16,283	39,010,016	41,129,888	41,111,264
Professional, clerical, etc.....	281,254	286,460	282,331	700,006,452	702,171,387	686,795,697
Maintenance of way and structures.....	362,788	401,723	389,069	899,882,881	1,002,457,787	961,384,483
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	455,313	589,879	534,981	1,199,011,373	1,515,268,571	1,318,404,599
Transportation:						
Train and engine service.....	302,083	343,382	321,379	781,827,842	915,084,769	828,472,904
Passenger ¹	50,931	52,110	51,750	116,580,775	120,194,995	118,178,780
Freight.....	141,879	163,292	149,764	387,105,836	460,561,367	401,340,033
Other.....	109,273	127,980	119,865	278,141,231	334,328,407	308,954,091
Yardmasters, switch tenders, etc.....	23,592	26,317	24,729	66,641,440	74,198,268	69,384,575
Other transportation.....	204,712	215,675	208,619	556,024,804	586,677,351	566,495,372
Total transportation.....	530,387	585,374	554,727	1,404,494,086	1,575,960,388	1,464,352,851
Grand total.....	1,645,244	1,879,770	1,777,391	4,242,404,808	4,856,988,021	4,472,048,894

¹ Not including baggagemen.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MOVEMENT, 1922 TO 1924

Item	1922	1923	1924
Freight ton-miles (revenue and nonrevenue).....	375,952,000,000	457,590,000,000	429,453,000,000
Freight car-miles.....	20,824,291,000	24,993,105,000	24,448,926,000
Revenue passenger-miles.....	35,513,782,000	38,005,922,000	36,125,685,000
Passenger car-miles.....	3,404,560,000	3,575,443,000	3,632,032,000

The following table shows the output, in ton and passenger miles, per man-hour, by specified groups of employees. The averages are computed from the basic data in the preceding tables.

The business of the railroads is to transport freight and passengers and the productive accomplishment of these two departments is therefore treated separately. Freight ton-miles, freight car-miles, revenue passenger-miles, and passenger car-miles, are the accepted units of production. These are given in round numbers. From the nature of the industry a very large number of the employees engaged in railroad work do not actually contribute directly to the ultimate production. For this reason, in addition to computing the production per man per hour for all employees combined, special attention has been paid to those employees actually engaged in transportation work.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, IN TON AND PASSENGER MILES PER MAN-HOUR, 1922 TO 1924, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS OF EMPLOYEES

Employee group	1922		1923		1924	
	Freight ton-miles	Passenger-miles	Freight ton-miles	Passenger-miles	Freight ton-miles	Passenger-miles
All employees.....	88.62 and 8.37		94.21 and 7.82		96.03 and 8.08	
Transportation employees.....	267.68 and 25.29		290.36 and 24.12		293.27 and 24.67	
Train and engine employees.....	480.86 and 45.42		500.05 and 41.53		518.37 and 43.60	
Road freight employees.....	971.19		993.55		1,070.05	
Road passenger employees.....		304.63		316.20		305.69

Admittedly, the above figures do not give the output per individual in all the exactness of detail that could be desired or that would be developed in a true time-cost study of a single railroad company. The business of transporting freight and passengers is, of course, carried on continuously, but no information is available as to the number of hours worked by those employees not engaged all of their time in one service or the other which should be charged to freight, and the number which should be charged to passenger operations.

Considering all employees engaged in railroad work—executives, officials, professional men, clerks, and all employees doing railroad work of whatever nature—96.03 tons of freight and 8.08 passengers were moved a distance of one mile per man per hour in 1924, as compared with 94.21 tons of freight and 7.82 passengers in 1923, and 88.62 tons of freight and 8.37 passengers in 1922. Eliminating executives, professional men, clerks, and all employees except those actually engaged in transportation 293.27 tons of freight and 24.67 passengers were transported one mile per man per hour in 1924 as compared with 290.36 tons of freight and 24.12 passengers in 1923, and 267.68 tons of freight and 25.29 passengers in 1922. Continuing the process of elimination and using only employees engaged in train work the results were 518.37 tons of freight and 43.60 passengers in 1924 as compared with 500.05 tons of freight and 41.53 passengers in 1923, and 480.86 tons of freight and 45.42 passengers in 1922. There is no way of apportioning aggregate hours in the above groups as between freight and passenger movement; hence the accomplishment of one hour covers both freight and passengers.

Road freight employees, those employees actually handling the trains, not including yardmen, moved 1,070.05 ton-miles of freight per man per hour in 1924 as compared with 993.55 ton-miles in 1923 and 971.19 ton-miles in 1922. The figures for this group of employees represent the actual average freight ton-miles produced by them as no employees are included in the group whose time or any part of it is chargeable to the passenger department. The same is true of road passenger employees. They produced 305.69 passenger-miles per man per hour in 1924 as compared with 316.20 passenger-miles in 1923, and 304.63 in 1922.

While the production per man-hour as shown in the above table has been computed on the basis of freight ton-miles and passenger-miles, which are undoubtedly the best measures of the production of the employees, yet there are other accepted units of production in use. Thus freight cars and passenger cars were hauled a certain number of miles during the year, and this of course represents productive work by employees. The following table shows output per man per hour in freight and passenger car-miles:

ACCOMPLISHMENT IN CAR-MILES PER MAN-HOUR, 1922 TO 1924, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS OF EMPLOYEES

Employee group	1922		1923		1924	
	Freight car-miles	Passenger car-miles	Freight car-miles	Passenger car-miles	Freight car-miles	Passenger car-miles
All employees.....	4.91 and 0.80		5.15 and 0.74		5.47 and 0.81	
Transportation employees.....	14.83 and 2.42		15.86 and 2.27		16.70 and 2.48	
Train and engine employees.....	26.64 and 4.35		27.31 and 3.91		29.51 and 4.38	
Road freight employees.....	53.79		54.27		60.92	
Road passenger employees.....		20.20		20.75		30.73

The following figures showing revenue and expenses for the years 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, are of interest in connection with the above analysis of productive accomplishment:

OPERATING EXPENSES AND REVENUE OF RAILROADS, 1922 TO 1925

Year	Operating revenue			Total operating expenses
	Freight	Passenger	Total	
1922.....	\$4,009,251,951	\$1,076,314,793	\$5,620,401,722	\$4,457,622,473
1923.....	4,625,789,003	1,147,577,634	6,360,423,213	4,945,135,398
1924.....	4,349,036,142	1,076,688,006	5,987,662,226	4,559,794,409
1925.....	4,553,065,290	1,055,913,165	6,186,608,567	4,583,255,610

Production and Per Capita Output in Japanese Coal Mines, 1914 to 1923

THE Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1925 (Tokyo), contains statistical information (pp. 63, 64) relating to the operation of the coal mines of the country. The following table showing the number of employees, days worked, total production, and average output per worker has been compiled from these tables. Although there was a steady decline in the per capita output from 1914 to 1920 the production per man per day increased in 1921 and 1923. The average daily output per employee was not computed for 1922 as the number of employees was not reported for the entire country in that year.

NUMBER OF WORKERS, NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED, PRODUCTION, AND PRODUCTION PER MAN PER DAY IN JAPANESE COAL MINES, 1914 TO 1923

Year	Number of employees	Number of days worked	Average number of days per man	Production (tons of 2,000 pounds)	
				Total	Average per man per day
1914.....	182,637	44,106,992	242	24,574,036	0.56
1915.....	193,142	42,386,897	219	22,586,950	.53
1916.....	197,907	47,238,338	239	25,214,412	.53
1917.....	250,144	57,673,769	231	29,058,193	.50
1918.....	287,159	69,193,103	241	30,896,835	.45
1919.....	348,240	83,860,075	241	34,470,126	.41
1920.....	342,873	81,129,349	237	32,237,187	.40
1921.....	267,614	63,751,490	238	28,902,986	.45
1922.....	1,249,022	1,60,111,505	(¹)	³ 30,535,596	(²)
1923.....	278,771	60,063,425	215	31,910,284	.53

¹ Exclusive figures of the prefecture of Kanagawa.

² Not computed.

³ Production for the entire country.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Wage-Earning Mothers in Philadelphia

UNDER the title "Mothers in Industry" has recently appeared a study of wage-earning mothers in Philadelphia,¹ undertaken "to determine whether the employment of the mother is vital to industry on the one hand, whether her wage-earning activity interferes with home life on the other hand; whether the question is one of industry or one of the family or one of society at large." The financial responsibility of the investigation and the supervision of the work were shared by the Seybert Institution and the Carola Woerishoffer graduate department of Bryn Mawr College. To secure a representative group of working mothers, a survey was made in six industrial sections of Philadelphia, and brief schedules covering the composition of the household, the age of the children, and the number of wage earners were obtained from 10,838 households. Through this survey 588 wage-earning mothers were discovered, and the names of 140 others were secured through three social organizations and four employers. In making the canvass, sections which were largely Jewish or Italian were avoided on the assumption that mothers of these racial groups do not work outside their homes. No colored women were included.

The survey was intended only to determine where wage-earning mothers were to be found, and after its conclusion an intensive study was undertaken of the 728 whose names had been secured. All of them had at that time children under 16, and all were employed outside their homes when the study was made or had been so employed within the year previous. The intensive study was begun November 20, 1918, and was ended August 28, 1919.

One of the first facts brought out by the study was that the work of these women was financially necessary to the family welfare. Statements as to the reason for beginning work outside the home were obtained from 725, showing the following grouping:

	Number	Per cent
Insufficient wage of husband.....	208	28.7
Death of husband.....	164	22.6
Illness of husband.....	101	13.9
Desertion of husband.....	94	13.0
Nonsupport by husband.....	79	10.9
Personal preference.....	79	10.9
	725	100.0

¹ Hughes, Gwendolyn S.: *Mothers in Industry—Wage earning by mothers in Philadelphia*. New York, New Republic (Inc.), 1925.

It will be seen that in three-fifths of these cases, owing to the husband's illness, death, desertion, or refusal to support, there was no income at all from that source, and that in nearly one-third the husband's earnings were insufficient for the family support. In 11 per cent of the cases the family could have been self-supporting without the mother's earnings, but she was working to give the children better educational advantages, or to help pay for a home, or for some similar family advantage. Making all due allowances for these cases, it is still apparent that in general the wage-earning mother, as seen in this study, was such from necessity.

The wage-earning mother is forced into industry. The husband's wage is not a family wage but husband and wife are jointly responsible for providing the money income of the family. The exclusion of the mother from industry is not the solution of the family's problem. If she does not work, the family can not support itself. There are no other sources of income within these families which could be substituted for the wage-earning ability of the mother.

A second feature of the situation which the study showed was that the mother who became a wage earner did not cease to be the home maker for her family, but rather added another job to her original one. Various methods were adopted to make this possible. Sometimes she secured part-time work outside the home. This usually meant that she went into some form of domestic or personal service, in which part-time work is most easily procurable. About 30 per cent (215) of the mothers were in such work, 79 of them being office cleaners, while the remainder were in home cleaning, restaurant work, and miscellaneous occupations, and the majority of these 215 mothers did part-time work. When she had full-time work she usually had help within the home from relatives, members of her own family, hired helpers, or neighbors. Sometimes philanthropic agencies were brought into play, as when children were left at day nurseries during the mother's absence at work, but in general these families made little appeal for help from such sources. Pennsylvania, for instance, has a mother's pension law, yet only 38 of the more than 200 widows or deserted wives studied had applied for aid under its provisions, and only 9 were receiving such help at the time of the investigation. Working mothers, the study seemed to show, are not often applicants for public aid in any form.

It might be supposed that the effect of the double task upon the women would be seen in the condition of the household, the children, and the mother herself. As to the first, no particular difference was found between the houses of mothers who did and who did not work outside.

These women are a part of the wage-earning population living in the industrial sections of a large city. Their houses look like those of their neighbors, their ideal of health, education, child care, and family responsibilities does not seem to vary largely from those which prevail in their communities, although no norm has yet been established. The conditions which exist in their homes, therefore, can not be charged exclusively to wage earning. They are a part and parcel of the environment of the workingman's family.

Whether the children suffer, it is difficult to say. There were 1,352 children living in these homes, of whom 23 per cent were under five years old. Provision was made for the care of all the children in this younger group during the mother's absence, 23 per cent being cared for in nurseries or the homes of neighbors and relatives, while

77 per cent were at home. Usually those in the latter group were in the charge of some relative or other person actually living in the household, but for 32 per cent there was no supervision beyond that given by a relative or neighbor living in the same building or on the same street. As far as health is concerned the children did not seem to have fared badly.

Health defects seem to be comparatively infrequent among children in these households, since in only 117 (16 per cent) of 728 households was one child or more reported as suffering from a health disability at the time of the visit.

From an educational standpoint, matters were less satisfactory. There was an undue amount of absence from school and of retardation. Of 923 children between 7 and 16 years old, 72 were not attending school and apparently had not even been enrolled. Of those in school, too large a proportion were in the elementary grades, and in lower grades than their ages justified.

Eighty-three per cent (863) of the children who are in school are included within the ages of 6 and 15, and should therefore be in the elementary grades. But instead of 83 per cent, 94 per cent (980) are actually in the grades. * * * It is impossible to state how much of this retardation is due to the fact that certain public schools in Philadelphia are so crowded that the children are allowed to attend only half a day.

An effort was made to trace the effect of wage earning upon the capacity of the women to bear and rear healthy children, but the results were indecisive.

The experience of these 728 working mothers throws but little light upon the relation between wage earning and successful maternity. The number of cases is comparatively small, the data are meager and unsupported by clinical records. Furthermore, no comparable body of facts relating to mothers who are not, and never have been, so employed are available. The most serious obstacle perhaps is the very great difficulty of isolating wage earning as a factor. Employment is so closely associated with economic insufficiency and the whole problem of poverty that it can not be treated apart from these conditions. * * * In the experience of these 728 mothers prenatal deaths were more frequent after the mother entered industry than before, while the proportion of postnatal deaths shows practically no change.

An inquiry into the health of the women, apart from their experiences of maternity, showed that their general record during the year covered was above that of the housewives generally. Forty-four per cent reported an illness within the last year, as against 63 per cent of the housekeepers in a health study made in Kensington for a Pennsylvania commission, covering 734 households.

Either the wage-earning mothers have failed to report all of their illnesses or they are physically stronger than the women who stay at home. It is probable that women with greater resistance work in industry because they consider themselves physically fit to stand it. It is also likely that they have less time to think about their health than the mothers who are not in industry.

In discussing the general results shown by this study, it is pointed out that the married woman in industry is likely to be permanent. Two ways of avoiding her presence have been discussed, the family wage to men and the endowment of motherhood, but neither can be said to be making rapid progress in this country at present. It is suggested that the situation might be improved by the provision of better group supervision of little children during their mother's absence, but that this is not an ideal solution. Legislation as a

means of improving conditions for such women is considered, but not deemed effective.

The lightening of their burdens does not lie in any direct legislative action affecting their industrial status, as distinct from that of other working women. As long as there is an almost unlimited surplus of cheap woman labor, the very laws designed to aid might handicap them in securing and holding a job. Any alleviation of their lot must be found along other lines.

One way toward improvement may be opened up by a recognition of the facts of the situation by women themselves. It is believed that in the past their attitude toward industry has been considerably affected by the belief that their presence there is only temporary, ending with their marriage. This no longer seems to be the case, and as this fact becomes known it may well lead to a modification in the attitude of woman workers.

When it is recognized by all wage-earning women that they are not temporary workers, that marriage does not put an end to their industrial experience, the principal obstacle to their solidarity will have been removed. Once fully conscious of their tenure in industry, women will be able to safeguard the gainfully employed mother.

But to do so they must have a much more definite and extensive knowledge of the facts of the case than is now possessed, and throughout this study emphasis is placed on the need for careful investigation and research to lay sound foundations of accurate knowledge on which alone sane social progress can be based.

CHILD LABOR

Rural Child Labor on the Northern Pacific Coast

THE Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued (as Bureau Publication No. 151) a study of the employment of children in the berry fields of the Puyallup Valley, Wash., and in the orchard and hop-raising districts of the Willamette Valley, Oreg., and the Yakima Valley, Wash. Child labor is used extensively in these districts in the harvesting of berries, hops, and some kinds of orchard fruits, because such work is done by hand, and is, except in the case of some of the fruits, unskilled. At the same time it is sufficiently light to permit the employment of even young children. The investigation included an intensive survey of several school districts in each area.

After the names of the children enrolled in the schools had been obtained, a house-to-house canvass was made, and interviews were held with local children under 16 years of age who had worked on fruit or hop crops at least 12 days during the previous 12 months, and with migratory children under 16 who had worked at least 6 days. * * * Detailed information was obtained for 1,006 migratory children, who represented only a small proportion of those working in the selected areas, but all the children whose homes were in the selected school districts were interviewed.

In both the Willamette and the Yakima Valleys children do much the same kind of work, being mainly employed in harvesting fruits and hops. In the two valleys 1,164 children under 16 were studied, 517 being children of local parents, and 647 children of migratory laborers. The local children worked to a large degree on the home farm, though it was customary for them to hire themselves on occasion to other fruit or hop growers of the neighborhood. The majority (64 per cent) were under 14 years, and nearly one-third (32.5 per cent) were under 12 years; 12 per cent were under 10 years of age. The migratory children showed a lower age level, 69.4 per cent being under 14 years, 38.2 per cent under 12 years, and 15.2 per cent under 10 years.

For the local children, hours varied from less than 6 to over 10 a day, according to the kind of work done. The number of days worked during the year varied from 12 up to 120 and over, 73 per cent of the group having worked fewer than 60 days. Earnings ranged from under \$1 to \$4 and over a day. School terms had been adjusted to the needs of the locality, so that the children lost comparatively little time from school through their farm work.

The children of migratory families showed about the same conditions as to hours, earnings, and kinds of work done as the local children, but since their families moved from place to place, following the harvest, their school attendance suffered. Housing conditions, also, presented a serious problem. For the most part, the migratory families lived in labor camps, finding shelter in tents or row houses.

Overcrowding was very common and sanitary conditions varied from fair to very poor.

In the Puyallup Valley of Washington, where berry picking is the great child-employing industry, a study was made of 280 local and 220 migratory children. In general, hours for children were shorter here and earnings less than in the hop and the fruit fields of the other places studied.

It is pointed out that the conditions of child labor here differ considerably from those found in the eastern sections studied.

Unlike the child workers in the truck and small-fruit growing sections of the Atlantic coast, the children working on the Washington and Oregon farms, even those in migratory families, are chiefly of native white parentage. The fathers of less than one-third of the children included in the Children's Bureau study were of European birth, and these had been in the United States a number of years and were as a rule English-speaking; only 3 per cent of the families included in the study were Japanese, and even fewer were Indian.

Children in this section do not go to work so young nor do they do such varied or difficult work as children who work on the truck farms of the Eastern States. Of the 1,803 children included in the study, however, 12 per cent were under 10 years and 34 per cent were under 12 years. The work of both local and migratory children of all ages is confined usually to picking small fruits or hops or harvesting prunes. * * * Some of the older children living on farms help in the tillage of orchards or berry fields, or thin fruit, and a few older boys do general farm work, but it is not so customary as on the truck farms of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia for children to plow, harrow, and cultivate or even to help with planting, weeding, and hoeing.

Although most of the work was not in itself difficult the working hours were long during the harvest seasons. The great majority of the children who were employed in hop yards or orchards worked more than 8 hours a day. On a sample day of the harvest season, 67 per cent of 967 local and migratory child workers in the Willamette and Yakima Valleys who reported the length of their working-day worked more than 8 hours, and 43 per cent, 10 hours or more. A larger proportion of children working as hired laborers than of children working for their parents reported these long hours.

The school attendance of local workers is little affected by the work they do on hops or fruit. Parents who live in the areas surveyed appear to have high standards with regard to their children's education, and many of the local school boards arrange the school terms so that children can work during the prune, apple, and hop harvests and still attend school the entire time it is in session. Absences for farm work of local children living in the three districts were few compared with those of children who work on Atlantic coast truck farms. Four per cent of the 492 child workers of the Pacific coast districts who reported on this question had been absent from school 10 days or more for farm work, compared with 44 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, of the local child workers included in the New Jersey and Maryland studies made by the Children's Bureau.

On the other hand, the irregular attendance of children in migratory families of the Pacific coast is a particularly difficult problem. Many children leave Portland for the hop-picking season just before school opens and do not return until after the season is over, three or four weeks later. Although children themselves seldom pick apples or train hops, children in migratory families lose a large part of the school year because they migrate with the adult members of the family, leaving their homes for the hop training in March and not returning until after the apple season in November. The most difficult phase of the problem is that relating to children who "follow the fruit" from one county or State to another, staying only a short time in any one place. The percentage of retardation among some of these children was over twice the average among city school children. Although many schools in the fruit and hop growing districts of Washington and Oregon enroll children who are temporarily under their jurisdiction, no system of intercounty or interstate cooperation, with the object of keeping track of the migrants, has been developed. In the districts surveyed there appeared to be no need for separate schools for children of seasonal workers such as the schools provided for by the California school attendance law, though special classes for these children in the local schools might be desirable.

Children in Pennsylvania Canneries

A RECENT report published by the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania¹ contains a résumé of conditions found to exist in fruit and vegetable canneries of that State in the autumn of 1925. The investigation, begun in September, covered 50 canneries, and dealt with such questions as the source of the labor supply, the employment of children, and the observance of laws respecting safety, sanitation, and the employment of women.

In 18 of the canneries, migratory labor was used, families being brought out from Baltimore or Philadelphia and housed in labor camps near the plant. This practice interfered with the school attendance of the children, as they often left the city before the end of the school term and did not return until after the school sessions had begun in the fall. Approximately 250 children of school age but not attending school were found in the labor camps. None of these would return to school before the end of September, and some of them not until the beginning of November. The country schools near which their families might be living were not prepared to receive them, and the general sentiment seemed to be that they would leave the vicinity so soon that there was no necessity for doing anything about their tuition. The presence of the children in the camps also tended to produce violations of the employment laws. In 41 canneries children were at work, and of these 119 were illegally employed.

It seemed likely that the number of children actually working was considerably larger than reported, as investigators repeatedly saw little figures fleeing from the canneries and disappearing into the woods. Many of these smaller children when questioned admitted that they did "skin" tomatoes or husk corn. Bean snipping, an occupation peculiarly adapted to child labor, was reported frequently as having been done by children, although the bean season was over before the investigation took place.

None of the migrant children at work had employment certificates, and the "proof of age" cards required for working children aged 16 and 17 were almost as scarce as employment certificates. The requirements as to hours of work were likewise very generally disregarded.

The legal working-day of 8 or 9 hours was not in force for minors under 16. Practically all of the children worked 10 or 11 hours a day and often six full days; nor was their work always finished at six in the evening. In at least three of the canneries the children were required to work occasionally until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and in one cannery 15-year-old boys had worked until 1 o'clock in the morning. Practically no schedules of hours for minors were found posted.

Violations of the laws governing the employment of women were fewer but still numerous. Seventeen of the canneries worked more than 10 hours daily for at least part of the time, 8 employed women after 10 p. m., only one-fifth of them had posted schedules of the women's hours, and instances were found of startlingly long hours.

In more than three-fourths of the canneries the guarding of the machinery was inadequate, and conditions as to cleanliness were frequently unsatisfactory. The labor camps presented the highly objectionable features made familiar by other studies. One room

¹ Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry, Vol. XII, No. 12, Harrisburg, 1925, pp. 3-17.

to a family and one bunk to a room regardless of age and sex was the common allotment. Overcrowding, poor ventilation, little or nothing in the way of facilities for cleanliness, lack of privacy, neglected and insanitary toilets, poor drainage, and unclean surroundings were general. Conditions in the camp, as well as in the factory, were frequently in violation of the laws.

The 50 canneries investigated ran a whole gamut in the number of violations found. The best one had only 2 violations, the worst 33, and the average number of violations for all 50 canneries was about 15.

The frequency of violations found seemed to depend on certain factors, such as product packed, size of cannery, and source of labor. Fourteen of the 15 canneries with the most violations packed tomatoes or corn. On the other hand all of the corn-drying establishments were relatively free from violations. The medium-sized canneries were worse offenders than the very large or the very small ones. The presence of foreign help and a labor camp made a striking difference in the number of violations. The canneries without labor camps had an average of about 7 or 8 violations, while those with imported labor averaged 11 in the cannery proper and 14 more in the labor camp. The greatest divergence was found in violations of the child-labor law. Twice as many children were illegally employed in labor-camp canneries as in canneries with no labor camps, and three times as many children under 16 years of age were illegally employed in labor-camp canneries as in canneries having only local help. The woman's act, the regulations for canneries, and the requirements for machine guarding were all more frequently violated in canneries importing foreign labor than in those having local help and no labor camp.

The report closes with an account of the steps taken to remedy conditions at the time, and to prevent their recurrence in the coming season.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Molders—Continuation of National Agreement

THE conference agreement between the International Molders' Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association in effect during 1925 has been continued without change through 1926.¹ The name of the latter body has been changed to Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association.

Newspapers—Los Angeles

LOCAL No. 174 of the International Typographical Union made an agreement with three newspapers for one year from December 12, 1925. The provisions relating to arbitration and apprentices are as follows:

SECTION 1. Immediately after the execution of this agreement, a special standing committee of four members shall be appointed, two members of said committee to be named by the party of the first part and two members by the party of the second part. Immediately after the members of the special standing committee have been named, the party of the first part shall send the names and addresses of its representatives on the special standing committee to the party of the second part, and the party of the second part shall send the names and addresses of its representatives on the special standing committee to the party of the first part. In case of a vacancy on said special standing committee from any cause, said vacancy shall be filled immediately by the appointment of a new member by the party in whose representation on the special standing committee the vacancy occurs. Each party shall notify the other party immediately of any change in its representation on the special standing committee. If at any time either party desires that one of its representatives on the special standing committee shall appear in the capacity of advocate before the board of arbitration provided for in this section, said representative shall resign from the committee and a new representative shall be appointed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

To the special standing committee shall be referred for settlement all disputes arising under this agreement, all disputes regarding the interpretation of any portion of this agreement, all disputes between any office and its chapel, all disputes regarding discharged men (in accordance with the procedure herein-after set forth), and any and all disputes between the parties hereto, except as in this section provided. The special standing committee must meet within five days from the date on which either party hereto, through its authorized representative, notifies the other party in writing that a meeting is desired, and shall proceed forthwith to attempt to settle any question raised by either party. Except that the special standing committee shall have no jurisdiction over the settlement of a new wage scale and a new contract to become effective at the expiration of this agreement, as hereinafter provided, said committee shall

¹ The terms of the 1924 agreement, which were the same as those in effect in 1925, were given in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 393 (pp. 72-74).

otherwise have complete power to determine its jurisdiction. Such jurisdiction, if in dispute, shall be subject to arbitration in the manner in this section provided.

The general laws of the International Typographical Union in effect on the first day of January, 1924, shall not be subject to arbitration.

Cases of discharge may be taken up by the chapel, if the chapel meets on the case within 48 hours after the discharge. If the chapel does not meet within 48 hours after the discharge, the member discharged has lost the right of appeal as herein provided and shall be considered to be legally discharged, and can not be reinstated except at the option of the foreman. If the chapel takes up a discharge case, as hereinbefore provided, and reinstates the discharged member, said member shall be immediately reinstated by the foreman, provided that the foreman or the office may appeal from the decision of the chapel to the special standing committee. The special standing committee shall have power to confirm the reinstatement or to reverse the chapel and order the discharge of the member. If the chapel uphold the foreman in the discharge of a member and does not reinstate, such member shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the chapel to the special standing committee. The special standing committee shall have power to confirm the discharge or to reverse the chapel and order the reinstatement of the discharged member. In the case of any appeal by a discharged member to the special standing committee, pay for time lost by such member is an arbitrable point. The special standing committee shall have power to decide what is due such member for time lost, but in no case shall the amount exceed what the member would have earned at straight time rated in the position from which discharged, had such member been employed full time during the settlement of the case. Notice of intention to appeal to the special standing committee from the decision of the chapel in a discharge case must be given to said special standing committee within 20 days from the date of the decision of the chapel. If such notice of intention to appeal is not given within said 20 days, the right of appeal in such discharge case shall be lost and the decision of the chapel in such discharge case shall be final.

It shall require the affirmative votes of the four members of the special standing committee to decide the issues, and the decision of the special standing committee in all cases shall be final and binding on the parties hereto. If the special standing committee can not reach an agreement on any dispute, including disputes regarding discharged men, within 10 days (this time may be extended by unanimous agreement) from the date on which a dispute is first considered by it, at the request of either party hereto, the members of the committee shall form a board of arbitration and shall select a fifth member, who shall be a disinterested party and who shall act as chairman of the board. The board of arbitration thus formed shall proceed with all dispatch possible to settle the dispute. It shall require the affirmative votes of three of the five members of the board of arbitration to decide the issues, and the decision of the board of arbitration in all cases shall be final and binding on the parties hereto.

All expense of the board of arbitration shall be equally divided between the party of the first part and the party of the second part.

Sec. 18. Journeymen members of Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, may serve as apprentice machinists, their apprenticeship to be completed in one year. Each newspaper shall be entitled to one apprentice machinist on the day shift and one on the night shift. The wages of a journeyman member of the Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, serving as an apprentice machinist shall be fixed by the office during the first six months of the term of apprenticeship; during the last six months he shall receive 50 per cent of the minimum journeymen's scale. Apprentice machinists who are not journeymen may be employed in lieu of journeymen. Their wages shall be the same as those fixed by section 11 of this agreement for apprentices. They shall not be considered in calculating the number of apprentices an office may employ. They may work at any work on the machine. Boys (not apprentice machinists) may be employed to wipe and clean machines and to fill metal pots.

Sec. 19. Apprentices shall serve an apprenticeship of five years, the time to be divided as follows:

First year: Apprentices shall assist on proof press, on battery, and distribute heads.

Second year: Apprentices shall assist on battery, distribute and set heads.

Third year: Apprentices shall distribute and set heads, and work at least one-half the time in ad room.

Fourth year: Apprentices shall work in ad room and may be employed for not more than two hours per day in proof room.

Fifth year: Apprentices shall work in ad room and on make-up, and shall serve an apprenticeship of the last six months on typesetting machines.

Sec. 20. Each newspaper employing five or less than five regular journeymen shall be entitled to one apprentice. For every 10 journeymen regularly employed above 5, one apprentice shall be allowed; provided, five apprentices shall be the maximum number allowed.

Sec. 21. No office shall be entitled to an apprentice unless at least one journeyman, aside from the proprietor, shall be regularly employed in the composing room.

Sec. 22. One office boy (not an apprentice) shall be allowed to work on proof press, carry proofs and copy, and type on galleys, but shall not be allowed otherwise to handle type, proofs, copy or any printing material in any other manner whatever.

Sec. 23. Beginning with the third year, apprentices shall be enrolled in and complete the International Typographical Union course of lessons in printing before being admitted as journeymen members of the union. They shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, the sum of \$1 per month until the tuition of the course is paid.

Stereotypers—Youngstown, Ohio

AN AGREEMENT made September 11, 1925, by the Youngstown Vindicator and Youngstown Telegram with the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112, relative to stereotypers, contains the following provisions:

SECTION 1. The employers agree to employ only members in good standing with the Youngstown Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112 as foreman, assistant foreman, and journeymen stereotypers, excepting when the Youngstown Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112 is unable to furnish sufficient men to fill the required number of positions to get out editions on time.

Sec. 2. That on and after April 18, 1925, until October 18, 1925, the wages of journeymen stereotypers shall be not less than \$46 per week, and from October 18, 1925, until April 18, 1926, the wages of journeymen stereotypers shall be not less than \$47 per week, and from April 18, 1926, to April 18, 1927, the wages of journeymen stereotypers shall be \$48 per week.

Sec. 3. Six days or nights shall constitute a week's work. Eight hours shall constitute a day or night's work.

Sec. 4. That all day work over 8 hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Sec. 5. One apprentice shall be allowed to each newspaper office when three or more journeymen are employed.

Sec. 6. That in the absence of a journeyman no apprentice shall take his place without the consent of the shop chairman, except through the inability of the Youngstown Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112 to furnish competent card man to fill the situation.

Sec. 7. That the foreman shall hire and discharge all stereotypers.

Sec. 8. This agreement to be in force for two years from the 18th of April, 1925, and to continue thereafter from year to year until terminated by written notice given 60 days in advance by either party to the other party hereto.

Sec. 10. In the event that the employers and the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112 fail to negotiate a new contract within 60 days after the expiration of this present agreement the matter shall be referred to arbitration. The arbitration board shall consist of five members, two to be chosen by the employers, two to be chosen by the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union No. 112, and the fifth to be agreed upon by the above-mentioned four, and their decision when rendered shall be retroactive and binding on both parties.

Street Railways—Clinton, Davenport & Muscatine Railway

DIVISION 312, consisting of members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees connected with the interurban division of the Clinton, Davenport & Muscatine Railway Co., made an agreement with that company June 1, 1925, to be in force for one year and including all interurban workers for the company who are or who may become members of the union. Some of the more interesting sections of the agreement are as follows:

SECTION 3. The company agrees that it will not oppose any of its employees joining the division, and the division agrees that it will not coerce or use undue influence to compel any such employees to join. That is, it is understood that the men are free in their selection to join the division, and it shall not be construed as using undue influence for any member to endeavor by argument or persuasion to influence any employee to join the division.

SEC. 4. The company agrees to recognize and treat with duly authorized and accredited representatives or committee of the division who are employees of the company, in adjusting all questions and differences pertaining to this agreement that may arise during the life of the contract.

SEC. 5. (A) In case any member of the division who is an employee of the company is elected to an office of the division or association, which will require his continued absence from the company for more than one year he shall lose his seniority rights. In case employees of the company who are members of the division are called upon to transact business for the division which will require their absence from duty, such employees shall make a formal application in writing for leave of absence from duty for a sufficient period of time to transact such business, which leave of absence the company agrees to grant, provided, that the number of employees who are on leave of absence or applying for leave of absence at any one time is not so great as to be detrimental to the service of the company.

Officers of the division shall be given preference for such leaves of absence, provided, that they state in their application that such absence is for the purpose of transacting business for the division.

(B) Should an employee accept an official position with the company which requires him to enforce the rules and regulations, he shall, upon retirement from such position be reinstated to his place in the employ of the company, according to his seniority, if the company shall elect.

SEC. 6. Should any trainman or other employee covered by this contract desire to lay off from duty, he shall be allowed to do so in case sufficient extra men are available and the service will not be impaired.

Employees desiring a vacation of not more than 30 days in any 12 months will be allowed the same when extra men are available in sufficient numbers to care for all cars. Application for leave of absence of more than 30 days must have the approval of the general manager.

Absence in case of sickness or emergency is conceded, but the division superintendent must be notified if the employee leaves the cities, and be given an explanation as to his possible return. If the employee is absent more than 10 days, a further report must be made to the division superintendent explaining his inability to return.

SEC. 7. When trainmen who have been in the service of the company and who for any reason have left the service are reinstated they shall receive the regular scale of wages to which they would be entitled by reason of their previous term of service.

SEC. 8. The preference of runs shall be given to the trainmen in accordance with their seniority in the service of the company, provided, however, that the company shall have the right to exercise its judgment in placing men whose age or other disability might render them undesirable for difficult runs. It is further understood that if a temporary run, or runs, are created, the older men in service shall be entitled to such run, or runs, and when such run or runs are discontinued the men shall be returned to their previous positions according to seniority.

SEC. 9. It is agreed that all regular trainmen on Clinton Division shall have every seventh day off duty, and all regular trainmen on the Muscatine Division

shall take one day off in 15 to be arranged so that one such day will fall within the first half of each month and the other within the last half of each month. Should a majority of the trainmen on either division desire to change the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, they may do so, such change, however, to be made with the approval of the company.

SEC. 13. All regular-run employees in train service shall be paid from the time they are required for work until they are relieved from duty. Operators of one-man cars shall be allowed 15 minutes and conductors of freight and two-man passenger cars will be allowed 5 minutes at regular rate for turning in.

SEC. 15. Any motorman or conductor taken from his regular run and called for extra service and who reports for same, but who does not work the time called for by his regular run shall be paid for the time called for on his regular run and overtime for all time over his regular run.

SEC. 16. Tickets will be issued to employees for transportation on city lines in Davenport or Muscatine, good only for the individual to whom issued. This ticket must be signed and turned over to the conductor as a fare. It is agreed that abuse of the free-ticket privilege will be sufficient cause for dismissal.

Transportation over the interurban lines will be granted on application to all employees covered by this agreement, and to the dependent members of their families.

Trainmen in interurban service who have been in continuous service for a period of 3 years shall be allowed annual passes for themselves and the dependent members of their families on any interurban division of the Clinton, Davenport & Muscatine Railway Co.

SEC. 19. It is agreed that a working-day shall consist of not less than 9 hours and not to exceed 10 hours in the passenger service. It is also agreed that a working-day shall consist of not less than 9 hours and not to exceed 10 hours in the freight service, and not less than 9 hours' pay shall be paid for such work, in either freight or passenger service.

Should the company, by reason of lack of traffic, be compelled to curtail service on its regular operating schedules so that the 9-hour minimum day can not be consistently applied, it shall have the right to make the minimum day $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours instead of 9 hours, and men on regular runs shall be paid for the $8\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day even though the actual working hours may be less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Overtime for trainmen shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, the overtime rate to begin only when trainmen have worked 30 minutes in excess of the time required by their regular runs, and then to apply to all time worked in excess of the time required by their regular runs.

Should the company require trainmen to work on their regular days off such time worked shall be paid for at the regular rate, except that should such day fall on holidays and days of exceptional events, overtime rate shall be paid.

SEC. 20. Work-train crews shall consist of two men. The motorman shall have been in the service a sufficient length of time to be fully acquainted with schedules and operating rules so as to properly protect his train and so as not to delay regular and extra trains. The position of conductor will be filled by extra men or such others as the company may deem fit.

Street Railways—Philadelphia

SEPTEMBER 8, 1924, the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania issued an order permitting the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., which controls the street railways in the city of Philadelphia, to increase its fares temporarily. The following April hearings were begun to determine whether the new rates should be made permanent. January 12, 1926, the commission issued an order in Application Docket No. 11, 417-1924, in re "Application of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. for approval of new tariff changing rates hereto approved by the commission," permitting the company to make the new tariff schedule effective.

The report of the commission is long and touches the various points considered in the hearings. The following remarks were made on the subject of wages:

Running through many of the items of the company's operating budget is the question of the proper wage allowance. It will therefore be dealt with at the outset.

The company has included what it claims to be its full wages, typified by the 77-cent maximum wage to its trainmen. It offered voluminous evidence to support the reasonableness of this maximum rate. Neither the city nor any other protestant offered any evidence in support of a contrary conclusion. The criticism of the city and other protestants is not that the 77-cent rate is excessive, but that, to the extent of 7 cents, it is not in law a wage.

In our view some consideration of the reasonableness of the wage in fact is necessary to a proper discussion of the question of law thus raised. On the question of reasonableness the company concedes that the 77-cent wage is to-day the highest wage paid to street-railway trainmen throughout the country. It is pointed out, however, that this is the first year under the company's established wage policy that this has occurred. In 1924 the total wage (including the so-called wage dividend, discussed hereafter) was $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents less than the Chicago wage and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents less than the Detroit wage. In 1925 it is 2 cents over Chicago. It is thus urged that the average of the last two years, 1924-1925, has been less than Chicago.

The company frankly avows that its policy is one of high wages and good labor rather than low wages and poor labor. It points to the notable cooperation and loyalty of its men and its total absence of strikes for nearly 15 years.

A study of the 77-cent wage from the viewpoint of economics and sociology shows that it produces annual earnings but little if any higher than the minimum budget necessary to maintain an average family on the basis of living costs in Philadelphia.

The foregoing evidence, and much more of like tenor, leads us to the conclusion that the wages paid by the company are not unreasonable or excessive compensation for the labor performed.

With this conclusion in mind we pass to the legal question already indicated. This question arises from the following circumstances.

Prior to 1925 the company's wage arrangement included a contingent payment limited to 10 per cent of the "base wage" and designated a "wage dividend." The bargain with the men provided that they should receive a certain base wage on each payday and at the end of the year an additional payment up to 10 per cent, but payable only after payment of the current dividend to stockholders. All payments of this wage dividend were made to trustees for the men, who invested the money in the stock of the company almost exclusively.

The company in the past treated this "wage dividend" precisely like all other wage payments; viz: As an operating expense. The lawfulness of this course was first questioned upon the appeal from our temporary order in the present case. In brief and argument upon that appeal the city urged that the contingent feature of this payment placed it subordinate to dividends upon the company's stock and therefore made it in law a payment out of profits, and not an operating expense. The superior court sustained this contention saying as to the wage dividend:

"We agree with the contention of the city solicitor, that it is not a proper charge against operating expenses, and constitutes no element to be considered in fixing a schedule of rates or tariffs, but must be provided for, if at all, out of the company's fair return on investment."

This commission does not interpret the foregoing as containing any expression of opinion by the court as to the amount of a proper wage. It is clear that the wage dividend was removed by the court from operating expenses solely because of its contingent feature.

Subsequent to this decision, the company, in April, 1925, abolished the "wage dividend" and raised the base wage to 77 cents, which it undertook unqualifiedly to pay to its men.

Unquestionably this action removed the contingent feature above discussed from any portion of the 77-cent wage and no argument to the contrary has been advanced. Concededly this action was taken in view of the superior court's decision and in our view it fully met the requirements of that decision.

The fact that a part of the resulting total wages is, by the men's direction, paid to trustees designated by them and invested in the stock of the company does not render such payment any the less a wage. Such arrangements are not uncommon in our industrial life. In the present case the records show that the men have unanimously authorized the arrangement and further that upon retirement

from the service or upon death every man or his personal representative, as the case might be, received from the trustees the proportionate share of the funds in their hands. In the meantime they and they alone received the income.

The 77-cent wage is now an absolute commitment by the company to the men. It is paid entirely to them or to their trustees and can not be diverted from their ultimate use and benefit. It is not unreasonable in amount. The commission therefore concludes that there is no basis for a ruling disallowing any portion of the company's wages, in considering the items of the operating budget in which wages appear as a factor.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Clothing Industry—New York

CASE No. 154 in the New York Clothing Industry, decided January 4, 1926, related to children's long pants. It seemed that one firm had been sending its children's long pants, known as "longies," to be made up in men's pants shops, believing the men's pants contractors better qualified to make longies than were the children's knee pants shops, as the latter do not have "the requisite machinery nor the properly trained workers to make the longies," and the firm felt that the quality of the product would suffer if made by the latter.

The union claimed that children's work, longies as well as knee pants, should be sent to children's knee pants shops, where the workers are in need of employment. The children's knee pants contractors expressed themselves as willing to install the necessary machinery and produce the goods at a slight increase over the present cost, the quality of the work to be equal to that turned out in men's pants shops. Whereupon the impartial chairman ruled:

It is decided that the firm will send the longies to a children's knee-pants contractor at a price satisfactory to the firm. The contractor will install whatever machinery may be necessary and will maintain the present quality of the garment as made in the men's pants shops.

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Absence Due to Illness of Child

IN DECISION No. 4027, February 2, 1926, the Railroad Labor Board placed an interpretation upon the meaning of the following statement quoted from a letter by the assistant general manager, dated July 22, 1922.

Time lost as a result of illness. Employees will be allowed compensation for time lost account of personal illness or for other good and sufficient reasons, subject to the approval of supervising officer, provided the work is kept up without additional expense to the carrier on the following basis:

- (a) Employees in the service less than one year, no allowance.
- (b) Employees in service one year and less than two years, one calendar week.
- (c) Employees in service two years or more, two calendar weeks.

The case was that of a freight clerk who had been off duty four hours on March 17, 1924, due to illness of his child. No compensation was allowed him for that time. The reason seemed "good and sufficient" to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and they

objected to the decision of the assistant general manager to the contrary.

The opinion and decision of the board are as follows:

Opinion.—The Railroad Labor Board believes that sickness of his child was reasonable justification for the short absence of this employee under the rule above quoted, and since such absence did not entail additional expense to the carrier, the board therefore decides:

Decision.—Claim of the employee is sustained.

Express Delivery

IN DECISION No. 4021, January 29, 1926, the Railroad Labor Board had a complaint before it that the American Railway Express Co. had improperly abolished the position of driver at Gilroy, Calif., and contracted the delivery service to a party not an employee of the carrier. The employees contended that the carrier had no right to abolish an established position in this way.

The carrier states that Gilroy is a small station, as there is not enough business to warrant the employment of a driver, and that its action in discontinuing the position and contracting for its hauling is in accordance with what has been its practice ever since the express business has been in existence.

The carrier also states that it has no objection to reestablishing the position when the volume of traffic and revenue warrants the maintenance of an exclusive position of driver at that station.

Decision.—The action taken in this case is in accordance with a well-established and long-existing practice in express business.

Under the facts and circumstances of this particular case, the claim is denied.

Extension of Leave

IN DECISION No. 4045, March 1, 1926, the Railroad Labor Board considered a request for extension of leave of an officer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees at work for the Portland Terminal Co.

The carrier had an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, of which rule 35 reads as follows:

When conditions of the service will permit and proper reasons are advanced, leave of absence not exceeding 90 days will be granted. In case of physical disability or for other proper reasons, leave of absence in excess of 90 days will be given consideration. An employee who fails to report at the expiration of leave of absence shall be considered out of the service, except when failure to report on time is the result of unavoidable delay.

A checker whose "position is included within and subject to the agreement" with the Railway Clerks was also grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, which organization also had an agreement with the carrier, of which paragraph (c), rule 10, reads as follows:

Employees serving on committees on sufficient notice shall be granted leave of absence and such free transportation as is consistent with the regulations of the railroad for the adjustment of differences between the railroad and its employees.

This checker applied for and received a leave of absence for 90 days, but a request for an extension of the leave in order that he might carry on the duties of grand president of his organization was refused, after conference with the Railway Clerks committee, as one not contemplated in the agreement with the last-named organization.

It was felt that leave for such purpose as requested was to carry out duties not directly connected with his relations to the carrier and that the checker "in requesting leave of absence from a clerical position, should be controlled by the intent of the agreement with the clerks' organization."

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees state that there is no argument on the part of that organization against granting the leave of absence to Mr. F. as long as his duties are confined to the handling of matters affecting the employees of his organization on the particular property where his jurisdiction as general chairman extends, but their refusal to concur in the requested leave of absence and argument against it is based upon the fact that Mr. F. has been elected a grand lodge officer of his organization and that his jurisdiction is not confined solely to the Portland Terminal Co.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees further state that it was the understanding of the clerks' committee and the carrier that the leave-of-absence rule contained in the clerks' agreement did not contemplate that an employee would be granted leave of absence to assume a grand lodge office, and that if such a condition were contemplated leave would only be granted to allow the employee to assume an office with the organization representing the employees involved by virtue of the agreement covering such employees. They also contend that as the position occupied by Mr. F. is covered by the clerks' agreement he must subscribe to the rules of the employees covered by that agreement and can not change the rules which might most comfortably apply to any conditions he wished to meet.

Opinion.—Prior to 1923 the position occupied by Mr. F. was included in the agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and the carrier. In 1923 a dispute arose out of the claim of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees that their agreement should be extended to cover all clerical positions, on the ground that the majority of such employees desired that organization as their representative. This dispute was submitted to the board and decided by Decision No. 1994 (IV, R. L. B., 700) which sustained the contention of the clerks' organization, and subsequently the jurisdiction of that organization extended to all clerical positions. The Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees retained their agreement covering certain other classes of station employees. Mr. F. continued in the position of general chairman, and was subsequently elected to the position of grand president, but he retained and continued to carry on the position and the duties of general chairman. It is a well-established practice of carriers to allow representatives of employees necessary leave of absence to carry on their duties, and the board does not believe that rule 35 of the clerks' agreement was intended to operate in such a manner as to prohibit the granting of such leave of absence. Under principle 15 of Decision No. 119 (II, R. L. B., 87), Mr. F. unquestionably has the right to represent all those clerical employees that wish it, even though the positions are subject to the clerks' agreement.

The carrier has stated that it is not adverse to granting the leave of absence requested, and after a review of all the circumstances the board is of the opinion that the granting of such leave is not in violation of or contrary to the provisions of the clerks' agreement.

Decision.—Request for extension requested by F. is sustained.

Relieved from Duty

IN DECISION No. 4033, February 10, 1926, the question when employees were relieved from duty was considered by the Railroad Labor Board. The position of the members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Kansas City Southern Railway was as follows:

Article 7 of the agreement provides that in all classes of freight service, trainmen's time will commence at the time they are required to report for duty, and shall continue until the time they are relieved from duty. For many years prior to February 1, 1925, conductors were paid for all time consumed between time of

arrival of their train on the designated track and the time they completed their duties by registering in and delivering waybills. On the date noted, instructions were issued to discontinue such payment.

The employees contend that inasmuch as it has been the practice to allow payment for this time, it should be continued as provided by Supplement 25.

The position of the carrier was as follows:

During the month of January, 1925, it was discovered that time returns rendered by some conductors for individual trips were being made so as to include the time between the arrival of a train on a designated track and the time the conductor reached the yard office with waybills and registered the arrival of train. For instance, a train would come to rest in the yard at 4 p. m. The conductor would reach the yard office with his bills at 4.15 p. m. Under the heading "finally went off duty" on the time slip, he would show 4.15 p. m. instead of 4 p. m.

The superintendent took the position that the pay of trainmen stopped when a caboose came to rest on a designated track, except when necessary to double over, in which case pay would stop when movement was completed.

The employees contend that it has been the past practice to allow this time. We contend there has been no such practice authorized, and that if any such payments have been made by timekeepers they have been without the knowledge and authority of the superintendent.

Opinion.—The question involved in this dispute is what is meant by the term "relieved from duty." This term is variously construed by the practices of various carriers throughout the country, it being the practice of some roads to make payment up until the time conductor registers in and waybills are delivered, while other roads pay only to the time train is put on designated track or caboose is in the clear, etc.; still other roads provide specifically by rule what is meant by the term "relieved from duty" and fix it at the time that waybills are delivered, or the conductor registers in, or they make time allowance for registering in and delivering waybills.

Decision.—In view of the fact that for many years it has been the practice on this carrier to pay conductors until they registered in and delivered their waybills, the board sustains the contention of the employees as to conductors. This decision, however, is not to be taken as construing the term "relieved from duty," as employees and carriers can by appropriate rules fix definitely what is meant by that term.

Railroads—Decisions of Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region

IN DOCKET No. 317, the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region on March 3, 1926, decided a case of holding conductor and crew away from their home terminal beyond 16 hours. A freight crew completed its trip from Seneca to Wesleyville on the New York Central Railroad—West, and was relieved from duty at 2 p. m., Wesleyville being the "away-from-home" terminal for Erie Division crews. The crew was called for return trip to Seneca the next morning at 4.55, but the call was canceled and the crew was allowed three hours pay under the called-and-not-used rule and continued to stand first out. The crew was later called for duty at 2 p. m. the same day, 24 hours after going off duty at Wesleyville. The management used the three hours paid for under the called-and-not-used rule to extend the free period under the held-away-from-home-terminal rule and placed this crew under pay at 9 a. m., 19 hours after the relief from duty on the westbound trip.

Committee contends that crew should have been placed under pay at 6 a. m., 16 hours after being relieved from duty on westbound trip, and that no extension of the free period can properly be made because of allowances under the called-and-not-used rule. The called-and-not-used rule in effect on the New York Central—West for conductors and trainmen reads as follows:

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"If a conductor or brakeman is called for duty and is notified before leaving his place of calling that he is not wanted no time will be allowed. If notified after leaving his place of calling but not later than time he is required to report for duty, he will be allowed three hours' pay at pro rata rates for the call and stand first out. If not notified until after time he is required to report for duty, a minimum day's pay will be allowed and he will go to foot of list."

The three hours' pay earned under the called-and-not-used rule should be an entirely separate computation of time from the held-away-from-home-terminal rule. The three hours' pay was an established earning before the crew had been in the terminal 16 hours and the held-away-from-home time did not begin until after the three hours' pay had been earned.

The management contends it was within its rights in using the three hours paid for under the called-and-not-used rule to extend the free time at the foreign terminal. The underlying purpose of the held-away-from-home-terminal rule is to insure the employees against loss of time or opportunities to work, through detention at other than their home terminal where, in addition, they are under extra expense. The employees have consistently argued that they did not want the penalty provided by the rule, but wanted the opportunity to work. The rule provides that in the event employees are called for service after pay under the held-away-from-home-terminal rule commences, the time will be calculated from the time crew goes under pay under the rule; this recognizes that the rule is not intended to produce double compensation.

If a crew lying at a foreign terminal is called and not used, the called-and-not-used rule provides that if notified before leaving place of calling no allowance will be made. If notified after leaving place of calling, but prior to the time required to report, three hours' pay is allowed and crew stands first out. If actually report for duty, a minimum day's pay is allowed and crew goes to the foot of the list.

Under the contention of the committee a crew called and not used could receive greater compensation than a crew which actually was required to perform service.

The held-away-from-home-terminal rule for conductors and trainmen was first introduced as a result of the 1913 award. The rule awarded at that time is the rule in effect to-day, excepting as it was modified to meet the changed conditions brought about by the adoption of the 12½ miles per hour speed basis for calculating overtime and further modified as a result of the granting of time and one-half in freight service. Allowances under this rule have never been unqualified. It has been the practice generally in the East to extend the free period under this rule by the time equivalent of money allowances under the called-and-not-used rule. A specific case was discussed with the grand lodge officers of both of these organizations in 1915, and they agreed that where both rules came into play they should not be combined so as to produce a condition not contemplated when either was adopted.

It is the contention of the management that it has followed past practices in extending the free period, that such practices were concurred in by the executives of the organizations parties to the arbitration which resulted in the original held-away-from-home-terminal rule, and under these practices, Conductor B. and his crew were properly paid.

Decision.—The board decides that the three (3) hours paid for call-and-not-used is an agreed allowance to men for reporting and not being used and should have no connection with another agreement which provides for compensation for being held-away-from-home-terminal beyond 16 hours. Even though the crew were called and paid three hours, they still remained at the away-from-home-terminal. Claim sustained.

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

IN DECISION No. 1729, November 3, 1925, the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region decided a question relative to baggagemen on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co. The distance between the termini of the road is 784 miles. Between

Salt Lake and Las Vegas, Nev., 450 miles, there is little local travel, the limited trains make few stops and handle no local baggage.

Hence, in the interest of economy, between those points baggage-men were dispensed with and the conductors were furnished keys to baggage cars, which were locked between those stations and opened where stops were made to permit station employees to enter and load or unload baggage as occasion required, stated by the carrier to have been two or three times in 10 months. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen requested that baggagemen be assigned to these trains in accordance with paragraph (g), article 7 of the agreement of March 1, 1925, reading: "Between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City eight men shall be assigned to single service, 16 men to double service, etc."

The decision of the board was as follows:

In view of the evidence developed at the hearing, the board decides that on such districts or runs between Los Angeles and Salt Lake where on any trip local baggage is put on or off and when necessary for anyone to care for duties usually assigned to baggagemen, a baggageman should be employed.

Shirt Industry—New York

Lockout or Strike

THE difficulty in deciding whether a stoppage from work is a strike or lockout is shown in case No. 88 decided by the Board of Arbitration, Shirt Industry of Greater New York, September 5, 1925. The union charged that in a certain shop the pressers had been locked out and reimbursement for the time lost was requested.

The evidence given in the case was conflicting. It appears that the foreman in the shop discharged four pressers for alleged bad workmanship. He finally consented to their return but wanted them instructed to do better work, which instruction the union representative failed to give. Words followed between the foreman and the representative of the union. What they were is uncertain. The representative of the union testified that the foreman said: "These workers will do as I please or they can get out." The foreman testified that he said: "If they don't do better work there is no use putting them back." A cessation from work resulted.

The chairman's opinion is as follows:

The testimony of this case does not support the contention of either party. It is not shown that this was either a lockout or a stoppage. It was a disagreement. The cessation of work seems to have come about through this disagreement. The foreman testifies that he himself said, "If they don't do better work, there is no use putting them back." And it is not denied that [the business agent of the union] said, "I am not taking out N's people, but I am taking out (the foreman's) people." Further, Mr. [the union representative] says what could they do after what the foreman said. In view of all the evidence, the contention of both parties is denied and the case is dismissed.

Stoppage

IN ANOTHER case, No. 98, decided December 2, 1925, the stoppage was the act of the contractor who refused the work of a certain firm, claiming that the firm was not paying the market prices and refusing to resume work on its goods until a certified check for

\$1,000 had been drawn by the firm as a guaranty that the difference between the market price and what he had received would be paid him.

The representative of the manufacturers' association, after investigation, requested that the union officials be instructed to direct the contractor to finish the work for this firm. The union officials objected to giving such order on the ground that to enforce it might require more drastic action than they would like to take. The chairman's opinion is as follows:

The board of arbitration decides that under the provision of Article IX of the agreement between the United Shirt Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America it becomes the duty of the union to prevent stoppages in contractors' shops. In view of this provision, the board of arbitration instructs the union officials to see that this contractor continues the work of his registered manufacturer.

Collective Agreements in Sweden, 1924¹

DURING 1924, 775 collective agreements, covering 4,502 establishments and 120,477 workers, were concluded in Sweden. At the end of the year 1924, 2,214 such agreements were in force, covering 12,614 establishments and 413,181 workers. At the end of 1923 the agreements in force numbered 1,975, the establishments covered 11,437, and the workers covered 391,197.

In 413 agreements covering 49,536 workers it is provided that disputes shall be settled by negotiations between the parties and, if no agreement is reached, between their organizations. In 231 agreements covering 49,243 workers provision is made for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration boards.

With the exception of 39 agreements covering 6,764 workers, all the agreements concluded in 1924 provide for extra compensation for overtime, night work, and work on Sundays and holidays. In the majority of the agreements the extra compensation for overtime is fixed at between 25 and 35 per cent of the regular rates, for night work at between 50 and 100 per cent, and for work on Sundays and holidays at 100 per cent.

In 488 agreements covering 64,644 workers, provision is made for an annual vacation. In 199 agreements covering 24,330 workers, less than a week is allowed; in 230 agreements covering 22,636 workers, a week is the period granted; in 38 agreements covering 11,534 workers, 7 to 11 working-days are allowed; and in 21 agreements covering 6,144 workers, two weeks or more are provided for.

Employers' liability regarding accidents occurring during working hours is provided for in 263 agreements covering 29,247 workers. In 53 agreements covering 13,150 workers, compensation is provided in case of accidents happening otherwise than in connection with work. In the other agreements the employer is made liable, in the case of accident, for an amount usually greater than the amount laid down by the law on accident insurance. In 263 agreements covering 36,425 workers, the employer guarantees a money payment during sickness. In 17 agreements covering 1,422 workers,

¹ Sweden. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, Stockholm, 1925, No. 11, pp. 886-892.

membership in a sick fund is made compulsory. In 302 agreements covering 65,696 workers, provision is made for free medical attendance. In 119 agreements covering 25,024 workers, the employer is required to pay for the necessary medicines and medical requisites. In 149 agreements covering 23,382 workers the employer obligates himself to defray hospital charges.

Clauses concerning apprenticeship are to be found in 98 agreements covering 6,419 workers. The most important refer to the wages of apprentices and the duration of apprenticeship; 87 agreements contain clauses relating to these matters.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in February, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in February increased 1.1 per cent and employees' earnings increased 4.2 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment for February is 94.3 as compared with 93.3 for January, and the index of pay-roll totals for February is 98.9 as compared with 94.9 for January.

February is the seventh consecutive month showing increased employment, the total increase since July, 1925, being 5.6 per cent; the increase since February, 1925—a period of 12 months—is 2.9 per cent. Pay-roll totals in February were 10.4 per cent higher than in July, 1925, and 4 per cent higher than in February, 1925. The increase in employees' earnings in February has considerably more than overcome the seasonal decrease in January due to annual inventories.

These February figures are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 9,540 establishments, covering 2,952,165 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$79,793,644.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in January and February, 1926

THE volume of employment increased in February in 8 of the 9 geographical divisions, the one exception being a decrease of 2.6 per cent in the Mountain States, and employees' earnings increased in each of the 9 divisions. The upward trend in employment was most marked in the New England and East North Central States. The one very large increase in pay-roll totals was 10.8 per cent in the East North Central division, although the increases in 4 other divisions ranged from 3.5 per cent to 4.1 per cent.

Ten of the 12 groups of industries show increased employment in February, the greatest increase (4.7 per cent) being in the tobacco group, the smallest (0.3 per cent) being in the textile and the lumber groups. Nine of the 12 groups show increased pay-roll totals, the vehicle group leading with a gain of 13.5 per cent, while the smallest gain was 0.6 per cent in the chemical group.

The food and paper groups each lost approximately 1 per cent of their employees, with corresponding decreases in pay-roll totals, the tobacco group being the third industry showing a falling off in employees' earnings.

Thirty-eight of the 53 separate industries show gains in employment, the seasonal fertilizers leading with an increase of 13.8 per cent. Other large gains were in cane-sugar refining (10.9 per cent), stoves and chewing tobacco (approximately 8.5 per cent each), and women's clothing, carriages, cigars, and pottery (over 4 per cent each). Millinery and lace goods gained 3.8 per cent; steel shipbuilding, 3.5 per cent; foundries and machine shops, 2.9 per cent; automobiles, 2.2 per cent; and iron and steel, 1.5 per cent.

Woolen and worsted goods, owing largely to labor troubles, show decreased employment of 7 per cent, and the slaughtering and meat-packing industry shows its regular February decline of about 4 per cent.

The recovery in pay-roll totals, from the decline in January caused by inventory taking, is most pronounced in automobiles which gained over 22 per cent. Forty-one other industries also show increases in pay-roll totals, while 11 industries show decreases. Rubber boots and shoes and woolen and worsted goods each show decreased employees' earnings of 8 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 AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries, and for the total of all groups, are weighted]

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		January, 1926	February, 1926		January, 1926	February, 1926	
Food and kindred products	1,370	203,370	201,070	-1.9	\$5,123,689	\$5,067,023	-1.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	84	81,242	77,965	-4.0	2,064,942	1,947,258	-5.7
Confectionery.....	260	32,362	32,610	+0.8	589,741	599,536	+1.7
Ice cream.....	193	8,072	8,202	+1.6	270,648	274,775	+1.5
Flour.....	357	15,655	15,219	-2.8	410,087	397,012	-3.2
Baking.....	460	55,349	55,221	-0.2	1,478,403	1,491,163	+0.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	16	10,690	11,853	+10.9	309,868	357,279	+15.3
Textiles and their products	1,729	573,561	572,799	+0.3	11,449,915	11,585,929	+2.4
Cotton goods.....	355	198,875	199,730	+0.4	3,274,921	3,312,977	+1.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	254	83,429	84,256	+1.0	1,512,169	1,598,832	+5.7
Silk goods.....	202	62,365	61,936	-0.7	1,336,492	1,347,893	+0.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	186	67,628	62,882	-7.0	1,508,279	1,388,272	-8.0
Carpets and rugs.....	31	21,694	21,649	-0.2	581,497	564,521	-2.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89	30,253	30,260	+(1)	732,721	746,533	+1.9
Clothing, men's.....	267	58,305	59,687	+2.4	1,429,529	1,488,671	+4.1
Shirts and collars.....	83	22,017	22,148	+0.6	368,226	367,550	-0.2
Clothing, women's.....	185	17,784	18,619	+4.7	458,337	509,627	+11.2
Millinery and lace goods.....	77	11,211	11,632	+3.8	246,844	261,003	+5.7
Iron and steel and their products	1,641	636,533	649,679	+2.3	18,805,933	19,535,664	+4.1
Iron and steel.....	213	279,979	284,277	+1.5	8,478,171	8,725,035	+2.9
Structural ironwork.....	157	22,183	22,585	+1.8	606,145	659,512	+8.8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	833	210,586	216,658	+2.9	6,233,789	6,573,115	+5.4
Hardware.....	64	35,047	35,192	+0.4	874,005	882,155	+0.9
Machine tools.....	166	31,660	31,783	+0.4	975,161	980,995	+0.6
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	117	41,909	42,726	+1.9	1,217,597	1,247,339	+2.4
Stoves.....	91	15,169	16,458	+8.5	421,065	467,513	+11.0
Lumber and its products	1,000	193,751	194,690	+0.3	4,169,435	4,377,820	+5.3
Lumber, sawmills.....	377	101,968	101,726	-0.2	2,017,174	2,126,206	+5.4
Lumber, millwork.....	249	33,294	33,365	+0.2	780,578	810,039	+3.8
Furniture.....	374	58,489	59,599	+1.7	1,362,683	1,441,575	+5.8
Leather and its products	365	121,726	123,996	+1.8	2,738,439	2,876,255	+4.8
Leather.....	142	27,689	27,898	+0.8	687,451	707,353	+2.9
Boots and shoes.....	223	94,107	96,098	+2.1	2,050,988	2,168,902	+5.7
Paper and printing	885	168,123	167,081	-0.8	5,350,962	5,338,585	-0.3
Paper and pulp.....	210	55,829	55,943	+0.2	1,490,852	1,511,436	+1.4
Paper boxes.....	177	19,267	19,024	-1.3	419,252	417,980	-0.3
Printing, book and job.....	290	46,538	45,566	-2.2	1,599,848	1,561,252	-2.4
Printing, newspapers.....	208	46,439	45,548	-0.2	1,841,010	1,847,908	+0.4
Chemicals and allied products	251	81,847	83,240	+2.6	2,392,590	2,376,084	+0.5
Chemicals.....	96	23,733	23,753	+0.1	608,882	612,818	+0.6
Fertilizers.....	99	8,283	9,422	+13.8	150,434	173,986	+9.1
Petroleum refining.....	56	49,831	50,065	+0.5	1,624,274	1,589,300	-2.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926—Con.

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		January, 1926	February, 1926		January, 1926	February, 1926	
Stone, clay, and glass products.	598	190,961	101,709	+0.9	\$2,589,827	\$2,668,388	+3.2
Cement.....	80	22,060	21,753	-1.4	597,723	609,568	+2.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	336	27,387	27,070	-1.2	691,590	691,157	-0.1
Pottery.....	60	12,865	13,396	+4.1	325,072	356,523	+9.7
Glass.....	122	38,649	39,490	+2.2	975,442	1,011,140	+3.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel	182	47,586	48,398	+1.6	1,295,525	1,333,761	+2.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	44	15,534	15,855	+2.1	390,109	418,188	+7.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	138	32,052	32,543	+1.5	905,416	915,573	+1.1
Tobacco products	179	40,061	42,124	+4.7	725,140	719,816	-2.1
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	8,449	9,156	+8.4	132,196	152,538	+15.4
Cigars and cigarettes.....	146	31,612	32,968	+4.3	592,944	567,278	-4.3
Vehicles for land transporta- tion	954	503,065	512,619	+1.7	14,077,576	16,490,922	+13.5
Automobiles.....	203	334,967	342,347	+2.2	9,456,014	11,556,338	+22.2
Carriages and wagons.....	71	1,945	2,034	+4.6	42,026	45,353	+7.9
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	189	17,553	17,508	-0.3	507,869	528,822	+4.1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	491	148,600	150,730	+1.4	4,071,667	4,360,409	+7.1
Miscellaneous industries	386	253,855	254,850	+1.4	7,286,565	7,423,397	+1.6
Agricultural implements.....	92	28,859	29,273	+1.4	827,746	850,645	+2.8
Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies.....	139	111,247	110,932	-0.3	3,201,427	3,245,864	+1.4
Pianos and organs.....	40	8,648	8,487	-1.9	244,367	247,305	+1.2
Rubber boots and shoes.....	11	19,202	18,720	-2.5	479,131	440,807	-8.0
Automobile tires.....	64	58,345	58,916	+1.0	1,742,710	1,841,196	+5.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	40	27,554	28,522	+3.5	791,484	797,580	+0.8
Total	9,540	2,924,509	2,952,165	+1.1	75,995,996	79,798,644	+4.2

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,308	421,553	426,887	+1.3	\$10,339,454	\$10,426,447	+0.8
Middle Atlantic.....	2,366	852,204	856,318	+0.5	23,733,316	24,008,984	+1.2
East North Central.....	2,529	956,105	971,121	+1.6	26,754,415	29,645,126	+10.8
West North Central.....	894	151,282	151,637	+0.2	3,676,713	3,827,681	+4.1
South Atlantic.....	951	247,562	249,898	+0.9	4,723,134	4,890,718	+3.5
East South Central.....	400	96,483	97,043	+0.6	1,872,398	1,940,247	+3.6
West South Central.....	351	71,283	71,817	+0.7	1,517,237	1,561,873	+2.9
Mountain.....	154	25,442	24,772	-2.6	677,862	680,432	+0.4
Pacific.....	587	102,595	102,672	+0.1	2,701,467	2,812,136	+4.1
Total	9,540	2,924,509	2,952,165	+1.1	75,995,996	79,798,644	+4.2

Employment on Class I Railroads

December 15, 1925.....	1,736,548				¹ \$237,405,384	
January 15, 1926.....	1,713,332			-1.3	¹ 232,367,744	-2.1

¹ Amount of pay roll for one month.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in February, 1925, and February, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries was 2.9 per cent greater in February, 1926, than in the same month of 1925, and pay-roll totals were 4 per cent greater.

In this comparison over an interval of 12 months very substantial gains are shown both in employment and in employees' earnings in the East North Central and South Atlantic geographic divisions. Lesser gains occurred in both items in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain States. The New England States show a small decrease in each item, while the three remaining divisions show a small increase in one item and a small decrease in the other.

Seven of the 12 groups of industries show marked improvement both in number of employees and in employees' earnings in the year's time, the most pronounced improvement being in the chemical, vehicle, iron and steel, other metal, and miscellaneous industry groups. The food, textile, lumber, leather, and tobacco groups all show less satisfactory conditions in February, 1926, than in February, 1925.

The separate industries showing the most notable gains in this 12-month period both in employment and in pay-roll totals are automobiles (approximately 26 per cent in each item), fertilizers and machine tools (approximately 23 and 29 per cent in the two items), agricultural implements, carriages, stamped ware, and electrical machinery.

The greatest decline is shown in the woolen and worsted goods industry—14.8 per cent in employment and 19.9 per cent in pay-roll totals. Millinery and lace goods and flour also fell off largely in both items.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—FEBRUARY, 1926, WITH FEBRUARY, 1925

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups, and for the total of all groups, are weighted]

Industry	Per cent of change, February, 1926, compared with February, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change, February, 1926, compared with February, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products.	-3.7	-1.8	Iron and steel and their products.	+4.8	+5.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-7.6	-6.8	Iron and steel.....	-0.1	+0.3
Confectionery.....	+2.4	+2.3	Structural ironwork.....	+6.3	+9.7
Ice cream.....	+4.2	+10.5	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+7.7	+10.8
Flour.....	-9.7	-10.5	Hardware.....	+1.3	+4.2
Baking.....	-2.2	+3.1	Machine tools.....	+22.8	+28.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	+3.7	+5.1	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+6.5	+3.8
Textiles and their products.	-2.3	-3.2	Stoves.....	-2.3	-3.7
Cotton goods.....	-2.5	-2.0	Lumber and its products.	-4.1	-0.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+5.3	+9.9	Lumber, sawmills.....	-6.7	-2.9
Silk goods.....	+8.7	+9.8	Lumber, millwork.....	+1.7	+2.6
Woolen and worsted goods.....	-14.8	-19.9	Furniture.....	+0.5	+4.0
Carpets and rugs.....	-2.1	-5.9	Leather and its products.	-2.9	-4.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-0.4	-1.2	Leather.....	+0.6	-0.4
Clothing, men's.....	-2.1	-5.7	Boots and shoes.....	-4.0	-6.7
Shirts and collars.....	+5.6	+6.9			
Clothing, women's.....	-6.2	-5.4			
Millinery and lace goods.....	-11.9	-9.8			

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—FEBRUARY, 1926, WITH
FEBRUARY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change, February, 1926, compared with February, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change, February, 1926, compared with February, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Paper and printing	+1.6	+5.1	Vehicles for land transportation	+8.0	+5.7
Paper and pulp.....	+1.2	+2.6	Automobiles.....	+26.6	+25.9
Paper boxes.....	+0.2	+5.4	Carriages and wagons.....	+18.0	+10.1
Printing, book and job.....	-0.9	+4.3	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+2.4	+1.9
Printing, newspapers.....	+5.3	+7.9	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-4.6	-8.0
Chemicals and allied products	+8.9	+7.2	Miscellaneous industries	+6.8	+6.1
Chemicals.....	+3.0	+3.1	Agricultural implements.....	+19.0	+26.1
Fertilizers.....	+24.7	+30.2	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+10.2	+10.2
Petroleum refining.....	+9.4	+5.5	Pianos and organs.....	-1.0	+0.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	+2.9	+2.9	Rubber boots and shoes.....	+2.5	-0.4
Cement.....	-2.5	-5.5	Automobile tires.....	+7.2	+9.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+3.6	+2.2	Shipbuilding, steel.....	+3.8	+1.1
Pottery.....	-2.9	+0.5	Total	+2.9	+4.0
Glass.....	+6.7	+7.0			
Metal products, other than iron and steel	+6.8	+6.0	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+11.7	+16.7	New England.....	-0.3	-0.5
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+4.5	+2.6	Middle Atlantic.....	+1.2	+2.1
Tobacco products	-4.1	-3.8	East North Central.....	+8.8	+10.2
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-1.4	+3.3	West North Central.....	-1.0	+0.5
Cigars and cigarettes.....	-4.5	-4.8	South Atlantic.....	+4.5	+7.6
			East South Central.....	+0.6	+3.0
			West South Central.....	-1.9	+0.1
			Mountain.....	+1.7	+0.4
			Pacific.....	+0.3	-1.1
			Total	+2.9	+4.0

Employment on Class I Railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
January 15, 1925.....	1,711,902		¹ \$236,154,031	
January 15, 1926.....	1,713,332	+0.1	¹ 232,367,744	-1.6

¹ Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in February, 1926, were 3.1 per cent higher than in January, 1926, and 1.1 per cent higher than in February, 1925.

Forty of the 53 separate industries showed increased per capita earnings in February as compared with January. The automobile industry led with an increase of 19.6 per cent, having fully recovered from the effect of inventory taking in January. Other industries showing marked improvement were structural ironwork, smoking tobacco, women's clothing, sawmills, car building and repairing, pottery, stamped ware, hosiery, tires, sugar refining, furniture, and boots and shoes.

The pronounced decreases in per capita earnings were in the cigar and the rubber boot and shoe industries.

Thirty-one industries showed increased per capita earnings in February, 1926, as compared with February, 1925, the greatest increases having been in the paper box, agricultural implement, and ice cream industries. Conditions in the woolen and worsted goods industry still being unsettled, per capita earnings continued to show a decline.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, FEBRUARY, 1926, WITH JANUARY, 1926, AND FEBRUARY, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change February, 1926, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change February, 1926, compared with—	
	January, 1926	February, 1925		January, 1926	February, 1925
Automobiles.....	+19.6	-0.6	Silk goods.....	+1.5	+0.8
Structural ironwork.....	+6.9	+3.1	Glass.....	+1.4	+0.5
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+6.5	+4.2	Iron and steel.....	+1.4	+0.5
Clothing, women's.....	+6.2	+0.8	Agricultural implements.....	+1.3	+6.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	+5.7	+4.0	Paper and pulp.....	+1.2	+0.9
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+5.6	-4.0	Baking.....	+1.1	+5.5
Pottery.....	+5.3	+3.5	Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	+1.1	-1.0
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+5.1	+4.4	Paper boxes.....	+1.0	+7.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+4.7	+4.5	Confectionery.....	+0.9	-0.2
Automobile tires.....	+4.6	+2.1	Cotton goods.....	+0.7	+0.2
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+4.4	-0.2	Chemicals.....	+0.5	(C)
Sugar refining, cane.....	+4.0	+1.6	Hardware.....	+0.5	+3.0
Furniture.....	+3.9	+3.2	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+0.5	-2.2
Boots and shoes.....	+3.6	-2.1	Machine tools.....	+0.2	+4.9
Lumber, millwork.....	+3.5	+0.8	Printing, newspapers.....	+0.2	+2.4
Cement.....	+3.4	-2.8	Ice cream.....	-0.1	+6.3
Carriages and wagons.....	+3.2	-6.3	Printing, book and job.....	-0.2	+5.4
Pianos and organs.....	+3.1	+1.4	Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	-0.4	-1.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+2.5	+3.1	Flour.....	-0.4	-1.5
Stoves.....	+2.3	-1.8	Shirts and collars.....	-0.7	+1.1
Leather.....	+2.1	-0.9	Woolen and worsted goods.....	-1.0	-5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+1.9	-0.9	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-1.7	+1.0
Millinery and lace goods.....	+1.9	+2.5	Petroleum refining.....	-2.6	-3.5
Clothing, men's.....	+1.7	-3.3	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-2.6	-2.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+1.7	+0.1	Carpets and rugs.....	-2.7	-3.6
			Fertilizers.....	-4.1	+4.6
			Rubber boots and shoes.....	-5.6	-2.9
			Cigars and cigarettes.....	-8.3	-0.5

¹No change.

Wage Changes

FIFTY-SEVEN establishments in 19 industries reported wage-rate increases in the month ending February 15. These increases, averaging 7.4 per cent, affected 9,143 employees, or 34 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned. More than one-half of the employees affected by these increases were in one department of the iron and steel industry, and more than one-fourth of the establishments concerned were in the printing industries.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 9 establishments in 8 industries. These decreases, averaging 10 per cent, affected 1,095 employees, or 59 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN JANUARY 15 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1926

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				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	84	1	6	6.0	81	5	(1)
Confectionery.....	260	2	10	10.0	1,760	93	5
Baking.....	460	3	6-8.5	7.2	38	11	(1)
Silk goods.....	202	2	5-6	5.5	66	10	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods.....	186	1	7	7.0	8	10	(1)
Iron and steel.....	213	8	4-9	7.5	5,069	50	2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	833	1	3.5	3.5	49	36	(1)
Machine tools.....	166	3	3-5.6	4.0	46	27	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	377	1	10	10.0	100	74	(1)
Furniture.....	374	5	5-10.4	6.6	119	12	(1)
Leather.....	142	1	9.3	9.3	69	16	(2)
Printing, book and job.....	290	10	0.5-12	4.2	501	12	1
Printing, newspapers.....	208	5	3-8	4.9	266	34	1
Chemicals.....	96	1	10	10.0	130	8	1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	336	2	12-16	14.2	67	36	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware.....	44	1	10	10.0	10	6	(1)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	491	1	3.5	3.5	515	78	(1)
Agricultural implements.....	92	2	5-12	7.2	38	7	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	139	7	1-10	3.5	211	8	(1)
			Decreases				
Cotton goods.....	355	1	25	25.0	90	54	(1)
Clothing, men's.....	267	1	1	1.0	31	74	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	377	2	10	10.0	475	68	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	249	1	10	10.0	16	14	(1)
Furniture.....	374	1	6	6.0	12	7	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	336	1	10	10.0	71	78	(1)
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	138	1	10	10.0	50	43	(1)
Cigars and cigarettes.....	146	1	7	7.0	350	76	1

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for February, 1926, and for January, 1926, and February, 1925, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 53 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table.

The general index of employment for February, 1926, is 94.3, this number being 1.1 per cent higher than the index for January and 2.9 per cent higher than the index for February, 1925. The general index of pay-roll totals for February, 1926, is 98.9, this number being 4.2 per cent higher than the index for January and 4 per cent higher than the index for February, 1925.

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

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, FEBRUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1925		1926			
	February		January		February	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	91.6	95.1	93.3	94.9	94.3	98.8
Food and kindred products	92.8	94.6	90.3	94.1	89.4	92.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	90.2	91.2	86.7	90.1	83.3	85.0
Confectionery.....	85.1	91.5	86.4	92.0	87.1	93.6
Ice Cream.....	81.7	83.2	83.8	90.6	85.1	91.9
Flour.....	95.7	98.7	88.9	91.2	86.4	88.3
Baking.....	99.6	99.8	97.6	102.0	97.4	102.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	98.3	99.6	91.9	90.8	101.9	104.7
Textiles and their products	92.2	96.1	89.8	90.8	90.1	93.0
Cotton goods.....	88.2	88.2	85.6	85.4	86.0	86.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	96.5	104.1	100.6	108.2	101.6	114.4
Silk goods.....	98.6	105.6	108.0	114.9	107.2	116.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	94.0	97.2	86.1	84.7	80.1	77.9
Carpets.....	97.7	97.3	95.8	94.4	95.6	91.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	101.8	107.9	101.4	104.6	101.4	106.6
Clothing, men's.....	90.6	91.0	86.6	82.5	88.7	85.8
Shirts and collars.....	85.6	87.4	89.8	93.6	90.4	93.4
Clothing, women's.....	90.9	102.1	81.5	86.9	85.3	96.6
Millinery and lace goods.....	92.8	96.6	78.8	82.4	81.8	87.1
Iron and steel and their products	88.2	93.1	90.3	94.7	92.4	98.6
Iron and steel.....	100.0	105.3	98.4	102.6	99.9	105.6
Structural ironwork.....	87.9	93.0	91.8	93.7	93.4	102.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	80.2	82.2	84.0	86.4	86.4	91.1
Hardware.....	92.3	98.7	93.1	101.9	93.5	102.8
Machine tools.....	83.5	88.6	102.1	113.6	102.5	114.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	95.4	103.1	99.7	104.4	101.6	107.0
Stoves.....	87.3	90.7	78.6	78.6	85.3	87.3
Lumber and its products	93.3	96.4	89.2	90.9	89.5	95.7
Lumber, sawmills.....	89.7	92.6	83.9	85.3	83.7	89.9
Lumber, millwork.....	99.5	103.8	100.9	102.6	101.2	106.5
Furniture.....	101.7	104.6	100.5	102.8	102.2	108.8
Leather and its products	95.4	95.8	91.0	86.9	92.6	91.1
Leather.....	92.7	96.7	92.6	93.6	93.3	96.3
Boots and shoes.....	96.3	95.4	90.5	84.2	92.4	89.0
Paper and printing	100.8	104.4	103.2	110.0	102.4	109.7
Paper and pulp.....	94.2	100.7	95.1	101.9	95.3	103.3
Paper boxes.....	99.8	102.2	101.3	108.1	100.0	107.7
Printing, book and job.....	103.7	106.1	105.1	113.4	102.8	110.7
Printing, newspapers.....	104.5	107.0	109.8	115.0	110.0	115.4
Chemicals and allied products	92.3	94.0	98.0	100.2	100.5	100.8
Chemicals.....	92.5	98.7	95.3	101.2	95.3	101.8
Fertilizers.....	98.0	92.9	107.4	111.0	122.2	121.0
Petroleum refining.....	89.6	89.2	97.6	96.2	98.0	94.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	91.6	98.0	93.5	97.7	94.3	100.8
Cement.....	87.4	89.8	86.4	83.3	85.2	84.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	86.7	90.5	90.9	92.6	89.8	92.5
Pottery.....	110.3	118.3	102.9	108.4	107.1	118.9
Glass.....	91.1	100.9	95.1	104.1	97.2	108.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel	95.5	98.1	100.2	101.3	101.8	104.0
Stamped and enameled ware.....	90.9	88.1	99.4	95.9	101.5	102.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	97.6	101.8	100.5	103.3	102.0	104.4
Tobacco products	92.8	89.3	85.0	87.7	89.0	85.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	99.3	106.3	90.3	95.1	97.9	109.8
Cigars and cigarettes.....	92.0	87.3	84.3	86.8	87.9	83.1

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, FEBRUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926—Con.

Industry	1925		1926			
	February		January		February	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Vehicles for land transportation	87.3	92.3				
Automobiles.....	91.1	97.0	112.8	99.9	115.3	122.1
Carriages and wagons.....	82.6	87.3	93.2	89.1	97.5	96.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	86.9	90.7	89.3	88.9	89.0	92.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	85.1	89.5	80.0	76.9	81.2	82.3
Miscellaneous industries	92.1	96.1	97.0	100.4	98.4	102.0
Agricultural implements.....	90.4	97.9	106.1	120.1	107.6	123.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	90.0	94.8	99.5	103.1	99.2	104.5
Pianos and organs.....	97.6	104.2	98.5	103.4	96.6	104.7
Rubber boots and shoes.....	88.2	96.7	92.7	104.7	90.4	96.3
Automobile tires.....	106.1	109.8	112.6	114.0	113.7	120.4
Shipbuilding, steel.....	88.7	92.1	89.0	92.4	92.1	93.1

The following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to February, 1926, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to February, 1926.

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment (June, 1914, to February, 1926)

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January.....		91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0	93.3
February.....		92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6	94.3
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	106.2	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	108.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	92.3	
November.....	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	92.5	
December.....	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	92.6	
Average.....	94.9	97.0	110.4	115.0	114.2	108.2	109.9	85.1	88.4	100.0	90.3	91.2	93.8

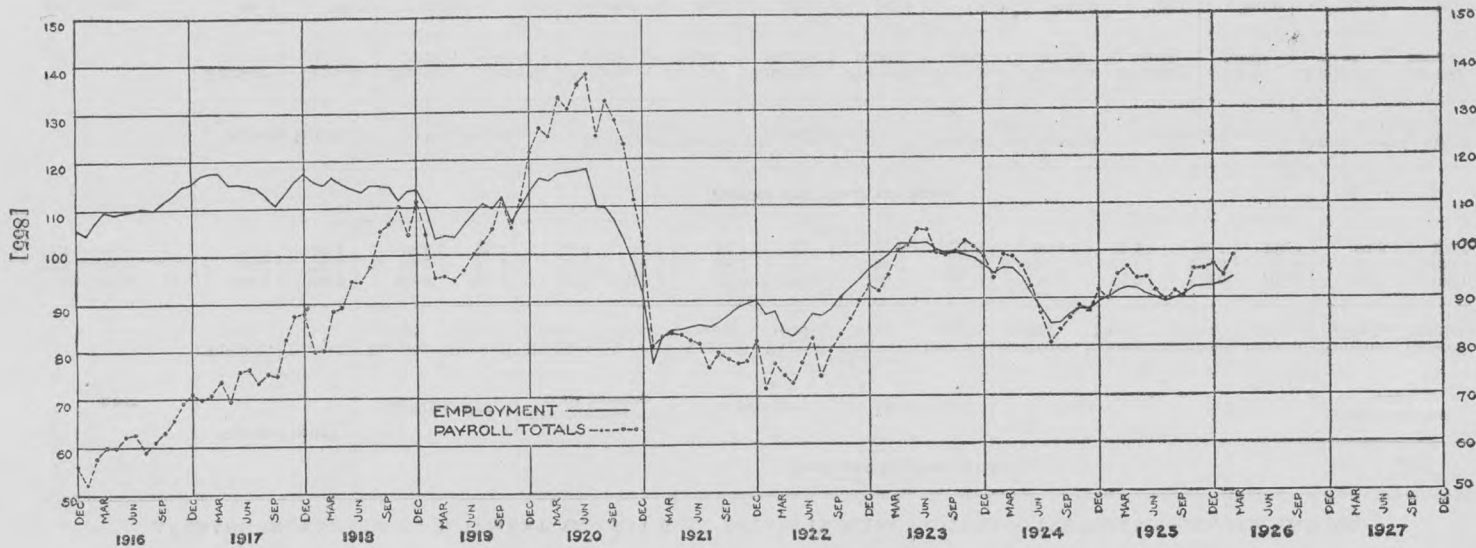
Pay-roll totals (November, 1915, to February, 1926)

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January.....		52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0	94.9
February.....		57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1	98.9
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	96.2	
November.....	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	96.2	
December.....	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	97.3	
Average.....	54.9	61.9	76.3	96.7	103.6	125.9	80.0	73.9	100.0	90.6	93.6	96.0

¹ Average for 7 months.² Average for 2 months.

GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows yearly averages of index numbers of employment and of pay-roll totals in each of the 53 industries studied, together with yearly averages for each of the 12 groups of industries, for each complete calendar year since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began its expanded survey of the volume of employment in manufacturing industries of the United States:

AVERAGE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—1923, 1924, AND 1925

Year	General index		Food and kindred products													
			Group index		Slaughtering and meat packing		Confectionery		Ice cream		Flour		Baking		Sugar refining, cane	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	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
1924 average.....	90.3	90.6	95.6	97.9	93.7	94.4	88.7	93.4	96.5	97.2	94.7	97.6	101.3	103.8	97.9	100.8
1925 average.....	91.2	93.6	90.9	93.7	85.0	86.7	84.4	90.1	97.5	102.6	90.4	92.5	99.5	102.4	97.8	100.0
	Textiles and their products															
	Group index		Cotton goods		Hosiery and knit goods		Silk goods		Woolen and worsted goods		Carpets and rugs		Dyeing and finishing textiles			
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average.....	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		
1924 average.....	88.2	86.3	83.0	80.7	90.7	90.9	94.3	94.3	91.0	90.1	92.1	86.4	92.1	91.9		
1925 average.....	89.3	89.5	84.0	81.9	98.1	105.6	103.3	109.4	88.9	87.2	94.6	91.8	99.5	102.4		

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AVERAGE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—1923, 1924, AND 1925—Continued

Year	Textiles and their products—Continued								Iron and steel and their products					
	Clothing, men's		Shirts and collars		Clothing, women's		Millinery and lace goods		Group index		Iron and steel			
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1924 average.....	90.1	86.4	84.6	83.3	88.7	87.3	87.1	87.9	86.3	86.6	93.5	93.9		
1925 average.....	86.9	82.4	86.9	88.2	83.6	87.9	84.8	87.0	87.3	90.6	95.9	99.1		
	Iron and steel and their products—Continued													
	Structural ironwork		Foundry and machine-shop products		Hardware		Machine tools		Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus		Stoves			
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1924 average.....	91.0	91.9	80.6	78.8	91.9	93.9	83.6	84.7	95.4	97.3	86.3	88.7		
1925 average.....	91.8	97.4	80.7	81.8	91.4	96.6	87.5	94.4	96.8	99.3	84.1	85.9		
	Lumber and its products						Leather and its products							
	Group index		Lumber, sawmills		Lumber, millwork		Furniture		Group index		Leather		Boots and shoes	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	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
1924 average.....	94.8	97.3	93.9	96.5	99.7	102.7	94.8	96.3	90.6	88.3	88.4	89.5	91.4	87.9
1925 average.....	93.1	98.1	90.0	95.5	101.5	106.6	98.7	101.5	92.0	89.4	90.0	91.2	92.6	88.6

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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[1931]

1923 average.....
1924 average.....
1925 average.....

1923 average.....
1924 average.....
1925 average.....

1923 average.....
1924 average.....
1925 average.....

Paper and printing										Chemicals and allied products			
Group index		Paper and pulp		Paper boxes		Printing, book and job		Printing, newspapers		Group index		Chemicals	
Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
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
100.2	102.2	94.3	96.8	99.3	102.2	102.0	103.5	104.1	106.1	91.6	92.7	91.7	95.8
100.8	102.9	94.4	99.2	99.9	104.7	101.5	106.0	106.7	110.1	94.2	95.9	92.7	97.6
Chemical and allied products—Contd.					Stone, clay, and glass products								
Fertilizers		Petroleum refining		Group index		Cement		Brick, tile, and terra cotta		Pottery		Glass	
Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
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
90.3	91.0	92.1	89.8	96.7	101.3	99.9	103.6	98.1	103.6	107.5	110.9	90.4	95.2
98.8	98.6	94.3	93.2	97.6	103.5	96.6	100.7	99.6	104.2	104.9	112.2	93.4	100.9
Metal products other than iron and steel						Tobacco products							
Group index		Stamped and enameled ware		Brass, bronze, and copper products		Group index		Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		Cigars and cigarettes			
Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
92.7	91.6	90.1	85.3	94.0	93.9	94.0	95.6	99.9	101.1	93.3	94.9		
96.7	89.8	94.2	91.7	97.9	100.2	92.0	92.7	92.0	98.2	92.1	92.0		

AVERAGE INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—1923, 1924, AND 1925—Continued

Year	Vehicles for land transportation													
	Group index		Automobiles		Carriages and wagons		Car building and repairing, electric-railroad		Car building and repairing, steam-railroad					
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals				
1923 average.....	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	
1924 average.....	88.6	87.5	93.6	91.1	83.5	87.7	88.7	88.8	85.5	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	
1925 average.....	91.0	93.5	106.5	111.3	92.1	92.6	88.4	91.3	81.3	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	
[839]	Miscellaneous industries													
	Group index		Agricultural imple- ments		Electrical machinery, apparatus and sup- plies		Pianos and organs		Rubber boots and shoes		Automobile tires		Shipbuilding, steel	
	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	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
1924 average.....	87.8	90.6	80.1	83.8	95.8	97.7	94.9	101.8	70.9	71.5	97.3	99.9	83.1	86.2
1925 average.....	91.6	94.6	92.4	101.1	90.9	95.0	94.0	103.1	83.3	91.2	112.2	113.9	85.3	87.7

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in February, 1926

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,125 establishments indicate that in February the plants in operation were working an average of 94 per cent of full time and employing an average of 87 per cent of a normal full force of employees. These percentages show an increase of 1 per cent in the average per cent of full time worked and an increase of 2 per cent in working force.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 71 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 28 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 48 per cent had a normal full force of employees, and 51 per cent were operating with reduced forces.

ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated by establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force of employees	Part normal force of employees	
Food and kindred products	1,054	(¹)	61	38	87	44	55	86
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	70		71	29	95	31	69	87
Confectionery.....	202	1	61	37	94	18	80	79
Ice cream.....	106	1	94	5	99	4	95	65
Flour.....	302		29	71	70	44	56	84
Baking.....	365	(¹)	76	24	94	73	27	96
Sugar refining, cane.....	9		56	44	90	33	67	81
Textiles and their products	1,198	1	74	26	95	52	48	89
Cotton goods.....	291	1	83	16	97	69	30	94
Hosiery and knit goods.....	157		66	34	94	43	57	88
Silk goods.....	155		83	17	99	48	52	89
Woolen and worsted goods.....	160	2	72	26	94	40	58	84
Carpets and rugs.....	22		64	36	82	50	50	87
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	77		45	55	91	36	63	85
Clothing, men's.....	174	1	73	26	95	52	47	91
Shirts and collars.....	47		91	9	98	60	40	89
Clothing, women's.....	77	1	77	22	96	57	42	88
Millinery and lace goods.....	38		45	55	82	18	81	76
Iron and steel and their products	1,286	(¹)	72	28	95	33	67	80
Iron and steel.....	168	2	73	26	97	43	56	89
Structural ironwork.....	118		72	28	93	31	69	78
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	653	(¹)	70	30	94	31	69	79
Hardware.....	48		81	19	98	33	67	85
Machine tools.....	140		89	11	98	23	77	70
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	88		70	30	95	47	53	88
Stoves.....	71		44	56	86	31	69	82
Lumber and its products	785	2	71	27	96	46	52	88
Lumber, sawmills.....	301	4	70	26	96	44	52	87
Lumber, millwork.....	186	2	71	27	96	48	50	90
Furniture.....	298		72	28	96	46	54	89
Leather and its products	264	2	67	30	92	45	53	87
Leather.....	96	2	86	11	98	41	57	85
Boots and shoes.....	168	2	57	41	89	47	51	88
Paper and printing	551	(¹)	82	17	97	70	30	94
Paper and pulp.....	133	1	86	13	98	66	33	95
Paper boxes.....	105		61	39	92	44	56	88
Printing, book and job.....	187		80	20	96	70	30	93
Printing, newspapers.....	126		100		100	95	5	99

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN FEBRUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated by establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force of employees	Part normal force of employees	
Chemicals and allied products	201		70	30	95	51	49	86
Chemicals.....	68		65	35	95	66	34	92
Fertilizers.....	92		74	26	96	34	66	79
Petroleum refining.....	41		68	32	96	63	37	92
Stone, clay, and glass products	476	6	54	40	89	48	46	87
Cement.....	65	2	43	55	91	52	46	87
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	249	11	52	37	88	44	45	85
Pottery.....	51		43	57	87	47	53	89
Glass.....	111		70	30	93	54	46	88
Metal products, other than iron and steel	147		75	25	95	42	58	86
Stamped and enameled ware.....	32		78	22	97	38	63	87
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	115		74	26	95	44	57	86
Tobacco products	121	1	62	37	92	46	53	86
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	25		64	36	93	44	56	87
Cigars and cigarettes.....	96	1	61	38	91	47	52	85
Vehicles for land transportation	760	(¹)	81	19	96	61	38	89
Automobiles.....	132		80	20	97	63	37	89
Carriages and wagons.....	56		57	43	89	39	61	86
Car building and repairing, electric railroad.....	157		85	15	98	75	25	96
Car building and repairing, steam railroad.....	415	(¹)	83	17	96	59	41	87
Miscellaneous industries	282		70	30	94	41	59	83
Agricultural implements.....	61		67	33	95	28	72	77
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	103		79	21	95	47	53	87
Pianos and organs.....	31		77	23	96	58	42	91
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9		33	67	85	44	56	85
Automobile tires.....	49		49	51	87	45	55	89
Shipbuilding, steel.....	29		86	14	97	21	79	66
Total	7,125	1	71	28	94	48	51	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, January, 1926, and January and December, 1925

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in January, 1926, in comparison with employment and earnings in January and December, 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 JANUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 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. 100 and 102]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
January, 1925	166,632	25,067	280,630	37,180	169,728	330,420
December, 1925	167,108	25,222	283,331	49,178	182,310	362,224
January, 1926	166,030	25,151	282,001	43,723	176,157	347,362
<i>Total earnings</i>						
January, 1925	\$21,545,825	\$3,069,049	\$38,213,342	\$2,860,560	\$12,806,725	\$31,801,725
December, 1925	21,788,895	3,105,166	38,914,554	3,545,001	13,121,680	33,262,018
January, 1926	21,352,503	3,063,960	38,338,162	3,089,039	12,459,204	31,732,599
<i>Maintenance of equipment and stores</i>						
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled-trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
January, 1925	119,993	62,975	119,473	47,193	62,117	542,905
December, 1925	116,554	60,993	115,229	43,820	59,334	524,652
January, 1926	115,052	61,482	115,493	44,391	60,973	526,639
<i>Total earnings</i>						
January, 1925	\$17,362,524	\$10,056,717	\$13,155,373	\$4,581,699	\$5,072,683	\$70,570,071
December, 1925	16,749,921	9,570,899	12,580,191	4,207,664	4,789,890	67,771,963
January, 1926	16,326,743	9,603,106	12,521,583	4,244,669	4,873,686	67,418,930
<i>Transportation other than train and yard</i>						
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gate-men	Total for group	Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>						
January, 1925	331,101	26,355	36,914	22,783	204,251	24,755
December, 1925	30,736	25,898	40,260	22,321	209,068	24,140
January, 1926	30,817	25,729	37,138	22,317	204,172	24,209
<i>Total earnings</i>						
January, 1925	\$4,835,409	\$3,931,885	\$3,409,845	\$1,708,821	\$24,962,126	\$4,572,815
December, 1925	4,826,910	3,937,439	3,745,798	1,684,240	25,750,794	4,538,716
January, 1926	4,739,707	3,916,826	3,350,297	1,675,380	24,877,292	4,530,794

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES JANUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Transportation, train and engine					Total for group
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month</i>					
January, 1925.....	36, 771	75, 544	54, 307	44, 238	46, 184	328, 941
December, 1925.....	37, 275	75, 600	55, 787	44, 447	46, 095	333, 133
January, 1926.....	36, 881	74, 316	55, 312	43, 866	45, 473	328, 949
	<i>Total earnings</i>					
January, 1925.....	\$8, 831, 089	\$13, 206, 916	\$9, 489, 318	\$11, 834, 460	\$8, 826, 623	\$66, 033, 952
December, 1925.....	8, 911, 662	13, 193, 912	9, 742, 827	12, 055, 589	8, 984, 722	67, 167, 339
January, 1926.....	8, 699, 248	12, 813, 862	9, 442, 427	11, 837, 072	8, 816, 502	65, 469, 967

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Illinois

THE Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor in its January, 1926, issue shows the activities of the Illinois free employment offices for the month of December, 1924 and 1925, as follows:

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

Item	December, 1924			December, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations.....	11, 660	5, 946	17, 606	13, 086	5, 941	19, 027
Help wanted.....	6, 884	4, 929	11, 813	8, 064	4, 970	13, 034
Persons referred to positions.....	6, 902	4, 849	11, 751	8, 213	4, 942	13, 155
Persons reported placed.....	5, 871	4, 234	10, 105	7, 358	4, 330	11, 688
Persons registered for each 100 places open.....	149. 0			145. 9		

Iowa

The data given below on the placement work of the public-employment offices of Iowa in February is from the Iowa Employment Survey for February, 1926, issued by the bureau of labor of that State.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC-EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF IOWA IN FEBRUARY, 1926

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number of persons referred to positions	Number placed in employment
Men.....	4, 063	968	1, 042	959
Women.....	1, 399	760	705	679
Total.....	5, 462	1, 728	1, 748	1, 638

Massachusetts

The Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts has supplied the following data on the work of the four public employment offices of the State in January, 1925 and 1926:

ACTIVITIES OF FOUR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS IN JANUARY, 1925 AND 1926

Month and year	Applica- tions for positions	Help wanted	Persons re- ferred to positions	Persons reported placed
January, 1925	38, 111	2, 816	3, 399	2, 443
January, 1926	37, 241	2, 787	3, 625	2, 451

Ohio

The Ohio Department of Industrial Relations has furnished the following data on placement work of the State-city employment service of Ohio in February, 1926:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1926

Group	Number of applicants	Help wanted	Persons re- ferred to positions	Persons re- ported placed in employ- ment
Males:				
Nonagricultural	32, 375	7, 124	7, 176	6, 468
Farm and dairy	333	134	150	89
Total	32, 708	7, 258	7, 326	6, 557
Females	14, 216	6, 284	6, 133	5, 292
Grand total	46, 924	13, 542	13, 459	11, 849

Pennsylvania

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania reports as follows on the activities of the State employment offices of Pennsylvania for December, 1924 and 1925, and January and February, 1926.

ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, DECEMBER, 1924, AND DECEMBER, 1925, TO FEBRUARY, 1926

	December, 1924	December, 1925	January, 1926	February, 1926
Persons applying for positions:				
Men	7, 918	8, 564	7, 427	6, 885
Women	3, 104	2, 737	3, 328	3, 363
Total	11, 022	11, 301	10, 755	10, 248
Persons asked for by employers:				
Men	4, 844	5, 082	3, 816	4, 499
Women	1, 552	1, 878	1, 711	1, 833
Total	6, 396	6, 960	5, 527	6, 332
Persons placed in employment:				
Men	4, 379	4, 816	3, 621	4, 233
Women	1, 224	1, 698	1, 390	1, 474
Total	5, 603	6, 414	5, 011	5, 707

Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin in a mimeographed report gives the following data respecting placement work of the Wisconsin Federal-State-municipal employment service in January, 1925 and 1926:

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN IN JANUARY, 1925 AND 1926

Item	January, 1925			January, 1926		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work.....	6, 145	3, 294	9, 439	6, 018	3, 436	9, 454
Help wanted.....	4, 592	2, 214	6, 806	4, 018	2, 261	6, 279
Persons referred to positions.....	4, 381	2, 504	6, 885	3, 959	2, 516	6, 475
Persons placed in employment.....	3, 599	1, 790	5, 389	3, 213	1, 818	5, 031

State Departments of Labor

California

THE California Labor Market Bulletin for February, 1926, published by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, reports as follows on variations in volume of employment and pay roll from December, 1925, to January, 1926, in 697 California establishments:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 697 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN DECEMBER, 1925, AND JANUARY, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in January, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with December, 1925	Amount in January, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with December, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	11	1, 747	-6.6	\$48, 645	-17.0
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2, 169	+2.6	62, 275	-5.4
Brick, tile, pottery.....	19	2, 582	-2.7	63, 075	-9.8
Glass.....	5	739	-1.1	24, 639	-3.6
Total.....	43	7, 237	-2.0	198, 634	-9.7
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	5	944	+13.5	26, 109	+8.2
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	15	3, 887	-24.1	99, 690	-38.1
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	9	1, 186	+4	33, 483	+1.8
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	12	1, 402	+7	44, 377	-2
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	7	2, 075	+3.5	65, 680	-3.5
Structural and ornamental steel.....	14	4, 534	+1.0	132, 780	-10.1
Ship and boat building and naval repairs.....	6	4, 769	+8.5	161, 537	+5.1
Tin cans.....	2	1, 761	-8	46, 502	+6.8
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products.....	65	7, 890	+2.9	218, 577	-6.2
Other sheet-metal products.....	21	1, 597	-4	28, 548	+2.3
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	16	8, 738	+7.0	254, 060	+1.0
Total.....	172	38, 783	+4	1, 131, 343	-6.3

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 697 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN DECEMBER, 1925, AND JANUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in January, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with December 1925	Amount in January, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with December, 1925
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging.....	24	9,912	-13.2	265,467	-11.0
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.	49	9,875	-7.0	273,941	-10.5
Other wood manufactures.....	45	5,254	-7	142,488	-3.7
Total.....	118	25,041	-8.4	681,896	-9.3
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	7	782	-7	21,022	+1.4
Finished leather products.....	6	504	-17.0	9,187	-28.1
Rubber products.....	8	2,796	+3.9	80,399	+8
Total.....	21	4,082	-1	110,608	-2.4
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	4	466	-1.9	12,733	-10.5
Mineral-oil refining.....	10	13,165	-2.6	488,843	-4.0
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	7	702	+1.5	16,941	-1.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	11	2,012	+16.0	50,183	+9.3
Total.....	32	16,345	-5	568,700	-3.1
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	8	2,128	-8.3	50,071	-15.1
Printing.....	36	2,017	-4.4	72,845	-4.7
Publishing.....	16	3,990	+6	144,053	-7
Other paper products.....	9	1,027	+1.8	23,783	-3.9
Total.....	69	9,162	-2.6	290,752	-4.7
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	7	748	+3	15,977	+1.2
Other textile products.....	6	1,633	-3.1	35,549	-6.0
Total.....	13	2,381	-2.1	51,526	-3.9
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing.....	21	2,569	-5.4	57,980	-4.5
Women's clothing.....	10	910	-1.3	17,664	+2.3
Millinery.....	6	614	-4.5	11,355	-12.0
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing.....	23	3,531	+2.1	81,740	+1.4
Total.....	60	7,624	-1.5	168,739	-1.6
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	20	3,502	-25.3	71,136	-22.0
Canning and packing of fish.....	8	1,178	+60.1	14,195	+51.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	32	1,716	-18.0	42,964	-16.6
Groceries not elsewhere specified.....	4	453	-6.4	8,828	-19.1
Bread and bakery products.....	19	3,263	-2.0	94,428	-3.1
Sugar.....	7	2,960	+2.0	81,247	-4.1
Slaughtering and meat products.....	14	2,930	+5.2	86,831	+8.0
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	4	828	-17.0	15,909	-15.0
Beverages.....	4	502	-3.3	11,221	-8
Dairy products.....	10	2,301	-1.0	74,986	-3.2
Flour and grist mills.....	9	1,188	-8.8	30,609	-8.0
Ice manufacture.....	7	1,037	-3.1	33,597	-3.1
Other food products.....	14	979	-31.4	21,595	-28.1
Total.....	152	22,847	-7.4	587,546	-6.9
Water, light, and power.....	5	8,947	-3.2	268,461	-8.5
Miscellaneous.....	12	2,062	+6.9	54,493	+4.6
Total, all industries.....	697	144,511	-3.2	4,112,698	-5.9

Illinois

The data given below from the Labor Bulletin of January, 1926, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows changes in employment in representative factories of that State in December, 1925:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924

Industry	December, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	November, 1925, to December, 1925	December, 1924, to December, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	25	1,703	-4.1	-0.9
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	7	433	-.2	+24.9
Brick tile and pottery.....	34	5,535	+2.	+5.6
Glass.....	18	5,039	+1.7	+31.4
Total.....	84	12,710	+0.1	+14.8
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	121	36,560	+1.7	+2.3
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	34	9,776	+1.3	+15.3
Tools and cutlery.....	16	1,790	+10.8	+5.2
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	22	4,571	-.2	+5.4
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal.....	23	3,089	-1.2	+1.3
Cars and locomotives.....	14	7,206	-8.0	-43.9
Automobiles and accessories.....	29	12,258	+9.	+52.0
Machinery.....	51	18,128	+5.	+11.5
Electrical apparatus.....	26	34,032	+2.2	-25.4
Agricultural implements.....	30	9,715	+4.0	+20.0
Instruments and appliances.....	8	1,913	-11.5	+16.4
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	14	7,913	+2.	+3.8
Total.....	388	146,951	+9.	+2.2
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing mill products.....	31	2,668	-2.6	-.6
Furniture and cabinet work.....	45	7,035	+1.4	+8.4
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	15	3,334	-.1	+7.7
Miscellaneous wood products.....	22	2,714	-.4	-.1
Household furnishings.....	7	673	-3.7	+4.7
Total.....	120	16,424	-.1	+3.4
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	10	2,320	+6.	+15.4
Furs and fur goods.....	7	69	-22.5	-2.1
Boots and shoes.....	30	12,180	-.6	+4.0
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	9	1,621	+7.0	+205.1
Total.....	56	16,190	+1.	+6.4
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	21	2,039	-1.3	-.8
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	24	2,552	+1.	+8.6
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	10	5,468	+3.7	+26.4
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	9	3,963	-.1	+7.9
Total.....	64	14,022	+1.2	+11.0
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	30	4,327	-2.0	+33.8
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	16	1,123	+2.4	+4.
Job printing.....	73	8,406	+4.3	+3.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	11	3,702	+1.5	+3.7
Edition bookbinding.....	9	1,506	-4.9	-----
Total.....	148	19,064	+1.4	+3.5
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods.....	9	1,423	-2.2	+11.4
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	8	2,725	+4.5	+14.4
Thread and twine.....	6	530	+3.5	-10.9
Total.....	23	4,678	+2.3	+9.6

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1924

Industry	December, 1925		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	November, 1925, to December, 1925	December, 1924, to December, 1925
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	7	10,401	+6.3	-8.4
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	5	1,197	+5	-19.5
Overalls and work clothing.....	9	660	+3	-2.3
Men's hats and caps.....	2	67	+11.7	+132.5
Women's clothing.....	22	1,141	+8	+4.8
Women's underwear.....	9	588	-17.8	+41.8
Women's hats.....	8	616	+10.8	-18.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	36	2,721	0.0	+4.9
Total.....	98	17,391	+3.4	-3.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	24	991	-4.3	-3.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	15	454	-13.4	-32.0
Miscellaneous groceries.....	30	4,747	-5.6	+1.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	18	22,413	-1.7	-10.7
Dairy products.....	10	3,640	-3	+5.2
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	2,886	-1.9	-2
Confectionery.....	17	2,206	-3	+6.4
Beverages.....	20	1,359	-2.9	+5.7
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	13	1,254	-6	+1.1
Manufactured ice.....	22	172	-15.3	-1.0
Ice cream.....	15	664	-7	-----
Total.....	203	40,786	-2.3	+2.2
Total manufacturing industries.....	1,184	288,216	+5	+2.3
Trade, wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	29	4,159	+11.2	+5.4
Wholesale dry goods.....	6	476	-7.6	-20.3
Wholesale groceries.....	6	794	-8.6	-3.2
Mail-order houses.....	5	16,079	-1.5	-17.9
Total.....	46	21,508	+3	-13.9
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	6	14,763	+9	+1.1
Telephone.....	9	28,236	+2.4	+8.4
Street railways.....	27	27,370	+9	+4.2
Railway car repair shops.....	25	12,290	-1	-5.5
Total.....	67	82,659	+1.2	+3.1
Coal mining.....	54	16,915	-2	+26.4
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	114	6,984	-9.3	+31.4
Road construction.....	11	328	-34.9	-17.3
Miscellaneous contracting.....	27	1,607	-15.2	+4.1
Total.....	152	8,919	-11.7	+23.8
Total, all industries.....	1,503	418,217	+3	+2.4

Iowa

The following figures from the February, 1926, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, show changes in volume of employment in Iowa from January to February, 1926:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll February, 1926		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll February, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with January, 1926			Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with January, 1926
Food and kindred products:				Leather products:			
Meat packing.....	7	5,870	-6.3	Shoes.....	2	212	+14.6
Cereals.....	3	1,226	+1.7	Saddlery and harness...	7	350	+9.4
Flour.....	3	97	0.0	Fur goods and tanning...	5	136	0.0
Bakery products.....	7	768	-4.0	Gloves and mittens.....	3	257	+20.7
Confectionery.....	7	362	+2.5	Total.....	17	955	+11.8
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	11	963	-9.8	Paper products, printing, and publishing:			
Sugar, syrup, starch, glucose, etc.....	2	586	-4.9	Paper and its products...	4	201	-13.0
Other food products.....	9	340	-3.3	Printing and publishing...	14	2,003	+9.9
Total.....	49	10,212	-4.9	Total.....	18	2,204	-6.6
Textiles:				Patent medicines and compounds.....	7	339	+1.5
Clothing, men's.....	8	789	+5.5	Stone and clay products:			
Millinery.....	2	175	-2.8	Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	6	1,191	-8.8
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	3	483	-3.0	Brick and tile (clay)...	13	428	+16.9
Hosiery, awnings, etc.....	7	664	-5.5	Marble and granite, crushed rock, and stone.....	3	74	+7.2
Buttons, pearl.....	6	395	+14.2	Total.....	22	1,693	+3.5
Total.....	26	2,506	+2.7	Tobacco and cigars.....	5	172	+1.2
Iron and steel works:				Railway car shops.....	5	3,120	+11.0
Foundry and machine shops.....	25	1,844	+1.8	Various industries:			
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	6	316	-7.6	Automobile tires and tubes.....	5	178	+8.5
Automobiles, tractors, engines.....	5	2,277	-18.3	Brooms and brushes...	3	152	+1.3
Furnaces.....	6	534	+2.1	Laundries.....	7	1,486	+3.3
Pumps.....	3	329	+6.6	Mercantile.....	2	1,120	-1.3
Agricultural implements	10	1,295	+7.0	Public service.....	3	657	+24.4
Washing machines.....	6	580	+8.0	Seeds.....	23	1,109	-2.6
Total.....	61	7,175	-4.8	Wholesale houses.....	8	215	+1.4
Lumber products:				Commission houses.....	22	2,216	+3.1
Millwork, interiors, etc.....	17	3,519	+1.9	Other industries.....			
Furniture, desks, etc.....	7	852	+2.8	Total.....	73	7,133	+2.5
Refrigerators.....	3	161	+10.3	Grand total.....	319	40,363	-2.2
Undertakers' supplies...	5	174	+5.5				
Carriages, wagons, etc.....	4	148	+8.8				
Total.....	36	4,854	+2.4				

Maryland

The following report on volume of employment in Maryland in February, 1926, covering 45,062 employees and a pay roll totaling \$1,142,935.99, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Estab- lishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of em- ployees, Febru- ary, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) com- pared with January, 1926	Amount, Febru- ary, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) com- pared with January, 1926
Bakery.....	4	244	+0.4	\$6,079	+1.2
Beverages and soft drinks.....	3	111	- .9	3,055	+1.0
Boots and shoes.....	6	997	- .8	17,349	-2.6
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	9	499	+3.7	7,461	+5.6
Boxes, wooden.....	3	199	-3.4	3,895	-1.6
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,537	-4.2	59,215	-5.3
Brick, tile, etc.....	5	701	+2.6	18,531	+7.2
Brushes.....	6	1,145	-----	22,297	+11.3
Car building and repairing.....	4	4,478	- .5	147,106	-2.7
Chemicals.....	5	1,169	-1.9	32,166	-3.6
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	4	2,349	+ .9	60,349	-7.2
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	6	899	+ .4	11,669	+1.9
Confectionery.....	5	780	+2.3	10,067	+3.5
Cotton goods.....	4	1,079	-3.3	19,321	+ .6
Fertilizer.....	5	632	+3.4	13,930	+7.0
Food preparation.....	4	137	+1.4	3,487	+2.6
Foundry.....	10	1,157	+1.6	28,776	+4.8
Furnishing goods, men's.....	4	718	+1.2	10,338	+2.4
Furniture.....	10	835	-12.0	22,590	+6.1
Glass.....	4	1,245	-1.1	27,755	-3.0
Ice cream.....	4	270	-----	8,988	- .9
Leather goods.....	6	703	+7.3	14,972	+9.1
Lithographing.....	5	577	+ .6	16,174	-3.8
Lumber and millwork.....	9	576	-10.3	13,699	-12.4
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	128	-14.7	3,021	-9.9
Patent medicine.....	3	882	- .3	15,565	+9.9
Pianos.....	3	936	+2.0	27,352	+ .1
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,304	+4.3	36,847	+4.5
Printing.....	9	1,166	+2.3	41,978	+3.2
Rubber tire manufacture.....	1	2,600	+1.6	146,966	+41.5
Ship building.....	3	911	+18.0	25,301	-11.4
Shirts.....	4	639	+8.8	8,471	+1.7
Stamping and enameling ware.....	4	821	+7.6	16,115	+3.8
Tin ware.....	4	2,742	+3.3	59,585	+1.6
Tobacco.....	8	1,020	-2.6	15,032	-7.2
Miscellaneous.....	19	4,503	- .5	100,304	+6.4

Massachusetts

A press release from the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from December, 1925, to January, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 999 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND JANUARY 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage-earners employed			
		December, 1925	January, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	18	3,937	1,194	2,682	3,875
Bookbinding	15	980	553	388	946
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	46	2,104	1,081	959	2,040
Boots and shoes	70	19,196	6,294	14,857	21,151
Boxes, paper	27	2,291	1,407	820	2,227
Boxes, wooden packing	12	1,183	910	196	1,106
Bread and other bakery products	51	3,845	3,677	197	3,874
Carpets and rugs	5	3,738	3,607	160	3,767
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,867	2,695	162	2,857
Clothing, men's	30	3,868	2,105	1,798	3,903
Clothing, women's	35	1,482	1,005	583	1,588
Confectionery	13	3,340	1,647	1,552	3,199
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.	16	506	408	36	444
Cotton goods	55	41,565	22,640	18,440	41,080
Cutlery and tools	25	5,154	4,940	264	5,204
Dyeing and finishing, textiles	8	6,736	921	5,903	6,824
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	14	11,597	11,999		11,999
Foundry products	27	2,930	2,591	381	2,972
Furniture	33	3,757	3,449	218	3,567
Gas and by-products	13	1,241	1,247		1,247
Hosiery and knit goods	12	5,262	3,071	2,146	5,217
Jewelry	37	3,040	2,615	326	2,941
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	25	4,039	2,960	1,122	4,082
Machine-shop products	44	8,125	7,217	965	8,182
Machine tools	23	2,146	2,092		2,092
Musical instruments	12	1,311	1,229	62	1,291
Paper and wood pulp	21	6,049	4,813	1,186	5,999
Printing and publishing, book and job	39	3,368	2,382	868	3,250
Printing and publishing, newspaper	19	2,397	2,340		2,340
Rubber footwear	3	9,835	10,665		10,665
Rubber goods	7	2,997	2,847	82	2,929
Silk goods	10	4,006	1,779	2,203	3,982
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,676	307	1,433	1,740
Stationery goods	8	1,736	1,367		1,367
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	9	2,149	1,817		1,817
Stoves and stove linings	5	1,862	645	739	1,384
Textile machinery and parts	14	5,098	3,084	2,117	5,201
Tobacco	5	744	616	109	725
Woolen and worsted goods	56	19,871	10,135	9,509	19,644
All other industries	128	30,558	17,913	12,438	30,351
Total, all industries	999	238,586	154,269	84,901	239,170

New York

The New York State Department of Labor has furnished the following tabulation of changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in January, 1926. The table is based on returns from a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories. The weekly pay roll for the middle week of January was \$14,867,989.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES FROM JANUARY, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1925, TO JANUARY, 1926

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	December, 1925, to January, 1926		January, 1925, to January, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement.....	-5.3	-9.1	+23.8	+21.9
Brick.....	-28.6	-31.4	+57.1	+83.7
Pottery.....	+4	+1.1	-.8	+2.4
Glass.....	-2.5	-4.0	+7.3	+10.1
Pig iron.....	+1.7	+4	+5.1	+6.2
Structural iron.....	-1.6	-1.9	+3.8	+10.3
Hardware.....	-.9	-3.6	+14.8	+11.7
Stamped ware.....	-4.1	-4.3	+8.4	+11.8
Cutlery.....	-3.7	-4.2	-4.4	+3.4
Steam and hot water.....	+7	+1.5	+15.8	+5.9
Stoves.....	+5.2	-1.9	+31.2	+31.2
Agricultural implements.....	+2.9	+4.0	+19.7	+20.4
Electrical machinery, etc.....	-.7	+3	+11.2	+17.3
Foundry.....	-1.3	-1.7	+1.1	+6.1
Autos and parts.....	-2.5	-2.7	+16.3	+23.7
Cars, locomotives, etc.....	+8.7	+10.8	-2.4	+1.9
Railway repair shops.....	-2.4	-7.7	-7.6	-5.6
Millwork.....	-2.2	-2.6	-2.1	+2
Sawmills.....	-6.4	-5.2	-20.2	-17.7
Furniture and cabinet work.....	-.7	-5.2	+3.2	+5.8
Furniture.....	-1	-5.6	+3.0	+5.2
Pianos.....	-2.7	-10.1	+1.2	+2
Leather.....	+8	+4.2	-4.7	+4
Boots and shoes.....	+4	+6	+1.7	-2.6
Drugs.....	-.6	+3	+2.9	+4.2
Petroleum.....	-.1	-9	-8.1	-5.4
Paper boxes.....	-2.1	-4.1	+1.3	+3.8
Printing: Newspapers.....	-2.1	-1.3	+10.2	+20.4
Printing: Book and job.....	+2.2	+2.1	-.6	+1.7
Silk goods.....	+6	+3	+14.8	+18.4
Carpets.....	+3	+2.0	-.2	-2.9
Woolens.....	-8.7	-9.2	-5.6	-11.8
Cotton goods.....	+1.1	+4.6	-10.1	-11.9
Cotton and woolen.....	-1.8	-1.2	+8.9	+8.3
Dyeing.....	-.9	-2.8	-5.1	-8.0
Men's clothing.....	+10.7	+21.1	+0.2	+15.0
Shirts and collars.....	-3.0	-4.3	+2.8	+11.7
Women's clothing.....	+1.3	+3.8	+6.2	+4.4
Women's headwear.....	-.9	+9.7	-6.6	-3.9
Flour.....	+2	+3.4	+1.7	+3.4
Sugar.....	-2.4	-2.0	+28.7	+25.9
Slaughtering.....	-2.0	-.6	-5.7	-6.2
Bread.....	-2.7	-8.6	-2.4	-.9
Confectionery.....	-7.8	-10.7	+1.4	+3.1
Cigars.....	-15.6	-12.1	-25.0	-20.0
Total.....	-.8	-.8	+3.1	+5.8

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Labor Market for January and February, 1926, issued by the State Industrial Commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in December, 1925, and January, 1926:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM DECEMBER, 1924, AND NOVEMBER, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1925, AND FROM JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1925, TO JANUARY, 1926

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)							
	November to December, 1925		December, 1924, to December, 1925		December, 1925, to January, 1926		January, 1925, to January, 1926	
	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>								
Agriculture.....			-5.9				-3.0	-18.6
Logging.....	+9.5		-3.7	+50.8	+4.8		-16.6	-2.2
Mining.....	+6.5	+16.7	+25.5	+43.8	+8	-1.4	+25.3	+42.0
Lead and zinc.....	+7.1	+14.8	+42.2	+72	+1.8	-1.8	+42.3	+56.7
Iron.....	+4.7	+22.0	-8.0	+1.1	-2.5	-4	-9.8	+14.6
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	-20.7	+12.8	+1	+24.3	-4.8	-15.9	+4	+16.3
Manufacturing.....	+9	+11.1	+6.1	+9.1	-8	-3.1	+4.7	+7.0
Stone and allied industries.....	-5.2	-12.5	-2.5	+3.4	-6.3	-3.7	-3.1	+2.4
Brick, tile and cement blocks.....	-36.8	-29.5	+21.3	+25.5	-23.0	-28.2	+25.3	+21.0
Stone finishing.....	+19.8	-5.6	-9.7	-1.8	+6	+3.7	-9.5	-8
Metal.....	+1.8	+8	+10.9	+12.5	+9	+2	+9.7	+13.2
Pig iron and rolling-mill products.....	+3.3	+8.2	-4.4	+7.5	+7	-9	-9.0	-7.5
Structural-iron work.....	-3.9	-7.9	+15.4	+29.0	-11.2	-13.3	+4.0	+10.5
Foundries and machine shops.....	+3.1	+4.5	+14.0	+28.7	+3.0	-3.1	+13.5	+19.9
Railroad repair shops.....		+1.0	-8.7	-6.7	-3.0	-7.1	+10.2	-1.8
Stoves.....	+6.6	-2.2	+16.2	+10	+4.0	-5.3	+25.1	+40.7
Aluminum and enamelware.....	+3.0	+4.1	-2.5	+8.7	+3	-13.9	-5.1	-6.0
Machinery.....	+4.2	+0.1	+41.6	+49.2	-4.6	-14.0	+31.3	+30.5
Automobiles.....	-6.4	-11.3	+1.8	-17.3	+5.6	+32.7	+8.8	+7.4
Other metal products.....	+4.8	-7.3	+8.0	+4.3	+4	+16.7	+7.0	+18.4
Wood.....	+1	+1.0	+2.0	+7.0	+4.3	-3.0	+1.6	+1.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	+8	-1.9	-4.5	-3	+12.6	+9.7	+1	+5
Box factories.....	-1.7	-9.0	+15.7	+19.7	+2.0	+2.6	-9.0	-5.8
Panel and veneer mills.....	+1.6	+7.1	+12.8	+18.4	+7.0	-1.9	+11.2	+8.0
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	+5	-4	+9.9	+13.8	+2	-9.7	+5.9	+5
Furniture.....	+1.0	+9.1	+4.5	+9.4	-7	-11.5	-1	+6.7
Other wood products.....	-4.3	-2.3	+3	+8.6	-4	-9.5	-2.6	-2.0
Rubber.....	+1.6	+9.2	+3	+4.9	+2.9	-1.6	+4.5	-1.7
Leather.....	+4.1	+1.6	+3	+2.5	-3.2	-8.7	-6.7	-11.8
Tanning.....	+4.1	+5.3	+9.1	+16.5	-1.5	-2.6	+3.5	-1.6
Boots and shoes.....	-2.3	-6.2	-9.9	-15.4	-6.9	-18.1	-20.9	-29.3
Other leather products.....	+3.3	+9.7	+1.7	+15.5	-1	-6.0	+4.5	+4.5
Paper.....	-1.7	+5	+1.7	+9.0	+3	-4.1	+1.7	+6.5
Paper and pulp mills.....	-7	+9	+2.1	+10.3	+1.6	-3.8	+2.3	+6.9
Paper boxes.....	-4.3	-3.8	-2.6	-4.2	-6.2	-4.0	-4.8	-2.5
Other paper products.....	+4.1	+1.4	+4.1	+14.2	+6	-5.3	+4.7	+12.2
Textiles.....	+7	-1.6	+5.4	+9.1	-1.3	-3.5	+2.3	+6.9
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+1.0	-1.0	+3.7	+11.3	-9	-6.8	+3.1	+18.2
Clothing.....	-2	-4.1	+11.1	+5.0	-4.7	-3	+2.4	-7.1
Other textile products.....	+1.5	+1.9	+8	+11.0	+4.5	+1.5	-2	+8.4
Foods.....	+2.8		+5.0	+2.4	-10.0	-9.3	+3.2	+5.4
Meat packing.....	+20.2	-6	-3.1	-19.5	-15.4	-3.9	-5.3	+6.4
Baking and confectionery.....	-3.2	+2.7	-8	+1	-3.8	-4.8	+8	+1.8
Milk products.....	-7	+13.1	-6.2	+7.7	+6.4	-3.6	-5.2	-3.1
Canning and preserving.....	-13.6	-12.2	+26.6	+50.1	-42.8	-48.0	-6.6	-6.4
Flour mills.....	+17.9	+7.8	+45.8	+25.6	-2.6	-2.1	+39.3	+29.7
Tobacco manufacturing.....	-9	+3.8	-19.4	-16.1	+26.3	+6.8	+30.3	+21.0
Other food products.....	+4.6	-8.9	+39.6	+34.0	-26.6	-18.2	+13.0	+14.4
Light and power.....	+1.1	+5.1	+17.5	+19.5	-8.9	-11.5	+16.9	+14.2
Printing and publishing.....	+1.2	+5.2	+9.4	+17.5	-2.7	-9.3	+7.5	+10.5
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	+2	-1.2	+3.9	+2.8	-2.0	+1.5	+1.6	+3.0
Chemical (including soap, glue and explosives).....	-5.7	-7.2	+6.5	+6.8	-4	-2	+5.8	+10.7
Construction.....								
Building.....	-10.6	-14.2	+6.2	+14.9	-7.0	-19.1	+18.7	+4.5
Highway.....	-29.4		+5	-14.9	-65.2		-14.2	-22.3
Railroad.....	-17.0	-10.8	-2.9	-13.1	-7.3	-12.6	-1.4	-1.6
Marine, dredging, sewer-digging.....	+25.7	+35.3	-38.6	+66.4	-26.1	-21.3	+100.0	+195.4
Communication.....								
Steam railways.....	-15.0	-14.4	-3.5	-3.5	+2.6	+3.5	+2.5	+3
Electric railways.....	-3.5	+1.6	-6.1	+4.6	-3.3	-1.6	-1.8	+3.2
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	-8	-8	-10.6	-10.5	-6.6	-3.8	-9.4	-11.2
Wholesale trade.....	-5.4	-5.2	-4.2	-4.8	-2.9	-7.1	-4.0	-7.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	-3.2		-6.9		+2.9		-1.8	
<i>Nonmanual</i>								
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	-8	-2	+2.1	+5.9	+6		+2.5	+2.6
Construction.....	+2.0	-1.4	-12.8	-6.3	+7	+1.8	-10.7	+2.2
Communication.....	-1.6	-3.6	+4.7	+6.6	-1.3	+2.4	+3.7	+8.1
Wholesale trade.....	+3.0	+1.0	+6.2	+13.2	-1.6	-14.6	+4.7	+3.3
Retail trade—sales force only.....	+13.4	+8.6	+24.3	+22.3	-19.4	-15.1	+12.9	+18.2
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+2.8	-7.7	+11.4	-11.8	-1.8	+19.8	+6.1	-12.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	-3		-5.9		-3.4		-8.2	

Austrian Law Restricting Employment of Alien Workers¹

IN VIEW of the extensive unemployment prevailing in Austria, the Austrian Parliament on December 19, 1925, passed a law restricting the employment of alien manual and nonmanual workers, and effective during the period of unusual unemployment.

Beginning January 1, 1926, no employer may, without official permission, give employment to a manual worker, salaried employee, domestic servant, or apprentice who is not an Austrian citizen and who has not resided continuously in the Republic since January 1, 1923. Aliens who came to Austria after January 1, 1923, may retain their present positions, but if after January 1, 1926, they lose their positions and seek other employment, their new employers must obtain the permission of the proper authorities before employing them. The Federal chancellery has power to grant such permission, consulting, if necessary, with the Federal ministries interested. In the case of employment of alien agricultural or forestal workers the Federal chancellery may, in agreement with the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, authorize the governor of a Province to grant permits. As regards other workers the chancellery may delegate to the industrial district commissions the right to grant permits for the employment of aliens.

The Federal chancellery may, in agreement with the Federal ministries interested, decree by ordinance that the provisions of the present law shall not be applicable to certain groups of employees, to wit:

- (a) Employees in international transportation service.
- (b) Agricultural laborers and farm servants.
- (c) Certain groups of persons to whose occupation the law of July 13, 1922, relating to theatrical contracts applies (theater directors, actors with speaking parts, solo singers, dramaturgists, and band masters).
- (d) Certain occupational groups of alien workers, especially in new branches of industry, if their employment appears possible in view of the situation of the labor market and desirable in the interests of national economy.

The provisions of the present law are applicable to citizens of those States with which international agreements concerning the employment of alien workers have been concluded only in so far as no provisions to the contrary are contained in such international agreements.

If another State treats Austrian nationals more unfavorably in the matter of employment than the present law, the Austrian Federal Government may decree that the regulations of the present law be also applied to citizens of the State in question even if they would otherwise be excluded from the effects of the law by reason of the fact that they have been residing and employed in Austria for a period antedating January 1, 1923, and if permission has already been granted them to work in Austria, such permission may be revoked.

The working classes in Austria desired that during the present serious unemployment all classes of alien workers should be barred from employment, but the agricultural interests desired an exemption permitting the seasonal immigration of harvest hands, large numbers of Slovaks being employed every year at harvest work in the agricultural districts of Austria. In accordance with the law the Federal chancellery issued on December 31, 1925, an order exempting from

¹ Arbeit und Wirtschaft, Vienna, Jan. 1, 1926, p. 19, and Jan. 15, 1926, p. 63.

its provisions employees of international carriers, agricultural workers and farm servants, theater directors, actors, solo singers, dramaturgists and band masters.

Increase of Unemployment in Germany and New Regulation of Unemployment Relief

ON JULY 1, 1925, the totally unemployed persons in Germany who received pecuniary unemployment relief numbered only 195,099. Since then unemployment has steadily increased from month to month, due to decreasing consumption, shortage of capital, and increasing difficulties in obtaining credit. These factors have for a considerable time exercised an adverse influence upon business, but their influence upon the labor market began somewhat later and at first was hardly noticeable. On October 1 the unemployed in receipt of relief numbered only 266,078. Beginning with that date, however, unemployment increased rapidly and since December it has increased by leaps and bounds. On January 15, 1926, the number of unemployed in receipt of relief had reached a total of 1,762,305, not including 40,781 persons employed at emergency works.

The following table compiled by the German Statistical Office¹ illustrates the growth of unemployment from July 1, 1925, to January 15, 1926:

NUMBER OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 15, 1926

Date	Males	Females	Total	Date	Males	Females	Total
July 1, 1925	172,896	22,203	195,099	Oct. 15, 1925	273,573	25,299	298,872
July 15, 1925	175,622	22,400	198,022	Nov. 1, 1925	333,065	30,896	363,961
Aug. 1, 1925	175,555	21,693	197,248	Nov. 15, 1925	432,469	40,985	473,454
Aug. 15, 1925	187,886	21,789	209,675	Dec. 1, 1925	613,712	59,603	673,315
Sept. 1, 1925	208,895	21,832	230,727	Dec. 15, 1925	967,245	93,152	1,060,397
Sept. 15, 1925	229,740	21,790	251,530	Jan. 1, 1926	1,325,052	160,879	1,485,931
Oct. 1, 1925	244,132	21,946	266,078	Jan. 15, 1926	1,550,706	211,599	1,762,305

A more recent report (*Wirtschaft und Statistik*) shows that by February 15, 1926, the number of totally unemployed in receipt of unemployment relief had increased to 2,058,853, and that 32.5 persons out of every 1,000 of the German population were in receipt of unemployment relief on February 1, 1926. In Greater Berlin alone the totally unemployed persons in receipt of relief numbered 138,304 on that date.

The total cost of unemployment relief during December, 1925, was 60,500,692 marks,² according to provisional returns.

Returns from trade-unions show that at the end of January, 1926, 22.6 per cent of the trade-union members were totally unemployed and that 22.6 per cent worked short time. The corresponding figures on December 31, 1925, were 19.4 and 19.1, respectively, and on January 31, 1925, they were 8.1 and 4.7.

¹ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Berlin, Jan. 15, 1926, p. 21.

² Gold mark=23.8 cents.

New Regulation of Unemployment Relief

AS A result of the great increase of unemployed the German Government issued three orders³ amending the unemployment relief order of February 16, 1924. The first of these orders, dated January 18, 1926, deals with unimportant administrative details. The second order, with the same date, provides for the establishment of a Federal adjustment fund (*Reichsausgleichskasse*) for distributing the financial burden of unemployment relief over the whole country. The third order, dated January 21, 1926, but effective January 1, 1926, brings nonmanual workers with salaries not exceeding 6,000 marks per annum within the scope of the unemployment relief scheme and requires them and their employers to pay contributions. Previously only those nonmanual workers who were subject to obligatory sickness insurance (those having salaries up to 2,700 marks) were eligible for relief.

The second order referred to above provides that the contributions of employers and workers to unemployment relief are, in future, to serve two purposes: (1) The relief of unemployment within the individual States, and (2) the equalization of the financial burden over the whole country, for which purpose a part of the contributions levied in the different States is to be paid into a Federal adjustment fund at the Federal employment department. (The basic order of February 16, 1924, made permissible the establishment of a State and Federal adjustment fund, but not all the States took advantage of this provision, and no Federal adjustment fund was set up.)

The total contribution of employers and employed, except under certain conditions, may not exceed 3 per cent of the basic wage as fixed for sickness insurance. The amount of the contribution (to be fixed by the administrative council of the Federal employment department) which is to be paid into the Federal adjustment fund is not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the basic wage, except in certain circumstances (mentioned below) and with the special sanction of the Federal Council. This contribution to the Federal adjustment fund is to be levied even in States where it has not been found necessary to levy contributions for the relief of unemployment.

If in any calendar month the funds raised by a State employment office for unemployment relief are inadequate to cover the total expenditure, and if for a period of at least a month the maximum contributions have been paid over the whole district, the Federal employment department is to make up the deficit from the Federal adjustment fund, or if its resources are inadequate to make up the whole deficit, a proportion thereof is to be paid.

The Federal adjustment fund is to be maintained at an amount sufficient to cover the relief payable to 200,000 unemployed workers for three months. If, however, the amount available should fall below this level, or if the Federal Government, with the approval of the Federal Council, should decide that the fund is in danger of falling below this level, the administrative council of the Federal employment department must fix a uniform unemployment relief contribution for the whole of Germany. Advantage has already been taken of this clause. On January 25, 1926, the unemployment

³ Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Jan. 24, 1926, pp. 22, 23.

relief committee appointed by the administrative council of the Federal employment department ordered that from February 1, 1926, a uniform rate of contribution of 3 per cent of the basic wage should be fixed for all Germany and that the Federal share should be 1 per cent, or one-third of the total contributions. The amount thus levied is still to be divided into two parts, one for the relief of unemployment in the State and the other to be paid into the Federal adjustment fund; but any surplus remaining in the hands of the State after the State's needs have been met (less an amount equal to the expenditure of the two previous weeks) is to be remitted monthly to the Federal fund. This uniform contribution is to be abolished as soon as the reason for establishing it ceases to exist. The provisions of the order of March 16, 1924, relating to subsidies for the relief of unemployment to be paid by the Federal and State Governments, do not come into force until the Federal adjustment fund is exhausted.

The second order of January 18, 1926, came into force on February 1, 1926. It is to be repealed when the unemployment insurance bill at present pending has been enacted into law and becomes effective, or at latest on March 31, 1927.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Accident Rates in Underground Work in Metal Mines in the United States, 1922 to 1924

THE United States Bureau of Mines in its review of mine fatalities in January, 1926, publishes the following very interesting table:

SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY RATES, UNDERGROUND AND SHAFT ACCIDENTS, IN UNITED STATES METAL MINES

Code number of mine, in order of severity	Severity rate (per 1,000 hours exposure)	Frequency rate (per 1,000,000 hours exposure)	Code number of mine in order of severity	Severity rate (per 1,000 hours exposure)	Frequency rate (per 1,000,000 hours exposure)
1.....	.66	97.3	24.....	5.10	46.7
2.....	.75	50.4	25.....	5.10	252.2
3.....	.76	66.6	26.....	5.12	181.3
4.....	.82	49.6	27.....	5.19	31.5
5.....	.86	65.0	28.....	5.24	149.0
6.....	1.02	24.7	29.....	6.05	139.4
7.....	1.16	193.5	30.....	6.06	469.7
8.....	1.37	112.1	31.....	6.24	466.1
9.....	1.67	46.6	32.....	6.42	122.2
10.....	2.78	126.7	33.....	6.57	87.6
11.....	3.03	217.3	34.....	6.75	167.6
12.....	3.04	139.7	35.....	6.81	178.7
13.....	3.16	69.8	36.....	6.94	96.8
14.....	3.39	61.5	37.....	7.27	115.5
15.....	3.48	321.9	38.....	7.31	401.5
16.....	3.62	259.4	39.....	7.56	248.6
17.....	4.65	244.8	40.....	7.57	100.7
18.....	4.73	364.5	41.....	7.63	103.5
19.....	4.77	188.3	42.....	7.74	51.5
20.....	4.84	115.4	43.....	7.92	139.9
21.....	4.96	89.6			
22.....	5.00	302.1	Average, 43 mines.....	5.64	138.3
23.....	5.04	107.7	Average, all metal mines.....	14.97	151.9

The above table covers 43 mines chosen because of the excellent safety work which has been done in them. The man hours of exposure number 65,090,896, the accidents 9,004, and the injuries are equivalent to a loss of 366,822 days.

It may be remarked (1) that the rates shown for the best of these selected mines are high compared with other industries; that is, the inherent hazards of mining are high and the successful meeting of them is a very worthy achievement.

(2) While there are many irregularities it is broadly true that the mines with the lowest accident severity rates are also those with the lowest frequency rates.

(3) In these 43 mines the influence of active safety work may be inferred from the fact that in them the average severity rate is 5.64, while for all metal mines in the United States it is 14.97.

Sickness Among Industrial Employees¹

STATISTICS of the extent of disabling illness among industrial employees have been furnished to the United States Public Health Service by a number of industrial mutual benefit associations and company relief departments and by plant medical departments² for the years 1920 to 1924, and a series of articles on the frequency of disabling illness among industrial workers, based on these data, have been published in the Public Health Reports. The present report gives the sickness frequency rates for the year 1924 for disability which rendered employees unable to work for eight consecutive days or longer.

The reports furnished to the Public Health Service do not include industrial accidents nor do they include all disabling illness, since most of the associations reporting refuse benefits for certain diseases and for illness resulting from the violation of any civil law or from willful or gross negligence. There are certain other rules also governing payment of benefits and eligibility to membership which operate to exclude other cases of sickness and to keep the older employees out of the associations, so that the statistics presented are probably understatements of the amount of serious sickness.

During the year 1924 there were 10,948 cases causing disability of 8 days or longer in a group of 114,065 male industrial workers employed in different industries. The leading cause of serious disability was influenza and grippe, accounting for 18 per cent of all the sickness claims. During recent years, the report states, no other disease has been so disastrous from the standpoint of interrupted production, wages lost, and cost to sick-benefit associations, and any considerable reduction in its frequency even in nonepidemic years would mean the elimination of thousands of days of disability for American wage earners. For the five years ending December 31, 1924, the frequency rate for this disease was 6.6 times the frequency of the epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases against which health work is so largely directed.

The next most important cause of disability in 1924 and also in the two preceding years was nonindustrial accidents. It appears from the rates for these years that the trend of nonindustrial accidents is upward, due, without doubt, to the increasing number of automobile accidents. Acute and chronic rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and diarrhea, and diseases of the pharynx, all having practically the same frequency, formed the next most important groups; while appendicitis was more frequent than pneumonia. The rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was not much above the general death rate for this disease, due probably to the fact that many of those who are tubercularly inclined either do not get into industry or leave before they are actually incapacitated.

A compilation of the annual incidence rates for different diseases and disease groups for the five years ending December 31, 1924, shows that respiratory diseases, including influenza and grippe, pulmonary tuberculosis, and diseases of the pharynx, accounted for 47 per cent of all the cases of sickness. The respiratory diseases

¹ United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports, Jan. 22, 1926, pp. 113-131: "Sickness among industrial employees."

² See Labor Review, issues of May, 1921, p. 126; April, 1923, p. 123; and January, 1925, pp. 150-152.

also account chiefly for the seasonal variation in the incidence rate of sickness since the nonrespiratory diseases as a group show slight seasonal variation.

A comparison of the sickness frequency according to sex shows that the women who were members of the sick-benefit associations had 44 per cent more sickness than the men during the three years ending December 31, 1924, although these reports cover, in most cases, benefits paid only for diseases which are common to both sexes. When the waiting period for sickness benefits is less than one week the difference is even more marked and the records of industrial medical departments indicate that the disability rate for women may be nearly twice the male rate when all sickness causing absence from work for one day or longer is included.

The frequency of different diseases and groups of diseases is shown for men in the iron and steel industry, in public utilities, and in a group of miscellaneous industries. The highest disability rate was found among the men in the public utilities. In this industry the rate was high for practically all ailments, there being no one specific disease or disease group which stood out as accountable for the high frequency rate. The lowest rate was found in the iron and steel industry, where the frequency rate was especially low for diseases of the nervous system and the digestive system and for bronchitis, influenza, and grippe. Because of the heavy nature of the work in this industry there is evidently a selective process of recruitment and dismissal which results in the employment of physically stronger workers. The pneumonia rate was so high among these workers, however, that it suggested the desirability of a special study of pneumonia morbidity and mortality in this industry.

Severity rates were computed for those reporting associations which had the same benefit period and while the number was too few to be conclusive it showed that certain disease groups are much more important from the standpoint of the amount of time lost than from their frequency of occurrence. These groups included diseases of the nervous system, of the circulatory system, and of the genitourinary system, while "influenza and grippe" were important from the point of view both of frequency and of severity.

Tuberculosis as an Industrial Health Problem

AN address delivered at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1925, by Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst¹ stresses the importance of tuberculosis as an industrial health problem. The health of the forty-odd million workers in the United States is of the highest importance to our national welfare and the loss of an average of nine days by each worker on account of sickness means an unnecessary amount of disablement and economic loss, as it has been shown by various analyses that probably half of this disability could be prevented by utilization of the means and knowledge now at hand.

¹ Hayhurst, Emery R.: Why industrial health is a tuberculosis problem. (Reprinted from National Tuberculosis Association, Transactions of twenty-first annual meeting, 1925, pp. 434-441.)

The recognition by many industrial establishments of the importance of workers' disability as a factor in production is shown by a recent study by the National Industrial Conference Board, in which 255 plants out of 446 covered by the survey were found to be giving physical examinations to applicants for employment, the examinations in most cases being used as a guide in selecting and placing workers. In only 11 establishments were the physical examinations found to have been discontinued, while there has been an extension of the medical supervision furnished by the medical departments of the plants covered by the survey into the fields of plant hygiene and sanitation as well as safety, general welfare, home visiting, and health education.

Tuberculosis cases varying from 0.2 to 2.5 per cent of those examined have been reported in a number of large establishments. These percentages approximate the average of 1 per cent active cases and 1 per cent arrested cases which were found in the typical population by the Framingham Demonstration. In one textile mill where physical examinations were in force the results of the examinations were said to be a 14 per cent increased production by 6 per cent fewer workers than were employed previously. In this case also the hours were reduced from 56 to 48 per week and there was an improvement in the quality of work as well as in the quantity. In another instance quoted by the writer much less time was lost by a group of 100 arrested tuberculosis cases having had sanitarium treatment, who were employed by a large public utility company, than by 100 others in a control group. "Its members had learned the secret of healthful living in the hard school of experience while those of the other group had not."

There is said to be a tendency on the part of workers who are conscious of a possibility of developing tuberculosis to avoid places where a physical examination is given and to seek work in other establishments, particularly small ones, where there is no such health supervision. Doctor Hayhurst holds that while industry can not be held responsible for the development of tuberculosis during employment in predisposed persons, the employer is responsible who gives employment to such individuals without physical examination or subsequent medical care.

Small industrial establishments, that is, those employing 500 or less workers, employ over 60 per cent of all the wage earners, and yet these plants are largely without medical service. The Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee has made a survey of industrial medical services and has given physical examinations in small plants¹ in that city. Of 873 plants which answered the questionnaire sent out by the committee only 46 reported "complete" medical service, consisting of a dispensary, a physician, and a nurse. The physical examination of employees in the smaller plants which has been carried on by this committee showed a rate of 1.7 per cent tuberculosis among 1,807 workers examined. The examinations so far show that factory workers have more defects, especially of a serious character, than office and other workers, and in some instances the tuberculosis rate is twice as great among the factory employees. Various other studies confirm these findings and a recent analysis of

¹ See Labor Review, issues of January, 1925, pp. 155, 156, and September, 1925, pp. 134, 135.

absenteeism in a large establishment showed that sickness caused 20 times as many cases of absenteeism as accidents and 7 times as much loss of time from work.

It has been pointed out by different authorities in the last few years that the check in the general decline of tuberculosis is due to the fact that workers' rates for tuberculosis are not decreasing in the same proportion as those for other classes. The reasons for this condition are summed up by Doctor Hayhurst as follows: The indiscriminate hiring and placing of individuals without physical examination; failure to investigate remote causes of illnesses and absences; the placement of juveniles in quiet indoor jobs during their years of adolescence, resulting in a lack of healthful exercise, risk of infections from adults, etc.; widespread ignorance of the nutritive values of food so that a large percentage of the working population subsists on a diet lacking in vitamins and other necessary elements; and the growth of quasiscientific health supervision as a result of the absence of medical supervision in thousands of plants, together with the recourse to nostrums, to quacks, and to irregular practitioners of various cults. Although the responsibility for unhealthful working conditions rests upon the State, the control of the official machinery for supervising the health of the workers is usually in the hands of untrained persons, it is political in nature, and the number of inspectors is usually so limited in number that they can not cover the field. In this connection Doctor Hayhurst says:

Thirty-one States, including many of the great industrial States, are to-day practically oblivious of the subject of industrial hygiene in official practice. That which is being done in the remaining 17 States will bear very little scrutiny, likewise, since no standards are set, as a rule, and practically every decision is left to opinion or to "adequate" provisions. Such provisions do not stand in law and can never be enforced in respect to any employment. Statutes and regulations must offer definite measurements to guide the employer. Furthermore, in only 8 States are sanitary engineers employed; in only 6 States, industrial or accident physicians; in only 2 States, chemists; while some 6 States only have other trained inspectors for certain types of hygienic supervision. I found that occupational diseases are presumed to be reported to labor departments in 9 States and to health departments in 21 States, representing a total of 25 States altogether, since four were overlapping situations. In hardly a handful of these States is anything done with or about occupational diseases after they are reported. Only 8 States reported occupational diseases to the Public Health Service during the first quarter of 1924 and of the total of 313 cases reported, 182 or considerably over half came from the State of Ohio alone.

The methods of prevention of individual tuberculosis in industry are summed up as follows:

(1) A constant lookout for the common environmental hazards to health which usually requires only a simple check-up or observational survey using accepted standards for comparison; (2) a rapid extension of the physical examinations of employees, the nature and scheme for which the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee has explained so as to render it both ethical and unobjectionable on the part of all concerned; and (3) a constant inquiry into the causes of ordinary health complaints, such as headache, dyspepsia, tiredness, etc., which are really the forerunners of diseases like tuberculosis, and should have their individual natures determined. The question is not one of tracing industrial tuberculosis back from the dispensary to the workplace, but preferably one of tracing industrial and personal health hazards forward into health complaints and nipping both before tuberculosis develops.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Arizona Compensation Law Held Constitutional

A S BRIEFLY indicated in an item in the March, 1926, issue, the Supreme Court of Arizona has sustained the constitutionality of the act of the legislature of 1925 (Ch. 83) enacting a new compensation law for that State. As set forth in the October, 1925, issue (pp. 107-109), the act of 1912, enacted in accordance with the terms of the then newly adopted State constitution, was of such a limited nature that the desirability of new legislation was keenly realized. An attempt to accomplish this end by legislative action was made in 1921, but on account of its conflict with the constitution it was held invalid in the case of *Industrial Commission v. Crisman*, 199 Pac. 390. In this case the judge said that: "It seems regrettable that, owing to its constitutional restrictions, Arizona is barred from adopting a just and uniform compensation law, such as exists in 43 or 44 States of the Union." The judge further suggested an amendment to the constitution as a way out of the difficulty.

The legislature of 1925 carried out this suggestion by adopting a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution and at the same time enacting a bill to become a law in case of adoption of the constitutional amendment at a special election set for September 29, 1925. Unfortunately, in formulating this amendment, the legislature fell into the same snare as did the convention in formulating the original constitution, incorporating various details of purely legislative type, so restricting legislation in the field as at least to affect, possibly seriously, the power of the legislature to meet changes in conditions or to profit by experience; or, as was said in the account given in the October issue, "In other words, the same form of procedure that made this amendment necessary is pursued, with added complications, in the propositions set forth."

As already stated, the act was to become effective in the event of a favorable vote, recourse to referendum thereafter being expressly denied. On the announcement of the favorable vote, the governor was prepared to appoint the administrative commission, but was restrained by injunctive proceedings and an attack on the constitutionality of the law. The Superior Court of Maricopa County sustained the law as valid, but an appeal was taken to the supreme court, whose decision, rendered January 7, 1926, sustained the law as valid with the exception of a single feature found to be in conflict with one of the details embodied in the new constitutional amendment above referred to. The court held, however, that the offending provision could be omitted without affecting the remainder of the statute, and with the elimination indicated it was declared valid law. (*Alabam's Freight Co. v. Hunt*, 242 Pac. 658.)

Judge Lockwood, who prepared the unanimous opinion of the court, noted first that the complaint "raised every possible constitutional point that could be imagined," embodying some 24 objections,

which, however, counsel for the plaintiff frankly admitted were for the most part trivial. Five specifications were stressed, and these alone were discussed in the opinion.

The first related only to procedure, claiming that the legislature was without power to enact a valid law which the constitution did not at the time authorize, its effectiveness being contingent upon the adoption of an amendment in the future. The court found precedents for denying this contention, as well as one that was based on the State law as to the right to a referendum. Such referendum might be taken within 90 days after the legislature closes, and not within 90 days after the measure under consideration becomes effective. Since this time had long since expired at the time the statute came into operation, no possibility existed for an attack by this method.

The third point raised was that "executive and judicial powers are united in the commission established by the act, and that there is an unlawful delegation of judicial power to it," in violation of the State constitution. It was admitted that "many and great administrative powers" are devolved upon the commission; but a consideration of those powers as set forth in the statute renders the charge that there was any intent on the part of the legislature to establish a court "the height of absurdity." A court was defined as "a tribunal established for the public administration of justice." (*Butts v. Armor*, 164 Pa. 73, 30 Atl. 357.) Powers of administration and investigation, enforcement of laws for health and safety of employees, the conduct of free employment agencies, promotion of arbitration of labor disputes, collection of statistics of employment, and investigation of dangerous establishments—none of these suggests a judicial function, and the act was therefore declared not obnoxious to the provision of the constitution relied upon in this contention.

But granting that the commission was not actually a court, it was still maintained that "it has delegated to it many judicial powers which * * * can be exercised only by a court" within the terms of the constitution. No definition was attempted of the term "judicial power," the opinion quoting from an Ohio decision where it was said that:

What is judicial power can not be brought within ring fence of a definition. It is, undoubtedly, power to hear and determine; but this is not peculiar to the judicial office. Many of the acts of administrative and executive officers involve the exercise of the same power.

Other departments of the Government must engage in some of these activities of ascertaining facts and applying the law thereto, the discussion in *Borgnis v. Falk Co.*, 147 Wis. 327, 133 N. W. 309, where identical subject matter was under consideration, being quoted from at length. The act there under consideration was elective and not compulsory, "but many States have reached the same conclusion where the act was compulsory." The fact that the industrial commission makes decisions based on its investigation of questions of fact and the application of the law thereto does not preclude proper judicial action, since "they must be open to review in some court of competent jurisdiction." The Arizona statute contains ample provision for such review, both as to lawfulness and reasonableness, even a review of the evidence being permitted on an appeal to the Supreme Court. "We conclude there is no improper delegation of judicial power."

The fundamental, but well-worn, objection to such statutes as depriving employers of property without due process of law and denying equal protection of the law was next raised. On this point the court quoted extensively from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case *Ward & Gow v. Krinsky*, 259 U. S. 503, 42 Sup. Ct. 529, in which the law of New York was under consideration. It was said that this opinion "summarizes the argument against the law, and the fallacy thereof, so completely that we can not do better than to quote therefrom." The conclusiveness of the argument was held to establish the point that the statute of Arizona under consideration does not violate the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The contention was based largely on the alleged lack of power to provide compensation for occupations generally, instead of those only which present "inherent hazards." Originally the New York law related to so-called "extrahazardous occupations" but was amended afterward so as to be of general application, with a numerical basis of "four or more workmen or operatives regularly in the same business." The court quoted, with emphasis, an expression of the Supreme Court to the effect that the presence of "inherent hazard" in the occupation there under consideration "is conclusively shown by the fact that, in the course of it, he received a serious and disabling personal injury arising out of it." It was concluded that, while the Arizona legislature did not use the words "inherent hazards of the occupation," it was evident that "any accident arising out of and in the course of an employment" must necessarily be caused by an "inherent hazard," as the phrase is construed by the Supreme Court.

The final objection was that the statute conflicted in terms with the constitutional amendment. The point involved is in brief that the constitution provides for the enactment of a law covering "such private employments as the legislature may prescribe," but adding that an option to elect the right to sue must be preserved. The statute, on the other hand, limits the right of such election to "employees engaged in occupations now declared by section 46 hereof to be hazardous," making compensation the exclusive remedy for all other employees. The court found here, on the face of things, "an irreconcilable conflict"; nor was the argument of the State sufficient to overcome the difficulty raised. The right to sue for damages for injuries is granted in the State constitution, with a provision that it "shall never be abrogated," nor the amount of recovery limited by statute. (Art. 18, sec. 6.) However, section 8 of the same article, in its recently amended form, provides that this option may be exercised in advance of the receipt of the injury, compensation becoming the remedy in case of the employee's "failing to reject the provisions of such workmen's compensation law prior to the injury." This was regarded as an adequate compliance with the limitations of section 6, but no warrant was found for limiting such option to persons engaged only in the occupations declared by the compensation law to be hazardous. Striking out this restriction would make the law of uniform application to all employees in all classes of industry, leaving it "just as effective and enforceable as before," with the condition of the right of election fully preserved. No reason appeared for assuming that the invalid provision was "the consideration and inducement of the act as a whole," since it would not affect

the general purpose of the amendment and the act to broaden the compensation law as it previously existed, and providing an election in advance of rather than after the injury; nor could it be assumed that the legislature would not have passed the law with this provision omitted, since the constitution was a positive mandate for the enactment of a compensation law of the nature that survives with this provision eliminated. "Such being the case, since the law, after striking out the invalid portions, fulfills in a singular degree the three requirements set forth above, and is no way obnoxious to either the State or Federal Constitutions, it is in all other respects of full force and effect."

With this confirmation of the validity of the law it became immediately operative with the following commission appointed by the governor, corresponding to that named in the November issue with the exception of the third member, the roster now standing: Mr. Cleve W. Van Dyke, Mr. R. B. Sims, and Mr. Burt Clingan.

Unemployment Insurance in the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry of New York City¹

THE so-called unemployment-insurance plans in this country are of two kinds. A few are undertaken by individual firms and are limited to their own employees, generally unorganized, under various restrictive conditions and usually do not stand distinctly alone as a plan but are part of a general personnel policy, subject to change at the option of the employer. They cover relatively few workers and tackle the real problem only in an incidental way. They are hopeful signs, however, denoting progressive management's recognition of the need of some method of assuring to the worker some income during the entire period in which he must care for his family and meet the necessary current expenditures.

The second method is for an entire industry in a given locality to be covered by the plan in force. To date this has been done only in organized industries, but there is no practical reason why it could not also be attempted and executed in groups that are not collectively dealing with their employees through a labor union. Of course, when jointly carried out it has a firmer foundation and greater certainty of enforcement.

Two major instances of plans embracing voluntary organization of such industry funds are now in operation—one in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City, and the other in the men's clothing industry of Chicago.² They are the leading experiments, and much of the future course of unemployment-insurance development will be guided by the experience and success of these plans. (The dress industry and the cloth cap makers of New York City have also instituted funds, but they have not been long in operation. The latter is not a joint-contribution arrangement.)

Before going into the plan established in the cloak and suit industry, it will be necessary to sketch briefly certain conditions underlying the industry itself. All know that the needle-trade industries for

¹ Extracts from an address delivered by James A. Corcoran, assistant chairman unemployment-insurance fund of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City, at the thirteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15-17, 1925. The proceedings of this meeting will be published as Bulletin 414, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² See Labor Review, November, 1925 (p. 133), for a description of the Chicago plan.

several years have been known for the intensity and number of strikes. The New York cloak industry has been no exception. The industry is the largest in the city of New York. About 1,600 shops have agreements with the union and are included under our plan, covering upward of 35,000 employees. These shops, although concentrated in sections, cover a wide area of the city.

The industrial relationship is usually considered a fairly complicated matter in the ordinary situation where we have only the employers and the union workers represented. In the cloak and suit industry, however, we have four different factors with conflicting interests. The inside manufacturers, who correspond to the ordinary conception of manufacturer, are those conducting manufacturing operations on their own premises and selling their products directly to retailers. In addition, we have jobbers or wholesale stock houses, who differ from the ordinary jobber in other industries inasmuch as they are more intimately connected with production. The jobbers in the cloak and suit industry give out cloth or so-called piece goods and other materials such as fur trimmings to submanufacturers; who make up garments in accordance with styles or designs dictated by the jobber. We also have the submanufacturers, who are manufacturers producing, for the most part, not directly for retailers but for the jobbers in the wholesale stock houses from material furnished by the latter in accordance with styles which the wholesaler dictates. Lastly, representing the workers, we have the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The outstanding characteristics of the industry are its extremely seasonal nature, the number of small proprietary units, and the heavy turnover among the smaller employers, many of whom are irresponsible.

The unemployment fund originated in the cloak industry through a demand made by the union in its negotiations for a new agreement in 1924. The renewal of the agreement between the parties in the industry was not effected without the intervention of Governor Smith, who appointed a special commission of mediation to consider the many grave matters then in dispute. The recommendation of the governor's commission for the establishing of such a fund was accepted by all parties in the industry, and the fund began to function in August, 1924. Under the agreement, the workers contribute one per cent of their pay each week, which is deducted at the source by the manufacturer and forwarded with his own contribution of two per cent of the weekly pay roll. A special pay-roll report is forwarded weekly to the insurance fund office. This arrangement works well with the manufacturer, but in the case of the submanufacturer who is working for a jobber it was deemed best to have the cost of the unemployment insurance absorbed by the jobber but paid in the first instance by the submanufacturer.

In other words, the cost of insurance was not to be an item subject to bargaining at the time of the setting of the contract price, and was to be shown as a separate item in the billing of the submanufacturer to the jobber. This practice was an unusual one and required some time to become well established, and it led to many of the difficulties of collection in the early days of the fund. This system, under which the submanufacturer paid the two per cent employer's contribution and was reimbursed by his jobber, has been changed by

the governor's commission, which decided that the charge shall be paid directly into the fund by the jobber. The submanufacturer simply serves as the agent for making deductions from the workers' wages and forwarding the employees' contribution to the fund office. With the greater financial responsibility of the jobber, this method should result in the fund securing the full amount due on employers' contributions. The governor's commission by a recent ruling has increased the charge to the jobber to three per cent. This increase was made because it was believed that the jobber-submanufacturer system of production created greater unemployment than existed under the inside manufacturing method.

All four parties in the industry are represented in the board of trustees, the governing body of the fund. Each organization has a trustee and two alternates to represent it, and the board is presided over by a neutral chairman, who is the actual administrator of the fund. It is provided that such chairman be a party outside the industry. The fund office is impartially operated, and performs all collecting, auditing, and disbursing of moneys received.

The board of trustees functions under a separate agreement, which is supplemental to the labor agreement and runs concurrently with it. It is empowered to make all reasonable rules and regulations for the proper operation of the fund and may vary the same as experience dictates. It is also authorized to secure such information and records as may be necessary for the proper performance of the work of the fund. It is responsible for the investment of the moneys received, which, incidentally, are placed only in Government securities and other securities which are legal investments for trustees in New York State.

With four different organizations represented in the trusteeship, the question of voting power becomes important, and it is provided that each organization, irrespective of the number of representatives present at the meeting, shall vote as a unit, and that on matters of routine or ministerial nature a majority vote is sufficient. In matters of fundamental importance, however, a unanimous vote is required, and the question of whether or not the particular matter is of ministerial or fundamental importance is for the chairman to decide.

I am not going into the routine detail of mechanics of operation and collection. Although important, they are involved and lengthy. In this connection, however, I may say that the handling of delinquency in payments by firms has been intrusted to the association of which they are members, and to the union for the independent firms not members of an association. The insurance fund itself has no enforcing power, and where it is necessary to resort to stringent measures to effect collection the enforcement is largely performed through the union.

The trustees, in formulating rules and regulations to govern disbursement of benefits, realized that the industry could not hope to assume or pay for full unemployment in the industry under the collections made on the one and two per cent arrangement. They therefore decided to divide the year into two seasonal periods—the spring, beginning on February 1, and the fall, beginning on August 1—and established in each of such periods a normal working period and a normal slack period.

The unemployment payment benefit is \$10 per week, irrespective of the wages earned by the worker. Six weeks' maximum benefit is fixed as proper for each season, subject to a provision allowing for a carry-over of the unexpired portion of a seasonal benefit not utilized. A maximum amount of \$120 per year can be secured by a worker. Underemployment during the working time is cumulated and combined with the weeks of total unemployment to make up the necessary 396 hours that the worker must lose in a season before becoming eligible for benefit payments. All lost time except that occurring through strikes or stoppages is compensated. In order to receive benefits, workers must have been members of the union for one year, have been employed in the New York market for one year, have been registered at the registration office maintained by the fund, and have reported regularly during their unemployment.

In order properly to carry out these rules, it was necessary to establish and to maintain individual ledger accounts with each worker in the industry. Such an account shows the weekly hours worked, overtime hours, the wages earned, the weekly unemployment, if any, and a running balance of total unemployment in the season. An idea of the work entailed by this can be gained if you realize for a moment what a weekly posting of 35,000 accounts means. Not many business houses have such a problem.

Our rules require weekly payment by those eligible during the periods of their unemployment beyond the minimum slack period. Payments are made by check and must be called for by the worker. All unemployed workers not attached to shops are personally registered and must report weekly during their idleness. Workers attached to shops temporarily shut down report to the shop chairman, usually in the shop which they visit regularly during lay-off periods. They must individually sign a weekly registration sheet maintained by the shop chairman, which he turns over to the fund office. A new sheet is issued to him with the delivery of each weekly report. The registration and disbursement office is impartially operated by the insurance fund trustees.

The fund in the cloak industry has certain outstanding features. It is the first of its kind in America. It covers the greatest number of workers and by far the largest number of shops. It is the first joint-contribution fund established on the market principle; i. e., all contributions going into one common pot for distribution to any workers in the industry qualifying under the rules. It is the first to be operated under impartial auspices, and also to have the registration and disbursement functions undertaken by the fund. Through the distinction between normal work and slack periods within seasons, it has recognized the principle of need as the underlying basis of distribution of benefits. No other joint fund has set the employers' contributions in excess of that made by the workers. The basic idea of insurance—of "spreading the risk"—is more nearly attained under a market fund arrangement. All workers exposed to the possibilities of unemployment contribute, although, as in insurance, it is practically certain that under our rules some will not draw any benefits except in extreme cases, such as unusual depression.

It may be asked how well has the fund worked. In the first year of our existence we collected \$1,350,000. Payments of benefits to workers began promptly, as scheduled, on June 8, 1925. Unemploy-

ment was based on all time lost by workers subsequent to February 1, 1925. The seasonal period extended to August 1. Unemployment benefits paid to workers on lost time in the spring season totaled approximately \$1,050,000. More than 25,000 individual workers received benefit checks, a considerable proportion receiving the maximum seasonal benefit of \$60. The bulk of the payments were concentrated into a seven-week period. At the height of such period we were preparing and making daily payments of three to five thousand individual checks. All these figures exceeded even our liberal estimates, and the administration in the first season (as was to be expected) was therefore not without a certain amount of "grief." Inadequate office facilities hampered the effective carrying on of the work and resulted in our having to resort to several temporary measures for handling crowds, paying off, etc. As a result of this first year of experience our rules and regulations will probably be changed in many respects, tending to a stricter interpretation and control. It was necessary in the first payment in an industry of this nature to interpret all rules liberally. It is doubtful also if a 3 per cent contribution will suffice fully to pay the unemployment bill even on the limited and conservative basis under which the fund was inaugurated. This has been partially recognized by the governor's commission in increasing by 50 per cent the employers' contribution under the jobber-submanufacturer system through the change from 2 to 3 per cent.

There are at present no central employment facilities in the cloak industry maintained by either the employers or the union. It is the hope of all connected with the fund that in the near future definite steps will be taken to authorize the establishment of such a central labor bureau. From the standpoint of the fund it is a necessity and the only measure that will give an effective control of the large floating population constantly existing in this industry.

We can see that, although it must be considered in the experimental stage for several years, indications point to the fund being successful. However, aside from the direct benefit to the industry of such an institution, several what may be termed "by-products" are developed in the operation. The first of these is the installation of uniform pay-roll records. While the uniformity is valuable, the keeping of any permanent records in many of the small shops is a big advance. We have installed and distributed free a uniform pay-roll book for the purpose of securing our reports promptly. The pay-roll data secured relative to actual hours, wages, employment, etc., of the various crafts will provide statistical figures not heretofore available and do much to clear up the conflicting claims usually made in regard to them. Combined with the actual unemployment experience, after a few years they will provide a basis for actuarial study, and it may be possible to establish experience-rating basis (similar to the compensation idea) for assessing the cost burden of the industry unemployment. In addition, the fund serves as a place where the leading factors in the industry can meet without always having to consider controversial questions. Working for the common end of the success of the fund should contribute toward promoting a more harmonious relation and better understanding between the representatives of the parties that could be carried over into the handling of their regular daily problems.

Recent Compensation Reports

North Dakota

THE Workmen's Compensation Bureau of North Dakota presents in its sixth annual report data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. The bureau administers the State insurance fund, which is exclusive. The report covers mainly its administration of this fund and but little accident data is given. Assets at the end of the year amounted to \$1,468,771.06 and liabilities to \$984,739.01, leaving a surplus of \$484,032.05.

Receipts for the year totaled \$457,184, of which \$386,632.91 was premiums and \$64,393.07 was interest. Compensation paid amounted to \$182,356.64, besides medical benefits to the amount of \$79,641.86. Total expenditures amounted to \$329,655.27. The administrative expense for the year was \$52,866.14, or 13.67 per cent of the premiums collected.

The practice of the previous years in declaring a 15 per cent dividend "on all classifications in which the experience justified the payment of a dividend" was varied this year. Three different groups were paid according to the experience of the classifications composing them. The first group was allowed a dividend of 30 per cent; the second, of 20 per cent; and the third, of 10 per cent. Other classifications received no dividends, the arrangement being a recognition of the merit rating to which different classes were entitled. The end of the year showed an increase of assets of approximately \$135,000, and in claims reserve of approximately \$78,000, the increase of surplus being nearly \$111,000.

Failure on the part of an employer to carry insurance does not exclude his employees from the privilege of making accident claims to the bureau. Eight claims of this sort were submitted during the year, four of which were settled by awards, three were pending, and one was amicably settled with the approval of the bureau.

Of the total number of 2,110 claims, the largest number was due to injuries from objects being handled (620); falls of persons came next with 252 cases, followed by hand tools, 237, and vehicles, 229. Total number of days lost was given at 53,298, objects being handled being responsible for 11,371 and falls of persons for 10,015. There were 15 cases of death and permanent total disability, for which \$89,547.02 was awarded. In 66 cases of permanent partial disability the awards totaled \$41,617.29; and in 1,089 cases of temporary disability the awards were \$82,674.58. Total awards were \$280,168.14, including medical benefits of \$56,613.72 in compensable cases and \$9,715.53 in 940 cases in which only medical aid was given.

A table is given showing an average of the cost of all fatal cases during the six years of the bureau's operation. The total number of deaths was 61, besides 9 cases of permanent total disability. Taking both groups together the average award was \$7,210.47; for death cases with dependents, \$9,170.49; for death cases in which a widow and children survived, \$10,311.18; and for permanent total disability cases, \$17,811.18. The largest amount awarded in any individual case was \$25,819.32. It is not indicated whether this was for death or permanent total disability.

Virginia

THE second biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Virginia covers the fiscal years ending September 30, 1924, and September 30, 1925, data for the most part being combined. Prior to the commencement of the biennial series annual reports were issued for the years 1919 to 1921, inclusive, the first report covering 10 months.

The number of accidents reported for the first year of the biennium covered was 9,604, and for the second, 11,211. The commission regards the increase which has taken place since the beginning of the administration of the act as an indication of increased activities in the industries of the State. More efficient reporting following acquaintance with the law and diligent administrative effort also usually cause an apparent increase in the number of accidents. The number of hearings held by the commission has also increased rapidly, from 397 for the first full year (1919-20) to 747 for the final year covered.

The commission feels that effective supervision is being maintained with regard to insurance and that the medical examiner has the confidence of employers and employees, resulting in increasing efficiency in this important matter.

Compensation is paid only for injuries causing disability of more than seven days' duration, and noncompensable accidents are not considered in the statistical reports.

The following table shows some of the important points in the accident experience, by industries, for the biennium:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT CASES, DURATION, AND COMPENSATION, OCTOBER 1, 1923, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

Industry	Temporary total disability			Permanent partial disability		Permanent total disability		Fatalities	
	Cases	Days	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation
Agriculture.....	43	1,920	\$1,805.16	5	\$2,907.80				
Mining.....	2,887	119,912	153,570.00	335	207,839.85	2	\$9,000	145	\$359,931
Quarrying.....	200	7,543	7,325.73	39	18,548.90			8	14,463
Manufacturing.....	6,672	236,776	237,342.82	931	365,735.14	4	17,500	85	188,080
Construction.....	2,087	89,341	100,798.27	270	159,198.33	2	9,000	59	123,008
Transportation and public utilities.....	1,091	42,126	47,337.83	55	28,454.20			27	65,854
Trade.....	802	26,800	28,736.94	63	38,980.16			20	53,449
Service.....	281	14,602	16,917.29	28	13,220.25	1	4,500	16	41,854
Total.....	14,063	539,020	593,834.04	1,726	834,884.63	9	40,000	360	846,639

In addition to the compensation for fatalities, the sum of \$36,500 was paid as funeral expenses—an average of a little above \$100 per case.

It is of interest to note the approximation of compensation benefits in temporary cases to an amount just above \$1 per day in some cases (less in two industries), the average for all industries being almost exactly \$1.10.

Of the number of persons suffering temporary total disability 13,664 were males and 399 were females. Of the 360 fatal cases 118 were single, 71 having partial dependents, 9 total dependents, and 38 none. The number of dependents of married decedents ranged from one (54 cases) to eight or more (13 cases). Ages of the decedents ranged from 16 to 75 years, there being 15 at the age of 16 years and one at the last age named. The death benefit for the decedent aged 75 was \$3,600. Other tables show immediate causes of death, ages of workmen suffering temporary total disability, classified duration of temporary total disability, experience by insurance carriers and by counties and principal cities, anatomical location of nonfatal injuries, and causes of injuries, mechanical and nonmechanical. Of the injuries to the upper extremities, 5,431 caused temporary total and 1,179 permanent partial disability, the time lost due to temporary total disability being 170,964 days. The number of injuries to lower extremities, 5,246 temporary total, and 291 permanent partial, show an interesting contrast as compared with injuries to the upper extremities, the days of temporary total disability being 224,718, as against the smaller time loss for the larger number of injuries to the upper members. The compensation cost varies even more largely, compensation for temporary total disability of upper extremities aggregating \$171,052.01 as against \$255,112.60 for the lower extremities, indicating the greater severity of injuries of the latter group. The same ratio appears as regards permanent partial disabilities, the average for the upper extremities being \$358.79 per case and for the lower extremities, \$715.76. The average compensation per case of temporary total disability for the biennium was approximately \$42.25, very nearly that of the previous period, \$42.50, the commission being of the opinion that a "normal level" has apparently been struck.

State Pension Act of Victoria

THE Railways Union Gazette (Melbourne) gives in its issue for December 10, 1925, a summary of the state service superannuation act, passed in 1925 and effective January 1, 1926. The act establishes a compulsory contributory pension system for all state employees, including the railway workers. The maximum age for retirement is set at 65; female employees may if they so elect, retire at 60. The pension is reckoned in units of £26¹ each, and every employee must contribute for at least two units. If he is under 30 he must contribute for an assigned number of units proportioned to his salary, but if he is over 30, he may choose for himself whether to contribute for more than the required minimum of two but not exceeding the number of units set for his salary group. If he is under 30 at entrance and his salary does not exceed £234 per annum, he may, if he wishes, contribute for a larger number of units than that set as the proper number for his salary, up to 4 units. For two units the fortnightly contribution varies according to age and sex. For men, it begins at 2s. 3d. for those entering the scheme at 16, and rises to £1 19s. 7d. for those aged 59. For those entering at from 60 onward, the con-

¹ Pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

tributions are large and increase rapidly, being £10 5s. 7d. for those between 64 and 65. For women the fortnightly contribution is 1s. 9d. for those entering at 16, while for those between 59 and 60 it is £11 2s. 9d.; for those who from their entrance plan to remain in service until 65, the rates are lower.

The minimum pension to any superannuated employee under this plan is £52 a year. The plan includes provision for disability, and for care of dependents in case of death.

A contributor who retires upon the ground of invalidity or incapacity not due to his own fault is entitled to the full pension for which he was contributing. If his invalidity or incapacity is due to his own fault, he will receive a pension which is the actuarial equivalent of his contributions only, or he may receive a lump sum.

On the death of a male contributor before retirement or on the death of a male pensioner, his widow receives half her husband's pension, and a pension of £13 per annum in respect of each of her or her late husband's children under the age of 16 years. If the widow remarries her pension ceases. If a pensioner marries after retirement, no pension is payable to the widow or in respect of children of that marriage. * * *

On the death of a female contributor before retirement, her personal representatives will receive a sum equal to the actual amount of contributions paid by her to the fund. * * *

Where a contributor resigns or is dismissed, or is discharged (i. e., whose services have been compulsorily terminated except through invalidity with less than 10 years' service), he will receive a refund of his contributions only.

Provision is made for those who have retired or been retired before the coming into effect of the act, and for those who though in the service are too old to acquire full rights before retirement. The act is to be administered by a board of four, one of whom must be a railway worker elected for a five-year term by the railway workers, one must be an actuary, and one must be elected by the State employees outside of the railway service. Any dispute arising under the act is to be determined by this board, subject to an appeal to a county court judge.

Effect of Unemployment Insurance upon the Worker in England

THE group of Englishmen¹ who in 1923 published a study of unemployment, "The Third Winter of Unemployment" (see Labor Review, December, 1923, pp. 145-148), undertook in 1925 a study of the economic effects of unemployment insurance.² The aim was to learn whether the system diminishes the incentive to find work, whether it lessens the willingness of the worker to change his occupation or to move from one place to another to find work; whether it affects his desire to hold his job and thus has an influence upon his efficiency; whether it affects the rate of wages for which he will work; and whether it makes the men unwilling to take temporary jobs or casual labor by which they might help themselves out when unemployed at their regular occupations.

To get light on these points, investigators were engaged to make a survey of the situation in eight industrial districts—Birmingham, Bolton, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Reading, Shoreditch, and Tyneside.

¹ J. J. Astor, A. L. Bowley, J. H. Jones, W. T. Layton (chairman), P. J. Pybus, D. Spring Rice, B. S. Rowntree, F. C. Stern, and F. D. Stern.

² Unemployment insurance in Great Britain: A critical examination. London, Macmillan & Co., (Ltd.), 1925.

These were selected as giving a wide variety of industrial conditions and presenting varying degrees of unemployment, possibility of transferring from one occupation to another, and the like. In each district a study was made, not only of the unemployed and of the effect upon them of unemployment, but also of the machinery for administering the plan, with a view to seeing how carefully the insurance fund is protected against fraudulent claimants. Stress is laid on the fact that it is an insurance, not a relief, fund.

In view of the widespread misapprehension that exists as to the character of the unemployment insurance fund, we can not emphasize too strongly the fact that it is an insurance fund, and not a scheme for scattering relief broadcast. Of the money paid out in benefit during the four weeks ending June 27th of this year (1925), 39 per cent was contributed by the employers, 35 per cent by the workers, and 26 per cent by the State. During the year ending July, 1924, the contributions paid by employers and workers together equaled the sum paid out in benefit, the State contribution going toward the deficit from previous years.

A brief review is given of the requirements to be met before unemployment insurance benefits can be drawn. The applicant must have been out of work for three days;³ he must have paid a certain number of contributions into the insurance fund within a specified period; he must present himself at the local employment exchange, submit to full investigation, and report there as frequently as directed; he must be capable of and available for work; and he must satisfy the officials that he is genuinely seeking work but is unable to obtain suitable employment. Having met these requirements, he is eligible for insurance benefits at the rate of 18s.⁴ a week for men aged 18 and over, 15s. for women aged 18 and over, 7s. 6d. for boys 16 but under 18, and 6s. for girls in the same age group.

The results of the local studies are given in some detail, after which their bearing upon the main points of the inquiry is discussed. The question of whether the insurance system diminishes the normal incentive to find work is considered at some length.

Although many employers expressed the view that it did, actual cases of refusal to work which stood the test of investigation could very rarely be cited. No doubt there is a class to whom unemployment insurance presents a possible method of getting something for nothing; but the great volume of the evidence shows that frauds are quickly detected and eliminated. In the Shoreditch report, which deals with a district that offers special facilities for evasion of the regulations, it is stated that any case of fraud detected has very rarely been successful for more than a month. Public opinion, however, is influenced by the press notice of the prosecution, and ignores the comparative infrequency and the speedy elimination of fraud.

More cases came to light of persons ceasing actively to seek work. It must not, however, be assumed that they are beginning to prefer "doles" to employment. The Glasgow investigation points out that the longer a man remains out of work the more reluctant employers are to engage him, and since the scheme throws the burden of seeking work on the unemployed person, his search becomes more and more futile, and is finally a mere effort to produce the evidence on which to base a claim for benefit. Yet the evidence which the local investigators have collected shows that the least real hope of a job brings scores of applicants of this type. Their disheartenment must not be confused with unwillingness to work.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, the benefits are too small to keep people from seeking work. Single men without dependents, married men whose wives are working for wages, and widowers without

³ By an act of 1925, this waiting period was increased, October 1, 1925, to six working-days. See November, 1925, issue, p. 176.

⁴ Shilling=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate varies.

dependents made up 52 per cent of those receiving benefit in a list of nearly 11,000 unemployed claimants taken as a sample in November, 1924. For claimants in these classes, the benefit is only 18s. a week.

Against this, employment offers not only a wage which is rarely lower than 30s. a week for an adult, but also as the local reports frequently show, a feeling of greater security and higher social worth. Only in the case of young people whose wages are low, or whose prospects of advancement are zero, is there any suggestion in the evidence produced that the genuine working class is less eager for employment because of unemployment benefit.

The willingness of the worker to change his occupation or his locality depends, it was found, more on other considerations than on the insurance benefit. As regards changing locality, housing presents a serious difficulty. The chance of finding a house in a new locality is small, and if the worker must live away from his family, the cost of maintaining them in one place and himself in another is usually more than the wage offered. As to changing from one occupation to another, it is found that "restrictions imposed by trade-unions have more to do with lack of mobility between trades than considerations of benefits."

Another question was as to whether the insurance benefit lessens the employee's desire to retain his job, thus diminishing his efficiency. The evidence was decidedly against this point of view.

Except in the case of youths in occupations which hold out no attractive prospect, whose wages are low and who are entitled to the adult rate of benefit, the evidence points rather to the influence of the fear of unemployment, than of the hope of benefit upon the worker. Particularly after a recent experience of unemployment, men are only too thankful to work hard and retain their jobs. The Tyneside report makes this clear.

The investigation threw no light upon the question of whether the scheme affects the rate of wages for which a man will consent to work. The rates most easily ascertained—the trade-union rates and the trade board rates—do not seem to have been affected by it. In cases of individual bargaining between worker and employee the rates paid "were so low that again the desire for employment rather than for benefit appeared to be the determinant," but these cases were too few to justify a conclusion.

Considerable attention is paid to the methods by which the unemployment insurance fund is protected from abuse, and the conclusion is reached that this work is very effective, and that it is the rare exception for anyone to succeed in getting benefit to which he is not fairly entitled.

The following are the more important of the conclusions reached as a result of the study:

1. The alleged evil effect of unemployment insurance benefit on the willingness of the worker to accept employment has been greatly exaggerated.
2. The administration of the scheme is efficient enough to check any possibility of substantial or widespread abuse.
3. The application of the word "dole" to "standard" benefit is wholly misleading, and even "extended" benefit is very different from poor law relief.
4. The success of the safeguards against abuse which the scheme provides depends largely upon the extent to which employers are willing to cooperate.

Swiss Referendum on Introduction of Invalidity, Old-Age, and Life Insurance¹

SWITZERLAND is a confederation of States (Cantons) which, like our own States, retain legislative power unless such power is specially delegated to the Confederation. The power to establish a Federal system of insurance was delegated to the Confederation by an amendment to the Federal constitution voted on in 1890. Under this authorization a system of accident and sickness insurance was provided for by an act of June 13, 1911.

The Swiss accident insurance law applies compulsorily to all industrial workers. The administration of the system is intrusted to an autonomous institute, operated on the principle of a mutual benefit society under the supervision of the Federal Council. In the case of sickness insurance, however, the law provides merely for the encouragement of such insurance by means of Federal subsidies, and not for its organization by the Confederation. The Federal law does not make sickness insurance compulsory, but permits the Cantons to do so and some Cantons have made use of this right.

This legislative system was enlarged by a Federal act of October 17, 1924, providing for subsidies to cantonal unemployment funds. Individual Cantons are given the right to initiate legislation in this matter also.

Until the public referendum of December 6, 1925, the Cantons retained the right to legislate in the matter of invalidity and life insurance. One Canton only, Glarus, inaugurated compulsory invalidity, old-age, and life insurance. The Canton of Appenzell recently adopted a social insurance act, but this act will not come into force until 1926. The Cantons of Vaud and Neuchatel have confined themselves to encouraging individual social welfare institutions.

Swiss legislation on invalidity, old-age, and life insurance is little developed. To remedy this state of affairs the Federal Council in 1919 submitted to the chambers a bill which would, by amendment of the Federal constitution, grant the Confederation the right to legislate on the question. This bill provided for the simultaneous introduction of invalidity, old-age, and life insurance. The Federal Council thought at the time that it would be desirable to fix the rate of old-age pensions at 600 francs per annum and to include the whole population. In order to meet the financial burdens thus incurred, the Council proposed the indirect taxation of such articles as tobacco and alcohol, and a special tax on inheritances and gifts. The widespread unemployment of 1920 and 1921, however, which involved heavy financial burdens for the Confederation and the Cantons, made it impossible to pursue this bill.

On July 23, 1924, the Government submitted to the chambers a new constitutional amendment containing the main elements of the bill of 1919 in a somewhat restricted form. The text of the proposed amendment was as follows:

The Federal constitution of May 29, 1874, is to be modified by the following articles:

ARTICLE 34 (d). The Confederation will introduce legislation concerning old-age and life insurance. It may later introduce invalidity insurance.

¹ International Labor Office. *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, Jan. 11, 1926, pp. 35-38.

The Confederation may make such insurance compulsory for the whole population or for classes of the population to be subsequently determined.

Such insurance shall be carried out with the assistance of the Cantons. Recourse may also be had to the assistance of public or private insurance funds.

The two branches of insurance first mentioned will be introduced simultaneously.

The contributions of the Confederation and of the Cantons may not in all be more than half the total expenses of the system.

Any revenue which the Confederation may secure from an extension of the tax on distilled liquors will be earmarked for old-age and life insurance.

ARTICLE 41 (c). The Confederation is authorized to raise taxes on raw and manufactured tobacco.

This amendment was ratified on December 6, 1925, by the Swiss people by a vote of 406,000 for and 213,000 against, and by the Cantons, by a vote of 16½ for and 5½ against. This ratification merely allows the Confederation to legislate and does not necessarily mean the immediate introduction of invalidity, old-age, and life insurance. No exact indication can, therefore, be given of the future Swiss social insurance system.

HOUSING

Bayonne Experiment in Industrial Housing

A DISCUSSION of industrial housing has recently been issued,¹ in which the work of the Bayonne Housing Corporation is used as an illustration of the possibility of providing excellent housing accommodations for wage earners at prices which they can afford to pay.

At the close of the war Bayonne found itself in the situation of many other American cities, having a greatly increased population without a corresponding increase in its housing accommodations, and with little or no prospect that the housing needed would be provided at prices within the reach of those who needed it. Under the circumstances, a group of citizens undertook to deal with the problem in an effective way, and for this purpose the Bayonne Housing Corporation was formed in 1918, though it was not incorporated until the following year. It has a capital of \$2,000,000, all in common stock, dividends on which are limited to 6 per cent. From the beginning it had a clear-cut purpose in view.

In essentials, the ideal is this: A home of five or six rooms and bath and modern conveniences, set in a beautiful environment of architecture and gardens; this home to be produced and operated on sound business principles and to be rented to yield a moderate return on the capital invested, and at a figure which the average thrifty wage earner could reasonably afford to pay.

The present high cost of housing, it was decided, springs from the inefficiency and disorganization of the housing industry itself. An analysis of the various factors making up the cost—"land, site utilities, building construction, finance, taxes, municipal assessments, household furnishings, maintenance, operation of the completed home"—showed that there has been an enormous increase in price in respect to every item, and as a result the system, or lack of system, which worked moderately well while everything was cheap is now failing utterly. Housing is not being produced at prices which the average worker can afford to pay, and the housing problem is acute.

Some of these costs can be reduced only by community effort, but two factors, economical planning with a view to securing the greatest possible returns from a given site, and the cost of financing the enterprise, the corporation felt, might be controlled by its own action. Of these two, financing the enterprise was felt to be the more important.

Important as are these well-known factors of land, municipal and site improvements, building construction and house furnishings, it is a striking fact that they do not influence housing costs to nearly the same extent as does the cost of finance. What makes a workingman's home almost prohibitive to-day is the price paid for the capital employed in building the house. More capital is required to-day, and is paid for at a higher rate. * * * The effect of this increase is, roughly speaking, that the small home owner needs at least double the capital to-day that he formerly required, and pays for the use of it at a rate about half as much again; that is, for every \$100 capital for which he formerly paid \$6 or \$7 interest, he now requires \$200 and pays \$17 to \$20 or more for it.

¹ Thomas, Andrew J.: Industrial housing. Bayonne, N. J., Bayonne Housing Corporation, 1925. 61 pp.

Through its capital stock the corporation was enabled to keep the cost of financing down to a moderate figure, and the question of planning was met by enlisting the services of the best architectural ability which could be procured. The first group of buildings undertaken, the garden apartments, which were finished in 1925, consist of five buildings with accommodations for 149 families. These apartments are so planned as to cover but 36 per cent of the area of the site, "whereas the older types of tenement usually cover 70 or 80 per cent or even more." The space thus saved is used to provide a large garden, lawns, and a playground for the children, and while serving these purposes it also increases the amount of air and light available. The same careful planning is carried into the apartments themselves, and no waste space is allowed. "As compared with other types of apartment houses, particularly the kind usually produced by the speculative builder, these garden apartments show a saving in floor space per family housed of a fifth to a quarter at least." This renders it possible to give more than is customary in the way of equipment and amenities, and yet keep the price at a moderate figure. The rent per room per month is \$10.25 on the first three floors, \$9.75 on the fourth, and \$9 on the fifth. This rent includes bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, and janitor service. This rental brings the apartments within the reach of the better-paid wage earner, and furnishes him with a better type of dwelling than has hitherto been available to him. An incidental but highly important feature is that the dwellings thus furnished are beautiful architecturally, and satisfactory in every detail of finishing. Moreover, the provision of a large playground gives the children all the advantages of open-air play, free from the dangers of the streets. "In Bayonne the young wage earner can grow up knowing that in this world there are actually such things as birds and lawns and trees and flowers."

All these results, it is pointed out, have been obtained by putting on a sound and well-organized basis only two of the numerous factors entering into the cost of housing.

It should be emphasized that the experiment of this first group had, however, distinct limitations, in that a number of the biggest factors which enter into housing costs could not be controlled, except in the traditional manner. These were taxes, rates of labor, prices of materials, and the traditional system of land division, which obtains in Bayonne as well as elsewhere. Only two of the biggest items were dealt with to the full in accordance with the principles of business efficiency. These were architecture and finance. The surprising success which was obtained from the proper control of these two factors of housing costs alone holds out promise of great future progress when the remaining cost factors in their turn are placed on a sound basis.

One other feature contributing to the success of the experiment deserves special mention—the cooperation of labor. Not only is the workmanship of the best, but the workers remained on the job in the face of offers of higher wages elsewhere.

In order to induce men to come to Bayonne, it was necessary to pay bonuses to the building craftsmen in certain trades, to cover the cost of their transportation from other cities to Bayonne. As an example, the masons received \$14 a day. Notwithstanding these premiums, even higher rates were offered by contractors who were bidding for labor at the height of the building boom. A serious situation developed in the Bayonne housing, which threatened to wreck the project. The architect stepped in and at a meeting held at the site of the buildings with several labor leaders present, he made a personal appeal to the workmen to remain at their tasks. He told them how the sponsors of the undertaking

were making an experiment to prove that ideal housing could be brought within the reach of the workers. Such a demonstration, said Mr. Thomas, meant everything to the welfare of all American labor, and the experiment would fail if the Bayonne Housing Corporation were compelled to pay extravagant wages. The workmen heeded the architect's appeal and, almost without exception, they stuck to their jobs, and gave their best efforts to produce. Labor, therefore, deserves a full share of credit for the success of the undertaking.

Extension of New York Emergency Rent Law

ON FEBRUARY 9, 1926, according to the New York Record and Guide in its issue for February 13, the New York Legislature passed a bill, later signed by the Governor, extending to May 31 the emergency rent law which would otherwise have expired on February 15 of this year. On May 31 the law is to lapse so far as the higher rental apartments are concerned, but from June 1, 1926, to June 1, 1927, the present restrictions are to continue to apply to apartments in New York City renting for less than \$20 per room per month, and in Yonkers, Albany, and Buffalo to those renting for less than \$15 per room per month. The rate at which apartments were rented on December 31, 1925, is taken as the basis for the application of the law.

There has been considerable discussion as to whether this discrimination will make the new law unconstitutional. There is general agreement, however, that so far as the higher-priced apartments are concerned, there is now abundant accommodation available and hence no emergency exists in respect to them. The new law is based on the findings of the housing commission that there is still an emergency in the matter of lower-priced housing, and it is felt that this may justify special legislation for the benefit of those seeking such accommodation.

COOPERATION

Size and Business of Credit Unions

THE small size of the credit union has always been regarded as one of the main characteristics of this type of cooperation, and one which has usually been looked upon as essential, the mutual knowledge and trust existing among the members of a small group being a prerequisite of the "loans on character" which are one feature of the credit union.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is making a statistical study of the various types of cooperative societies in the United States (except farmers' marketing associations), and has sent out questionnaires to all the societies which could be located. Only a part of the returns have come in as yet, but some of these are of decided interest. The returns which have been coming in from the credit unions of the country show that many have grown beyond the small group. One such society, a credit union whose members are the employees of one of the largest cities, was started nearly 10 years ago, with 19 members who subscribed and paid in \$570 in share capital. Both membership and share capital have grown steadily from year to year since that time, until at the end of 1925 there were 9,212 members and the paid-in share capital amounted to \$935,720.

Although the by-laws of the association allow the making of deposits none have been made, the funds of the society being the share capital, interest on investments, guaranty fund, and the surplus or undivided profits. On December 31, 1925, these amounted to \$1,130,028.91.

Loans are made only to members and only for "useful purposes or urgent needs." To obtain a loan of \$100 or less, the borrower must hold at least one share in the society, and for loans in excess of this amount at least two shares; loans must be repaid in monthly installments. Loans during 1925 numbered 5,870 and reached the sum of \$1,383,921, an average of \$236 per borrower.

During the nine years in which the society has been in operation it has made loans aggregating \$5,855,528. In that time only one borrower has defaulted on his loan, the loss being \$40; on the basis of the nearly six millions loaned this \$40 is so small as to constitute only a "trace."

Interest of 4.8 per cent for a term of ten months is charged on ordinary loans; on long-term loans for building or buying homes, 9.6 per cent; and on loans against shares, 8 per cent. The profits so made are, after deduction of the 25 per cent required by law to be paid into the guaranty fund, returned in dividends on stock held, at the end of each year. In 1925, the sum of \$50,196.36 was so returned, and during the nine years of operation dividends have totaled \$192,826.60.

During the first three years of its life the clerical work of the society was done almost entirely by volunteers. As the business increased, however, permanent help became necessary. At the close of 1925 nine persons were employed by the union. Although a credit union may do an amount of business that would do credit to any bank, it has no high-paid officers and no luxurious offices and its cost of operation is therefore low. On the basis of loans made during each

year, the percentage that labor cost and total operating expenses were each year, was as follows:

	Labor cost (per cent)	Total operat- ing expenses (per cent)
1917.....	0.4	1.3
1918.....	.5	.7
1919.....	.3	.6
1920.....	.8	1.0
1921.....	1.0	1.1
1922.....	1.1	1.3
1923.....	1.0	1.3
1924.....	1.3	1.5
1925.....	1.2	1.4

A credit union in another State has as its members 6,200 persons employed in one industry. This society has been in operation about the same length of time as the one described above. Its paid-in share capital amounted, on October 31, 1925, to \$482,484.11, and its reserves, guaranty fund, and undivided earnings to \$35,050.50. Deposits of 4,916 members amounted to \$225,017.06. During the year ending October 31, loans were made to 3,540 borrowers totaling \$560,016.57, or \$158 per borrower. Dividends returned for the year reached the sum of \$24,788.02.

On the \$3,209,977.35 which has been paid out in loans to members during the life of the society, losses have amounted to \$8,045.90, or one-fourth of 1 per cent.

These two societies are the largest for which data have so far been obtained. One can not judge of the good done by a credit union, in the way of help to the wage-earner member harassed by sickness, unemployment, or other difficulties, simply by the size of the society, however. The other societies which have so far reported range in membership from 11 to 4,200, and 25 of these have fewer than 150 members each. Altogether these societies made loans during 1925 aggregating \$9,990,722.49.

Statistics of Leading European Cooperative Societies

THE Peoples' Year Book for 1926 contains (p. 61) the following table showing the membership and sales in 1924 of the leading retail cooperative societies in the various European countries:

MEMBERSHIP AND SALES OF LEADING EUROPEAN RETAIL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Country	Society	Member- ship in 1924	Sales in 1924
England.....	London Society ¹	117,266	£2,874,305
Scotland.....	St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.....	66,765	£4,024,002
Ireland.....	Belfast Society.....	28,700	£1,033,962
Austria.....	Vienna Society.....	167,698	Kr. 210,801,330,000
Belgium.....	Liège Society.....	70,678	Fr. 103,181,755
Czechoslovakia.....	M. Ostrau Society.....	60,109	Kr. 158,262,401
Finland.....	Elanto Society (Helsingfors).....	30,754	F. mk. 192,413,052
France.....	Union of Cooperators (Paris).....	83,849	Fr. 84,356,289
Germany.....	Hamburg Society.....	115,407	Mk. 13,395,955
Holland.....	Vollharding Society (The Hague).....	14,440	.....
Italy.....	Trieste Society.....	42,360	Lire 59,520,345
Norway.....	Oslo Society.....	9,414	Kr. 11,408,900
Sweden.....	Stockholm Society ²	19,279	Kr. 16,967,771
Switzerland.....	Basle Society ²	41,436	Fr. 47,910,376

¹ Although the London Society is the largest society in England in point of membership, the Leeds Society, with 94,299 members, has a larger turnover, viz., £3,873,328.

² Figures for 1923.

Cooperation in Foreign Countries

Austria ¹

AT the end of 1924 the Union of German-Austrian Consumers' Societies had in affiliation 128 consumers' societies, 43 workers' productive societies, 10 credit societies, 6 marketing associations, 5 federations, 20 housing societies, 8 labor homes, and 7 miscellaneous consumers' societies, a total of 227 societies. Of the 128 retail consumers' societies, 118 reported a combined membership of 475,520 or an average of 4,030 per society.

Belgium

THE Belgian Cooperative Office has recently issued a report ² on Socialist cooperation in that country in 1924. The report deals with the 54 societies which are affiliated with the Cooperative Office, and contains the data given below:

STATUS OF SOCIETIES AFFILIATED WITH THE BELGIAN COOPERATIVE OFFICE,
END OF 1924

Item	Consumers' societies	Workers' productive societies	National societies ¹
Number of societies affiliated with Cooperative Office.....	54	19	6
Number of members.....	270, 189	3, 472	887
Sales.....francs.....	416, 820, 351	15, 086, 527	159, 626, 974
Employees.....	5, 230	806	273
Value of merchandise on hand.....francs.....	80, 704, 612	2, 695, 665	2, 980, 537
Capital.....do.....	9, 730, 802	1, 586, 825	7, 470, 443
Savings and deposits of members.....do.....	191, 156, 898		
Borrowed money.....do.....		3, 352, 779	2, 398, 069
Dividends on patronage or services.....do.....	12, 551, 892	242, 522	188, 386

¹ Includes the national insurance society, national credit society, the cooperative wholesale society, and three national consumers' societies.

The following are the goods handled or kind of business done by the consumers' societies, arranged in the order of frequency: Groceries; bakeries; dry goods, candy, etc.; household articles; beverages; coal yards; pastry shops; breweries; pharmacies; butcher shops and butcheries.

As to size the societies are distributed as follows:

Societies having—	Number of societies
100 members or less.....	6
101-500 members.....	10
501-1,000 members.....	14
1,001-2,000 members.....	9
2,001-5,000 members.....	5
5,001-10,000 members.....	2
10,000-20,000 members.....	4
20,001-50,000 members.....	2
50,001 and over.....	2
Total.....	54

¹ People's Year Book, 1926, pp. 107, 108.

² Office Coopératif Belge. La Coopération Socialiste Belge, 1924. Brussels, [1925?]. 23 pp.

Denmark³

AT the end of 1924 there were in affiliation with the Danish Cooperative Wholesale Society 1,804 societies. The sales of the wholesale to these societies during the year amounted to 169,585,369 kroner,⁴ and on this business a net surplus of 11,656,484 kroner was realized, the largest in the history of the society. The wholesale's share capital amounted to 1,382,956 kroner, reserves to 18,639,190 kroner, and its production during the year was valued at 46,186,675 kroner.

France

ACCORDING to the People's Year Book for 1926 (pp. 121-123), 1,561 societies were affiliated with the French Cooperative Wholesale Society at the end of 1924. The sales of the society in 1924 amounted to 353,986,123 francs,⁵ the net surplus to 1,056,147 francs, and the production by the society was valued at 23,718,876 francs.

Hungary⁶

THE "Hangya," which is the central union and wholesale of the Hungarian cooperative societies, had a membership in 1923 of 1,962 societies and of 18,000 individual persons;⁷ these societies had sales during that year of 135,000,000,000 kronen.⁸ In 1923 the Hangya's business amounted to 62,352,004,000 kronen and in 1924 to 548,025,392,693 kronen. As is pointed out in the report, these figures reflect the enormous inflation of the currency and give no real indication of the relative sales in the two years.

Japan

THE table below, taken from the Twenty-fifth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1925 (p. 88), issued by the Japanese Department of Finance, shows the number of cooperative societies of each type in that country on December 31 of each year, 1922 to 1924:⁹

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN JAPAN ON DECEMBER 31 OF EACH YEAR, 1922 TO 1924

Type of society	1922	1923	1924
Credit societies	2,442	2,491	2,536
Marketing societies	275	259	282
Purchase societies	449	425	379
Productive societies	99	124	162
Marketing and purchase societies	372	357	332
Marketing and productive societies	135	140	140
Purchase and productive societies	41	46	63
Marketing, purchase, and productive societies	198	202	222
Credit and marketing societies	209	182	169
Credit and purchase societies	3,019	2,902	2,777
Credit and productive societies	89	95	109
Credit, marketing, and purchase societies	4,197	4,106	3,992
Credit, marketing, and productive societies	101	110	97
Credit, purchase, and productive societies	168	236	284
Credit, marketing, purchase, and productive societies	2,253	2,584	2,900
Total	14,047	14,259	14,444

³ People's Year Book, 1926, pp. 116-118.

⁴ Krone at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

⁵ Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

⁶ People's Year Book, 1926, pp. 128, 129.

⁷ The Hangya differs from most central organizations in that it admits to membership individuals as well as societies.

⁸ Krone at par=20.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

⁹ Similar data for the years 1911 to 1921 were given in the August, 1923, issue of the Labor Review.

Netherlands

THERE are two consumers' federations in the Netherlands, the larger of which is the Central Union of Dutch Consumers' Societies and the other the Federation of Roman Catholic Diocesan Societies, which is composed of about 100 societies with something over 20,000 members.

The Central Union was established in 1920 by the amalgamation of the Dutch Cooperative Union and the Union of Dutch Workers' Cooperative Societies. Despite this, according to the People's Year Book for 1926 (pp. 127, 128), separatist tendencies are still evident in the reduction of the membership which has taken place since the amalgamation. Whereas there were in 1920, 155 affiliated societies, with a combined membership of 191,573, in 1925 there were only 132 affiliated societies with a membership of 117,702, a reduction in membership of 38 per cent. It is believed by the union, however, that this downward movement has now been checked.

The wholesale society had in affiliation at the end of the year 345 societies with a total membership of 151,808. Its sales in that year amounted to 11,304,306 florins,¹⁰ its net surplus to 125,635 florins, and the value of its production (of soap) to 427,560 florins.

Rumania

THE Central of the Producers' and Consumers' Societies of Rumania has recently issued a report¹¹ on the cooperative movement in that country, in which the development of the various branches of the movement are traced from the time of their first appearance in Rumania. Similar data showing the operations and development of the three principal types of societies from 1919 through 1924 have already been given in the Labor Review.¹² The report under review, however, gives some interesting and new facts relating to the "central."

The "central" or wholesale was established by decree of December 31, 1918, as a section in the Central Bank for Cooperative Societies and for Distribution of Land to the Peasants. The State supplied capital of 8,000,000 lei¹³ and 4,000,000 lei was subscribed by the cooperative societies. The central is governed by an administrative council of seven members, of whom three are appointed by the State and three are elected for terms of three years by the cooperative societies. The director of the central is the seventh member.

The central, being half a public and half a cooperative body, is able to serve both State and cooperative societies by supplying goods and foodstuffs to the army and to the societies. It has also aided materially in the housing work undertaken by the Government. In the two frontier Provinces 4,200 dwellings for the peasants have been built, the lumber for which was furnished by the cooperative forestry societies through the central.

¹⁰ Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate varies.

¹¹ Centrale des Coopérationes de Production et de Consommation de Roumanie. Le mouvement coopératif de production et de consommation en Roumanie. Bucharest, 1925. 73 pp., folders, charts.

¹² August, 1925, p. 182.

¹³ Lei at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

The number of cooperative societies affiliated to the central and the sales of the central to the retail consumers' cooperative societies during the 6-year period 1919 to 1924 were as follows:

	Number of affiliated societies	Sales to consumers' societies (lei)
1919.....	208	-----
1920.....	308	47, 160, 000
1921.....	367	74, 050, 000
1922.....	448	95, 060, 000
1923.....	711	131, 600, 000
1924.....	837	74, 164, 000

Cooperative production, it is said, is very rarely organized into specialized productive societies, the societies usually performing many functions, such as cooperative purchase of farm supplies and machinery, working up of farm products, marketing of produce, etc.

Data on consumers' and supply and sale societies of Rumania for 1924, given in the People's Year Book for 1926 (pp. 140, 141), show that of 2,650 such societies, 1,737 reported a combined membership of 231,933, sales for 1924 of 805,364,128 lei, capital of 72,599,905 lei, and reserves of 13,635,072 lei.

Of the 314 productive societies, 115 had sales of 32,102,218 lei. There were also 922 forestry societies, 416 of which had a membership of 57,652, and annual business of 182,892,400 lei.

In Transylvania (an agricultural territory which formerly belonged to Hungary but was annexed to Rumania after the war) there are over 500 productive and consumers' societies affiliated with the Hangya of Hungary. Nearly 1,500 societies in Bessarabia (which formerly belonged to Russia), with about 300,000 members, are affiliated in their own central union and wholesale.

Switzerland

THE following figures, taken from the January, 1926, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (p. 9), show the number of each of the various types of cooperative societies in existence in Switzerland on December 31, 1924. For purposes of comparison similar figures for 1923 are also given.

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SWITZERLAND, DECEMBER 31, 1923 AND 1924, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

Type of society	1923	1924	Type of society	1923	1924
Workers' societies.....	56	52	Land-improvement societies.....	111	112
General consumers' societies.....	669	668	Cattle-breeding societies.....	1, 545	1, 539
Agricultural consumers' societies.....	191	191	Societies for joint use of machinery, etc.....	347	353
Hotel and restaurant societies.....	118	119	Pasture societies.....	86	86
Housing and construction societies.....	230	237	Raiffeisen societies.....	347	365
Water supply societies.....	404	407	Other credit, savings, and banking societies.....	199	186
Electricity and gas supply societies.....	400	393	Insurance societies.....	243	241
Other consumers' societies.....	155	156	Mutual-aid societies.....	608	598
Agricultural supply societies.....	770	772	Miscellaneous.....	2, 065	2, 232
Cheese factories.....	2, 714	2, 736			
Other agricultural producers' societies.....	201	-----	Total.....	11, 459	11, 443

United Kingdom

THE following data, taken from the People's Year Book (published jointly by the English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Societies) for 1926 (pp. 18-26) show the development of the Cooperative Union and its members at the end of 1924:

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COOPERATIVE UNION IN 1924, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

[£ at par=\$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

Type of society	Number of societies	Number of members	Share and loan capital	Sales	Net surplus	Number of employees	Amount paid in wages and salaries ¹
Consumers' retail societies:							
England and Wales.....	1,021	3,995,534	£79,623,334	£138,966,328	£14,257,494	(²)	(³)
Scotland.....	258	661,752	13,666,798	34,428,938	4,594,291	(³)	(³)
Ireland.....	35	45,582	763,809	1,682,559	95,663	(²)	(³)
Total.....	1,314	4,702,868	94,053,941	175,077,825	⁴ 18,947,448	134,419	£17,534,892
Consumers' federations.....	10	80	49,880	282,677	⁴ 16,363	42	6,276
Productive societies.....	105	37,699	3,071,873	5,425,660	⁵ 363,734	11,368	1,338,353
Supply associations.....	4	8,389	492,057	1,679,217	66,802	1,399	216,846
Special societies.....	8	1,469	70,592	2,524,829	⁶ 52,087	3,041	187,610
Wholesale societies:							
English.....	1	⁷ 1,187	31,551,203	72,888,064	1,213,345	34,227	4,814,147
Scottish.....	1	⁷ 266	7,313,233	17,312,194	411,729	9,762	1,227,892
Irish.....	1	⁷ 676	293,673	440,275	⁸ 14,460	117	22,234
E. & S.....	1	⁷ 2	3,874,224	6,320,160	325,088	12,836	248,647
Total.....	4	⁷ 2,131	43,032,333	96,960,693	⁹ 1,950,162	56,942	6,313,010
Grand total: 1924.....	1,445	4,752,636	140,770,676	281,950,901	21,396,596	207,211	25,596,987
1923.....	1,441	4,618,819	126,903,883	258,449,666	17,521,001	186,500	24,218,709

¹ In addition the following sums were paid in bonuses on wages: By consumers' societies, £57,404; by productive societies, £45,598; by supply associations, £2,173; and by special societies, £170—a total of £105,345.

² Not reported.

³ Net surplus of societies showing such; the losses of societies amounted to £33,651.

⁴ Before deducting loss of £147.

⁵ Before deducting loss of £8,344.

⁶ Before deducting loss of £40.

⁷ Member societies.

⁸ Deficit.

⁹ Before deducting loss of £14,460.

The English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Societies, as is well known, are wholesalers for the consumers' societies only; the Irish Agricultural Cooperative Wholesale Society, however, caters to the agricultural societies and is therefore on a different footing from the other two. The "E. & S. Cooperative Wholesale Society" in the above table is the joint wholesale established by the English and Scottish wholesales to take the place of the former Joint Tea Committee. At the end of 1924 these societies owned jointly 35,574 acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and India.

The number of housewives organized into the Women's Cooperative Guild in 1924 reached 53,664, an increase of 1,580 over the previous year.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Statistics of Public Vocational Guidance in Germany, 1922 to 1924

UNDER the law of July 22, 1922, regulating public employment offices in Germany, communal (municipal) public employment offices are authorized and may even be obligated through the national employment office or through the highest State authorities to undertake vocational guidance and the placement of apprentices.¹ In order to show the development of public vocational guidance work since the enactment of the above law, the National Employment Service (*Reichsarbeitsverwaltung*) has recently published statistics relating thereto and covering the period 1922 to 1924.² These statistics are briefly summarized below.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OFFICES AND VOCATIONAL ADVISERS IN GERMANY, 1922 AND 1924

Kind of office or adviser	1922	1924	Kind of office or adviser	1922	1924
Independent vocational guidance offices.....	71	10	Vocational advisers, male:		
Vocational guidance offices operated in conjunction with—			Full time (<i>hauptamtlich</i>).....	88	156
An employment office.....	397	556	Part time (<i>nebenamtlich</i>).....	(2)	439
A public welfare office.....	79	9	Honorary.....	(2)	549
A juvenile court.....	14	1	Vocational advisers, female:		
A school.....	14	2	Full time (<i>hauptamtlich</i>).....	49	82
An office for the care of survivors of war victims.....	12	—	Part time (<i>nebenamtlich</i>).....	72	150
Other public offices.....	5	1	Honorary.....	—	123
Total.....	592	1 597			

¹ 18 offices failed to make returns.

² Not reported.

The preceding table shows that the number of vocational guidance offices was practically the same in 1924 as in 1922. The maintenance of this number, or rather its slight increase, however, was due to the opening of new vocational guidance offices in non-Prussian States. In Prussia the number of vocational guidance offices decreased from 448 in 1922 to 429 in 1924, in spite of the fact that the public employment offices were obligated to include vocational guidance in their activities. The decrease in Prussia, was, however, more than offset by increases in Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg.

A noteworthy fact is that in 1924, as a result of the law of July 22, 1922, nearly all the vocational guidance offices were operated in conjunction with public employment offices, while in 1922 nearly one-third of the existing offices were operated either independently or in conjunction with public offices other than employment offices.

The National Employment Service considers it a gratifying fact that the number of full-time (*hauptamtliche*) vocational advisers, i. e., advisers who are exclusively employed in that capacity, has increased so greatly in 1924, as compared with 1922, for only real

¹ For the provisions of this law see October, 1922, issue, pp. 185-191.

² Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Sept. 1, 1925, pp. 536*-541*.

experts in vocational guidance who give all their time to such work can carry out efficiently the duties assigned to them by the law. The data relating to salaried advisers who in addition to vocational guidance, attend to other duties in the employment offices and to those advisers who officiate without pay are not comparable because these two classes of advisers were not enumerated in 1922.

The table indicates that while the number of vocational guidance offices had reached its highest level in 1922, public vocational guidance work has improved in quality during 1924 owing to the greater number of qualified advisers engaged in the work.

Of the 597 vocational guidance offices in existence in 1924, 385 made complete returns usable in the compilation of statistics. In 1922 the number of usable returns was 383.

The applicants for vocational guidance at the 385 offices making complete returns numbered 250,560 (144,162 males and 106,398 females), as against 235,013 (134,813 males and 100,200 females) in 1922. Of the total number of applicants in 1924, 228,553, or 91 per cent, were boys and girls leaving the elementary schools (*Volksschüler*). The corresponding figure for 1922 was 208,589, or 89 per cent. Students leaving intermediate and higher schools who applied for vocational guidance in 1924 numbered 21,818, as against 26,424 in 1922. No data are available as to the educational training of the remaining few applicants.

The results of vocational guidance are shown in the following table:

RESULTS OF PUBLIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1923 AND 1924

Item	Year ending June 30, 1923			Year ending June 30, 1924		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Applicants for vocational guidance.....	134,813	100,200	235,013	144,162	106,398	250,560
Vacancies for apprentices and learners reported.....	88,979	48,625	137,604	88,643	45,397	134,040
Applicants entering vocations with aid of vocational guidance officers.....	63,439	38,214	101,653	64,019	40,384	104,403
Applicants placed as apprentices or learners.....	60,689	32,956	93,645	61,494	34,880	96,374
Applicants directed to trade schools.....				2,108	5,390	7,498
Applicants directed to colleges.....				417	114	531
Applicants sent to public employment offices for placement as unskilled workers.....				11,553	8,965	20,518

From the preceding table it will be seen that while the number of applicants for vocational guidance increased in the fiscal year 1923-24, as compared with 1922-23, the number of vacancies for apprentices and learners decreased, especially for females. It should, however, be kept in mind that the fiscal year 1923-24 falls within the period of the great economic crisis in Germany, the period of boundless inflation and of subsequent stabilization of the currency and of large unemployment. In view of this fact the decrease of 2.5 per cent in the number of vacancies is not large. In spite of the decrease in vacancies the number of applicants for vocational guidance who were placed as apprentices or learners in the fiscal year 1923-24 shows an increase over the preceding year.

The data as to the number of applicants directed to trade schools confirm the well-known fact that it is much easier to induce girls than boys to go to such schools. The number of applicants directed to

colleges, as shown in the table, looks rather small. The actual number is without doubt much larger, since the entrance into a college generally takes place without direct cooperation of the vocational guidance offices.

The National Employment Service has also compiled a table showing by industry groups the number of male and female applicants for vocational guidance grouped by the vocation of their own choice, the vacancies for apprentices and learners reported, the number of applicants advised who entered a vocation with the cooperation of vocational guidance office, the number placed as apprentices or learners, and the number directed to trade schools and colleges. This table is too large to be reproduced here; it can therefore only be stated that it indicates plainly the preference of the boys and girls entering economic life for certain "favorite" occupations which are already overcrowded, while on the other hand it shows a disinclination on their part to enter other occupations in which the demand for apprentices and learners is greater than the supply. Among the boys' favorite occupations, machinist comes first, then automobile mechanic, and then carpenter. Girls show special preference for occupations in the clothing industry and for work as clerks, salesladies, and typists.

Upon the vocational guidance offices devolves the important task of guiding the young people not only into a vocation for which they are best fitted physically and mentally but also into one which is not overcrowded. That the vocational guidance offices are making every possible effort to fulfill this task is indicated by the statistics on their activities, which show that in a number of occupations the number of applicants for vocational guidance placed exceeds the number of applicants who expressed the wish to be placed in such occupations. These statistics show also how important a factor vocational guidance, if efficiently administered, may become in the combating of unemployment.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in Belgium in 1925

A SUMMARY of the strikes and lockouts occurring in Belgium during 1925, classified by industries and by causes, is given in the Belgian Revue du Travail for January, 1926 (pp. 30-32).

There were 108 strikes settled during the year, which affected 84,217 workers, 81,422 of whom were strikers, the remainder, 2,795, being forced out of employment by the strikes. Four lockouts also occurred during this period, affecting 566 workers. The 108 strikes involved 733 establishments and the 4 lockouts, 52.

The following table shows the number of strikes occurring in the various industries, the number of establishments affected, the number of strikers, and the number of other workers unemployed because of the strikes:

STRIKES IN BELGIUM DURING 1925, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of strikes	Number of establishments affected	Number of workers involved	
			Directly	Indirectly
Building	2	2	268	77
Chemical	3	3	389	
Clothing	3	3	119	15
Food	4	4	145	
Glass	4	4	250	70
Hides and skins	5	17	320	2
Instruments of precision	1	1	200	
Metal	21	324	61,069	236
Mines	7	7	5,698	192
Paper	2	8	544	
Pottery	7	40	1,447	190
Publishing	2	253	5,258	
Quarries	8	11	1,505	30
Textile	25	25	2,982	1,976
Transport	3	3	560	
Woodworking and furniture	11	28	668	7

The most important cause of strikes was demands for wage increases, which caused 65 strikes and involved 69,853 workers. The causes next in importance were protests against the dismissal of workers and demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, which led to 20 strikes with 1,969 strikers, and the question of labor organization, which caused 13 strikes and involved 2,484 workers. Of the remaining 10 disputes affecting 7,116 workers, 6 had to do with the labor contract, 2 with a revision of the collective agreement and wages, 1 with trade-union questions, and 1 with dismissal of a worker and the organization of the workers. The 4 lockouts were over the question of wages.

Twenty-three strikes, with 2,491 strikers, were settled in favor of the workers, 52, with 10,442 strikers, in favor of the employers, and 33, with 68,489 strikers, resulted in a compromise. Two lockouts involving 320 workers ended in success for the employers and 2 with 246 workers ended in a compromise.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1925

THE following statistics on strikes and lockouts in Canada in 1925 are taken from the February, 1926, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (pp. 102, 103):

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913 TO 1925

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employees involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working-days
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,330	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,060	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996

The majority of the controversies in 1925 were of comparatively short duration, as is shown by the following statement of the number of disputes and of employees involved, classified by working-days lost:

Working-days lost	Disputes	Employees involved
100,000 days and over.....	1	11,463
50,000 and under 100,000 days.....	—	—
25,000 and under 50,000 days.....	3	2,880
10,000 and under 25,000 days.....	6	4,632
5,000 and under 10,000 days.....	1	1,090
2,500 and under 5,000 days.....	6	1,442
1,500 and under 2,500 days.....	11	1,583
1,000 and under 1,500 days.....	8	725
500 and under 1,000 days.....	6	375
250 and under 500 days.....	8	375
100 and under 250 days.....	14	793
Under 100 days.....	19	438
Total.....	83	25,796

The one strike which was responsible for 1,478,727 working-days lost, or nearly 85 per cent of the total, occurred in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and lasted from March to August (see pp. 27 to 31 of this issue).

Of the 83 disputes, 19 occurred in the clothing manufacturing industry, 19 in various kinds of construction work, and 14 in mining, nonferrous smelting, and quarrying.

The majority of these controversies (56) were settled by negotiations between the parties in dispute and in 6 cases through the mediation of outside parties. In one case the strikers returned to work on the employer's terms, in 15 cases the places of the strikers or locked-out employees were filled by others, and 5 disputes were un-terminated or not definitely settled. In no case was a settlement

brought about through arbitration or by referring the dispute to a board under the industrial disputes investigation act of 1907. In the Nova Scotia coal miners' strike and the Quebec boot-factory dispute work was resumed as a result of mediation, with a partial revision of wages, but the questions at issue were left to boards of inquiry.

Strikes and Lockouts in Rumania, 1924¹

DURING 1924, 385 collective labor disputes were recorded in Rumania, covering 74,777 workers. Of these disputes, 88 (85 strikes affecting 11,453 workers and 3 lockouts affecting 296 workers) resulted in stoppages of work. The establishments in which these disputes occurred employed in all 103,564 workers, so that the proportion participating in the disputes in question amounted to 72.19 per cent of those employed.

Of the 385 disputes, 352, covering 71,287 workers, occurred in industrial establishments, and 33, covering 3,490 workers, in commercial establishments. There were no agricultural disputes.

Of the 103,564 workers employed at the time when the disputes in question took place, more than half (56,398) were organized. Nearly all the organized workers (53,131 or 94.21 per cent) took part in the disputes.

The number of working-days lost in consequence of collective disputes was 212,365—208,488 due to strikes and 3,877 to lockouts.

Of the disputes recorded during the year under review, 73.77 per cent took place in Transylvania and Banat, i. e., in former Hungarian Provinces. The industries most affected were the wood-working (66 disputes) and the food industries (42 disputes).

Wages were the chief cause of dispute, 58.74 per cent of the total number having this origin. It is worthy of note that among the other causes of disputes (working conditions, 21.12 per cent; hours of labor, 5.12 per cent; dismissal of workers, 5.44 per cent; miscellaneous causes, 9.58 per cent) no mention is made of any disputes arising over questions of organization.

The results of disputes show a very large percentage of successes gained by the workers. In not fewer than 282 disputes (73.25 per cent) this was the outcome of negotiations or stoppages of work. In 70 disputes the workers were unsuccessful in their efforts, and 33 disputes were compromised.

In 277 cases (71.95 per cent) the settlement of the dispute was arrived at with the aid of conciliators of the Ministry of Labor; in 64 cases (16.62 per cent) by voluntary or compulsory arbitration; in 42 cases (10.91 per cent) by direct negotiation between the parties concerned; and in two cases by the voluntary resignation of the workers who were discontented with the conditions proposed by the employers.

The number of disputes in 1924 was considerably lower than in the previous year, having fallen from 491 with a loss of 291,045 working-days, to 385 disputes and 212,365 days lost.

¹ Rumania. Ministerul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale. Buletinul Muncii, Bucarest, June-September, 1925, pp. 185-196.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in February, 1926

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 24 labor disputes during February, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 23,616 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 March 1, 1926, there were 51 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 10 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 61.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, FEBRUARY, 1926

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning 1926	Ending 1926	Directly	Indirectly
Quinlan Ferry Boat, Rock Island, Ill.	Strike.....	Building.....	Nonunion carpenters employed.	Unable to adjust. Union carpenters would not work on boat.	(1)	-----	34	43
60 clothing shops, Newark, N. J.	.....do.....	Clothing industry.....	Wage cuts of \$2 to \$3 per week.	Unclassified. Settled without aid of commissioner.	Feb. 3	-----	3,000	-----
Fur workers, New York City	Threatened strike.	Fur industry.....	Asked agreement with 44 hour week, unemployment insurance, etc.	Pending.....	Feb. 6	-----	12,000	-----
Botany Worsted Mills, Garfield, N. J.	Strike.....	Textiles.....	Sympathy with Passaic; 10 per cent increase.	.....do.....	Jan. 28	-----	700	500
Hotel Worth, Buffalo, N. Y.	.....do.....	Building.....	Nonunion iron work	Adjusted. Nonunion men withdrawn; union steel men employed.	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	15	20
Maspeth Hat Works, Maspeth, L.I.	.....do.....	Hat trade.....	Asked shorter hours with same pay.	Pending.....	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Umbrella and stick makers, New York City.	.....do.....	Handle making.....	Division of work in slack times, and wages.	Adjusted. Conclude satisfactory agreement.	(1)	Feb. 19	22	-----
Knight Textile Co., Natick, R. I.	.....do.....	Textiles.....	Wage cut of 10 per cent.	Adjusted. Accepted 10 per cent wage cut.	(1)	(1)	800	-----
Hebert Knitting Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Discrimination against union men.	Unable to adjust. Owner refused to meet strikers.	(1)	Feb. 16	14	-----
Ehrlich Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Leather trade.....	Violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Agree to abide by contract providing week work instead of piece work.	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	25	5
Nash-Paige Motor Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike.....	Automobile industry.....	(1)	Pending.....	Feb. 1	-----	(1)	-----
Buhl Malleable Co., Detroit, Mich.	.....do.....	Molding.....	Wage cut of 30 per cent.	Pending. Open shop effective.	Jan. 8	-----	60	40
East Penn Electric Co., Pottsville, Pa.	Controversy	Street railways.....	Drawing of wage contract.	Adjusted. All questions submitted to arbitration.	Jan. 1	Mar. 2	175	75
Ohio collieries, Hocking Valley, Ohio.	Strike.....	Mining.....	Working conditions; idleness of Mine No. 281.	Adjusted. Agreed to start Mine 281 at once.	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	1,656	2,048
Dressmakers, New York City	Controversy	Dressmaking.....	Union dispute relative to visiting representatives.	Pending.....	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Franklin Auto Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	Strike.....	Painting of autos.....	Working conditions.	Unclassified. Satisfactorily settled before arrival of commissioner.	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	200	-----
Goodman & Suess, Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	Clothing trade.....	(1)	Pending.....	(1)	-----	(1)	-----
Columbia Mine, St. Clairsville, Ohio.	.....do.....	Mining.....	Method of paying wages.	Adjusted. Satisfactorily adjusted.	(1)	Feb. 15	(1)	-----
Bismark Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	.....do.....	Building.....	Jurisdiction of iron and carpenter work.	Adjusted. Returned. Terms to be adjusted later.	(1)	Mar. 10	500	-----
Huntington Bank and K. of P. Building, Columbus, Ohio.	Lockout.....	Lath and plaster work.	Nonunion lathers employed.	Adjusted. Returned. No change in conditions.	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	165	500

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Leon Ferenbach Silk Co., Parsons, Pa.	Strike.....	Textiles.....	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Terms not reported.....	(1)	Mar. 2	430	5
Century Throwing Co., Hudson, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Claimed wages lower than company's mill at Parsons.	Adjusted. Accepted \$1 per week increase and union recognition.	Feb. 18	Feb. 26	175	5
Egyptian Transportation Co., Marion, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Machinist work.....	Asked overtime for Sunday and holidays.	Adjusted. Company agreed to pay overtime since January 13, 1926, as contracted.	(1)	Mar. 4	15	73
J. V. McNeil Co., P. J. Walker Co., R. E. Millsap Co., J. C. Bannister Co., Hooten Construction Co., contractors, Los Angeles, Calif.	Strike.....	Brick work.....	Sympathy with marble and tile workers; fight for recognition.	Pending. Contractors promoting open shop.	Jan. 9	-----	116	200
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,102	3,514

¹ Not reported.

Industrial Conciliation in Germany, 1924

CONCILIATION of labor disputes is governed in Germany by the decree of October 30, 1923, the provisions of which were discussed in the February, 1924, issue (pp. 233-235). According to this decree there are now three kinds of conciliation authorities: Conciliation boards, individual conciliators, and the Federal Minister of Labor. The conciliation boards (*Schlichtungsausschüsse*) are State authorities created for specified districts. The conciliators are appointed by the Federal Minister of Labor, either permanently for certain large economic districts, or for individual cases where the dispute is of great importance. The permanent conciliators are also to decide whether awards made by the conciliation boards within their district shall be declared binding for the whole district. Formerly the Minister of Labor was authorized by law either to act himself as conciliator in important disputes or to appoint some other conciliator. Under the decree of October 30, 1923, he may no longer settle such disputes personally, but has the right to appoint special conciliators for their settlement. He generally appoints high officials of the Ministry of Labor, but sometimes also appoints other suitable nonpartisan persons. The Minister of Labor is also competent to declare awards legally binding which have been made by a conciliation board presided over by a permanent or special conciliator, or which cover a district extending beyond the jurisdiction of a permanent conciliator.

A recent issue of the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*¹ contains the following statistics of industrial disputes dealt with by the conciliation authorities in 1924:

Of 16,480 disputes brought before boards of conciliation, 1,634 were settled prior to the setting of a date for their discussion and 2,319 were adjusted during the preliminary proceedings (*Vorverfahren*); in 11,533 the boards brought about agreements between the parties or rendered formal decisions; the remaining 994 cases were settled otherwise. In 208 disputes the conciliation boards intervened on their own initiative. In all Germany there were in existence 119 conciliation boards and 21 branch boards.

The total number of disputes settled by individual conciliators or with the assistance of the Minister of Labor was 2,095. Of these, 278 were settled prior to the setting of a date for a hearing or during the preliminary proceedings; in 449 cases agreements were arrived at; in 1,102 cases awards were rendered; the remaining disputes were settled by other methods.

The conciliators and the Minister of Labor dealt with 3,559 proposals to make agreements or awards binding generally throughout given trades and districts. They were disposed of as follows:

	Number of cases	Per cent
Agreement between the parties	1,365	38.4
Decisions made generally binding	839	23.6
Refusal to make decisions generally binding	1,070	30.0
Proposals withdrawn	285	8.0

¹ Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Berlin, Sept. 1, 1925, pp. 525*, 526*.

Conciliation Plan for English Shipbuilding Industry

THE Manchester Guardian for February 18, 1926, announces that the unions in the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades' Federation have adopted by a vote of four to one an agreement with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, providing machinery for conciliation in any differences which may arise between them. The agreement has been worked out by representatives of the two sides in a joint committee.

Questions concerning general fluctuations of wages are not included in the scope of the scheme. For other questions, except those relating to piecework, the first step in case of a disagreement is an interview between the employer and the workers concerned, which is to take place within two days after the request for an interview is made. If agreement is not reached at this meeting, a more formal interview is held at which the workers may be accompanied by their official delegate. Next, the matter may be referred to a conference between the local employers' association and the local representatives of the union, and from this it may go to a central conference between the representatives of the employers' federation and the union. If not settled here the question may go to arbitration or to a general conference between the employers' federation and all the unions which are parties to the agreement.

For questions concerning piecework the procedure may be shortened. If the matter can not be settled by the employer and workers concerned, it goes to a joint committee of three employers and three union representatives. If they can not agree, it is sent to a local conference, from which it may be referred at once to arbitration, or may, if preferred, go to the central and general conferences.

No stoppage of work is to take place unless the conferees fail to settle a question at an adjourned general conference, in which case each side is to have entire freedom of action. The agreement is to last for three years.

The shipbuilding industry has suffered severely during the industrial depression, and in 1925 the employers put forward a program for improving matters which involved indirectly a reduction of wages and directly a breaking down of the distinctions between skilled and semiskilled work and a greater interchangeability of workers among jobs. The workers were extremely opposed to such a plan, and a joint committee was appointed to examine the whole shipbuilding situation and agree upon what steps were necessary for its recovery. This joint committee has not yet made its final report, and there is some doubt as to what its character will be. The establishment of this conciliation machinery is felt to increase the likelihood of a harmonious adjustment of relations in an industry which has already been too hard hit to contemplate with any calmness the prospect of serious industrial trouble.

Icelandic Law on Mediation in Labor Disputes ¹

DURING the last 10 years, as the fishing industry of Iceland has developed, labor disputes in the industry have increased, especially in Reykjavik, which is the center for the trawling fleet. In several disputes the Government has intervened.

Trade-unions have been organized at most of the fishing grounds and have formed a general federation. The employers have formed several associations but have no general association corresponding to that of the workers.

The numerous disputes led to the submission of various measures designed to remedy the situation. Among these was the measure enacted into law on June 27, 1925 (Law No. 55), which met with approval of both employers and trade-unions.

The law specifies that the Icelandic Confederated Trade-Unions and the Icelandic Employers' Association, or until this is formed, the Icelandic Trawlers' Association, shall each appoint five members and the supreme court an arbitrator. This commission of 11 members is in turn to choose, subject to approval by the Ministry of Industry, a conciliator for 3 years. If no person receives at least seven votes for the position of conciliator, the place is to be filled by appointment by the ministry. The conciliator, who may intervene whenever he thinks a labor dispute threatens, is paid by the State.

A copy of any collective agreement arrived at and all necessary information must be furnished to the conciliator.

Work of Official Conciliators in Sweden, 1924 ²

THE labor disputes in Sweden in which the official conciliators or conciliation boards intervened in 1924 numbered 243, as compared with 194 in the preceding year and an annual average of 200 during the period 1915-1923.

In 118 of the disputes dealt with, a stoppage of work occurred. Negotiations before a conciliator affected 2,591 employers and 187,829 workers. The disputes involving stoppage of work affected 629 employers and 16,608 workers. During the year the conciliators and conciliation boards intervened in 47 per cent of the stoppages of work, affecting 70 per cent of the total number of workers involved.

In 158 cases the initiative was taken by the conciliators themselves, in 12 cases by employers, in 8 by workers, and in 27 by both parties. Of the 205 disputes coming before the conciliators, 124 were due to demands for wage increases, 8 to reduction of wages, 24 to other wage questions, 12 to the interpretation of an agreement, and 6 to hiring or discharging workers. Demands for collective agreements, other questions of organization, and working conditions were also matters of controversy involving conciliation procedure.

Of the 205 cases dealt with, 171 were settled during the course of the year. In 34 cases the parties themselves took in hand the conduct of negotiations, or the dispute remained unsettled. In 151 cases the conciliation resulted in a compromise, in 11 in a settlement favorable to the workers, and in 8 in a settlement in favor of the employers.

¹ Denmark. Socialministeriet. Social Forsorg, December, 1925, pp. 409-411.

² Sweden. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, Stockholm, 1925, No. 11, pp. 898-900.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for January, 1926

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE alien population of the United States in January, 1926, was increased by 14,652, a total of 29,733 aliens having been admitted and 15,081 having departed.

During that month 1,662 aliens were refused admission to the United States, but only 220 were rejected at the seaports of entry, the other 1,442 having been turned back at the border-land stations. The number of aliens arrested and deported was 532.

The principal races contributing immigrant aliens in January, 1926, were the German (3,981), English (3,101), Irish (2,109), Scotch (2,026), Mexican (1,767), French (1,584), and Hebrew (1,029). The other races or peoples furnished less than 1,000 each.

As to the character and business of the aliens admitted under the immigration act of 1924 during January, 10,072 came in as natives of nonquota countries and their wives and children; 9,688 as immigrants charged to the quota; and 4,251 as residents of the United States returning from a temporary sojourn abroad. Those here temporarily for business or pleasure numbered 3,066, and 1,320 were in continuous passage through the country on their way elsewhere. Eight hundred and seventeen aliens were admitted as wives and children of United States citizens, and the remaining 487 as Government officials, students, ministers, professors, etc.

During the seven months from July, 1925, to January, 1926, a total of 163,220 immigrant aliens was admitted. After deducting 67,924 reported as having "no occupation" (including women and children), or 42 per cent of the total, only 31 per cent of the remainder (who are working immigrants) were skilled and 51 per cent unskilled,^a the other 18 per cent being of the professional and commercial classes. Omitting those among the emigrant aliens departed during this period who had "no occupation," nearly three-fourths of the remainder were unskilled.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering ¹	Outward					Aliens departed after landing ²
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
1925												
July	18,590	14,177	32,767	26,326	59,093	2,000	8,784	17,715	26,499	66,136	92,635	919
August	22,421	17,052	39,473	49,922	89,395	1,774	7,539	12,978	20,517	37,185	57,702	940
September	26,721	23,081	49,802	68,500	118,302	1,429	7,200	12,485	19,685	24,369	44,054	855
October	28,685	19,427	48,112	35,413	83,525	1,965	7,674	13,264	20,938	24,227	45,165	909
November	26,642	14,860	41,502	23,118	64,620	1,951	6,555	11,915	18,470	18,039	36,509	835
December	21,089	11,216	32,305	18,027	50,332	1,932	8,840	12,663	21,503	19,274	40,777	595
1926												
January	19,072	10,661	29,733	19,695	49,428	1,662	5,286	9,795	15,081	25,987	41,068	532
Total	163,220	110,474	273,694	241,001	514,695	12,713	51,878	90,815	142,693	215,217	357,910	5,585

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.

^a This term includes draymen, hackmen and teamsters, farm laborers, farmers, fishermen, common laborers, and servants.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO, AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JANUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	January, 1926	July, 1925, to January, 1926	January, 1926	July, 1925, to January, 1926
Albania.....		75	3	184
Austria.....	79	663	25	269
Belgium.....	63	444	21	275
Bulgaria.....	8	107	9	46
Czechoslovakia.....	231	2,043	157	1,155
Danzig, Free City of.....	11	135		1
Denmark.....	117	1,208	23	461
Estonia.....	5	74	4	11
Finland.....	24	288	21	249
France, including Corsica.....	275	2,574	33	576
Germany.....	3,333	27,601	124	2,068
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	691	5,835	332	3,152
Northern Ireland.....	19	183	12	164
Scotland.....	927	7,335	58	955
Wales.....	104	734	6	26
Greece.....	81	668	218	3,553
Hungary.....	48	540	64	499
Irish Free State.....	629	13,374	49	557
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	668	4,942	2,076	15,280
Latvia.....	29	227	3	29
Lithuania.....	53	465	10	226
Luxemburg.....	5	71	1	4
Netherlands.....	89	975	21	244
Norway.....	103	2,873	85	1,390
Poland.....	696	4,349	98	1,901
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	72	382	61	2,328
Rumania.....	97	714	103	878
Russia.....	184	1,064	16	83
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	14	214	134	1,791
Sweden.....	405	4,364	24	614
Switzerland.....	139	1,161	22	263
Turkey in Europe.....	15	153	2	21
Yugoslavia.....	84	677	165	1,598
Other Europe.....	6	143		31
Total, Europe.....	9,304	86,655	3,980	40,882
Armenia.....	1	6	6	30
China.....	136	1,158	214	1,942
India.....	3	62	13	88
Japan.....	39	363	89	725
Palestine.....	8	140	8	118
Persia.....	4	25	1	24
Syria.....	50	274	4	179
Turkey in Asia.....	1	4	2	85
Other Asia.....	12	66	4	36
Total, Asia.....	254	2,098	341	3,227
Canada.....	7,155	54,041	150	1,289
Newfoundland.....	75	1,239	13	196
Mexico.....	1,816	14,067	202	1,892
Cuba.....	131	1,223	179	1,323
Other West Indies.....	28	579	224	1,418
Central America.....	36	821	41	352
Brazil.....	58	537	11	130
Other South America.....	130	1,301	102	789
Other America.....	2	6		1
Total, America.....	9,431	73,814	922	7,390
Egypt.....	18	148	4	31
Other Africa.....	18	157	15	61
Australia.....	28	221	18	182
New Zealand.....	19	110	4	90
Other Pacific Islands.....		17	2	15
Total, other countries.....	83	653	43	379
Grand total, all countries.....	19,072	163,220	5,286	51,878

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JANUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	January, 1926	July, 1925, to January, 1926	January, 1926	July, 1925, to January, 1926
African (black).....	40	513	107	694
Armenian.....	65	472	8	61
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	209	1,643	108	621
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	45	325	140	1,080
Chinese.....	120	900	206	1,867
Croatian and Slovenian.....	55	472	27	426
Cuban.....	70	763	136	926
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	9	39	22	307
Dutch and Flemish.....	203	1,763	68	594
East Indian.....	2	33	11	54
English.....	3,101	25,924	473	4,394
Finnish.....	41	419	27	266
French.....	1,584	13,134	47	698
German.....	3,981	32,502	149	2,484
Greek.....	91	819	217	3,580
Hebrew.....	1,029	6,409	10	233
Irish.....	2,109	23,522	66	851
Italian (north).....	120	828	180	2,129
Italian (south).....	634	4,682	1,911	13,163
Japanese.....	36	331	89	716
Korean.....	3	20	-----	16
Lithuanian.....	23	252	10	238
Magyar.....	70	672	78	635
Mexican.....	1,767	13,715	200	1,871
Pacific Islander.....	-----	2	-----	1
Polish.....	226	1,710	100	1,819
Portuguese.....	74	453	68	2,372
Rumanian.....	20	184	101	787
Russian.....	62	592	37	389
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	35	305	1	42
Scandinavian (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede).....	873	10,056	149	2,627
Scotch.....	2,026	15,841	112	1,302
Slovak.....	25	389	51	578
Spanish.....	24	397	160	2,118
Spanish-American.....	98	1,538	99	866
Syrian.....	42	285	8	212
Turkish.....	110	165	5	129
Welsh.....	10	721	8	66
West Indian (except Cuban).....	12	211	80	446
Other peoples.....	28	219	17	220
Total.....	19,072	163,220	5,286	51,878
Male.....	10,705	84,734	4,347	38,370
Female.....	8,367	78,486	939	13,508
Under 16 years.....	2,960	27,835	184	2,285
16 to 44 years.....	14,325	119,072	4,079	39,225
45 years and over.....	1,787	16,313	1,023	10,368

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING JANUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926, 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				Total during January, 1926	Grand total, July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant			
		July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926	January, 1926	July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926	January, 1926		
Albania.....	100	55	3	316	21	24	371
Andorra.....	100	1		2			3
Austria.....	785	522	67	909	83	150	1,431
Belgium.....	1,512	306	47	1,025	97	144	1,331
Bulgaria.....	100	70	7	94	9	16	164
Czechoslovakia.....	3,073	2,073	245	1,788	183	428	3,861
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	139	19	24	3	22	123
Denmark.....	12,789	1,328	125	1,222	91	216	2,550
Estonia.....	124	72	5	50	3	8	122
Finland.....	471	276	23	853	43	66	1,129
France.....	13,954	2,217	250	3,846	282	532	6,063
Germany.....	51,227	27,866	3,405	7,079	672	4,077	34,935
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England.....		7,125	928	15,109	1,142	2,070	22,234
Northern Ireland.....		492	71	255	30	101	747
Scotland.....	34,007	7,930	1,068	5,135	367	1,435	13,065
Wales.....		764	107	617	51	158	1,381
Greece.....	100	75	11	1,716	167	178	1,791
Hungary.....	473	363	37	951	84	121	1,314
Iceland.....	100	32	7	17	1	8	49
Irish Free State.....	28,567	14,821	865	3,420	169	1,024	18,241
Italy.....	13,845	2,477	335	14,681	1,498	1,833	17,158
Latvia.....	100	96	6	141	8	14	237
Liechtenstein.....	100	6	1			1	6
Lithuania.....	344	245	34	439	53	87	684
Luxemburg.....	100	47	2	65	3	5	112
Monaco.....	100	2		7			9
Netherlands.....	1,648	872	83	1,428	125	208	2,300
Norway.....	6,453	3,088	169	1,713	97	266	4,801
Poland.....	5,982	4,104	628	3,109	378	1,006	7,213
Portugal.....	1,503	314	62	1,327	157	219	1,641
Rumania.....	603	412	61	864	84	145	1,276
Russia.....	12,218	1,262	208	1,928	188	396	3,190
San Marino.....	100	2		1			3
Spain.....	1,131	97	4	2,993	375	379	3,090
Sweden.....	9,561	4,757	468	2,156	119	587	6,913
Switzerland.....	2,081	1,094	155	1,450	122	277	2,544
Turkey in Europe.....	1,100	77	4	680	101	105	757
Yugoslavia.....	671	369	44	1,394	146	190	1,763
Other Europe.....	(1)	143	6	95	8	14	238
Total Europe.....	1,161,422	85,981	9,560	78,899	6,950	16,510	164,880
Afghanistan.....	100			2	1	1	2
Arabia.....	100	5		2			7
Armenia.....	124	41	5	90	7	12	131
Bhutan.....	100						
China.....	100	97	3	3,940	440	443	4,037
India.....	100	63	4	301	18	22	364
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	17	1	10		1	27
Japan.....	100	16	5	3,172	360	365	3,188
Muscat.....	100			1			1
Nepal.....	100						
Palestine.....	100	51	2	168	19	21	219
Persia.....	100	80	18	62	7	25	142
Siam.....	100			11	1	1	11
Syria.....	100	64	7	604	59	66	668
Turkey in Asia.....	(1)	11	2	200	31	33	211
Other Asia.....	(1)	135	15	135	7	22	270
Total, Asia.....	1,424	580	62	8,698	950	1,012	9,278

¹ Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING JANUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					Grand total, July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during January, 1926	
		July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926	January, 1926	July 1, 1925, to Jan. 31, 1926	January, 1926		
Cameroon (British)	100						
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	70	12	77	1	13	147
Ethiopia	100	1		1			2
Liberia	100	2		9			11
Morocco	100	8		12	3	3	20
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa	100	73	6	176	16	22	249
South West Africa	100	1		2	1	1	3
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100						
Other Africa	(1)	22	4	59	13	17	81
Total, Africa	1,200	177	22	336	34	56	513
Australia	121	92	14	1,748	142	156	1,840
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	70	9	606	46	55	676
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100						
Yap	100			2			2
Other Pacific	(1)	7		85	3	3	92
Total, Pacific	621	169	23	2,441	191	214	2,610
Canada				54,157	7,013	7,013	54,157
Newfoundland				2,265	161	161	2,265
Mexico				24,289	3,316	3,316	24,289
Cuba				6,177	635	635	6,177
Dominican Republic				514	49	49	514
Haiti				126	1	1	126
British West Indies	(1)	357	14	2,619	277	291	2,976
Dutch West Indies	(1)	10		86	11	11	96
French West Indies	(1)	16	4	32	5	9	48
British Honduras	(1)	31	1	58	3	4	89
Canal Zone				10			10
Other Central America				1,770	92	92	1,770
Brazil				697	74	74	697
British Guiana	(1)	44	1	83	4	5	127
Dutch Guiana	(1)	2		7			9
French Guiana	(1)						
Other South America				2,888	247	247	2,888
Greenland	(1)			4			4
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(1)	7	1	20		1	27
Total, America		467	21	95,802	11,888	11,909	96,269
Grand total, all countries	164,667	87,374	9,688	186,176	20,013	29,701	² 273,550

¹ Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

² Does not include 144 aliens admitted under court decision.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING JANUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 31, 1926, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, etc.]

Admissible class	January, 1926	July, 1925, to January, 1926
<i>Nonimmigrants under section 3</i>		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	288	3,454
Temporary visitors for—		
Business.....	1,377	10,342
Pleasure.....	1,689	20,859
In continuous transit through the United States.....	1,320	12,662
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	37	249
Total.....	4,711	47,566
<i>Nonquota immigrants under section 4</i>		
Wives of United States citizens.....	493	3,939
Children of United States citizens.....	324	2,456
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.....	4,251	51,218
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	19,983	177,806
Their wives.....	79	551
Their children.....	10	123
Ministers of religious denominations.....	26	404
Wives of ministers.....	15	151
Children of ministers.....	27	286
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	5	116
Wives of professors.....	2	29
Children of professors.....	4	20
Students.....	83	1,511
Total.....	15,302	138,610
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota).....	9,688	87,374
Grand total admitted.....	29,701	273,550

¹ Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, transits, etc.

FACTORY INSPECTION

Mississippi

THERE are 211 establishments listed in the eighth biennial report of factory inspection to Mississippi State Board of Health, 1923-1925, from which publication the following data are taken. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, these Mississippi factories employed about 11,500 persons.

It is the duty of the State factory inspector to register all the manufacturing establishments in the State and to visit each of these plants at least three times per year. He is also expected to visit any plant when requested to do so by any one complaining of conditions therein. Furthermore, he is charged with the enforcement of the child labor law and the women's employment law.

In 1924 the minimum age limit at which children may be employed in Mississippi was raised from 12 to 14 years. The present State factory inspector who took the position July 1, 1924, has found boys and girls under this age employed in many places in the State both in manufacturing and business establishments. During the fiscal year 1924-25, however, there has been improvement along this line and also in the matter of safety and sanitary conditions. The work of the inspector is declared to be very much hampered because of the meager appropriation for his office.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of the labor offices of the various States the following, reported either directly by the offices themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in this issue:

Alaska.—Wages and labor conditions, page 60.

California.—Order regulating hours and working conditions of women and minors in the motion-picture industry, page 62; changes in volume of employment in the various industries in the State, page 117.

Mr. Warren H. Pillsbury has resigned the attorneyship of the California Industrial Accident Commission.

Illinois.—Activities of public employment offices of the State, page 115; and changes in volume of employment in the various industries, page 119.

Iowa.—Placement work of the public employment offices of the State, page 115; and changes in volume of employment, page 121.

Maryland.—Changes in volume of employment, page 122.

Massachusetts.—Placement work of the public employment offices, page 116; and report on changes in number of people employed, page 123.

Mississippi.—Factory inspection, page 179.

New York.—Average weekly earnings of factory employees, page 62; changes in volume of employment in the various industries in the State, page 124; and extension of the emergency rent law, page 153.

North Dakota.—Report of operations under the workmen's compensation act, page 143.

Ohio.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 116.

Mr. T. J. Duffy, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, has severed his connection with the commission, effective February 15, 1926. His successor is Mr. P. F. Casey, of Cleveland.

Pennsylvania.—Study of child labor in canneries, page 82; and activities of public employment offices, page 116.

Virginia.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 144.

Wisconsin.—Placement work of public employment offices, page 117; and changes in volume of employment in the various industries in the State, page 124.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Industrial Accident Conference

THE Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, is planning to call a three-day industrial accident conference in Washington in July, probably the 14th, 15th, and 16th.

The call will be issued to the governors of the States, requesting that the States be represented by the industrial accident expert of that State. The call will also be issued to the principal insurance carriers and industrial associations, as well as to the larger self-insurers.

It is hoped that the conference will develop the best methods of accident prevention, of reporting accidents, and of establishing a clearing house for definite statistical data which can be made usable by all in the work of accident prevention.

Profit Sharing in the Austrian Postal and Telegraph Service¹

UNDER an agreement concluded with the State authorities on December 2, 1925, the employees of the Austrian Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Administration will share in the net profits from the operation of these public utilities. The share they will receive has been fixed at 1.8 per cent, a minimum of 120 schilling per employee per year being guaranteed. This minimum is to be paid quarterly and any surplus will be paid before Christmas.

The employees originally asked for 2.11 per cent, but the authorities were unable to go beyond 1.8 per cent. This system of profit sharing replaces the previous "bonus on results" system.

Joint Ownership of Land by Landlord and Tenant in China

AN ACCOUNT is given in a recent number of the Chinese Economic Bulletin² of an unusual type of land ownership which is in force in Wuhu, the rice center of China.

In the vicinity of Wuhu, particularly within a radius of 5 li (about 1½ miles) the soil is very rich and two crops a year can be grown without the use of fertilizers. It is a custom in this locality to consider fertility as a separate element of the land which belongs to the tenant, while the indestructible part of the land only is considered the property of the landlord. The fertility commands a higher value than the part which belongs to the landlord. For example, a mow (one-sixth of an acre) of the best land sells for only about \$30, while the fertility of the soil, known as "fei-tu," brings more than \$50.

¹ International Labor office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Jan. 18, 1926, p. 61.

² Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information. The Chinese Economic Bulletin, Jan. 30, 1926, pp. 54, 55.

A new tenant has to pay this amount to an outgoing tenant, and to obtain complete ownership a landlord must pay the working tenant \$50 or more for the "fei-tu." Since few landlords make such payment, their ownership is really limited to three-eighths of the value of the land while the tenant owns the other five-eighths. In the division of the crops between the landlord and the tenant, the latter also usually has the larger share. The rice crop is divided in the proportion of 4 parts for the landlord to 6 for the tenant. All other crops reaped belong to the tenant, who furnishes his own seeds, fertilizers, and implements.

Although the quantity of rice to be turned over to the landlord is fixed in the contract, the amount actually delivered depends upon the condition of the crop. The landlord is invited by the tenant to the farm to look over the crop just before the harvest time and is feasted and treated with every mark of consideration. After the crop is harvested, the landlord in turn invites the tenant to a feast, where his agent presents a statement to the tenant showing the quantity of rice to be collected as agreed upon at the earlier meeting. The Wuhu tenants are said to enjoy more favorable treatment than many others, although the relations between landlord and tenants are sometimes similar to this in other parts of China.

Continuation of Miners' Welfare Fund, Great Britain

THE Labor Gazette (London) for February, 1926, announces the passage of an act continuing, for another period of five years, the provision for a welfare fund for miners, first established under the mining act of 1920 (see Labor Review, May, 1922, p. 231). The present act, which received the royal assent on December 22, 1925, provides for the levy of a penny a ton on the output of each coal mine, the funds thus secured being used for the social well-being, recreation, and improvement of living conditions of miners in and about coal mines, as well as for the advancement of mining education and research.

Abolition of Portugal Ministry of Labor³

ON NOVEMBER 25, 1925, the Portuguese Ministry of Labor, which was created in 1916, was abolished by a ministerial decree and the various services of the ministry were distributed among other ministries as follows: The bureau of public assistance and the bureau dealing with public hospitals were transferred to the Ministry of the Interior; the public health service, to the Ministry of Public Education; the bureau of compulsory social insurance and general welfare, to the Ministry of Finance; and the bureau of industry and of mines and geological service, to the Ministry of Commerce.

A new body was created and placed under the Ministry of the Interior, to be called the Social Institute of Labor and to deal with national labor questions. It is to be composed of (1) the social labor policy division and the labor statistics division and (2) the superior council of labor. All matters relating to woman and child

³ Portugal. *Diario do Governo*, Lisbon, Nov. 25, 1925, pp. 1619-1627.

labor, hours of labor, night work, the weekly rest, minimum wage, employment offices, labor contracts, labor disputes, conciliation and arbitration, and workers' education along social lines will be handled by the social labor policy division.

Among other duties the labor statistics division will gather statistics of labor, publish the Labor Bulletin, and cooperate with the International Labor Office and similar institutions.

The superior labor council will give advice on questions dealt with by the institute, will study existing legislation, and propose necessary legislative reforms.

Recent Origin of Labor Problems in Spanish America

AN abstract of an address by Moisés Poblete Troncoso, assistant secretary of the Chilean Ministry of Health, Assistance, Social Welfare and Labor, delivered before the Madrid (Spain) Academy of Law and Jurisprudence on July 16, 1925, appears in the February, 1926, issue of the Pan American Union Bulletin.

In referring to the labor problem, the author stated that this problem developed in Latin America much later than in the older European countries, which explains why official action for the protection of the workers was taken only within recent years. He said that this delay was due primarily to the fact that industrial development is of very recent growth in Latin America, and even to-day large industries having enormous capital and up-to-date machinery exist only in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay. In Latin America along with industrialism there has come about a radical change in public opinion as regards labor matters and the social policy of the Government. Latin America is passing through a period of economic readjustment, the author asserted, based on new standards which recognize the rights and just claims of labor.

The five Latin American countries which have enacted advanced social legislation are Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, and Chile. The most important labor laws of Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile are listed and commented on.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARIZONA.—Mine Inspector. *Fourteenth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1925.* [Phoenix, 1926?] 81 pp.

During the 12 months covered by this report 112 mines were inspected and 262 mine inspections made. At the last inspection 13,985 men were found to be employed in the mines of Arizona, 4,147 at the surface and 9,838 underground. There were 40 fatal accidents and 724 nonfatal accidents in the period under review.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Rent Commission. *Report.* Washington, May, 1925. vi, 96 pp.

ILLINOIS.—Department of Mines and Minerals. *Forty-fourth annual coal report of Illinois, 1925.* [Springfield, 1926?] 364 pp.

MINNESOTA.—Industrial Commission. *Workmen's compensation decisions.* Volume 3. [St. Paul, 1926?] 287 pp.

This volume presents the decisions rendered by the State supreme court and by the industrial commission for the calendar year 1925; also certain decisions of the United States Supreme Court and one maritime decision by the industrial commission in 1924. There were 15 decisions of the State supreme court and 108 decisions of the industrial commission rendered during the year 1925. Digest headings and an analytical index and table of cases render the volume convenient for reference. The three volumes of this series, together with an earlier bulletin issued by the department of labor and industry (No. 17), give a complete record of important compensation decisions rendered since the workmen's compensation law became effective in this State.

MISSISSIPPI.—Department of State Factory Inspection. *Eighth biennial report of factory inspection, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1925.* Jackson, [1925?] 14 pp.

Certain data from the above publication are given on page 179 of this issue.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Sixth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.* [Bismarck, 1925?] 11 pp.

A summary of this report appears on page 143 of this issue.

VIRGINIA.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, for the years ending September 30, 1924, and September 30, 1925.* Richmond, 1926. 35 pp.

Data from this report are published on page 144 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *Agricultural economics bibliography No. 10: Research in rural economics and rural sociology in the Southern States since 1920—a list of the published, unpublished, and current studies.* Washington, January, 1926. iv, 44 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Includes references to studies of negro migration, living conditions and cost of living on farms in various sections of the United States, cooperative marketing, child labor on farms, etc.

— Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. *Publication No. 151: Child labor in fruit and hop growing districts of the northern Pacific coast.* Washington, 1926. v, 52 pp.

A summary of this report is given on page 80 of this issue.

— — Employment Service. *Industrial, agricultural, and general employment prospects for 1926, based on information received from Federal-State directors of the U. S. Employment Service and commissioners of labor.* Washington, 1926. iii, 17 pp.

UNITED STATES.—Department of the Interior. *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska for fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Washington, 1925. v, 124 pp.; map.*

A résumé of the section of this report which deals with wages and labor conditions is published on page 60 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES).—Department of Labor and Industry. *Report on the working of the factories and shops act, 1912, during the year 1924. Sydney, 1925. 44 pp.*

There was an increase in both factories and workers during the year covered, the number of employees rising from 131,561 in 1923 to 134,716 in 1924. Children under 16 formed 6.5 per cent of the total working force, the girls decidedly outnumbering the boys, being 3,893 to 2,949. According to data covering the period from 1912 onward, the number of boys under 16 has shown a tendency to fluctuate, while the number of girls has shown a slight but steady increase.

— (QUEENSLAND).—Economic Commission on the Queensland Basic Wage. *Report. Brisbane, [1925]. 96 pp.*

Among the principal recommendations of the commission were the following:

That the capacity of the industry to pay wages should be the chief guide in determining "a standard basic wage for industries of 'average prosperity,'" and that the question of cost of living should not be taken up until the ability to pay has been ascertained.

That capacity to pay should be based on figures showing changes in Queensland in per capita income and past and future production.

That in addition to the calculation of this capacity-to-pay index, attention should also be given "to such matters as productive efficiency, unemployment, and rates of wages in neighboring States."

That piece rates should be given consideration as a method of sustaining or augmenting capacity to pay.

That the principle of child endowment or, as the commission prefers to express it, "the principle of discrimination in wage payments according to family needs," should be followed through the creation of a fund, presumably supported by employers, out of which parents would be paid an allowance for each dependent child. The great advantage of this scheme is declared to be the assurance of a "higher standard of comfort for all families with more than one dependent child without adding a burden to industry or infringing the Harvester equivalent for single or childless men."

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Prices in Canada and other countries, 1925. Ottawa, 1926. 30 pp. Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette of January, 1926.*

Cost-of-living figures from this report are published on page 59 of this issue.

— *Wages and hours of labor report No. 9. Wages and hours of labor in Canada, 1920 to 1925. Ottawa, 1926. 45 pp. Issued as supplement to Labor Gazette for January, 1926.*

Data from this report are given on page 64 of this issue.

— (NOVA SCOTIA).—Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia. *Report. Ottawa, 1926. 31 pp. (Reprinted by the Department of Labor of Canada and issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January, 1926.)*

A summary of this report is published in this issue, page 27.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, 1923. Paris, 1925. 1, 67 pp.*

Statistics of various forms of relief, such as medical assistance, family allowances, old-age and invalidity pensions, etc., in France for the year 1923.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Home Office. *Statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the workmen's compensation acts, 1906 and 1923, and the employers' liability act, 1880, during the year 1924.* London, 1926. 33 pp. [Cmd. 2567.]

During the year 1924 compensation was paid in 2,878 fatal and 487,442 non-fatal accident cases, the payments amounting to £786,444 (pound at par=\$4.8665) in the fatal and £5,888,594 in the nonfatal cases. The fatalities showed an increase in number of 8.3 per cent over the preceding year and an increase of 33 per cent in the amount paid. Nonfatal cases showed an increase of 2.1 per cent in number and a decrease of 10 per cent in amount paid.

The report deals only with seven leading industries, in which in 1924 the average number employed was 7,512,359. The number of fatal and nonfatal cases in each of these, per 1,000 persons employed, was as follows:

	Fatal	Nonfatal
Shipping.....	1. 4	31. 5
Factories.....	. 2	38. 3
Docks.....	. 7	88. 4
Mines.....	1. 1	191. 0
Quarries.....	. 8	85. 2
Construction work.....	. 7	78. 2
Railways.....	. 5	41. 3
Total.....	. 4	64. 9

The nonfatal cases are those in which disability lasts for more than three days. The ratio in regard to fatal cases has shown no change for five years, except in 1921, when it sank to 0.3 per 1,000 employed, but the ratio of nonfatal cases has risen markedly since 1920, when it stood at 45.8. This is ascribed largely to an increase in the number of accidents inflicting disability lasting less than four weeks.

— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 13: Stone dust as a preventive of coal-dust explosions—comparative tests, by G. S. Rice and R. V. Wheeler.* London, 1925. 15 pp.

This report gives the results of cooperative tests carried out by the United States Bureau of Mines and the British Mines Department to determine the proportions of stone dust necessary to render coal dust in mines unflammable. In this experiment a 10-ton sample of American coal was sent to England and one of British coal was sent to this country in order to get strictly comparable data, as the results of previous tests carried out in the two countries did not agree. Tentative recommendations are made as to the amount of rock dust necessary to prevent explosions.

— Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report of proceedings under the agricultural wages (regulation) act, 1924, for the year ending September 30, 1925.* London 1926. 62 pp.

A summary of this report is given on page 68 of this issue.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and reports, series H, No. 3: The cooperative movement in Soviet Russia.* Geneva, 1925. x, 362 pp.

A circumstantial and documented account of the three phases of cooperation under the Soviet system: During the period of communism; during the period of transition to the new economic policy; and under the new economic policy. The developments during 1923 and 1924 are also covered. This is a carefully worked out study, explaining the theories which led to the various measures adopted by the State authorities and their effect on the cooperative movement. A list of the sources consulted is appended.

JAPAN.—Department of Finance. *Twenty-fifth financial and economic annual of Japan, 1925.* Tokyo, [1925?] vi, 215 pp.; charts.

This yearbook contains statistical information relating to agriculture and industry, including rates of wages, index numbers of wages, the number of employees in different enterprises classified according to occupation, and the number and kind of cooperative societies. Data from this report on wages in different industries, on production in coal mines, and on cooperation are given on pages 69, 75, and 157 of this issue.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Mededeelingen No. 19: Prijzen, index-cijfers en wisselkoersen op Java, 1913-1924.* Weltevreden, 1925. xxviii, 77 pp., charts.

A report of the Central Statistical Office of the Netherlands East Indies on the movement of wholesale and retail prices and index numbers and on the course of rates of foreign exchange in Java for the period 1913-1924.

— — — *Mededeelingen No. 31: Kosten van levensonderhoud der inlandsche bevolking op Java en Madoera, 1920-1924.* Weltevreden, January, 1926. 12 pp., 5 folders, charts.

A bulletin of the Central Statistical Office of the Netherlands East Indies containing data on the cost of living of the native population in Java and Madura for the period 1920-1924. The index numbers presented are based on aggregate expenditure and represent the ratios between the total aggregate cost of definite quantities of a number of commodities at a given date and the price of the same quantities of each commodity at some other date selected as base. The index numbers have been weighted as far as possible by the all-Java average daily consumption of the principal vegetable and animal foodstuffs, salt, kerosene, matches, and textiles, and by transport costs.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Ministry of Labor. Committee on the Cost of Living. *Interim report.* Belfast, [1922?]. 16 pp. [Cmd. 12.]

— — — *Final report.* Belfast, [1922?]. 46 pp. [Cmd. 20.]

Unofficial

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5686. *Vol. 27, September 19, 1925, to September 8, 1926.* Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1925. x, 621 pp.

Contains compilations regarding Jewish immigration into the United States, in addition to much other information.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Annual convention series, No. 29: How some manufacturers have met seasonal unemployment, by Ernest Draper.* New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1925. 5 pp.

— *Production executives' series, No. 28: Graphic control in labor budgeting, by Eugene J. Bengé.* New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1925. 14 pp.

ANTHRACITE BOARD OF CONCILIATION. *Report. Vol. XII.* Wilkes-Barre, 1925. xix, 334 pp.

— — — *Vol. XIV.* Scranton, [1925?]. xiv, 271 pp.

BAYONNE (N. J.) HOUSING CORPORATION. *Industrial housing, by Andrew J. Thomas.* Bayonne, 1925. 61 pp.

A short review of this study is given on page 151 of the present issue.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs. Committee on New England Industries. *The shoe manufacturing industry of New England.* Boston, 1925. 30 pp.; charts.

A study of the various factors, including labor cost, affecting the production costs of shoes in New England as compared with other districts.

BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES. *Bulletin of Hygiene. Volume I, No. 1. London, 23 Endsleigh Gardens, W. C. 1, January, 1926. 82 pp.*

This is the first number of a journal published by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which contains summaries and reviews of publications on all branches of public health and preventive medicine. One section is devoted to industrial hygiene. In the main the bulletin will be restricted to publications in the English language, although in the section on hygiene in the tropics publications in various languages will be reviewed.

CARNEGIE-STIFTUNG FÜR INTERNATIONALEN FRIEDEN. Abteilung für Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte. *Die Kohlenversorgung in Österreich während des Krieges, von Emil Homann-Herimberg. Vienna, Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky A. G., 1925. [Various paging.] (Wirtschafts- und Sozial-Geschichte des Weltkrieges; Oesterreichische und Ungarische Serie.)*

One of a series of historical monographs on the World War published by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. The present monograph has as its subject the provision of Austria with coal during the war. A preface describes pre-war conditions in the Austrian coal-mining industry and the insufficiency of Austrian coal production for domestic requirements. Subsequent chapters contain statistics on production, import, export, and consumption of coal during the period 1914-1918, and give data on administrative measures for the preservation and increase of coal production, on working conditions in coal mines, on the coal requirements of the most important groups of consumers, the measures for supplying the consumers, the organization of distribution, the movement of coal prices, and the exploitation of coal mines in occupied territories.

COHEN, JOSEPH L. *Family income insurance: A scheme of family endowment by the method of insurance. London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1926. xv, 47 pp.*

The author proposes the institution of a form of family endowment through family income insurance, or insurance against the increased burden of expenditure due to dependents. The family income would include the competitive wage and in addition the benefits accorded under such an insurance scheme. Such insurance, the author holds, would tend to reduce the workers' fear of falling into destitution; could be made to include the same people now covered by health and unemployment insurance, with funds secured in the same way, i. e., through a contributory system, and could be operated under similar cheap administrative methods.

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE DEL LAVORO. *Resoconto stenografico ed atti del XI congresso della resistenza, VI della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, Milano, 10-13 Dicembre, 1924. Milan, [1925?] 214 pp.*

The minutes of the sixth congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, held at Milan, December 10 to 13, 1924.

DOTATION CARNEGIE POUR LA PAIX INTERNATIONALE. *L'industrie française pendant la guerre, par Arthur Fontaine. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France, [1925?] xii, 504 pp.; map. (Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale, série française.)*

This volume is one of the series of studies which is being compiled in the countries chiefly affected by the war and which, when completed, will form an economic and social history of the World War. In the first part of this work a general account is given of the condition of French industries at the outbreak of the war, of the immediate effects of mobilization, and of the general conditions among the workers, such as cost of living, wages, etc., and the difficulties relative to raw materials and markets during the period of the war. This section concludes with a résumé of the permanent economic and social changes resulting from the war, including the developments in manufacturing methods, such as the increasing use of machinery and improved management methods. In the second part of the volume there is an account of the fluctuation in production, exports,

and imports, and the labor supply during the war and of present conditions in the principal manufacturing industries, in the transportation industry, and in commercial enterprises.

DOTATION CARNEGIE POUR LA PAIX INTERNATIONALE. *L'industrie textile en France pendant la guerre, par Albert Aftalion.* Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France, [1925?] xii, 264 pp. (*Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale, série française.*)

This historical account of the effects of the war on the French textile industry shows the condition of the industry at the outbreak of hostilities, the effects of mobilization on the personnel and of the enemy occupation of important textile districts on production, as well as the general effects of the war on markets and on prices of raw materials and of manufactured products. Conditions prevailing in each of the textile industries are shown in detail.

HAYHURST, EMERY R. *Why industrial health is a tuberculosis problem.* [New York, 1925?] 8 pp. (Reprinted from *Transactions of the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1925*, pp. 434-441.)

A summary of this address is published on page 132 of this issue.

HUGHES, GWENDOLYN S. *Mothers in industry; wage-earning mothers in Philadelphia.* New York, New Republic (Inc.), 1925. xxix, 265 pp.

A summary of this study will be found on page 76 of this issue.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS. *Investigations in international economic reconstruction. The Ruhr-Lorraine industrial problem, by Guy Greer.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1925. xx, 328 pp.

A study of the industrial interdependence of the coal of the Ruhr and the iron ore of Lorraine. The problem is analyzed from three points of view—the French national, the German national, and the essentially economic point of view.

JENNINGS, WALTER W. *A history of economic progress in the United States.* New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1926. xvi, 819 pp.; map.

Devotes considerable space to the development of labor organization and to the economic condition of labor at various periods in the history of the United States.

JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, AND SKIRT, AND DRESS INDUSTRIES, NEW YORK. *Fifteenth anniversary report.* New York, 31 Union Square, 1926. [Various paging.]

A summary of this report is given on page 25 of this issue.

KASKEL, WALTER. *Arbeitsrecht. Zweite Auflage. Enzyklopadie der Rechts und Staatswissenschaft, Abteilung Rechtswissenschaft, Vol. XXXI.* Berlin, Julius Springer, 1925. xx, 352 pp.

This volume represents an attempt at compilation of the entire German labor legislation on a juridical-scientific basis. It gives, systematically arranged, the principles of the labor laws and explains their connection with other civil laws, public laws, and court procedure. An extensive subject index makes the volume a valuable reference work and handbook not only for the law student but also for the layman.

KULEMANN, W. *Die Genossenschaftsbewegung. Zweiter Band: Systematischer Teil. Die Kueturbedeutung der Genossenschaften.* Berlin, Otto Liebmann, 1925. xii, 373 pp.

The second volume of a handbook on the cooperative movement. The first volume dealt with the history of the movement. The second volume discusses the nature and conception of the cooperative movement; the laws to which it is subject; the various systems under which it is carried on; the forms of cooperative societies (workers', productive, consumers', building, credit, settlement, etc.), and their economic importance in general and to small tradesmen, workers, agriculturists, and the middle class; the hostile attitude of certain classes to the cooperative movement; the attitude of the State; the attitude of socialism and communism; the relations of the cooperative movement with the trade-unions; and guild socialism.

[1937]

LANGE, FRED G. *Handbook of safety and accident prevention*. New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1926. xxiv, 512 pp.

A compilation of approved safety methods, including the subject of occupational health hazards, and containing statistical data on accidents.

MESS, H. A. *Factory legislation and its administration, 1891-1924*. London, P. S. King & Son, 1926. xii, 228 pp.

An outline of the progress made during this period in regulating factories, as distinct from workplaces in general. During these years, the author points out, the principle of laissez faire, even in regard to adult men, has been given up, children have been practically taken out of the factories, much has been done to render the unhealthful trades less dangerous to the worker, and new industries have been brought within the scope of the factory acts. On the other hand, legislation concerning hours has been given little attention and the legal standards are now much behind the general custom. He states that safety, apart from health conditions, has been neglected, and it is considered probable that industry is distinctly more dangerous to the worker to-day than in 1891. Stress is laid on the need for reducing accident rates, and the entire practicability of bringing them down is discussed.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (INC.). *Bulletin No. 16: Industrial-economic conditions in the United States*. New York, 247 Park Avenue, January, 1926. 47 pp.

One of the two chapters comprising this bulletin is devoted to labor and employment, covering labor supply, employment, wages, hours of labor, and relations between employers and employees.

OFFICE COOPÉRATIF BELGE. *La coopération socialiste Belge, 1924*. Brussels [1925?]. 23 pp., folder.

The data contained in this pamphlet are given on page 156 of this issue.

OLIVER, SIR THOMAS. *The health of the workers*. London, Faber and Gwyer (Ltd.), 1925. 226 pp.

This is a general résumé of the principal medical and social problems connected with industrial occupations. It includes accounts of both American and British experience in the development of sanitary and medical provisions for workers as well as discussion of the hazards met with in the most important industries and of the methods of protection from the effects of poisonous substances, from diseases incidental to industry, and from industrial accidents.

PEHOTSKY, BESSIE OLGA. *The Slavic immigrant woman*. Cincinnati, Powell & White, 1925. 117 pp.

PEOPLE'S YEAR BOOK, 1926. *Annual of the English and Scottish cooperative wholesale societies*. Manchester, England, Cooperative Wholesale Society (Ltd.), 1 Balloon St., [1926?] 336 pp.

This is the ninth yearbook printed by these societies. It contains information, statistical and otherwise, on the cooperative movement not only of the United Kingdom but for some 35 other countries; also articles on various subjects of general interest, though many of these are not related to cooperation. Certain data from this yearbook are given in the cooperative section of this issue of the Labor Review.

PLEVEN, RENÉ. *Les ouvriers de l'agriculture anglaise depuis la guerre*. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1925. 183 pp.

A study of the effect of the war and Government intervention in the agricultural industry on English agricultural workers. Agricultural conditions at the outbreak of the war are summarized and there is an account of the corn production act and its influence on the development of trade-union organization among these workers and of the economic results of the establishment of the Agricultural Wages Board and the Whitley councils. A bibliography is appended.

RET, A. *La question des assurances sociales. Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1925. 408 pp.*

A study and appeal by a propagandist of the French General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) in behalf of the extension of social insurance in that country which is declared to be behind the majority of other nations in this matter. According to the author, the workers wish no longer for social assistance as a dole to be asked for, but insurance as a recognized right based on productive effort.

The volume includes a brief résumé of social insurance systems in various countries and a detailed discussion of the French Government social insurance bill of 1921. Among other subjects taken up are: Principles of legislation and opinion concerning the country's obligation, the possible effects of the extension of social insurance on French social and economic life, the estimated costs of such insurance and its administrative organization.

SCHUTZ, HANS. *Unser Ziel und unser Weg. Zwittau, Christlicher Gewerkschafts-verlag, 1924. 29 pp.*

The text of a lecture on the aims of the Christian trade-unions given at the third congress of the Federation of Christian Textile Workers of Czechoslovakia.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND. *Trade-union organization in Ireland, by R. J. P. Mortished. [Read before the Society, January 7, 1926.] [n. p.], 1926. 16 pp.*

Gives a brief historical review of the development of Irish trade-unionism with an account of the present make-up of the national federation, known as the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress. About one-third of the Irish trade-unionists belong to organizations having their headquarters in England. At the end of 1924 the membership, so far as it could be definitely ascertained, stood as follows: Unions with headquarters in Ireland, 101,309; unions with headquarters in England, 47,190; total membership, 148,499. The skilled workers have shown a disposition to extend their organization from the craft to the industry, and among the unskilled workers the industrial union is the common form. The largest organization noted is the transport and general workers' union, with a membership of 61,000.

TUGWELL, REXFORD G., MUNRO, THOMAS, AND STRYKER, ROY E. *American economic life and the means of its improvement. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1925. xiv, 633 pp.*

An analysis of modern social problems, with particular reference to methods by which the levels of living of the wage earners may be raised.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN. *A critical examination. London, Macmillan & Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 68 pp.*

A summary of this survey is given on page 146 of this issue.

UNIVERSITÄT KIEL. *Kieler Vorträge 14: Probleme der internationalen Arbeitsstatistik, von Karl Pribram. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1925. 16 pp.*

A brochure reproducing a lecture on the problems of international labor statistics, given at the scientific club of the Institute for World Economics and Maritime Traffic at the University of Kiel by the director of the statistical division of the International Labor Office of Geneva. The lecturer points out the necessity of avoiding political coloring of statistics, discusses the proceedings of the two international conferences on labor statistics (1923 and 1925), recommends uniformity in the classification of industries and occupations, enlarges upon the difficulty of making international comparisons of real wages and of obtaining reliable statistical data on per capita production, and enumerates other problems of international labor statistics.

UNIVERSITÄT KIEL. Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr. *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*, 22. Band, Heft 2. Jena, Gustav Fischer, October, 1925. [Various paging.]

The *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* is one of the leading nonpartisan journals in the sphere of world economics as well as comparative political economy, being devoted to scientific research into international economics and the economic relationship between all countries of the world. It studies the actual international phenomena and their complex reactions upon one another as manifestations of one world-wide organism. At the same time it extends its province especially to the theory of social science. The journal appears quarterly, each issue containing about 500 pages. The contents are divided into articles, bibliography, chronicles, and surveys. In the division entitled "Chronicles and Surveys" appear separate researches about facts and figures, also statistical investigations and short papers on recent economic developments.

Economic history, immigration, emigration, seasonal work, social conditions, production, consumption, prices, cost of living, economic organizations (trusts, cooperative societies, workers' and employers' organizations), and arbitration are among the subjects covered which are of special interest to labor.

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG. Institut für Arbeitsrecht. *Schriften*, 8. Heft: *Das Recht der Tarifschiedsgerichte*, von Paula Mothes-Günther. Leipzig, A. Deichert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1926. viii, 64 pp.

One of a series of juridical monographs published by the Institute for Labor Legislation of the University of Leipzig. The present monograph deals with the legal status of the arbitration boards provided for in collective agreements. In order to appreciate the importance of this subject it should be noted that in Germany the great majority of collective agreements contain clauses providing that all disputes arising in the application of the agreements shall be settled by special arbitration boards and not by the courts or public boards or arbitrators. The author of the monograph discusses first the legal bases for the operation of such arbitration boards, then their competence in various kinds of disputes, and finally their composition and procedure.

