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This Issue in Brief

The granting of vacations with pay to industrial workers is a growing practice in the United States. Of 250 firms which have recently reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than one-third, with nearly 260,000 employees, have adopted the policy of an annual vacation with pay for their shop and factory workers as well as for office forces (p. 1).

Chief Justice Taft, in stressing the need for free legal aid work, declares that "something must be devised by which every one, however lowly and however poor, however unable by his means to employ a lawyer and to pay court costs shall be furnished the opportunity to set this fixed machinery of justice going" (p. 32).

The need for simpler and cheaper court procedure is now being partly met by the establishment of small claims courts and of free legal aid societies. The small claims court is said to "provide a perfect answer" for a pressing need. The work of such courts and of other agencies to simplify justice in the United States is traced in a new bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (p. 33). The interesting Danish system of meeting this need for simplified court procedure is described in a special article on page 40.

Family allowances for wage earners, in supplement to basic wages and adjusted to the degree of the family responsibility, have been tried out, in varying degree, in at least 25 foreign countries in recent years. The character of the various systems, attitude of affected parties, and the results accomplished are reviewed in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is briefly digested on page 7.

A system of guaranteeing full-time yearly earnings to employees who have given five years of continuous service is in effect in two Massachusetts paper mills. In 1925, 45½ per cent of the force had had five years of service and were thus covered by the guaranty. Under such a plan the question of the right to discharge is a very important one (p. 121).

The scarcity of apprentices in the skilled trades is not due to union rules, according to various studies and reports. The trouble lies in the fact that employers generally are not willing to take on nearly as many apprentices as the union rules permit (p. 115).

A survey of wages in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries, just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that in 1925 male employees averaged 49.8 cents per hour and female employees 34.7 cents per hour. The 8-hour day established under the Alschuler award of 1918 has been superseded by a 9-hour day, 54-hour week in a number of plants. In the majority of the plants the workers are guaranteed a specified number of hours of pay per day or week under certain conditions (p. 60).

The average wage rate of common labor in the United States was 40.5 cents per hour on April 1, 1926. The lowest rate was 15 cents per hour, this occurring in the Southeast, and the highest rate was 62.5 cents per hour, this occurring on the Pacific coast. The highest average

rate by industry was 47 cents in automobile manufacturing and the lowest was 32.4 cents in the sawmill industry (p. 79).

Pensions for the aged poor of Virginia are recommended by a joint legislative committee of that State as a substitute for the present almshouse system. Under the proposal applicants must be 70 years or over, must have been residents of the State for at least 15 years, and the maximum pension is not to exceed 85 cents per day (p. 93).

Recent price changes.—Retail prices of food in March, 1926, were slightly lower than in the month previous but almost 6 per cent higher than in March, 1925. On the other hand, wholesale prices of all commodities in March, 1926, were almost 6 per cent lower than in March, 1925, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lower than in February, 1926 (p. 168).

Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 0.6 per cent from February to March, 1926, pay-roll totals 0.2 per cent, and per capita earnings, 0.9 per cent (p. 124).

Employment conditions in practically all European countries except France grew worse during the early part of this year, due partly to seasonal causes but mainly to unfavorable economic conditions in the countries affected (p. 151).

Four years' experience with mothers' pensions in Ontario, Canada, according to the mothers' allowances commission of that Province, has resulted in improved home conditions in the families affected, better education for the children, an increase in the self-respect of the family, and a decrease in juvenile delinquency (p. 96).

Wages of skilled workers in Italy are extremely low. In Milan, on February 1, 1926, carpenters, masons, and plasterers were receiving about 4 lire per hour, which at present exchange rates would be equal to about 16 cents in American money; and machinists and pattern makers were receiving even lower wages. Unskilled workers were receiving about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lire per hour, or the equivalent of about 10 cents in American money at present exchange rates (p. 87).

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Vacations With Pay for Wage Earners

DURING recent years there has been a marked change in the attitude of industrial employers toward the granting of annual vacations with pay to factory and shop employees. Ten years ago, when the Bureau of Labor Statistics made its first study of welfare work in industrial establishments in the United States, the idea that it was possible to give a vacation with pay to workers paid on an hourly or daily basis had made very little progress. Of 389 establishments which reported on the subject at that time, only 16 gave vacations to the larger part of the shop or unsalaried force. In this number only those establishments were included which did not require a longer period of service by their employees than two years in order to be entitled to a vacation, since, although quite a number of companies gave vacations after periods of employment varying from 5 to 25 years, it was considered that the possibility of receiving a vacation under these conditions was so remote as to have little interest for the majority of the workers or little effect upon them.

A similar study which is now being carried on by the bureau indicates the realization by a growing number of employers that the cost of giving vacations to the rank and file of the employees can be met successfully. Although the study is still incomplete, data from a large enough number of firms have been secured to show that the practice of giving vacations to shop employees has grown appreciably in the past few years. Of the 250 firms which have reported on the subject, 95 give vacations to all employees who have a record of service with the firm varying in the different establishments from a few months to not more than two years. These companies include 43 manufacturing establishments and public utilities with about 137,750 employees; 33 stores with about 79,500 employees; 17 employers of large office forces, such as banks and insurance companies, with approximately 38,600 employees; and 2 hotels with a total of 3,700 employees.

Length of Service Required

THE method of determining the length of vacation with reference to the length of service is of considerable importance, and several schemes for the solution of the problem have been reported. In addition to the plan of specifying a definite length of service of six months, one year, or two years before a vacation is granted, some establishments take into consideration the date of employment with reference to the summer vacation period. This method is reported especially by stores which allow summer vacations to all clerks on the rolls previous to such dates as the 1st day of September, January, or March. Other establishments determine the length of time to be granted on a cumulative basis, at a certain rate per month

for the time employed, usually with the requirement that the maximum vacation shall not exceed one week or in some cases two weeks.

In a few instances it was reported that pay was given for a certain number of legal holidays in addition to the regular vacation with pay.

Eleven of the manufacturing establishments, 1 public utility, 24 stores, and all of the offices require less than 1 year's service for vacation; 20 factories, 5 public utilities, 8 stores, and 2 hotels require one year's service; and 5 factories, 1 public utility, and 1 store require 2 years' service before a vacation is granted.

For factory employees on an hourly rate of pay the usual vacation is one week, although when less than one year of service is required it may be for varying lengths of time from 3 days to a week. One factory requiring 2 years' service gives two weeks' vacation, while another plant which allows 1 day a month during the first year increases this to two weeks after the first year's employment.

A public utility with more than 7,500 employees allows all weekly employees, except those employed during the month of April, one day for each full month of service during the 12-month period prior to May 1 of any given year, with a maximum vacation of two weeks. In addition to this, employees who are entitled to two full weeks' vacation are allowed to leave the Friday night preceding their vacation. Weekly employees whose service entitles them to less than one full week's vacation may take, without pay, additional time to make up one full week, while those entitled to more than one week but less than two weeks' vacation may take additional time at their own expense to make up two weeks. During 1925, approximately 43 per cent of 3,977 weekly employees received two weeks' vacation, while the balance, or 57 per cent, received either no vacation or less than two weeks, the average for this group being approximately one week's vacation with pay. All hourly employees who have been in the service of the company for one year prior to May 1 of any given year receive 12 days' vacation with pay, but those who have been in the service of the company less than a year do not receive any vacation. During 1925 approximately 59 per cent of 3,344 hourly employees received two weeks' vacation with pay.

One of the hotels gives 1 week to housemen and 10 days to maids, and the other hotel allows all the unsalaried workers a week with pay after one year of service in the establishment.

In addition to the 95 establishments granting vacations for employees with service of not more than two years, 18 plants require a period of service ranging from 3 to 25 years. One company which allows 1 week after 3 years' employment increases this to 9 days for 4 years and 2 weeks for 5 years.

A rather unusual plan is that of a company which gives employees who have been with the firm 1 year 1 week's vacation with pay; those who have worked from 2 to 5 years the choice of 1 week's vacation with 1½ weeks' pay or 2 weeks' vacation with 1 week's pay; while those who have worked more than 5 years have the choice of 1 week's vacation with 1½ weeks' pay or 2 weeks' vacation with 1½ weeks' pay. In other words employees get a bonus if they choose to take only 1 week's vacation. Quite a number of the companies allow employees to take additional time without pay, being usually limited to 1 week.

It seems to be a quite general practice to recognize continued service by increasing the length of the vacation, in most instances the vacation being increased to 2 weeks after employees have been 10 years with the company. One firm with about 225 employees is reported as giving one month with pay to both office and shop employees after 10 years' service, and in addition to full pay for this period the company also gives each employee a medal and a check for \$100. Store and office employees in almost all instances are given two weeks for their second year of employment.

Season of Vacation

IT IS important, of course, to arrange vacations so that there will be as little interference with the work as possible. In cases where a plant shuts down for inventory or repairs this naturally becomes the vacation period for the employees, and in these cases employees who are eligible for a vacation receive the pay for the time to which they are entitled. Comparatively few establishments reported a shutdown, however, and it seems to be the general practice to arrange vacations sometime between the middle of June and Labor Day. In one machine shop the shop employees are given a week at the Christmas holidays, while one establishment manufacturing food products gives the vacation to the office workers in the summer and to the factory workers in the winter. In some cases the vacation may be taken any time during the year.

Eligibility for Vacations

IT IS customary to require continuous service for a certain specified time in order to be eligible for vacation. This is always the case when the vacation is called or is regarded as a bonus. In some instances perfect attendance and punctuality are required for a three-month period or in other cases the vacation is given to all who have lost not more than a stated number of hours during the year.

Rate of Pay and Cost of Vacations

WHERE the workers are on a piece rate the average rate of pay for the year is usually given them.

Very little information has been secured as to the cost to employers of paid vacations. One firm with 1,275 employees reports that the vacation plan cost the company \$30,000 in 1925, and another with 400 employees that it cost \$20,000.

Vacation Information

IT IS often a problem to workers who have been granted a vacation, perhaps for the first time in their lives, to know where to go or what to do with the time given them. In this connection the personnel department can be, and often is, of great assistance in furnishing employees with information in regard to resorts and trips.

Where companies maintain a summer camp in the country, the mountains, or at the seashore or some other body of water, as is quite frequently the case, the employees and often members of their

families have the privilege of spending their vacations there. The rates at these camps are usually less than at resorts where the facilities for entertainment are similar and such camps are naturally within a reasonable distance of the city in which the firm is located. These camps are usually equipped to take care of a considerable number at one time. Provision is made for the various forms of outdoor recreation and a number of firms have reported an outdoor swimming pool where no other place suitable for swimming was available.

A very interesting nonprofit-making service has been developed in New York City, called the Vacation Bureau Service, which is designed to serve industrial and commercial establishments and their employees. The bureau was started about two years ago and was financed for a two-year period by a special contribution, after which time it was expected that the industries would contribute sufficient to pay the expense of maintaining this service.

The purpose of the bureau is to obtain and make available reliable information regarding good vacation places in the territory most frequented by residents of New York City for their vacations. Representatives visit shore, mountain, and country resorts in an ever-widening radius about the city and the data secured cover the nature of the accommodations, cost of board and of transportation, kind of recreation and amusements available, and in fact all the information which a person would naturally wish to secure in looking up a place to spend his or her vacation. While this information is as far as possible secured at first hand, recommendations of responsible townspeople are secured, and persons visiting the resorts as a result of the information furnished by the bureau are requested to report as to whether or not the accommodations and service were satisfactory, with a view to eliminating objectionable places. The time of trains or boats and connections are also furnished.

After last summer's season it was reported that about 150 firms in New York City had subscribed to the bureau and it was felt that it had passed beyond the limits of an experiment and had shown that it filled a real industrial need.

Results of Giving Paid Vacations

IT IS, of course, extremely difficult if not impossible to estimate the results of paid vacations. The fact that so many employers are taking up the practice, however, would seem to indicate that although the results may not be very tangible, still there is a favorable effect on the morale and perhaps also on the stability of the labor force. The large number of employees reported by some firms as having a considerable length of service to their credit is quite remarkable, although it must be remembered there are many more important factors than a policy of paid vacations which contribute to the stability of the labor force. One firm with approximately 16,500 employees reports 4,500 employees with a service record of at least 5 years, while another with 5,600 employees had 1,400 employees with a record of 10 years' service and 544 with 20 years' service, all of whom received a vacation of one or two weeks during the past year.

Other Studies of Vacation Plans

A SURVEY has recently been made in a large city in the Middle West for which some information in regard to the number of firms giving vacations has been furnished the bureau, although the report has not yet been made public. A questionnaire was sent to 300 firms, to which 157 replies were received. Of this number, 55 firms, it was reported, give vacation with pay to the production department. This number included 36 stores, 12 factories, and 7 miscellaneous establishments. The average length of service required to receive vacation in these establishments was found to be one year and the average vacation was one week.

A study of vacation policies in manufacturing industries in the State of New York made in 1925 by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York Department of Labor, showed that of 1,500 firms furnishing information 270 gave vacations to part or all of their production workers, in some instances pieceworkers being excluded from participation in the vacation plan. It was found that large plants more often had vacation policies for production workers than small plants and that 60 per cent of the plants required that workers be employed for one year in order to qualify for vacations. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants maintaining vacation policies reported that the results were satisfactory.

Vacations Given as a Result of Collective Agreements

IN ADDITION to vacations granted by establishments as a form of what may be called welfare work, definite provisions for vacations with pay are frequently made in the agreements concluded between organized workers and their employers. While no complete information is available of the extent of this practice, particularly as many of the union arrangements on this point are verbal, trade agreements received by the bureau in 1925 show that provision was made for paid vacations in division or local agreements in 11 cases.

The usual length of service required in order to be eligible for vacations is one year and the length of the vacation in most instances is one week. The agreements referred to cover one local each among bakery workers, electrical workers, steam and operating engineers, retail shoe salesmen, telephone operators, and typographical workers; two locals each among meat cutters and butcher workmen, teamsters and chauffeurs, and tailors; three locals among retail clerks; and 5 divisions of street and electric railway employees.

Vacations with Pay in Foreign Countries

THE idea that vacations with pay should be granted to industrial workers has been growing in foreign countries as well as in this country and has even been a matter of legislation. A law was passed in Poland ¹ in May, 1923, which provided for annual vacations with pay for employees in industrial or commercial establishments and in public or charitable undertakings. The law provided for a vacation of 8 days for every person occupied at manual labor after a year of uninterrupted work in the same establishment and of 15

¹See issue of January, 1924, pp. 89, 90.

days after three years' employment. Young persons under 18 years of age are entitled to 14 days' vacation after one year's service in the same enterprise, while intellectual workers are entitled to 14 days' vacation after six months' service and to one month after a service of one year. A ministerial decree defining the provisions of the law established the right of workers in seasonal industries which operate during at least 10 months of the year to leave with pay.

In Czechoslovakia a law went into effect May 1, 1925,² which provided for an annual vacation with pay for all workers with the exception of seasonal workers, day laborers in agriculture or forestry, and home workers. The law applies to all permanent employees who are subject to sickness insurance and who have been employed by the same firm or employer continuously for at least one year. Such employees are entitled to a minimum vacation of 6 days with pay, to fall between May 1 and September 30, the vacation being increased to 7 days after 10 years' service and to 8 days after 15 years' service. A similar law applying to shop assistants has been in effect since 1910 and one relating to miners since 1921.

The movement has spread into South America also, the Brazilian Government having recently passed a bill to establish vacations with pay for employees in commercial and banking institutions and in industrial establishments. The bill was amended and was sanctioned by the President on December 26, 1925, to include newspaper employees.³ By the terms of this law, an annual paid vacation of 15 days is granted at Rio de Janeiro and in the States of Brazil to all such employees without any reduction being made in their salaries, wages, or bonuses. Heavy fines are prescribed for violations of this law.

Holidays with pay in Great Britain have not been made a question of legislation but many individual employers grant them to their workers. In March, 1925,⁴ the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) gave some data concerning the provisions for holidays with pay contained in English collective agreements in various industries. At that time 130 agreements covering about a million and a half workers provided for vacations with pay for production workers. Salaried clerks and office workers have such holidays as a matter of established custom but vacations with pay for other workers have been granted largely through the collective agreements concluded between employers and workers. The agreements usually provide that the workers shall be paid for all legal holidays and for a specified period in addition varying from 2 to 21 days. The length of service required is usually from 6 to 12 months.

It is significant also that the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry should advocate vacations with pay for all the miners in the country. In the report of this commission it was recommended⁵ that vacations with pay should be established "as soon as prosperity returns to the industry."

In Switzerland the practice of giving vacations with pay is established in many industries. In Germany vacations with pay are granted largely as a result of collective agreements and this is also

² See Labor Review for September, 1925, p. 208.

³ Brazil. *Diário do Congresso Nacional*, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 27, 1925.

⁴ See Labor Review for May, 1925, pp. 96, 97.

⁵ Great Britain. Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). Vol. I. London, 1926, p. 235.

true in Sweden, the agreements concluded in the latter country in 1924 providing for vacations for more than half of the workers coming under these agreements.

A bill⁶ has been introduced in the French Parliament by the Minister of Labor which would establish an uninterrupted vacation of at least 15 working-days for wage earners having more than two years' service with an establishment. The length of the vacation would be increased for workers employed in dangerous or unhealthful occupations and for workers under 18 years of age. Shorter vacations would be given to workers having less than this length of service to their credit, the minimum period of employment for which vacation could be given being six months. It has been estimated that the cost of these vacations if the bill should become a law would be 3½ per cent of the wages paid to these workers.

A recent survey⁷ by the French Ministry of Labor of the industrial and commercial establishments in France which grant vacations with pay to workers on an hourly or daily pay basis showed that 628 enterprises with 38,466 workers gave paid vacations to these workers. Of 603 establishments which reported on the length of service required, 48 gave vacations to all workers regardless of the length of time employed, while 530 required periods of employment varying from 3 months to 2 years, and the remaining 25, from 3 to 15 years. The vacations given ranged from 3 to 12 days in the majority of cases.

Family-Allowance Systems in Foreign Countries

THE results of a study of family-allowance systems in foreign countries are published in Bulletin No. 401 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In general, the study covers conditions existing in 1924 but includes developments in 1925 in a few cases where authoritative data were available at the time the bulletin was prepared.

Beginning of the Movement

WHILE in certain industries and public services in some countries family allowances had been instituted before 1914, the movement gained its impetus during and immediately following the war. This was due to the unprecedented rise in the prices of the necessaries of life followed by reiterated demands of the workers for a "living wage." Back of what seemed to be a more generous conciliatory attitude toward the contentions of labor may have been the realization of the value of physically fit workers in terms of man and woman power in the face of war.

Closely allied with the "living-wage" doctrine is the "standard-family" theory; namely, that the normal male adult should receive a wage sufficient to enable him to support a wife and two or three dependent children. Under the economic strain of war and postwar conditions many foreign Governments and industries felt that such a wage was an impossibility. On the other hand, the result of cost-of-living investigations emphasized the fact that the wages of

⁶ La Journée Industrielle, 28 Feb.-1 Mars, 1926, p. 7.

⁷ France. Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène, October-December, 1925, pp. 399-405.

adult males were utterly inadequate to meet even minimum standards of living for a "standard family." The fact that many families having more than the average number of dependents were subject to special hardship was also realized.

Because of these facts, recourse was often had to the practice of supplementing the basic wage by allowances to workers with families, thus providing for the greater needs of those having dependents.

These family allowances for regular family responsibilities are granted sometimes in close connection with the wage, and sometimes apart from it, but always with the underlying idea of supplementing the regular income of the family, in view of its greater needs as compared with those of the single man or woman without dependents.

Family Allowances in Public Employment

THE present study discloses that family allowances were being paid more or less extensively in the civil service of the following 22 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

At the time of the investigation family allowances were not being granted to employees of the national Government in England, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, and Portugal. During the war, however, England had applied the family-allowance principle in certain kinds of national and local Government employment and Norway had made these supplementary grants in 1923.

Family Allowances in Private Industry

IN PRIVATE industry family allowances have been or are being paid in at least 18 countries. In a number of these the system rests upon collective agreements between the employers and the workers.

Of the countries covered in the study, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden have been the most conspicuous in the regulation of family allowances through collective agreements. Although in Germany the family-allowance system had a considerable setback in 1923, in 1924 family allowances were provided for in collective agreements covering from 3,000,000 to 3,200,000 workers. The total number of workers employed under collective contracts in Germany in January, 1924, was 13,135,384. In the Netherlands in June, 1923, there were included under collective contracts granting family allowances 62,624 wage earners, or 26 per cent of the total wage earners under collective agreements.

Family allowances were included in the various collective agreements of Czechoslovakia in 1919 and 1920, but in 1921 the system was largely abandoned in private industry in that country, although these grants are still being paid in greatly reduced degree in agriculture, the metal and machine industries, sugar mills, the chemical industry, and banking.

After family allowances were introduced into Poland in private industry in 1919, they were for a short period provided for in various collective agreements, but when economic conditions became more

normal many establishments discontinued the practice. They are still being granted in certain coal-mining districts, in some potash mines, and in the sugar industry. In Great Poland in the last-mentioned industry workers with two children receive a supplement of 1 grosz¹ per hour of work, while in other sections of the country family responsibilities are taken into consideration by allowances in kind.

Of 1,250 agreements in force in Sweden in 1921, affecting 219,984 workers and providing cost-of-living bonuses, 443 covering 109,009 workers, granted family allowances. At present, however, family allowances have been almost eliminated in private industry in that country.

Number of Persons Employed Under Family-Allowance Systems

NOT quite 50 per cent of the countries reported in regard to the number of persons employed under family-allowance systems and the statistics on this subject which were received were not complete. The number of persons employed under such systems in Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy in 1924 and in the Netherlands in 1923 combined was more than 7,500,000.

Methods of Granting Family Allowances

METHODS of granting family allowances are very diversified and subject to manifold modifications. Even in the same countries a variety of regulations is found. Among the methods provided are:

Allowances for married men regardless of the number of children.

Allowances for children only, but frequently including legitimated, illegitimate, adopted, and foster children and stepchildren.

Allowances for both wives and children. The allowances for wives in various instances include common-law wives and divorced wives when the latter are entitled to support.

Allowances for widows with dependent children and for unmarried mothers.

Allowances for aged parents, sisters, and brothers.

Allowances on an hourly, weekly, monthly, or annual basis, by the shift, as a higher wage, as a percentage of the basic wage, without alleged connection with the wage, or as a part of the cost-of-living bonus.

Allowances to all employees with family responsibilities or only to workers and employees in the lower salary or wage groups.

Allowances for a certain number of children only or for all children under a certain age.

Allowances for children under 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, and even 24 years of age.

Allowances for children in the higher age groups, usually under certain conditions; for example, because such children are continuing their education or are suffering from physical or mental disability which prevents them from earning a living.

Allowances for all children but the first, or for all children but the first two.

Allowances which increase or decrease in amount according to whether the child is the second, third, or fourth in the family.

¹ Grosz at par=0.193 cent; exchange rate varies.

The amounts of allowances vary greatly in different countries and in different industries or employments and frequently according to the salary grade or wage group of the beneficiaries.

Family-Allowance Funds

ONE of the most logical and important developments of the family-allowance movement is the institution of family-allowance funds for the pooling of the costs of family allowances among groups of employers and the prevention of discrimination in employment against workers with family responsibilities. This development has been most marked in France, where the first fund was established in 1918 and where there were, in June, 1925, 176 such funds, having a membership of 11,200 establishments employing more than 1,200,000 persons.

The first Belgian fund was organized in March, 1921, and in the middle of 1924 there were 12 funds in existence, one of these being set up by the Christian Federation of Trade-Unions.

In Germany the number of funds has been very restricted. The mining industry, the heavy-metal industries, and most of the chemical industries have had no family-allowance funds, and to the employers the necessity for the establishment of such funds did not seem great. In 1922 there were 11 funds in Germany, most of which have now ceased to function.

Both Austria and the Netherlands have funds. In the former country these funds are established under the law of December 21, 1921. In June, 1922, the procedure for pooling the costs of allowances for agricultural and certain other workers was abolished. The "cumbersome" fund machinery is reported as being out of all proportion to the negligible amounts of allowances for children.

The municipal government of Arnhem in the Netherlands has instituted a children-allowance fund for municipal employees and for private employees in so far as private enterprises may be able to arrange with this fund for such grants. Funds have also been created in the boot and shoe, baking, and cigar industries in the Netherlands.

A cost-of-living fund was established in the printing industry of Copenhagen, Denmark, in January, 1917, which paid family allowances, but it was abolished in July, 1921.

While these funds have been created to equalize the distribution of expenses arising from the payment of family allowances and to protect the workers with family responsibilities from being thrown out of employment or from not being hired at all, the methods of preventing such discrimination are not the same in all funds. The three principal plans of determining the employers' contributions to the French funds are based on (1) the number of days worked, (2) the total number of workers employed during the month by the members of the fund, and (3) the total wages bill.

As an outcome of the experience of French and Belgian family-allowance funds, hygiene services have been organized by them for the benefit of the families of the workers. At the fourth annual congress of the French funds 20 of these funds were reported as having such services, some of the schemes being quite elaborate.

Family Allowances in Agriculture

THE family-allowance principle is followed in agriculture in various countries, particularly through payments in kind.

In France there is a growing movement for the creation of family-allowance funds in agriculture. In February, 1925, there were 15 of these funds. One of the bases of computing assessments for members in some of these funds is the amount of land cultivated.

In Austria the procedure for pooling the cost of family allowances for agricultural workers, provided for under the law of December 21, 1921, was abolished in June, 1922.

In Germany family allowances are paid in agriculture to both permanent and independent workers.

Relation to the Population Problem

NOT the least interesting aspect of the family-allowance system is its alleged relation to the problem of the future labor supply, and, in the eyes of some militarists, to the problem of future man power for the respective nations in the event of war. In the case of France particularly this relation is more conspicuous than in any other country because of its grave concern over depopulation.

Conclusions

A GREAT variety of mental attitudes with reference to family allowances is revealed in the sections of the report which give the viewpoints of ministers of finance, ministers of labor, members of industrial arbitration courts, and officials of national federations of employers' organizations and of federated trade-unions. Pronouncements on the system range from drastic criticism to the most sanguine indorsement.

Indeed, so many matters concerning the family-allowance systems in their present tentative existence are debatable that the drawing of definite conclusions is difficult and frequently impossible. For example, it would be futile to attempt any deduction as to the actual influence of these systems on the birth rate. Even in France, where some investigations have been made along these lines, the findings are of doubtful value. It is perfectly obvious, however, that the depopulation crisis is very much to the fore in the minds of the leaders of the family-allowance movement in that country.

Another moot question is the effect of family allowances upon industrial production. The elements influencing production are so numerous, however, that any sound conclusions as to what extent family allowances are to be taken into account in this connection should be the result of intensive scientific investigation, and particularly so under the abnormal industrial conditions following the war.

While reports from several countries state that family allowances affect production adversely, certain employers in other countries hope by such grants to reduce strikes and to lessen labor turnover, and consequently to stabilize production.

Varying replies were made to the inquiry as to the reaction of family allowances on the basic wage. This question, it is realized,

could not properly be answered in many cases unless special individual studies had been made on the subject with due regard to the intricacies of wage adjustments. Such studies would, of course, be rendered especially difficult by the extraordinary fluctuations in currencies, rapidly changing price levels, and war-devised methods of payment running parallel with family-allowance systems. It is safe to say, however, that in the civil services in various countries and to a considerable extent in industry, family allowances have without doubt constituted a breakwater against demands for higher wages.

While family allowances were being paid in 1924 in the civil services of 22 of the 27 countries covered in this report, the practice of making these grants in private industry has declined in almost all of the countries in which it has been tried out. This decline is especially marked in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries.

On the other hand, there has been a recent vigorous development of the family-allowance system in France and Belgium under the enthusiastic leadership of private employers, and a renewed interest in the question of family endowment is being manifested in England and Australia.

Any attempt to evaluate the various experiments with family allowances is baffling not only because of the conflicting testimony of those closely associated with such experiments and of the short period over which they have been made but also because of the confusion of thought as to the nature and character of family allowances and the varying plans for putting them into effect.

On the one hand, family allowances are regarded as closely tied up with wages, and the newer system of payment is, as it were, put in juxtaposition with the standard family wage and is declared to be more just and more economical because it takes into consideration actual instead of hypothetical family responsibilities.

On the other hand, there are schemes for mother or child endowment or insurance for family responsibilities apart from the competitive wage of the father. Between these extremes there is the combination, to a greater or less degree, of the family allowance system with the standard family theory; for example, the paying of a wage which will support a man and his wife with supplementary grants for each dependent child, or the payment of a standard wage and the exclusion of the first child or of the first two children from such grants.

There are evidences, however, in the ever-increasing literature on family allowances of a trend, in certain countries which are more vitally interested in the subject, away from concept of the family allowance as a supplementary wage and toward proposals for State family endowment or some form of national social insurance for family responsibilities.

This trend lends support to the fears of those who see in family allowances or child endowment a more penetrating invasion of private rights and domestic intimacies, but at the same time reveals a growing determination on the part of the workers to defend their rights through effective representation.

It may also be said that the experience under family-allowance systems adds weight to the demand of women for equal pay for

equal work and calls for a more logical response than is frequently made to that contention.

Furthermore, the establishment of family-allowance funds, at least in France and Belgium, has resulted in a growing solicitude on the part of employers for child welfare and a keener realization of its bearing on future citizenship.

Although family-allowance systems have aroused bitter antagonism, and in many cases have been completely abandoned, these experiments are of definite social significance. This survey shows that they have been made in 25 countries and at present cover some millions of manual and nonmanual workers. It would seem that such experiments are well worth careful consideration in connection with any comprehensive study of the problem of the living wage.

International Statistics of Working Population

IN a series of volumes, under the general title "Die Welt in Zahlen" (The World in Figures), Wl. Woytinsky has made an interesting attempt to present in a popular manner the results of research work in all fields of international statistics. The second volume of this work is devoted to international labor statistics.¹ The nine chapters of this volume cover the following subjects: Composition of the working population; Woman and child labor; Labor organizations; Collective agreements; Wages; Hours of labor; Strikes and lockouts; Unemployment; and Social insurance. Below is given a summary of the contents of Chapter I dealing with the composition of the working population.

Sources of Information

THE data on the numerical strength of the working class that are available in statistical literature are not only scarce and incomplete but often contradictory. The contradictions may be explained in part by the insufficient definition of the term "working class."

During the earlier periods of industrial development, when the labor movement was restricted to large industrial establishments, it was permissible to restrict the term "working class" chiefly or exclusively to factory workers. At present, however, the term covers all persons who make a living by selling their working power to owners of the means of production. This definition, clear and unequivocal as it looks at first sight, leads to many difficulties if applied to the facts of practical life. A clear distinction between the worker and the nonworker can be made only in a large industrial establishment, and not always even there. In the handicrafts, in homework, and in agriculture it is even harder to make such a distinction. New difficulties arise in commerce and transportation, in State and communal employment, and in the professions. Doubts may also arise with respect to the highest qualified kinds of work connected with the management of an establishment. Finally there is the problem of how to classify domestic servants, a nonproductive group not much

¹ Woytinsky, Wl. *Die Welt in Zahlen*. Zweites Buch: Die Arbeit. Berlin, Rudolf Mosse, 1926.

different in its social position from many classes of unskilled workers. All these groups whose classification within the working class may not be fully justified are in total more numerous than the factory workers.

For the purpose of the present study all persons who derive their living from salaries or wages are counted as workers, including not only workers in the narrower meaning of the word but also salaried employees in commerce and industry, domestic servants, and all State and communal employees the great majority of whom are no better situated than the manual workers. Higher salaried employees (establishment managers, administrators, high officials, etc.), on the other hand, have whenever possible been excluded. Members of the armed forces and the clergy, concerning whom there are no statistics as to class distinctions, have been left out of consideration entirely.

The unemployed, in so far as censuses enumerate them separately from the employed persons, are included in the working population and likewise all professional workers employed on a salary. Independent handicraftsmen and peasant farmers as well as those members of their families who take part in production without receiving a wage or salary are not so included.

Thus, the meaning of the term "working class," as used here is narrower than that of the term "gainfully engaged population" but broader than the term "workers" as used in conversational language.

As current statistics do not contain sufficient data for determining the number of the "working class" as above defined, because the best of them relate only to a part of the working class, the data must be sought from the population censuses. However, directly usable data are to be found only in those population censuses in which inquiry was made as to the position held in the establishment or enterprise by the enumerated persons, and in not all the censuses was this done. In censuses of recent years only a few countries have obtained detailed information of this kind. For the great majority of the countries pre-war data must be used, corrected on the basis of more recent information.

A survey of the available material results in a division of the various countries into the following four groups as regards the availability of the information desired:

1. Data as to the distribution of the population by classes exist for Russia, Germany, Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Belgium, Austria, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Norway, and in the case of non-European countries for the United States, Australia, and India. In some cases, however, the information is not of recent date.

2. Data are not available as to the distribution of the population by classes but are available as to its distribution by occupational groups for Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Sweden, and several non-European countries not considered here.

3. Data as to the distribution of the population either by classes or by occupational groups are available for only a part of the country in the case of Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

4. Most of the non-European countries and Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia do not possess any kind of reliable data as to the present distribution of their population.

Numerical Strength of the Working Class

ON THE bases of the latest industrial censuses (1906 to 1911), of the more recent general population censuses, and of his own computations the author has compiled the following table showing for most of the European countries and for the United States, Australia, and India the number of gainfully engaged persons and the numerical strength of the working classes.

TABLE 1.—NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF WORKING POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Population, last census (1920-1921)	Gainfully engaged persons	Wage workers and salaried employees (1920-1921)		Reliability class of figures in preceding two columns ¹
			Number	Per cent of gainfully engaged persons	
Russia.....	131,600,000	43,000,000	{ 2 5,000,000 to 6,000,000	{ 12-14	IV
Germany.....	59,900,000	33,900,000	19,500,000	58	I
Great Britain and Ireland.....	47,700,000	21,000,000	16,330,000	78	I
France.....	39,200,000	20,900,000	10,000,000	48	I
Italy.....	38,900,000	18,200,000	8,200,000	45	II
Poland.....	28,200,000	13,000,000	{ 3,740,000 to 4,270,000	{ 29-33	III
Spain.....	21,300,000	9,300,000	{ 3,200,000 to 3,600,000	{ 34-39	II
Rumania.....	17,400,000	7,500,000	{ 3,000,000 to 3,500,000	{ 40-47	III
Czechoslovakia.....	13,600,000	7,000,000	3,775,000	54	I
Yugoslavia.....	12,000,000	5,300,000	2,000,000	38	III
Hungary.....	8,000,000	3,300,000	1,800,000	55	I
Belgium.....	7,500,000	3,150,000	2,265,000	72	II
Netherlands.....	6,900,000	2,600,000	1,000,000	73	I
Austria.....	6,700,000	3,200,000	2,000,000	63	III
Portugal.....	6,000,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	50	III
Sweden.....	5,900,000	2,350,000	1,300,000	55	II
Greece.....	5,500,000	2,820,000	600,000	21	III
Bulgaria.....	4,900,000	2,510,000	580,000	23	I
Switzerland.....	3,900,000	1,960,000	1,155,000	63	I
Finland.....	3,400,000	1,440,000	850,000	69	I
Denmark.....	3,300,000	1,430,000	590,000	67	I
Norway.....	2,650,000	1,000,000	590,000	57	I
Lithuania.....	2,400,000	1,250,000	280,000	23	IV
Latvia.....	1,600,000	830,000	190,000	23	IV
Esthonia.....	1,100,000	570,000	130,000	23	IV
Total, Europe.....	478,950,000	209,910,000	{ 90,540,000 to 92,970,000	{ 43-44	-----
United States.....	105,000,000	41,614,000	{ 30,500,000 37,400,000	{ 73	I
British India.....	316,056,000	146,414,000	{ to 39,400,000	{ 26-27	IV
Australia.....	5,436,000	2,179,000	1,662,000	76	I

¹ Numbers indicate method by which figures as to working population of each country were obtained and also their degree of reliability.

Class I.—Figures based directly on censuses, whether recent (Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, United States, British India) or more or less out of date (in such cases figures corrected on basis of increase in population), or on a special investigation (Great Britain). Inaccuracies due only to errors in original enumeration or to changes in structure of the population since the enumeration.

Class II.—Figures based on occupational censuses. Social grouping within each industry branch determined by analogy with the aid of fixed norms as to who is to be considered a wage worker or salaried employee. In addition to the possible sources of inaccuracies mentioned under Class I, differences in social structure of the population of the various countries, which have been assumed to be analogous, may also account for errors.

Class III.—Figures as to grouping of population by occupations or classes available for part of country only. Working population in entire country computed on basis of indirect criteria. Figures may contain a considerable margin of error.

Class IV.—Figures based more or less on estimates and may be accepted only as broadly suggestive.

² For 1920-1923. For 1924 and 1925 the number must be considerably greater.

If Turkey in Europe, the small European States (Danzig, Luxemburg, etc.) which are not included in the preceding table, the working-class elements of the armed forces, the increase in population since 1920, and the increase in the number of wage workers and salaried employees in Russia since the adoption of a new economic policy by that country—if these factors are taken into consideration, the entire working population (wage workers and salaried employees) may be estimated to number between 94 and 97 million persons in 1925. In Europe taken as a whole the working classes form, according to the preceding table, between 43 and 44 per cent of the gainfully engaged population; in West and Central Europe (exclusive of Russia), between 51 and 52 per cent; and in the United States, 73 per cent.

Distribution by Principal Occupational Groups

THE table below shows the distribution of the working-class population in European countries and the United States among the five great occupational groups:

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1920-21

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	Industry	Commerce and transportation	Public service and professions	Domestic service
	<i>Number</i>				
Russia ¹	130,000	1,620,000	1,554,000	1,260,000	420,000
Germany.....	3,800,000	10,450,000	2,510,000	940,000	1,550,000
Great Britain and North Ireland.....	720,000	8,360,000	3,500,000	1,100,000	1,650,000
France.....	2,820,000	3,840,000	1,400,000	900,000	1,010,000
Italy.....	3,230,000	2,950,000	765,000	685,000	590,000
Poland.....	1,200,000	900,000	200,000	360,000	480,000
	to	to	to	to	to
	2,060,000	1,000,000	240,000	410,000	560,000
Spain.....	1,980,000	640,000	130,000	115,000	300,000
	to	to	to	to	to
	1,900,000	800,000	150,000	60,000	500,000
Rumania.....	2,100,000	1,000,000	220,000	70,000	90,000
Czechoslovakia.....	975,000	1,865,000	415,000	255,000	200,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,150,000	360,000	130,000	120,000	130,000
Hungary.....	800,000	520,000	190,000	150,000	150,000
Belgium.....	275,000	1,355,000	300,000	130,000	205,000
Netherlands.....	400,000	800,000	270,000	160,000	280,000
Portugal.....	545,000	300,000	135,000	40,000	160,000
Austria.....	480,000	870,000	330,000	150,000	170,000
Sweden.....	410,000	365,000	115,000	80,000	300,000
Greece.....	180,000	180,000	120,000	65,000	55,000
Bulgaria.....	310,000	120,000	55,000	50,000	25,000
Switzerland.....	115,000	615,000	210,000	120,000	95,000
Finland.....	520,000	160,000	60,000	55,000	60,000
Denmark.....	280,000	280,000	155,000	60,000	180,000
Norway.....	175,000	185,000	100,000	30,000	100,000
Lithuania.....	150,000	60,000	27,000	24,000	13,000
Latvia.....	100,000	40,000	18,000	16,000	9,000
Estonia.....	70,000	28,000	12,000	11,000	6,000
	to	to	to	to	to
Total, Europe.....	23,315,000	37,823,000	12,851,000	6,802,000	8,228,000
	to	to	to	to	to
	23,775,000	38,123,000	12,981,000	6,852,000	8,528,000
United States.....	4,300,000	12,700,000	8,300,000	1,600,000	3,500,000

¹ The data were taken from "Grundriss des Wirtschaftslebens und der Organisation der Volkswirtschaft Sowjet-Russlands," by J. Larin and Kritzmann, Moscow, 1920. These figures are too low for present times; this applies particularly to the number of agricultural workers (130,000). But since the table shows the distribution of the working population in 1920-1921, it was not considered permissible to substitute for figures relating to those years more recent estimates, according to which the agricultural workers numbered 800,000 in 1924. The very small number of agricultural wage workers in 1920 and 1921 may be explained by the fact that wage work in agriculture was permitted only exceptionally in these years. In 1924 a much greater part of the Russian wage workers were employed in agriculture.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1920-21—Continued

Country	Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	Industry	Commerce and transportation	Public service and professions	Domestic service
	<i>Per cent</i>				
Russia.....	2.7	33.4	32.0	23.2	8.7
Germany.....	19.7	54.3	13.0	4.9	8.1
Great Britain and North Ireland.....	4.7	54.5	22.8	7.1	10.8
France.....	27.8	39.5	13.8	8.9	10.0
Italy.....	39.5	35.6	9.4	8.4	7.2
Poland.....	44.1	25.7	6.0	10.2	14.0
Spain.....	62.6	20.2	4.1	3.6	9.5
Rumania.....	61.3	27.6	6.1	2.0	3.1
Czechoslovakia ²	25.8	49.2	11.0	6.7	5.3
Yugoslavia ³	60.8	19.0	6.9	6.3	6.9
Hungary.....	44.2	28.7	10.5	8.3	8.3
Belgium.....	12.1	60.0	13.2	5.7	9.0
Netherlands.....	20.9	41.9	14.1	8.4	14.7
Portugal.....	46.2	25.4	11.4	3.4	13.6
Austria.....	24.0	43.5	16.5	7.5	8.5
Sweden.....	33.3	32.6	10.7	4.1	19.2
Greece.....	30.0	30.0	20.0	10.8	3.2
Bulgaria.....	55.4	21.4	9.8	8.9	4.5
Switzerland.....	10.0	53.2	18.2	10.4	8.2
Finland.....	60.8	18.7	7.0	6.4	7.0
Denmark.....	29.3	29.3	16.2	6.3	18.8
Norway.....	29.7	31.4	16.9	5.1	16.9
Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia.....	55.4	21.4	9.8	8.9	4.5
Total.....	26.5	42.1	14.5	7.6	9.3
United States.....	14.1	41.8	27.3	5.3	11.5

²The census in Czechoslovakia enumerated 1.8 per cent of the wage workers and salaried employees under occupational groups not coming within the 5 groups shown in this table.

³One per cent are independent persons without any specific occupation.

In explanation of the preceding table it should be noted that the occupational group headings do not have exactly the same meanings in all the countries. Thus, several countries enumerate all servants under a special group; others enumerate them in accordance with the vocation of the employer under other group headings. Most countries enumerate persons employed in transportation with those employed in commerce, but a few (Portugal, Greece) enumerate transport workers with the industrial workers. Public service, and the professions, including the clergy, are not always grouped alike. Finally, there are countries which enumerate unskilled laborers with domestic servants.

Also, it is to be noted that the totals of the figures shown in the preceding table do not check for all countries with the figures of total working population in Table 1. This is due to the fact that in some countries certain workers are enumerated, not in one of five major occupational groups, but in a special group designated as "persons without any specified occupation."

In spite of these limitations, Table 2 develops many interesting comparisons. Thus it shows that in most countries the industrial workers form the largest part of the working population, as for instance in Germany (54.3 per cent), Great Britain (54.5 per cent), Czechoslovakia (49.2 per cent), Switzerland (53.2 per cent), and the United States (41.8 per cent). In contrast to these countries are the typical agrarian countries where the agricultural workers predominate, such as Poland (44.1 per cent), Spain (62.6 per cent),

Rumania (61.3 per cent), Yugoslavia (60.8 per cent), Hungary (44.2 per cent), Portugal (46.2 per cent), Bulgaria (55.4 per cent), and Finland (60.8 per cent).

Italy, Greece, and Sweden, in which industrial and agricultural workers are about equally numerous, take their place between these two groups.

Russia occupies a special position. Here we find that the workers employed in public service and in commerce are relatively more numerous than in any other country.

Effects of Use of Radioactive Substances on the Health of Workers

THE occurrence of an unusual number of cases of necrosis among young women who had been employed in a plant in New Jersey engaged in the manufacture of luminous watch dials prompted the investigation of these cases during 1924 and 1925 by a number of different agencies. Early in 1925 a preliminary survey of radium-using establishments was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was intended at the time this survey was started to make a complete study of the plant conditions and of the effects of the use of the radioactive substances on the health of the workers. It developed, however, that properly to carry through such a study would require greater technical resources than were at the disposal of this bureau, and the study has therefore been discontinued for the present at least.

The importance of the subject, however, is such as to warrant a brief recapitulation of the existing scientific knowledge as to the probable danger in the manufacture and use of radium and radioactive substances. This is attempted in the present article, which brings together the results and conclusions of studies so far made, including considerable material which has already appeared in scattered issues of the Labor Review.

Known Cases of Death and Disease

IN THE radium-using plant above referred to, six deaths from necrosis of the jaw and aplastic anemia have occurred during the past two years among the young women engaged in painting numerals on watch and clock dials, the latest death occurring December 26, 1925. The chief chemist of the company also died last summer, the doctor who performed the autopsy giving the cause of death as aplastic anemia of the pernicious type. In addition to these deaths at least seven other cases of varying degrees of severity have been reported. The period of employment of the women affected by the poison ranged from one to seven years.

Conditions of Employment in Dial-Painting Plants

THERE are but two firms in this country which manufacture luminous composition for dials. These two firms also prepare radium for medical use and one other company handles radium for medical purposes alone. A small amount of the material for industrial appli-

cation is imported from Germany and Switzerland. Until the latter part of 1922 the radium salts manufactured in the United States were produced from American ore, but about that time a variety of pitchblende, or uranium ore, which contained a relatively high percentage of radium, was discovered in the Belgian Congo, West Africa. This product, which is used by one firm in the manufacture of luminous compound, is supplied to the American market at a price below the cost of extraction alone from the American ore. The other firm, which manufactures a large proportion of the luminous composition used in this country, uses mesothorium, principally, to provide the radioactivity in the compound. The mesothorium, which is obtained from monazite sand as a secondary product or a by-product in the manufacture of thorium for the gas-mantle industry, is purchased from a company manufacturing gas mantles.

Among the 30-odd radioactive elements, mesothorium, which is the first product of thorium, ranks next to radium in importance. This element is an isotope of, or chemically identical with, radium. It decays at least 250 times faster than radium and therefore in the pure state its activity would greatly exceed that of radium. "The quantity of mesothorium, unlike that of radium, is not expressed in milligrams by weight, but it is rated in terms of radium, the comparisons being made by the gamma-ray method. One milligram of mesothorium is that quantity of mesothorium 1, with its equilibrium amount of mesothorium 2, the gamma-ray activity of which is equal to the gamma-ray activity of 1 milligram of radium."¹ The maximum gamma activity of mesothorium is attained during the fourth year after separation so that, notwithstanding the comparatively rapid decay of mesothorium, its preparations maintain a higher gamma-ray activity than an equivalent quantity of radium.² Mesothorium may thus serve as a substitute for radium, both in luminous compounds and for therapeutic purposes.

Both the companies manufacturing the luminous composition use zinc sulphide as a base, to which is added a very minute quantity of radium, mesothorium, or radiothorium. At the beginning of the industry in this country the zinc sulphide was rendered luminous by activation with radium, but because of the relative cheapness of mesothorium and the greater practical luminosity, mesothorium and radiothorium have been largely substituted for the more expensive radium. In the plant where the known cases of necrosis occurred, the luminous paint used consisted of zinc sulphide rendered luminous by activation with about 20 per cent radium and 80 per cent mesothorium.³ This corporation not only operated a plant for painting dials in connection with the laboratory but also furnished the composition to 110 firms, while the other company, which handled radio-

¹ United States Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Technical Paper No. 263: Mesothorium, by Herman Schlundt. Washington, 1922. p. 2.

² Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris, Feb. 10, 1925, p. 161: "Inspections des fabriques de substances radioactives en France," par D'Arsonval.

In this study the following statement is made of the relative effects of emanations of radium and thorium, the latter element being the first term and mesothorium 1 and mesothorium 2 the second and third terms respectively in the third series of radioactive substances:

"The emanation of thorium is more to be dreaded by reason of its enormously short life, thanks to which it is destroyed in most part in the respiratory apparatus leaving there its products of disintegration, themselves radioactive, instead of being nearly totally rejected in the expired air as is the emanation of radium."

The emanation of radium decreases one-half in a little less than 4 days, that of thorium, in 54 seconds.

³ Journal of American Medical Association, Dec. 5, 1925: "Some unrecognized dangers in the use and handling of radioactive substances," by Harrison S. Martland, M. D., Philip Conlon, M. D., and Joseph P. Knef, D. D. S.

active materials for commercial purposes and also operated a dial-painting plant, sold its product to only 9 firms. In the latter case the luminous powder manufactured by the firm contains, according to the manager, 25 micrograms of radium (element) to 5 grams of zinc sulphide.

Various vehicles are used for mixing with luminous powder, depending principally on the kind of material to which it is to be applied. A fine solution of gum arabic in water is usually used if the figures are to be painted on paper dials, but if metal dials or other metal objects are to be painted the adhesive used may be a very thin solution of gun cotton in amyl acetate or acetone, volatile oils, varnishes, or Venice turpentine in oil of thyme or alcohol.

The number of employees in most of the factories visited was small. In one factory 125 girls had been employed at one time, but at the time of the agent's visit there were only 9 engaged in this work. In this factory the luminous powder contained 25 micrograms of radium bromide to 5 grams of zinc sulphide.

Another factory in the Middle West using the same compound employed from 80 to 100 girls. This factory had been moved twice during the past four years and during the seven years it had been in operation about 1,000 girls had been employed. Practically the entire personnel changed with each removal of the plant, so that during the past four years the maximum duration of employment for all but a few girls had been two years. The girls in this plant had been accustomed to point with their lips the camel's-hair brushes which they used in painting the dials. Each girl was supplied with a small bottle of distilled water so that the brush could be washed before being put in the mouth and the girls were directed to do this, but no attempt had been made to discourage the practice of pointing the brushes, as it was not considered to be dangerous. The adhesive used in this factory consisted of a thin solution of gum arabic in distilled water, sugar, glycerin, and a small amount of formaldehyde. The luminous powder was received from the manufacturer in bottles containing about 250 grams each and was carefully weighed out to each operator in small quantities. The powder was kept in a small, covered porcelain container and mixed with adhesive in another small dish, distilled water being added occasionally. The maximum amount of work which could be done in a day by one worker was said to be 200 dials, and only four of the girls were capable of turning out that number. These girls had been employed for about three years. The maximum amount of radium (element) handled by any one operator was estimated to be about 1 milligram a month.

A visit to another large watch company showed that only four girls were engaged in painting dials and one man in painting watch or clock hands.

The luminous powder was mixed with oil in another factory where the composition was applied on metal dials. Each operator used about 10 grams of the luminous powder a month. The compound was applied by means of a fine pen point, a magnifying glass mounted over the dial holder being used as the lines were very fine.

In all these plants the majority of workers had been in continuous employment less than three years, while in the New Jersey plant the women had been in the employment for a much longer period.

In none of these plants, so far as could be ascertained from local inquiry, were there any cases of ill health attributable to the occupation. To determine this question definitely, however, would require a very thorough physical examination of all the workers and examination of the blood for changes in the hemoglobin and in the cells. Such a study to be conclusive also should include a search for cases which might have developed so long after leaving employment that the relationship between the occupation and the disease had not been traced.

Nature and Preparation of Radium, and Radium Emanation

THREE kinds of rays are emitted by the various elements in the radium series—alpha, beta, and gamma rays—gamma radiations being generally used in medical treatment. The alpha rays are the least penetrating, although they move at a speed 20 times that of light. The alpha and beta rays may be separated from the gamma rays by passing the mixture of the three through screens of suitable thickness. The alpha rays are positive electrons and do not have the property of passing through metals. The beta rays are negative electrons and can traverse thin aluminum plates. They cause gases and all bodies through which they are propagated to become good conductors of electricity, while the gamma rays, which have a velocity equal to that of light, are electrically neutral but are endowed with a very great power of penetration into opaque bodies and are able to traverse a block of lead of a thickness of 19 centimeters. They have vibratory properties similar to X rays.⁴ Radium emanation, to which the name “radon” has been given, is a gaseous element which does not traverse solid bodies.

A visit was made to one of the laboratories where radium and radium emanation are prepared for commercial and therapeutic uses. These processes involved hazards to the persons engaged in them but apparently every effort had been made to protect the employees. The main safe, in which the radium was stored in lead boxes, was isolated by about 20 feet of space to minimize possible radiation, as the intensity of radium rays diminishes with the square of their distance. The emanation floor of the laboratory was divided into several rooms. One of these contained a large safe in which the radium was placed and from which the emanations were drawn by a mercury pump, through a glass tube $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, inclosed in a steel tube which in turn was inclosed in a lead pipe with 1-inch walls, into an adjoining room and forced into glass tubes about 5 inches in length. The machine worked semiautomatically, being started and stopped by the operator who stayed in another room while the tubes were being filled. The ends of the tubes containing radon were sealed over a gas flame. A sorting machine, located in a separate room, cut a 5-inch tube into 30 small tubes, called seeds or plants, in five minutes. These were also sealed over a gas flame. As the radon is not active at first, it can be handled for a short time without effect and the operator therefore hurries through the process. The tables used were of heavy oak with 2-inch iron plates covered with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheet of lead in front of the operator and with a similar plate

⁴ Molinari, Dr. E.: General and Industrial Inorganic Chemistry. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1920, pp. 128-132.

set on edge which protects the body of the operator, the hands and arms and the face being unprotected. The plants or seeds were carried in small aluminium and lead boxes with self-closing lids and suspended from an 18-inch chain so that they were held close to the floor during transportation. The final refining of radium was carried out on another floor and there was an exhaust system to carry fumes away from the kettles. The workers were forbidden to eat in any of the rooms of the laboratory.

Study of Physical Condition of Persons Engaged in Measuring Radium Preparations in the Bureau of Standards

THE dangers of exposure among laboratory workers and those persons who handle radium for therapeutic purposes have been recognized for some years and precautionary measures have been adopted in most places to safeguard those whose work subjects them to continued exposure to radiation.

Observations were made during 1922 and the first half of 1923 on the physical condition of the persons employed during that time in the radium section of the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.⁵ Practically all the radium that is sold in this country for medical or scientific purposes by manufacturers or commercial firms is sent to the Bureau of Standards for measurement and the employees of the radium section daily handle radium in varying amounts up to 750 milligrams. The total amount that may be on hand at the bureau at any one time varies from 0.5 to 4 grams. The most important symptom of exposure to large amounts of radiation is the well-recognized blood changes, the polymorphonuclear leucocytic and the lymphocytic blood content of radium workers being decidedly lower than that of normal individuals. The general symptoms found in persons exposed to large amounts of radiation are headache, malaise, weakness, fatigue, unusual need of sleep, increased excitability, irritability, disordered menstruation, attacks of dizziness, etc., while low blood pressure not associated with any other definite symptoms is quite common. The anemia of an aplastic type occurring among the much-exposed workers points to an interference with the output of blood cells from the bone marrow. The harmful effects of continued exposure to radiation are summed up in the report as follows:

1. Pain, sensitiveness, or anesthesia of the skin of exposed fingers or hand.
2. Burns or destruction of the skin and underlying tissues.
3. Effect upon the blood and blood-making organs—usually a profound leukopenia affecting both the polynuclears and lymphocytes; a decrease in blood platelets; also a milder anemia accompanied by a high color index. The reduction of the lymphocytes seems to be definite and regular; the effect upon the polynuclears is irregular.
4. Sterility.
5. The inhibition of the absorption of fat in the intestinal canal. This has been demonstrated experimentally. (P. 3009.)

Conditions which determine the extent of the effect of the exposure to radiation are the amount of radium handled, length of time and frequency of exposure, proximity to the radium, amount and character of protection against radiation, and the character of the rays

⁵ United States. Treasury Department. Public Health Service. Public health reports, Dec. 21, 1923: "Preliminary note on observations made on physical condition of persons engaged in measuring radium preparations," by R. C. Williams, M. D.

to which the subject is exposed. The following statement regarding the biological action of radium is quoted in the Public Health Service report from an article by J. C. Mottram in the *British Medical Journal*:

Surveying the biological action of radiation, one of the first generalizations which may be made is that the various tissues differ widely in their susceptibility; some—for instance, nerve cells—show no changes after relatively large exposures, whereas others—for instance, reproduction cells—are altered by small amounts of radiation. The following tissues are especially sensitive: Skin, blood vessels, connective tissues, hair follicles, reproduction cells, lymphoid tissues, and blood cells. Experimental evidence goes to show that the last three are more susceptible than the others, so much so that these tissues would be especially chosen for examination in searching for the earliest effects of radiation. There is no doubt about the sensitiveness of the reproduction cells. The sterility of X-ray workers who have good health in other respects is very clear evidence. As regards the blood changes, it may be mentioned that experiments on rats have shown that, by their blood changes, X-radiation could be detected where a photographic plate gives no record. For this reason, and also because the blood changes have been the subject of large investigation, it may be concluded that they will serve as an excellent indicator for the biological effects of radiation. The present state of our knowledge would lead to the conclusion that in the absence of blood changes the worker had received no more than a harmless amount of exposure to radiation. (P. 3010.)

Experiments in which dental films were worn on different parts of the body which were most frequently exposed showed that these workers were receiving sufficient radiation in their regular routine work to produce positive evidence of exposure. While the physical examinations showed effects of radiation on the skin in two cases and a lowering of the blood pressure in a majority of the cases, the examination of the blood showed definite changes in every instance. As a result of the study it was recommended that there should be blood examinations and physical examinations of these workers at regular intervals, that there should be two days' leave each week in addition to the annual leave, that there should be adequate safeguards such as screens, lead-lined carrier boxes and handling boxes, thorough ventilation, and the reduction of exposure to a minimum.

Other Studies of Results of Use and Handling of Radioactive Substances⁶

A STUDY of the cases of necrosis of the jaw among employees engaged in painting watch dials was made at the request of the firm in whose plant such cases had developed by Dr. Cecil K. Drinker and his assistants of the Harvard School of Public Health early in 1924. Another investigation was made by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman in the spring of 1925, which was a fact-finding rather than a technical study. The results of the observations of Doctors Martland, Conlon, and Knef who attended some of these cases and the results of various experiments conducted by them have also been made public. Summaries of the findings of these different investigators have appeared in previous issues of the *Labor Review*, but are here reproduced in abbreviated form, for convenient reference.

⁶The *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, Baltimore, August, 1925: "Necrosis of the jaw in workers employed in applying a luminous paint containing radium," by William B. Castle, M. D., Katherine R. Drinker, M. D., and Cecil K. Drinker, M. D.

⁷The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Sept. 26, 1925: "Radium (mesothorium) necrosis," by Frederick L. Hoffman.

⁸Idem, Dec. 5, 1925: "Some unrecognized dangers in the use and handling of radioactive substances, with special reference to the storage of insoluble products of radium and mesothorium in the reticulo-endothelial system," by Harrison S. Martland, M. D., Philip Conlon, M. D., and Joseph P. Knef, D. D. S.

Study of Five Cases of Necrosis of the Jaw by Doctor Drinker

An investigation of five cases of necrosis of the jaw, three of which were fatal, occurring among workers employed in applying to watch dials a luminous paint containing radium, was made in the factory concerned and in the Harvard School of Public Health early in 1924 by Dr. Cecil K. Drinker.

In this study five cases of chronic disease processes occurring in the jawbones of employees engaged in the application of luminous paint were discovered. This necrosis was not at all like the ordinary infections of the jaw which occasionally follow the extraction of a tooth but was instead a chronic, progressive rotting away of the bone, differing from either ordinary infection or tuberculosis of the bone and resembling very closely the necrosis of the jaw resulting from phosphorus poisoning.

An analysis of the possible toxic agents showed that the base of the luminous paint contained no phosphorus, but consisted of "a luminous zinc sulphide containing minute traces of copper combined with small amounts of radium bromide, probably changed later into radium sulphate. The radium bromide is intimately mixed with the zinc sulphide." Because of the practice by the watch-dial painters of pointing the brushes in their mouths a bacteriological study was made of the brushes used. These were negative for anthrax and yielded only some harmless air-borne organisms which are normally found in the mouth. In regard to the toxicity of the constituents of the luminous powder, it is said to be the opinion of practically all recent authorities that zinc in itself is nonpoisonous, the so-called poisonous effects of zinc being the local irritant effects of soluble salts. The minute traces of copper present in the luminous mixture are also considered to have no significance as a toxic agent. It appears, therefore, that the only constituent of the paint which can be harmful is the radium.

In regard to the time during which radium in various forms will remain in the body it has been shown that "except for emanation, both soluble and insoluble salts of radium once in the system may remain for a considerable period, even longer than a year in the case of insoluble salts intravenously injected." No cases of necrosis of the bone occurring among radium workers as the result of overexposure to radium have been reported, but it has been shown experimentally that X rays, which are similar to but less penetrating than the gamma rays of radium, will delay or prevent the union of a fracture. Necrosis of the jawbone has occurred in four cases where there had been a local application of radium in the treatment of cancer of the tongue.

The observation of the working conditions in the factory showed that the girls employed in the painting were in a large, well-lighted room. The paint was issued to the workers in small containers holding from 1 to 2 grams. In spite of the fact that such small amounts were in use, the clothes and the persons of the workers were luminous in the dark. Dust collected in the workroom from various locations and even from rooms in which no paint was used was found to be luminous, while the same property was exhibited by office girls and others in the plant who were not employed in the paint room. This showed that the powdered base was carried in suspension in the paint

room and in other parts of the plant. It has been shown that any fogging of a sealed dental film within two weeks is evidence of over-exposure to radium or to X rays, and films placed in different parts of this plant all showed slight but definite fogging in from one to two weeks.

The physical examination of 22 individuals from various parts of the plant, 13 of whom were employed in the painting room, showed that in no case was the blood entirely normal, while in many of the blood films examined the results characteristic of excessive exposure to radium or X rays were present.

Protective measures recommended for the workers in this plant and in similar plants include a proper screening of the employees from the effects of concentrated sources of radiation and the prevention of the deposit of radium-bearing dusts. The pointing of brushes in the mouth had been discontinued in this plant six months before the study was made, but at the time of the study paint smeared on the fingers of the operators during the process of the pointing of brushes was considered to be a possible source of danger as it might be absorbed through the skin or, after careless washing, reach the workers' mouths with their food. To prevent this, the wearing of thin rubber gloves was recommended, and, as a means of prevention of dust, the covering of desks with large pieces of paper to catch any dropped paint, this paper to be burned and replaced with fresh pieces each day. It was suggested that workers should also wear high-necked, long-sleeved work aprons; and good stiff nailbrushes with an abrasive soap and individual paper towels should be provided. The mixing of radium with zinc sulphide and other operations in connection with the handling of the radium-containing material should be done under a hood, by a gloved operator in a room entirely separated from the workrooms. Physical examinations of all workers at regular intervals, including examinations of the blood, and the wearing of a dental film on parts of the body particularly exposed to radium should be instituted as a means of determining whether employees are being unduly exposed to radium, while there should be systematic examinations and care of the teeth of all workers.

Investigation of Cases of Necrosis by Frederick L. Hoffman

The investigation by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman included visits to the plant and investigation of the facts connected with the sickness and death of four of these patients and interviews with four of the patients still living, one of whom has since died.

The first reference to radium necrosis in medical literature, Doctor Hoffman states, occurred in an address by Dr. Theodore Blum to the American Dental Association in September, 1924, in which a case was cited of osteomyelitis of the upper and lower jaws which resembled phosphorus necrosis but which "was caused by some radioactive substance used in the manufacture of luminous dials for watches."

There are trustworthy records of four deaths and of eight cases of poisoning among persons still living who had been employed at one time or another at the radium plant. The first fatality, that of Mrs. Kuser, who died December 9, 1924, in Newark, has been extensively commented on in the newspapers and other journals. At the time of her death she was 25 years of age. She was first employed

at the radium plant 8 years before, but had been entirely incapacitated for work for 2 years prior to her death. About a year before that occurred a dentist discovered, on extracting several teeth, that the jawbone was rapidly decaying, and, following this discovery, the jaw was operated on. She was in the hospital four times for varying lengths of time during the 2 years, the last time for a period of 15 weeks. The X-ray pictures of the teeth and jaw indicated a very unusual condition, resembling the necrosis encountered among match makers. The histories of the other fatal cases are less complete, though in one case there were some excellent Röntgenograms of the jaw and teeth together with a section of the jaw removed at necropsy which showed a condition of advanced necrosis.

Of the eight patients still living, one who had been employed in the radium plant for several years but who had been continuously ill for about a year and a half was, at the time of the study, in an advanced condition of pernicious anemia complicated by a dreadful condition of necrosis. This patient received a considerable amount of medical and hospital care, but dentists refused to operate because of the serious results of operation on other girls affected the same way.

Three other patients were interviewed by Doctor Hoffman. One of these patients had left her employment as soon as she found herself affected, and although she still suffers from the disease it is not in a seriously active form. Another of these young women has a swelling of the left breast which is indicative of a tumor formation, although no definite diagnosis has been made; the third does not suffer seriously from her teeth at present but has a small growth on the side of the neck which seems to be a benign tumor. Whether such tumors are the result of radium exposure is, of course, open to question.

The remaining four patients were not seen by Doctor Hoffman, but Röntgenograms of the teeth and jaws show that in each instance a necrotic condition is present, although at present these cases are not so serious as some of the others. He points out, however, that "the most sinister aspect of the affection is that the disease is apparently latent for several years before it manifests its destructive tendencies to the jawbone and the teeth."

The composition of the paint was given to the investigator as zinc sulphide mixed with a minute quantity of radium. He states in a note, however, that he afterwards learned that mesothorium, the radioactive effects of which are very much stronger, was used in the composition at this plant.

An outline of the probable causative element in radium necrosis was furnished by a former manufacturer of radium, who was considered to be technically highly qualified. This statement briefly summarized is as follows: Through the habit of keeping the brush finely pointed by putting it between the lips a certain amount of self-phosphorescent material may be deposited in the spaces between the teeth and gums, and tongue. An operator usually deals with material containing radioactive elements which are equivalent to about 1 milligram of gamma radiation mixed with about 40 grams of phosphorescent zinc sulphide in most minute subdivisions, ultimate particles of radioactive elements being rendered insoluble in ordinary solvents. The adhesive commonly used is a solution of gum arabic

in water, the luminous material being mixed with the adhesive. The material, part of which remains in the crucible from day to day, is not sterile; nor are the brushes.

It is estimated that the total amount of the material which might reach the oral cavity through the practice of wetting the brush with the lips might amount to from a few milligrams to 100 milligrams daily. It is probable, however, that not more than 1 to 2 milligrams remain constantly in the mouth because of the taste and the consequent spitting and swallowing. Assuming that from 1 to 40 grams of zinc may remain in the mouth during the working hours, the amount of radioactivity would amount to from 0.000025 to 0.000050 milligram. If such an amount of radioactivity in the mouth is sufficient to start local trouble, the effect of these substances on the blood system would be noticeable before any local trouble could start, as the blood-making apparatus of the body is the most sensitive to radioactivity.

In summing up the results of the study, Doctor Hoffman considers that it is shown that radium necrosis occurs only under certain and quite exceptional conditions; that it is not the fact of general exposure to radioactive substances or nearness thereto, apparently, that causes the trouble, but that it is the direct result of introducing such substances in minute quantities into the mouth through the insanitary habit of penciling the point of the brush with the lips.

Study of the Dangers in the Use and Handling of Radioactive Substances by
Doctors Martland, Conlon, and Knef

The report by Hoffman led to the publication of an article by Doctors Martland, Conlon, and Knef, giving their as yet unfinished observations on the danger of the accumulation of radioactive substances in the human body and their effect on the hematopoietolytic⁷ systems.

The recent death of one of the patients studied by Hoffman gave the writers the opportunity of securing accurate clinical and pathological data for this study, in addition to which there are under their observation cases which range in severity from mild ones showing only slight necrosis of the jaw and without blood changes to serious ones in which there is profound anemia and extensive destruction of the upper and lower jawbone.

In the fatal case [the authors say] we have demonstrated, by means of electro-meters, gamma radiation from the body during life and measurable amounts of emanation in the expired air. In the organs after death, amounts of radioactive elements were found, sufficient to be determined quantitatively by alpha radiation and penetrative gamma rays, notably in the spleen, liver, and bones, which represent the largest part of the reticulo-endothelial system.

It will be several months before quantitative readings can be completed on these organs and the lesions produced in animals, but we are satisfied that they contain a mixture of mesothorium, with its decaying products, and radium, in what appears to be lethal quantities. In another case, in which there is a well marked anemia, we have shown emanation in the expired air in large and measurable quantities coming from actual deposits of mesothorium and radium in the body, the blood giving off emanation while passing through the lungs. In three

⁷The word "hematopoietolytic" was coined by the authors to designate two distinct systems—the hematopoietic system, which governs the blood-making process and is situated in the adult mainly in the marrow, lymph nodes, and spleen, and the reticulo-endothelial system, situated mainly in the same organs, but separate from and adjacent to these centers, one of the chief functions of which is the destruction and absorption of foreign particles in the blood.

other workers, who show at present (September 9, 1925) little or no clinical symptoms and are apparently healthy, we have demonstrated radioactivity in the expired air. In several pieces of necrotic bone removed during life from the lower jaw of a radium worker, we have demonstrated a considerable amount of alpha radiation. This girl died about three years ago of a supposed syphilitic osteomyelitis of the jaw, with profound anemia and sepsis. The dentist kept the pieces of bones because of their unusual size.

This report is published now as a warning that when long-lived radioactive substances are introduced into the body, either by way of the gastro-intestinal tract (as they were in these cases), or by way of intravenous injections for therapeutic effects (as is being advocated for the treatment of such conditions as gout, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, leukemia and Hodgkin's disease), death may follow a long time after, from the effects of constant irradiation on the blood-forming centers. Minute particles of the radioactive substances are phagocytosed by the local and migratory histocytes of the reticulo-endothelial system and are deposited in the bones, spleen, and liver in sufficient amounts to produce, for a period of time, seemingly curative or stimulative reactions, to be followed later by exhaustion and destruction of the blood-producing centers.

Radioactive elements are among the most powerful known agents affecting the hematopoietic system. From the moment of introduction into the body by any channel, they act spontaneously and, according to the element and its quantity, irritate the blood-producing centers to various degrees. Small doses increase temporarily red and white cell production. After a shorter or longer time, small or larger doses cause partial or almost total destruction of leukocytes and a diminution in the erythrocytes, producing a severe anemia that simulates the pernicious anemias of regenerative and aplastic types.

The use of radioactive materials on watch dials for night visibility dates in this country from 1913. Since that time a large and important industry has been built up employing many hundred men and women in laboratories and plants either applying radioactive phosphorescent material to watches, clock dials, electrical appliances, compasses, and aeronautic instruments or producing such material.

Radium, mesothorium, or radiothorium is mixed with crystalline zinc to form the luminous material, the quantity of radioactive material varying according to the desired amount of luminosity, the maximum amount of radium element or its equivalent being 1 mg. to 8 gm. of the zinc sulphide. While radium was used at first, mesothorium and radiothorium have been substituted for it because of greater luminosity and the fact that they are not so expensive. This is important from the standpoint of toxicity, as mesothorium in equilibrium with its radiothorium emits five alpha particles while radium emits only four. There is also greater velocity and penetration by the alpha particles of mesothorium and its decayed products and they are therefore physiologically more active. Zinc sulphide rendered luminous by activation with about 20 per cent radium and 80 per cent mesothorium was ingested by all the patients whose cases are included in this report.

All these workers had been almost constantly employed at painting dials for from 3 to 7 years and had painted from 250 to 300 watches a day. For several years, and until they were warned to stop, they had been accustomed to point the camel's-hair brushes with their lips. The number of times this was done might vary from 1 to 14 times for one dial. On the basis of once for each dial it was estimated that a worker would swallow 125 mg. of paint and on the basis of 14 times for a dial about 1.75 gm. daily, which would contain from 3 to 43 micrograms of radioactive substances according to the amount swallowed. Allowing for what would be eliminated by the body it is considered that during a period of 5 or 6 years, 1 mg. or more of

radioactive elements would be deposited in the bones, spleen, and liver.

In the fatal case which came under the observation of the writers the patient, who was 35 years old, had worked as a dial painter from October, 1917, to March, 1925. In 1923, following instructions given her at that time, she stopped pointing her brushes, at which time she was well except for neuralgia-like pains in the left leg. These pains later became so severe that she was obliged to use a cane, and in March, 1925, she developed a condition simulating pyorrhea and gave up work as a painter although she was in fair health until June (three weeks before death), when she noticed that she bruised easily. One week later her teeth became sore, the gums bled, and she was very weak. She was admitted to the hospital one week before her death, at which time she was acutely ill with a high temperature. There were marked lesions of the mouth and gums with bleeding and there was beginning necrosis of the soft palate, gums, and cheeks.

Electrometer tests were made while the patient was still living as the occupational history and the clinical and pathologic picture indicated that the cause of her illness was radioactivity. These tests were made to determine whether there was penetrative radiation from her body and emanation in the expired air and the results of both were positive for radioactivity. Electrometer tests after death, on viscera and bones, showed small but definite penetrative radioactivity in the liver, spleen, kidneys, heart, and marrow from some of the bones, while there was considerable radioactivity in the lower jaw and both femurs. The tests were made for both gamma and alpha rays, and showed positive gamma radiation to be present in the organs, while alpha radiation was most marked from the spleen, bone marrow, and the outer layer of bone, and the liver.

Röntgen-ray dental films were attached by metal clips to some of the bones and in six weeks' time there were exact shadowgrams of the metal clips, while a definite exposure of film with hazy shadowgrams was secured in 60 hours on a film attached to the lower jawbone.

While this case in certain respects resembled pernicious anemia the writer says:

As to the etiology, we feel that we have proved by the demonstration and measurement of radioactive substances in the body during life, in the expired air and in the organs after death, that the anemia in this case is dependent on the ingestion, long before, of radioactive paint, and that it is caused by the actual deposits in the spleen, bones, and liver of radium and mesothorium with their decayed products. For the foregoing reasons we have designated this anemia as a "rapid anemia of the pernicious type due to radioactivity." Radioactivity in the bones is very clearly shown by the exposure on the dental films.

A case of chronic anemia of the pernicious type with extensive necrosis of the lower jaw in a person still living was also under the observation of the writers. This case was that of a woman 24 years of age who had worked for seven years as a dial painter, during which time she pointed brushes with her lips. This patient, who was in the hospital, had a persistent progressive necrosis of the lower jaw beginning two years before. Her temperature, except for periodic rises, was usually kept nearly normal through the frequent use of mouth washes and expert dental care. There was, however, a spontaneous fracture of the jaw with necrotic perforation of the hard

palate. The electrometer tests of the expired air of this patient showed positive radioactivity.

An account is also given of a woman aged 26 who had been employed both as a dial painter and as an instructor and who showed definite radioactivity although she was still in good physical condition. She had always used very good brushes and had not pointed them as frequently as was common among the other workers. The electrometer tests of her expired air, however, showed that there was emanation from both mesothorium and radium in measurable quantities, these tests being made long after she had given up work with the radioactive substance. In view of this fact it is considered probable that although her present condition is good the active deposits of insoluble products of radium and mesothorium in her bones, spleen, and liver, which are constantly bombarding her blood-forming centers, may eventually cause either an acute fatal anemia or a more chronic anemia with or without local lesions and bone necrosis.

In summing up the deleterious effects of exposure of the human body to radioactive elements there are four ways given in which there may be such exposure. Penetrative or external radiation may produce harmful effects as a result of overexposure or long-continued exposure by means of the Röntgen rays and radiation by radium and its allied products; many cases of fatal anemia among radium workers and radiologists have been recognized by clinicians as due to such exposure. The inhalation of dust containing radium or the inhalation of emanation is another exposure hazard which is connected with certain work in the radium industry, such as tubing and retubing of partly aged radium, repairing needles, plaques, and containers, the preparation of radium and mesothorium and their decaying products for the manufacture of luminous paint, etc. Death from anemia in which this mode of entry was the cause have been recorded. Swallowing radioactive substances, as in the industry under consideration, produces both anemia and local lesions in the form of bone necrosis, and the intravenous injection of radioactive substances which is sometimes done in the treatment of certain diseases results in an accumulation of these elements in the body.

The radioactive elements when introduced into the body emit "so-called positive, negative, and neutral (gamma) radiations of which positive charged alpha particles represent over 80 per cent of the total radium energy."

The conclusions reached by the writers in summing up the results of the experiments and the clinical study of these cases are that this is the first time these anemias have been actually proved to be due to the ingestion of radioactive elements and that the necrosis of the jaw, which forms an important lesion in this disease, is due to local irritative radiation caused by clinging particles of radioactive substances on the gums, teeth, and roof of the mouth. The increased virulence of bacteria when exposed to small amounts of radioactivity is said to be a subject which has not yet been sufficiently investigated. This is believed to be the first time that radioactivity has been demonstrated in the human body during life by means of electrometers, although the presence of radium, mesothorium, and their decayed products has been demonstrated in previous experiments in

the organs after death. The importance of this means of determination of the presence of radioactive elements in the body is pointed out as it can be shown by this means months and years before clinical symptoms develop. Check tests on normal individuals have failed to show any radioactivity.

After these radioactive elements are once deposited in the body there is no treatment known by which they can be eliminated, changed, or neutralized. They decrease in amount in varying periods of time according to their individual characteristic decay, radium taking 1,750 years and mesothorium 6.7 years to reach one-half of its original activity.

LEGAL AID

Need for Free Legal Aid ¹

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES
SUPREME COURT

THE social changes in our people, the transfer from country to urban life of the majority, the influx of peoples of foreign birth, and the great increase in the cost of litigation to persons taking part in it have together seriously impaired the usefulness of our courts to those who most need their protection. Our just pride in the institutions derived from the common law, embodied in our Federal and State Constitutions, is much of it in the maintenance of individual rights. They are chiefly valuable in enabling the individual, without dependence on executive favor, to maintain and defend in the courts his life, liberty, and property. The peculiar value of our constitutional Bill of Rights is not in high-sounding declarations of substantive right, whose preservation is generally enjoined upon all Government authority in every country. They are to be found in the fundamental law of most States of the world and are too often more honored in the breach than in the observance. The real practical blessing of our Bill of Rights is in its provisions for fixed procedure securing a fair hearing by independent courts to each individual. It makes these adjective rights inviolable. The right of trial by jury, the right to be defended against unreasonable searches and seizures, the right requiring due process in the deprivation of life, liberty, or property illustrate the practical realization in Anglo-Saxon liberty of vesting the power in the individual as an individual to obtain, without cultivating the favor of official authority, fixed judicial procedure to protect his substantial rights. But if the individual in seeking to protect himself is without money to avail himself of such procedure the Constitution and the procedure made inviolable by it do not practically work for the equal benefit of all. Something must be devised by which everyone, however lowly and however poor, however unable by his means to employ a lawyer and to pay court costs, shall be furnished the opportunity to set this fixed machinery of justice going.

It was the consciousness of the harshness of the circumstances in shutting poor people out of the opportunity to appeal to courts that induced Arthur von Briesen, that philanthropic leader of the bar, to organize and set on foot legal aid societies.

Such societies have increased in various parts of the country and differ some in their organization, in the sources of their maintenance, whether by the bar, or by social aid societies, or by municipalities. The success of them and the real good that they have done are a testimony to the high spirit of many lawyers and reflect credit on the bar. Without expressing a final personal conclusion on the

¹ From the preface to Bulletin 398 of this bureau: Growth of legal aid work in the United States. Washington, January, 1926.

subject, it seems to me that ultimately these instrumentalities will have to be made a part of the administration of justice and paid for out of public funds. I think that we shall have to come, and ought to come, to the creation in every criminal court of the office of public defender, and that he should be paid out of the treasury of the county or the State. I think, too, that there should be a department in every large city, and probably in the State, which shall be sufficiently equipped to offer legal advice and legal service in suits and defenses in all civil cases, but especially in small claims courts, in courts of domestic relations, and in other forums of the plain people.

A great deal has been done to promote the achieving of justice for the poor and unfortunate in workmen's compensation acts. They have expedited just recoveries and have relieved the burdened courts, enabling them to dispose of other litigation heretofore long delayed.

It may be necessary, in order to prevent unwise or improper litigation, to impose a small fee for the bringing and carrying through of a suit by such free agencies. The department of free legal aid should be charged with the duty of examining every applicant and looking into his actual poverty and necessity and the probably just basis for his appeal. It may be well to unite both civil and criminal cases and make the public defender a part of the general department of free legal service. The growth of these legal aid organizations is the most satisfactory proof of their necessity.

Growth of Legal Aid Work in the United States

POVERTY obstructs the way of complete legal justice and "it will continue to do so until public opinion forces a radical overhauling of our archaic system of court costs and fees," according to Bulletin No. 398 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the Growth of Legal Aid Work in the United States.

After a discussion on the difficulties the laborer faces when he seeks legal justice, the authors of this report, Mr. Reginald Heber Smith of the Boston Bar, and Mr. John S. Bradway of the Philadelphia Bar, trace the origin and development of the agencies designed to improve the position of the wage earner before the law. Such agencies include the small claims court, conciliation tribunals, industrial accident boards and commissions, administrative officials, the defender in criminal cases, and legal aid organizations. A brief summary is given here of the character, scope, and operation of these remedial services.

Small Claims Court

A SMALL claims court is a court of law having a quick, simplified, and inexpensive procedure and jurisdiction over small cases, such jurisdiction in most States being over matters involving on an average \$50 or less. Its decisions and judgments are as binding and as enforceable as those of any other court in the country.

The penalty for refusing to obey the summons of a small claims court is a default. The cases are heard by a judge whose decision

is founded on the rules of substantive law. The hearings are public. Sometimes the judge of the small claims court acts as a conciliator, in which case the court is for the time being transformed into a conciliation tribunal, but it is pointed out in the report that a conciliation tribunal can never be metamorphosed into a small claims court.

The first small claims court was set up in Cleveland in 1913. In 1915, the small claims department of the District Court of Multnomah County, Portland, Oreg., was provided for by law, the plan being extended in 1917 to all counties of that State. In 1916 the Chicago Municipal Court established a special division for small cases. In 1920 the Philadelphia Municipal Court inaugurated a small claims department and Spokane instituted a small claims court. Before the beginning of 1924 California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, and South Dakota had created state-wide systems of small claims courts. Iowa had also passed a law giving the judges in the lower courts "power to regulate the procedure in small claims" and Minnesota, having tried the small claims court experiment in Minneapolis, had extended the scheme to St. Paul and Stillwater. Thus in various localities in seven States and in four great cities in other States "the small claims court is an established fact."

It is not rare for a judge of a small claims court to dispose of 100 cases in a day. "These courts are a success because for the pressing need that exists, they provide a perfect answer."

The Massachusetts law and procedure for a state-wide system of small claims courts are in various respects the best yet worked out. Some of the principal features of this act are given below:

SECTION 21. The justices, or a majority of them, of all the district courts except the municipal court of the city of Boston, shall make uniform rules applicable to said courts, and the justices of the municipal court of the city of Boston shall make rules applicable to that court, providing for a simple, informal, and inexpensive procedure, hereinafter called the procedure, for the determination, according to the rules of substantive law, of claims in the nature of contract or tort, other than slander and libel, in which the plaintiff does not claim as debt or damages more than \$35, and for a review of judgments upon such claims when justice so requires. The procedure shall not be exclusive, but shall be alternative to the formal procedure for causes begun by writ.

SEC. 22. The procedure shall include the beginning of actions with an entry fee of \$1 but without writ, and without requirement, except by special order of court, of other pleading than a statement to the clerk or an assistant clerk, who shall reduce the same to concise written form in a docket kept for the purpose. The procedure shall include notice by registered mail instead of the mode of service heretofore required, and shall include provisions for early hearing. The procedure may include the modification of any or all rules of pleading and practice, anything contained in other chapters, sections or acts notwithstanding, and may include a stay of the entry of judgment or of the issue of execution. The rules for the procedure may provide for the elimination of any or all fees and costs, and that costs shall be in the discretion of the court. In causes begun under procedure, the court may on application for cause shown issue writs of attachment of property or person as in causes begun by writ.

Conciliation Tribunals

THE small claims court plan, however, is at present inapplicable in numerous cities and judicial districts as there are States which have no courts between the justice of the peace and the circuit courts, except the probate courts and the special courts in the cities and larger

towns. It is suggested that in these localities conciliation may afford the most practicable solution for settling differences between individuals, wage claims, rent, debts, property damages, breach of contract and particularly those small cases which fall within the scope of conciliation tribunals. At present there are only a few of these tribunals in the country. The North Dakota experiment is the only one in the United States from which one may hope to secure at present any practical notion of the nature and accomplishment of conciliation tribunals. The attorney general of that State reports that the results of conciliation have not justified the expectation of those who drafted the law providing for the appointment of conciliators. Although the history of this form of conciliation in the United States has not been encouraging, it would be unwise, the authors think, to disregard it altogether in plans for improving the administration of justice.

Industrial Accident Commissions

COURT costs and fees "ought never be permitted to constitute an obstacle to justice" because the legislatures may so easily reduce them to a minimum or abolish them completely.

The legislation which established the workmen's compensation principle practically eliminated all costs and fees for claimants, provided for a summary procedure, and in order to do away with the necessity for counsel placed the administration of workmen's compensation laws in the hands of quasi-judicial industrial accident boards or commissions.

The Connecticut compensation law even provided that in the event a case was appealed from the commission there should be no charges in the supreme court. Even stenographic expenses are taken care of by most of the commissions.

The commissions have also had an encouraging record in the prompt adjustment of claims. According to a statement of the late Mr. E. H. Downey, an expert on workmen's compensation, published in 1924, "at least 95 per cent of all compensation claims are settled by direct agreement between the parties without reference to any tribunal."

The contested cases are also handled with praiseworthy promptitude, the 1917 report of the California Industrial Accident Commission showing that over 86 per cent of such cases were decided within 62 days. The average time for the completion of court action in common-law personal injury suits is 2 years and 5 months, according to a statement of an actuary of the Ohio commission.

The industrial accident commissions have also done a great deal to aid injured persons to prepare their cases. In the judgment of the authors of this report, the need for an attorney to represent the injured workers in contested cases will grow more and more apparent. In this connection the assistance of legal aid organizations is suggested. Already the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations have appointed "a special committee to consider how far such a cooperative arrangement may now be feasible and workable or may be made to be."

Wage Payment Legislation

IN THE matter of wage claims the workers have found the legal machinery in this country most inadequate. State after State has realized this and undertaken to institute remedies.

The first legislative experiment along this line was the Massachusetts act passed in 1879, which required the weekly payment of wages. Some States have sought to compel wage payments "by imposing a penalty for nonpayment, as by making the wages run till paid, leaving, however, the unpaid wage earner to collect the penalty through an ordinary suit in the ordinary courts." Other States have tried to aid the worker by providing that, if he wins his suit, the defendant must pay the lawyer's fee.

The most interesting legislative attempt in this connection is declared to be the creation of an administrative official and placing "in his hands the duty of enforcing wage payment laws," as has been done in California, Massachusetts, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

In 1886 Massachusetts corporations in specified industries were "made liable to criminal proceedings and to fines for nonpayment of wages." Later the act was extended to all employers in every important line of business.

In California and in Washington the administrative officials may arbitrate seasonal labor wage claims and all of the officials have acquired a sort of de facto jurisdiction to hear complaints and to adjust them partly by arbitration and partly by conciliation. But the commissioner can not enforce a decision against an employer who refuses to comply. In such case he must proceed in court.

Judging from the experience in connection with the collection of wage claims, the best scheme would seem to be to enact legislation requiring the weekly payment of wages, making their nonpayment a criminal offense and intrusting the enforcement of this law to an administrative official, generally a labor commissioner. This is the present Massachusetts system, which seems to be more effective than that followed by any comparable States.

This scheme will probably prove satisfactory for the collection of the great majority of wage claims, but there will no doubt be some disputed cases in which the claimant should be represented by counsel. It is suggested that in these cases labor commissioners cooperate with legal aid organizations. The Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada and the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations have each recently appointed a committee to devise practical methods for such cooperation.

The Defender in Criminal Cases

THE defender in criminal cases is a lawyer who represents persons in straitened circumstances who are accused of crime. He may be paid by a private organization or by the State.

Viewing the country as a whole to determine how far the administration of justice is empowered and equipped to provide adequate protection for poor persons accused of crime we find that the statutes do not afford any thorough and comprehensive plan. * * * The position of the man of no financial resources before the law has received insufficient attention, with the result that our statutes represent a hodgepodge of good intentions which fall short of the mark because they are built on false premises or because of inherent limitations that make them ineffective in actual practice.

The plan of assigning counsel for poor defendants operates best in capital cases because the dramatic character and publicity of such cases tend to arouse the interest of the assigned counsel and to urge him to his best efforts. Furthermore he is paid for his work. Even in "noncapital cases when assigned counsel are paid the plan does serve to provide adequate representation for the defense, although * * * this is accomplished in an unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome manner. But in at least 35 States the indigent defendant, unless he is charged with murder, must rely on unpaid assigned counsel or go without any representation at all," unless some individual or organization affords him relief.

As a result of this situation varied experiments with defenders in criminal cases have been tried—in Chicago through the bar association of that city; in Minneapolis, Omaha, and San Francisco, through municipal defenders; and in Cleveland and Los Angeles, through defenders in connection with the inferior courts. The Connecticut public defenders are county officers. There are also two important defender organizations—the Voluntary Defenders Committee in New York City and the Public Defender of Los Angeles County.

At present there are 12 defenders' offices in the United States. It is estimated that the 1924 volume of work of defenders' offices approximated 6,000 cases and it seems fair to conclude that since the establishment of these offices they have extended their aid to about 45,000 persons in criminal cases.

In large communities the public defender system is preferable to the paid assigned counsel system not because the former better protects innocent defendants but because it serves them equally well and is also more economical and efficient. This is due to the centralization of all the cases of indigent persons in one office and also to the concentration of responsibility in that office. These conditions result in rapid expert service.

Whether a private or public defender organization is preferable in thickly populated centers is a moot question. One of the leading arguments advanced in favor of the public defender is that his position is official and his financial backing more solid. On the other hand, the private defender has the advantage of greater freedom from political interference. It seems quite certain, however, that the trend will be toward the establishment of public defenders' offices. It is the duty of the organized bar to see that these agencies function as they should.

In the smaller communities where the number of cases is not sufficient to demand the setting up of a public defender's office, the assigned counsel plan can be made to work very well.

Legal Aid Organizations

EXPERIENCE in the United States plainly indicates that in addition to the several legal remedial agencies already cited another service is required to round out and supplement them, and this service is performed by the legal aid organizations.

In 1876 in New York City the first legal aid organization came into existence. In the beginning this movement for the legal protection of the poor made slow progress. At the close of the nineteenth cen-

tury legal aid work was being done in only 3 cities in the United States—Chicago, Jersey City, and New York.

From 1900 to 1909 the movement steadily extended, Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Detroit being among the centers in which legal aid organizations were established. The outstanding development in the 1910-1913 period was the creation of the first municipal legal aid bureau in Kansas City, Mo. Prior to this all legal aid organizations were supported by charities, the bar associations or the general public as philanthropic corporations. In this period also legal aid activities were begun in Baltimore, Rochester, St. Louis, Akron, Buffalo, Colorado Springs, St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Louisville, and some efforts were made along this line in Birmingham and New Orleans. From 1913 to 1917 there was a further expansion followed by a setback due to the war. In a few years, however, the work advanced with revived momentum.

In 1921 a new scheme of legal aid organization particularly adapted to smaller communities was devised which was to be worked out by the Illinois Bar Association in cooperation with the local bar associations of that State. This scheme, approved in 1922, called for "an informal series of legal aid committees to which the social service agencies in their respective communities could refer persons needing legal advice and assistance." Previous to this time legal aid services had been mainly available in the larger cities. The "Illinois plan" constituted a simple and practicable system for the extension of such services to smaller communities where the need for legal aid is not sufficient to justify the setting up of a formally organized bureau or society.

By 1922 there were about 48 legal aid organizations in this country and in 1925 they numbered 72.

In 1912 a national alliance of legal aid societies was formed which in 1923 was superseded by an improved national association of legal aid organizations "with defined duties and powers for the guidance of legal aid work, * * * to cooperate with the judiciary, the bar, and all organizations interested in the administration of justice."

Existing legal aid organizations annually assist over 125,000 clients. They collect about half a million dollars in amounts averaging a little over \$15 a case. This work as carried on at present costs annually almost a third of a million dollars, averaging approximately \$2.50 a case.

Certain obstacles in the way of more satisfactory relations between legal aid activities and social service agencies are cited. However, these problems, many of which are questions of jurisdiction, are being studied and in certain cities "an excellent technique of cooperation has been developed, and all along the line an earnest desire to press forward in a joint campaign is manifest."

In the chapter on legal aid and the bar it is stated that "there is no finer chapter in legal aid history, no other development contains a brighter promise for the future, than the record of what has been accomplished during the few years since the war in cementing together the organized bar and the organized legal aid work."

The above brief references to the progress of legal aid agencies in this country are sufficient to indicate how substantial is the basis for the constructive proposals made in the bulletin under review.

Need for Consolidation and Cooperation

IT IS estimated by the authors that there are more than 20,000,000 earners and their dependents in the United States who, should they have need to go to law, "have no surplus with which to pay lawyers' fees."

This statistical statement, however, becomes less appalling when coupled with the authors' declaration that "already we have nearly enough experience to construct a definite comprehensive plan that will serve beyond any reasonable doubt to overcome the difficulties of delays, court costs, and the expense of counsel and thus to make the laws actively effective in behalf of all persons."

Such scheme demands less complicated procedure and necessitates "the adoption of an adequate in forma pauperis statute." For the summary adjudication of the more petty disputes it is proposed to depend on the small claims courts, while the industrial accident boards and commissions will be relied on to take care of the rights of injured wage earners through the proper administration of workmen's compensation laws. For the handling of wage claims more rigorous legislation should be enacted along the lines of the Massachusetts law and enforced through the State labor office. To insure competent representation for persons in straitened circumstances charged with grave crimes, the use of public defenders is urged rather than the assignment of paid counsel, the latter system being somewhat less economical and not quite so efficient.

It is recommended that in civil cases in smaller communities the simple system instituted by the Illinois State Bar Association should be followed and that in large cities where the cases of poor litigants run up in the thousands "a definitely organized legal aid office, whether public or private, should be established and maintained and that as a final resort every court should have express power to assign any member of the bar in a proper case and to fix his remuneration."

The work of the future will be to consolidate and coordinate these various measures and agencies for legal assistance into an effective whole, to advocate that State legislatures provide for the creation of such measures and agencies, and to make a constant study of the practical working out of these remedial provisions, with a view to their prompt improvement.

The leadership in this important task is the responsibility of the bar and calls for "its trained faculty of critical analysis, its intimate knowledge of the constitutional principles on which our legal institutions are based, and its highest vision." The power and resources of the bar, however, are restricted. Consequently as many agencies as possible must be called upon to assist in this great work, especially the national association of legal aid organizations and the social services which are now established in every city.

Of paramount importance to the success of this movement are a real community interest and the backing of an intelligent public opinion.

This is a task which it may take years to complete but every step will bring us closer "to a practical realization of our American ideal that through the orderly administration of justice all citizens shall receive the equal protection of the laws."

Simplified Procedure in the Administration of Justice: The Danish Conciliation System

By REGINALD HEBER SMITH

IN THE Kingdom of Denmark in the year 1922 more than 75,000 lawsuits were quickly, cheaply, and satisfactorily disposed of by a method of procedure—called conciliation or mediation—that has been successfully employed by the Danish administration of justice for more than a century but which is virtually unknown to us in the United States.

We are familiar with conciliation and mediation as a method for the peaceable settlement or avoidance of collective disputes between capital and labor in the arena of industrial relations, but the use of conciliation as a practical method for the settlement of ordinary civil disputes and the avoidance of litigation between individuals is new to us. It challenges our attention because we all know that at the present time our own administration of justice needs to be made more efficient, more speedy, and less expensive. Any plan that has behind it a long and honorable record of demonstrable success and practical utility, such as has been attained by conciliation in both Denmark and Norway, deserves careful study to determine whether it could be incorporated into the legal institutions of our own country.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about conciliation. It is the simplest kind of a proceeding that has ever been devised. It is a method of procedure, sanctioned by law, designed to enable disputants voluntarily to adjust their own quarrel. Both the Old and the New Testament enjoin parties to settle their own differences. "Agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him." Conciliation becomes a part of the administration of justice when the State provides officers whose duty it is to mediate between parties and help them to compose their differences by voluntarily agreeing on a settlement that is mutually satisfactory. The officer who serves as mediator may be a judge or a lay commissioner, and the conciliation proceedings may take place in a regular court or in a special forum that is not a court at all and is generally called a "conciliation tribunal" or a "conciliation commission." Denmark has always used both types of conciliation.

American Experiments

CERTAIN steps in the direction of conciliation have been taken in the United States. In the period from 1846 to 1851, provisions authorizing the establishment of conciliation tribunals were inserted in the new constitutions of New York, Wisconsin, California, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, but no tribunals were actually set up. In 1913 the Cleveland Conciliation Court and in 1917 the Minneapolis Conciliation Court were created. These courts have ever since used, with genuine success, the method of conciliation in disposing of many of the small causes that come before them. That part of the Scandinavian plan that intrusts conciliation to special tribunals which are not courts and which stand apart from the courts, hearing disputes before they are brought into court and endeavoring in every proper way to prevent the cases from ever being taken into court was never actually tried out in America until in 1921 North Dakota passed

a law under which such tribunals were established. These conciliation tribunals have functioned, but in the words of the attorney general of North Dakota "the results have not justified the hopes of the authors of the measure." In 1923 Iowa also authorized the setting up of conciliation tribunals but the law seems to have become a dead letter. In 1917 the New York Municipal Court adopted rules for conciliation procedure and the justices stated "the conciliation system marks a new epoch in the administration of justice in this State," but not a single conciliation proceeding was had until in January, 1925. Mr. Justice Lauer secured an amended procedure under which, after a case has been called for trial, the judge presiding at the call of the trial calendar may mediate between the parties or their attorneys and if mediation fails the case may then go forward to trial before another judge.

All these American experiments with conciliation have been inspired, directly or indirectly, by the Scandinavian precedents. There is reason to believe that the very limited success that we have thus far obtained may be due to the fact that we have copied our ideas from an original that we only imperfectly understand. Our information has been drawn from meager and antiquated sources. English translations of the Danish and Norwegian conciliation laws have not been available. Much of our evidence was hearsay or came at second hand. In 1923, however, direct light was thrown on the subject by papers on the conciliation procedure of Norway and Denmark presented by Mr. Axel Tiesen and Mr. George Ostensfeld¹ at the conference of Bar Association delegates in Minneapolis. In the same year the American Bar Association's committee on legal aid work reported that the advancement of conciliation procedure in the United States was seriously jeopardized, not necessarily because of any inherent weakness in the procedure itself, but because we were trying to make bricks without straw. The committee on conciliation and small claims procedure at the conference of Bar Association delegates proposed, therefore, to make a direct investigation at first hand of the actual present situation of conciliation in Norway and Denmark and commissioned John P. Matsen, of the Boston Bar, to make such a study.² His report, based on his personal investigation, has now been submitted. It is to be hoped that his complete report together with his translations of all the laws governing conciliation may be published in its entirety, but in order that the benefit of his observations and conclusions may be made immediately available two summaries have been prepared. The present article deals with conciliation in Denmark and a second article dealing with conciliation in Norway will be published in a succeeding issue of the *Labor Review*.

Early Origin of Danish System

THE exact origin of conciliation is lost in the mists of antiquity. No one knows in what country or under what system of law this special type of procedure made its first appearance. We do not even know the exact date of its importation into Denmark, but it was on July 10, 1795, that Christian VII, monarch of Denmark and

¹ Reprinted in the *American Bar Association Journal*, November 1923, vol. 9, p. 747.

² See report of committee on legal aid work in Vol. XLVIII of the *American Bar Association Reports* (p. 375) and also the 1925 report of the committee on conciliation and small claims procedure in the collection of reports at the tenth annual meeting in Detroit (p. 19).

Norway, by edict established the method of conciliation upon a broad and enduring basis. This law, consisting of 59 sections, has been amended from time to time, but in most essential respects it remained the governing code until in 1916 Denmark adopted an entirely new code of civil procedure that went into effect on October 1, 1919.

The story of the development of conciliation in Denmark becomes much clearer if three facts are kept steadily in mind. First, as already noted, there are two types of conciliation procedure—mediation by judges in the regular courts and mediation by the conciliation commissions or tribunals which are not courts and have none of the ordinary functions or powers of a court. Second, there is a marked difference between urban and rural conditions of life that is necessarily reflected in the administration of justice. Legal institutions admirably adapted to secure justice in agricultural and sparsely settled districts may not work at all in industrial cities with dense populations. This is as true in Denmark as in the United States and variations in conciliation procedure have necessarily been devised to meet these different conditions. Third, all legal proceedings in the ordinary Danish courts were conducted, until the new 1916 code of civil procedure, on the basis of documentary or written proof instead of by the oral testimony of witnesses such as one sees in any English or American court. The prosecution of litigation through documentary proof is expensive and cumbersome so that by contrast the simplicity and cheapness of conciliation procedure have had a powerful appeal, possibly a more powerful appeal than would have existed if court procedure had been simpler.

In considering whether a legal institution that has been beneficial in a foreign country can well be utilized in our own, radical differences in the legal environment must be taken into account. This last is the only difference that needs to be stressed. How far it served to give a special impetus to conciliation in Denmark that would be lacking in America we can determine before long by watching to see if conciliation has been fundamentally weakened by the 1916 Code of Civil Procedure. In any event when we remember the technicalities and complexities of our own litigation it is a safe guess that there would exist among our people, especially the poorer people, a strong impulse to invoke the simplicity of conciliation procedure if, in all other respects, it is suitable to the conditions of our life and compatible with the instincts and spirit of our less homogeneous population.

Law of 1795

THIS remarkable law of 1795 recited in its preamble: "Whereas it is our most earnest desire to prevent unnecessary and costly litigation between our dear and faithful subjects, we have deemed it expedient to create an institution for conciliation which shall be established at once throughout the cities, towns, and rural communities of Denmark."

Chapter I provided that the conciliation commission in Copenhagen should consist of three members, the presiding officer to be a judge of the royal court, and all to be appointed, not elected by popular vote. The Copenhagen conciliation commission had no jurisdiction over cases within the special jurisdiction of the maritime court, the innkeepers' court, the debt commission, or the police court, but all the judges of

such courts were instructed to "attempt to bring about an amicable disposition of cases under their jurisdiction."

Chapter II prescribed the organization of the commissions in market towns. "The executive council thereof shall nominate four or six of the most enlightened and prudent men of the town from whom the whole community by a majority vote shall elect two to be conciliation commissioners." Lawyers were ineligible. Although supervision by the diocesan prefect (*Stiftamtmand*) and the county executive officer (*Amtmand*) was provided, these market-town conciliation commissions were genuine experiments in local self-government.

Chapter III set out the necessarily loose organization of the conciliation commissions in the rural districts, but by an amendment in 1875 their organization was made like that in the market towns. It is interesting to note the regulation that districts should be so laid out that every inhabitant should not be more than 28 miles distant from a conciliation tribunal.

Chapter IV gave to these new extralegal tribunals jurisdiction over "all ordinary civil cases whether they concern real property, private rights, debts, or any other thing excepting suits on bills of exchange, claims in bankruptcy" and excepting "cases prosecuted by Government officers." "Slander and libel cases shall go to the conciliation commission before they can be litigated in court." "In divorce and separation cases when both parties are present the commission shall try to reconcile them," it "shall not have power to decree an absolute divorce" or a legal separation, "which power shall be exercised only by the courts, but it shall be the duty of the commission to determine the terms upon which the parties can agree to live apart so that these terms may be made the basis of a separation agreement in the event a separation should subsequently be granted."

Chapter V defined the procedure before the commissions. They were to meet weekly on a certain day except that in Copenhagen more frequent meetings might be necessary. Claims could be presented orally or in writing. "The commissioner who has received it shall at once prepare a written summons, executed in duplicate, running to both parties, notifying them to meet at a certain time. In Copenhagen the summons shall be served by two messengers of the royal court; in the other market towns by two servants of the town hall; in the rural communities two men shall be appointed in each farming village to summons their neighbors."

At conciliation hearings the parties "shall appear personally." If for a valid reason, a party could not appear, he could "send a good man in his place" with power of attorney to make a conciliation agreement. No lawyer could appear before such a commission; a lawyer could not even be the "good man" to represent an absent party as his attorney in fact.

Conciliation proceedings were to be held "behind closed doors" and what was said during the hearings could not later be testified to in court. The only record kept in the commission's record book was the agreement made by the parties and subscribed by them or an entry that conciliation had failed. Except that in cases where a poor person applied for leave to sue in forma pauperis in the regular courts permission might be denied him if it appeared that he had not been "willing to enter into a conciliation agreement so as to dispose of the matter in an inexpensive way."

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The costs and fees of conciliation proceedings were kept low and "should any of the parties be so poor that they can not make the payment, conciliation proceedings shall not be denied them on that account."

Proceedings were to be most prompt. "Cases shall be completed in market towns within 8 days and in rural communities within 14 days. They shall not remain undisposed of for a longer time without the consent of both parties."

Litigation Prohibited Until Conciliation Has Been Attempted

THE teeth of the law are in section 49, which reads: "No case shall, except as otherwise expressly provided herein, be entered in court for hearing or judgment unless the complainant produces a certificate showing that conciliation has been attempted but has not resulted in an agreement."

The foregoing sections of the law give us a clear picture of the essence of the plan for conciliation. In Denmark a merchant desiring to collect a debt or a servant wishing to sue for his wages could not at once institute litigation; they were first required to submit the matter to a conciliation commission. Whether an agreement was reached by the parties depended entirely upon their own voluntary consent; the commission had no power whatsoever to force a settlement or to enter any judgment. If the complainant failed to appear, without proper excuse, his case was dismissed. If the defendant failed to appear even without proper excuse he could not be defaulted, the only penalty being that the costs of the proceeding might be assessed against him. So long as the parties appeared or, in cases of proper excuse if they sent attorneys in fact, they could either or both be obstinate if they chose, turn a deaf ear to all conciliatory proposals, and insist on taking the matter into court.

The strength and the weakness of conciliation, as a method for disposing of civil controversies, are now apparent. In so far as the plan results in actually bringing the parties together and in producing voluntary agreements which, when signed, are as binding as a judgment in a court of law, it serves to avoid the strife that accompanies litigation, it terminates disputes in an honorable way, and it secures justice promptly and at trifling cost. The weakness is that as conciliation must yield a voluntary agreement or fail, it is always at the mercy of the obstinacy or pugnacity of either party. The best proof of the pudding is in the eating and the best answer as to the actual value of conciliation is supplied by facts and figures showing exactly what has happened in Denmark.

The hold that conciliation has on the people is perhaps best expressed by pointing out that the law of 1795 is nearly as old as the Constitution of the United States, but has been amended less often and in less important particulars. In 1857 the organization of the conciliation commissions in the rural districts was made similar to that in the market towns. In the same year all commissioners were made appointive instead of elective officials. In 1861 the idea of separate conciliation tribunals was extended when it was provided that cases within the jurisdiction of the special maritime and commercial courts should first be submitted to special maritime and commercial conciliation commissions.

Work of Conciliation Commissions, 1871-1915

THE available statistics are not arranged exactly as one would desire them to be, especially because the records do not distinguish between cases actually conciliated and cases discontinued. The Danish figures have obviously been kept for the purpose of showing how many cases the conciliation commissions have been able to keep out of court in one way or another and in that regard the figures are illuminating.

The first part of Table 1, below, shows for each year from 1901 to 1915 and the yearly average for each 5-year period from 1871 to 1915, the work of the ordinary commissions divided as between Copenhagen and the rest of Denmark and the work of the special maritime and commercial conciliation commissions. "Cases disposed of" means all the cases handled by the conciliators during the year. Subtract from this total the number of cases conciliated or discontinued and the balance is the number of cases which the conciliators necessarily referred to the courts. The second part of the table gives the same facts in the same form for the 45-year period from 1871 to 1915. The figures have been condensed by giving an average for each 5-year period. If we total all the figures as to the cases of all the conciliation commissions we find that from 1871 to 1875 the average annual volume of their work was 24,383 cases and that from 1911 to 1915 the average annual volume was 90,268 cases. Comparing the same two periods, the number of cases conciliated or discontinued increased from 15,606 to 48,972, but proportionately this was a decrease from 64 per cent to 54 per cent of the total cases disposed of.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES HEARD BY CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS IN DENMARK

Year	Ordinary commissions				Special commission for maritime and commercial cases in Copenhagen			
	Denmark		Copenhagen		Commercial		Maritime	
	Cases disposed of	Agreement reached or case discontinued	Cases disposed of	Agreement reached or case discontinued	Cases disposed of	Agreement reached or case discontinued	Cases disposed of	Agreement reached or case discontinued
1901	80,717	47,048	2,904	1,870	2,361	1,592	51	15
1902	76,968	44,245	2,823	1,751	2,657	1,659	70	16
1903	69,997	40,204	2,620	1,637	2,691	1,721	55	11
1904	69,739	39,649	2,843	1,725	2,799	1,725	65	13
1905	67,668	38,886	2,844	1,683	2,849	1,796	48	9
1906	69,261	38,151	2,749	1,575	2,400	1,429	61	11
1907	71,116	39,376	3,231	1,836	2,296	1,355	57	10
1908	84,407	47,308	3,974	2,414	2,889	1,783	92	20
1909	89,356	49,710	3,396	2,034	2,620	1,587	90	18
1910	91,193	49,874	3,102	1,839	2,452	1,445	122	18
1911	92,286	49,427	3,846	1,762	2,361	1,385	103	12
1912	91,718	49,715	3,089	1,776	2,314	1,323	85	9
1913	85,555	47,498	2,801	1,594	1,970	1,126	89	16
1914	81,919	45,171	2,884	1,721	2,174	1,172	109	11
1915	73,264	38,752	2,641	1,524	2,002	857	132	6
Total	1,195,224	665,014	45,747	26,741	36,835	21,955	1,229	195

Average per year								
1871-1875	23,156	14,948	656	355	460	259	111	44
1876-1880	37,932	24,394	1,219	733	1,068	626	81	29
1881-1885	35,545	21,759	1,416	833	1,073	626	71	25
1886-1890	45,095	27,372	1,947	1,218	1,532	926	45	18
1891-1895	47,612	28,867	1,893	1,230	1,317	784	42	14
1896-1900	63,621	38,267	2,690	1,368	1,560	982	41	12
1901-1905	73,030	42,006	2,807	1,733	2,671	1,699	58	13
1906-1910	81,067	44,884	3,290	1,940	2,631	1,520	84	15
1911-1915	84,948	46,113	3,052	1,675	2,164	1,173	104	11

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Problems Resulting from Development of Urban Life

THE onset of our modern, complex, industrial form of society that has so radically altered conditions in America has also made its influence felt in Denmark, especially in the direction of accentuating the cleavage between the conditions of life and the needs of those living in cities, on the one hand, and those living in rural communities on the other. The conciliation system was subjected to great strain, reforms were demanded, but the Danish Parliament (*Rigstag*) was unable to act until 1916 because of a deadlock between urban and rural representatives.

The population of Denmark in 1924 was about 3,500,000; nearly 40 per cent of the people live in cities or towns, the population of Copenhagen alone being about 750,000. In the cities where persons did not know each other, where time was valuable, and where many of the cases arising involved difficult legal questions and complicated issues of fact, the conciliation procedure tended to become objectionable and various devices were employed to circumvent it. The rule that parties must appear in person before the conciliation commissions proved difficult to enforce. Busy persons would assign a claim to their lawyer (*mandatarius*), who would then appear before the commission. After the failure to conciliate, the case would be referred to the court, the lawyer would nullify the *mandatarius* assignment and then proceed to represent his client before the court in his fiduciary capacity. The supreme court upheld these *mandatarius* assignments. Parties absented themselves from the conciliation hearings without a legally valid excuse and sent attorneys in fact in their stead. It became the custom for the commissions not to object if neither party objected; but a further result was to increase the number of cases in court in which the illegal absence of a party from the conciliation hearing was interposed as a bar to the action.

Another practice that increased with the years was for the parties and their attorneys to draw up a tentative conciliation agreement, which was then submitted to the conciliation commission, whose duty thus became the purely formal one of entering the agreement on its record. This practice had become very common in Copenhagen by 1916. In such instances it was obviously a waste of time for the parties to appear personally before the commission and lawyers' assistants or clerks began to appear as attorneys in fact for the absent parties. This practice was illegal but the urban commissions made no objection if the parties did not, but confusion often resulted because when the case came into court one party might then raise the technical objection that the requirements as to conciliation had not been complied with in that the opposing party had sent a disqualified person as his attorney in fact.

The rural districts, on the other hand, were well pleased with the existing conciliation system. Their only complaint was against having it weakened, and especially did they object to the results of the *mandatarius* assignment.

Act of 1916

THE only way to reconcile these conflicting needs was to provide one conciliation procedure for Copenhagen and another for the rural districts. This is substantially what the act of 1916 did. The

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old and time-honored conciliation system was preserved almost intact for the rural districts, it was strengthened by the abolition of the mandatarius assignment, it was weakened only by the withdrawal from the jurisdiction of the conciliation tribunals of certain new classes of cases, as certain cases in which attachments were sought and "urgent cases" whenever so determined by the court. In actions for slander and in illegitimacy cases conciliation was not eliminated but its exercise was transferred from the conciliation commission to the appropriate law court.

It is noticeable that the act of 1916 intrusts a larger share in conciliation procedure to the judges. Courts of law were given power to mediate in all cases. In Copenhagen in all cases involving less than 800 kroner (about \$200) the duty to mediate devolves exclusively on the judges of the municipal court. The Copenhagen conciliation commission was retained but it has been deprived of all power to deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the municipal court. Lawyers are now permitted to appear before the conciliation commissions in Copenhagen and in Frederiksberg, a suburb of the capital, but not elsewhere.

Maritime and Commercial Cases

MEDIATION by the judges in the maritime and commercial courts had proved to be more successful than mediation by the special conciliation commissions created in 1861 for maritime and commercial causes.

The act of 1916 did not abolish the maritime and commercial conciliation commissions for the same reason that it did not abolish the Copenhagen conciliation commission. These commissions have been retained in order to continue to serve primarily as offices in which the agreements previously reached by the parties may be officially recorded and supervised. To a great extent these commissions have ceased to have any real conciliation function; their duties are clerical or ministerial.

Thus in 1921 the Copenhagen commission summoned 1,571 cases to be heard before it and of these 1,266, or 80 per cent were referred to the courts, 122 were withdrawn, while in only 183 were conciliation agreements reached. During the same year 3,511 agreements, previously entered into by the parties or their attorneys, were approved and recorded. These mutually arranged agreements (*frivillig forlig*) are important and are wisely encouraged in every way. The Copenhagen commission though it can not mediate in cases involving less than 800 kroner is permitted to enter and thus to sanction agreements made directly between the parties.

Success of the "Lay" Commissions in Rural Communities

TABLE 2 shows the work of the ordinary conciliation commissions from 1918 through 1922. The table reflects primarily the work of the rural commissions and it is noteworthy that in spite of a huge increase in the volume of the work the proportion of cases conciliated or discontinued has kept pace and has in fact gained slightly.

TABLE 2.—WORK OF DANISH ORDINARY CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

Year	Number of cases					
	Total disposed of		Agreement reached or case discontinued		Conciliation unsuccessful; referred to court	
	Whole Kingdom	Copenhagen	Whole Kingdom	Copenhagen	Whole Kingdom	Copenhagen
1918.....	50,677	2,732	24,656	1,358	26,021	1,374
1919.....	45,923	2,933	22,221	1,562	23,702	1,371
1920.....	67,134	3,383	34,065	2,306	33,069	1,077
1921.....	98,852	5,204	51,214	3,938	47,638	1,266
1922.....	116,115	5,360	60,102	4,189	56,013	1,171

Success of Judicial Conciliation in Copenhagen

TO DETERMINE what has befallen conciliation in Copenhagen under the 1916 act it is necessary to turn to the records of the municipal court. In 1922 this court disposed of 17,625 cases—14 by reference to the superior court, 122 by nonsuit, 3,812 by discontinuance, 5,228 by judgment, and 8,059 by conciliation agreements. Of the court's legal business, 15,462 cases concerned money claims and of these 7,498 were conciliated.

Judicial conciliation in the city appears to be as successful as conciliation by lay commissions in the country. Courts of first instance outside of Copenhagen in 1922 conciliated 6,799 matters; in the superior courts 412 were conciliated and in the commercial courts 444.

There is every reason to believe that judicial conciliation will continue to be a great success in Denmark. The judges hold office for life and have no petty or partisan interests to serve. As the pleadings are oral the judge has a favorable opportunity at an early stage in the litigation to understand the dispute and to suggest a solution. If the parties are conciliated they have secured justice under the mediation of a trained and impartial legal mind with very little delay and at relatively small expense. Any judge in any court can attempt conciliation at any time.

The intrinsic merit of conciliation procedure is perhaps best attested by the records of the courts of first instance in Denmark, which have separated the cases conciliated from the cases discontinued, which the conciliation commissions have never done. Out of 81,321 cases disposed of in 1922 their judges were able to secure conciliation agreements in 15,755. When we bear in mind that all these parties had been unable to agree and that in many cases they had not yielded to the mediation of the ordinary conciliation commissions, it is clear that the judges have invoked conciliation with surprising success.

Conclusions

FROM the foregoing evidence certain conclusions seem warranted. The method of conciliation possesses substantial merit and can be made to play a highly important part in the administration of justice. The experience of Denmark has been that conciliation can be intrusted to and will be successfully conducted by lay commissions

in the rural districts. In the cities conciliation is best intrusted to the judges in the regular courts.

In America our only experiment with conciliation commissions (tribunals) has been in North Dakota, but that law attempted to provide conciliation commissions for cities as well as for the rural districts and this may have been one cause of its disappointing results. In the field of judicial conciliation we have gone somewhat further and with better success. The Cleveland and Minneapolis conciliation courts use conciliation much as does the Copenhagen Municipal Court. The great difference between the two countries is that in the United States we have attempted conciliation procedure in a most limited way and only in a few localities so that the whole subject is misunderstood or not understood at all, whereas in Denmark conciliation is given universal application in all courts and to certain special conciliation tribunals as well, it is perfectly understood by all classes in the community, and its use is both sanctioned and facilitated by a tradition that has remained unbroken for 131 years.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Collective Bargaining by Actors

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued as Bulletin No. 402 a study of trade-unionism among performers of the English-speaking legitimate stage in America.

Prior to 1913 business relations between manager and actor were of a purely individual character and their dealings were far from satisfactory. Contracts were in many cases entered into by both parties with a mental reservation that they would not be bound by the terms should self-interest intervene.

Although several unions had been formed none had been strong enough to have any appreciable success in remedying the abuses in the industry. The first step toward the formation of a live association of actors was taken December 22, 1912, and the Actors' Equity Association was formally constituted at a general meeting held May 26, 1913, with a charter membership of 112.

The first five years of the life of the association were spent in an only partially successful effort to secure the general and peaceful adoption of a standard contract. The indifference of the producing managers, however, forced the organization to take steps toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Although no affiliation was effected at the time, the fact that negotiations to that end were in progress had its effect upon the managers and a standard contract was approved by the managers' and actors' associations on October 2, 1917. It soon appeared, however, that the managers had accepted the contract only in theory. In January, 1918, although all but four of the recognized producing managers in New York City had agreed to accept the new contract, it was actually being used by only about one-fifth of them.

During the spring of 1919 a new association of managers was formed which refused to recognize the right of the actors to bargain collectively through the Equity Association. The actors therefore struck on July 29, 1919, to maintain this right. In this struggle they were assisted by the American Federation of Labor, to which they had finally succeeded in becoming affiliated only 11 days before the strike was called.

By the end of August the managers realized that the fight was lost, on September 3 negotiations were opened, and on September 6 an agreement was signed. The most vital provisions of this agreement, from the point of view of the actors, were the following:

1. It definitely recognized the right of the Actors' Equity Association to represent its members in their dealings with the managers.
2. It provided for the use, by all members of the Producing Managers' Association, of a standard minimum contract.
3. It agreed to submit to arbitration all questions of dispute between manager and actor, or between their respective associations.

In the fall of 1921 the union succeeded in introducing the so-called "Equity shop"—providing for a closed shop but also a wide-open union, which any person playing on the speaking stage may join.

This had a highly stimulating effect upon the membership of the union, sending it to 12,308 (nominal membership) by December of that year, with a paid-up membership of 5,668.

Several attempts have been made to break the power of the union, but without success. At present its contracts provide for an 80 per cent Equity shop for the signatories; outsiders, or independents, must have 100 per cent Equity casts. Of the actors, some 7,400 (or about 97 per cent of the total) now belong to the Actors' Equity Association; approximately 100 are members of the Actors' Fidelity League; and the remainder (probably less than 50 in all) are not connected with either organization, but are allowed to work under the 80-20 agreement, contributing to the Equity Association the same amounts as though they were members. On November 6, 1925, the Actors' Equity Association had a paper membership of 11,007, with a paid-up membership of 7,379. The Equity officials believe that fully 97 per cent of American dramatic and musical comedy actors are now members of the Actors' Equity Association, and that the membership will show substantial increase, if at all, only as the field of theatrical production expands.

The Equity has done much to improve the condition of the actor. Through its efforts he is guaranteed a season of at least two weeks or salary therefor. He is assured that his work will be continuous from opening to close of the season, however short the season may be, except for possible lay-offs during Holy Week and the week before Christmas. He is protected against sudden loss of employment, by one week's notice if the play is to close and by two weeks if he individually is to be dismissed. He has witnessed the obsequies of the "satisfaction" or "joker" clause, which permitted summary dismissal at the will of the manager. He is required to give only four weeks of unpaid rehearsals if engaged for a dramatic production, or five weeks if the play is musical comedy or revue. He is paid full salary for all time played. He receives a stated salary for a standard week of eight performances and is paid extra, on a pro-rata basis, for extra performances. He is guaranteed full transportation back to the starting point if the production goes on tour. He is required to supply in the way of costume only conventional clothes of modern style, and if the actor be a woman all stage clothes are paid for by the manager. The actor is permitted to call for arbitration of any disputed point of contract or of any claim which he may have against a manager.

The remarkable fact is that even among the former enemies of Equity there can be found no genuine opposition to the working conditions summarized above. There is criticism of the methods by which these conditions were achieved and especially of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and the introduction of the Equity-shop policy. But the fairness of the personal working relations which Equity has set up is attested by the managers themselves, upon whom, if upon any one, these conditions would work a hardship.

The author of the report sums up the successful operation of the Association as follows:

In so far as the business interests of the legitimate actor can be handled collectively, they come within the scope of the Actors' Equity Association. This organization, in its existence of 12 years, has witnessed the dissolution of two

managerial groups and the gradual decline of a rival actors' association. It has adopted and enforced a policy which virtually insures it against loss of membership. It has won the good will of the public, and, to a remarkable degree, the good will of the managers as well. Thus intrenched, it would seem to be safe against attack so long as it continues the policy of moderation which has characterized it in the past.

Report of English Coal Commission

IT WILL be remembered that as a result of the deadlock between mine operators and miners last summer the English Government agreed to pay to the operators a subsidy which would bring their returns up to what they would have been had the miners accepted the reduction in wages which the operators proposed, that this subsidy was to be paid up to May 1, 1926, and that in the interim a commission appointed by the Government should consider the whole situation and report, with recommendations, before the time for the expiration of the subsidy. (See Labor Review, September, 1925, pp. 179-186.) The commission held public hearings at which evidence on both sides was presented, and on January 14, 1926, closed its open sessions and devoted itself to drawing up its report, which was issued March 10, 1926.¹ In the report the present condition of the industry is discussed at length, and two groups of recommendations are given—one providing for the thoroughgoing reorganization held to be necessary if the industry is to be saved from complete collapse, while the other is designed to meet the emergency arising from the expiration of the subsidy at the beginning of May. The measures for permanent reorganization are considered first and are naturally much more sweeping than the others.

Present Position of the Industry

THE present situation is described as extremely serious. The home demand for coal is stationary, owing to economies in its use and the depressed condition of coal-using industries, like iron and steel, while the foreign demand has fallen off to such a degree that in 1925 it was less by 22 per cent than in the period 1909-1913. New coal fields have been opened, so that possible production has been greatly increased. Methods of mining have so changed that the number of men employed in the coal mines has increased more than 10 per cent since the period 1909-1913. Many of the mines are working at a disadvantage.

Among the existing collieries many date from an earlier time and, according to modern standards, are badly planned. The defects are the result partly of the age of our coal fields, partly of the private and divided ownership of the minerals, with its effect upon the layout of the mines, partly of other causes. Very many of the collieries are on too small a scale to be good units of production. A number are defective in equipment and some in management. On the other hand, there are a large number of collieries which are admirably planned, equipped, and managed.

The real situation of the industry was obscured for a time by temporary conditions, such as the occupation of the Ruhr, which caused an artificial demand for English coal. When such conditions

¹ Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). Report, Vol. I, London, 1926.

ceased, and Great Britain, with her older mines, her overdevelopment, and her decreased production per worker, had to meet the full force of world competition, prices collapsed, and the industry, taken as a whole, ceased to be remunerative. The collapse can not, the commissioners feel, be attributed either to political unrest and restriction of output among the miners, as some of the operators claimed, or to inefficiency in the management of the mines, as some of the miners claimed. It is the result of powerful economic forces and must be met by a fundamental reorganization of the industry, involving changes in ownership, management, and relations with other industries.

Methods of Reorganization

THE commissioners had before them two proposals for dealing with the situation, offered by the operators and the miners, respectively, summaries of which are given on pages 56 to 58 of this issue. The operators' plan they rejected because it deals only with the present plight of the industry regardless of its future development, because they believed that it is based on too pessimistic an estimate of the losses involved in the present system and because some of the recommendations, such as that for lengthening the hours of work, were likely to be immediately harmful out of all proportion to any good results which they might eventually produce. The miners' plan for nationalizing the industry they rejected as not offering a clear social gain and as being fraught with grave economic dangers.

In place of either of these plans the commissioners advise the reorganization of the industry in such a way as to secure the advantages of private management combined with a unified administration. As a first step to this end, they propose the State ownership of minerals. Where coal has been developed, the Government should purchase the royalties at a value not higher than would be placed upon them for taxation. It is estimated that the maximum cost would be £100,000,000. In the case of unproved coal or coal at such deep levels that it has at present no market value, the State should take possession by a declaration of ownership.

The rights thus acquired should be used to promote desirable amalgamations, with a view to making the small mines part of larger systems under which they can be worked to advantage. By the exercise of the Government's power to impose terms upon lessees unprofitable mines could be closed down and many of the wastes of diversified ownership could be prevented.

It is further recommended that the Government should use its power as owner of the mineral rights to associate its plans for the development of an electrical supply with the generation of electricity at the mines, that the heat, light, and power requirements of the country should be closely coordinated, and that a national fuel and power commission should be established to advise on methods of coordination. Also, Government aid to research is strongly recommended, especially in regard to low temperature carbonization and new methods of mining and using coal. Improvement in methods of distribution is urged, and two important recommendations under this head advocate cooperative selling measures and permission to local authorities to engage in the retail sale of coal.

Relations Between Employers and Employees

THE commissioners reject the operators' plea for a longer workday, but suggest an optional redistribution of hours within the present weekly total, so as to permit a 5-day week. The principles on which the present method of wage fixing is based are approved, but indorsement is given to the men's plea that in determining the proceeds of the industry allowance should be made for the prices at which coal is sold in large quantities to associated industries. The general establishment of joint pit committees is recommended, and such changes in methods of payment as would give the men not employed at the coal face a direct interest in output. Family-allowance systems are recommended, with a pooling arrangement to prevent discrimination against the employment of married men. Profit-sharing schemes, proper provision of housing for the workers, and the general establishment of pit-head baths are covered by other recommendations. The general provision of pit-head baths is considered so important that the commissioners advise a charge upon royalties of 1 farthing per ton, to be paid into the Miners' Welfare Fund for this purpose. It is estimated that this will yield about £250,000 per annum. Finally, it is recommended that as soon as prosperity returns to the industry, annual vacations with pay should be established.

Immediate Measures

THE commissioners recognize that it will take years for the above proposals, if they are adopted, to produce their full effect upon the industry, and that a serious emergency is at hand which demands immediate attention. They are strongly opposed to the continuance of the subsidy beyond May 1, holding that it is wrong in principle that a deficit occurring in any industry should be made up from the national revenues. They admit that the discontinuance of the subsidy will precipitate a crisis, but they feel that this is a risk which must be taken. How serious it may be is shown by an examination of the financial position of the industry during the last quarter of 1925. For that period, taking the country as a whole, there was a profit of just over 1s. 6d. per ton mined, while without the subsidy there would have been a deficit of nearly the same amount. Excluding the subsidy, 73 per cent of the coal was produced at a loss. What is to happen when the subsidy is withdrawn? The industry can not be permanently carried on at a loss.

The report states:

The gap between proceeds and costs in mining can in the near future be filled only in two ways, by a sudden contraction of the industry to much smaller dimensions and rise of prices, or by an immediate lowering of cost of production. Some contraction of the industry is probably inevitable, and, in so far as it can be limited to the closing of definitely inefficient pits, it is desirable in spite of the distress that it must cause. The scale of contraction indicated by the figures of losses just given is of an altogether different order from this; it means not the disappearance of the inefficient, but the collapse of an industry.

The second way of filling the gap can not be avoided. We come reluctantly but unhesitatingly to the conclusion that the costs of production, with the present hours and wages, are greater than the industry can bear.

The commissioners decidedly disapprove of any increase of hours, partly because this would tend to intensify the overproduction which

is one of the present troubles of the industry, increase unemployment, and lower the general standard of living. This leaves the reduction of wages as the inevitable step toward a lowering of costs. The commissioners explain in detail that this is to be safeguarded so as to protect the lower-paid men. The present method of wage fixing consists of adding an agreed percentage to a standard or basic wage, the latter representing in each district the wage prevailing in 1914. Under the 1924 agreement it was provided that the minimum current wage must not fall below $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the figures for 1914. In addition, the low-paid day workers are safeguarded by the addition of district allowances to their minimum, which are made when their wages, duly determined, do not reach a subsistence figure. At the present time, with one unimportant exception, wages in every district are down to the minimum permissible under the 1924 agreement, and yet the industry is operating at a loss. Hence, the commissioners point out, it is imperative that the minimum should be reduced. The reduction should be agreed upon by the operators and miners in conference, it should vary according to the necessities of the different districts, it should affect only the percentage addition to the basic wage, and the position of the worse-paid men should be protected, as at present, by subsistence allowances. In other words, the decrease should fall solely upon the better-paid men. Moreover, while district variations may be desirable, the negotiations should be conducted on a national basis between the employers' body and the miners' federation. Any material reduction will, the commissioners recognize, bring real wages below the pre-war level for a large proportion of the miners, but they feel that this can not be avoided. Finally, wage reductions should not be asked unless the operators are prepared to adopt the plans for reorganization set forth in the report.

It is necessary, finally, to emphasize the fact that, in our view, revision of the minimum percentage should depend upon the acceptance by all parties of such measures of reorganization as will secure to the industry a new lease of prosperity leading to higher wages.

Before any sacrifices are asked from those engaged in the industry, it shall be definitely agreed between them that all practicable means for improving its organization and increasing its efficiency should be adopted, as speedily as the circumstances in each case allow.

Transfer of Labor

THE commissioners recognize that the adoption of their recommendations must inevitably mean the closing of various mines in the immediate future. The industry is overdeveloped, and the poorer mines, which are usually the older, can not meet the competition of the better. This will not involve much loss to capital, for presumably amortization funds have been maintained for such an emergency. Throwing workers out of employment is a more serious matter. Some will probably be forced out of the industry; some may be absorbed in the newer fields being opened, and this process should be facilitated in every way possible.

We regard it as a matter of much importance that, should the occasion arise after the discontinuance of the subsidy, the government should be ready to take all practicable measures for the assistance of any labor that may be displaced, or for facilitating its transfer, and should provide such funds as might be required for those purposes.

Conclusion

IN CLOSING, the commissioners express their conviction that, if thoroughly reorganized, the coal industry of Great Britain will regain and even surpass its former prosperity. This will require united action on the part of the operators and miners, and aid from the State.

The way to prosperity for the mining industry lies along three chief lines of advance: Through greater application of science to the winning and using of coal, through larger units for production and distribution, through fuller partnership between employers and employed. In all three respects progress must come mainly from within the industry. The State can help materially—by substantial payments in aid of research; by removing obstacles to amalgamation under existing leases; as owner of the minerals by determining the conditions of new leases; by legislation for the establishment of pit committees and of profit sharing, and in other ways.

Plans of Operators and of Miners for Meeting the English Coal Crisis

DURING the public hearings of the English Coal Commission, both the operators and the miners submitted memoranda embodying the plans of treatment which they considered necessary for restoring the coal industry to a prosperous condition. The plans were in a measure supplementary to each other, for, as the commissioners pointed out in their report, the plan of the operators dealt wholly with the present emergency, ignoring or denying the need for any reorganization, while that of the miners dealt solely with the permanent reconstruction of the industry, ignoring the needs of the immediate crisis.

The following abstract of the operators' proposals is taken from the Manchester Guardian of January 13, 1926, which reported at length the hearing at which the plans were presented. The summary of the miners' proposals was issued as a leaflet by the Labor Joint Publications Department, under the title "Coal, Power, and Transport."

Plan of the Operators

THE operators devoted themselves largely to attacking the ideas advanced by the miners, so that to a considerable extent their memorandum was negative in character. They put forward, however, some proposals for immediate adoption: An increase in hours, a reduction in wages, a substitution of district for national agreements concerning wages, a possible saving of 10 per cent in mining costs other than wages, and a reduction of railway charges by 25 per cent. As to hours, they proposed the immediate adoption of the 8-hour day as a means of increasing output and decreasing costs.

In general an increase of one-eighth in the rate of output per person would effect a saving of about 4 pence per ton in costs other than wages. Except for that no material reduction in costs could be expected in the near future.

This increase in hours should not be accompanied by any increase in wages proportionate to the time worked. On the contrary, it would be necessary in many cases to reduce wages below the present level, and it was vitally necessary that in doing this national agreements

should be done away with, and each district should have complete autonomy in regulating its own conditions of work and wages.

It had been found that in every district the existing costs of production exceeded the level of prices obtained. The conclusion drawn from exhaustive examination of the facts was that there remained in most districts a difference between costs and prices which could only be eliminated by a reduction of wage costs.

The operators were unwilling to make any definite statement as to what reductions would be needed, but the Mines Department, taking the figures presented to show the necessity for a cut, worked out a table showing that, on the basis of six working shifts per week, the reductions in the various districts would range from 1s. 1½d. per week in Northumberland to 15s. 9 d. in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, and 17s. 9d. in Cumberland.

The reduction in costs other than wages was not elaborated. In response to questions from the chairman, the president of the operators' association said he thought such savings might be possible. The reduction of railway charges might be secured by cutting the wages of railway workers. After cross examination of the president of the operators' association, the chairman of the commission thus summed up the proposals brought forward by the owners:

That the miners would be required to work an additional hour per day without any direct additional remuneration.

That wages would have to be reduced in districts, varying from the small amount of 6d. per week in parts of South Wales to 5s. or 6s. in many cases, and even up to 15s. a week in a few cases.

The owners to effect a 10 per cent saving in other costs than wages.

Railway rates to be reduced by 25 per cent.

Possibly a temporary dismissal of 100,000 men.

Miners' Proposals

THE miners' plan, calling for a wide reorganization of the industry, was prepared by a joint committee representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the general council of the trades-union congress, the national executive of the Labor Party, and the executive committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party. Beginning with an arraignment of present conditions, the plan goes on to provide for a unified development of the coal, power, and transport industries of the country.

Wastes of present system

Private ownership of coal by over 3,000 coal owners, and the operation of some 3,000 pits by more than 1,000 separate concerns, in the opinion of the joint committee result in waste and loss of coal and impede efficient layout and economical operations in the coal fields. Distribution also is costly and uneconomical, owing to the separate ownership of wagons and the intervention of an unnecessarily large number of middlemen. There is also reason to believe, the joint committee states, that the present methods of selling British coal abroad are less favorable to the development of the mining industry than coordination of the export trade by a single authority.

Unified ownership and operation

To overcome existing defects in the organization of the industry, the joint committee proposes as a first condition unification of the ownership of coal, the ownership and operation of collieries, the distribution of coal, and the export of coal.

The joint committee declares that the powers necessary to bring into existence and operate such a system are too large to be intrusted to any but a public body. "We propose, therefore, that the ownership of the minerals and the collieries should be acquired by the State."

Emphasis is laid upon the importance of considering the future of the coal industry in relation to the closely connected questions of power and of the treatment of coal. Dealing with the latter question, it is pointed out that in the past the basic industry of coal production has sold its raw product to other industries to be utilized, and that it has led to progressive pressure for reduction of prices. Thus the coal industry feels the pressure from every other industry, and as labor costs form a large part of coal production costs there is an insistent demand for a reduction in the workers' standards.

The joint committee, therefore, urges that the coal industry must be transformed from a coal-extracting to a coal-utilizing industry. "The utilization of coal in the production of electricity, gas, coke, and by-products has not, generally speaking, been undertaken by the coal companies. It is true that many collieries generate electrical power, but in most cases this is entirely for their own use. It is also true that many collieries have as ancillary undertakings coke ovens and by-product works, but these are in the main the property of concerns having iron and steel interests for which a supply of metallurgical coke is required. Moreover, these ancillary undertakings have not been regarded by the owners as forming part of the coal industry, though the Miners' Federation has repeatedly pressed for their inclusion."

Embroidery Industry in the Philippine Islands

IN 1925 the United States imports of Philippine embroideries amounted to over \$4,000,000. A description of the industry and of the labor practices therein is contained in a trade information bulletin (No. 392) recently issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Although the concerns in and around Manila which are engaged in the supervision of the embroidery industry are called factories, in none of them is the embroidering done on the premises, the industry being very largely a household art. Practically all of the embroidery work is done in remote places and by people of the poorest classes. As a part of her training in the public schools every girl pupil studies the art of embroidery from about the third grade through the seventh.

The so-called factories maintain from 5 to 100 employees in the Manila headquarters and from 10 to 100 agents who deal directly with the pieceworkers. The factories distribute the stamped cloth to the embroiderers or their agents and upon the completion and acceptance of the material it is laundered in the factory or on contract and prepared for export.

In many of the newer factories another practice has been inaugurated. Native agents or contractors, called "cabicillas," contract with the factory to embroider large lots of cloth. The *cabicillas* distribute these lots among subcontractors or direct to the embroiderers. This system is based on credit, the factory crediting the contractors, who in turn credit the subcontractors and embroiderers.

The factories may be classified as follows: Those developed by Manila concerns which sought a market in the United States and those developed because of the desire of American distributors for an independent source of supplies. The first group includes most of the factories making ladies' undergarments and infants' and children's wear, and the second those working almost exclusively on ladies' underwear.

Sixty per cent of the output of one of the largest and oldest factories has been on popular-priced undergarments but it has continued the manufacture of high-grade embroideries comparing favorably with the best that Europe can turn out.

Wages for embroidering are paid on a piece-rate basis varying from 0.75 to 1 peso¹ for simple designs, and from 2.50 to 5 pesos for a better grade of work, while special designs are paid for by agreement. Although pieceworkers average from 1.50 to 3.50 pesos per day, in some cases as much as 15 pesos is paid for the embroidery on one piece. Most of the employees at headquarters in Manila work on a salary basis and are engaged in cutting, sewing, trimming, ribboning, ironing, and packing the goods for export. Adults doing the ironing, packing, etc., are paid from 1.50 to 2.50 pesos a day, while boys doing similar work receive from 0.80 to 1 peso. Unskilled sewers, generally girls just learning, receive a daily wage of about 0.80 to 1 peso. Cutters are paid about 0.80 to 1 peso, and skilled woman workers receive from 1.50 to 2.50 pesos per day.

Notwithstanding a resumption of the manufacture and export of embroideries from Europe after the war, investigations indicate that Philippine hand embroideries have attained a permanent place in the American market and it is expected that the industry will be extended and the yearly exports further increased.

¹ Peso=50 cents.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Hours and Earnings in Slaughtering and Meat Packing, 1917 to 1925

THIS article shows the trend of wages, earnings, and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry from 1917 to 1925. The data for 1925 are the result of a survey of the industry made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the latter part of that year. The data for earlier years were obtained by similar studies made in 1917, 1921, and 1923, and published in Bulletins 252, 294, and 373, respectively. The full report of the 1925 survey will be available shortly in bulletin form.

This report covers every operation in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, beginning with the purchase of live cattle, hogs, and sheep at the local stockyards in the large meat-packing centers where the packing plants are located, including all operations and every process necessary to convert the animals into the various meat products and by-products, and ending with the loading of the finished products into delivery trucks and refrigerator cars for distribution to retailers and to branch sales houses of the large packers, who maintain such houses in nearly every city in the United States for the sale of supplies to retailers.

The data for which figures are shown in this report are for wage earners in the following departments: Cattle killing, hog killing, sheep and calf killing, offal, hide, casing, cutting or fresh beef, cutting or fresh pork, lard and oleo oil, sausage, cured meat, canning, and maintenance and repair.¹ No figures are shown for officials, office clerks, salesmen, power-house employees, foremen, employees of box factories, brush, cooper, tin, or other shops in which products are entirely new, nor for employees of butterine, mincemeat, produce, extract, soap, curled hair, wool, bone, and fertilizer departments. The data here given cover, for 1917, 55,089 males in 66 establishments and 6,582 females in 51 establishments; for 1921, 30,075 males in 34 establishments and 3,334 females in 31 establishments; for 1923, 45,083 males in 38 establishments and 6,112 females in 37 establishments; and for 1925, 52,680 males in 86 establishments and 6,616 females in 78 establishments.

Averages of wage rates per hour, days worked, hours, and earnings per week are shown in Table 1, by occupation, for the employees of the cattle-killing, hog-killing, casing, sausage, and canning departments. These averages are shown also for all of the employees in all of the occupations combined for each of these five departments, and for all of the employees in all of the occupations combined for each of the other departments included in this report—sheep and calf killing, hide, casing, offal other than hide and casing, cutting or fresh beef, cutting or fresh pork, lard and oleo oil, cured meat, maintenance and repair, and for a group of miscellaneous employees of all departments. Averages are also shown for males and for females in all occupations and departments combined, and for both sexes combined.

¹ These departments (except that of maintenance and repair) and the occupations in each are described in Bulletin No. 252, pp. 1075-1114.

Wage Rates

THE average rate of wages per hour for all males included in the studies was 27.1 cents in 1917, 50.4 cents in 1921, 48.7 cents in 1923, and 49.7 cents in 1925, and for all females 17.9 cents in 1917, 36.2 cents in 1921, 35.6 cents in 1923, and 34.7 cents in 1925. The average for males and females combined, or the industry average, was 26.2 cents in 1917, 48.9 cents in 1921, 47.2 cents in 1923, and 48.0 cents in 1925. These averages and averages of earnings per hour, full-time hours per week, full-time earnings per week, days and hours worked in one week, and earnings received in one week are shown at the end of Table 1.

In 1917 the average rate of wages per hour for males, by occupation, ranged from 22.6 cents for laborers in the casing department to 60 cents for splitters in the cattle-killing department, and for females ranged from 15 cents for kidney pullers, shavers, singers, neck brushers, and spreaders in the hog-killing department to 20 cents per hour for stuffers in the sausage department. The average rate of wages per hour for laborers (male) in the casing department was 44.4 cents in 1921, 40.9 in 1923, and 42.3 cents in 1925, as compared with 22.6 cents in 1917; for splitters (male) in the cattle-killing department, 85.5 cents in 1921, 83.7 cents in 1923, and 85.2 cents in 1925, as compared with 60 cents in 1917; for kidney pullers, etc. (female), in the hog-killing department was 33.6 cents in 1921, 33.1 cents in 1923, and 34.0 cents in 1925, compared with 15 cents in 1917; and for stuffers (female) in the sausage department 40 cents in 1921, 39.7 cents in 1923, and 36.7 in 1925, as compared with 20 cents in 1917.

Hours of Labor

THE regular or customary full-time hours per day and per week of each establishment included in the report are as determined by a specified time of beginning work in the morning on each day of the week, for the midday meal, and of quitting work on each day of the week. The hours per day and week may be the same for the employees of two or more occupations or establishments, even though there be a difference in the time of beginning and quitting work. The hours of employees of different establishments may and often do differ on account of difference in time of beginning and quitting work, of the amount of time taken at noon for the midday meal, of a short Saturday, and on account of other causes. The average full-time hours per week for the employees of an occupation are the hours per week of the employees of an occupation weighted by the number of employees in the occupation.

In the 1917 study it was found that each of the 83 packing plants covered in that year had what was then called regular working hours per day and per week. The hours of each plant were established by a time of beginning and quitting work on each day of the week. In actual practice, however, the hours of work at that time varied so much from day to day and week to week that no effort was made to compute averages for that year for any occupation or for the industry. The nominal hours of the 83 plants covered in 1917 as fixed by time of beginning and quitting work were 60 per week in 73 plants, 55 in 4 plants, and from 52½ to 57½ per week in 6 plants.

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The average full-time hours per week of males in all occupations and departments combined were 48.4 in 1921, 52.2 in 1923, and 50.2 in 1925, and the hours of females were 48.3 in 1921, 52.8 in 1923, and 49.4 in 1925. The approximate 10-hour day in 1917 was reduced to an approximate 8-hour day in 1918 by Judge Samuel Alschuler, of Chicago, who at that time as United States administrator was adjusting differences between employers and employees in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. In July, 1922, however, the 9-hour day and 54-hour week was inaugurated by many of the plants covered in 1921 and 1923, a fact which affected the average full-time hours of all employees combined, shown above.

Guaranteed Hours of Pay

OF THE 86 plants covered in the 1925 study, the employees in a few of the important occupations in 3 plants and in a few of the important departments in 9 plants, and all of the employees of 43 plants have by agreement or promise, the assurance of pay for a specified number of hours per day or week. This assures to these employees pay at their regular rate for the specified number of hours whenever the hours of work are less than the guaranteed hours of pay. To be entitled to pay it is necessary for the employee to report for duty and work all the hours of operation on each day or in each week. The guaranty by 51 plants is 40 hours per week. A few of these guarantee 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours' pay for each day the employee reports for duty and does any work. One plant guarantees 30 hours, one 45, one 48, and one 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week. There is no guaranty, however, in 31 of the 86 plants included in the study.

Overtime

OVERTIME is generally understood to mean any time worked by employees on any regular workday or in any full week in excess of the regular or customary full-time hours per day or per week as determined by the regular time of beginning work on each day, minus the regular time taken for lunch. Many (38) of the plants in this industry covered in 1925 report that the overtime rate of time and a half begins not with the completion of the regular hours per day or week, but after the completion of a fixed number of hours. Thus, for instance, 14 plants whose full-time hours are 8 per day and 48 per week pay extra for overtime only after 10 hours per day or 54 hours per week.

Fourteen plants pay time and a half for all overtime, while 34 plants pay only the regular rate.

Work on Sundays and Holidays

IN THIS industry work on Sundays and holidays is limited to a very small per cent of the employees of a plant and usually to only a small per cent of the mechanics in the maintenance and repair department who repair buildings and equipment. Work on holidays is not frequent. Provision is made for payment of double the regular rate for this work by 21 of the plants, of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate by 32 plants, and for payment of the regular rate by 33 plants.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION

Cattle-killing department

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES										
Drivers and penners:										
1917	24	67	\$0.252	100	\$1.253			56.7		\$14.33
1921	16	30	.464	184	.484	5.8	48.3	46.0	\$22.41	22.24
1923	30	87	.447	177	.458	5.7	53.0	50.7	23.69	23.22
1925	58	178	.468	186	.473	5.8	51.7	52.1	24.20	24.64
Knockers:										
1917	40	58	.292	100	.294			50.1		14.70
1921	27	33	.517	177	.539	1 5.7	48.0	1 43.8	24.82	23.59
1923	29	48	.504	173	.525	5.5	52.4	48.5	26.41	25.47
1925	53	79	.516	177	.537	5.6	49.2	49.3	25.39	26.47
Shacklers and slingers:										
1917	30	48	.262	100	.276			47.8		13.20
1921	24	34	.482	184	.502	5.4	47.9	40.6	23.09	20.41
1923	26	71	.490	187	.495	5.2	52.5	43.5	25.73	21.51
1925	41	90	.529	202	.543	5.6	49.7	49.0	26.29	26.57
Head holders:										
1917	2	2	.334	100	.376			34.5		19.89
1921	2	2	.645	193	1.031	4.0	48.0	30.0	30.96	30.93
1923	3	3	.747	224	.919	5.3	50.0	39.2	37.35	35.99
1925	3	3	.897	269	.963	4.7	48.0	34.7	43.06	33.38
Stickers:										
1917	22	27	.360	100	.361			49.9		18.04
1921	15	20	.584	162	.605	5.3	48.6	41.1	28.38	24.83
1923	17	28	.629	175	.634	5.8	53.3	50.0	33.53	31.74
1925	25	33	.580	161	.591	5.8	50.7	49.9	29.41	29.50
Headers:										
1917	46	90	.369	100	.384			51.3		19.71
1921	23	53	.610	165	.645	1 5.5	47.6	1 40.9	29.04	1 26.36
1923	28	79	.615	167	.627	5.7	52.1	45.7	32.04	28.65
1925	51	120	.632	171	.641	5.5	50.0	48.1	31.60	30.80
Droppers and pritchers up:										
1917	35	62	.254	100	.266			49.3		13.12
1921	27	47	.489	193	.528	1 5.3	48.2	1 39.6	23.57	1 20.93
1923	27	57	.472	186	.482	5.7	52.2	49.0	24.64	23.64
1925	40	75	.493	194	.512	5.7	50.0	49.4	24.65	25.31
Foot skimmers:										
1917	29	80	.277	100	.281			49.5		13.89
1921	23	48	.455	175	.484	1 5.5	47.8	1 40.5	23.18	1 19.61
1923	28	92	.492	178	.498	5.7	52.4	45.7	25.78	22.74
1925	43	117	.495	179	.515	5.4	49.6	46.7	24.55	24.01
Leg breakers:										
1917	45	141	.306	100	.318			50.2		15.95
1921	30	89	.530	173	.574	1 5.2	47.8	1 38.9	25.33	1 22.33
1923	30	117	.532	174	.529	5.6	52.8	43.8	28.09	23.20
1925	55	181	.558	182	.558	5.4	49.9	46.3	27.74	25.83
Rippers open:										
1917	3	4	.315	100	.343			44.9		15.41
1921	3	4	.533	169	.530	6.0	47.0	41.8	25.05	22.15
1923	10	22	.510	162	.519	5.9	52.3	49.8	26.67	25.85
1925	9	17	.536	170	.559	5.9	49.8	52.9	26.69	29.58
Gullet raisers:										
1917	5	7	.249	100	.246			51.1		12.57
1921	14	18	.469	188	.474	5.4	48.2	41.6	22.61	19.71
1923	10	20	.469	188	.469	5.3	53.1	43.1	24.90	20.17
1925	14	21	.485	195	.491	6.0	49.4	51.9	23.96	25.45
Caul pullers:										
1917	33	50	.308	100	.318			50.1		12.96
1921	22	29	.515	167	.545	5.3	47.9	38.7	24.67	21.08
1923	25	49	.514	167	.523	5.9	52.5	47.8	26.99	25.02
1925	32	55	.515	167	.545	5.7	49.7	51.4	25.60	27.98
Floormen or siders:										
1917	52	200	.572	100	.563			49.1		27.63
1921	30	122	.859	150	.848	1 5.6	48.0	1 41.8	41.23	35.45
1923	34	195	.849	148	.849	5.7	52.6	46.0	44.66	39.09
1925	62	272	.856	150	.856	5.6	49.9	48.1	42.37	41.12

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Cattle-killing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Breast or brisket breakers and sawyers:										
1917	28	43	\$0.291	100	\$0.298			50.9		\$15.20
1921	20	32	.504	173	.526	1.5	47.6	141.8	\$23.99	22.00
1923	27	57	.518	178	.523	5.8	52.7	46.2	27.30	24.17
1925	40	74	.522	179	.534	5.6	49.7	49.5	25.94	26.46
Crotch breakers:										
1917	15	20	.266	100	.268			52.1		13.94
1921	17	22	.495	186	.532	5.6	47.8	43.2	23.66	22.97
1923	20	30	.490	184	.501	5.6	51.8	44.5	25.38	22.29
1925	20	28	.499	188	.524	5.2	49.7	44.4	24.80	23.28
Hoisters:										
1917	30	89	.254	100	.264			48.9		12.92
1921	27	91	.470	185	.498	1.4	47.9	140.6	22.51	120.23
1923	27	96	.467	184	.476	5.6	52.1	46.9	24.33	22.34
1925	40	158	.475	187	.494	5.4	49.4	45.5	23.47	22.48
Tail rippers and pullers:										
1917	28	45	.271	100	.284			54.8		15.57
1921	22	31	.495	183	.523	5.2	48.1	40.0	23.81	20.91
1923	24	45	.478	176	.492	5.7	52.2	45.7	24.95	22.49
1925	29	48	.510	188	.531	5.6	49.8	48.2	25.40	25.00
Rumpers:										
1917	40	65	.449	100	.468			50.4		23.57
1921	30	51	.712	159	.743	1.6	47.8	143.8	34.03	132.52
1923	31	64	.721	161	.740	5.7	52.3	46.7	37.71	34.52
1925	49	97	.741	165	.749	5.7	50.1	48.7	37.12	36.48
Fell cutters:										
1917	28	78	.335	100	.340			50.9		17.30
1921	21	54	.553	165	.597	5.4	47.6	39.1	26.32	23.32
1923	22	91	.579	173	.584	5.6	52.4	45.6	30.34	26.03
1925	31	94	.594	177	.598	5.5	49.5	48.1	29.40	28.74
Fell pullers and beaters:										
1917	22	68	.261	100	.261			51.5		13.74
1921	21	44	.478	183	.506	5.2	47.8	38.8	22.85	19.65
1923	23	68	.466	179	.478	5.4	52.9	44.5	24.65	21.62
1925	24	65	.473	181	.488	5.6	49.1	48.4	23.22	23.26
Backers:										
1917	43	71	.517	100	.511			50.3		25.71
1921	28	54	.895	173	.839	1.5	48.1	141.3	43.05	134.64
1923	31	85	.773	150	.778	5.6	52.5	45.1	40.58	35.09
1925	51	108	.773	150	.782	5.6	49.8	48.7	38.50	38.08
Gutters and bung droppers:										
1917	46	97	.315	100	.319			50.1		16.04
1921	29	55	.542	172	.580	1.4	47.8	140.3	25.93	123.03
1923	33	94	.545	173	.554	5.8	52.5	47.5	28.61	26.33
1925	55	121	.556	177	.575	5.5	50.1	47.1	27.86	27.05
Shank skinners:										
1917	10	21	.311	100	.307			55.5		17.03
1921	5	7	.571	184	.578	5.7	46.9	44.6	26.78	25.78
1923	7	15	.534	172	.538	5.7	53.1	44.3	28.36	23.83
1925	17	34	.522	168	.532	5.4	49.3	48.3	25.73	25.69
Hide droppers:										
1917	42	98	.401	100	.397			50.8		20.17
1921	30	72	.687	171	.666	1.4	47.9	141.1	32.91	127.36
1923	32	107	.660	165	.652	5.6	52.6	46.6	34.72	30.41
1925	54	139	.663	165	.655	5.6	49.8	48.4	33.02	31.74
Tail sawyers:										
1917	37	93	.322	100	.325			51.4		16.68
1921	29	62	.547	170	.579	1.5	48.0	142.0	26.26	124.19
1923	27	106	.535	166	.552	5.5	52.4	45.6	28.03	25.13
1925	46	114	.540	168	.547	5.7	50.2	49.8	27.11	27.59
Splitters:										
1917	47	118	.600	100	.591			50.6		29.89
1921	29	82	.855	143	.855	1.5	47.8	142.9	40.87	136.63
1923	33	108	.837	140	.857	5.8	52.5	47.9	43.94	41.08
1925	57	149	.852	142	.855	5.7	50.0	49.3	42.60	42.14

1 Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

[1004]

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Cattle-killing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Chuck splitters:										
1917	33	52	\$0.365	100	\$0.361	5.9	47.9	51.9	-----	\$18.74
1921	20	27	.597	164	.602	5.7	47.9	42.6	\$28.60	25.68
1923	28	58	.608	167	.611	5.8	52.6	47.8	31.98	29.17
1925	38	63	.572	157	.593	5.8	50.0	51.9	28.60	30.78
Scribers:										
1917	29	38	.266	100	.271	-----	-----	56.4	-----	15.26
1921	22	27	.483	182	.513	5.6	47.6	42.8	22.99	21.92
1923	27	39	.475	179	.485	5.8	52.3	48.6	24.84	23.54
1925	36	42	.494	186	.521	5.8	49.9	50.9	24.65	26.52
Trimmers (bruises, rounds, skirts, and tails):										
1917	28	104	.275	100	.273	-----	-----	54.7	-----	14.92
1921	24	100	.473	172	.490	5.5	47.7	42.6	22.56	20.87
1923	25	166	.458	167	.465	5.8	52.6	47.4	24.09	22.06
1925	35	152	.479	174	.496	5.7	49.5	49.9	23.71	24.74
Utility men:										
1917	33	88	.353	100	.360	-----	-----	53.2	-----	19.05
1921	19	37	.609	173	.608	5.5	47.8	43.8	29.11	26.65
1923	25	74	.561	159	.574	5.9	52.2	49.4	29.28	28.33
1925	46	147	.602	171	.604	5.6	52.5	49.8	31.61	30.64
Washers and wipers:										
1917	44	356	.233	100	.236	-----	-----	51.4	-----	12.14
1921	29	216	.451	194	.473	5.3	47.8	40.1	21.56	18.96
1923	31	320	.424	182	.458	5.6	52.5	42.7	22.26	19.59
1925	61	264	.423	182	.440	5.3	50.1	45.9	21.19	20.18
Tonguers:										
1917	43	85	.293	100	.288	-----	-----	50.9	-----	14.65
1921	14	17	.562	192	.558	5.2	48.3	39.7	27.14	22.18
1923	23	41	.503	172	.517	5.8	52.4	48.9	26.36	25.28
1925	34	53	.502	171	.509	5.6	49.9	48.9	25.05	24.92
Laborers:										
1917	47	724	.232	100	.238	-----	-----	47.8	-----	11.39
1921	27	409	.452	195	.471	5.1	47.8	39.5	21.61	18.62
1923	32	587	.427	184	.436	5.5	52.2	45.3	22.29	19.77
1925	63	949	.424	183	.442	5.5	50.2	48.1	21.28	21.32
Truckers:										
1917	32	103	.228	100	.254	-----	-----	43.0	-----	10.90
1921	20	56	.456	200	.499	4.8	48.1	36.3	21.93	18.09
1923	24	131	.423	186	.433	5.2	51.8	43.9	21.91	19.04
1925	45	121	.435	191	.455	5.2	50.4	45.9	21.92	20.89
FEMALES										
Carcass wipers, bruise and tail trimmers, neck-rag inserters, and laborers:										
1917	3	16	.157	100	.155	-----	-----	51.3	-----	7.97
1921	5	21	.340	217	.342	5.4	49.9	41.9	16.98	14.36
1923	5	27	.316	208	.321	6.0	53.8	50.6	17.00	16.24
1925	4	25	.341	217	.348	5.7	49.2	50.0	16.78	17.39

Hog-killing department

MALES										
Laborers: ²										
1917	55	1,356	\$0.235	100	\$0.237	-----	-----	46.9	-----	\$11.14
1921	29	524	.440	187	.451	5.4	48.8	42.1	\$21.47	18.99
1923	33	820	.428	182	.444	5.5	52.2	48.5	22.34	21.54
1925	65	829	.426	181	.433	5.5	51.7	45.2	22.02	19.56

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.² Includes drivers, penners, steamers, singers, washers, and aitch-bone breakers.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Hog-killing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Shacklers:										
1917	56	134	\$0.305	100	\$0.298	—	—	49.5	—	\$14.74
1921	26	59	.523	171	.542	5.4	48.9	43.2	\$25.57	23.40
1923	31	125	.535	175	.549	5.6	52.0	51.8	27.82	28.43
1925	63	143	.548	180	.548	5.6	52.0	45.2	28.50	24.75
Stickers:										
1917	56	70	.359	100	.357	—	—	51.9	—	18.54
1921	27	33	.610	170	.611	1 5.8	49.6	1 49.2	30.26	1 30.07
1923	33	44	.621	173	.652	5.8	53.0	53.2	32.91	34.69
1925	65	79	.623	174	.627	5.7	51.8	46.4	32.32	29.08
Scalders: ³										
1917	56	298	.294	100	.295	—	—	52.2	—	15.38
1921	28	139	.498	169	.516	1 5.7	48.8	1 44.2	24.30	1 22.79
1923	34	273	.479	163	.496	5.5	52.1	49.7	24.96	24.61
1925	68	304	.503	171	.514	5.5	51.9	45.8	26.11	23.53
Hookers-on: ⁴										
1917	51	224	.284	100	.282	—	—	51.4	—	14.50
1921	24	69	.501	176	.509	1 5.8	48.3	1 46.4	24.20	1 23.00
1923	33	146	.473	167	.490	5.6	52.5	49.9	24.83	24.48
1925	59	214	.463	163	.470	5.7	51.6	45.2	23.89	21.26
Shavers and scrapers:										
1917	57	846	.290	100	.290	—	—	48.7	—	14.10
1921	27	303	.491	169	.502	1 5.6	48.9	1 43.8	24.01	1 21.99
1923	34	587	.485	167	.497	5.5	52.5	49.3	25.46	24.49
1925	67	705	.513	177	.523	5.5	51.4	43.8	26.37	22.89
Headers:										
1917	48	85	.347	100	.343	—	—	50.9	—	17.43
1921	24	47	.580	167	.588	1 5.8	48.4	1 43.8	28.07	1 25.78
1923	31	67	.577	166	.598	5.7	52.6	51.0	30.35	30.53
1925	61	102	.581	167	.592	5.7	51.9	45.8	30.15	27.12
Gutters: ⁵										
1917	57	206	.338	100	.337	—	—	51.1	—	17.22
1921	28	100	.563	167	.584	1 5.8	48.7	1 45.9	27.42	1 26.78
1923	32	172	.555	164	.572	5.8	52.4	49.6	29.08	28.41
1925	65	242	.578	171	.590	5.6	51.9	45.1	30.00	26.64
Ham facers:										
1917	43	56	.327	100	.328	—	—	52.5	—	17.19
1921	26	34	.525	161	.541	1 5.7	48.8	1 43.8	25.63	1 23.69
1923	28	38	.543	166	.561	5.8	52.2	50.9	28.34	28.55
1925	52	68	.567	173	.581	5.6	51.4	44.1	29.14	25.62
Splitters:										
1917	56	143	.369	100	.364	—	—	52.0	—	18.92
1921	27	68	.614	166	.621	1 5.7	48.8	1 44.4	29.96	1 27.58
1923	33	119	.610	165	.627	5.9	52.3	53.5	31.90	33.64
1925	69	170	.623	169	.635	5.7	51.5	47.1	32.08	29.89
Leaf-lard pullers:										
1917	50	80	.304	100	.301	—	—	52.4	—	15.78
1921	25	44	.511	168	.526	1 5.5	49.1	1 44.1	25.09	1 23.21
1923	30	97	.504	166	.521	5.6	53.0	51.5	26.71	26.84
1925	57	101	.504	166	.512	5.7	51.9	45.4	26.16	23.27
Leaf-lard scrapers:										
1917	34	63	.248	100	.251	—	—	45.2	—	11.34
1921	10	21	.433	175	.442	1 5.8	48.6	1 44.5	21.04	1 19.66
1923	20	51	.431	174	.439	5.2	52.6	45.2	22.67	19.83
1925	36	62	.441	178	.451	5.5	51.6	44.4	22.76	20.00
Bruise trimmers, head removers, and kidney pullers:										
1917	49	139	.277	100	.277	—	—	50.7	—	14.06
1921	26	107	.492	178	.501	1 5.7	48.3	1 43.2	23.76	1 21.63
1923	28	125	.465	168	.479	5.5	52.5	48.6	24.41	23.26
1925	50	135	.487	176	.494	5.6	51.6	45.7	25.13	22.58

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

² Includes tubmen, droppers, gamb cutters, polemen, and duckers.

³ Includes hookers-off, hangers-off, straighteners, and chain feeders.

⁴ Includes bung droppers and rippers open.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Hog-killing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Utility men:										
1917.....	49	197	\$0.329	100	\$0.331			54.1		\$17.88
1921.....	26	115	.556	169	.566	¹ 5.9	48.5	¹ 47.8	\$26.97	¹ 27.04
1923.....	28	107	.562	171	.561	5.9	52.3	53.8	29.39	31.17
1925.....	54	200	.568	173	.575	5.7	51.7	47.8	29.37	27.46
Truckers:										
1917.....	32	201	.239	100	.241			45.8		11.03
1921.....	18	93	.439	184	.446	¹ 5.6	49.1	¹ 42.8	21.55	¹ 19.08
1923.....	24	136	.429	179	.440	5.4	52.2	48.2	22.39	21.22
1925.....	35	109	.423	177	.436	5.6	52.4	44.7	22.17	19.49
FEMALES										
Kidney pullers, shavers, singers, neck brushers, and spreaders:										
1917.....	3	24	.150	100	.150			39.0		5.83
1921.....	8	23	.336	224	.351	¹ 5.9	48.0	¹ 45.5	16.13	¹ 15.98
1923.....	12	27	.331	221	.341	5.1	51.4	41.7	17.01	14.23
1925.....	19	90	.340	227	.348	5.3	50.5	38.8	17.17	13.50

Casing department

MALES										
Casing pullers or runners:										
1917.....	59	597	\$0.298	100	\$0.296			53.1		\$15.71
1921.....	32	408	.509	171	.526	¹ 5.4	48.5	¹ 44.0	\$24.69	¹ 23.12
1923.....	34	548	.507	170	.518	5.7	52.3	49.5	26.52	25.67
1925.....	69	620	.506	170	.521	5.7	50.1	46.8	25.35	24.37
Strippers:										
1917.....	49	305	.260	100	.262			53.3		13.95
1921.....	28	203	.484	186	.483	¹ 5.6	47.9	¹ 41.9	23.09	¹ 20.25
1923.....	32	313	.464	178	.474	5.6	52.7	48.7	24.45	23.07
1925.....	55	270	.489	188	.499	5.6	50.3	47.2	24.60	23.55
Fatters and slimers:										
1917.....	52	571	.311	100	.312			54.1		16.88
1921.....	30	336	.547	176	.547	¹ 5.5	48.4	¹ 42.3	26.47	¹ 23.12
1923.....	29	427	.551	177	.611	5.6	52.9	48.7	29.15	29.77
1925.....	61	558	.535	172	.556	5.6	50.0	48.4	26.75	26.92
Turners:										
1917.....	36	112	.260	100	.264			52.0		13.75
1921.....	31	99	.494	190	.516	¹ 5.3	48.2	¹ 41.0	23.81	¹ 21.16
1923.....	26	128	.474	182	.479	5.5	52.6	47.4	24.72	22.73
1925.....	44	173	.475	183	.490	5.7	49.9	48.7	23.70	23.86
Blowers, graders, and inspectors:										
1917.....	39	152	.266	100	.267			55.5		14.82
1921.....	28	94	.478	180	.495	¹ 5.6	49.1	¹ 43.6	23.47	¹ 21.57
1923.....	27	130	.472	177	.484	5.5	52.8	49.4	24.92	23.88
1925.....	45	168	.470	177	.485	5.6	51.5	49.1	24.21	23.78
Measurers and bunchers:										
1917.....	30	62	.274	100	.283			58.6		16.59
1921.....	26	59	.487	178	.512	5.6	48.4	45.1	23.57	23.08
1923.....	23	65	.473	173	.486	5.8	53.0	51.4	25.07	24.94
1925.....	42	100	.497	181	.519	5.7	50.3	51.2	25.00	26.55
Salters and packers:										
1917.....	40	190	.277	100	.278			58.3		16.19
1921.....	27	132	.490	177	.502	¹ 5.7	48.1	¹ 45.1	23.57	¹ 22.84
1923.....	30	158	.473	171	.479	5.8	52.6	51.8	24.88	24.79
1925.....	51	219	.480	173	.501	5.6	49.9	48.5	23.95	24.30
Trimmers of casings:										
1917.....	50	299	.279	100	.280			53.4		14.94
1921.....	29	163	.490	176	.510	¹ 5.7	48.1	¹ 43.7	23.57	¹ 22.25
1923.....	32	213	.501	180	.508	5.8	52.0	50.1	26.05	25.46
1925.....	55	240	.494	177	.511	5.7	50.1	48.8	24.75	24.98

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Casing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours worked in one week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Blowers and tiers of bladders, and weasands:										
1917	16	29	\$0.268	100	\$0.268			56.4		\$15.13
1921	7	14	.482	180	.492	5.7	48.0	43.4	\$23.14	21.36
1923	14	23	.465	174	.472	5.5	51.7	47.7	24.04	22.51
1925	14	34	.464	173	.496	5.8	49.1	51.4	22.78	25.49
General workers:										
1917	58	410	.272	100	.275			52.7		14.52
1921	27	121	.492	181	.512	5.6	49.5	44.1	24.35	22.55
1923	34	313	.478	176	.490	5.6	52.3	50.9	25.00	24.93
1925	63	377	.490	180	.505	5.7	50.9	48.4	24.94	24.50
Laborers:										
1917	30	307	.226	100	.228			53.5		12.19
1921	20	108	.444	196	.462	5.6	48.7	42.3	21.62	19.54
1923	27	165	.409	181	.418	5.3	52.6	45.5	21.51	19.01
1925	41	217	.423	187	.433	5.5	49.7	45.7	21.02	19.78
Truckers:										
1917	15	47	.235	100	.238			48.4		11.53
1921	16	55	.438	186	.445	5.6	48.8	42.1	21.37	18.74
1923	16	116	.417	177	.430	5.6	53.1	47.6	22.14	20.46
1925	28	59	.443	189	.446	5.6	50.2	47.9	22.24	21.34
FEMALES										
Casing pullers or runners:										
1917	2	2	.195	100	.196			48.3		9.45
1921	5	17	.391	201	.401	5.6	48.0	42.1	18.77	16.86
1923	6	39	.374	192	.378	5.6	51.1	48.0	19.11	18.15
1925	10	76	.389	199	.386	5.6	51.0	42.4	19.84	16.40
Strippers:										
1921	8	41	.363		.363	5.9	48.0	42.7	17.42	15.51
1923	5	17	.354		.354	5.9	54.0	46.3	19.12	16.39
1925	8	18	.360		.375	5.7	50.8	41.9	18.29	15.70
Turners:										
1921	4	12	.394		.392	5.4	48.0	41.2	18.91	16.16
1923	4	32	.332		.339	4.4	53.8	40.1	17.86	13.57
1925	6	30	.329		.329	5.7	48.5	44.8	15.96	14.73
Blowers, graders, and inspectors:										
1917	13	135	.163	100	.163			51.0		8.31
1921	11	77	.353	217	.354	5.7	47.9	41.5	16.91	14.69
1923	15	190	.342	210	.348	5.6	52.6	47.1	17.99	16.37
1925	29	197	.351	215	.364	5.6	49.2	44.1	17.27	16.07
Measurers and bunchers:										
1917	2	7	.172	100	.170			47.6		8.09
1921	4	12	.378	220	.377	5.9	48.0	44.9	18.14	16.95
1923	8	64	.435	253	.437	5.8	53.3	47.6	23.19	20.81
1925	17	62	.362	210	.382	5.5	49.1	42.6	17.77	16.30
Salters and packers:										
1917	4	14	.154	100	.160			47.6		7.62
1921	5	12	.352	229	.352	6.0	48.0	42.8	16.90	15.08
1923	6	16	.367	238	.375	6.0	54.0	50.9	19.82	19.08
1925	10	22	.383	249	.396	5.5	49.6	44.5	19.00	17.63
Trimmers of casings:										
1917	14	104	.189	100	.187			50.0		9.33
1921	16	54	.397	210	.398	5.6	48.1	40.9	19.10	16.28
1923	12	71	.374	198	.378	5.8	52.6	48.8	19.67	18.44
1925	15	73	.381	202	.381	5.7	50.2	50.0	19.13	19.06
Blowers and tiers of bladders and weasands:										
1917	5	22	.157	100	.155			52.5		8.15
1921	3	70	.353	225	.358	5.9	48.0	41.6	16.94	14.87
1923	5	9	.367	234	.368	5.8	54.0	46.2	19.82	17.00
1925	9	34	.392	250	.405	5.4	48.7	42.5	19.09	17.22
General workers:										
1917	8	46	.182	100	.181			44.1		7.97
1921	10	50	.337	196	.358	5.2	49.2	39.4	17.54	14.17
1923	12	199	.335	184	.341	5.4	54.1	44.7	18.12	15.23
1925	21	143	.356	196	.361	5.4	49.9	40.9	17.76	14.80

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Sausage department

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES										
Truckers and forkers:										
1917	19	139	\$0.229	100	\$0.229			51.4		\$11.78
1921	24	305	.449	196	.452	15.7	48.1	145.3	\$21.60	120.49
1923	24	481	.422	184	.424	5.6	52.7	47.1	22.24	19.98
1925	46	301	.415	181	.421	5.7	50.6	49.5	20.75	20.83
Machine tenders (choppers, grinders, mixers, curers, feeders, and cutters):										
1917	55	253	.277	100	.275			56.4		15.54
1921	31	193	.496	179	.501	15.9	48.6	147.8	24.11	123.97
1923	35	329	.490	177	.499	5.8	52.6	50.8	25.77	25.35
1925	75	418	.492	178	.510	5.8	50.5	52.6	24.85	26.82
Casing workers (washers, turners, returners, measurers, cutters, tiers, and fatters):										
1917	31	107	.241	100	.241			55.3		13.35
1921	19	36	.461	191	.469	16.0	48.3	147.5	22.27	122.27
1923	22	75	.451	187	.457	5.8	51.3	52.1	23.14	23.82
1925	32	107	.441	183	.450	5.9	49.5	51.4	21.83	23.18
Stuffers:										
1917	57	444	.298	100	.295			51.7		15.23
1921	31	225	.535	180	.536	15.8	48.8	146.0	26.11	124.69
1923	36	316	.532	179	.541	5.7	52.6	49.3	27.98	26.67
1925	74	406	.543	182	.566	5.8	50.8	50.7	27.58	28.74
Linkers, twisters, tiers, and hangers:										
1917	13	103	.248	100	.250			49.7		12.41
1921	6	45	.460	185	.475	5.9	48.0	49.7	22.08	23.57
1923	17	138	.458	185	.465	5.7	52.4	51.0	24.00	23.70
1925	24	168	.460	185	.466	5.8	51.3	51.2	23.60	23.91
Ropers, wrappers, and tiers:										
1917	5	10	.247	100	.259			50.0		12.92
1921	2	2	.523	212	.597	4.5	48.0	36.0	25.10	18.09
1923	9	23	.438	177	.434	5.9	52.2	48.8	22.86	21.18
1925	15	22	.426	172	.430	6.0	49.4	52.5	21.04	22.55
Laborers: ⁶										
1917	52	1,022	.228	100	.228			57.0		13.03
1921	32	528	.448	196	.449	15.6	48.2	144.7	21.59	120.06
1923	33	777	.422	185	.428	5.6	52.4	48.1	22.11	20.62
1925	70	980	.417	183	.425	5.7	50.2	49.7	20.93	21.12
Cooks:										
1917	48	119	.270	100	.269			60.2		16.19
1921	30	99	.479	177	.484	15.7	49.0	148.8	23.47	123.61
1923	33	139	.474	176	.485	5.9	52.2	52.0	24.74	25.19
1925	64	167	.492	182	.499	5.9	50.8	53.7	24.99	26.78
Smokers:										
1917	50	90	.282	100	.281			62.9		17.68
1921	28	73	.508	180	.528	16.0	48.9	150.7	24.84	126.77
1923	33	114	.507	180	.529	6.0	52.8	54.0	26.67	28.59
1925	68	170	.505	179	.517	6.0	51.2	55.5	25.86	28.74
Inspectors, packers, scalers, shippers, and nailers:										
1917	43	376	.232	100	.238			54.7		12.99
1921	29	251	.461	199	.466	15.8	48.4	145.9	22.31	121.40
1923	33	328	.447	193	.453	5.9	52.9	49.8	23.65	22.56
1925	65	418	.445	194	.454	5.8	50.5	50.1	22.47	22.71
Utility men, assistant foremen, straw bosses, subforemen, handymen, small-order men, and all-round men:										
1917	36	108	.291	100	.290			60.8		17.60
1921	24	82	.523	180	.529	15.6	48.4	146.0	25.32	124.34
1923	21	71	.419	144	.581	5.9	52.3	52.1	21.91	30.22
1925	55	166	.529	182	.534	5.9	50.5	52.7	26.71	28.14

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

⁶ Including roustabouts, ham-cylinder washers, cleaners-up, ham pressers, hangers, cooks' helpers and smokers' helpers.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Sausage department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
FEMALES										
Machine tenders (choppers, grinders, mixers, curers, feeders, and cutters):										
1917	2	3	\$0.173	100	\$0.177			40.4		\$7.17
1921	2	3	.360	208	.360	6.0	46.0	44.0	\$16.56	15.84
1923	6	8	.323	187	.330	4.8	53.4	36.3	17.25	12.00
1925	18	22	.341	197	.350	5.9	49.5	50.0	16.88	17.52
Casing workers (washers, turners, returners, measurers, cutters, tiers, and fatters):										
1917	32	317	.175	100	.175			50.7		8.85
1921	21	142	.364	208	.366	15.7	48.6	143.5	17.69	15.93
1923	27	353	.339	194	.341	5.5	52.8	44.6	17.90	15.23
1925	57	360	.334	191	.348	5.7	49.9	46.0	16.67	16.02
Stuffers:										
1917	10	46	.200	100	.191			53.6		10.24
1921	8	42	.400	200	.402	5.8	49.4	45.1	19.76	18.14
1923	7	50	.397	199	.405	5.8	53.0	54.0	21.04	21.89
1925	18	61	.367	184	.379	5.8	51.7	47.8	18.97	18.12
Linkers, twistors, tiers, and hangers:										
1917	42	719	.181	100	.179			46.4		8.31
1921	28	379	.378	209	.378	15.7	49.4	143.3	18.67	16.38
1923	34	821	.355	196	.359	5.5	52.4	45.2	18.60	16.21
1925	75	1,109	.363	201	.372	5.6	49.9	46.6	18.11	17.36
Ropers, wrappers, and tiers:										
1917	10	137	.162	100	.163			50.0		8.14
1921	8	123	.385	238	.388	5.6	48.0	44.3	18.48	17.20
1923	17	253	.383	236	.364	5.6	53.1	45.5	20.34	16.57
1925	29	183	.344	212	.352	5.7	49.9	45.2	17.17	15.91
Cooks:										
1917	2	3	.325		.325	5.7	48.0	46.2	15.60	14.99
1921	2	3	.343		.353	5.0	55.0	41.5	19.21	14.64
1925	4	4	.425		.426	6.0	52.8	58.3	22.44	24.84
Packers (wrappers, inspectors, labelers, taggers, tiers, box makers, and packers' helpers):										
1917	39	421	.158	100	.158			50.1		7.90
1921	25	259	.328	208	.329	15.7	48.1	143.9	15.78	14.46
1923	28	398	.304	192	.308	5.6	52.5	43.8	15.96	13.47
1925	56	618	.312	197	.319	5.7	49.4	47.1	15.41	15.02
General workers (box makers, labelers, laborers, sorters, and utility workers):										
1917	22	134	.167	100	.170			48.3		8.21
1921	24	102	.337	202	.339	5.7	48.0	43.8	15.14	16.16
1923	26	276	.335	201	.336	5.6	52.0	45.5	17.42	15.31
1925	38	171	.316	189	.328	5.8	49.2	46.4	15.55	15.23

Canning department

MALES										
Cooks:										
1917	11	42	\$0.254	100	\$0.255			67.7		\$17.29
1921	8	14	.465	183	.476	5.7	48.3	48.8	\$22.46	23.21
1923	6	31	.447	176	.477	5.8	53.4	54.6	23.87	26.06
1925	9	20	.444	175	.449	6.0	49.2	58.6	21.84	26.31

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Canning department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours worked per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
MALES—continued										
Steam tenders, process men, and retort men:										
1917	11	50	\$0.256	100	\$0.256			64.8		\$16.60
1921	4	7	.483	189	.485	5.7	47.4	47.9	\$22.89	23.23
1923	6	33	.447	175	.464	5.5	53.6	51.4	23.96	23.87
1925	9	25	.453	177	.468	5.8	48.5	55.1	21.97	25.78
Passers and pilers, cans:										
1917	7	68	.227	100	.229			54.3		12.41
1921	5	133	.439	193	.442	5.6	53.9	48.6	23.66	21.52
1923	8	40	.432	190	.467	5.6	47.5	47.0	20.52	21.92
Trimmers, meat (by hand):										
1917	4	43	.247	100	.246			65.2		16.06
1921	8	15	.441	179	.442	6.0	47.8	48.1	21.08	21.27
1923	4	28	.459	186	.458	5.9	50.6	50.1	23.23	22.98
1925	5	8	.438	177	.462	5.3	49.1	45.8	21.51	21.14
Machine tenders (preparing and stuffing meat into cans):										
1917	11	99	.247	100	.247			61.8		15.24
1921	9	35	.478	194	.482	5.9	48.1	46.7	22.99	22.51
1923	16	79	.442	179	.467	5.6	53.1	52.7	23.47	24.61
1925	27	112	.454	184	.476	5.7	49.2	48.8	22.34	23.21
Stuffers (meat into cans, by hand):										
1917	6	100	.234	100	.237			51.1		12.12
1921	3	6	.458	196	.461	5.7	48.0	45.9	21.19	21.15
1923	6	42	.437	187	.446	5.3	53.9	45.4	23.55	20.22
1925	7	19	.464	198	.473	5.3	50.2	46.2	23.29	21.33
Packers and nailers:										
1917	9	190	.245	100	.244			59.1		14.45
1921	8	23	.466	190	.465	5.9	47.6	45.7	22.18	21.27
1923	11	92	.425	173	.431	5.7	53.2	49.0	22.61	21.12
1925	13	74	.439	179	.467	5.4	43.7	45.5	21.38	21.24
Cappers:										
1917	12	177	.252	100	.255			54.2		13.81
1921	11	33	.476	189	.477	5.8	47.5	45.5	22.61	21.73
1923	8	44	.455	181	.467	5.5	52.6	51.3	23.93	24.00
1925	16	69	.457	181	.466	5.7	49.7	49.7	22.71	23.16
Machine tenders, washing, and painting:										
1917	5	9	.271	100	.268			71.3		19.11
1921	5	7	.451	166	.442	5.9	47.6	48.7	21.47	21.54
1923	2	6	.438	162	.447	5.0	54.0	42.7	23.65	19.06
1925	5	15	.411	152	.417	6.1	48.4	48.3	19.89	20.15
General workers:										
1917	8	411	.237	100	.238			55.0		13.12
1921	7	59	.504	213	.510	5.9	46.0	45.2	23.19	23.03
1923	8	60	.474	200	.485	5.7	50.8	51.7	24.08	25.10
1925	9	38	.512	216	.547	5.8	47.7	56.0	24.42	30.69
Inspectors:										
1917	10	257	.258	100	.260			58.2		15.10
1921	7	29	.482	187	.486	6.0	47.6	47.8	22.94	23.25
1923	6	128	.459	178	.474	5.6	54.0	50.2	24.79	23.80
1925	8	63	.460	178	.491	5.7	47.2	49.3	21.71	24.18
Truckers:										
1917	9	154	.230	100	.231			56.4		13.02
1921	12	70	.449	195	.450	5.9	47.3	46.3	21.24	20.85
1923	14	426	.424	184	.431	5.5	53.4	48.2	22.64	20.76
1925	13	238	.426	185	.447	5.5	47.6	46.5	20.18	20.78
Laborers:										
1917	9	1,530	.228	100	.229			57.2		13.16
1921	13	98	.442	194	.443	5.5	45.6	42.7	20.10	18.86
1923	9	226	.430	189	.444	5.1	53.7	47.1	23.09	20.90
1925	13	196	.427	187	.443	5.7	49.6	50.8	21.18	22.52

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

Canning department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
FEMALES										
Machine tenders (preparing and stuffing meat into cans):										
1917	6	19	\$0.167	100	\$0.167			51.9		\$8.65
1921	6	30	.355	213	.354	5.8	47.3	44.8	\$16.79	15.86
1923	8	25	.313	187	.314	5.9	52.3	45.3	16.37	14.22
1925	11	63	.330	198	.356	5.7	46.7	44.0	15.41	15.67
Stuffers (meat into cans by hand):										
1917	7	283	.168	100	.168			51.5		8.65
1921	6	28	.377	224	.385	5.8	48.3	45.1	18.21	17.35
1923	3	91	.334	199	.347	5.6	54.0	47.3	18.04	16.42
1925	6	62	.306	182	.311	5.5	51.2	44.8	15.67	13.93
Packers (sliced bacon and chipped dried beef in cans, glass jars, or cartons, by hand):										
1917	9	233	.167	100	.168			50.0		8.43
1921	13	202	.338	202	.337	5.7	47.0	44.0	15.90	14.85
1923	15	228	.352	211	.352	5.6	51.8	44.1	18.23	15.51
1925	31	387	.326	195	.337	5.5	49.3	42.6	16.07	14.35
Cappers:										
1917	5	142	.172	100	.172			52.1		8.94
1921	5	18	.365	212	.367	5.1	47.3	38.9	17.26	14.28
1923	4	45	.328	191	.365	5.7	53.7	46.2	17.61	16.85
1925	6	41	.312	181	.350	5.7	46.3	44.3	14.45	15.50
Labelers and wrappers:										
1917	10	457	.199	100	.200			55.5		11.12
1921	12	68	.376	189	.376	5.5	47.9	43.8	17.98	16.35
1923	12	237	.360	181	.372	5.3	53.1	45.7	19.12	17.01
1925	13	147	.343	172	.385	5.3	47.9	41.5	16.33	15.98
Weighers (filled cans):										
1917	9	141	.169	100	.170			49.5		8.41
1921	9	33	.341	202	.342	5.8	47.6	44.7	16.23	15.27
1923	4	68	.324	192	.364	5.5	53.6	42.1	17.37	15.33
1925	17	101	.321	190	.358	5.7	47.8	44.2	15.34	15.82
Wipers (filled cans):										
1917	4	88	.158	100	.161			50.7		8.15
1921	2	2	.328	208	.375	6.0	48.0	45.0	15.74	16.88
1923	4	54	.309	196	.309	5.2	54.1	42.5	16.72	13.13
1925	4	11	.275	174	.301	5.5	47.2	44.8	12.98	13.49
Cap setters:										
1917	5	44	.161	100	.162			49.6		8.02
1921	3	5	.306	190	.305	5.8	48.0	44.6	14.69	13.62
1923	2	3	.283	176	.283	6.0	56.0	47.0	15.85	13.28
1925	4	7	.312	194	.311	5.7	48.9	47.5	15.26	14.79
Washers of empty cans:										
1917	5	38	.182	100	.182			49.4		8.99
1921	4	11	.286	157	.290	4.9	48.0	39.6	13.73	11.48
1923	5	24	.304	167	.313	5.4	54.0	42.9	16.42	13.43
1925	2	9	.340	187	.338	5.2	50.0	42.9	17.00	14.49
Passers and pilers, cans:										
1917	9	219	.155	100	.155			47.6		7.37
1921	3	12	.322	208	.320	5.8	48.0	44.2	15.46	14.16
1923	5	135	.337	217	.367	5.2	54.1	42.9	18.23	15.77
1925	5	90	.300	194	.335	5.5	46.3	43.1	13.89	14.42
Trimmers, meat (by hand):										
1917	7	244	.168	100	.169			50.9		8.59
1921	5	45	.324	193	.327	5.3	48.4	42.4	15.68	13.86
1923	5	114	.356	212	.353	5.7	53.2	46.9	18.94	16.57
1925	6	61	.323	192	.381	5.4	47.3	42.5	15.28	16.19
General workers:										
1917	10	628	.163	100	.164			50.1		8.23
1921	10	112	.345	212	.346	5.6	46.7	42.8	16.11	14.83
1923	13	227	.307	188	.315	5.1	53.9	41.1	16.85	12.96
1925	9	63	.346	212	.309	5.5	48.1	43.1	16.64	15.89

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

All occupations combined

Department, sex, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
CATTLE-KILLING DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917.....	54	3,292	\$0.313	100	\$0.318			50.1		\$15.95
1921.....	30	2,077	.550	176	.570	1 5.4	47.9	1 40.7	\$26.35	1 23.19
1923.....	34	3,250	.532	170	.544	5.6	52.4	45.9	27.88	24.99
1925.....	72	4,261	.543	173	.557	5.5	50.1	48.3	27.20	26.94
Females:										
1917.....	3	16	.157	100	.155			51.3		7.97
1921.....	5	21	.340	217	.342	5.4	49.9	41.9	16.98	14.36
1923.....	5	27	.316	208	.321	6.0	53.8	50.6	17.00	16.24
1925.....	4	25	.341	217	.348	5.7	49.2	50.0	16.78	17.39
POG-KILLING DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917.....	57	4,098	.279	100	.281			49.1		13.79
1921.....	29	1,756	.493	177	.507	1 5.6	48.8	1 43.8	24.06	1 22.23
1923.....	34	2,907	.483	173	.499	5.5	52.3	49.7	25.26	24.82
1925.....	71	3,463	.503	180	.512	5.6	51.7	45.2	26.01	23.16
Females:										
1917.....	3	24	.150	100	.150			39.0		5.83
1921.....	8	23	.336	224	.351	1 5.9	48.0	1 45.5	16.13	1 15.98
1923.....	12	27	.331	221	.341	5.1	51.4	41.7	17.01	14.23
1925.....	19	90	.340	227	.348	5.3	50.5	38.8	17.17	13.50
SHEEP-KILLING DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917.....	31	1,063	.309	100	.314			47.1		14.81
1921.....	21	954	.566	183	.585	1 5.6	48.3	1 40.7	27.34	1 23.85
1923.....	19	1,191	.507	164	.523	5.5	52.6	44.6	26.67	23.32
1925.....	41	1,429	.517	167	.536	5.6	49.2	44.8	25.44	24.03
OFFAL DEPARTMENT (OTHER THAN HIDES AND CASINGS)										
Males:										
1917.....	62	3,637	.274	100	.272			52.5		14.27
1921.....	33	2,034	.485	177	.499	1 5.6	48.0	1 43.0	23.28	1 21.44
1923.....	37	3,256	.476	174	.489	5.6	52.2	48.4	24.80	23.61
1925.....	89	3,180	.478	174	.499	5.6	49.9	47.5	23.85	23.70
Females:										
1917.....	17	310	.175	100	.174			45.2		7.89
1921.....	22	241	.365	209	.367	5.5	47.9	41.0	17.48	15.04
1923.....	22	509	.350	200	.354	5.5	52.6	45.3	18.52	16.05
1925.....	35	344	.328	187	.341	5.5	50.6	43.7	16.60	14.90
HIDE DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917.....	55	1,218	.246	100	.252			48.9		12.33
1921.....	30	814	.465	189	.470	1 5.4	48.1	1 42.0	22.37	1 19.75
1923.....	34	1,357	.447	182	.455	5.4	52.3	45.7	23.38	20.80
1925.....	67	1,405	.448	182	.470	5.2	49.8	44.4	22.31	20.85
CASING DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917.....	62	3,081	.278	100	.279			53.8		15.03
1921.....	32	1,792	.499	179	.512	1 5.3	48.4	1 43.2	24.15	1 22.10
1923.....	34	2,599	.488	176	.507	5.6	52.6	49.2	25.67	24.94
1925.....	78	3,035	.493	177	.510	5.6	50.1	48.0	24.70	24.44
Females:										
1917.....	22	352	.172	100	.171			49.8		8.51
1921.....	20	349	.366	213	.369	1 5.7	48.2	1 41.5	17.64	1 15.28
1923.....	21	637	.355	206	.361	5.6	53.2	46.3	18.89	16.74
1925.....	41	655	.363	211	.372	5.5	49.6	43.6	18.00	16.22

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

All occupations combined—Continued

Department, sex, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours worked in one week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
CUTTING OR FRESH BEEF DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	53	6,294	\$0.271	100	\$0.266	-----	-----	55.9	-----	\$14.87
1921	31	2,955	.433	178	.492	15.7	48.2	144.5	\$23.28	121.90
1923	35	4,328	.508	187	.526	5.6	52.9	51.9	26.87	27.23
1925	75	5,433	.510	188	.514	5.7	50.0	49.9	25.50	25.65
Females:										
1917	4	49	.162	100	.160	-----	-----	48.9	-----	7.82
1921	2	10	.308	190	.286	16.0	51.0	154.0	15.71	15.44
1923	8	63	.364	225	.371	5.3	54.3	47.1	19.77	17.48
1925	9	36	.330	204	.335	5.1	52.2	43.4	17.23	14.52
CUTTING OR FRESH PORK DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	61	4,461	.271	100	.271	-----	-----	51.7	-----	13.93
1921	31	2,810	.513	189	.516	15.6	48.9	144.1	25.09	122.76
1923	35	4,989	.492	182	.503	5.6	52.1	49.4	25.63	24.86
1925	76	5,289	.492	182	.503	5.7	50.8	46.6	24.99	23.43
Females:										
1917	38	1,066	.217	100	.218	-----	-----	41.3	-----	9.00
1921	23	655	.402	185	.406	15.6	48.7	141.5	19.58	116.83
1923	25	731	.470	217	.473	5.5	53.1	45.4	24.96	21.43
1925	43	887	.419	193	.424	5.5	50.2	43.0	21.03	18.23
LARD AND OLEO OIL DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	61	1,727	.243	100	.246	-----	-----	55.4	-----	13.60
1921	33	1,561	.462	190	.466	15.7	48.5	146.3	22.41	121.53
1923	37	1,919	.444	183	.452	5.7	52.3	50.3	23.22	22.71
1925	83	2,560	.453	186	.463	5.7	50.4	49.7	22.83	23.05
Females:										
1917	19	90	.161	100	.160	-----	-----	50.6	-----	8.09
1921	18	107	.312	194	.314	5.7	48.8	43.6	15.23	13.70
1923	26	219	.304	189	.308	5.5	52.3	46.5	15.90	14.29
1925	42	255	.305	189	.314	5.5	49.4	44.6	15.07	14.02
SAUSAGE DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	58	2,771	.252	100	.252	-----	-----	55.6	-----	14.00
1921	32	1,839	.474	188	.478	15.8	48.4	146.2	22.94	122.69
1923	37	2,791	.454	180	.466	5.7	52.5	49.4	23.84	23.02
1925	78	3,332	.462	183	.474	5.8	50.5	51.0	23.33	24.17
Females:										
1917	48	1,777	.172	100	.171	-----	-----	48.7	-----	8.33
1921	30	1,053	.361	210	.363	15.7	48.7	143.7	17.58	115.86
1923	35	2,162	.344	200	.346	5.5	52.6	45.1	18.09	15.59
1925	75	2,528	.342	199	.351	5.7	49.8	46.6	17.03	16.38
CURED MEAT DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	62	6,941	.252	100	.253	-----	-----	55.6	-----	14.05
1921	34	4,516	.463	184	.467	15.7	48.4	145.6	22.41	121.31
1923	38	6,794	.445	177	.454	5.7	52.1	49.8	23.18	22.62
1925	81	7,463	.454	180	.467	5.7	50.7	47.7	23.02	22.30
Females:										
1917	40	286	.171	100	.172	-----	-----	48.5	-----	8.33
1921	25	218	.320	187	.325	15.6	48.4	142.4	15.49	113.79
1923	27	281	.315	184	.319	5.5	51.7	43.2	16.29	13.81
1925	57	647	.319	187	.335	5.7	49.6	45.0	15.82	15.05

1 Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

TABLE 1.—HOURS, RATES, AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917, 1921, 1923, AND 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, AND OCCUPATION—Continued

All occupations combined—Continued

Department, sex, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour		Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
			Average rate	Index numbers (1917=100)						
CANNING DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	14	3,130	\$0.236	100	\$0.237			57.3		\$13.61
1921	17	406	.465	197	.467	5.9	47.4	45.9	\$22.04	21.45
1923	20	1,328	.437	185	.443	5.5	53.3	49.0	23.29	21.94
1925	34	917	.441	187	.462	5.6	48.6	49.0	21.43	22.66
Females:										
1917	12	2,536	.171	100	.173			51.2		8.83
1921	18	566	.345	202	.346	5.6	47.3	43.5	16.32	15.05
1923	18	1,252	.337	197	.349	5.4	53.3	44.2	17.96	15.40
1925	32	1,042	.325	190	.349	5.5	47.3	43.0	15.37	15.02
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT										
Males:										
1917	66	11,387	.288	100	.289			56.2		16.25
1921	34	5,455	.565	196	.567	5.8	48.4	46.0	27.35	26.09
1923	38	6,663	.551	191	.560	5.8	51.0	48.6	28.10	27.24
1925	86	8,446	.567	197	.568	5.8	49.1	48.7	27.84	27.63
MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYEES, EXCEPT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR										
Males:										
1917	60	1,989	.250	100	.252			59.7		15.05
1921	33	1,106	.470	188	.477	5.8	48.4	46.4	22.76	22.14
1923	38	1,711	.444	178	.460	5.8	52.2	52.0	23.18	23.91
1925	84	2,467	.437	175	.448	5.8	50.6	50.8	22.11	22.77
Females:										
1917	13	70	.158	100	.158			51.1		8.10
1921	15	86	.337	213	.337	5.8	48.1	43.2	16.24	14.58
1923	22	204	.323	204	.323	5.6	52.5	46.3	16.96	14.96
1925	34	107	.345	218	.357	5.6	49.5	44.9	17.08	16.01
TOTAL, ALL DEPARTMENTS										
Males:										
1917	66	55,089	.271	100	.271			54.3		14.73
1921	34	30,075	.504	189	.511	5.5	48.4	43.2	24.39	22.10
1923	38	45,083	.487	180	.499	5.6	52.2	49.1	25.42	24.55
1925	86	52,680	.497	183	.508	5.7	50.2	48.2	24.95	24.45
Females:										
1917	51	6,582	.179	100	.178			53.4		14.05
1921	31	3,334	.362	202	.365	5.7	48.3	44.3	23.76	22.04
1923	37	6,112	.356	199	.361	5.5	52.8	45.1	18.80	16.28
1925	78	6,616	.347	194	.359	5.6	49.4	44.7	17.14	16.05
GRAND TOTAL										
Males and females:										
1917	66	61,671	.262	100	.262			53.6		14.07
1921	34	33,409	.489	187	.497	5.5	48.4	43.1	23.67	21.42
1923	38	51,195	.472	180	.484	5.6	52.3	48.7	24.63	23.55
1925	86	59,296	.480	183	.492	5.7	50.1	47.8	24.05	23.51

¹ Not including data for one establishment in which employees were paid biweekly.

Table 2 shows 1925 averages, by department and district, for 4 of the representative occupations in the cattle-killing department, 4 in the hog-killing department, 3 in the casing department, 3 in the

sausage department, and for 2 of the representative occupations in the canning department.

The averages are wage rates per hour, earnings per hour, calendar days worked in one week, basic or regular full-time hours per week, hours actually worked in one week, full-time earnings per week, and earnings actually made in one week.

The districts are 8 in number, as follows:

District 1 includes 14 plants in Chicago.

District 2 includes 14 plants in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, East St. Louis, and St. Louis.

District 3 includes 16 plants in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

District 4 includes 6 plants in Oklahoma and Texas.

District 5 includes 13 plants in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, western New York, and western Pennsylvania.

District 6 includes 9 plants in Connecticut, Massachusetts, eastern New York, and eastern Pennsylvania.

District 7 includes 5 plants in Florida and Maryland.

District 8 includes 9 plants in California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR, AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED IN ONE WEEK, 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, OCCUPATION, AND DISTRICT

Cattle-killing department

Sex, occupation, and district	Number of establishments	Number of employ-ees	Wages per hour, average rate	Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
MALES									
Leg breakers:									
District 1.....	9	35	\$0.531	\$0.556	5.3	50.1	46.5	\$26.60	\$25.88
District 2.....	13	69	.517	.526	5.6	50.0	49.7	25.85	26.17
District 3.....	13	30	.531	.541	5.3	50.3	43.8	26.71	23.67
District 5.....	6	11	.583	.589	5.5	51.6	49.5	30.08	29.18
District 6.....	3	13	.863	.866	4.5	48.0	32.0	41.42	27.71
District 8.....	5	8	.607	.603	6.0	49.1	48.8	29.80	29.40
Districts 4 and 7.....	6	15	.494	.512	5.5	48.9	43.8	24.16	22.42
Total.....	55	181	.556	.558	5.4	49.9	46.3	27.74	25.83
Floormen or siders:									
District 1.....	10	67	.820	.859	5.7	49.9	51.4	40.92	43.04
District 2.....	13	90	.835	.849	5.6	50.0	49.8	41.75	42.27
District 3.....	14	39	.837	.862	5.7	50.1	48.6	41.93	41.90
District 4.....	5	23	.817	.816	5.5	49.0	44.7	40.03	36.51
District 5.....	6	17	.723	.732	5.6	52.5	48.9	37.96	35.79
District 6.....	3	14	1.457	1.443	4.4	48.0	30.4	69.94	43.85
District 7.....	2	3	.697	.697	6.0	55.0	55.0	38.34	38.35
District 8.....	9	19	.725	.771	5.7	48.8	55.0	35.38	36.14
Total.....	62	272	.849	.856	5.6	49.9	48.1	42.37	41.12
Splitters:									
District 1.....	9	31	.821	.851	5.9	50.8	51.9	41.71	44.17
District 2.....	12	49	.835	.848	5.9	49.9	53.5	41.67	45.41
District 3.....	13	28	.819	.838	5.6	49.6	48.4	40.62	40.66
District 4.....	4	11	.820	.824	5.8	48.0	49.2	39.36	40.50
District 5.....	6	8	.688	.695	5.6	51.3	45.9	35.29	31.93
District 6.....	3	9	1.452	1.427	4.4	48.0	29.8	69.70	42.50
District 7.....	2	3	.769	.777	6.0	55.0	58.3	42.30	45.34
District 8.....	8	10	.779	.821	4.9	50.1	40.0	39.03	32.84
Total.....	57	149	.852	.855	5.7	50.0	49.3	42.60	42.14

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR, AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED IN ONE WEEK, 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, OCCUPATION, AND DISTRICT—Continued

Cattle-killing department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and district	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour, average rate	Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
MALES—continued									
Laborers:									
District 1.....	10	181	\$0.437	\$0.470	5.6	50.4	51.6	\$22.02	\$24.23
District 2.....	13	340	.431	.440	5.7	50.3	52.1	21.68	23.06
District 3.....	12	142	.426	.451	6.2	50.4	46.5	21.47	20.98
District 4.....	6	119	.360	.364	5.1	50.5	40.5	18.18	14.74
District 5.....	9	51	.428	.432	5.1	52.9	45.7	22.64	19.77
District 6.....	3	62	.471	.547	4.9	48.4	37.5	22.70	20.53
District 7.....	3	13	.320	.331	4.8	57.5	44.5	18.40	14.70
District 8.....	7	41	.417	.415	5.2	48.7	44.7	20.31	18.58
Total.....	63	949	.424	.442	5.5	50.2	48.1	21.28	21.32

Hog-killing department

MALES									
Laborers:									
District 1.....	8	93	\$0.449	\$0.456	5.8	51.8	47.6	\$23.26	\$21.71
District 2.....	14	109	.430	.443	5.8	49.8	46.7	21.41	20.66
District 3.....	16	395	.412	.416	5.2	51.0	42.7	20.01	17.76
District 4.....	3	3	.355	.352	5.7	48.0	41.0	17.04	14.41
District 5.....	12	131	.443	.449	5.7	52.7	47.5	23.35	21.34
District 6.....	6	67	.431	.440	5.3	56.1	45.6	24.18	20.04
District 7.....	2	22	.441	.439	5.7	55.0	57.4	24.26	25.21
District 8.....	4	9	.414	.450	5.8	50.3	48.1	20.82	21.67
Total.....	65	829	.426	.433	5.5	51.7	45.2	22.02	19.56
Shavers and scrapers:									
District 1.....	8	63	.510	.529	5.5	51.8	41.9	26.42	22.20
District 2.....	14	135	.503	.514	5.6	50.2	42.3	25.25	21.73
District 3.....	16	247	.495	.502	5.5	50.0	43.6	25.90	21.85
District 4.....	4	14	.505	.562	4.9	48.0	33.5	24.24	18.85
District 5.....	12	145	.541	.546	5.6	53.4	45.8	28.89	25.00
District 6.....	5	56	.505	.513	5.2	55.2	43.8	27.88	22.46
District 7.....	2	22	.538	.537	5.0	55.0	50.1	29.59	26.91
District 8.....	6	23	.601	.610	5.8	49.8	47.6	29.93	29.04
Total.....	67	705	.513	.523	5.5	51.4	43.8	26.37	22.89
Gutters:									
District 1.....	9	32	.585	.612	5.6	52.7	45.4	30.83	27.77
District 2.....	13	48	.567	.582	5.6	50.0	42.3	28.35	24.60
District 3.....	16	72	.567	.570	5.5	50.2	44.3	28.46	25.27
District 4.....	3	5	.574	.674	5.4	48.0	34.8	27.55	23.46
District 5.....	11	46	.593	.606	5.8	54.1	46.6	32.08	28.22
District 6.....	5	22	.543	.547	5.7	57.0	48.7	30.95	26.66
District 7.....	2	6	.605	.605	5.5	55.0	54.4	33.28	32.94
District 8.....	6	11	.662	.668	6.0	49.4	48.9	32.70	32.64
Total.....	65	242	.578	.590	5.6	51.9	45.1	30.00	26.64
Splitters:									
District 1.....	9	31	.631	.655	5.8	52.1	48.4	32.88	31.74
District 2.....	15	30	.622	.627	5.7	50.0	45.2	31.10	28.34
District 3.....	16	49	.623	.631	5.7	50.0	47.9	31.15	30.22
District 4.....	4	4	.618	.674	5.5	48.0	35.1	29.66	23.68
District 5.....	12	31	.613	.622	5.8	52.7	46.4	32.31	28.83
District 6.....	5	16	.613	.619	5.9	55.9	48.0	34.27	29.71
District 7.....	2	2	.725	.723	5.5	55.0	53.9	39.88	38.96
District 8.....	6	7	.629	.648	6.0	50.1	49.6	31.51	32.13
Total.....	69	170	.623	.635	5.7	51.5	47.1	32.08	29.89

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR, AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED IN ONE WEEK, 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, OCCUPATION, AND DISTRICT—Continued

Casing department

Sex, occupation, and district	Number of establishments	Number of employ-ees	Wages per hour, average rate	Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
MALES									
Casing pullers:									
District 1.....	6	101	\$0.497	\$0.515	5.7	49.4	50.2	\$24.55	\$25.90
District 2.....	14	162	.510	.516	5.8	49.1	46.8	25.04	24.16
District 3.....	15	173	.495	.518	5.7	50.2	46.6	24.85	24.13
District 4.....	4	29	.481	.487	5.7	48.0	45.0	23.09	21.93
District 5.....	11	57	.505	.509	5.7	50.5	43.7	25.50	23.27
District 6.....	8	63	.559	.578	5.3	52.1	42.9	29.12	24.80
District 7.....	3	15	.507	.510	5.5	55.0	53.3	27.89	27.19
District 8.....	8	23	.499	.522	5.8	50.9	49.2	25.40	25.71
Total.....	69	620	.506	.521	5.7	50.1	46.8	25.35	24.37
Strippers:									
District 1.....	3	70	.455	.462	5.7	49.7	50.9	22.61	23.53
District 2.....	13	70	.492	.510	5.8	50.1	49.0	24.65	24.98
District 3.....	12	52	.502	.539	5.5	50.5	45.6	25.35	24.58
District 4.....	4	16	.430	.443	5.6	48.0	44.8	20.64	19.84
District 5.....	9	26	.495	.493	5.0	53.2	40.3	26.35	19.86
District 6.....	6	19	.566	.547	5.4	49.9	42.0	28.24	22.99
District 7.....	2	5	.472	.469	5.2	55.0	47.8	25.96	23.43
District 8.....	6	12	.578	.538	5.7	50.5	46.8	29.19	25.17
Total.....	55	270	.489	.499	5.6	50.3	47.2	24.60	23.55
FEMALES									
Blowers and graders:									
District 1.....	3	54	.349	.368	5.6	49.3	46.2	17.21	16.99
District 2.....	7	30	.383	.391	5.8	49.0	47.8	18.77	18.70
District 3.....	5	60	.352	.368	5.7	49.0	44.6	17.25	16.43
Districts 4 and 5.....	7	34	.325	.325	5.1	49.3	37.6	16.02	12.23
District 6.....	4	14	.344	.343	5.4	49.0	41.3	16.86	14.17
District 8.....	3	5	.356	.387	6.0	49.2	45.3	17.52	17.55
Total.....	29	197	.351	.364	5.6	49.2	44.1	17.27	16.07

Sausage department

MALES									
Machine tenders:									
District 1.....	10	74	\$0.486	\$0.525	5.7	49.3	50.1	\$23.96	\$26.31
District 2.....	13	104	.498	.505	5.9	50.0	52.2	24.90	26.38
District 3.....	16	94	.465	.489	5.8	49.1	50.2	22.83	24.53
District 4.....	6	29	.433	.442	5.6	49.0	51.1	21.22	22.60
District 5.....	13	60	.541	.548	6.0	53.4	58.4	28.89	31.98
District 6.....	6	26	.517	.531	6.0	56.3	58.2	29.11	30.89
District 7.....	3	7	.476	.472	6.0	56.4	58.8	26.85	27.73
District 8.....	8	24	.527	.536	6.0	49.0	50.1	25.82	26.85
Total.....	75	418	.492	.510	5.8	50.5	52.6	24.85	26.82
Stuffers:									
District 1.....	10	102	.498	.566	5.6	49.3	48.0	24.55	27.20
District 2.....	12	97	.602	.605	5.7	49.9	48.4	30.04	29.28
District 3.....	15	65	.499	.524	5.8	49.5	50.4	24.70	26.41
District 4.....	6	17	.723	.719	5.6	48.7	44.0	35.56	31.53
District 5.....	13	49	.552	.556	5.9	51.8	55.8	28.59	31.25
District 6.....	6	44	.524	.547	6.0	56.5	57.4	29.61	31.40
District 7.....	4	14	.498	.499	5.9	54.9	55.0	27.34	27.42
District 8.....	8	18	.511	.517	6.1	50.0	52.3	25.55	27.04
Total.....	74	406	.543	.566	5.8	50.8	50.7	27.58	28.74

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR, AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED IN ONE WEEK, 1925, BY DEPARTMENT, SEX, OCCUPATION, AND DISTRICT—Continued

Sausage department—Continued

Sex, occupation, and district	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Wages per hour, average rate	Average earnings per hour	Average number of days worked in one week	Average basic or regular hours per week	Average hours actually worked in one week	Average full-time earnings per week	Average earnings actually received in one week
MALES—continued									
Linkers:									
District 1.....	5	25	\$0.417	\$0.421	5.9	48.0	46.4	\$20.02	\$19.52
District 2.....	5	48	.444	.450	6.0	48.9	51.1	21.75	23.02
Districts 4, 7, and 8.....	3	7	.418	.419	5.9	49.0	50.5	20.48	21.17
District 5.....	6	45	.521	.524	5.7	50.0	53.0	26.05	27.90
District 6.....	5	43	.447	.453	5.8	57.4	52.4	25.66	23.71
Total.....	24	168	.460	.466	5.8	51.3	51.2	23.60	23.91

Canning department

FEMALES									
Packers:									
District 1.....	4	97	\$0.368	\$0.404	5.2	50.0	41.7	\$18.40	\$16.84
District 2.....	4	92	.336	.337	5.4	48.3	37.1	16.23	12.52
District 3.....	9	88	.289	.296	5.9	49.8	47.9	14.39	14.21
Districts 4 and 6.....	5	47	.285	.284	5.4	48.0	37.4	13.68	10.62
District 5.....	5	43	.324	.330	5.7	50.2	49.7	16.26	16.41
District 7.....	2	3	.293	.291	5.7	55.0	45.3	16.12	13.21
District 8.....	2	17	.348	.347	5.9	48.0	46.2	16.70	16.04
Total.....	31	387	.326	.337	5.5	49.3	42.6	16.07	14.35
Labelers and wrappers:									
District 1.....	3	99	.340	.401	5.1	47.6	40.0	16.18	16.04
Districts 2 and 3.....	4	34	.372	.377	5.6	48.4	45.2	18.00	17.04
District 4.....	2	3	.267	.272	4.7	48.0	33.0	12.82	8.98
District 5.....	2	6	.305	.300	5.8	50.0	46.8	15.25	14.04
District 8.....	2	5	.303	.313	5.8	48.0	45.1	14.54	14.11
Total.....	13	147	.343	.385	5.3	47.9	41.5	16.33	15.98

Wage Rates for Common Labor

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics here presents a statement as to common labor wage rates per hour in various industries of the United States as of April 1, 1926.

The initial statement of this series—as of January 1, 1926—appeared in the Labor Review for February, 1926.

The study is confined to entrance rates; that is, the rates paid newly employed unskilled adult males, in important industries which require considerable numbers of common laborers. Some establishments have reported two rates, for example, one for the 10-hour day and one for the 8-hour day, or one for white and one for colored or Mexican workers; these distinctions have not been maintained in the tabulated data, although it is apparent that the lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8-hour day is more or less prevalent.

The number of common laborers reported for each of the several industries is shown in the following statement:

	Number
Automobiles.....	7, 985
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	4, 296
Cement.....	2, 026
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	5, 628
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10, 081
Iron and steel.....	22, 713
Leather.....	2, 823
Lumber (sawmills).....	14, 417
Paper and pulp.....	6, 608
Petroleum refining.....	3, 062
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7, 152
Public utilities.....	8, 538
Total.....	95, 329

The number of common laborers reported for each geographic division was as follows: New England, 4,610; Middle Atlantic, 25,619; East North Central, 28,103; West North Central, 6,444; South Atlantic, 7,281; East South Central, 5,782; West South Central, 5,431; Mountain, 3,403; and Pacific, 8,656.

The weighted average rate for the several industries combined was 40.5 cents, the lowest rate reported being 15 cents and the highest rate, 62.5. The highest average rate (47 cents) appears in the automobile industry, with the petroleum-refining industry only slightly lower (46.8 cents). The lowest average rate (32.4 cents) appears in the sawmill industry. In computing these averages the various actual rates were weighted according to the number of men reported as receiving each rate.

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID COMMON LABOR, APRIL 1, 1926

[The rates on which this table is based are entrance rates paid adult male common labor]

Industry	United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Automobiles:										
Low.....	Cents 33.3	Cents 40.0	Cents 35.0	Cents 33.3						Cents 40.0
High.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5						55.0
Average.....	47.0	47.4	47.6	40.3						49.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:										
Low.....	17.5	40.0	35.0	33.3	27.0	17.5	20.0	22.5	38.5	39.0
High.....	56.3	47.2	56.3	45.0	40.0	35.0	37.0	37.5	40.0	52.7
Average.....	38.4	44.4	47.5	38.7	33.6	26.8	27.5	25.6	39.2	45.7
Cement:										
Low.....	25.0		35.0	35.0	35.0		26.0	25.0		34.0
High.....	50.0		45.0	45.0	37.5		33.0	28.0		50.0
Average.....	40.9		44.2	43.4	35.2		30.8	27.3		48.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:										
Low.....	33.0	33.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	40.0				
High.....	51.0	48.0	51.0	50.0	40.0	40.0				
Average.....	41.5	43.4	41.4	41.6	35.6	40.0				
Foundry and machine-shop products:										
Low.....	20.0	33.0	25.0	34.0	35.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	35.0	45.0
High.....	56.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	45.0	45.0	40.0	31.3	40.0	56.0
Average.....	38.8	39.8	39.8	43.0	37.9	28.6	30.0	27.7	38.9	49.9
Iron and steel:										
Low.....	20.0	40.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	23.4		41.0	42.5
High.....	50.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	35.0	44.0	31.0		49.0	50.0
Average.....	42.2	42.6	42.2	44.5	35.0	37.2	30.0		48.8	45.8

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID COMMON LABOR, APRIL 1, 1926—Continued

Industry	United States	Geographic division								
		New Eng-land	Middle At-lantic	East North Central	West North Central	South At-lantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Leather:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Low.....	21.5	47.9	33.3	35.0	21.5	22.5	-----	-----	-----	44.0
High.....	51.4	47.9	51.4	50.0	40.0	25.0	-----	-----	-----	49.0
Average.....	42.2	47.9	46.4	43.5	32.7	24.2	-----	-----	-----	48.5
Lumber (sawmills):										
Low.....	15.0	25.0	35.0	30.0	32.5	17.5	15.0	19.0	30.0	35.0
High.....	62.5	33.0	40.0	62.5	37.5	35.0	25.0	36.0	45.0	50.0
Average.....	32.4	29.8	38.0	37.0	34.5	25.8	21.0	23.4	41.7	41.9
Paper and pulp:										
Low.....	22.5	38.0	37.4	32.5	35.0	25.0	22.5	-----	-----	40.0
High.....	56.3	50.0	50.0	54.0	40.0	41.3	27.5	-----	-----	56.3
Average.....	42.6	45.5	41.5	45.7	37.7	38.5	23.8	-----	-----	43.1
Petroleum refining:										
Low.....	30.0	-----	46.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	-----	30.0	55.0	62.0
High.....	62.0	-----	53.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-----	49.5	55.0	62.0
Average.....	46.8	-----	48.6	50.0	50.0	40.1	-----	38.7	55.0	62.0
Slaughtering and meat packing:										
Low.....	37.5	38.0	40.0	40.0	37.5	40.0	-----	37.5	42.5	40.0
High.....	45.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	42.5	40.0	-----	37.5	42.5	45.0
Average.....	41.2	38.0	42.3	41.0	40.9	40.0	-----	37.5	42.5	42.8
Public utilities: ¹										
Low.....	22.5	40.0	35.0	32.5	30.0	22.5	28.0	25.0	35.0	34.0
High.....	60.0	50.0	56.3	55.0	60.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	56.2
Average.....	41.4	43.4	44.3	44.2	36.8	36.1	34.2	28.0	35.0	43.5
Total:										
Low.....	15.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	27.0	17.5	15.0	19.0	30.0	34.0
High.....	62.5	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	50.0	40.0	49.5	55.0	62.0
Average.....	40.5	43.1	42.7	44.0	39.0	32.0	27.1	27.3	44.9	45.1

¹ Including street railways, gas works, water works, and electric power and light plants.

Hours of Rest for Women and Children in Argentina ¹

A QUESTION has arisen as to the interpretation of article 7 of the woman and child labor law of Argentina ² (No. 11317), which provides for a two-hour rest period in the middle of the day for women and children who work in the morning and in the afternoon. When asked whether this rest period should begin at 12 noon or merely include that hour the Labor Department issued the following statement:

It is not necessary that the hours of rest shall begin exactly at 12 o'clock, but it is required that 12 o'clock shall be included in the two-hour interval, which may start at 10 o'clock and end at 12, or begin at 12 and end at 2 p. m. The two-hour rest must be continuous and arranged in such a way that the hour of 12 noon will be within the rest period. It is not compulsory for the employer to give his employes a rest if they work only in the afternoon. The two-hour interval is compulsory only when part of the working time is in the morning and part in the afternoon.

¹Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, October, 1926, pp. 1661, 1662.

²A resumé of this law appeared in the June, 1925, Labor Review, pp. 138, 139.

Establishment of 44-Hour Week in New South Wales

THE New South Wales Industrial Gazette, published by the Department of Labor and Industry, in its issue of December, 1925, gives the text of an act establishing a 44-hour week, which passed the New South Wales Legislature in the latter part of 1925, was assented to December 16, and became effective January 4, 1926. Coal mining is exempted from the provisions of the law, and so is shipping "with respect to vessels trading beyond the limits of a port." In other industries the following limits are set:

In all industries subject to the provisions of this section the number of ordinary working hours of an employee shall not exceed—

- (1) 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours; or
- (2) 44 hours per week; or
- (3) 88 hours in 14 consecutive days; or
- (4) 132 hours in 21 consecutive days; or
- (5) 176 hours in 28 consecutive days.

In industries in which, either by common practice or agreement, a mealtime has been included within the working hours, this same amount of time is to be counted as working time within the limits of the 44-hour week. If one short day a week, or a week of less than 6 days is agreed upon in any industry, "the time worked on any day may be greater than 8 hours per day, in order to allow the above-mentioned hours to be worked during the working period adopted by the award or agreement." No employee is to be required to work more than 6 out of 7 consecutive days, except where a shift system is in effect in which not more than 11 shifts are worked in 12 consecutive days.

Payment for overtime is arranged for, and it is provided that the court or the board or the parties to an agreement may, "for the purpose of distributing the work available in an industry so as to relieve unemployment, or for any other purpose which appears to the court or board or to the parties in the case of an agreement, to be good and sufficient," restrict the working of overtime, or prohibit it altogether.

Provision is also made to prevent a decrease in earnings consequent upon the adoption of the shorter week.

Where the ordinary working hours in an industry are reduced by or under the provisions of this act, the wages specified in any award or agreement as payable upon a daily or hourly basis shall without any order of the court or variation or amendment of the award or agreement be increased to such amounts as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award or agreement.

Penalties are provided for any violation of the terms of the act, but it is also stipulated that "the ordinary working hours in any industry may be increased beyond those prescribed in this section if the court or board is of opinion that in the public interest such increase shall be allowed."

The 44-Hour Week for Western Australian Railway Workers

THE Industrial Gazette of Western Australia, published by the Department of Labor, announces in its issue for the quarter ending September 30, 1925, a change in railway hours and wages. The railway workers had been employed under an award of the arbitration court which expired May 8, 1925. As it was not possible for a new award to be rendered for some time, a plea was addressed to the Government, asking for an increase in wages, for a reduction of hours from 48 to 44 a week, and for some changes in regard to the arrangements for extra payments for skilled work.

In reply the Government agreed to an increase of 3s. 4d. in the basic wage, and consented to the other changes asked. The new wages and the alteration in calculating the special payments for skill were to become effective September 14, 1925, but the change in hours required some preliminary arrangements.

With regard to alteration of hours per week from 48 to 44, this will be agreed to, the alteration to apply as soon as the department has had sufficient time to make necessary arrangements and adjustments in connection with staff matters, etc. When this principle was extended to the timber industry some four or five weeks elapsed before the necessary arrangements and adjustments were completed, and it is expected that approximately a similar time will be required before it can apply to the railway service. Certain adjustments may have to be made in connection with incidence of 44 hours, but this will be subject to further negotiations with the commissioner of railways.

Union Wage Rates in Germany, December, 1925

IN A recent issue of the *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*¹ the German General Federation of Labor publishes hourly union wage rates as of December, 1925, for adult male and female workers in representative occupations in 50 localities, based on rates fixed in collective agreements. The rates current in seven representative localities are shown in the following table:

HOURLY UNION WAGE RATES OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN SEVEN REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN CITIES, END OF DECEMBER, 1925

[Mark = 23.8 cents]

Occupation	Berlin	Breslau	Essen	Hamburg	Cologne	Liepzig	Munich
<i>Males</i>							
	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>
Mine workers.....			0.875		0.858		0.441
Masons.....	1.260	1.050	1.100	1.280	1.150	1.156	1.150
Masons' helpers.....	.960	.860	.900	1.070	.950	.950	.980
Laborers, excavating.....	.740	.780	.650	.890	.760	.880	.980
Carpenters.....	1.270	1.050	1.130	1.300	1.180	1.140	1.150
Engineers, building trades.....	1.300	1.050	1.190	1.280	1.250	1.190	1.260
Plasterers.....	1.630	1.600	1.380	1.500	1.450	1.460	1.450
Glaziers.....	1.320	.920		1.300	1.180	1.060	1.150
Stove fitters and chimney builders.....	1.500	1.000	1.700	1.300	1.700	1.350	1.500
Painters.....	1.250	.960	1.050	1.250	1.150	1.200	1.150
Stonemasons.....	1.450	1.050	1.250	1.520	1.450	1.400	1.250
Metal workers, skilled.....		.680	.700	.720	.720	.820	.690
Metal workers, unskilled.....	.660	.460	.550	.590	.580	.695	.585
Plumbers.....	1.350	1.030	1.100	1.250	1.300	1.130	1.250
Coppersmiths.....	1.190	1.000	.950	1.020	.900	1.260	1.250
Joiners, cabinetmakers.....	1.030	.850	.950	1.030	1.090	.950	.990
Coopers.....	1.200	.850	.980	1.160	.950	.880	.920
Chemical industry, unskilled.....	.715	.500	.670	.750	.670	.710	.660
Chemical industry, engineers.....	.930	.560	.760	.860	.710	.780	.800

¹ Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschafts-Bund. *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, Berlin, Feb. 13, 1926, pp. 93-97.

HOURLY UNION WAGE RATES OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN SEVEN REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN CITIES, END OF DECEMBER, 1925—Con.

Occupation	Berlin	Breslau	Ffssen	Hamburg	Cologne	Liepzig	Munich
<i>Males—Continued</i>							
	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Marks</i>
Tanners.....	0.920	0.600	.....	0.800	.....	0.780	0.840
Shoe industry, skilled.....	.700	.700	.....	.700	.700	.700	.700
Leather goods industry, skilled.....	.880	.640	0.800	.940	.800	.890	.820
Upholsterers.....	1.100	.820	1.060	1.170	1.140	1.000	1.000
Paper manufacture, unskilled.....	.760	.550	.....	.848	.650	.750	.710
Bookbinders.....	1.000	.883	1.000	1.000	1.000	.890	.853
Paper-box makers, skilled.....	.920	.795	.795	.800	.795	.795	.795
Compositors.....	1.000	.960	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.980
Printing trades, unskilled.....	.880	.790	.820	.880	.880	.880	.860
Weavers.....	.816	.484	.627	.700	1.000	.710	.665
Custom tailors.....	.980	.800	.940	.980	.980	.880	.880
Brewery workers, skilled.....	.979	.895	.920	.968	.920	.979	.938
Brewery workers, unskilled.....	.833	.792	.820	.885	.830	.881	.806
Flour mill workers, skilled.....	.969	.667	.883	.885	.904	.833	.833
Flour mill workers, unskilled.....	.843	.613	.796	.823	.815	.792	.767
Bakers.....	1.020	.770	.980	1.000	1.020	1.000	.875
Confectionery industry, skilled.....	.905	.705	.835	.905	.885	.850	.835
Confectionery industry, unskilled.....	.780	.605	.720	.780	.765	.735	.720
Teamsters (drayage).....	1.104	.590	.750	.958	.850	.812	.792
Manual workers in commercial establishments.....	.917	.529	.833	.714	.875	.708	.750
Gardeners, skilled.....	.950	.840	.780	1.010	.970	.850	.850
Power plant workers.....	.....	.745	.810	1.000	.810	.880	.860
Communal workers, mechanics.....	.950	.760	.840	.900	.950	.800	.930
Communal workers, unskilled.....	.750	.620	.680	.760	.830	.600	.800
Railroad workers, mechanics.....	.820	.590	.700	.850	.730	.740	.780
Railroad workers, unskilled.....	.620	.460	.530	.640	.550	.560	.550
<i>Females</i>							
Metal workers, unskilled.....	.440	.310	.390	.350	.410	.475	.390
Woodworking, furniture industry.....	.710	.510	.590	.720	.710	.620	.660
Chemical industry, unskilled.....	.485	.333	.470	.500	.450	.475	.430
Leather goods industry.....	.616	.640	.560	.660	.560	.620	.570
Paper manufacture, unskilled.....	.460	.335	.....	.500	.410	.440	.430
Bookbinders.....	.610	.505	.560	.610	.610	.535	.505
Paper-box makers.....	.580	.505	.505	.560	.505	.505	.505
Printing trades, unskilled.....	.500	.430	.450	.500	.500	.500	.490
Press feeders.....	.610	.540	.560	.610	.610	.610	.600
Weavers.....	.576	.563	.....	.420	.550	.480	.550
Brewery workers.....	.556	.525	.539	.583	.539	.587	.604
Flour mill workers.....	.573	.444	.517	.548	.529	.500	.542
Confectionery industry.....	.505	.390	.470	.505	.495	.480	.470
Communal workers.....	.530	.450	.490	.530	.580	.470	.560
Railroad workers, unskilled.....	.470	.350	.400	.490	.410	.430	.430

The wage rates shown in the preceding table are time rates and do not include family allowances or allowances for tools furnished by the workers themselves.

The following table shows the movement of the simple average hourly union wage rate of male workers of all occupations in 25 representative localities:

MOVEMENT OF AVERAGE HOURLY UNION WAGE RATES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN 25 REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN CITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1923, TO DECEMBER 31, 1925

[Mark=23.8 cents]

Item	Dec. 31, 1923	1924				1925			
		Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Average hourly rate.....	<i>Mark</i> 0.53	<i>Mark</i> 0.52	<i>Mark</i> 0.63	<i>Mark</i> 0.65	<i>Mark</i> 0.71	<i>Mark</i> 0.76	<i>Mark</i> 0.82	<i>Mark</i> 0.87	<i>Mark</i> 0.88
Per cent of increase over December, 1923.....	.....	1.9	18.9	22.6	34.0	43.4	54.7	64.2	66.0

1 Decrease.

In considering the average wage rates of adult male workers shown in the preceding table it should be noted that they represent maximum rates, i. e., rates paid to the highest wage class, and also that the majority of the rates from which the average rates were computed relate to skilled workers. The average rates shown in the table are therefore considerably higher than the actual general level of wages. The table indicates, however, that beginning with the second quarter of 1924 wage rates advanced until the end of 1925. To sum up, during the two years ending December, 1925, organized labor in Germany succeeded in raising the wage level by 66 per cent. To be sure, part of this increase in wages was offset by the increased cost of living, but real wages at the end of 1925 were nevertheless considerably higher than at the end of 1923.

In the following table are shown the average hourly wage rates of adult male and female agricultural workers in representative districts, as fixed by collective agreements in force on December 15, 1925:

HOURLY WAGE RATES OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN REPRESENTATIVE STATES AND PROVINCES OF GERMANY, DECEMBER 15, 1925

* [Mark=23.8 cents]

State or Province	Hourly rates of—					
	Male adult workers			Female adult workers		
	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total
East Prussia.....	<i>Mark</i> 0.0676	<i>Mark</i> 0.2343	0.3019	0.2500	0.0373	0.2873
Pomerania.....	.1200	.2350	.3550	.1100	.0652	.1752
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	.0643	.2819	.3462	.1500	.0261	.1761
Brandenburg.....	.1200	.2083	.3283	.1200	.0355	.1555
Silesia.....	.0850	.1937	.2787	.1300	-----	.3000
Hanover.....	.2400	.1225	.3626	.2000	.0286	.2286
Schleswig-Holstein.....	.1200	.2405	.3605	.2000	-----	.2000
Saxony (Province).....	.2500	.1141	.3641	.1800	.0252	.1852
Saxony (State).....	.2150	.1310	.3460	.1600	.0271	.1871
Anhalt.....	.2500	.1135	.3635	.1600	.0440	.2040
Thuringia.....	.1800	.1197	.2997	.1250	.0355	.1605
Hesse-Nassau.....	.2600	.0895	.3495	.2100	.0126	.2226
Rhenish Hesse.....	.3500	-----	.3500	.2100	-----	.2100
Westphalia.....	.2500	.2108	.4608	.3500	-----	.3500
Wurttemberg.....	.4250	-----	.4250	.2800	-----	.2800
Bavaria.....	.2612	.0821	.3433	.2025	.0302	.2327

Changes in Employment and Wages in the English Wool-Textile Industry

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), in its issue for March, 1926, announces a change in regard to its monthly report of changes in number employed and wages paid in the wool textile industry. For years past such data have been collected, but beginning with January, 1926, the questionnaire used was simplified and the scope of the inquiry was extended.

As a result, returns have been received, giving comparative figures of numbers employed and wages paid in January and February, 1926, from 954 firms in the wool textile industry, covering nearly 169,000 workpeople. * * * As the

number of workpeople included approximates to three-fifths of the number employed in the industry, and as the returns received are well distributed over all districts, these statistics may be regarded as sufficiently representative of the whole industry to form a highly satisfactory basis for deductions as to the changes in employment and earnings, not only in the wool textile industry as a whole, but also in the principal sections and districts.

The figures for January, 1926, are taken as 100, and from this the changes for each month for a year have been calculated. Returns received in 1925 came from a much smaller number of employers, but the percentage of change from one month to the next was in every case based on data supplied by identical firms, so that it is felt that the use of these figures is permissible.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the fact that the number of workpeople covered by the returns received in 1925 was less than one-fifth of the total number in the industry, therefore, the figures given may be taken as sufficiently comparable throughout the whole period to indicate approximately the changes in numbers employed and wages paid in the industry generally.

A condensed table based on these figures, showing the changes for the two branches of the industry without regard to geographical location, is given as follows:

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN NUMBER EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID IN
ENGLISH WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

[January, 1926=100]

Month	Woolen section		Worsted section	
	Number of work people	Total wages paid	Number of work people	Total wages paid
1925:				
February.....	103.16	104.76	101.21	97.59
March.....	102.33	103.60	99.76	93.88
April.....	102.04	100.22	98.94	95.09
May.....	101.25	98.61	97.83	93.37
June.....	100.05	95.47	97.03	90.67
July.....	98.92	94.69	96.40	91.73
August.....	98.98	94.93	96.30	87.04
September.....	99.33	100.46	98.01	98.33
October.....	100.19	102.55	101.03	102.36
November.....	101.03	102.61	102.22	104.34
December.....	101.25	103.37	101.96	102.95
1926:				
January.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February.....	99.81	100.87	99.51	100.37

In considering these figures, it is explained, allowance must be made for the fact that a lower demand for labor in the woolen industry is met to some degree by part-time employment, instead of wholly by discharging workers. Therefore, "the total amount of wages paid should be considered in conjunction with the total number employed in comparing the figures shown for different dates with a view to estimating the changes in the state of trade and employment."

Wage Rates of Industrial Workers in Milan, Italy, February 1, 1926

THE following table, reprinted from the monthly bulletin of the municipal statistical office of the city of Milan,¹ shows the hourly and weekly wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in representative industries on February 1, 1926. The wage rates shown are based on collective agreements and relate to adult workers. Weekly rates are based on the 48-hour week. The normal hours of labor are eight per day, but overtime is permissible under certain conditions. The wage rates, as shown in the table, are composed of the basic rate and the cost-of-living bonus, which latter forms a considerable portion of the wage rate. Overtime is paid for at 15 to 50 per cent over the regular rates, but since a number of collective agreements provide that in reckoning overtime pay only the basic wage rate shall be computable and the cost-of-living bonus shall be left out of consideration, the overtime rates are in many instances lower than the regular rates.

HOURLY AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN MILAN, ITALY, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES, FEBRUARY 1, 1926

[Lira at par=19.3 cents; approximate exchange rate=4 cents]

Occupation	Wage rate inclusive of cost-of-living bonus		Occupation	Wage rate inclusive of cost-of-living bonus	
	Per hour	Per week		Per hour	Per week
Building trades:	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>	Printing trades:	<i>Lire</i>	<i>Lire</i>
Masons.....	3.82	183.30	Compositors, hand.....	5.12	245.85
Carpenters.....	3.99	191.70	Machine operators, linotype..	5.58	267.60
Joiners.....	3.69	177.80	Machine operators, monotype..	5.50	264.00
Plasterers.....	4.19	201.30	Pressmen.....	5.08	242.55
Unskilled laborers.....	2.39	114.60	Pressfeeders.....	3.44	165.24
Machinery industry:			Bookbinders, male.....	5.12	245.85
Machinists.....	3.36	161.46	Bookbinders, female.....	2.86	137.42
Patternmakers.....	3.59	172.50	Chemical industry:		
Turners.....	3.62	174.00	Pharmaceutical products,		
Unskilled workers.....	2.72	130.80	skilled workers.....	2.74	131.40
Furniture industry:			Industrial products, skilled		
Cabinetmakers.....	4.17	200.16	workers.....	2.66	127.63
Unskilled workers.....	2.95	141.60			

¹Italy (Milan). Città di Milano. Bollettino Municipale Mensile di Cronaca Amministrativa e Statistica, Milan, Jan. 31, 1926, p. 16.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Annual Per Capita Output of Coal in Various Countries¹

THE report of the British Coal Commission contains a discussion of the situation of the industry in Great Britain, in the course of which a table is given showing the annual per capita output of coal in the chief producing countries for some 50 years past. The Labor Review for January, 1926, contained figures of a similar kind from a German source, in which the per capita output was given in a number of cases per shift, instead of per annum. The English table is reproduced here as giving somewhat different facts in a more easily comparable form.

The table is affected, of course, by the changes in ownership brought about by the war and by the variations in methods of reporting over so long a period. The figures for France include Alsace Lorraine since 1919, but do not include the Saar. The Belgian figures include Limburg from 1917 onwards, and they and the German figures are calculated on a special basis.

The Belgian figures throughout, like the German ones from 1914-1918 onwards, are based on an assumed number of "full workers," i. e., the number of persons required to produce the recorded output if both mines and men had worked continuously without unemployment or absence.

The German figures exclude Alsace Lorraine after 1918, the Saar and Hultschin after 1920, and Upper Silesia after June, 1922. As given here for the period 1914-1918 and onwards, they are calculated on a different basis from the earlier years. The figures for 1924 and 1925 are doubtful, but "the true figures would not be less than those printed."

The American figures represent in 1874-1878 only one-fifth of the industry, and in 1879-1883 only 54 per cent.

AVERAGE YEARLY OUTPUT (IN TONS) OF COAL PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN COAL MINING

Period	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	United States		
					Bituminous	Anthracite	Total
1874-1878	302	172	151	234	382	362	366
1879-1883	358	209	188	288	566	419	478
1884-1888	358	220	194	301	503	381	446
1889-1893	316	225	188	288	563	391	497
1894-1898	321	233	195	293	572	376	501
1899-1903	324	222	189	277	690	414	607
1904-1908	317	217	181	281	691	474	636
1909-1913	287	218	178	287	782	503	712
1914-1918	282	170	140	320	876	558	795
1919-1923	218	148	151	188	735	539	698
1924	246	² 167	² 132	234	781	550	734
1925	243	170	158	262			

¹ Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). Report, Vol. I. London, 1926.

² Provisional figure, subject to modification.

In commenting upon this table the report calls attention not only to the sharp contrast in per capita output between the United States and the European countries, but also to the difference in the trend of productivity in Great Britain and elsewhere. From the period 1879-1883 down to the war, it is pointed out, the American production rises conspicuously, the French, German, and Belgian outputs remain substantially unchanged, while the British output falls from 358 to 218 tons per capita.

In the last years before the war Great Britain is at the German level; in 1925 Great Britain is below the German level, having started 25 per cent above it 50 years ago. British mining, even before the war, was thus losing ground relatively to other European countries, as well as to America.

The German recovery within the last few years is cited as a remarkable achievement, which must be ascribed, in some degree, to the difference in the organization of the industry in the two countries.

In the whole Ruhr, with an output about two-fifths of the whole British output there are 70 colliery undertakings as against 1,400 here; each undertaking represents a combination for power, buying and selling; none of them own wagons [coal cars], for these are all part of the railway pool; all of them give the miners remuneration in part in the form of family allowances; all, it may be added, have pithead baths.

Production per Man in Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, 1915 to 1925

THE following figures, showing annual output per man in coal mines of Nova Scotia for a period of 11 years, are taken from the Report on the Mines, 1925, of the Department of Public Works and Mines of the above-mentioned Province:

Year	Tons (of 2,000 pounds) produced per man	Year	Tons (of 2,000 pounds) produced per man
1915.....	569	1921.....	491
1916.....	665	1922.....	424
1917.....	628	1923.....	540
1918.....	569	1924.....	369
1919.....	523	1925.....	319
1920.....	563		

CHILD LABOR

Child Labor in Tobacco-Growing Areas

THE Children's Bureau has recently published (as Bureau Publication No. 155) a study of the employment of children in typical tobacco-growing areas, based on an investigation made during 1922-23. Regions selected for the study were in Kentucky, in South Carolina and Virginia, and in the Connecticut Valley. In Kentucky the study included 563 children, in South Carolina and Virginia, 606, and in the Connecticut Valley, 1,109. Approximately two-thirds in each group were boys. Negroes formed 34 per cent of the group in Kentucky and 25 per cent of those in South Carolina and Virginia. In the Connecticut Valley they formed only 7.6 per cent of those studied, while children of foreign-born parents formed 71.8 per cent. Quite commonly the children were found working at an early age

Nearly one-half of the child workers in the South and more than one-third of those in the Connecticut Valley were under 12 years of age, and about one-fifth in the South and more than one-tenth in the Connecticut Valley were under 10.

Much of the work done by the children was light, but long hours were common, and children were employed for considerable periods at a time.

Very few reported working less than 8 hours a day, and 10 hours was the usual length of the working day for a number of them. A day of 10 or more hours was typical for nearly one-fourth of the child workers in the Connecticut Valley, nearly one-third in South Carolina, about two-thirds in Virginia, and two-fifths in Kentucky. Older children, especially boys, had uniformly worked longer than younger ones; and in the Southern States they were employed quite continuously from early spring until all the tobacco was harvested in the fall. Since the growing season is longer in the South and the southern children worked on various crops in addition to tobacco, these children reported a greater number of days of employment than was usual among the New England children. One-third of the Kentucky children and slightly more than one-third of those in South Carolina and Virginia had worked at least three months, as compared with less than one-tenth of those in the Connecticut Valley. Girls in the South do practically the same work as boys, except that a smaller number of girls perform operations requiring a great deal of physical strength. In New England work was rather differentiated for the two sexes at harvest time, boys being employed in the fields and girls in the sheds.

It is pointed out that even light tasks may become fatiguing if worked at steadily for a long period, and that the kinds of work the children do in the tobacco field often involve awkward positions and strains which may become very wearing. Moreover, much of the work in connection with tobacco must be done when the summer heat is at its worst, and the odor of the tobacco plants is often sickening.

The effect of the work upon school attendance is often injurious.

Many children in the southern districts studied (where the school terms are short) were kept out of school for farm work, the average absence for this reason being from 15 to 19 days. A great deal of retardation was found among white children as well as among negroes. In the Connecticut Valley the school terms are longer, the compulsory attendance laws more strictly enforced, and the school attendance noticeably better among the child workers. The amount of school retardation among these workers was comparatively small, except for some city children, notably negro children and those of foreign parentage, many of whom presumably were handicapped by the fact that a foreign language was spoken in the home.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Industrial Accidents in the Philippine Islands, 1920 to 1924

THE following record of industrial accidents in the Philippines for the five-year period 1920 to 1924 was given in the annual report of the Governor General of the islands for 1924:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Number of accidents	Number injured				Adjustment		
		Temporarily	Permanently	Fatally	Total	Indemnified	Unindemnified	Amount collected (in pesos ¹)
1920.....	460	387	55	109	551	282	269	11,516.99
1921.....	306	246	17	111	374	250	124	13,284.08
1922.....	417	383	17	69	469	149	224	9,036.22
1923.....	343	298	5	85	389	196	97	12,471.46
1924.....	500	437	31	61	529	214	247	11,404.81
Total.....	2,026	1,751	125	436	2,312	1,091	961	62,713.56

¹ Peso = 50 cents.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1925

THE statement given below, summarizing the fatal-industrial accident record for Canada in 1925 as compared with that for 1924, is compiled from the March, 1926, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette:

	1924	1925
Agriculture.....	93	93
Logging.....	209	139
Fishing and trapping.....	33	13
Mining, nonferrous smelting, and quarrying.....	173	166
Manufacturing.....	163	161
Construction.....	195	130
Transportation and public utilities.....	310	257
Trade.....	12	11
Service.....	27	21
Unclassified.....	55	53
Total.....	1,270	1,044

Amendment to French Law on the Use of White Lead in Painting¹

THE French law on the use of lead compounds in painting was amended by a law passed January 31, 1926.

By the terms of the amendment the use of white lead, sulphate of lead, and of linseed oil containing lead and of all special products containing white lead or sulphate of lead is prohibited in all painting of whatever nature, carried out either on the exterior or interior of buildings, except when the painting is done by the owner or the tenant of the buildings.

Penalties are provided for violations of the law.

¹ Le Bulletin Législatif Dalloz No. 3, Paris, 1926, p. 59.

Prohibition and Limitation of the Use of Lead Compounds in Interior Painting, Spain

A REPORT from the American Consul at Barcelona, dated February 25, 1926, gives the provisions of a decree of the Spanish Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry prohibiting, with some exceptions, the use of white lead in painting the interior of buildings. This decree carries out the terms of the convention adopted by the Third International Labor Conference in regard to the use of white lead in paint which was ratified by Spain in 1924.

By the terms of the decree the use of white lead, sulphate of lead and all the products containing these pigments are prohibited, with the exception of work in railway stations and industrial establishments where their use has been declared necessary by the ministry of labor. Pigments which contain a maximum of 2 per cent lead, however, may be used. The prohibition does not extend to decorative painting nor to textile work (*trabajos de hilatura y de fileteado*).

The employment of minors under 18 years of age, with the exception of some apprentice painters, and of women is prohibited in all painting involving the use of white lead and sulphate of lead.

The decree becomes effective November 1, 1926.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Report of Virginia Committee on Old-Age Assistance

IN 1924 the Legislature of Virginia appointed a committee of three to consider and report on the question of "providing and regulating assistance to destitute persons in this State over the age of 70 years." This committee, consisting of one member of the senate and two members of the house of delegates, has recently handed in its report, together with the draft of a bill in which its recommendations are embodied.

The report points out that at present the State cares for its aged poor in almshouses; that the almshouse as a means for providing for any whose condition does not demand institutional care is losing favor; that already about 25 per cent of the counties and 50 per cent of the cities have no almshouses, and that there is a growing tendency for the smaller counties and towns to board their poor in the larger centers. The care of the aged poor is recognized as an imperative duty, and the question is only in what way that care can best be given. On this point the committee are strongly in favor of substituting for almshouse care the plan usually known as an old-age pension system, but which they prefer to call "old-age assistance."

Under the old-age assistance plan the aged poor who are worthy and who otherwise come within the provisions of the law are not sent to poorhouses, but are given such assistance out of public funds in each case as may be necessary to prevent them from having to become inmates of poorhouses. A maximum, however, is always prescribed by law. If this plan does not add to the burdens of the taxpayer, there would seem to be no good reason why it should not be substituted for the poorhouse system. No one will deny that the plan is more humane.

The report then takes up the question of comparative expense of the two systems. Data are presented showing that on October 1, 1924, there were in the almshouses of the State 1,356 persons, of whom 467 were aged 70 or over. The cost of maintaining the almshouses for the year, excluding the value of the crops raised and consumed, was \$270,620.30, which gives a per capita cost of \$199.57.

Your committee is of the opinion that an old-age assistance plan could be operated in Virginia at a less per capita cost than the present per capita cost of maintaining the aged poor in the almshouses. If the experience of Montana be taken as a criterion, the per capita allowance would be about \$150 per annum as compared with the present per capita cost of \$199 for maintaining the aged poor in the almshouses. The saving thus effected, without considering such of the overhead charges of operating the poorhouses as could not be reduced, would be about \$50 per annum—a material sum. The cost of administering the old-age assistance plan would be negligible, since existing officers and facilities would be utilized under the plan favored by your committee.

The bill drafted and presented by the committee provides for State assistance to the aged poor, the amount varying according to the needs of the particular instance; "but in no case shall it be an amount which, when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, shall exceed a total of 85 cents a day." Applicants for this assistance must be 70 years or over, they must have been citizens of the United States for at least 15 years before making application and must have lived in the State continuously for 15 years before applying. This last provision is modified in the case of those who

have been residents of the State for 40 years or over, only 5 years of continuous residence immediately before applying being required in their cases. Qualifications as to character and need are laid down. Upon receipt of an application the county or city board of welfare is to make an investigation of the applicant's qualifications, upon which it shall base its decision. This decision must be reviewed by the State board of public welfare, and provision is made for giving the applicant an opportunity to present his case. When an application is granted, the applicant is given a certificate, which must be renewed yearly, stating the amount of the aid to be given, and the installments, whether quarterly or monthly, in which it is to be paid. If the beneficiary is found to be incapable of taking care of himself or his money, payments may be made to any responsible person or corporation on his behalf.

The State board of public welfare is intrusted with the supervision of the work, and is required to issue annual reports covering the total number of beneficiaries, the total amount paid in cash, the number of applications received and the disposition made of them, the number canceled during the year, and other such information as it may deem advisable.

Report of Indiana Industrial Board

THE Industrial Board of Indiana administers, among other laws, the workmen's compensation act of the State. The board's report on the operations of the law for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, showed 49,170 accidents as against 49,004 for the preceding year and 54,850 for 1923. The number of fatalities for 1925 was 307, as against 274 in 1924, and 268 for the preceding year. Of the persons injured, 1,697 were women, whose weekly wage averaged \$13.34, and 308 were children 16 years of age and under, whose weekly wage averaged \$13.14. The average weekly wage for all employees was \$27.16.

Settlements by agreement numbered 20,174 for the fiscal year; contested cases numbered 2,075, in 1,751 of which awards were actually entered. Compensation benefits in closed cases, i. e., those in which the compensation period has expired or full compensation liability has been discharged in lump-sum settlements, aggregated \$2,806,615.22 for the year, besides burial and medical benefits. Applications for lump-sum settlements were approved in 253 cases during the year, amounting to \$234,652.92. The board has been strongly impressed with the fact that "the payment of lump sums to injured employees has resulted to a great extent in the dissipation of these sums, thus leaving the employee a charge upon his family or the State in violation of the theory of the compensation law." The staff of the commission is not sufficient to enable it to check up on the uses made of these funds or on whether the proposals made as arguments for obtaining such awards are carried out, though apparently the factory-inspection department is able to do something in this respect. Experience has led the board to take a stand of careful scrutiny of applications, both as to the necessity of the award and the capability of the employee to handle the money.

Of the 49,170 cases reported under the law (which requires reports where absence from work for more than one day is occasioned),

15,965 resulted in no disability, in 62 cases the person quit work at the time of the accident, and in 14,378 cases disability was of 7 days or less, thus disposing of 30,405 of the total number of cases without compensation. The second week terminated the disability of 6,975 others, the third, of 4,175, and the fourth, 2,348, leaving but 4,522 in which disability continued beyond 28 days.

Pension Expenditure in Australia, 1923-24

THE Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia for 1925 gives some particulars as to expenditures on pensions of various kinds during the year ending June 30, 1924.

Old-age and Invalid Pensions

DURING the year, 15,550 old-age pensions were granted. On June 30, 1924, the number of pensions in force was 113,054, of which 45,117 were paid to males and 67,937 to females. The ages of those to whom pensions were granted during the year varied from 60 to 90 and over. The great majority fell within the two age groups, 60 to 64 and 65 to 69, the first including 6,432, and the second 6,055 pensioners. In this respect there was a slight difference between the sexes, the largest group of men being aged 65 to 69, while the largest group of women, 5,323, was found in the age group 60 to 64.

The invalid pension is granted to anyone aged 16 or over who has lived in Australia for at least five years, and who has become incapacitated after coming to the Commonwealth. Claims for this pension to the number of 7,951 were examined during the year, and of these 6,073 were granted. On June 30, 1924, the number in receipt of this pension was 42,617, of whom 19,391, or 46 per cent, were males. The ages of the recipients ranged from 16 to 80 and over, the largest number, 2,458, being found in the age group 50 to 59, and the next largest, 1,198, in the age group 40 to 49. The cost of administering the invalid and old-age pensions act during the year was £92,366, or about 1.4 per cent of the amount actually paid in pensions.

Comparative figures are given showing the number of invalid and old-age pensions granted annually since 1920, the amount paid in pensions, and the cost of administration. Combining these with similar figures given for the year ending June 30, 1925 (see Labor Review, February, 1926, p. 260), the following table is obtained:

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION,
1920 TO 1925

Year ending June 30—	Number of pensioners			Total payments to pensioners and asylums	Cost of administration
	Old-age	Invalid	Total		
1920	99,170	35,231	134,401	£4,484,304	£74,120
1921	102,415	37,981	140,396	5,150,241	88,271
1922	105,096	39,019	144,115	5,380,034	93,608
1923	107,389	40,064	147,453	5,424,016	87,910
1924	113,054	42,617	155,671	6,523,881	92,366
1925	—	—	162,356	6,869,401	94,486

It will be noticed that while the number of pensioners increased during this period by 20.8 per cent, the amount paid to or on behalf of pensioners increased by 53.2 per cent. This disproportionate increase is explained by the fact that in 1923 an act was passed increasing the amount of the pensions by 5s. per fortnight. In 1924 the average fortnightly pension was 33s. 9d. The cost of administration shows along with its absolute increase a relative decrease, having fallen from £1 13s. 1d.¹ per each £100 paid to or on behalf of pensioners in 1920 to £1 8s. 4d. in 1924, while the year ending June 30, 1925, showed a further decrease to £1 7s. 6d.

Civil Service Pensions

THE act establishing pensions for civil servants was passed in October, 1922, so that as yet it is in an experimental stage. The original act was amended in 1924, several provisions being liberalized. It is a contributory system, and while contribution is compulsory upon all employees, they may within certain limits exercise an option as to how large a pension they shall have, and consequently, how large their contributions shall be.

The unit of pension is £26 per annum, and the number of units in respect of which an employee can contribute bears relation to the salary in accordance with the scale set out in section 13 of the superannuation act 1922, the minimum pension being two units, or £52 per annum, and the maximum 16 units, or £416 per annum. The rates of contribution depend on the age at which the employee commences to contribute, a special concession being made in respect of employees in the service at the commencement of the act who were then upwards of 30 years of age.

The age of retirement was originally fixed at 65, but in 1924 the act was amended so as to give employees the right to retire at 60 if they should prefer; in this case, however, different contributions based upon the earlier retirement age, must be paid. If an employee is retired owing to physical or mental incapacity the pension at once becomes payable, regardless of length of service. The widow of a pensioner is entitled to one-half of the pension her husband was receiving and in addition to £13 per annum for each child under 16 years of age.

For the year ended June 30, 1924, receipts were £331,414, of which £274,943 represented employees' contributions, £42,239 from the consolidated revenue, and £14,232 from interest. * * * Pensions in force June 30, 1924, numbered 717 with an annual liability of £49,626, of which £41,170 represents the share payable from the consolidated revenue.

Social Results of Mothers' Pensions in Ontario

THE Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario has recently issued its fourth annual report, covering the year ending October 31, 1924. During the year, the sum paid out in mothers' pensions amounted to \$1,707,894. At the close of the year the pensions were being paid to 4,058 families, in which there were 12,374 children under 16. In 3,339 of these families the dependency was due to the death of the father, in 475 the father was living but totally incapacitated, in 138 the father had deserted and his whereabouts

¹ Pound at par=\$4.8665; shilling=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents. Exchange rate of pound in 1925, about \$4.85.

had been unknown for 5 years or longer, and in 106 cases both parents were dead and the children were with a foster mother. There has been an increase in the number of cases in which the pension is paid while the father is living.

There is an increasing number of applications on the ground of the husband's total and permanent incapacitation. Each application of this nature must be supported by a medical report on our own medical form, and only if the husband is shown to be totally and permanently incapacitated is an allowance recommended. If the husband is an advanced case of tuberculosis and in a sanitarium, we have recommended an allowance, although the physician may not be able to state that the case is an incurable one. The necessity for the immediate removal of the tuberculous patient to a sanitarium has been again and again shown in the records presented to us. In one family 7 children were infected because the tuberculous father was permitted to remain at home.

Considerable space is given to the social results of the system, as observed by the local boards through which the pension is administered. Prominent among the results cited is the increased opportunity for education given the children of the families receiving the allowance. There is general agreement that the mothers eagerly take advantage of the chance to keep the children in school, send them regularly, and in some cases are saving and planning in order to give them an education beyond what the terms of the act require. The regularity and dependability of the pension are especially helpful.

We find here that the main virtue of the act lies in the fact that the mother, with the knowledge of a regular allowance, may plan her affairs to an advantage impossible where she is sole breadwinner or where assistance comes spasmodically, and that she is inspired to maintain a higher level of conduct and efficiency as a mother.

Another good result noticed is the improvement in home conditions, and in the courage and hopefulness of the mother, which are reflected in the whole atmosphere of the home. Connected with this, in many cases an increase of self-respect is noted.

It [the pension] is regular in its payments, giving a sense of stability. The recipient looks upon it as in some sense a wage for public service, rather than as a dole to a pauper. This makes for self-respect. In very many instances we have noted with great pleasure that the whole tone of the home has been raised by the receipt of an allowance.

Another important point brought out is that although children of broken families are usually found in disproportionate numbers in the courts and reform schools, it is very exceptional to find juvenile delinquency making its appearance in a family receiving a mother's pension.

It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the vitally important position of the father in the family and while many families deteriorate to a deplorable extent during his prolonged absence, not one boy or girl from these fatherless and subsidized homes has caused us any worry or developed any antisocial trait.

Report of English Commission on National Health Insurance¹

IN JULY, 1924, a commission was appointed by the English Government to inquire into the "scheme of national health insurance established by the national health insurance acts, 1911-1922, and to report what, if any, alterations, extensions, or developments should

¹ Great Britain. Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. Report. London, 1926.

be made in regard to the scope of that scheme and the administrative, financial, and medical arrangements set up under it." On February 22, 1926, this commission returned a majority report signed by nine members and a minority report signed by four.

The report first outlines the present scheme of health insurance, and then discusses its various aspects at length. Briefly, the plan as inaugurated in 1911 and amended by subsequent legislation provides compulsory and contributory insurance for workers between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under a contract of service in manual labor or in nonmanual employment at a remuneration not exceeding £250 a year. Certain employments are excepted and certain classes of persons may secure exemption, but over 15,000,000 are insured under the acts. The cost is met by the employers, the employees, and the Government. As of January 4, 1926, an employer must pay weekly $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ² for each employee, while the contribution of the workers is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ from men and 4d. from women each week. The Government contributes an amount equal to two-ninths of the total cost of the benefits paid out and of their administration. Benefits provided under the scheme include medical, sickness, disablement, and maternity; additional benefits may be provided at the option of a society having a surplus of funds. The administration of the act, under the general supervision of the Government, is vested in insurance committees and approved societies. The insurance committees are specially appointed local bodies which take charge of the administration of medical benefits and certain minor matters. The approved societies are bodies of insured persons who choose to group themselves together for insurance purposes and to them is intrusted the administration of the cash and additional benefits. They are often formed in connection with friendly societies, industrial insurance companies, and trade-unions. They are not, as a rule, organized on a territorial basis, and they vary in membership from less than 50 to over 2,000,000 insured persons. Owing to variations in the occupations and other conditions affecting their members, the societies differ materially in prosperity. Some have barely met expenses, while others have built up large surpluses from which they are able to pay benefits not included in the terms of the law.

The commissioners are unanimous in feeling that health insurance has passed beyond the experimental stage.

We are satisfied that the scheme of national health insurance has fully justified itself and has, on the whole, been successful in operation. * * * The contributions have been collected and the benefits provided with a marked degree of efficiency. We are convinced that national health insurance has now become a permanent feature of the social system of this country, and should be continued on its present compulsory and contributory basis.

The majority feel, however, that in view of the heavy cost of the various social services the State has undertaken and of the present financial situation, no extensions or modifications of benefit involving a substantial addition to costs should be considered as immediately practicable, but that changes should be limited to such as can be undertaken within the present resources of the scheme. On the same grounds they recommend that there should be no increase at present in rates of contribution or in the Government grant.

² About 9 cents.

The principal changes recommended by the majority are thus summarized in the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for March, 1926:

Abolition of insurance committees.—It is recommended that insurance committees should be abolished and their powers and duties handed over to committees of the appropriate local authorities, with possibly a co-opted element.

Classes of persons included.—To the persons at present required to be insured as employed contributors should be added certain classes (tree fellers, hay cutters, stone breakers, market porters, etc.) who are not at present covered, as not being under the ordinary relationship of master and servant. No change is recommended either in respect of the age limits or the rate of remuneration test or otherwise of the classes now insured.

Benefits.—The majority recommend the removal of the limitation under which medical benefit is confined to general practitioner service; and they suggest various improvements in maternity benefit, as soon as funds are available. The extensions of statutory benefits, to be made as and when funds are available, should be placed in the following order of priority: (a) Extension of scope of medical benefit; (b) provision of allowances to dependents; (c) improved provision for pregnancy and childbirth; (d) provision of dental treatment as a normal benefit.

Partial pooling of future surpluses.—The report does not recommend that any surplus which has accrued prior to the change of system should be subject to pooling, but suggests that in future one-half of any surplus which may accrue between one valuation and another should be pooled, and the fund constituted by the pooled half surpluses distributed among the benefit funds of all societies at a uniform rate per head of membership.

Among the other recommendations of the majority report, one of the most important is "that it is desirable to make permanent provision which will protect an insured person from incurring any loss or penalty by reason of arrears due to genuine certified unemployment."

Two of the majority commissioners append a reservation, in which, *inter alia*, they draw attention to the lack of coordination in the social services of the country, and to the fact that the employer's contribution to the health insurance fund is on a flat-rate basis, roughly proportioned to his wages bill, but bearing no necessary relation to his profits.

The four commissioners who sign the minority report state that the evidence convinces them that it is undesirable to retain approved societies as the agencies for the distribution of cash benefits to insured persons, and that the local authorities could and should take the place of approved societies as the bodies through whom sickness and disablement benefits should be administered. They also express the view "that it is neither necessary nor proper to confine the developments of the national health insurance scheme to such as can be paid for within the present financial resources of the scheme," and recommend various new benefits and various extensions or increases of existing benefits.

Finances of the British Unemployment Insurance Fund¹

IN ANSWER to a question in Parliament on February 24, 1926, the Minister of Labor gave the following information concerning the income and expenditure of the unemployment insurance fund for three years:

The amounts contributed to the unemployment insurance fund by employers, workpeople, and the State, respectively, the amount received in benefit by unemployed persons, and the cost of administration (including the cost of employment exchanges so far as insurance work is concerned) for the years 1922-23, 1923-24, and 1924-25 are approximately as follows:

AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED, AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID, AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, 1922 TO 1925

[Pound at par=\$4.8665]

Insurance year	Contributions			Paid out for benefits	Cost of administration
	Employers	Work people	Government		
1922-23	£18, 110, 000	£15, 900, 000	£12, 170, 000	£41, 880, 000	£4, 450, 000
1923-24	19, 560, 000	17, 360, 000	13, 180, 000	35, 970, 000	4, 090, 000
1924-25	19, 580, 000	17, 340, 000	13, 150, 000	44, 570, 000	4, 600, 000

¹ Great Britain. House of Commons. Parliamentary debates, 1926, Vol. 192, No. 17, p. 513.

HOUSING

Government Aid to Housing in Porto Rico

AN ACT of March 11, 1915, created a homestead commission in Porto Rico consisting of the commissioner of the interior and two other persons appointed by the governor, for the purpose of "providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of the people of Porto Rico" for dwelling and farming purposes. Due to lack of funds this act was never put into effect. On November 27, 1917, however, another act was passed authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of "constructing houses for artisans and laborers; providing for the leasing of the same with a certain right to the ownership thereof; improving sanitary conditions of certain lands of the people of Porto Rico; promoting the creation of farms to be leased to farm laborers and to grant them title thereto, and for other purposes." The law also provided that the commission was to be composed of the commissioner of the interior as chairman *ex officio*, the treasurer of Porto Rico, the commissioner of health, the commissioner of agriculture and labor, and three other persons representing the three principal political parties in the island, to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. On July 11, 1921, the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico approved a law (No. 53) which embodied all previous legislation on the subject and provided the means by which the poor inhabitants of towns and the industrious farmers are able to obtain comfortable housing as well as holdings of fertile land on a part-payment plan.

A recent report¹ of the homestead commission shows its activities for the period from 1915 to 1924, from which the following résumé was made.

Houses For City Workers

A PART of the municipality of San Juan, known as Puerta de Tierra, was made uninhabitable by dredging operations of the harbor, large numbers of persons being compelled to leave their places of abode and find new locations. The homestead commission then proceeded to establish a workingman's settlement at Martin Peña in the environs of San Juan and obtained a 62-acre plot of land. This was divided into 1,050 lots of about 200 square meters² each, with avenues 15 meters wide, cross streets 10 meters wide, and a recreation park of over 2 acres. The location of this area is one of the best of San Juan, being situated on a sloping plain which affords the proper drainage of the whole area. A modern system of electric lighting, sewers, and water supply was provided at a cost of \$98,369, and 50 frame houses of a standard type were built. Each house contained a parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, and balcony. The houses cost approximately \$250 each and the tenants paid about \$3 per month and had a right to the

¹Porto Rico. Comisión de Hogares Seguros. Memorial de los Trabajos, 1915-1924. San Juan, 1925.

²1 square meter=10.764 square feet.

ownership of the house they occupied—that is, the house became theirs when their monthly payments equaled the cost of construction. The commission then successively ordered the construction of 60 houses similar to those already built but more solidly constructed and costing about \$500 each, for which the inhabitants pay \$5 per month, and of 100 houses of double capacity and still better construction which cost \$1,000 each and sold at the rate of \$8 a month. This was followed by the erection of 150 houses of reinforced concrete at an approximate cost of \$2,500 each, for which tenants pay \$12 a month. By June 30, 1921, 460 houses had been constructed, 310 of which were frame and 150 were reinforced concrete.

Under the plan, in 10 or 15 years the lessee becomes the owner of the property he occupies. Such is the demand for these small sanitary houses that the Government has never had resources to satisfy it. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, payments averaged \$4,275 per month while the receipts for the year amounted to \$51,308.

In addition to the dwellings the commission built a schoolhouse and acquired an administration building where two of the rooms are fitted out as classrooms. Through the efforts of the commission the services of a doctor, a surgeon, and several nurses were secured. A dispensary for first-aid care was also established. An inspector for the supervision of sanitary work has been assigned by the department of sanitation.

In addition a number of commercial buildings have been established by private interests and a church has been erected. According to the report of the commission the whole group gives the appearance of an industrious and prosperous little town.

Homestead Allotments for Small Farmers

ONE of the most interesting and important activities of the commission is the establishment of homestead farms on public lands in Porto Rico. Under the provisions of the law public lands are subdivided into small farms and sold or leased to those who are willing to build a small house on the land within 12 months at a cost of not less than \$100; within two years to have under cultivation one-third of the land and keep it under cultivation for 10 years; within five years to live personally on the farm. Upon completion of full payment of appraised value the purchaser becomes the owner of the land, which is not subject to attachment or mortgage. The occupants pay as rental and part payment 10 per cent each year.

At Vega Baja a tract of land consisting of 320 acres was subdivided into small farms of from 2 to 5 acres. One hundred and five families are now living and working on this property. At Bayamon a tract of 94 acres was divided into eight small farms which are now all taken. In the rural district near Cayey a 262-acre tract has been divided into 14 small farms and two other small tracts have also been subdivided and are now occupied. Two tracts of land measuring 11 and 15 acres, respectively, situated in the rural district called "Beatriz," in the municipality of Caguas, have been divided into 22 small farms. A tract of land consisting of 2,069 acres near Utuado, land near Guayama amounting to 831 acres, and land near Morovis and

Manati amounting to 2,080 acres are being sold under similar conditions. Other leased lands will also be opened to homestead purchase as soon as the necessary surveys and arrangements are made.

Commenting on the accomplishments of the homestead commission, the governor of Porto Rico in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, makes the following statement:

The plans of the department for securing small farms by rental payments and of securing homes in or adjoining the cities and towns of the island by the workingmen with families is proving a great boon to these people who would otherwise never be able to acquire a farm or home of their own. No other work of the Government is more greatly appreciated by the laboring classes of both the city and country than this and no other is more successful. It will be extended as rapidly as the resources of the Government will permit.

COOPERATION

Condition of Labor Banks as of December 31, 1925

THE research department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has compiled the following data showing the condition of the various labor banks on December 31, 1925. In the half year since June 30, 1925,¹ the number of these banks has increased from 31 to 36, the deposits from \$85,608,633 to \$99,145,544, and the total resources from \$100,076,504 to \$115,529,058, representing increases of 16.3, 15.8, and 15.4 per cent, respectively.

CONDITION OF LABOR BANKS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1925

Name and location of bank	Surplus and profits	Total deposits	Total resources
Mount Vernon Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.....	\$126,891	\$3,541,458	\$3,957,204
Engineers Cooperative National Bank, Cleveland ¹	295,386	26,414,496	28,565,830
United Bank & Trust Co., Tucson, Ariz.....	66	432,183	502,249
Peoples Cooperative State Bank, Hammond, Ind.....	35,882	1,547,113	1,765,017
Nottingham (Ohio) Savings Banking Co.....	5,704	680,571	841,275
San Bernardino (Calif.) Valley Bank.....	20,213	1,857,035	2,057,649
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.....	147,441	2,586,116	2,951,637
Transportation Brotherhoods National Bank, Minneapolis.....	40,102	1,987,472	2,311,478
Amalgamated Bank of New York.....	172,789	5,891,811	6,429,437
Labor National Bank of Montana, Three Forks, Mont.....	5,000	172,908	202,908
Federation Bank of New York ²	833,621	11,458,489	13,613,560
Telegraphers National Bank, St. Louis.....	130,116	5,541,816	6,428,847
Brotherhoods Cooperative National Bank, Spokane, Wash.....	54,000	2,556,773	3,020,680
Brotherhood Savings & Trust Co., Pittsburgh.....	5,748	541,061	725,899
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, Cincinnati.....	50,000	3,260,385	3,720,431
Locomotive Engineers Cooperative Trust Co., New York City ²	259,958	6,062,628	7,315,348
United Labor Bank & Trust Co., Indianapolis.....	11,372	447,650	684,021
International Union Bank, New York City.....	205,279	3,548,075	4,027,673
First National Bank in Bakersfield, (Calif.).....	11,686	1,512,406	1,699,092
Labor National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.....	7,949	424,115	534,866
Farmers & Workmen's Savings Bank, Jackson, Mich.....	14,759	595,593	710,386
Peoples National Bank of Los Angeles.....	71,683	2,627,964	3,312,773
Locomotive Engineers National Bank, Boston.....	112,810	3,004,436	3,817,246
Labor Cooperative National Bank, Paterson, N. J.....	103,049	3,003,069	3,372,855
Brotherhood State Bank, ³ Kansas City, Kans.....	16,578	503,171	619,750
Brotherhood Cooperative National Bank of Portland, Ore.....	50,000	1,639,897	2,040,558
Locomotive Engineers Bank & Trust Co., Birmingham, Ala.....	85,347	1,568,843	2,154,190
Brotherhood State Bank, Hillyard, Spokane, Wash.....	5,000	179,691	209,691
Amalgamated Bank of Philadelphia ⁴	67,027	797,226	1,566,820
Locomotive Engineers Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia.....	250,000	797,226	1,566,820
Labor Cooperative National Bank, Newark, N. J.....	125,000	1,262,742	1,646,365
Brotherhood Cooperative National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.....	40,000	1,775,248	2,210,752
The American Bank, Toledo, Ohio.....	50,000	307,466	557,466
Brotherhood Bank & Trust Co., Seattle.....	50,000	627,188	928,910
Labor Bank & Trust Co., Houston, Tex.....	10,000	210,443	320,443
Hawkins County Bank, Rogersville, Tenn.....	64,374	510,379	634,753
Total (36 banks).....	3,467,803	99,145,544	115,529,058

¹ Statement as of Jan. 23, 1926.

² Statement as of Nov. 14, 1925.

³ Statement as of Dec. 10, 1925.

⁴ This bank does not make loans and functions primarily as a foreign exchange office.

The last five banks listed in the table are the new banks opened since July 1, 1925. Those in Tacoma and Seattle are banks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Toledo bank was formed

¹ For data as to status of labor banks on June 30, 1925, see December, 1925, issue of Labor Review (pp. 167, 168).

by the American Flint Glass Workers, that in Houston by various labor groups, and that in Rogersville by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Court Decisions as to Contracts with Cooperative Marketing Associations

CONTRACTS of cooperative marketing associations by which the members bind themselves to deliver all of their crops to the association, for pooling and sale at the best obtainable prices, though not especially favored in other countries, have been increasingly in use in the United States. The validity of such agreements and of the acts under which they have been made has been tested in the courts of a number of States. It may be stated that the almost universal tendency has been to uphold marketing agreements (including the right of the association to reasonable liquidated damages, to specific performance of contract, and to injunction restraining further breach), and to regard cooperative marketing associations as a beneficial development and one wholly consistent with the public welfare.

The attitude of the courts in general were well illustrated in a North Carolina case (*Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association v. Jones*, 117 S. E. 174), in which the court stated:

It is an entire misunderstanding of the facts to assert that an orderly, systematized cooperation among the producers to prevent a sacrifice of their products and to realize a living wage for the laborer and a reasonable profit for the producers has any analogy to the system by which great combinations of capital have prevented the laborer and the farmer alike from realizing a reasonable reward and a decent living.

In fact, the cooperative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of, farmers and laborers. * * * Naturally the cooperative movement among the farmers has aroused the opposition of the financial combinations, from whose unlimited power in fixing prices the farmers are seeking to free themselves, and also among some of the owners of the public warehouses, who are more or less allied with the big buyers.

The attempt has been made to follow these cases in the Labor Review wherever the law of a different State was involved or where a new point was brought up for settlement. Cases in nine States¹ have already been noted. Four additional States—Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma—have now passed upon such contracts and these decisions are noted below.

Colorado

THE Supreme Court of Colorado has recently had before it two cases, one of which involved the validity of a contract made before the passage of the State cooperative marketing act of 1923 (Acts of 1923, ch. 142), and the other one made after its passage.

The first case was brought by certain members of the Colorado Wheat Growers' Association who had become dissatisfied with the management of the association and who wished to cancel their contracts with it. Judgment in the district court was for the defendants,

¹ California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

and the plaintiffs sued for a writ of error. (*Atkinson et al. v. Colorado Wheat Growers' Association et al.*, 238 Pac. 1117.)

One of the grounds on which they based their action was that the contracts were void because they were in restraint of competition. The supreme court thought this point "well taken." The association, according to its articles of incorporation, was formed "to promote, foster, and encourage the business of marketing of wheat cooperatively; to minimize speculation and waste in the production and marketing of wheat; to stabilize wheat markets; to handle cooperatively and collectively the problems of wheat growers * * * all this operation shall be for the mutual benefit of its members only and shall be cooperative in character." Each of the plaintiffs, on becoming a member of the association, entered into a contract to sell his wheat crop only to the association, and failing that, to pay the association liquidated damages of 25 cents per bushel. In the opinion of the court, this constituted a discrimination against other companies. "That such contracts are against public policy and void is held by the great weight of authority and until recently, almost universally."

The case of *Burns v. Wray Co.* (65 Colo. 425, 176 Pac. 487, 11 A. L. R. 1179) was cited, in which a discrimination of 1 cent per bushel was involved.

It is claimed that the Wray Co. was organized for profit and the present company not, and that this constituted an essential difference, but it is clear from the by-laws and the contracts that although it has no capital stock and can declare no dividends, yet the company shares its profits among its members and the profit of its members is the principal if not the sole purpose of its operations. It is said contracts in restraint of competition are not unlawful, unless unreasonable or harmful to the public, and it is claimed that the present contracts are not harmful but beneficial, but we can not see that they are less harmful or more beneficial in their tendency than was that in *Burns v. Wray Co.*

If control of the wheat market is beneficial, then the present contract is more so than the other, but, if harmful, it is more harmful. But we have held in the above-cited cases that it was harmful as a matter of law. The claim of reasonableness therefore can not control us.

The act of 1923 expressly provides for the making of such contracts, giving the association the right to injunction, specific performance, and liquidated damages (secs. 18 and 19), and declares that associations complying with its terms are not in restraint of trade (sec. 29). It also provides that by majority vote any association previously organized may elect to adopt the provisions of the act and that by so doing the association validates any prior contract which would have been valid if made under the terms of the act (sec. 27). In the present case the court held that the contract in question was not lawful when made and that that portion of the 1923 act which is "retrospective and retroactive * * * can not be sustained. Any party who chose could repudiate the contract before the act; then to make it hold him now is holding him to a contract he did not make." The judgment of the trial court was reversed, and rehearing denied.

The constitutionality of the entire act was not in question in this case, but was involved in the second case of which mention has been made. This second case (*Rifle Potato Growers' Cooperative Association v. Smith*, 240 Pac. 937), as already stated, involved a contract made after the passage of the act of 1923, the association appealing from a decision of the lower court denying an injunction to restrain

Smith from continuing to violate his contract by disposing of his crop to others than itself. In this case the court referred to its previous decision that such contracts were against public policy, as follows: "In *Burns v. Wray Co.*, 65 Colo. 425, 176 P. 487, 11 A. L. R. 1179, and *Atkinson v. Colo. Wheat Growers' Association (Colo.)* 238 P. 1117, we held such contracts were against public policy, but the act of 1923 changes the public policy of this State and the contract in this case follows the act."

The contention that the act was unconstitutional, as being class legislation, was denied. The question of contracts under the act being in restraint of trade the court answered in the following terms:

If what we have previously said is right, this act and contract can not be classed as in undue or unreasonable restraint of trade, and it has uniformly been so held in the various States where these contracts have been considered.

The judgment of the court below was therefore reversed, putting Colorado among the States which have upheld such contracts and the laws under which they have been made.

Mississippi

IN THE case, *Staple Cotton Cooperative Association v. Hemphill*, 107 So. 24, recently before the Supreme Court of Mississippi, the association sued out a writ of replevin for certain cotton in Hemphill's possession.

Under the terms of the contract Hemphill agreed to deliver to the association all of the cotton produced or acquired by or for him during each of the years 1920 to 1924, and did so during the first four years. He failed to deliver any in 1924, whereupon the association procured the seizure of 23 bales of cotton in his possession. The defendant, however, claimed that the cotton was not his, having been raised by his tenants, a statement which the tenants corroborated. In the previous years he had bought from them the cotton which he turned over to the association. In 1924, however, he was unable to do so.

The suit in the lower court resulted in the issuance of peremptory instruction for the defendant, a finding from which the association appealed.

The appellant contended that the act of 1922 conclusively presumed all products from the land of the member, by whomsoever produced, to be the products of the member and, as such, subject to the terms of the contract. The court, however, felt it doubtful whether a contract could be held binding upon the tenants unless they had notice of the terms, and "this notice should be affirmatively shown."

The power of the legislature to enact conclusive presumptions is at least doubtful. [Cases cited.] We therefore think the statute should not be given a construction that will make it applicable to contracts made before its enactment, and, as the contract here involved was executed prior to the enactment of chapter 179, Laws of 1922, we think it is not governed by that statute.

Without deciding whether the landowner and share cropper should be considered as cotenants or as landlord and tenant, but treating them as cotenants, the court held that the association failed in its contention for possession of the cotton, in that even though it was

subrogated to all the rights of Hemphill it still would not be entitled to exclusive possession, as the tenants were joint owners of the cotton.

The plaintiff had no right to the possession of all the cotton, and its only right under its contract is to sell the cotton for the account of the defendant, taking its profit and compensations under the contract. It manifestly could not carry out its contracts, unless it had the right to sell all interest in the cotton, and as the cotton was undivided, and no particular part belonged exclusively to Hemphill, the writ of replevin was the wrong remedy for the plaintiff to have pursued.

The judgment of the court below will therefore be affirmed.

Louisiana

SOMEWHAT similar circumstances entered into a case (Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association *v.* Clark, 107 So. 115) recently brought in Louisiana in which the validity of both marketing act and contract were challenged. When one of its members, Alex Clark, having leased his plantation to tenants, failed to deliver any cotton, the association obtained an order temporarily restraining him from disposing of his crops and also procured a writ of sequestration seizing his 1924 crop. Its suit for specific performance, however, resulted in a judgment for the defendant in the lower court and from this the association appealed to the supreme court of the State asking not only for a decree of specific performance, but also for liquidated damages in the sum of \$3,750 and for \$1,000 attorney's fees.

One of Clark's defenses was that the contract was invalid in that it fixed no price for his product. The court, however, held that inasmuch as the object was to sell the product for the best price obtainable, to fix the price beforehand would defeat the very purpose of the association.

His final and main contention was that the contract imposed upon him impossible conditions in obligating him to deliver cotton produced by his tenants and not owned by him and encumbered, furthermore, by being pledged. In this contention he was successful. That section of the act conclusively presuming all products raised on a member's land to be his products and as such subject to the agreement was held to be violative of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, since it made "an indirect but clear attempt" to deprive tenants of their property in the crop raised. There was no evidence that the tenants in this case had any knowledge of the marketing agreement of their landlord with the association, and the legislature was "powerless to make these tenants parties to such contract by mere compulsion." Such a provision also operated to deprive them of their right to freedom of contract in disposing of their cotton. Under the law of Louisiana the landlord has no legal control over the tenants' portion of the crop, they being equally with him owners of it.

Further, the crop was pledged to a bank and the association, before making demand of the latter for the cotton, did not obtain the written consent of the pledgee and made no offer to pay the amount of the pledge as required by law and the marketing contract.

The enforcement of the marketing contract, as to the defendant, under the circumstances of this case, is therefore not legally possible, as such enforcement would require the commission by defendant of a crime.

As defendant offered, before the institution of this suit, to deliver to plaintiff association some 12 or 15 bales of cotton which he could control, and, as it was not legally possible for him to do more, the temporary restraining order herein issued was properly recalled, annulled, and vacated, the application for a preliminary injunction was properly rejected, and denied, and the rule nisi recalled and discharged.

Oklahoma

FROM a judgment of the District Court of Caddo County, Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association appealed to the supreme court of the State for injunction and for liquidated damages from one of its members for breach of his agreement (Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association *v.* Salyer, 243 Pac. 232). The agreement covered the crops for the years 1921 to 1927, Salyer agreeing to pay liquidated damages of \$5 per hundredweight for all cotton disposed of to other parties and recognizing the association's right to sue for specific performance of contract.

In 1922, he disposed of some 12,500 pounds of cotton in violation of his agreement and the association brought suit.

One of the points turned upon whether the act of 1917 or that of 1923 controlled the contract. It appeared that the contract was made while the act of 1923 was in effect and was governed by its provisions, which specified that means of withdrawal must be afforded to members, and also that the damages fixed must be reasonable and in "amounts fairly related to the actual damages ordinarily suffered in like circumstances."

The court held that the damages provided for were not "reasonable" and that the by-laws had not contained a provision by which members might withdraw.

The association can not recover damages, for the reason that it is seeking to collect damages stipulated in violation of the statutes. It can not enforce specific performance, because it has failed to comply with the conditions upon which the right to specific performance is made to rest.

It is not entitled to injunctive relief because it has failed to show that Salyer was obligated to sell all of his products to the association. It is contended by Salyer that the damages sought to be enforced are penalties agreed upon in violation of statutes, and decisions of this court cited holding agreements of this character to be in the nature of penalties rather than liquidated damages, but it is immaterial in this case whether they be in the nature of penalties or liquidated damages, for the reason that the damages here contended for are violative of the express provisions of the statute under which the contract was made. Therefore, whether they be penalties or liquidated damages within other provisions of the statute, they are violative of the act of 1917.

The trial court did not err in sustaining the demurrers to the petition, and the judgment is affirmed.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Seventh Convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor¹

THE Mexican Federation of Labor (*Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana*), generally referred to as the C. R. O. M., held its seventh annual convention in Mexico City from March 1 to 6, 1926. More than 1,500 delegates were present from all parts of the Republic, representing practically every industry. This organization has increased its membership from 7,000 in 1918 to 1,500,000 in 1926.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

Providing for the foundation of an Institute of Social Sciences, which is to be a workers' college. The school will open on May 1 of this year and is to be maintained by the C. R. O. M. Students will be registered from all the labor unions in Mexico according to a percentage membership.

Urging the early establishment of a rehabilitation institute, to be supported by the Government and the C. R. O. M., to rehabilitate workers who have been disabled in industrial accidents.

Favoring the Rochdale cooperative system for the construction of houses, and production as the basis for consumers' cooperative societies.

Favoring the formation of a labor bank and a farm loan bank.

Trade-Unionism in South Africa

THE Social and Industrial Review, official organ of the Labor Department of the Union of South Africa, gives, in its issue for January, 1926, a brief account of the development of trade-unionism in South Africa. Several trade-unions were established within the limits of what is now the Union prior to the Boer War, but it was not until the present century that unionism began to make any headway. A number of small strikes had taken place in the early days but not until 1913 were the unions strong enough to enforce their demands by a really serious industrial disturbance. This began with a strike in a gold mine the management of which attempted to oblige five mechanics to work on Saturday afternoons. The trouble spread rapidly, and by July became general, embracing all classes of workers in the Witwatersrand mines and affecting numerous other industries. The Government intervened, and a settlement was secured by a conference between three members of the cabinet and representatives of the workers' federation.

This degree of success gave a strong impetus to the movement, new organizations were formed, and membership increased rapidly. In January, 1914, a strike of railway workers took place, and the

¹ From report of the American consul at Mexico City, dated Mar. 10, 1926, and *The Seamen's Journal*, April 1926.

federation called a sympathetic strike which spread through South Africa. The Government at once took a decided stand, martial law was proclaimed in certain areas, police and defense units were called into play, and the strike was broken. The result was an immediate falling off in the number and membership of unions, and for a time the movement was quiescent. The war, however, bringing increased industrial activity, a greater demand for labor, and rapidly rising prices, gave the workers a new opportunity, and in spite of the reduced membership the unions started an active campaign, through which they secured some concessions. In 1915 the Transvaal Chamber of Mines recognized the movement and conferred with the South African Industrial Federation in regard to certain claims put forward by its affiliated unions. This helped to give the unions a standing with other employers and the movement was recognized more or less generally throughout the country. Reference boards and joint boards were established in a number of industries and the policy of negotiation became fairly common.

For the next few years trade-union development followed much the same course as in other countries. During the war and the years immediately following it increased in strength, reaching its highest point in 1920, just before the severe depression which began in that year, and thereafter losing ground rapidly. At the end of December, 1920, the membership stood at 132,754; by the end of December, 1921, it had fallen to 107,507. In 1922 a serious strike, beginning among the miners, took place, which involved a number of other than purely industrial questions. Martial law was declared, the strikers met with a severe defeat and the movement suffered. Even unions which had had no connection with the strike lost heavily in membership, and it was a question whether unionism in South Africa was permanently disorganized. In 1924 an act was passed providing for the registration of trade-unions and establishing industrial councils (see *Labor Review*, July, 1924, p. 232), and this, it was hoped, would revive interest in the union movement.

Membership of Labor Unions in Uruguay

A REPORT from the American consul at Montevideo, dated January 28, 1926, contains the following data as to membership of labor unions in Montevideo, prepared by the Uruguayan Labor Office.

	Members		Members
Marble workers	300	Seamen	1,600
Barbers	650	Customs laborers	1,600
Constructors	(¹)	Motor launch laborers	800
Newspaper sellers	1,000	Stevedores	1,900
Calkers	80	Bakers' Society	(¹)
Tailors (2 unions)	1,840	Gastronomic Syndicate (2)	950
Gluers (2 unions)	60	Waiters (3 unions)	1,000
Vehicle conductors	200	Automobile Syndicate	2,597
Tile makers	106	Masons	700
Sculptors and molders	120	Woodworkers	700
Federation of Marine Laborers	(¹)	Warehouse laborers	450
Firemen	350	Printers	600

¹Membership not specified.

	Members		Members
Municipal street cleaners.....	800	Cement workers.....	85
Plasterers.....	75	Brickkiln laborers.....	210
Sawmill laborers.....	275	Quarry laborers.....	136
Brass workers.....	86	Plumbers.....	74
Glass bevelers.....	42	Stone breakers.....	42
Hotel helpers and laborers.....	430	Upholsterers.....	94
Coal workers (2 unions).....	400	Leather workers.....	205
Shoe workers.....	1, 200	Power-plant workers.....	276
Chauffeurs Syndicate.....	405	Fruit workers.....	200
Coach drivers.....	115	Carters.....	570
Beach cartmen.....	140	Naval construction workers.....	300
Glaziers or glass fitters.....	100	Navy machinists.....	350
Ironworkers.....	252	Sewer workers.....	54
Automobile cleaners.....	57	Marine zone carpenters.....	41
Molders.....	350	Boilermakers.....	196
Metal workers.....	186	Broom makers.....	41
Millers and vermicelli workers.....	309	Male nurses.....	900
Wicker workers.....	68	Business employees.....	250
Hat workers.....	205	Meat workers.....	500
Liquor and soft-drink workers.....	240	Tanners.....	128
Painters.....	500		

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Industrial Disputes in the Philippine Islands, 1920 to 1924

THE following statistics on strikes and other industrial disputes in the Philippines from 1920 to 1924, inclusive, are taken from the annual report of the Governor General of these islands for the year ending December 31, 1924:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Strikes and other industrial disputes		Causes of conflict		Adjustment in favor of—	
	Number	Workers involved	Wages	Other than wages	Workers	Employers
1920.....	68	11, 139	48	20	51	17
1921.....	35	19, 782	22	13	13	22
1922.....	24	14, 956	19	5	7	13
1923.....	26	8, 331	18	8	14	12
1924.....	20	6, 784	13	7	12	8
Total.....	173	60, 992	120	53	97	72

Adjustment of Strike of English Ship Wireless Operators

THE Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), in its issue for March, 1926, gives a brief account of the settlement of the strike of the ship wireless operators, which had lasted for over two months. At the end of July, 1925, the employers concerned gave notice to the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists that they wished to confer on the question of reducing the wages of wireless operators in the merchant marine to bring them into accord with the wages of other ship employees, for whom a reduction was to go into effect at the beginning of August. A disagreement took place between the two bodies, the operators' association wishing to discuss a change in conditions as well as in wages, while the employers' association insisted that the two questions must be kept separate. No compromise being reached, the employers gave notice at the end of October of a reduction of 22s. 6d.¹ per month in wages, to come into effect December 1. The men's association instructed its members not to sign under the new rates, and after November 26 each operator, as his ship was paid off, joined his colleagues on strike.

Under English regulations a ship may not sail without wireless operators, but the board of trade relaxed these regulations to permit the carrying on of traffic until agreement should be reached. As the strike continued, considerable uneasiness developed over the number of ships sailing without operators, especially during the stormy weeks in late January and early February. In answer to a question in Parliament it was stated that up to the beginning of January, 1926, the number of ships sailing without wireless operators was 1,187, and

¹ Pound at par = \$4.8665, shilling = 24.3 cents, and penny = 2.63 cents.

of these, 85 were passenger ships. The Government was repeatedly urged to act, and at last brought employers and men together in conference. On February 18, 1926, an agreement was reached, under which the men returned to work under the following terms:

1. Resumption of work is to take place as from February 18, and negotiations will be entered into between the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists and the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association with a view to securing that more uniform and mutually satisfactory conditions of service shall operate in the future.

2. The two parties will submit their respective terms of reference and commence discussions not later than March 1, 1926.

3. If no agreement is arrived at by March 31, any question at issue as to the service conditions shall be referred to the industrial court for settlement.

In the event of either party including wages in any scheme for the future conditions of service under paragraph 1 hereof, and the parties not reaching agreement thereon, such will form part of the questions at issue to be referred to the industrial court.

4. The shipping federation have approved of these terms of settlement and will be represented as hitherto in the proceedings which are to take place under clauses 1, 2, and 3 of this agreement.

5. Under clauses 1, 2, and 3 of this agreement negotiations are to be begun forthwith between the parties, and it is provided that if either party includes wages in any scheme for the future conditions of service, and there is failure to agree, the wages of the operators are to be determined by arbitration.

Resumption of work is to take place in accordance with the scale of wages fixed to come into operation on December 1, 1925 (in which the rates ranged from £7 15s. per month in the first year to £18 17s. 6d. in the ninth year).

The agreement also contained clauses providing for the reinstatement of the operators on strike, as from date of resumption on the staff roll of the companies, in the positions and with the seniority they occupied with their company prior to striking.

New Law Governing Strikes in Guatemala ¹

THE President of Guatemala issued a decree (No. 914) on February 15, 1926, forbidding strikes in public services and in certain private services and prescribing the punishment to be meted out to offenders. The text of the decree is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The cessation, suspension, or voluntary interruption of any public service, of mails, telegraphs, telephones, railroads, and other similar services are declared punishable by law; also of private services destined to serve public needs, as well as the destruction, suspension, or rendering useless of objects and effects used in said services.

ART. 2. Those who commit the offense indicated in the foregoing article shall be punished by imprisonment of eight years; and if as a consequence of the actions committed there should be homicide they shall be punished as if guilty of murder.

ART. 3. Those who by using violence, force, threat, or intimidation prevent others from giving their cooperation to the continuance of a public service or a service destined to serve public needs, shall be punished by three years' imprisonment.

ART. 4. Those who prevent others from giving their cooperation to the continuance of a public service or a service destined to serve public needs by other means than those mentioned in the foregoing article shall be punished by two years' imprisonment.

ART. 5. All persons who directly or indirectly are guilty of the above-mentioned offenses are subject to the jurisdiction of the military courts.

ART. 6. This law shall be effective on the date of its publication.

ART. 7. Governmental decree No. 843 is hereby revoked.

¹ Report from the American consul at Guatemala, dated Feb. 17, 1926.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Are Union Rules Responsible for Scarcity of Apprentices?

RECENT inquiries made of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as to whether employers generally take as many apprentices as allowed by union rules led to the compilation by the bureau of the following data.

The Conference Board on Training of Apprentices, made up of national associations of manufacturers, founders, metal trades employers, and the like, in its Bulletin No. 1, issued in 1916, stated:

The average employer, not from necessity but because of thoughtlessness or habit, still prefers to get workmen whom someone else has trained. * * * Limitation of apprentices by trade-unions has helped to develop this condition of indifference on the part of employers. Many, however, do not employ the full allowable quota of apprentices which the trade-union specifies, and often, for professed convenience's sake and because they do not realize the investment value of apprenticeship training expense, employ none whatever.

A detailed study of the situation in Indianapolis was made about 1918 by Thomas Larkin and its results were published under the title: "A study of apprenticeships, trade, and educational agreements." According to this none of the trades for which data could be secured were using their permissible number of apprentices.

In 1924 the University of Pennsylvania published a thesis entitled: "A study of existing programs for the training of journeymen molders in the iron and steel foundries of Philadelphia," based on a detailed investigation. The union rules permitted one apprentice to five journeymen, plus one for the shop. The actual number in training fell far below this ratio.

The ratio in floor molding then becomes 1:13.8 as compared with 1:5. To put it differently, instead of a quota of 61 floor molding apprentices there are now 22, four of whom are definitely in the short-course group. In bench molding a count of bona fide trainees only gives a present ratio of 1:25.7; instead of 31 apprentices there are 6.

The Journal of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers in its issue for November, 1923, reports a conference of the Boston Building Trades Congress dealing with the work of the congress respecting apprenticeship. No complete figures are given, but frequent reference is made to the fact that contractors are not using the number of apprentices allowed. For instance, the unions had agreements with over 100 bricklayer contractors. Union rules allowed 3 apprentices to a contractor. Instead of 300, there were 80 bricklayer apprentices in the city, and of these, 41 were apprenticed to their fathers, not to contractors.

The American Contractor, in its issue for May 3, 1924, contained an account of a drive for more apprentices in bricklaying undertaken by the Mason Contractors' Association of the United States and Canada. They began by listing the contractors in their trade and finding how many employed apprentices.

An accurate survey of 58 cities and towns in 1923 showed that 714 contractors had only 358 apprentices on the wall. "These figures," says Mr. Gillespie,

"prove conclusively that the so-called union restrictions are not a factor in holding back apprenticeship. The work to be done is to get all contractors to take on boys at least to the limit of the rules laid down by the union."

As a result of this survey, it was estimated that it would be possible to put 10,000 more apprentices to work without any interference with the rules of the bricklayers' union.

At a conference of the apprenticeship commission of the Boston Building Congress, reported in the *Boston Transcript*, February 21, 1925, the commission points out that so far there has been no difficulty in getting boys to enroll as apprentices, but much trouble in getting contractors to employ them, and that 35 to 40 per cent of the apprentices enrolled during the past year were unemployed. The enrollment is done with the assistance of the building trades unions, and in accordance with their rules.

A report of the apprenticeship commission of the New York Building Congress, March, 1925, summarized in the *Labor Review* for July, 1925 (p. 180), states that one of the most serious difficulties confronting the commission is to persuade employers in certain trades to take their quota of apprentices.

There are four trades in which this difficulty is especially apparent: Carpentry and joinery, which, with an estimated membership of over 31,000 journeymen, has only 1,500 enrolled apprentices; painting and decorating, with over 10,000 journeymen, and 193 enrolled apprentices; and upholstery and cement masonry, neither of which has ever exceeded 75 per cent of its allowable quota of apprentices.

Recent Developments in Trade-Union Education in Great Britain

FOR over 70 years there has been a movement for the expansion of adult workers' education in Great Britain, in which movement trade-unionists have taken part. It is, however, only within the last 5 years that such education "has become a matter of official policy for the British Trades Union Congress," Mr. Arthur Pugh, the chairman of that body, states in the March, 1926, issue of *The Labor Magazine* (London).

This official action, together with the recent gift of the Countess of Warwick of Easton Lodge and its 900 acres to the British trade-union movement, is expected to make the adult-educational program of the congress "of direct concern to every British trade-unionist."

Referring to the two conflicting British schools of thought on adult workers' education represented, on the one hand, by Ruskin College and the Workers' Educational Association, and, on the other hand, by the National Council of Labor Colleges and the Plebs League, Mr. Pugh is of the opinion that few of either school "will find real cause for quarrel with the definition of purpose framed as a basis for the educational work of the (British) Trades Union Congress," namely "to provide working-class education in order to enable the workers to develop their capacities, and to equip them for their trade-union, labor, and cooperative activities generally, in the work of securing social and industrial emancipation."

In 1925 a scheme for raising a fund for the promotion of educational work was submitted to the congress, which included the taking over by its general council of Ruskin College, the Labor College, and other

labor or cooperative colleges. When the program was being formulated, conferences were planned between the general council and the cooperative education committee concerning the proposed foundation of a residential college in a suitable locality to which Ruskin College and the existing Labor College might be transferred. The realization of the scheme for the centralizing of the educational work of the congress has been made possible "by the new developments arising from Lady Warwick's gift."

The general council is making an appeal for £50,000 to build a necessary hostel for students on the beautiful estate, to equip and maintain the college, and to provide teachers. The British trade-union movement now has, Mr. Pugh declares, "the opportunity to carry out a great and inspiring experiment in workers' education."

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Agreement Not to Sue One of Two Joint Wrongdoers

A RATHER UNUSUAL case was recently before the Federal courts of Oregon, involving injury to a workman as the result of the combined negligence of two parties. One Barger was employed by a stevedoring company on the dock of a lumber company, assisting in loading a cargo sold by the company, and delivered by it "within reach of the ship's gear," i. e., near enough to the vessel so that it could be reached by the boom, pulleys, etc., used in loading. An employee of the lumber company moved a car loaded with lumber down to the desired point, unhooking the horse which moved it while the car was in motion. When it reached the proper stopping place Barger undertook to stop it by blocking. He failed, but a part of the load was jarred off, striking and injuring him. For this injury Barger claimed that both the employing stevedore company and the lumber company which owned the dock and moved the cars upon it were responsible. The immediate employer negotiated the matter with Barger, and in consideration of the sum of \$2,000 paid by it procured an agreement from him "that he will forever refrain and will not bring any suit, action or proceeding at law in equity or a court of admiralty, or in any court" against the employer and its insurer on account of the injuries sustained. The agreement further provided that it should not "affect or prejudice in any way any right or cause of action" that Barger might have against the lumber company.

Action was brought against the lumber company on the ground that it was negligent in failing to secure the lumber in place by stanchions, chains or otherwise, so as to prevent its falling off. The action was based on the provisions of section 6785, Oregon Laws, which requires the use of "every device, care, and precaution which it is practicable to use" for the protection of employees and the public. The State courts had construed this law as designed to protect employees, and an action under it "will not lie at the instance of one who is not an employee carrying on his work at the place where he is injured." This construction by the supreme court of the State was said to be binding on the Federal courts, and not only applying to the immediate employees of an owner, but extending also to "the protection of employees of others whose duties bring them within reach of the dangers and risks of such work" as it may be engaged in. It was an employee of the lumber company who set the car in motion in the fulfillment of its contract to place the lumber within reach for loading, and that company's obligations as to safety were held to extend to the protection of Barger, employed by the stevedoring company.

The lumber company contended that the settlement with his immediate employer was a full satisfaction of Barger's claim and a

bar to this action. The court announced its commitment "to the proposition that a release of one joint tortfeasor will release the others. There is, however, a distinction between a release and a covenant not to sue." Reference was made to a decision in which similar action had been taken where it was found that "full compensation for his injuries was not received, but only partial satisfaction; and a reservation of his right to sue the other wrongdoer." The present agreement was said to conform to all the tests of "a covenant not to sue." The jury had found the damages to amount to \$4,500, and, under the court's instructions, they had credited thereon the \$2,000 paid by the stevedoring company. The judgment entered on this finding by the lower court was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals (*Pacific States Lumber Co. v. Barger*, 10 Fed. (2d) 335).

"Safe Place to Work"

AN UNUSUAL application of the rule that it is the employer's duty to furnish his employees a safe place to work was made by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in a recent decision (*Southwell v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co.* (1926), 131 S. E. 670). H. J. Southwell was an engineer employed by the railroad company at a time when there was a strike on the road, and the property of the company was being picketed. Special police were employed as guards, among them being an assistant yardmaster named Dallas. There was ill feeling between these two men, and Southwell had made threats and apparent attempts against Dallas. On a certain day when Southwell was coming in from a trip, Dallas was in conversation with a superior, saying that he (Dallas) wanted "to ask Southwell to lay off of me and let me alone." Dallas was armed at the time, which his superior knew but did not take steps to prevent the meeting of the two men. Southwell used the normal mode or means of exit, was unarmed, and was shot by Dallas shortly after the parting between Dallas and his superior.

Mrs. Southwell, as administratrix, brought action under the Federal liability statute, claiming that her husband was in interstate commerce and that the employer had violated the Federal statute by an act of negligence in regard to the maintenance of a place for work which would be safe for the workmen. The trial judge charged that "the rights and liabilities of the parties in this action are governed by an act of Congress known as the Federal employers' liability act," and it was on the basis of negligence and not of "willful injury" that the employer was held responsible. That is to say, it was not the willful injury done by Dallas, who killed Southwell, but the negligence of his superior who did not intervene when he had notice of the probabilities of danger if the men should meet that based the action; and on this theory of negligence the supreme court sustained the judgment securing to the administratrix an award of damages in the amount of \$12,000.

Accidental Shooting of Night Worker as Injury Arising Out of Employment

SO LONG as the phrase "arising out of and in the course of" remains as a qualification for injuries entitled to compensation, disputes and disappointments will continue. A man is employed, and his employment furnishes the setting in which his days are spent, and because of his presence at the place required, with fluctuating margins and boundary lines as to the closeness of relationship, an injury is received. Undoubtedly it was "in the course of" the employment; but would it also "arise out of" the same?

The Supreme Court of Illinois reversed an award of the industrial commission, sustained by the Circuit Court of Cook County, where an employee, in the course of his employment at his employer's plant at night, was killed by policemen who took him for a robber. (*Sure Pure Ice Co. v. Ind. Com.*, 150 N. E. 909.) The employee was an engineer. He and a fellow worker were in and about the plant, and in the course of events were together on the sidewalk in front of the building, when the fellow employee said to the decedent, "Here comes the squad." Decedent made no reply but turned and started toward the plant. The police automobile stopped and the officers got out and called to decedent to halt when he was about 10 feet distant from them. "He did not halt or answer, but continued to walk." There was again an order to halt and a threat to shoot but the employee continued to the door of the plant when an officer shot and killed him. The question raised by the court was as to an accident arising out of the employment, the employee being present "in the performance of his duties as chief engineer in charge of the plant."

The rule was laid down that the injury "must have had its origin in some risk of the employment, * * * some causal relation between the employment and the injury." It was held that there was here no causal relation such as entailed liability for compensation.

The engineer's "duties required him to be at the place where he was at the time he was killed. The duties of the policemen required them to guard and protect from thieves, robbers, and burglars their section of the city, including the plant of the [employer]. * * * What happened to [the injured man] might as well have happened to any man employed at night anywhere in the section guarded by these policemen. The cause of his death arose from an agency which was entirely outside of his employment, and there was no causal connection between the agency and the employment."

On this conclusion the award was set aside. No mention was made of negligence on the employee's part, or any other grounds for the opinion than the absence of "causal connection," nevertheless the employee lost his life in the course of his employment and his widow was left without redress.

STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Guaranteeing Full-Time Earnings in Two Paper Mills

THE March issue of *Industrial Management* (New York) contains an account by Dr. Herman Feldman (pp. 133-138) of the unemployment compensation plan of two associate paper mills in Holyoke, Mass.

Although it may be possible, the writer says, in a few years for a plant wishing to meet the problem of regularizing employment to start such a plan by copying one of the already existing models, at the present time such plants must rely on their own initiative in developing a plan. The results of adapting the principle of unemployment insurance to the particular conditions in an individual plant are said to have usually been both distinctive and significant and the plan described in the article is considered to be in certain particulars one of the most advanced.

It was the company's purpose, in developing the plan, to reward length of service and loyalty to the firm. A progressive increase of wages is provided for during the first four years of employment and after the completion of five years of satisfactory continuous service full-time earnings are guaranteed. The plan applies to all wage earners from sweepers to skilled paper makers, numbering about 600, but not to office employees, executives, or others on a salary basis. The base rates at which employees are hired are equal to and in many cases higher than the rates for similar work in the locality, and for skilled workers a service differential of 2 cents an hour above the base rate is added for each of the first four years of satisfactory service and of 1 cent an hour for unskilled workers, so that at the end of the fourth year skilled workers are receiving 8 cents an hour differential and unskilled workers 4 cents an hour differential above the base rates. There are no further service differentials after the first four years but instead the workers may apply for and, if their work is satisfactory, receive a signed agreement which guarantees full-time employment. The agreement specifies that if the plant is not in operation a sufficient number of hours to equal or exceed the amount of the salary, the regular wage rate will be paid weekly. This amount will be subject to adjustment under any condition affecting a general adjustment of wages. No compensation is paid for lost time due to legal holidays.

For the purpose of the wage payments the year is divided into 13 periods of 4 weeks each so that a man earning \$40 a week, for example, is guaranteed \$160 for every 4-week period. If short time occurs, the worker is excused until he is needed and is paid the difference between his earnings and the guaranty. Extra earnings for overtime during a given period are applied against any short time occurring during the period, although overtime within any 4-week period is not balanced against short time in another period.

The plan is regarded as unusual in two respects: First, because as soon as an employee has received the protection of the guaranty no wages are lost on account of any "waiting period" or other qualifying stipulation and, second, because, although the agreement stipulates that the company has a right to terminate the plan on four weeks' notice, this is merely a technical provision designed to save the firm from legal liability if it is in danger of bankruptcy. This clause reads: "The company reserves the right to terminate this agreement, under any conditions which in the opinion of the company may make it powerless to continue it," but is followed by the statement, "It is not the intention of the company to exercise this right except in case of serious fire or other calamity or conditions beyond our control. Under such conditions * * * termination of the agreement will not become effective except after four weeks' notice."

A comparison of these two features with other plans is made. In eight such plans, five of which were voluntarily adopted by the companies and the others secured through the pressure of trade-unions, it is not necessary to be an employee of the company for five years, but on the other hand none of these plans entirely remove the hazard of unemployment as does the one under consideration. In the other plans the workers are entitled to compensation for only part of the time lost, ranging as low as 40 per cent in the "Chicago plan" which is in force among 35,000 men's clothing workers in Chicago. In most cases, also, a certain number of weeks of unemployment must be borne by the employee himself before he is eligible for benefits. This ranges from 1 week to as much as 12 weeks in a year, although in one plan a percentage of the regular wage is paid for any period of idleness amounting to one-half day or over.

There is a difference between this and other plans also in the duration of payments, as several of the plans set up definite unemployment funds and the liability for payments ceases when these funds are exhausted, while others of the plans provide for payment for a limited number of weeks.

The liability of a company in a plan of the kind described obviously depends upon the proportion of employees who will stay five years and thus be covered by this guaranty. When the plan was started it was made retroactive to the extent that five years of prior service was counted. At that time there were 121 employees with this length of service, while in October, 1925, there were 275, or an increase from 19½ per cent to 45½ per cent of the full working force. This increase in the average length of service has therefore increased the liability of the company but the firm has weighed the matter carefully and considers that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The reasons which convince the firm that the risk is worth taking are that the extra payments have proved not to be so large as might be expected; certain economies are possible, and the liability which must be assumed stimulates constructive planning. The firm also believes that a wise investment in human nature is economically sound.

During the period from March 1, 1921, to October 1, 1925, the sum paid for time during which the employees under the guaranty were excused from reporting for duty amounted to \$9,644, or 0.27 per cent of the total pay roll for both companies for that period, while the

amount of wages paid to workers under guaranty while engaged on work supplied them other than their regular duties was \$54,671, or 1.56 per cent of the total pay roll for the period.

It has not been the custom of the company to give paid vacations to any of its factory workers and in paying for idle time the company has therefore, in a sense, adopted the scheme of paid vacations as a means of meeting slack periods.

The question of discharge is important in a plan of this kind as the power of dismissal might be abused in a dull period. During the time the plan has been in operation only five employees covered by the guaranty have been discharged, two for excessive drinking, two for insubordination, and one for repeated carelessness. The rules specify that no employee of 5 years' standing shall be discharged without the case being first submitted to the general superintendent or manager. An employee may be suspended without pay pending investigation by the general superintendent and if the charge is incompetency the question of placing such an employee in work better suited to his capabilities is considered. For infringement of rules or insubordination an employee may be summarily dismissed.

In view of some of the unusual features of the plan the writer states that it seems strange that it has not received more attention but thinks that this is probably due to the fact that it was connected with a strike called by union officials because they claimed the introduction of a guaranty was aimed to win away their membership. Because of this action the company insisted on an individual contract being signed by those who came back to work. According to the writer this contract does not prohibit their belonging to a union nor does the firm discriminate against union men, although the union officials still regard the plan as an attempt to alienate the workers from their union. It is not denied that a worker who goes on strike will lose all his service advantages but on the other hand the leaders of the local union interviewed by the writer did not allege victimization of union men and had no complaint to make regarding the wages and working conditions, which were admitted to be better than the average. The writer also states that the firm is willing to deal with union officials.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in March, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in March decreased 0.6 per cent, while pay-roll totals increased 0.2 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment for March is 93.7 as compared with 94.3 for February, and the index of pay-roll totals for March is 99.1 as compared with 98.9 in February.

The actual difference in general employment conditions between February and March is slight. However, the increase in pay-roll totals in March, although small, indicates an upward tendency.

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

THE volume of employment increased in March in 4 of the 9 geographic divisions—the Pacific, South Atlantic, East North Central, and New England, in the order named—the greatest increase being 1.3 per cent. The greatest decrease was 1.6 per cent in the Mountain division. Pay-roll totals increased more than 2 per cent in both the Pacific and New England States, and there were smaller increases in four other divisions.

Seven of the 12 groups of industries show increased employment in March, the greatest increase (4.7 per cent) being in the chemical group, with the stone, clay, and glass group coming next, with an increase of 2.1 per cent. Nine of the 12 groups show increased pay-roll totals, the chemical and the tobacco groups leading with gains of approximately 5 per cent each, followed by metals (other than iron and steel) and vehicles with gains of approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent each.

The food and the leather groups each lost over 1 per cent of their employees, and the tobacco group decreased slightly less than 1 per cent, while textiles and the miscellaneous group each decreased one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment. The food and the leather groups show decreases in employees' earnings corresponding to their decreased employment, and the textile group of industries shows no change.

Thirty-one of the 53 separate industries show gains in employment in March, the seasonal fertilizer industry again showing a very large increase—25.3 per cent. The increases in employment in other industries are small, the leading 7 ranging from 3.6 per cent to 2.1 per cent. Of the 7 industries concerned only 1 (automobiles) has a large number of employees, the remaining 6 industries being chewing tobacco, glass, women's clothing, baking, rubber boots, and brick.

Slaughtering and meat packing shows its customary March decrease in employment (4.6 per cent in this instance); confectionery, silk goods, and carriages and wagons each reported about 3 per cent fewer employees; and the woolen and worsted goods industry instead of showing recovery from recent labor difficulties shows a further decrease in employment of 2.5 per cent.

The industries noted as showing the largest increases in employment also reported corresponding increases in pay-roll totals, except chewing tobacco which shows decreased earnings of employees.

Other industries reporting increased employees' earnings of over 2 per cent are cigars (over 6 per cent), book and job printing (4 per cent), ice cream, hardware, cement, millinery, brass, steel shipbuilding, stamped ware, steam-car building and repairing, stoves, foundry and machine shop, and millwork.

Six industries reported decreased pay-roll totals over 2 per cent. These are slaughtering and meat packing, automobile tires, silk goods, chewing and smoking tobacco, men's clothing, and woolen goods.

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 FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 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
		February, 1926	March, 1926		February, 1926	March, 1926	
Food and kindred products...	1,427	202,429	199,263	-1.2	\$5,121,709	\$5,067,868	-1.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	81	76,496	73,004	-4.6	1,908,990	1,835,806	-3.8
Confectionery.....	261	32,217	31,249	-3.0	596,724	588,338	-1.4
Ice cream.....	203	8,372	8,512	+1.7	279,097	289,092	+3.6
Flour.....	366	15,803	15,685	-0.7	413,322	408,795	-1.1
Baking.....	500	57,688	59,124	+2.5	1,566,297	1,590,012	+1.5
Sugar refining, cane.....	16	11,853	11,689	-1.4	357,279	355,825	-0.4
Textiles and their products...	1,702	571,039	569,496	-0.1	11,517,131	11,477,821	(1)
Cotton goods.....	336	200,623	202,645	+1.0	3,325,725	3,367,540	+1.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	255	84,678	84,743	+0.1	1,599,653	1,607,036	+0.5
Silk goods.....	200	61,541	59,688	-3.0	1,333,293	1,286,135	-3.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	183	61,212	59,680	-2.5	1,348,932	1,317,895	-2.3
Carpets and rugs.....	30	22,581	22,988	+1.8	590,308	596,855	+1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	82	26,842	26,884	+0.2	664,143	663,067	-0.2
Clothing, men's.....	274	60,605	59,676	-1.5	1,509,304	1,473,615	-2.4
Shirts and collars.....	86	22,620	22,361	-1.1	373,495	371,303	-0.6
Clothing, women's.....	178	17,964	18,439	+2.6	492,330	506,126	+2.8
Millinery and lace goods.....	78	12,373	12,392	+0.2	279,948	282,260	+3.0
Iron and steel and their products...	1,644	654,352	656,339	+0.6	19,608,996	19,973,790	+2.0
Iron and steel.....	212	289,250	288,385	-0.3	8,862,308	9,008,406	+1.6
Structural ironwork.....	160	22,674	22,724	+0.2	662,406	666,296	+0.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	838	219,225	222,416	+1.5	6,603,456	6,765,866	+2.5
Hardware.....	66	35,708	35,267	-1.3	894,859	922,426	+3.1
Machine tools.....	163	31,531	31,931	+1.3	971,299	982,197	+1.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	116	40,025	39,466	-1.4	1,164,760	1,166,217	+0.1
Stoves.....	89	15,939	16,159	+1.4	450,268	462,382	+2.7
Lumber and its products...	1,622	198,131	198,660	+0.2	4,461,990	4,492,800	+0.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	389	103,621	103,944	+0.3	2,178,889	2,190,234	+0.5
Lumber, millwork.....	252	34,266	34,591	+0.9	831,134	848,655	+2.1
Furniture.....	381	60,244	60,125	-0.2	1,451,967	1,453,911	+0.1
Leather and its products...	365	124,871	123,195	-1.3	2,908,727	2,877,687	-1.0
Leather.....	144	30,044	30,075	+0.1	766,155	770,165	+0.5
Boots and shoes.....	221	94,827	93,120	-1.8	2,142,572	2,107,522	-1.6
Paper and printing...	892	168,800	169,806	+0.7	5,384,834	5,478,468	+1.8
Paper and pulp.....	209	56,603	56,783	+0.3	1,533,573	1,537,101	+0.2
Paper boxes.....	178	19,244	19,199	-0.2	426,626	428,448	+0.4
Printing, book and job.....	295	45,559	46,072	+1.1	1,544,406	1,606,153	+4.0
Printing, newspapers.....	210	47,394	47,752	+0.8	1,880,229	1,906,766	+1.4
Chemicals and allied products...	255	84,261	86,384	+4.7	2,398,701	2,483,950	+5.0
Chemicals.....	94	23,638	23,668	+0.1	608,021	617,815	+1.6
Fertilizers.....	104	9,724	12,182	+25.3	178,482	222,813	+24.8
Petroleum refining.....	57	50,899	50,534	-0.7	1,612,198	1,643,331	+1.9

¹ No change.

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

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		February, 1926	March, 1926		February, 1926	March, 1926	
Stone, clay, and glass products	649	197,443	199,415	+2.1	\$2,827,185	\$2,909,642	+3.0
Cement.....	96	24,502	24,402	-0.4	685,199	706,133	+3.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	369	30,285	30,923	+2.1	773,916	800,180	+3.4
Pottery.....	60	13,379	13,444	+0.5	355,808	360,098	+1.2
Glass.....	124	39,277	40,646	+3.5	1,012,262	1,043,231	+3.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel	182	46,781	47,254	+1.1	1,260,695	1,296,589	+2.8
Stamped and enameled ware.....	43	13,641	13,852	+1.5	329,550	338,716	+2.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	139	33,140	33,402	+0.8	931,145	957,873	+2.9
Tobacco products	181	42,766	42,541	-0.9	730,253	761,682	+4.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	31	9,098	9,422	+3.6	151,784	148,065	-2.5
Cigars and Cigarettes.....	150	33,668	33,119	-1.6	578,469	613,617	+6.1
Vehicles for land transportation	981	524,206	535,618	+1.9	16,932,651	17,375,562	+2.7
Automobiles.....	209	357,405	366,502	+2.5	12,084,006	12,410,203	+2.7
Carriages and wagons.....	74	2,126	2,064	-2.9	46,610	45,758	-1.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	204	17,814	17,859	+0.3	538,771	537,742	-0.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	494	146,861	149,193	+1.6	4,263,264	4,381,860	+2.8
Miscellaneous industries	401	260,650	259,516	-0.1	7,567,390	7,546,964	+0.0
Agricultural implements.....	94	29,970	29,555	-1.4	865,940	854,946	-1.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	150	116,780	116,473	-0.3	3,395,622	3,408,902	+0.4
Pianos and organs.....	40	8,380	8,320	-0.7	246,501	248,625	+0.9
Rubber boots and shoes.....	11	18,720	19,169	+2.4	440,807	460,814	+4.5
Automobile tires.....	66	59,003	58,006	-1.7	1,843,423	1,775,816	-3.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	40	27,797	27,993	+0.7	775,097	797,861	+2.9
Total	9,701	2,985,729	2,997,486	-0.6	80,720,262	81,742,833	+0.2

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,317	432,133	435,281	+0.7	\$10,586,361	\$10,811,956	+2.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2,368	854,755	853,229	-0.2	23,955,202	24,354,949	+1.7
East North Central.....	2,575	993,437	1,001,648	+0.8	30,263,536	30,569,288	+1.0
West North Central.....	921	152,501	151,226	-0.8	3,851,958	3,860,565	+0.2
South Atlantic.....	982	252,561	255,587	+1.2	4,931,823	4,986,718	+1.1
East South Central.....	406	97,465	96,923	-0.6	1,962,462	1,937,696	-1.3
West South Central.....	366	70,938	70,667	-0.4	1,553,142	1,524,534	-1.8
Mountain.....	182	24,628	24,228	-1.6	675,070	674,318	-0.1
Pacific.....	604	107,311	108,697	+1.3	2,940,708	3,022,809	+2.8
Total	9,701	2,985,729	2,997,486	-0.6	80,720,262	81,742,833	+0.2

Employment on Class I Railroads

Jan. 15, 1926.....	1,713,332			¹ \$232,367,744	
Feb. 15, 1926.....	1,716,208	+0.2		¹ 220,675,657	-5.0

¹ Amount of pay roll for one month.

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

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries was 1.5 per cent greater in March, 1926, than in the same month of 1925, and employees' earnings were 2.6 per cent greater.

The volume of employment in this 12-month period increased 7 per cent in the East North Central States, 4.4 per cent in the South Atlantic States, and 2.8 per cent in the Pacific States. The Middle Atlantic and the East South Central divisions show small increases, and the New England division shows no change. In the remaining three divisions the decreases were over 1 per cent each.

Five of the 12 groups of industries show marked improvement, both in employment and in employees' earnings, in the year's time, and two other groups report fair increases. The greatest gain in employment was 6.9 per cent in the vehicle group, and the greatest gain in employees' earnings was 7 per cent each in the iron and steel and in the other metals groups.

The food, textile, lumber, leather, and tobacco groups all show less satisfactory conditions in March, 1926, than in March, 1925.

The separate industries showing the most notable gains in this 12-month period both in employment and in pay-roll totals are machine tools (25.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent in the two items), automobiles (21.1 per cent and 19.4 per cent in the two items), agricultural implements, fertilizers, and electrical machinery.

The greatest falling-off is shown in the woolen and worsted goods industry—15 per cent in employment and 17.8 per cent in pay-roll totals—and in millinery and lace goods—13.5 per cent and 12.4 per cent, respectively, in the two items.

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

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

Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1926, compared with March, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1926, compared with March, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products...	-2.0	-0.8	Iron and steel and their products...	+4.7	+7.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-6.8	-3.9	Iron and steel.....	-1.0	+1.4
Confectionery.....	+2.1	+0.8	Structural ironwork.....	+5.9	+9.5
Ice cream.....	+2.5	+7.8	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+8.3	+11.7
Flour.....	-5.3	-5.4	Hardware.....	-0.8	+6.9
Baking.....	+1.5	+3.6	Machine tools.....	+25.3	+31.7
Sugar refining, cane.....	-4.7	-5.4	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+4.9	+4.3
Textiles and their products...	-2.6	-4.1	Stoves.....	-1.1	-2.4
Cotton goods.....	-1.1	-1.5	Lumber and its products...	-3.0	-1.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+3.4	+7.0	Lumber, sawmills.....	-5.1	-4.5
Silk goods.....	+3.6	+2.2	Lumber, millwork.....	+2.2	+4.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	-15.0	-17.8	Furniture.....	+0.4	+3.0
Carpets and rugs.....	-1.2	-6.2	Leather and its products...	-4.2	-6.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-1.2	-3.4	Leather.....	+0.9	+0.3
Clothing, men's.....	-1.8	-6.9	Boots and shoes.....	-5.7	-8.6
Shirts and collars.....	+3.5	+2.2			
Clothing, women's.....	-5.9	-5.2			
Millinery and lace goods.....	-13.5	-12.4			

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

Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1926, compared with March, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1926, compared with March, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Paper and printing	+1.6	+5.4	Vehicles for land transportation	+6.9	+4.8
Paper and pulp.....	-1.0	+0.5	Automobiles.....	+21.1	+19.4
Paper boxes.....	+1.4	+4.5	Carriages and wagons.....	+6.9	-2.0
Printing, book and job.....	+0.5	+6.7	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+0.1	-1.8
Printing, newspapers.....	+4.9	+8.7	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-3.1	-5.7
Chemicals and allied products	+6.3	+5.5	Miscellaneous industries	+5.5	+4.9
Chemicals.....	+2.0	+2.9	Agricultural implements.....	+13.4	+18.8
Fertilizers.....	+11.4	+17.8	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+10.4	+11.1
Petroleum refining.....	+8.9	+3.9	Pianos and organs.....	-1.2	-0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	+0.8	+1.9	Rubber boots and shoes.....	+7.1	+7.7
Cement.....	-6.7	-7.2	Automobile tires.....	+3.6	+2.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	-3.0	-2.7	Shipbuilding, steel.....	+2.5	+1.5
Pottery.....	-2.2	+1.0	Total	+1.5	+2.6
Glass.....	+8.5	+9.3			
Metal products, other than iron and steel	+5.8	+7.0	Recapitulation		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+8.4	+11.7	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+4.6	+5.4	New England.....	(1)	+1.5
Tobacco products	-5.6	-0.3	Middle Atlantic.....	+0.6	+1.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+8.9	+9.0	East North Central.....	+7.0	+8.3
Cigars and cigarettes.....	-7.6	-1.6	West North Central.....	-1.2	+0.8
			South Atlantic.....	+4.4	+5.6
			East South Central.....	+0.2	+1.7
			West South Central.....	-1.1	-3.4
			Mountain.....	-1.1	-1.4
			Pacific.....	+2.8	+1.4
			Total	+1.5	+2.6

Employment on Class I Railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
Feb 15, 1925.....	1,708,884		¹ \$216,637,569	
Feb. 15, 1926.....	1,716,208	+0.4	¹ 220,675,657	+1.9

¹ No change.² Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in March, 1926, were 0.9 per cent higher than in February, 1926, and 1.1 per cent higher than in March, 1925.

Forty of the 53 separate industries show increased per capita earnings in March as compared with February. The cigar industry leads all others with an increase of 7.9 per cent; hardware increased 4.4 per cent; and cement increased 3.5 per cent. All other increases were less than 3 per cent each. The outstanding decrease in per capita earnings was 5.8 per cent—in chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. The automobile tires industry shows a drop of 2 per cent, and baking shows a drop of 1 per cent.

Thirty industries show increased per capita earnings in March, 1926, as compared with March, 1925. The 2 industries leading in this respect, being the same as in the monthly comparison but in reverse order—hardware and cigars. The continued disturbance in some districts in the woolen and worsted goods industry caused a further decline in per capita earnings, in March as compared with March, 1925, of 3.3 per cent.

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

Industry	Per cent of change March, 1926, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change March, 1926, compared with—	
	February, 1926	March, 1925		February, 1926	March, 1925
Cigars and cigarettes.....	+7.9	+6.5	Paper boxes.....	+0.7	+5.2
Hardware.....	+4.4	+7.7	Printing, newspapers.....	+7	+3.8
Cement.....	+3.5	-.5	Shirts and collars.....	+5	-1.2
Millinery and lace goods.....	+2.8	+1.6	Hosiery and knit goods.....	+4	+3.4
Printing, book and job.....	+2.8	+6.2	Leather.....	+4	-.5
Petroleum refining.....	+2.7	-4.4	Structural ironwork.....	+4	+3.3
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+2.2	-.8	Furniture.....	+3	+2.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+2.1	+8	Boots and shoes.....	+2	-2.4
Rubber boots and shoes.....	+2.1	+4	Cotton goods.....	+2	-.8
Iron and steel.....	+2.0	+2.6	Lumber, sawmills.....	+2	+6
Ice cream.....	+1.9	+5.7	Woolen and worsted goods.....	+2	-3.3
Confectionery.....	+1.7	-1.4	Agricultural implements.....	+1	+4.8
Pianos and organs.....	+1.6	+6	Automobiles.....	+1	-1.4
Chemicals.....	+1.5	+8	Clothing, women's.....	+1	+6
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+1.5	-.3	Machine tools.....	-1	+5.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+1.3	+5	Paper and pulp.....	-1	+1.1
Stoves.....	+1.3	-1.4	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-3	-2.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+1.2	-2.9	Fertilizers.....	-3	+6.0
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+1.2	+2.9	Flour.....	-3	-.5
Carriages and wagons.....	+1.1	-7.9	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	-4	-1.5
Lumber, millwork.....	+1.1	+2.2	Glass.....	-4	+1.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+1.0	+3.5	Silk goods.....	-6	-1.7
Sugar refining, cane.....	+1.0	-.7	Carpets and rugs.....	-7	-4.9
Pottery.....	+8	+3.3	Clothing, men's.....	-8	-4.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+8	+3.0	Baking.....	-1.0	+1.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+7	+7	Automobile tires.....	-2.0	-.8
			Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-5.8	-.4

Wage Changes

FIFTY-FOUR establishments in 16 industries reported wage-rate increases in the month ending March 15. These increases, averaging 2.7 per cent, affected 10,405 employees, or 44 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned. More than one-half of the employees affected by these increases were in the steam-car building and repairing industry, and one quarter were in the iron and steel industry.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 3 establishments in 3 industries. These decreases, averaging 9.9 per cent, affected 909 employees, or 93 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 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				
Silk goods.....	200	3	4-18	5.9	733	54	1
Iron and steel.....	212	12	2-4.5	2.7	2,496	41	1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	838	6	5-10	7.3	223	17	(1)
Machine tools.....	163	5	3-10	6.2	40	9	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	389	1	4.3	4.3	95	100	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	252	2	15-16	15.5	192	63	1
Furniture.....	381	2	9-11	10.1	14	6	(1)
Leather.....	144	2	5-6	5.0	242	82	1
Paper boxes.....	178	1	7-10	10.0	10	7	(1)
Printing, newspapers.....	210	2	6-7	6.3	28	11	(1)
Chemicals.....	94	1	10	10.0	102	6	(1)
Automobiles.....	209	3	5-10	6.9	255	12	(1)
Carriages and wagons.....	74	2	2.5-5	3.8	19	32	1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	204	3	6.7	6.7	188	70	1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	494	6	2.8	2.8	5,656	78	4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	150	3	1-10	3.4	112	6	(1)
			Decreases				
Iron and steel.....	212	1	10	10.0	840	100	(1)
Furniture.....	381	1	3	3.0	19	40	(1)
Glass.....	124	1	10	10.0	50	56	(1)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for March, 1926, and for February, 1926, and March, 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 March, 1926, is 93.7, this number being 0.6 per cent lower than the index for February and 1.5 per cent higher than the index for March, 1925. The general index of pay-roll totals for March, 1926, is 99.1, this number being 0.2 per cent higher than the index for February and 2.6 per cent higher than the index for March, 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, MARCH, 1925, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1925		1926			
	March		February		March	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	92.3	96.6	94.3	98.9	93.7	99.1
Food and kindred products	90.1	92.6	89.4	92.9	88.3	91.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	85.2	85.1	83.3	85.0	79.4	81.8
Confectionery.....	82.8	91.6	87.1	93.6	84.5	92.3
Ice cream.....	84.5	88.3	85.1	91.9	86.6	95.2
Flour.....	90.6	92.3	86.4	88.3	85.8	87.3
Baking.....	98.3	100.9	97.4	102.9	99.8	104.5
Sugar refining, cane.....	105.4	110.2	101.9	104.7	100.4	104.3
Textiles and their products	92.4	97.0	90.1	93.0	90.0	93.0
Cotton goods.....	87.8	88.8	86.0	86.4	86.8	87.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	98.4	107.5	101.6	114.4	101.7	115.0
Silk goods.....	100.4	109.5	107.2	116.0	104.0	111.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	91.9	92.6	80.1	77.9	78.1	76.1
Carpets.....	98.5	98.7	95.6	91.6	97.3	92.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	102.8	110.1	101.4	106.6	101.6	106.4
Clothing, men's.....	89.0	90.0	88.7	85.8	87.4	83.8
Shirts and collars.....	86.4	90.8	90.4	93.4	89.4	92.8
Clothing, women's.....	93.0	104.8	85.3	96.6	87.5	99.3
Millinery and lace goods.....	94.8	102.4	81.8	87.1	82.0	89.7
Iron and steel and their products	88.8	94.0	92.4	98.6	93.0	100.6
Iron and steel.....	100.6	105.8	99.9	105.6	99.6	107.3
Structural ironwork.....	88.4	93.7	93.4	102.0	93.6	102.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	81.0	83.6	86.4	91.1	87.7	93.4
Hardware.....	92.9	99.2	93.5	102.8	92.2	106.0
Machine tools.....	82.9	87.7	102.5	114.2	103.9	115.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	95.4	102.7	101.6	107.0	100.1	107.1
Stoves.....	87.5	91.8	85.3	87.3	86.5	89.6
Lumber and its products	92.5	97.9	89.5	95.7	89.7	96.3
Lumber, sawmills.....	88.5	94.6	83.7	89.9	84.0	90.3
Lumber, millwork.....	99.9	103.7	101.2	106.5	102.1	108.7
Furniture.....	101.6	105.7	102.2	108.8	102.0	108.9
Leather and its products	95.4	96.0	92.6	91.1	91.4	90.2
Leather.....	92.6	96.5	93.3	96.3	93.4	96.8
Boots and shoes.....	96.3	95.8	92.4	89.0	90.8	87.6
Paper and printing	101.5	106.0	102.4	109.7	103.1	111.7
Paper and pulp.....	96.6	103.0	95.3	103.3	95.6	103.5
Paper boxes.....	98.4	103.5	100.0	107.7	99.8	108.2
Printing, book and job.....	103.4	107.9	102.8	110.7	103.9	115.1
Printing, newspapers.....	105.6	107.6	110.0	115.4	110.8	117.0
Chemicals and allied products	99.0	100.3	100.5	100.8	105.2	105.8
Chemicals.....	93.5	100.5	95.3	101.8	95.4	103.4
Fertilizers.....	137.4	128.3	122.2	121.0	153.1	151.1
Petroleum refining.....	89.4	92.2	98.0	94.1	97.4	95.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.5	101.9	94.3	100.8	96.3	103.8
Cement.....	90.9	94.4	85.2	84.9	84.8	87.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	94.5	98.4	89.8	92.5	91.7	95.7
Pottery.....	110.0	119.2	107.1	118.9	107.6	120.4
Glass.....	92.7	101.8	97.2	108.0	100.6	111.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	97.3	99.9	101.8	104.0	102.9	106.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	95.0	94.5	101.5	102.8	103.0	105.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	98.3	101.9	102.0	104.4	102.8	107.4
Tobacco products	93.6	90.4	89.0	85.9	88.2	90.1
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	93.2	98.3	97.9	109.8	101.5	107.1
Cigars and cigarettes.....	93.6	89.5	87.9	83.1	86.5	88.1

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INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1925, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Industry	1925		1926			
	March		February		March	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Vehicles for land transportation	89.9	95.6	94.3	97.6	96.1	100.2
Automobiles.....	97.6	105.0	115.3	122.1	118.2	125.4
Carriages and wagons.....	88.6	96.3	97.5	96.1	94.7	94.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	89.2	94.0	89.0	92.5	89.3	92.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	85.1	89.7	81.2	82.3	82.5	84.6
Miscellaneous industries	93.2	98.1	98.4	102.0	98.3	102.9
Agricultural implements.....	93.6	102.6	107.6	123.5	106.1	121.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	89.6	94.4	99.2	104.5	98.9	104.9
Pianos and organs.....	97.2	106.3	96.6	104.7	96.0	105.6
Rubber boots and shoes.....	86.4	93.5	90.4	96.3	92.5	100.7
Automobile tires.....	107.9	112.7	113.7	120.4	111.8	116.0
Shipbuilding, steel.....	90.5	94.4	92.1	93.1	92.8	95.8

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

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

Employment (June, 1914, to March, 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	85.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7
April.....		93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	83.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1	-----
May.....		94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9	-----
June.....	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1	-----
July.....	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3	-----
August.....	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	88.9	-----
September.....	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	90.9	-----
October.....	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	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..... ¹	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 ²

Pay-roll totals (November, 1915, to March, 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	109.3	99.0	96.6	99.1
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.....		92.9	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..... ³	54.9	61.9	76.3	96.7	103.6	125.9	80.0	79.9	100.0	90.6	93.6	97.6 ²

¹ Average for 7 months.² Average for 3 months.³ Average for 2 months.

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

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,390 establishments indicate that in March 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 are unchanged since February.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 72 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 27 per cent on a part-time schedule; 49 per cent had a normal full force of employees, and 50 per cent were operating with reduced forces.

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

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in 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	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products	1,093	(1)	60	40	87	44	56	84
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	47	-----	51	49	90	30	70	84
Confectionery.....	206	-----	57	43	92	10	90	75
Ice cream.....	110	1	94	5	99	5	95	68
Flour.....	302	(1)	29	71	69	42	57	83
Baking.....	417	(1)	76	24	94	74	25	94
Sugar refining, cane.....	11	-----	64	36	89	36	64	77
Textiles and their products	1,153	1	73	26	95	52	48	88
Cotton goods.....	241	-----	81	19	96	65	35	92
Hosiery and knit goods.....	174	1	59	40	93	47	53	87
Silk goods.....	156	2	83	15	97	49	49	88
Woolen and worsted goods.....	160	1	71	29	94	44	55	87
Carpets and rugs.....	18	-----	56	44	93	78	22	94
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	69	-----	51	49	94	48	52	88
Clothing, men's.....	163	1	76	23	95	44	55	86
Shirts and collars.....	57	-----	93	7	99	72	28	93
Clothing, women's.....	73	1	79	19	96	55	44	88
Millinery and lace goods.....	42	5	50	45	82	24	71	73
Iron and steel and their products	1,317	(1)	71	29	95	35	65	82
Iron and steel.....	158	1	72	27	96	47	52	91
Structural ironwork.....	124	-----	78	22	96	37	63	80
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	687	(1)	70	29	95	32	67	81
Hardware.....	48	-----	67	33	98	33	67	86
Machine tools.....	137	-----	88	12	98	22	78	70
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	89	-----	70	30	95	53	47	90
Stoves.....	74	-----	38	62	84	27	73	82
Lumber and its products	824	2	73	25	96	47	51	88
Lumber, sawmills.....	325	4	73	23	97	43	53	86
Lumber, millwork.....	190	2	74	24	97	53	45	92
Furniture.....	309	-----	72	28	96	47	53	88
Leather and its products	266	1	70	29	94	47	52	88
Leather.....	99	-----	93	7	99	43	57	86
Boots and shoes.....	167	2	56	42	90	49	49	89
Paper and printing	612	-----	84	16	97	71	29	95
Paper and pulp.....	123	-----	90	10	98	70	30	96
Paper boxes.....	130	-----	61	39	93	52	48	89
Printing, book and job.....	226	-----	84	16	98	69	31	94
Printing, newspapers.....	133	-----	99	1	100	94	6	100
Chemicals and allied products	209	(1)	75	24	97	57	43	89
Chemicals.....	70	-----	69	31	96	59	41	90
Fertilizers.....	95	-----	79	21	97	58	42	88
Petroleum refining.....	44	2	77	20	98	52	45	92

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in 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	Part normal force	
Stone, clay, and glass products	555	7	59	34	89	56	43	96
Cement.....	74	-----	72	28	91	59	41	83
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	300	12	54	34	86	49	40	84
Pottery.....	52	-----	50	50	93	46	54	92
Glass.....	109	-----	70	30	92	51	49	86
Metal products, other than iron and steel	164	-----	81	19	98	46	54	87
Stamped and enameled ware.....	33	-----	70	30	95	36	64	87
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	131	-----	84	16	98	49	51	88
Tobacco products	117	1	74	25	96	51	48	89
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	23	-----	74	26	98	52	48	89
Cigars and cigarettes.....	94	1	74	24	95	51	48	89
Vehicles for land transportation	801	1	89	19	96	60	39	88
Automobiles.....	140	2	74	24	96	55	43	86
Carriages and wagons.....	65	5	55	40	90	40	55	73
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	172	-----	90	10	98	77	23	96
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	424	(¹)	83	17	97	58	42	87
Miscellaneous industries	299	-----	74	26	95	40	60	83
Agricultural implements.....	73	-----	77	23	97	38	62	82
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	113	-----	83	17	97	42	58	85
Pianos and organs.....	32	-----	84	16	97	75	25	95
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	-----	22	78	83	33	67	81
Automobile tires.....	48	-----	35	65	85	23	77	81
Shipbuilding, steel.....	24	-----	100	-----	100	25	75	64
Total	7,390	1	72	27	94	49	50	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Trend of Employment and Employees' Earnings in Cotton-Goods Mills, by Districts, 1923-1926

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics here presents a tabulation showing employment conditions in the three principal cotton manufacturing districts of the United States—New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southern.

The information is presented for each of the three groups of States separately and shows the trend of employment and employees' earnings from month to month, from January, 1923, to March, 1926, inclusive.¹

In computing index numbers, to show relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals, January, 1923, is used as the base, or 100.

The index of employment in New England mills in the three and one-quarter years has varied from 102.1 to 67.1, and in March, 1926, stood at 80.5. The index of pay-roll totals in the same district has ranged between 115.4, in May, 1923, and 58, in September, 1925.

¹ Figures for months from January, 1923, to June-July, 1924, are reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, September, 1924.

The index of employment in southern mills has been steadier, the highest point having been 102.9 and the lowest 82.6. In March, 1926, the index was 99.3. Pay-roll total index numbers were 110.7 in December, 1923, 73.1 in July, 1924, and 104.9 in March, 1926.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COTTON-GOODS MILLS

New England mills

[Includes mills in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont]

Monthly comparison	Es- tab- lish- ments	Employees				Earnings			
		First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹	First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹
1923									
January-February.....	57	70,658	70,536	-0.2	99.8	\$1,431,345	\$1,426,683	-0.3	99.7
February-March.....	75	82,595	84,466	+2.3	102.1	1,671,450	1,716,064	+2.7	102.4
March-April.....	76	84,494	83,818	-0.8	101.3	1,716,733	1,737,953	+1.2	103.6
April-May.....	80	86,400	86,661	+0.3	101.6	1,790,769	1,994,704	+11.4	115.4
May-June.....	80	86,661	85,324	-1.5	100.1	1,994,704	1,908,971	-4.3	110.5
June-July.....	78	82,928	71,459	-13.8	86.3	1,853,532	1,547,961	-16.5	92.2
July-August.....	80	71,667	78,447	+9.5	94.4	1,553,617	1,615,605	+4.0	95.9
August-September.....	81	80,123	79,007	-1.4	93.1	1,651,246	1,694,449	+2.6	98.4
September-October.....	81	79,007	73,938	-6.4	87.2	1,694,449	1,504,767	-11.2	87.4
October-November.....	88	78,442	79,872	+1.8	88.7	1,612,980	1,603,492	-0.6	86.9
November-December.....	89	79,001	83,719	+6.0	94.1	1,584,338	1,802,467	+13.8	98.9
1924									
December, 1923-January.....	89	83,719	80,717	-3.6	90.7	1,802,467	1,733,217	-3.8	95.1
January-February.....	110	94,057	93,486	-0.6	90.1	2,019,915	1,981,720	-1.9	93.3
February-March.....	105	92,373	89,441	-3.2	87.2	1,961,090	1,819,565	-7.2	86.6
March-April.....	107	90,304	85,099	-5.8	82.2	1,830,604	1,709,868	-6.6	80.9
April-May.....	111	86,090	82,512	-4.2	78.7	1,733,938	1,621,969	-6.5	75.6
May-June.....	117	81,437	79,938	-1.8	77.3	1,605,446	1,453,096	-9.5	68.4
June-July.....	114	82,263	71,427	-13.2	67.1	1,496,671	1,300,436	-13.1	59.5
July-August.....	112	70,701	72,100	+2.0	68.5	1,285,886	1,351,241	+5.1	62.5
August-September.....	114	72,866	73,372	+0.7	68.9	1,367,820	1,435,524	+4.9	65.6
September-October.....	115	72,717	77,369	+6.4	73.3	1,421,710	1,520,296	+6.9	70.1
October-November.....	106	72,794	71,224	-2.2	71.7	1,425,995	1,373,951	-3.7	67.5
November-December.....	109	74,743	84,827	+13.5	81.4	1,449,692	1,745,946	+20.4	81.3
1925									
December, 1924-January.....	114	86,538	88,524	+2.3	83.3	1,786,290	1,795,015	+0.5	81.7
January-February.....	115	88,646	89,716	+1.2	84.3	1,796,847	1,815,919	+1.1	82.6
February-March.....	118	94,506	95,192	+0.7	84.9	1,910,919	1,908,409	-0.1	82.5
March-April.....	118	95,188	95,740	+0.6	85.4	1,908,272	1,899,264	-0.5	82.1
April-May.....	120	95,952	94,134	-1.9	83.8	1,902,550	1,850,251	-2.7	79.9
May-June.....	119	93,921	91,507	-2.6	81.6	1,846,356	1,723,968	-6.6	74.6
June-July.....	111	86,824	75,990	-12.5	71.4	1,642,535	1,456,424	-11.3	66.2
July-August.....	117	79,768	82,992	+4.0	74.2	1,522,822	1,587,190	+4.2	68.9
August-September.....	117	82,992	75,807	-8.7	67.8	1,587,190	1,336,148	-15.8	58.0
September-October.....	115	75,683	85,992	+13.6	77.0	1,335,141	1,641,356	+22.9	71.3
October-November.....	112	84,809	86,555	+2.1	78.6	1,619,153	1,642,423	+1.4	72.3
November-December.....	113	87,041	85,423	-1.9	77.1	1,656,033	1,708,750	+3.2	74.7
1926									
December, 1925-January.....	114	86,271	87,082	+0.9	77.8	1,722,278	1,715,118	-0.4	74.4
January-February.....	113	86,055	87,699	+1.9	79.3	1,697,831	1,739,215	+2.4	76.1
February-March.....	114	88,735	90,093	+1.5	80.5	1,756,690	1,807,386	+2.9	78.3

Middle Atlantic Mills

[Includes mills in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania]

1923									
January-February.....	8	3,756	3,837	+2.2	102.2	\$69,591	\$69,644	+0.1	101.1
February-March.....	12	4,758	4,747	-0.2	102.0	92,910	95,428	+2.7	102.8
March-April.....	13	5,547	5,398	-2.7	99.2	121,301	120,480	-0.7	102.1
April-May.....	15	6,272	6,039	-3.7	95.6	147,076	144,232	-1.9	100.1
May-June.....	15	6,039	5,639	-6.6	89.3	144,232	131,184	-9.0	91.1
June-July.....	15	5,639	4,165	-26.1	66.0	131,184	96,252	-26.6	66.9
July-August.....	15	4,165	3,759	-9.7	59.6	96,252	85,946	-10.7	59.4
August-September.....	15	3,759	4,998	+33.0	79.2	85,946	112,730	+31.2	78.4
September-October.....	15	4,998	5,023	+0.5	79.6	112,730	116,936	+3.7	81.3
October-November.....	15	5,023	5,198	+3.5	82.4	116,936	115,569	-1.2	79.8
November-December.....	15	5,198	5,050	-2.8	80.1	115,569	118,950	+2.9	82.1

¹ January, 1923=100.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COTTON-GOODS MILLS—Continued

Middle Atlantic Mills—Continued

Monthly comparison	Es- tab- lish- ments	Employees				Earnings			
		First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹	First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹
1924									
December, 1923-January.....	15	5,060	5,122	+1.4	81.2	\$118,950	\$115,125	-3.2	79.5
January-February.....	15	5,122	4,883	-4.7	77.4	115,125	99,603	-13.5	68.8
February-March.....	15	4,883	3,663	-25.6	37.6	99,603	91,953	-7.7	63.5
March-April.....	15	3,663	3,863	+6.3	61.2	91,953	87,834	-4.5	60.6
April-May.....	15	3,863	3,788	-1.9	60.1	87,834	84,710	-3.6	58.4
May-June.....	19	9,363	9,035	-3.5	58.0	193,392	186,502	-3.6	56.3
June-July.....	20	9,513	8,932	-6.1	54.4	195,435	157,217	-19.6	45.3
July-August.....	20	8,932	9,047	+1.3	55.1	157,217	161,139	+2.5	46.4
August-September.....	20	9,047	9,641	+6.6	58.8	161,139	201,252	+24.9	58.0
September-October.....	20	9,641	9,802	+1.7	59.8	201,252	202,006	+0.4	58.2
October-November.....	21	10,355	10,564	+2.0	61.0	210,720	190,667	-9.5	52.7
November-December.....	21	10,564	10,710	+1.4	61.8	190,667	229,673	+20.5	63.5
1925									
December, 1924-January.....	21	10,710	10,956	+2.3	63.2	229,673	225,400	-1.9	62.3
January-February.....	21	10,956	10,891	-0.6	62.9	225,400	218,420	-3.1	60.3
February-March.....	21	10,891	11,075	+1.7	63.9	218,420	240,041	+9.9	66.3
March-April.....	21	11,075	10,908	-1.5	63.0	240,041	238,672	-0.6	65.9
April-May.....	16	9,439	9,495	+0.6	63.3	199,348	193,484	-2.9	64.0
May-June.....	18	10,442	10,111	-3.2	61.3	221,122	189,875	-14.1	55.0
June-July.....	19	10,387	9,132	-12.1	53.9	193,705	189,972	-2.0	52.4
July-August.....	18	8,571	5,299	-38.2	33.3	186,567	114,465	-39.2	35.6
August-September.....	19	5,842	9,766	+67.2	55.7	130,478	192,036	+47.2	52.4
September-October.....	19	9,766	9,884	+1.2	56.4	192,036	213,628	+10.9	58.1
October-November.....	18	9,859	9,877	+0.2	56.5	212,369	202,729	-4.5	55.5
November-December.....	18	9,877	10,165	+2.9	58.1	202,729	228,870	+12.9	62.6
1926									
December, 1925-January.....	18	10,165	10,357	+1.9	59.2	228,870	229,749	+0.4	62.9
January-February.....	18	10,357	10,569	+2.0	60.4	229,749	220,596	-4.0	60.4
February-March.....	18	10,569	10,444	-1.2	59.7	220,596	232,650	+5.5	63.7

Southern mills

[Includes mills in Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas]

1923									
January-February.....	74	45,166	45,775	+1.3	101.3	\$572,152	\$582,349	+1.8	101.8
February-March.....	125	63,625	63,290	-0.5	101.8	810,487	818,391	+1.0	102.8
March-April.....	144	71,789	71,413	-0.5	100.3	925,019	990,749	+7.1	110.1
April-May.....	152	75,549	75,337	-0.3	100.0	1,045,224	1,045,141	-0.0	110.1
May-June.....	154	76,189	75,746	-0.6	99.4	1,053,136	1,041,730	-1.1	108.9
June-July.....	156	76,775	76,613	-0.2	99.2	1,054,478	1,040,018	-1.4	107.4
July-August.....	149	72,860	72,568	-0.4	98.8	995,534	978,530	-1.7	105.6
August-September.....	142	70,814	72,146	+1.9	100.7	950,264	969,456	+2.0	107.7
September-October.....	153	75,290	75,552	+0.3	101.0	1,013,752	995,594	-1.4	106.2
October-November.....	170	80,079	81,570	+1.9	102.9	1,051,328	1,078,358	+2.1	108.4
November-December.....	166	84,047	82,963	-1.3	101.6	1,107,623	1,130,607	+2.1	110.7
1924									
December, 1923-January.....	165	82,773	81,664	-1.3	100.2	1,128,923	1,101,940	-2.4	108.0
January-February.....	171	84,223	84,411	+0.2	100.4	1,132,291	1,116,381	-1.4	106.5
February-March.....	171	84,411	82,333	-2.5	97.9	1,116,381	1,021,271	-8.5	97.5
March-April.....	182	96,268	87,411	-9.2	94.8	1,098,703	1,048,509	-4.6	95.0
April-May.....	188	90,015	86,972	-3.4	91.6	1,073,356	994,137	-7.4	88.1
May-June.....	193	88,132	85,170	-3.4	88.5	1,069,027	945,930	-11.2	80.7
June-July.....	192	83,698	78,138	-6.6	82.6	941,815	853,187	-9.4	73.1
July-August.....	189	77,836	79,801	+2.5	84.7	838,965	905,874	+8.0	78.9
August-September.....	193	80,496	83,233	+3.4	87.6	923,415	953,549	+3.3	81.5
September-October.....	185	83,409	87,105	+4.4	91.4	964,018	1,078,887	+11.9	91.3
October-November.....	187	89,777	91,578	+2.0	93.2	1,102,322	1,126,400	+2.2	93.3
November-December.....	186	88,016	91,014	+2.2	95.3	1,100,653	1,171,548	+6.4	99.2

¹ January, 1923=100.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COTTON-GOODS MILLS—Continued

Southern Mills—Continued

Monthly comparison	Es- tab- lish- ments	Employees				Earnings			
		First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹	First month	Second month	Per cent of change	In- dex ¹
1925									
December, 1924-January.....	192	94, 168	95, 473	+1.4	96.6	\$1, 204, 162	\$1, 202, 200	-0.2	99.0
January-February.....	192	94, 890	95, 934	+1.1	97.7	1, 193, 027	1, 212, 419	+1.6	100.6
February-March.....	198	96, 456	94, 772	-1.7	96.0	1, 221, 271	1, 227, 970	+0.5	101.1
March-April.....	199	95, 132	94, 946	-0.2	95.8	1, 225, 747	1, 207, 500	-1.5	99.6
April-May.....	202	95, 853	94, 102	-1.8	94.1	1, 218, 378	1, 192, 573	-2.1	97.5
May-June.....	201	94, 540	93, 370	-1.2	93.0	1, 197, 440	1, 139, 189	-4.9	92.7
June-July.....	197	90, 745	86, 936	-4.2	89.1	1, 110, 058	1, 057, 877	-4.7	88.4
July-August.....	189	86, 955	87, 733	+0.9	89.9	1, 061, 097	1, 064, 016	+0.3	88.6
August-September.....	191	87, 869	88, 583	+0.8	90.6	1, 068, 709	1, 031, 856	-3.4	85.6
September-October.....	192	89, 321	93, 393	+4.6	94.8	1, 037, 196	1, 158, 597	+11.7	95.6
October-November.....	188	92, 912	95, 534	+2.8	97.4	1, 145, 745	1, 216, 598	+6.2	101.6
November-December.....	182	91, 921	94, 357	+2.7	100.0	1, 170, 443	1, 224, 399	+4.6	106.2
1926									
December, 1925-January.....	193	98, 332	97, 857	-0.5	99.5	1, 278, 683	1, 274, 666	-0.3	105.9
January-February.....	199	99, 904	98, 928	-1.0	98.5	1, 298, 823	1, 304, 928	+0.5	106.4
February-March.....	198	98, 785	99, 590	+0.8	99.3	1, 300, 201	1, 280, 728	-1.5	104.9

¹ January 1923=100.

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

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in February, 1926, in comparison with employment and earnings in January, 1926, and February, 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, FEBRUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

[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. 126 and 127]

Month and year	Professional, clerical, and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenogra- phers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
Number of employees at middle of month						
February, 1925.....	166, 819	25, 190	281, 174	38, 810	169, 338	329, 983
January, 1926.....	166, 030	25, 151	282, 001	43, 723	176, 157	347, 362
February, 1926.....	166, 097	25, 238	282, 444	45, 840	179, 380	351, 713
Total earnings						
February, 1925.....	\$20, 363, 290	\$2, 976, 809	\$36, 660, 457	\$2, 667, 904	\$11, 226, 043	\$28, 839, 804
January, 1926.....	21, 352, 503	3, 063, 960	38, 338, 162	3, 089, 039	12, 459, 204	31, 732, 599
February, 1926.....	20, 542, 151	3, 003, 448	37, 291, 849	3, 247, 525	12, 206, 930	31, 231, 400

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

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					Total for group
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled-trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	
	Number of employees at middle of month					
February, 1925-----	119,343	63,149	119,482	46,479	61,411	541,057
January, 1926-----	115,052	61,482	115,493	44,391	60,973	526,639
February, 1926-----	113,567	61,525	115,456	44,186	60,784	524,702
	Total earnings					
February, 1925-----	\$15,689,723	\$9,097,591	\$11,939,211	\$4,099,067	\$4,566,056	\$64,432,723
January, 1926-----	16,326,743	9,603,106	12,521,583	4,244,669	4,873,686	67,418,930
February, 1926-----	15,085,198	8,964,562	11,632,485	3,884,782	4,527,152	63,041,495
	Transportation other than train and yard					Transportation (yard-masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	
	Number of employees at middle of month					
February, 1925-----	31,096	26,269	38,450	22,741	207,274	24,697
January, 1926-----	30,817	25,729	37,138	22,317	204,172	24,200
February, 1926-----	30,742	25,756	38,967	22,279	206,442	24,232
	Total earnings					
February, 1925-----	\$4,463,215	\$3,553,720	\$3,303,070	\$1,682,816	\$23,586,098	\$4,311,084
January, 1926-----	4,739,707	3,916,826	3,350,297	1,675,380	24,877,292	4,530,794
February, 1926-----	4,460,451	3,558,360	3,370,852	1,654,859	23,760,278	4,304,055
	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yardmen	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
February, 1925-----	36,426	74,424	53,905	43,636	45,477	324,699
January, 1926-----	36,881	74,316	55,312	43,866	45,473	328,949
February, 1926-----	36,700	73,855	54,787	43,577	45,317	326,645
	Total earnings					
February, 1925-----	\$7,861,821	\$11,724,488	\$8,443,845	\$10,541,043	\$7,803,055	\$58,807,423
January, 1926-----	8,699,248	12,813,862	9,442,427	11,837,072	8,816,502	65,469,967
February, 1926-----	8,109,585	12,002,839	8,823,142	11,017,830	8,197,980	61,046,561

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE following figures from a report furnished by the Bureau of Labor of Connecticut show the activities of the five public employment offices of that State for the month of March, 1926:

ACTIVITIES OF CONNECTICUT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN MARCH, 1926

Sex	Applications for employment	Applications for help	Situations secured	Per cent of applicants placed	Per cent of applications for help filled
Males.....	2,584	1,731	1,607	63.3	-----
Females.....	2,072	1,818	1,730	83.4	-----
Total.....	4,656	3,549	3,337	71.6	94.0

Illinois

The table given below, from the February, 1926, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows the operations of the public employment offices of that State, January, 1925, and January, 1926:

ACTIVITIES OF ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JANUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY, 1926

Item	January, 1925			January, 1926		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of registrations.....	13,196	7,427	20,623	14,750	6,990	21,740
Help wanted.....	5,839	5,146	10,985	6,626	4,833	11,459
Persons referred to positions.....	6,177	5,161	11,338	6,960	4,865	11,825
Persons reported placed in employment.....	5,110	4,404	9,514	6,034	4,091	10,125

Iowa

The Iowa Employment Survey for March, 1926, issued by the bureau of labor of that State, contains the following report on the operations of the public employment offices of Iowa in March:

ACTIVITIES OF IOWA STATE-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MARCH, 1926

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Persons referred to positions	Persons placed in employment
Men.....	4,071	1,044	1,069	1,015
Women.....	1,390	804	730	698
Total.....	5,461	1,848	1,799	1,713

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Massachusetts

The Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts reports as follows on the work of the four public employment offices in that State in February, 1925 and 1926:

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

Month and year	Working-days	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons placed in employment
February, 1925.....	23	36,682	2,223	2,934	1,898
February, 1926.....	23	31,484	3,133	3,714	2,702

Oklahoma

The March 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the State bureau of labor statistics, shows the placements made by the public employment offices of Oklahoma in February, 1925, and January and February, 1926, as follows:

ACTIVITIES OF OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN FEBRUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Number placed in employment		
	February, 1925	January, 1926	February, 1926
Agriculture.....	264	133	282
Building and construction.....	110	75	101
Clerical (office).....	4	6	9
Manufacturing.....	45	103	76
Personal service.....	6,146	825	894
Miscellaneous.....	1,474	956	1,207
Total.....	3,043	2,098	2,569

Pennsylvania

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania reports as follows on the activities of the State employment offices of Pennsylvania for the years 1921 to 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 1921 TO 1925

Year	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons placed in employment		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1921.....	484,644	40,578	525,222	71,498	20,295	91,793	57,983	13,460	71,443
1922.....	259,207	45,709	304,916	145,013	27,161	172,174	112,932	18,416	131,348
1923.....	181,234	38,041	219,275	179,861	32,812	212,673	131,154	19,521	150,675
1924.....	114,124	39,897	154,021	71,545	20,081	91,626	65,942	15,242	81,184
1925.....	101,784	39,166	140,950	66,387	20,986	87,373	61,569	16,628	78,197

State Departments of Labor

California

THE California Labor Market Bulletin for March, 1926, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, shows changes in volume of employment and pay roll from January to February, 1926, in 696 establishments in that State as given below:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 696 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with January, 1926	Amount in February, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with January, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	11	1,832	+4.9	\$51,475	+5.8
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2,003	-7.7	62,180	-2
Brick, tile, pottery.....	20	2,506	-6.0	67,170	+1.9
Glass.....	5	691	-6.5	23,326	-5.3
Total.....	44	7,032	-3.9	204,151	+1.3
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	5	908	+12.0	24,280	+7.8
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	14	3,419	-11.5	106,219	+7.5
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	10	1,309	+4.6	35,106	-1.8
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	12	1,535	+9.5	51,368	+15.8
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	7	2,558	+1.0	85,575	+6.2
Structural and ornamental steel.....	14	4,347	-3.6	138,874	+5.0
Ship and boat building and naval repairs.....	6	4,779	+2	155,819	-3.5
Tin cans.....	3	1,985	+11.8	50,829	+8.7
Other iron foundry and machine-shop products.....	72	8,139	+6	246,361	+2.8
Other sheet-metal products.....	22	1,717	+3.6	50,048	-2.4
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	17	8,356	-4.4	253,800	(1)
Total.....	182	39,052	-9	1,198,279	+2.6
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging.....	20	9,610	+1.0	254,446	-8
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.....	46	8,180	-1.4	225,384	-9
Other wood manufactures.....	44	5,280	+5	152,016	+7.4
Total.....	110	23,070	0	631,846	+1.0
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	7	761	-2.7	21,086	+3
Finished leather products.....	6	544	+7.9	10,254	+11.6
Rubber products.....	8	2,779	-6	80,263	-2
Total.....	21	4,084	+1	111,603	+9
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	4	464	-4	13,703	+7.6
Mineral-oil refining.....	8	5,599	+3.3	204,417	(1)
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	8	714	-2.2	18,441	+3.4
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	10	1,967	-2.1	52,457	+4.7
Total.....	30	8,744	+1.4	289,018	+1.4
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	8	1,907	-3.2	46,982	+4.5
Printing.....	38	1,746	-7	62,704	-2.6
Publishing.....	15	2,252	-2.1	86,967	-3.0
Other paper products.....	8	1,050	+6.7	24,876	+9.8
Total.....	69	6,955	-8	221,529	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 696 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with January, 1926	Amount in February, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with January, 1926
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	11	998	+6.5	21,383	+7.2
Other textile products.....	6	1,582	-3.1	35,135	-1.2
Total.....	17	2,580	+4	56,518	+1.8
Clothing, millinery, and laundrying:					
Men's clothing.....	22	2,900	+3.7	64,167	+4.6
Women's clothing.....	10	929	+4	18,468	+5.2
Millinery.....	5	637	+21.6	12,296	+25.3
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing.....	21	3,141	-1.4	73,018	-7
Total.....	58	7,607	+2.4	167,949	+3.5
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	20	3,406	-2	71,056	+2.1
Canning and packing of fish.....	8	1,249	+6.0	22,368	+57.6
Confectionery and ice cream.....	30	1,685	+3.4	41,641	+1.6
Groceries, not elsewhere specified.....	3	415	-3.9	9,433	+12.5
Bread and bakery products.....	19	2,900	-4	84,214	+1
Sugar.....	7	2,975	+5	85,626	+5.4
Slaughtering and meat products.....	14	2,842	-3.0	83,484	-3.9
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	5	973	+15.0	15,941	-1.9
Beverages.....	4	510	+1.6	11,664	+4.0
Dairy products.....	10	2,290	-5	75,729	+1.0
Flour and grist mills.....	9	1,022	-14.7	26,921	-12.0
Ice manufacture.....	7	891	-3.3	29,183	-4.3
Other food products.....	13	950	+1.2	20,570	+3
Total.....	149	22,108	-2	577,830	+1.5
Water, light, and power.....	4	3,372	+7	93,780	+5
Miscellaneous.....	12	1,921	-6.8	49,069	-10.0
Total, all industries.....	696	126,525	+4	3,601,572	+1.6

Illinois

The February, 1926, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, contains the following statistics showing the course of employment in January, 1926, as reported by 1,500 Illinois firms:

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY 1,500 ILLINOIS FIRMS, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1925, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1926

Industry	January, 1926		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	December, 1925, to January, 1926	January, 1925, to January, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	26	1,696	-1.4	+1.7
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	9	428	-10.8	+14.3
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	34	5,281	-4.5	+4.9
Glass.....	15	4,878	-1.3	+28.5
Total.....	84	12,169	-.1	+16.9
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	115	35,863	+3	-4.3
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	34	9,856	+8	+13.8
Tools and cutlery.....	16	1,633	-8.8	-10.7
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	22	4,366	-4.5	+7
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal.....	23	2,979	-3.6	-5.3
Cars and locomotives.....	14	7,650	+6.2	-41.6
Automobiles and accessories.....	28	11,318	-7.7	+44.1
Machinery.....	52	18,234	+6	+10.1
Electrical apparatus.....	26	33,888	-2	-24.2
Agricultural implements.....	30	10,011	+3.0	+19.4
Instruments and appliances.....	9	1,995	-9	+21.5
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	13	6,879	-2	+4.0
Total.....	382	144,672	-.3	.0
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products.....	32	2,572	-3.6	-.4
Furniture and cabinet work.....	46	6,958	-1.7	+10.8
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	16	3,190	-4.3	+6.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	23	2,534	-9.9	-4.3
Household furnishings.....	7	624	-7.3	+7
Total.....	124	15,878	-4.6	+3.5
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	10	2,285	-1.5	+12.1
Furs and fur goods.....	7	53	-23.2	+7.1
Boots and shoes.....	29	11,840	+1.8	+4.4
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	9	1,734	+7.0	+215.5
Total.....	55	15,912	+1.7	+6.6
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	20	1,924	-3.7	-7.0
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	25	2,699	+4.4	+4.5
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	10	5,515	+9	+28.8
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	10	4,073	+1.7	+5.5
Total.....	65	14,211	+1.1	+8.9
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	38	4,137	-3.3	+27.3
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	16	1,073	-4.5	-1.4
Job printing.....	73	8,987	+5.6	+6.6
Newspapers and periodicals.....	13	3,772	+29.0	+34.4
Edition bookbinding.....	9	1,456	-3.3	.....
Total.....	149	19,425	+5.9	+8.2
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods.....	9	1,412	-.8	+9.1
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	8	2,782	+2.1	+12.0
Thread and twine.....	7	575	-.9	-12.2
Total.....	24	4,769	+9	+7.4
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	7	10,602	+1.9	-9.3
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	5	1,211	+1.2	+31.8
Overalls and work clothing.....	9	591	-1.8	-2.0
Men's hats and caps.....	1	32	-3.0	+118.3
Women's clothing.....	20	1,162	+10.2	+2
Women's underwear.....	9	639	+8.9	+45.4
Women's hats.....	7	679	+10.2	-26.2
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	35	2,793	+5.1	+6.4
Total.....	93	17,709	+3.3	-3.8

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY 1,500 ILLINOIS FIRMS, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1925, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	January, 1926		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	December, 1925, to January, 1926	January, 1925, to January, 1926
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	25	971	-2.6	-10.7
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	15	399	-12.1	-34.9
Miscellaneous groceries.....	30	4,976	+4.8	-1.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19	22,139	-1.8	-7.8
Dairy products.....	10	3,670	+8	+5.0
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	2,854	-1.1	+3
Confectionery.....	19	2,218	-7	+4.6
Beverages.....	20	1,330	-2.1	+3.7
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	12	796	-9.9	-4.3
Manufactured ice.....	22	190	+10.5	-1.2
Ice cream.....	14	682	+8.3	-----
Total.....	205	40,225	-.8	+1.6
Total, all manufacturing industries.....	1,181	284,970	.0	+1.3
Trade, wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	28	3,324	-17.6	+4.0
Wholesale dry goods.....	6	486	+2.1	-16.5
Wholesale groceries.....	6	760	-4.3	+6
Mail-order houses.....	5	13,971	-13.1	-14.8
Total.....	45	18,541	-13.3	-11.5
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	7	14,801	+2	+3.5
Telephone.....	9	28,009	-1	+5.2
Street railways.....	25	27,078	-9	+4.8
Railway car repair shops.....	25	12,242	.0	-5.6
Total.....	66	82,130	-.6	+2.4
Coal mining.....	53	17,443	+3.9	+4.3
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	114	10,710	-13.8	+41.7
Road construction.....	10	69	-76.2	-48.5
Miscellaneous contracting.....	27	1,423	-11.4	+64.7
Total.....	151	12,202	-14.8	+43.3
Total, all industries.....	1,500	415,218	-1.1	+1.2

Iowa

The Bureau of Labor of Iowa in its Iowa Employment Survey for March, 1926, gives the following statistics showing the per cent of changes in the number of employees in specified industries in that State in March, 1926, as compared with the previous month:

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

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll March, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing.....	6	4,512	-10.0
Cereals.....	3	1,190	-2.9
Flour.....	2	45	.0
Bakery products.....	6	739	+1.1
Confectionery.....	6	351	-7.0
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	9	959	+4.5
Sugar, sirup, starch, glucose, etc.....	2	545	-7.0
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	8	261	+1.2
Total.....	42	18,601	-5.7
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's.....	5	380	-2.8
Millinery.....	2	163	-9.0
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	3	495	+2.5
Hosiery, awnings, etc.....	5	649	-5
Buttons, pearl.....	9	816	-4.3
Total.....	24	2,503	-2.0
Iron and steel works:			
Foundry and machine shops.....	25	2,110	+3.6
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	6	401	-6.0
Autos, tractors, and engines.....	5	2,005	+1
Furnaces.....	7	559	+5
Pumps.....	4	383	+3
Agricultural implements.....	8	1,041	+1.8
Washing machines.....	7	612	+5.2
Total.....	62	7,111	+1.5
Lumber products:			
Millwork, interiors, etc.....	17	2,535	-1.3
Furniture, desks, etc.....	9	1,117	-2.5
Refrigerators.....	3	170	+5.6
Coffins, undertakers' supplies.....	5	175	+6
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	5	156	+1.3
Total.....	39	4,153	-1.2
Leather products:			
Shoes.....	3	354	+9.9
Saddlery and harness.....	7	306	.0
Fur goods and tanning.....	5	131	-5.1
Gloves and mittens.....	3	266	+3.5
Total.....	18	1,057	+3.3
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper products.....	4	172	-14.4
Printing and publishing.....	16	2,631	+6
Total.....	20	2,803	-5
Patent medicines and compounds.....			
	8	450	-2
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	6	962	+1.2
Brick and tile (clay).....	12	645	-5
Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone.....	4	99	+4.2
Total.....	22	1,706	+7
Tobacco and cigars.....			
	6	398	-3.4
Railway car shops.....			
	5	7,174	-1.3
Various industries:			
Auto tires and tubes.....	2	263	+4
Brooms and brushes.....	5	168	-1.5
Laundries.....	5	229	+9
Mercantile.....	11	3,396	-3.3
Public service.....	4	1,888	+4
Seeds.....	2	571	+7.7
Wholesale houses.....	24	1,271	+3
Commission houses.....	9	224	+8.2
Other industries.....	20	3,868	+22.1
Total.....	82	11,378	+6.0
Grand total.....	328	47,334	+1

¹ As given in the report; items add to 8,602.

Maryland

The commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland has furnished the following statistics on changes in volume of employment in that State from February to March, 1926:

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

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees, March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926	Amount, March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926
Bakery.....	5	531	-0.6	\$15,183	-2.8
Beverages and soft drinks.....	3	125	+12.6	3,170	+3.7
Boots and shoes.....	7	962	-4	18,542	+7.1
Boxes, paper and fancy.....	9	500	+2	7,783	+4.3
Boxes, wooden.....	4	199	.....	3,860	-9
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,559	+8	61,379	+3.6
Brick, tile, etc.....	5	728	+3.8	19,633	+49.0
Brushes.....	6	1,124	-1.9	22,123	-8
Car building and repairing.....	4	4,432	-1.1	151,022	+2.6
Chemicals.....	6	1,278	+7.4	37,143	+14.2
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	4	2,297	-4.0	48,637	-29.7
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	5	786	+4.3	10,349	+7.1
Confectionery.....	3	616	+19.6	7,515	+15.3
Cotton goods.....	4	2,082	+1.3	36,014	+12.6
Fertilizer.....	4	766	+31.1	16,984	+32.2
Food preparation.....	4	135	-1.5	3,430	-1.7
Foundry.....	9	1,114	-1.4	28,688	+2.2
Furnishing goods, men's.....	4	762	+6.1	11,263	+3.9
Furniture.....	10	892	-6	22,679	+1.5
Glass.....	3	750	+1.2	16,788	-3
Ice cream.....	4	280	+3.7	9,170	+2.0
Leather goods.....	6	720	+2.4	14,494	-3.2
Lithographing.....	4	537	+4.2	15,565	+8.1
Lumber and planing.....	9	599	+3.9	14,781	+7.8
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	63	+1.6	1,541	+6
Patent medicines.....	3	742	-1.2	12,049	+2.9
Pianos.....	3	936	.....	27,147	-8
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,373	+5.2	40,125	+8.8
Printing.....	9	1,314	+6	45,785	+1.2
Rubber tire manufacture.....	1	2,792	+7.3	131,626	-10.5
Shipbuilding.....	3	662	-27.4	18,863	-25.5
Shirts.....	4	652	+1.9	8,699	+2.6
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	744	-8.8	15,292	-5.2
Tinware.....	4	2,786	+1.6	60,032	+7
Tobacco.....	8	933	-8.6	13,791	-8.3
Miscellaneous.....	17	4,071	-2.1	92,877	+2.6

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 January to February, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 998 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO JANUARY 15 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage earners employed			
		January, 1926	February, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	17	3, 876	4, 551	120	4, 671
Bookbinding	15	946	554	401	955
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	46	2, 040	1, 067	1, 039	2, 106
Boots and shoes	71	21, 208	10, 757	11, 836	22, 593
Boxes, paper	27	2, 227	1, 187	978	2, 165
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1, 140	925	201	1, 126
Bread and other bakery products	52	4, 046	3, 675	357	4, 032
Carpets and rugs	5	3, 767	1, 858	1, 946	3, 804
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2, 857	2, 718	165	2, 883
Clothing, men's	29	3, 903	2, 534	1, 431	3, 965
Clothing, women's	35	1, 588	1, 119	541	1, 660
Confectionery	13	3, 193	2, 763	404	3, 167
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.	16	444	383	0	392
Cotton goods	55	41, 080	26, 455	14, 935	41, 390
Cutlery and tools	25	5, 204	5, 020	200	5, 280
Dyeing and finishing textiles	8	6, 824	1, 317	5, 452	6, 769
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	14	11, 999	13, 040	-----	13, 040
Foundry products	27	2, 972	2, 725	232	2, 957
Furniture	32	3, 667	3, 221	424	3, 645
Gas and by-products	13	1, 247	1, 235	-----	1, 235
Hosiery and knit goods	12	5, 217	2, 556	2, 672	5, 228
Jewelry	36	2, 941	2, 560	389	2, 949
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	25	4, 082	2, 973	1, 122	4, 095
Machine-shop products	44	8, 182	7, 150	1, 009	8, 159
Machine tools	23	2, 092	1, 613	457	2, 070
Musical instruments	12	1, 291	967	343	1, 310
Paper and wood pulp	21	5, 999	4, 751	1, 306	6, 057
Printing and publishing, book and job	39	3, 250	2, 501	785	3, 286
Printing and publishing, newspaper	19	2, 340	2, 351	-----	2, 351
Rubber footwear	3	10, 665	8, 434	1, 346	9, 780
Rubber goods	7	2, 929	2, 668	70	2, 738
Silk goods	10	3, 982	1, 890	2, 170	4, 060
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1, 740	308	1, 390	1, 938
Stationery goods	8	1, 610	1, 421	-----	1, 421
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	9	1, 817	1, 953	-----	1, 953
Stoves and stovelinings	5	1, 384	618	1, 192	1, 810
Textile machinery and parts	15	5, 350	3, 231	2, 061	5, 292
Tobacco	5	725	603	111	714
Woolen and worsted goods	56	19, 644	12, 628	6, 953	19, 581
All other industries	127	30, 260	18, 999	11, 602	30, 601
Total, all industries	998	239, 734	167, 279	75, 709	242, 988

New York

The following tabulation of changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories has been furnished by the New York State Department of Labor. The table is based on returns from a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories. The weekly pay roll for the middle week of February was \$14,720,265.

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

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	January, 1926, to February, 1926		February, 1925, to February, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement.....	-12.4	-19.2	+21.5	+19.0
Brick.....	-7.9	-9.6	+75.4	+74.1
Pottery.....	-4.0	-4.1	-7.9	-5.6
Glass.....	-1.5	-5.2	+5.6	+7.3
Pig iron.....	+2.3	+1.6	+7.4	+8.9
Structural iron.....	+3.3	-2	+6.8	+14.1
Hardware.....	-1.9	-1.2	+8.4	+7.2
Stamped ware.....	+6.0	+2.7	+3.9	+4.9
Cutlery.....	+8	-4.9	-8.6	-8.6
Steam and hot water.....	-3.1	-2.3	+7.6	-3
Stoves.....	-9	+3.6	+15.8	+19.0
Agricultural implements.....	-1.5	-2.4	+12.7	+13.6
Electrical machinery, etc.....	-4.1	-7.1	+7.3	+9.6
Foundry.....	+1.0	-6.4	+1.0	+3.4
Autos and parts.....	+3.9	+5.2	+15.7	+21.8
Cars, locomotives, etc.....	+3.9	+3.4	+5.2	+10.0
Railway repair shops.....	+2.6	+6.1	-5.7	-4.6
Millwork.....	-6	-4.6	-2.9	-4.3
Sawmills.....	+7.3	+4.0	-13.3	-12.9
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+6	+2	+4.1	+8.7
Furniture.....	+2	+3	+3.3	+7.4
Pianos.....	-5.9	-8.2	-4.2	-2.8
Leather.....	+4.8	+8.2	+2.5	+9.0
Boots and shoes.....	-8	+1.7	-2.1	-3.4
Drugs.....	-4	+1.0	+1.4	+4.5
Petroleum.....	-1	-7.6	-5.6	-5.2
Paper boxes.....	-6	-1.3	+1.1	+5.2
Printing, newspapers.....	(1)	-9	+11.6	+20.4
Printing, book and job.....	-1.2	-9.0	-1.6	-3.3
Silk goods.....	+3	-1.6	+9.9	+12.1
Carpets.....	-5	-3.9	-2.2	-7.0
Woolens.....	-4.7	-1.9	-18.9	-22.4
Cotton goods.....	+1.7	+2.7	+32.4	+43.7
Cotton and woolen.....	+1.3	+2.7	+1.9	+2.4
Dyeing.....	-1	+5.3	-4.0	+5.3
Men's clothing.....	+3.4	+2.1	+5.8	+8.9
Shirts and collars.....	-1.1	-2.0	-8	+2.4
Women's clothing.....	+6.6	+15.2	+3.3	+6.3
Women's headwear.....	-2.5	-7.1	-9.4	-11.7
Flour.....	-3.8	-7.6	-1.1	-5
Sugar.....	+10.0	+10.4	+7	+10.9
Slaughtering.....	-2.6	-4.6	-5.3	-5.3
Bread.....	-1.1	+1.9	-1.9	+6.8
Confectionery.....	+1.3	-1.8	-4	+2.3
Cigars.....	+4.0	-13.1	-19.6	-16.8
Total.....	+6	-1.0	+1.9	+4.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

The information given below, from the March 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oklahoma, shows the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in that State from January to February, 1926:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Number of plants reporting	February, 1926			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with January, 1926	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with January, 1926
Cottonseed-oil mills.....	13	410	+0.5	\$8,317	+0.8
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	493	-3.1	13,158	+0
Confections.....	7	58	-7.9	1,034	-6.4
Creameries and dairies.....	11	109	+3.8	2,475	+6.2
Flour mills.....	44	342	+1.5	8,042	+3.5
Ice and ice cream.....	33	257	+3.6	7,026	+4.6
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,539	+1.1	34,621	-6.5
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	3,682	+0.7	114,105	+1.8
Smelters.....	17	2,161	+3.4	64,822	+0.7
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,200	-25.3	34,758	-46.0
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	919	-0.5	27,712	+7.5
Tank construction and erection.....	16	686	+6.4	17,189	+1.8
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction.....	123	4,479	+17.6	125,753	+13.8
Refineries.....	66	5,462	-4.0	175,695	-1.7
Printing: Job work.....	24	254	-6.6	7,759	+1.3
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops.....	11	1,796	+0.1	50,232	+1.5
Street railways.....	6	723	+7.7	17,294	+5.2
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,044	-6.2	29,878	+1.8
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	361	-1.9	6,178	-11.7
Cement and plaster.....	6	890	-4.6	22,271	-4.2
Stone.....	6	207	+2.5	3,134	+6.1
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,040	+11.0	27,291	+11.5
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	391	+1.3	6,311	+2.7
Laundries and cleaning.....	52	1,391	-1.8	24,233	-2.8
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	372	+19.6	6,731	+26.1
Millwork, etc.....	20	363	+8.7	9,726	+12.6
Total, all industries.....	710	30,629	+0.9	845,745	+1.5

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Labor Market for March, 1926, issued by the State industrial commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in February, 1926:

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

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	January to February, 1926		February, 1925, to February, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....			-3.0	
Logging.....	-3.2		-19.3	+0.2
Mining.....	+3.0	+4.9	+15.1	+30.1
Lead and zinc.....	+3.7	+4.2	+27.0	+38.0
Iron.....	+6	+6.6	-12.3	+13.9
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	-13.4	-5.0	+3	+11.9
Manufacturing.....	+1.7	+7.1	+4.5	+7.6
Stone and allied industries.....	+4	+2.4	-4.0	+2.6
Brick, tile, and cement blocks.....	-7.9	-1.8	+18.0	+10.1
Stone finishing.....	+3.0	+3.3	-8.8	+1.2
Metal.....	+4.5	+12.6	+11.3	+16.9
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	-1.0	-8	-11.2	-7.2
Structural iron work.....	+8.1	-1.5	+4.1	+5.5
Foundries and machine shops.....	+5.8	+12.6	+16.1	+27.0
Railroad repair shops.....	-2.6	+8.1	-7.6	-3.5
Stoves.....	-2	+12.7	+17.7	+13.6
Aluminum and enamel ware.....	+2.1	+16.4	-6.7	-4.3
Machinery.....	+2.9	+12.4	+28.9	+39.3
Automobiles.....	+12.6	+37.0	+19.8	+22.4
Other metal products.....	+1.7	-2.0	+5.3	+6.8
Wood.....	+4.2	+9.3	+3.1	+5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	+7.3	+7.6	+2.3	-6.6
Box factories.....	+16.1	+24.4	+4.7	+1.1
Panel and veneer mills.....	+3.9	+11.0	+14.3	+11.6
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	+5	+8.6	+5.2	+4.2
Furniture.....	+9	+9.2	-3	+6.5
Other wood products.....	+5.1	+10.8	-1.8	-3.0
Rubber.....	+2.2	+3.8	+1.7	-3.4
Leather.....	-1.7	+4	-9.7	-15.4
Tanning.....	-3.4	-5.3	-6	-8.8
Boots and shoes.....	-4.2	+3.6	-24.7	-31.0
Other leather products.....	+5.5	+10.1	+4.2	+5.6
Paper.....	+5	-2	+1.8	+3.8
Paper and pulp mills.....	-1.5	-5	+1	+4.5
Paper boxes.....	+2.5	+2.6	-1.9	+6
Other paper products.....	+7.5	-1.4	+13.0	+3.0
Textiles.....	-2	+4.5	+1.6	+6.4
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+3	+8.4	+4.1	+23.9
Clothing.....	-4.5	-3.9	-4.5	-13.6
Other textile products.....	+6.7	+10.3	+5.3	+4.1
Foods.....	-5.5	-3.3	-3.6	+3.1
Meat packing.....	-22.0	-24.6	-15.2	-6.4
Baking and confectionery.....	-3.1	-1.1	-4.5	+5
Milk products.....	+2.2	+5.4	-8.6	-3.2
Canning and preserving.....	+13.6	+1.1	+7.2	-4.9
Flour mills.....	-15.1	-20.3	+34.5	+10.5
Tobacco manufacturing.....	-17.5	-9.0	-18.5	-1
Other food products.....	+9.8	+20.6	+15.9	+29.3
Light and power.....	-6.2	-2.8	+14.7	+13.6
Printing and publishing.....	+1.3	+5	+7.7	+9.5
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	-4	-3.4	+8	+1.8
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	-1.0	-2.9	+8.5	+6.9
Construction:				
Building.....	-8.0	-11.9	+22.3	+2.6
Highway.....	-8.9		+24.6	+6.9
Railroad.....	+2	+11.5	+7	+6.5
Marine, dredging, sewer-digging.....	+40.0	+26.3	+83.8	+136.0
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	+3.1	+3.8	+2.6	+2.9
Electric railways.....	+2.0	+2	+1.3	+5.6
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	-1.0	-9	-4.4	-4.4
Wholesale trade.....	-1.9	+1.8	-4.0	+3.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	+4		-2.4	

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM FEBRUARY, 1925, AND JANUARY, 1926, TO FEBRUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	January to February, 1926		February, 1925, to February, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	+1.7	+2.5	+4.2	+5.9
Construction.....	+3.3	+ .8	-7.7	+3.1
Communication.....	- .5	-2.0	+2.0	+3.2
Wholesale trade.....	-1.5	+3.0	+ .7	+5.9
Retail trade—sales force only.....	-3.0	-4.0	+11.5	+10.0
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+2.9	+3.6	+8.9	+16.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	+5.4	-----	-3.2	-----

Unemployment in Foreign Countries¹

Summary for Europe

SINCE the last publication in the Labor Review (February, 1926, pp. 136-154) of data on unemployment in foreign countries the employment situation has experienced a turn for the worse in all European countries except France, where unemployment continues to be negligible. Unemployment in Germany has assumed alarming proportions, the number of totally unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefits having increased from about 200,000 in July, 1925, to 2,058,853 on February 15, 1926. In Poland the situation is growing worse from month to month. In Great Britain the statistics on unemployment in insured industries would indicate that unemployment has remained stationary, but there are now being taken care of by poor relief 553,000 unemployed persons or wives and dependent children of such persons, and these are not included in the statistics on unemployment in insured industries. Unemployment is also more extensive in the Scandinavian countries, the Baltic States (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland), and the Free City of Danzig. In Italy the recent increase in unemployment is too large to be ascribed to mere seasonal causes.

The recent general falling off in employment in Europe is of course due in part to seasonal causes, especially to the stoppage during the winter of building and other outdoor activities, but in the main it is ascribed by European observers to underconsumption by the great masses of the population. There is ample need in all countries for goods but the decreased purchasing power of the masses makes it impossible for them to buy what they need for cash, and the credit stringency is so great in most countries that commerce can not do business on any other basis. Another cause for the increasing unemployment is found in the fact that many industrial plants in Europe have not kept step with progress in the matter of technical equip-

¹ Except where otherwise noted, the sources from which the present article is compiled are shown in the table on pp. 165 and 166.

ment and modern factory management. These backward establishments can not hold their own in the present-day competition for domestic and foreign trade and the majority of them are either forced into bankruptcy or into temporary shutdowns, and their employees are being thrown on the labor market.

The situation in the individual countries for which data are available is described below:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

IN DESCRIBING the employment situation in February, the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for March, 1926 (p. 89), says:

Employment showed a further improvement during February. It was good on the whole with brickmakers, with most classes of skilled operatives in the building trades, and with electrotypers and stereotypers; it was fairly good with mill sawyers and coach builders, with letterpress printers, and in some sections of the metal and clothing trades. In coal mining, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and with dockers and seamen it was still slack; and in iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering it continued bad. Among the principal industries there was an improvement in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, and brickmaking, and in the building, pottery, and clothing trades.

Among workpeople covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,892,000, and working in practically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on February 22, 1926, was 10.5 as compared with 11 on January 25, 1926, and with 11.3 on February 23, 1925. * * * Among members of trade-unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 10.4 at the end of February, 1926, as compared with 10.6 at the end of January, 1926, and with 9.4 at the end of February, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain and northern Ireland on March 1, 1926, was approximately 1,169,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 194,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; on February 1, 1926, it was 1,237,000, of whom 956,000 were men and 209,000 were women; and on March 2, 1925, it was 1,288,000, of whom men numbered 984,000 and women 237,000.

Ireland, Free State of

THE American consul at Dublin reports under date of January 23, 1926, that labor conditions in Ireland underwent no fundamental change during the last quarter of 1925.

The number of unemployed remained at between 40,000 and 45,000, but it is probable that there was a reduction in the number of persons actually unemployed, as the Shannon scheme, road improvement, and construction work called for large numbers of laborers from the agricultural communities, who constitute the majority of unregistered unemployed.

Germany

THE Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official bulletin of the Federal Ministry of Labor, in its issue of March 9, 1926, summarizes the situation in January and February as follows:

After the middle of February the number of unemployed decreased in a number of districts; in other districts it remained stationary, and the setting in in demand for labor in agriculture and the building trades disburdened the labor market somewhat. These favorable symptoms were, however, partly offset by increasing shutdowns and short-time operation in industry. On the whole the number of unemployed in receipt of relief has slightly increased from February 1 to 15.

According to returns from individual industrial establishments employing about 2 million workers, employment has continued to decrease. Comparable data

for January and February are available from 3,653 establishments. In these typical establishments the number of employed persons has decreased 3.3 per cent since January 15, while in January the decrease amounted to 5.4 per cent. In February, 77 per cent of the workers covered were working in establishments in which employment was bad, as compared with 66 per cent in January.

In the Ruhr district the average daily coal production during the period February 1 to 24 was 330,335 tons, as compared with 334,697 tons in January. Coke production increased from 56,573 tons in January to 58,060 tons in February, and this in spite of the fact that the number of ovens in operation has decreased considerably. Owing to slackness in sales of coal 480,069 man shifts were not worked. The early setting in of mild weather caused smaller consumption for heating purposes. The consumption of coal by industry and that of bunker coal also underwent a decrease. At the end of January the total working force in the Ruhr mines numbered 388,818. On February 15, 1,180 workers were discharged, 2,638 were given notice, and 1,725 workers were informed that they may expect to be given notice in the near future. Coal production in Upper and Lower Silesia and in the lignite fields of central Germany also decreased.

In the iron and steel industry the situation remained unchanged. The State employment offices report that in a number of districts shutdowns and discharges of workers have decreased and that the demand for skilled workers has improved. In the chief centers of the iron and steel industry, however, unemployment continues to increase. In 286 representative establishments the number of workers employed decreased 3.3 per cent during the month ended February 15. * * *

In the machinery industry the economic situation as well as employment have not improved. There is domestic demand for machinery but prospective orders were conditioned on long-term credit which could not be granted. Foreign orders were insufficient, and German competition in the world market is also being impeded by the inability of German industry to grant long-term credits. According to reports from 782 representative establishments the number of workers employed in them decreased 6 per cent since January 15. * * * In locomotive and railroad car works the situation remained unchanged.

In the chemical industry the export trade improved slightly in February. In domestic trade the situation remained unchanged. Employment remained stationary.

In the textile industry the general situation continued to be unfavorable. In 440 representative establishments the number of workers employed decreased 2.3 per cent since January 15. Those branches of the textile industry which produce goods chiefly for the consumption of the working classes are seriously affected by the present general extensive unemployment.

All the food industries were influenced by the reduced purchasing power of the masses of the population. * * * In the tobacco industry dullness in cigar factories was offset by improved employment in the cigarette factories.

Unemployment among building-trades workers has continued to increase. In spite of favorable weather conditions there has been little building activity, and this was restricted to resumption of governmental building operations, which had been discontinued during the cold months. The building industry suffers from lack of private capital for long-term investment in building operations. Owing to reduced building activities, employment was also bad in nearly all industries manufacturing building materials.

In the woodworking industries employment continued bad in the furniture industry, but in sawmills the situation showed some improvement.

In the glass industry employment was generally slack, and in the ceramic industries it was spotty. The porcelain industry reports lack of orders and short-time operation, owing to foreign competition. * * * Leather and shoe factories complain about slow sales and report heavy unemployment. In the rubber goods industry the situation shows slight improvement. * * * In the paper industry unemployment has increased.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the largest German banks, in a report dated March 15, 1926, analyzes certain phases of the situation as follows:

Above all, one must remember that the condition of the labor market can not be judged only from the number of unemployed receiving aid—from the negative side, so to speak. If, on the contrary, the positive side be taken, namely, the number of employed according to the insurance figures, the picture is much

more favorable. Employment in most industries is then seen to be much better than the unemployment statistics would suggest.

These differences may be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, many people have been forced, through loss of their capital and reduction of their income, to take employment who were not working, or were no longer working before the war. Further, in this connection, account must be taken of the increase of the people seeking employment due to the reduction of the standing army by more than 500,000 men. All these people have poured into the labor market and are therefore at the present time receiving State aid. During the last few years there has been an excessive supply of labor which now must forcibly be reduced. According to the occupation census of 1907 27½ million men were in employment within the present area of the Reich. To-day the figure is round about 33 million. And not only have the reduction of the army and the return to work of many members of the impoverished middle classes played a part in this increase; changes in the formation of the population, especially as regards the interrelationship of age classes, are likewise important. The Reich Statistical Bureau calculates the increase in the number of industrial workers at about 3 million, from 13 to approximately 16. If the real significance of these figures be faced, the existing unemployment is not only an expression of the present trade crisis, but a sign of an overpopulation, whose real extent is as difficult to determine as it is difficult to gauge the possibilities of a solution of the problem by means of a general reorganization within the economic system of Germany.

Another important reason why the critical situation on the labor market makes the economic crisis appear greater than it is in reality is to be found in the rationalization of methods of work and the saving of human labor thus involved. Here we have once more another of the consequences of the much-discussed reorganization process in which the whole of our industry is at present engaged. The progress which has been made in the employment of labor-saving methods of production is naturally different for different branches of industry. For the mining industry it can be shown that the decrease in the number of workers is greater than the fall in the amount of coal raised. In the iron industry likewise a similar tendency is to be observed. For finished article industries the figures are not to hand. In their case, however, the course of events has brought about that not only does the labor market suffer in consequence of the general pressure of the excessive supply, but it also is further depressed by the influence of technical and administrative improvements.

The following employment statistics published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt of March 9, 1926, and covering the month of January, are the most recent statistics available:

Returns from trade-unions showed a further increase in unemployment. Thirty-nine federations, with an aggregate membership of 3,615,483, reported 815,434, or 22.6 per cent of the total, as out of work on January 30, 1926, as compared with 19.4 per cent at the end of December, 1925, and 8.1 per cent at the end of January, 1925. These figures relate to members totally unemployed. In addition, returns from 39 federations, covering 3,620,000 members, show that 818,637, or 22.6 per cent, were working short time on January 30, 1926, as compared with 19.8 per cent at the end of the preceding month, and 5.5 per cent at the end of January, 1925.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 2,058,853 on February 15, 1926, as against 2,030,792 on February 1 and 1,763,976 on January 15, 1926. Of the totally unemployed persons in receipt of benefits on February 15, 1926, 363,388 had drawn benefits longer than 13 weeks and 75,758 for over 26 weeks.

Returns from employment exchanges show that the number of persons on the live register increased from 1,923,806 at the end of December, 1925, to 2,495,257 at the end of January, 1926, or 29.7 per cent. During the same time vacancies reported by employers increased from 320,247 to 397,382, or 24.1 per cent. For every 100

vacant positions for men there were on an average 966 applications, and for every 100 vacant positions for women, 449 applications; in December, 1925, the corresponding figures were 893 and 427.

France

FRENCH industries are reported fairly active by the American commercial attaché at Paris (Commerce Reports, March 15, 1926, p. 631), who states that no change has occurred in the French employment situation. "Labor is well occupied, with no immediate prospect of any appreciable unemployment."

While exact statistics on January coal production have not yet been published, activity in the mines is known to have continued unchecked, and both January and February output is expected to continue the unusually high levels of recent months. Production of iron and steel is sustained at record levels, with a continued strong export demand.

Textile industries reacted favorably to the temporary financial and political stability. Activity in cotton manufacturing advanced during February, although exportation of cotton cloth was checked temporarily by franc recovery. The raw-wool market was unsettled, but spinners were active. Mill activity has been normal. The artificial silk industry remains active, with prices firm. The demand for linens has continued restricted and mill stocks are increasing.

The leather industries are reported to be fairly strong. The shoe industry was active in preparation for the Easter season. Other leather manufacturing industries showed only an average volume of business.

In the automotive industry domestic production and sales are expected at least to equal last year's, unless unforeseen developments occur.

The average daily number of car loadings in the first three weeks of February showed a considerable advance over the corresponding period of January.

According to statistics published weekly by the French central employment office, unemployment, which has long been negligible, is now practically nonexistent. Only 681 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds on March 11, 1926, and the unemployed on the live register of public employment exchanges throughout France numbered only 11,662 on March 6, 1926.

Belgium

UNDER date of March 12, 1926, the American commercial attaché at Brussels reports (Commerce Reports, March 22, 1926, p. 694) Belgian business inactivity as spreading. Political uncertainty, together with difficulties arising in connection with the negotiations for the stabilization loan and the recent advance in money rates have had an unfavorable effect on Belgian commerce and industry.

The metallurgical market is unstable, with an increase in French and German competition. Financial difficulties in consuming countries have prevented Belgian mills from accepting orders. The coal market is dull, despite good demand from the brick and cement

industries; and a number of coal mines are shutting down or reducing production, with stocks accumulating.

The textile situation is uncertain. The cotton-yarn industry is dull, with spinners booked only until June, instead of for six months in advance, as is usual. Weaving, however, is slightly improved. Flax sales have recovered, but business is handicapped by the poor demand from Irish spinners.

Plate-glass production is approximately normal, with prices firm; while the window-glass industry is stationary, with prices tending slightly downward. The cement industry continues to maintain capacity production. Lumber stocks are moving out rapidly in spite of bad weather, which is retarding resumption of building operations. Agricultural conditions are satisfactory.

Car loadings in January numbered 410,000, a further decline as compared with December, when they numbered 429,000, which was the lowest point reached since September, 1925.

The latest official statistics on unemployment relate to January and are provisional. At the end of the last week of that month out of 584,713 members of unemployment funds, 16,095, or 2.75 per cent were totally unemployed, as against 2.79 per cent in December, 1925, and 2 per cent in January, 1925. In addition, 31,500, or 5.39 per cent were working short time, as compared with 4.58 per cent in the preceding month and 4.1 per cent in January, 1925. The aggregate number of working days lost by unemployment in January was 632,888, or 270 days per week per 1,000 insured workers, as against 205 for the preceding month and 224 for January, 1925.

Netherlands

THE monthly bulletin of the Central Statistical Office issued on February 27 publishes preliminary figures on unemployment compiled by the State department of unemployment insurance and employment exchanges, which show that out of 277,180 members of unemployment funds making returns for the week ending January 30, 1926, 36,507, or 13.2 per cent, were totally unemployed and 10,626, or 3.8 per cent, were on short time. For the week ending December 26, 1925, the percentages were 12.4 and 2.7, respectively.

A report from the American trade commissioner at the Hague, dated February 12, 1926 (Commerce Reports, February 22, 1926, p. 441), indicates that industrial conditions in the Netherlands have strengthened despite the slight increase of seasonal unemployment. The coal industry is operating at full capacity. Cotton-textile factories are generally supplied with sufficient export orders, despite increasing competition from Japan in far-eastern markets. Tanners are experiencing good domestic demand for heavy grades and satisfactory export sales. The improved prospects for Dutch ship-builders are evidenced by two recent orders for large liners. The trade of the Netherlands with the East Indies in the next few months is expected to be very favorable. Improved conditions in the colonies and the imminence of necessary stock replenishments are responsible for this favorable showing.

Switzerland

ACCORDING to the reports of the public employment exchanges the peak of unemployment was reached in January, a slight improvement having set in in the labor market in February. At the end of that month the number of applicants for work on the live register was 18,138, as against 20,525 at the end of January, 1926, and 11,834 at the end of February, 1925. Although unemployment decreased 12 per cent in February, the number of unemployed at the end of the month was 53 per cent greater than a year ago. The decrease in unemployment is ascribed chiefly to seasonal causes. The largest number of unemployed were to be found in the building trades, wood-working and glass industry (4,167), the textile industry (3,942), the machinery industry (1,669), commerce (1,397), and in miscellaneous occupations (2,875).

Italy

A JOINT report of the American commercial attaché at Rome and the American consular officers in Italy, dated February 26, 1926 (Commerce Reports, March 8, 1926, p. 567), states that the existing money stringency dominates the economic situation in Italy. The unemployment situation on January 31, for the first time in many months, failed to show an improvement, as compared with a year earlier. The number of unemployed at the end of January was 156,000, exactly the same number as on January 31, 1925. As the increase over December 31 reached 34,000 this year, as compared with only 6,000 a year earlier, it can not be attributed entirely to seasonal factors.

Following a renewed activity of building construction in southern Italy, the receipt of orders for railway equipment, and a limitation of competition from France as a result of price advances for French products, the situation in the iron and steel industry has improved. Little change has occurred in other major industries, but general satisfactory activity continues. The engineering trades are well employed.

Textile mills are busy but the importance of maintaining a high level of export trade makes prospects for the future somewhat uncertain. Rayon production has steadily increased during the past three years with an expansion of productive capacity, so that a further increase is anticipated in 1926. The paper industry is suffering on account of increased competition from the Scandinavian countries.

Winter wheat acreage is 5 per cent greater than last year, and the condition of the crop is generally satisfactory. The campaign to increase production, which was initiated last year, continues active.

A more recent report (Commerce Reports, March 29, 1926, p. 757) states:

The industrial situation in Italy, while still fundamentally strong, according to Commercial Attaché MacLean, Rome, is less active than for some months past. A depression of considerable extent has appeared in the cotton industry; exports of cotton goods have declined sharply and buyers of raw cotton are now obliged to receive six months' credit. Other industries are less affected by the depression, and the slow improvement in the money market continues to benefit the general situation.

Denmark

A REPORT from the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, dated March 25 1926 (Commerce Reports, April 5, 1926, p. 12), states:

The depression which has marked Danish commercial and industrial activity for some time is slightly diminishing, in response to the seasonal change, but the

outlook is for a prolonged period of dullness. * * * The number of unemployed continues to decrease, following a slight seasonal revival in activities. * * * Agricultural conditions continue to be trying, and shipping remains sharply depressed. Price levels also continue the downward trend. Foreign trade was somewhat smaller during the month.

Although there was a slight improvement in Danish industry during March, it is still in a state of depression. Danish industrialists have again demanded Government protection through tariff increases, but the prime minister has stated that this course is considered inadvisable. It is expected that the proposed industrial relief legislation, which provides for a loan to certain industries, will soon be passed by Parliament, but in a greatly modified form.

Returns supplied to the Danish statistical department by trade-unions and by the central employment exchange show that out of 268,708 workers covered, 28.3 per cent were unemployed on February 26, 1926, as against 31.1 per cent at the end of the preceding month and 16.5 per cent at the end of February, 1925.

Norway

NORWEGIAN conditions during March as reported by the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen (Commerce Reports, April 5, 1926, p. 11), seemed to be dominated by the continued fluctuations in the Norwegian crown.

March brought no noticeable relief from the industrial and commercial depression, and the outlook promises no immediate improvement, except probably a slight revival of a seasonal nature. The domestic branches of industry remain sharply depressed, but there is a satisfactory activity in the export branches, which are operating at capacity, and are aided by good foreign demand and fair prices. Unemployment during the month showed a marked increase to 45,000, as compared with 39,000 last month. This is considerably higher than a year ago. Fishery returns during the month were good, but shipping continues to be severely depressed, with a slight increase in idle tonnage.

No labor difficulties of any kind prevail in the industrial field. The wage negotiations for the adjustment of both price levels and wage levels, which have been under way for the past month, have not as yet been completed, but there is every indication that a peaceable settlement will be made.

Official statistics published by the central statistical office show that 31,716 applicants for work (27,304 men and 4,412 women) were on the live register of public employment exchanges on January 31, 1926, as against 29,817 (26,127 men and 3,690 women) at the end of the preceding month.

Sweden

Reporting on the Swedish economic situation during February (Commerce Reports, March 29, 1926, p. 766) the American commercial attaché at Stockholm cables:

The important industries during February were active. In the lumber market, sales for 594,000,000 board feet of lumber were completed; prices remain unchanged. Swedish lumber exporters report severe Russian competition in the British market. In the wood-pulp market sales for delivery during the current year are rapidly being concluded, and prices showed a rising tendency. A movement is now underway among pulp manufacturers to increase their capacity and modernize the pulp mills in response to the improved outlook in world market conditions for pulp and paper. Conditions in the paper market remain satisfactory; prices of kraft and sulphite are firm, but newsprint prices showed some weakness. The iron and steel industry continues to curtail activities, as also do the shoe manufacturers. Conditions in the domestic textile industry remain unfavorable. Shipping continues stagnant.

According to the report of the State unemployment commission, there were on its register at the end of January, 1926, 22,711 unem-

ployed persons requiring relief, as compared with 20,332 at the end of the preceding month. Trade-unions reported 15.8 per cent of their members unemployed on January 31, 1926, as against 19.5 per cent at the end of December, 1925, and 14.8 per cent at the end of January, 1925.

Finland

THE American trade commissioner at Helsingfors reports under date of March 7, 1926 (Commerce Reports, March 22, 1926, p. 697), as follows:

General business conditions in Finland during January were quiet, with a corresponding dullness in trade, consequent upon the frozen condition of harbors. Foreign trade during the month was very low, with a large unfavorable balance, characteristic of this time of year. Domestic industries, however, are active, and financial conditions show further improvement as indicated by the easy money market and sufficient available funds. The cost of living continues to decline.

Logging activities are now well underway, and advance sales for 1926 shipments of lumber are quite heavy. Up to the middle of February these sales have progressed very satisfactorily to a total of 633,600,000 board feet, representing considerably more than one-fourth of the year's computed output. Wood pulp, paper, and plywood industries are working full time, and substantial advance sales have been completed.

The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin for February, 1926, states that in January conditions of the labor market were quiet and satisfactory. Unemployment is considerably smaller than was feared in the autumn. The number of those seeking employment has, as usual in January, risen slightly, but is considerably below last year's figures, when the snowless winter presented obstacles for forest work. About 3 per cent more workpeople are engaged in industry than in January, 1925.

A table prepared from the weekly reports of the labor exchange department of the Ministry of Social Affairs shows that the number of unemployed registered at communal labor exchanges was 3,832 at the end of January, 1926, as against 2,176 at the end of December, 1925.

Latvia

DURING the last two weeks of February there has been a noticeable revival of Latvia's exports to Soviet Russia. Several large transactions, financed by the Bank of Latvia, have been completed in hardware, hides, and paper, and large quantities of clover seed also have been sold. The flax trade is dull, and foreign demand is slow. The timber market still remains depressed, with low prices. (Commerce Reports, March 8, 1926, p. 565.)

No recent statistics as to the extent of unemployment are available.

The latest data relate to the end of December, 1925, when, according to the International Labor Review there were 5,097 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, as against 3,672 at the end of November, 1925, and 3,821 at the end of December, 1924.

Esthonia

SOME improvement in industry and commerce has been evident during February. Both the import and export trades have been active. There is a general tendency toward centralization in indus-

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try, and numerous cartels and combines have recently been effected in the lumber industry, the breweries, paper mills, and cement works. The outlook in the cotton industry is encouraging, and several contracts for large shipments of cotton yarn to Germany have already been secured. Russian transit shipments have increased. (Commerce Reports, March 1, 1926, p. 500.)

A report from the American consul at Riga, dated February 12, 1926, states that although no strikes were reported for January, a number of local establishments closed down during the month. The unemployment statistics for January show 1,800 workmen employed in the so-called "social dole works" and 4,000 unemployed receiving no support. These figures are the records of the labor exchanges in Esthonia and were stated by the labor exchanges themselves to be hardly complete. The actual number of the unemployed may have been larger by 50 per cent. Employment conditions in the lumbering business in Esthonia were reported as irregular and underpaid.

Lithuania

A REPORT of the American consul at Riga dated February 15, 1926, places the number of unemployed in Lithuania at about 10,000. The city governments are making attempts to find work for the unemployed.

Free City of Danzig

THE American consul at Danzig reports under date of March 20, 1926, on the employment situation in that city as follows:

During the month of February the number of unemployed in the Free City of Danzig was reported increased from 20,715 to 22,411, a figure far too high in proportion to the total population of 380,000. The increase was mainly among shop and office workers, hotel employees, factory girls, and in the metal and building trades. A decrease was noticeable among musicians, domestics, female hotel employees, artisans, and unskilled labor.

The official estimate is that the highest point has been reached but the correctness of this remains to be proven. The Government has given the problem its first consideration, fully realizing its serious nature, and now reports several measures which it is hoped will reduce the number. Among these are several grading and road repair projects. * * * The coming of spring and summer will also furnish work to reduce the number of unemployed. One of the shipyards is reported to have obtained a contract recently for the construction of a steamer for the Russian Government; and there is still talk of a British loan of £1,600,000 for building purposes.

Poland

THE American commercial attaché at Warsaw reports under date of March 10, 1926 (Commerce Reports, March 22, 1926, p. 697), on the Polish economic situation as follows:

Although the general economic and financial depression continues, especially in the metallurgical and petroleum industries, the pessimism which prevailed for some time is gradually subsiding and financial difficulties are being faced more calmly in business quarters.

A slightly increased activity is noticeable in the Lodz textile industry with the approach of the summer season, and some of the idle cotton mills are resuming work. The seasonal improvement is also evident in the wool industry, where the depression was particularly acute during the last season; operations have increased between 15 and 20 per cent during the last month, as compared with the preceding month.

According to a report from the American consul at Warsaw, dated March 15, 1926, unemployment in Poland decreased slightly for the first time since June, 1925, the number of unemployed on March 1 being 11,000 less than on February 1. The total number of unemployed on March 1, 1926, was 348,000.

Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAK exports and industries are slackening, according to a report of the American commercial attaché at Prague, dated February 24, 1926. (Commerce Reports, March 8, 1926, p. 571.)

An increase of unemployment and of part-time work indicates a further slackening of industrial activities in Czechoslovakia. The domestic demand is still well maintained, but economic disturbances in some of the foreign markets are reflected in reduced production and exports, especially of cotton textiles, coal, lumber, and machinery. On the other hand, activity in the manufacture of porcelain, leather, and iron and steel continues satisfactory, and building is increasing favored by mild weather. In other lines production is going on at about the January level.

The number of unemployed reported on January 1 was 59,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the number on December 1, but 27 per cent less than a year ago, when the number reported was 81,000.

Hungary

THE Central Statistical Office reports 30,056 trade-union members unemployed on January 31, 1926, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the preceding month. It ascribes this increase to unfavorable economic conditions in the Provinces where unemployment has increased 5.3 per cent during January. In Budapest the unemployed trade-union members numbered 18,548.

Austria

THE American commercial attaché at Vienna made a special report on the Austrian unemployment problem (Commerce Reports, March 15, 1926, p. 679). Extracts from this report are given below:

The handicap of widespread unemployment has become a constant feature of Austrian economic life, in contrast to the marked improvement in financial conditions during the past three years. The existence of similar conditions in other European countries adds greatly to the interest evidenced in Austrian reform measures.

Austria contains a greater wage-earning population than its industry, banks, and commerce can employ either now or probably in the near future. At the close of 1925, near the usual seasonal peak, the total of unemployed approached 200,000, or approximately 15 per cent of the wage-earning population of Austria. In other words, one wage earner in six was out of a job. Of this total, some 180,000 received the dole.

From year to year the number of subsidized unemployed (usually 80 to 90 per cent of the total unemployed) has followed closely parallel curves, but at different levels. The highest point falls in midwinter months; the lowest during the fall. Thus in 1923 a peak of 167,000 was reached in February; a minimum of 76,000 in October. In 1924, the February peak was 126,000; the June low, 63,000. In 1925, February recorded the maximum of 190,000; August, the low point of 111,000, much above the minimum of previous years.

This last fact is the more surprising, since Austrian industry in the summer of 1925 recorded an average activity approaching 80 per cent of capacity, the highest point since the Austrian currency was stabilized in 1922. This apparently anomalous situation is probably explainable by (a) the labor economies effected by Austrian enterprises and (b) the diminishing activity of certain industries,

such as automobile and clothing manufactures, which met with particularly unfavorable conditions in their principal export markets during the year.

Out of 1,278,200 registered wage earners, the larger number (200,200) are in the class "clerks," according to a classified table issued by the Austrian Chamber of Commerce; 188,500 are employed in the metal-working industries; 140,500 in the building trades; 79,100 in the clothing industry; 70,900 in the wood and woodworking industries; 60,400 in the foodstuffs trades; 58,400 in commerce and transportation; 48,800 in mining and metallurgy; and the remainder are divided among the lesser groups of ceramic, leather and hide, textile, paper, chemical, hotel, and graphic industries.

The percentage in each class receiving doles at the beginning of 1925 was highest in the building trades (28.7 per cent) followed, respectively, by the clothing trades (19.6 per cent), ceramic workers (15.2 per cent), metal and machine trades (14 per cent), hotel employees (13.9 per cent), lumber and wood-working industries (9.9 per cent), leather and hide industries (9.4 per cent), clerks (6.3 per cent), and the remaining industries ranging from 5.7 per cent in foodstuffs down to 2.2 per cent in commerce and transportation.

During the year efforts were intensified to increase emigration. Increasing numbers of Austrian workmen left for Soviet Russia and France, but the largest movement was toward South America, especially to the State of Sao Paulo. Still the total in the first nine months remained less than 3,000, as compared with 2,650 in the year 1924, 15,497 in 1923, and 10,579 in 1922, the last two years being prior to the adoption of immigration restrictions in the United States.

A more recent report of the American commercial attaché (Commerce Reports, March 29, 1926, p. 765) states that the failure at Geneva to give effect to the Locarno agreements has caused great disappointment in Austria, and that the general depression in eastern Europe retards in some lines the tendency toward local improvement. Industries that have been active, especially steel production and cotton spinning, are slackening; but other industries that have been dull, particularly building, woodworking, clothing manufacture, and tanning, are reviving. Unemployment shows a slight seasonal decrease, as is to be expected. The Vienna spring fair held in the week March 7 to 13 gave results that exceeded expectations, and American buying was more extensive.

The most recent available unemployment statistics published by the Austrian Statistical Office relate to the end of February. At that date the number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefits was 228,763, as compared with 231,361 at the end of January. In spite of this slight decrease, unemployment at the end of February, 1926, was 20 per cent more extensive than in February, 1925.

Spain

THE American consul at Barcelona reports, under date of February 25, 1926:

No great amount of unemployment appeared to exist in Spain during January, except with respect to coal and iron mining, and the situation showed improvement over December. It has not been really bad for months. In the region of Catalonia, in the Barcelona consular district, the important textile industry is still reported as running on part time, but this means that it has not yet attained the high degree of activity existing during the war and immediately afterwards, when all industries were much extended. The situation now seems normal. The industrial products of Spain are sold chiefly in the country, and the purchasing power of the agricultural classes is presumably great the present winter in view of the large crops harvested in 1925, and the relatively high prices of agricultural products. The building trades in Barcelona were active in January, and no complaints of unemployment in this line were reported from other parts of Spain.

Unemployment in the Asturian coal mines was still acute during January, and the commission appointed by the Government to study the situation in

order to find a remedy has not yet made its report. The American consul at Vigo reports that much discontent exists in that region over this unemployment and the continual decrease of the total exportations of Asturian coal and its apparent inability to compete with the British product. It is not thought that any of the measures taken by the Government to protect the local industry have been effective, and it is hoped that the commission above mentioned will find more effective means of protection. In the meanwhile, in view of unfavorable labor conditions said to exist in Cuba and South American countries, there appears to be no danger of an exodus in mass of the Asturian coal miners to those countries, as was feared when the situation there first became acute.

South Africa

THE general industrial situation is reported as good by the American trade commissioner at Johannesburg (Commerce Reports, March 8, 1926, p. 572). Hide and leather industries are active; shoe factories especially are busy. The Port Elizabeth tanning industry is operating at about 85 per cent of capacity. Building and furniture trades are brisk. The demand for construction timber and lumber is strong. The cotton-goods trade has been disappointing, as a result of the unsatisfactory crop outlook.

Canada

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviews the March employment situation as follows:

A continuation of the moderately favorable movement in employment indicated in the preceding month was reported by employers on March 1, the gain being practically the same as that recorded on the corresponding date of last year. Statements were received from 5,753 firms having 750,695 employees, as compared with 743,813 on February 1. The index number was slightly higher than on March 1 of any year since 1920, standing at 91.5, as compared with 90.7 on February 1, 1926, and with 87, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9, and 88 on March 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing was considerably more active; railway construction (chiefly on account of track-clearing operations following the heavy snowfalls) and services also reported improvement, while seasonal losses were indicated in mining, logging, transportation, and trade.

Additions to staffs were registered in the eastern and central Provinces, while employment declined in the western Provinces.

With regard to principal industries the bureau reports thus:

Manufacturing.—A further increase in the number employed in factories was noted on March 1; the largest gains were in automobile and other iron and steel works, but textiles, boots, shoes, clay, glass, stone, lumber, and nonferrous metals also afforded more employment. Statements were compiled from 3,721 manufacturers employing 430,668 operatives, or 8,636 more than in their last report. Although this expansion was rather less than that indicated on March 1, 1925, the index number on the date under review was several points higher.

Logging.—Seasonal contractions were shown in logging camps at the beginning of March, but the losses were not as extensive as at the same time last year. Employment then, however, was better than on the date under review. The working forces of the 220 reporting firms included 30,484 persons, as against 31,939 on February 1, 1926.

Mining.—There were continued seasonal reductions in mining, of which those in the coal areas were most pronounced. Metallic ore and nonmetallic mineral mining were also slacker. The 206 operators making returns had 40,155 employees, as compared with 42,525 in the preceding month. Slight curtailment was indicated on March 1, 1925, when the volume of employment in the mining industry was larger.

Communication.—Employment on telephones was rather slacker, while minor gains were made on telegraphs. A combined working force of 22,927 persons

was employed by 181 communication companies and branches reporting, which had 23,041 workers on February 1. Greater losses were noted on the same date of last year; the index then was lower.

Transportation.—The pay rolls of the 257 employers reporting in the transportation group aggregated 101,244, as compared with 102,472 in the preceding month. Steam railways and shipping registered the declines. Employment was better than on March 1, 1925; the trend of employment then was also downward.

Construction and maintenance.—Building and highway construction were seasonally slacker, but heavy snowstorms in the eastern Provinces made necessary the employment of many extra men on railroad tracks. Improvement was noted in all Provinces except British Columbia, but that in the maritimes was most pronounced. The staffs of the 439 contractors making returns rose from 50,983 persons at the beginning of February to 54,689 on March 1. Contractions were recorded on that date in 1925, when the level of employment was considerably lower.

Services.—Hotels and restaurants, laundries, and other branches of the service group afforded increased employment, according to 167 firms employing 13,532 persons, as compared with 13,160 in their last report. Activity in this group was greater than on March 1, 1925.

Trade.—Further seasonal curtailment in trading establishments was registered at the beginning of March, when 665 persons were released from the personnel of the 562 reporting employers, who had 56,996 employees. Much more extensive losses were noted on the corresponding date of last year; the index was then several points lower.

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

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Date	Number or per cent unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Feb. 22, 1926	1,247,823 (unemployment books lodged), or 10.5 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1926.	Of persons lodging unemployment books, 1,002,193 were males and 245,630 were females. The per cent of unemployed workers on Jan. 25, 1926, was 11.1, and 11.3 on Feb. 23, 1925.
Do.....	Feb. 28, 1926	10.4 per cent of trade-union members.....	do.....	Per cent was 10.6 at the end of January, 1926, and 9.4 at the end of February, 1925.
Ireland, Free State of.	Dec. 31, 1925	40,000 to 45,000 unemployed persons.....	Report from American consul at Dublin, Jan. 23, 1926.	
Germany.....	Feb. 15, 1926	2,058,853 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits.	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Mar. 9, 1926.	Number on Jan. 15, 1926, was 1,763,976.
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1926	22.6 per cent of trade-union members totally unemployed and 22.6 per cent on short time.	do.....	19.4 per cent totally unemployed at end of December, 1925, and 8.1 per cent at end of January, 1925; 19.8 per cent were working short time at end of December, 1925, and 5.5 per cent at end of January, 1925.
France.....	Mar. 11, 1926	681 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, Mar. 12, 1926.	Of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 631 were males and 50 were females. At end of preceding week total was 713.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1926	11,662 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do.....	Of persons on live register, 7,849 were males and 3,813 were females. At end of preceding week total was 11,379.
Belgium.....	Jan. 30, 1926	16,095 (2.75 per cent) members of unemployment funds were totally unemployed, and 31,500 (5.39 per cent) were working short time.	Revue du Travail, Brussels, Feb. 28, 1926.	Per cent totally unemployed was 2.79 at end of December, 1925, and 2 per cent at end of January, 1925. Per cent of short-time workers was 4.58 at end of December, 1925, and 4.1 per cent at end of January, 1925.
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1926	11,865 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do.....	Figure for Dec. 31, 1925, was 10,268.
Netherlands.....	Jan. 30, 1926	36,597, or 13.2 per cent, of total membership of unemployment funds were wholly unemployed, and 10,626, or 3.8 per cent, partially so.	Maandschrift, The Hague, Feb. 27, 1926.	For week ending Dec. 26, 1925, percentages were 12.4 and 2.7, respectively.
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1926	97,837 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	do.....	Figure for Dec. 31, 1925, was 93,839, and for Jan. 31, 1925, 88,851.
Switzerland.....	Feb. 28, 1926	18,138 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Wirtschaftsberichte des Schweiz. Handelsamtes, Berne, Mar. 20, 1926.	Figure for Jan. 31, 1926, was 20,525, and for Feb. 28, 1925, 11,834.
Italy.....	Jan. 31, 1926	156,139 persons totally unemployed, and 9,284 working short time.	La Disoccupazione in Italia, Rome, Jan. 31, 1926.	The figures for Dec. 31, 1925, were 122,200 totally unemployed and 8,870 short-time workers.
Do.....	do.....	24,221 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	do.....	Figure for Dec. 31, 1925, was 19,584, and for Jan. 31, 1925, 22,432.
Denmark.....	Feb. 26, 1926	28.3 per cent of a total of 268,708 workers, covered by returns of trade-unions and of central employment exchange, were unemployed.	Statistiske Efterretninger, Copenhagen, Mar. 19, 1926.	Per cent at end of last week of January, 1926, was 31.1 and at end of last week of February, 1925, 16.5.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Date	Number or per cent unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Norway.....	Jan. 31, 1926	31,716 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Statistiske Meddelelser, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Oslo, 1926.	Figure for Dec. 31, 1925, was 29,817.
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1925	23.7 per cent of trade-union members.....	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 3, Stockholm, 1926.	Per cent on Nov. 30, 1925, was 19, and on Dec. 31, 1924, 8.8.
Sweden.....	Jan. 31, 1926	22,711 unemployed persons (report of State Unemployment Commission).	do.....	Figure at end of December, 1925, was 20,332.
Do.....	do.....	15.8 per cent of trade-union members.....	do.....	Per cent at end of December, 1925, was 19.5, and at end of January, 1925, 14.8.
Finland.....	do.....	3,832 unemployed registered at communal employment exchanges.	Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, Helsingfors, February, 1926.	Of persons unemployed, 2,803 were men and 1,029 were women.
Latvia.....	Dec. 31, 1925	5,097 unemployed persons on live register of employment exchanges.	International Labor Review, Geneva, March, 1926.	At end of December, 1925, number of unemployed was 2,176, and at end of January, 1925, 4,896.
Esthonia.....	Jan. 31, 1926	4,000 unemployed persons, exclusive of 1,800 employed on emergency works.	Report from American consul at Riga, Feb. 12, 1926.	Figure at end of November, 1925, was 3,672, and at end of December, 1924, 3,821.
Lithuania.....	do.....	10,000 unemployed persons.....	Report from American consul at Riga, Feb. 16, 1926.	
Danzig, Free City of.....	Feb. 28, 1926	22,411 unemployed persons.....	Report from American consul at Danzig, Mar. 20, 1926.	Figure at end of January, 1926, was 20,715.
Poland.....	Mar. 1, 1926	348,000 unemployed persons.....	Report from American consul at Warsaw, Mar. 15, 1926.	Figure on Dec. 26, 1925, was 302,253.
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 31, 1925	48,384 unemployed persons on live register of employment exchanges.	Report from American consul at Prague, Feb. 25, 1926.	Figure on Nov. 30, 1925, was 42,485.
Hungary.....	Jan. 31, 1926	28,378 members of Social-Democratic trade-unions.	Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, Budapest, February, 1926.	Figure on Jan. 31, 1925, was 36,641.
Austria.....	Feb. 28, 1926	228,763 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief.	Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, Mar. 25, 1926.	Figure at end of January, 1926, was 231,361.
Canada.....	Jan. 31, 1926	8.1 per cent of trade-union members.....	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, March, 1926.	Per cent on Dec. 31, 1925, was 7.9, and on Jan. 1, 1925, 10.2.

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Work of Free Employment Agencies in the Philippine Islands

THE annual report of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands for 1924 contains the following statistics on the activities of the four free employment agencies in Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, and Albay for the 5-year period from 1920 to 1924, inclusive:

ACTIVITIES OF PHILIPPINE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Number of registrations	Placements	
		Number	Per cent of registrations
1920.....	4,497	3,416	76.0
1921.....	3,765	3,028	80.4
1922.....	5,814	4,018	69.1
1923.....	5,809	5,326	91.7
1924.....	4,673	4,246	90.9
Total.....	24,558	20,034	81.6

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, March 15, 1925, and February 15 and March 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of potatoes was 2.5 cents on March 15, 1913; 5.7 cents on March 15, 1925, and 5.6 cents on March 15, 1926. These figures show an increase of 124 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 5.8 per cent March 15, 1926, as compared with March 15, 1925, and a decrease of 1 per cent March 15, 1926, as compared with February 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MARCH 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 15, 1926, AND MARCH 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 (—) Mar. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	39.6	40.6	40.7	+3	+0.2
Round steak.....	do.....	33.6	34.8	34.9	+4	+0.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	29.1	29.3	29.9	+3	+2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.0	22.1	22.1	+5	0
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.5	14.6	14.6	+8	0
Pork chops.....	do.....	37.4	36.3	37.2	-1	+2
Bacon.....	do.....	44.4	48.9	48.4	+9	-1
Ham.....	do.....	51.2	53.6	54.0	+5	+1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	39.0	38.4	37.9	-3	-1
Hens.....	do.....	36.9	38.9	39.5	+7	+2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.2	37.6	37.6	+21	0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.8	14.2	14.0	+1	-1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.2	11.6	11.6	+4	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	55.5	54.5	53.6	-3	-2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....	do.....	30.1	31.2	31.2	+4	0
Cheese.....	do.....	36.5	37.5	37.2	+2	-1
Lard.....	do.....	23.1	22.2	21.9	-5	-1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.8	25.6	25.6	-1	0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	39.1	43.8	38.5	-2	-12
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0

¹ In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes 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 MARCH 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 15, 1926, AND MARCH 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Mar. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Flour.....	Pound.....	6.4	6.3	6.2	-3	-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.....	11.1	11.0	11.0	-1	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.7	25.4	25.4	+3	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.4	20.3	20.3	-0.4	0
Rice.....	do.....	10.9	11.6	11.7	+7	+1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.4	9.6	9.4	-10	-2
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.5	5.7	5.6	+124	-2
Onions.....	do.....	6.3	5.9	5.9	-6	0
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.2	6.4	7.2	+38	+13
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.6	12.2	12.1	-4	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.9	16.7	16.6	-7	-1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.5	17.7	17.7	-5	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.9	12.3	12.2	-12	-1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.7	6.7	6.7	-13	0
Tea.....	do.....	75.1	76.1	76.1	+1	0
Coffee.....	do.....	52.3	51.3	51.3	-2	0
Frunes.....	do.....	17.3	17.2	17.1	-1	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	14.6	14.5	14.6	0	+1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	37.6	35.7	35.3	-6	-1
Oranges.....	do.....	48.3	46.5	47.8	-1	+3
All articles combined.....					+5.8	-1.0

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on March 15, 1913, and on March 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in March of each of these specified years, compared with March, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of flour was 3.3 cents in March, 1913; 8 cents in March, 1920; 6.4 cents in March, 1921; 5.3 cents in March, 1922; 4.8 cents in March, 1923; 4.6 cents in March, 1924; 6.4 cents in March, 1925; and 6.2 cents in March, 1926.

As compared with the average cost in March, 1913, these figures show increases of 142 per cent in March, 1920; 94 per cent in March, 1921; 61 per cent in March, 1922; 45 per cent in March, 1923; 39 per cent in March, 1924; 94 per cent in March, 1925; and 88 per cent in March, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 64.9 per cent in March, 1926, as compared with March, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Mar. 15—									Per cent of increase Mar. 15, of each specified year compared with Mar. 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	24.7	40.8	39.1	35.9	37.3	38.9	39.6	40.7	65	58	45	51	57	60	65		
Round steak	do.	21.3	37.5	34.9	30.8	31.7	33.1	33.6	34.9	76	64	45	49	55	58	64		
Rib roast	do.	19.4	31.9	30.0	27.0	27.6	28.6	29.1	29.9	64	55	39	42	47	50	54		
Chuck roast	do.	15.6	25.1	25.2	19.3	19.5	20.6	21.0	22.1	61	44	24	25	32	35	42		
Plate beef	do.	11.8	18.2	15.7	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.5	14.6	54	33	10	8	13	14	24		
Pork chops	do.	20.3	39.1	35.3	31.3	28.3	26.9	37.4	43.2	93	74	54	39	33	84	83		
Bacon	do.	26.1	50.2	41.9	39.0	39.2	36.3	44.4	48.4	92	61	49	50	39	70	85		
Ham	do.	26.0	51.2	48.8	49.8	45.0	44.0	51.2	54.0	97	88	92	73	69	97	108		
Lamb, leg of	do.	19.1	39.8	34.4	43.7	36.0	37.1	39.0	37.9	108	80	96	88	94	104	98		
Hens	do.	21.4	45.7	43.2	37.8	35.8	35.9	36.9	39.5	114	102	77	67	68	72	85		
Salmon, canned, red	do.		37.6	38.8	32.6	31.2	31.1	31.2	37.6									
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	16.6	15.2	13.0	13.6	13.9	13.8	14.0	87	71	46	53	56	55	57		
Milk, evaporated	(²)		15.1	14.6	11.3	12.2	12.1	11.2	11.6									
Butter	Pound	41.4	75.2	67.4	65.8	57.6	58.0	55.5	53.6	82	39	11	39	40	34	29		
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.		39.5	32.4	27.5	28.2	29.7	30.1	31.2									
Cheese	do.	22.1	42.8	39.0	35.0	37.1	36.7	36.5	37.2	94	76	49	68	66	65	68		
Lard	do.	15.6	30.4	19.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	23.1	21.9	95	26	11	12	12	48	40		
Vegetable lard substitute	do.		37.5	24.6	21.9	22.4	24.5	25.8	25.6									
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.4	55.6	41.7	31.8	38.5	34.8	39.1	38.5	111	58	20	46	32	48	46		
Bread	Pound	5.6	11.2	10.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	100	88	55	55	55	68	68		
Flour	do.	3.3	8.0	6.4	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.4	6.2	142	94	61	45	39	94	88		
Corn meal	do.	2.9	6.5	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	124	66	34	38	52	90	79		
Rolled oats	do.		10.3	10.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.1									
Corn flakes	(³)		14.1	13.2	10.2	9.7	9.7	11.1	11.0									
Wheat cereal	(⁴)		29.7	29.9	26.0	24.7	24.3	24.7	25.4									
Macaroni	Pound		20.2	21.0	20.2	19.8	19.5	20.4	20.3									
Rice	do.	8.6	18.4	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.9	11.7	114	14	8	8	13	27	36		
Beans, navy	do.		11.9	8.4	8.9	11.4	9.9	10.4	9.4									
Potatoes	do.	1.5	6.8	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	5.6	353	67	107	47	87	67	273		
Onions	do.		9.4	3.8	11.6	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.9									
Cabbage	do.		8.7	4.2	5.4	6.6	6.2	5.2	7.2									
Beans, baked	(⁵)		16.8	15.1	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.6	9.7									
Corn, canned	(⁵)		18.5	16.7	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.9	16.6									
Peas, canned	(⁵)		19.0	18.0	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.5	17.7									
Tomatoes, canned	(⁵)		15.1	11.8	13.6	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.2									
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	18.7	9.7	6.5	10.2	10.4	7.7	6.7	246	80	20	89	93	43	24		
Tea	do.	54.3	73.2	71.1	67.5	68.9	70.9	75.1	76.1	35	31	24	27	31	38	40		
Coffee	do.	29.8	49.1	37.1	35.6	37.9	40.8	52.3	35.1	65	24	19	27	37	76	72		
Prunes	do.		28.7	20.9	19.2	19.8	17.8	17.3	17.1									
Raisins	do.		26.4	31.7	34.6	18.4	15.7	14.6	14.6									
Bananas	Dozen		41.4	41.6	36.9	36.7	39.0	37.6	35.3									
Oranges	do.		62.0	43.7	53.9	47.9	38.3	48.3	47.8									
All articles combined										106.2	61.0	43.1	46.4	48.2	55.9	64.9		

¹ Both pink and red.

² 15-16 ounce can.

³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 28-ounce package.

⁵ No. 2 can.

⁶ Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1 in specified years, 1913 to 1925, and in February and March, 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 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:												
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
March	40.7	2.5	34.9	2.9	29.9	3.3	22.1	4.5	14.6	6.8	37.2	2.7
	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	70.1	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	2.8
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.7
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:												
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
March	48.4	2.1	54.0	1.9	39.5	2.5	14.0	7.1	53.6	1.9	37.2	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:												
February	22.2	4.5	43.8	2.3	9.4	10.6	6.3	15.9	5.2	19.2	11.6	8.6
March	21.9	4.6	38.5	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.2	16.1	5.2	19.2	11.7	8.5
	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:												
February	5.7	17.5	6.7	14.9	76.1	1.3	51.3	1.9				
March	5.6	17.9	6.7	14.9	76.1	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, February, and March, 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 161.5 for February and 159.9 for March, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 174 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, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926

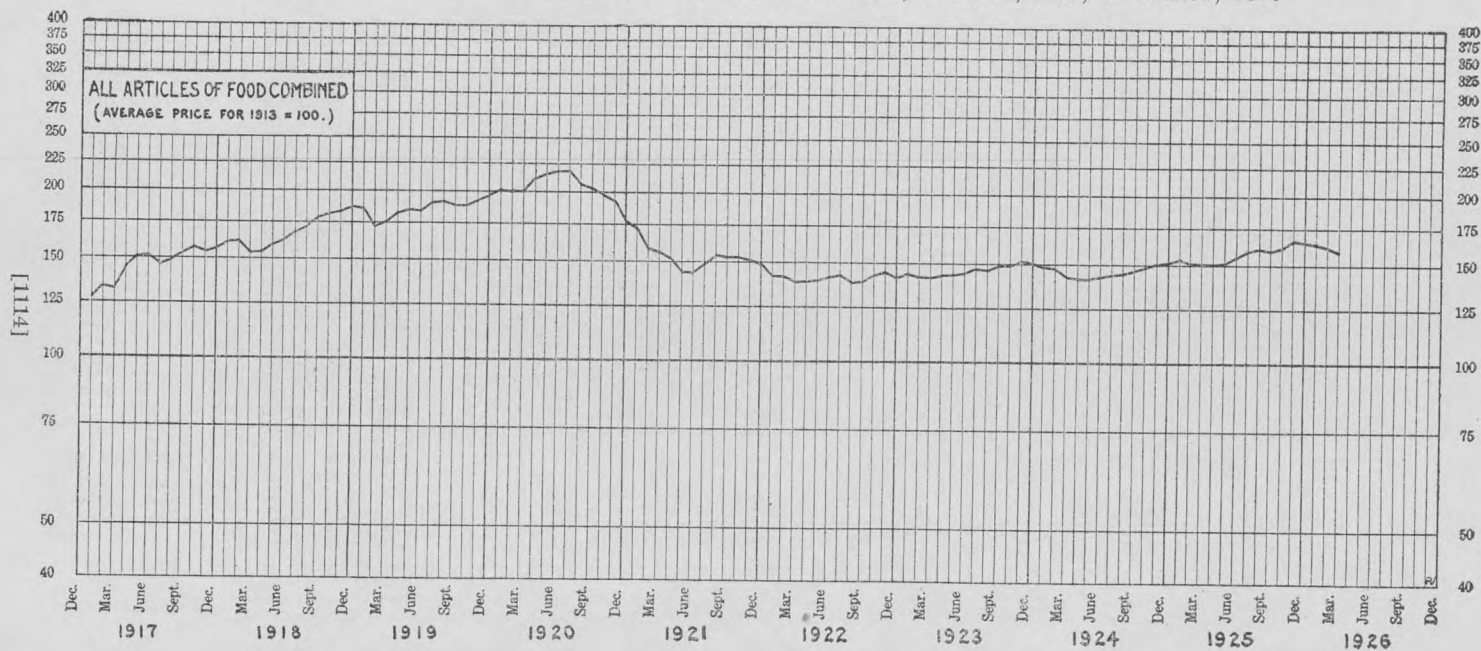
[Average for year 1913=100.0]

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 ¹	
1907.....	71.5	68.0	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	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	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	106.9	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	145.4	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	157.0	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	186.9	
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	203.4	
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	150.2	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.....	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	
1925: 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	193.0	183.3	125.3	147.1	146.0	158.1	175.5	151.1	
April.....	159.1	150.2	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	130.4	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	139.3	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	178.3	176.7	129.9	217.6	127.3	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	131.0	305.9	120.0	139.2	171.8	167.1	
December.....	158.7	154.3	149.5	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	142.2	169.7	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5	
March.....	160.2	156.5	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.4	157.3	139.9	168.3	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9	

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES 173

¹ 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles 1908-1912; 22 articles 1913-1920; 43 articles 1921-1926.

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



Retail Prices of Foods in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for 1913-1926. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this table exact comparisons 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.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 22.6	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 22.0	Cts. 38.7	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 39.2	Cts. 24.9	Cts. 37.8	Cts. 39.7	Cts. 39.4
Round steak	do	20.5	33.4	34.3	34.0	20.7	34.4	35.3	35.2	21.3	33.4	34.7	34.7
Rib roast	do	18.4	28.3	28.8	29.6	18.0	31.1	30.2	29.9	19.3	27.6	28.2	27.9
Chuck roast	do	13.0	21.0	21.3	22.0	15.3	21.0	21.5	21.7	16.1	22.0	22.4	22.6
Plate beef	do	11.1	12.9	13.4	13.3	12.4	14.1	14.7	15.1	10.5	13.6	13.9	13.5
Pork chops	do	21.5	35.9	35.4	36.1	19.3	36.3	36.2	38.1	20.0	35.6	36.9	36.5
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	41.7	47.4	46.9	22.0	40.1	42.7	42.9	31.3	43.5	48.4	48.3
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	52.2	53.6	53.7	30.0	55.5	57.2	57.7	30.0	50.8	53.5	53.5
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	37.1	37.9	36.6	18.3	40.5	38.9	38.6	21.3	38.5	37.0	37.2
Hens	do	19.3	32.9	37.4	36.9	21.8	39.1	40.1	41.4	18.7	34.3	36.2	36.0
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.1	39.0	39.0		27.6	36.8	36.8		31.9	51.2	41.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	19.3	20.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		13.1	13.6	13.7		10.8	11.3	11.3		12.6	12.8	12.5
Butter	Pound	42.4	56.8	57.1	56.9	42.1	59.8	59.2	58.0	45.0	58.6	59.5	59.0
Oleomargine (all butter substitutes).	do		30.8	31.8	31.7		28.3	31.3	31.0		35.8	36.6	36.6
Cheese	do	25.0	35.1	36.0	35.7	23.3	36.3	36.8	36.0	21.8	36.8	37.7	37.0
Lard	do	14.8	23.1	21.6	21.8	14.0	21.9	20.3	19.9	15.4	24.1	22.6	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute.	do		25.1	23.6	23.6		25.2	24.2	24.2		22.3	21.8	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	20.9	33.8	44.7	35.4	21.7	36.4	43.9	35.3	25.5	37.5	41.7	36.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	5.4	9.2	9.8	9.8	5.0	10.4	10.3	10.3
Flour	do	3.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	3.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	3.8	7.2	7.2	7.3
Corn meal	do	2.4	4.7	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.4	4.0	3.9	2.1	4.6	4.3	4.1
Rolled oats	do		9.5	9.5	9.5		8.9	8.5	8.5		9.8	10.1	10.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.3	11.5	11.5		10.4	10.2	10.2		12.1	12.3	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.4	26.5	26.5		23.0	24.3	24.3		25.6	26.5	26.6
Macaroni	Pound		22.0	22.0	21.9		19.2	19.4	19.1		19.6	19.0	19.0
Rice	do	8.6	10.0	11.5	11.3	9.0	10.4	10.6	10.6	8.2	11.0	12.3	12.1
Beans, navy	do		12.6	11.2	10.7		9.8	8.6	8.1		12.4	11.4	11.5
Potatoes	do	2.0	3.1	6.7	6.6	1.5	2.4	6.1	5.9	1.9	3.7	6.7	6.8
Onions	do		8.2	7.8	7.6		6.1	5.6	5.6		7.9	7.6	8.0
Cabbage	do		6.1	8.8	8.2		5.8	7.1	8.9		6.1	7.8	7.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.4	12.2	11.8		11.9	10.8	10.7		13.3	12.7	12.7
Corn, canned	do		17.3	17.7	17.8		17.3	15.8	15.8		18.8	18.1	18.2
Peas, canned	do		19.2	19.5	19.2		16.8	16.0	16.0		22.2	21.7	21.7
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.6	11.7	11.6		12.5	10.1	10.1		13.0	11.6	11.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.6	8.1	7.2	7.1	5.1	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.2	8.2	7.3	7.1
Tea	do	60.0	97.2	103.5	103.5	56.0	72.6	73.2	74.5	61.3	91.7	92.9	92.9
Coffee	do	32.0	51.7	51.8	51.8	25.2	49.5	47.4	47.8	28.8	54.8	54.0	54.0
Prunes	do		17.1	18.1	18.2		16.1	14.8	14.9		19.7	19.3	19.5
Raisins	do		15.6	15.8	16.5		13.3	13.4	13.3		15.6	15.4	15.2
Bananas	Dozen		28.7	29.1	29.2		28.7	25.0	25.5		39.5	39.5	37.9
Oranges	do		39.0	36.8	41.7		48.0	45.3	46.4		48.5	43.3	46.1

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.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

March 15, 1913 and 1925, and for February 15 and March 15, 1926. exception of March, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

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

Boston, Mass.		Bridgeport, Conn.						Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.					
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15,	Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15,	Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,			
1913	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			
34.6	162.0	64.1	63.2	46.7	48.5	47.8	22.0	38.3	39.7	39.5	28.5	30.0	30.6	21.0	33.2	33.0	33.0			
33.0	49.2	50.1	49.0	39.5	41.1	41.2	19.0	32.7	33.5	33.0	25.2	25.5	26.2	20.0	30.5	30.5	31.5			
23.4	37.9	38.9	38.3	35.5	37.1	36.7	17.3	29.3	29.6	29.6	24.5	26.4	26.5	19.3	27.7	27.5	27.0			
17.7	25.0	26.2	26.4	25.6	27.1	27.3	15.3	21.9	22.5	22.8	17.3	18.2	18.3	15.0	20.1	20.7	20.7			
-----	16.7	20.3	19.7	10.7	11.9	11.8	11.5	12.9	14.3	14.3	11.9	12.3	12.6	11.4	15.0	15.2	15.2			
22.2	39.0	37.6	39.0	39.0	37.9	38.8	19.3	41.2	38.4	40.4	35.0	34.8	36.2	23.0	33.2	34.3	34.7			
25.4	44.4	46.5	46.5	49.0	52.1	52.1	21.0	40.7	44.4	44.5	53.7	56.4	56.2	24.3	40.2	43.7	42.9			
28.8	56.4	57.1	57.6	58.0	57.0	57.0	25.0	50.3	52.2	52.7	55.0	58.3	58.3	26.7	47.8	48.8	48.2			
21.8	40.1	39.9	37.6	39.5	39.0	37.7	17.3	35.4	35.9	35.1	38.0	36.7	39.6	21.3	41.1	42.5	41.7			
24.2	39.9	42.3	42.3	39.9	41.9	42.4	21.7	39.2	41.0	42.9	31.8	37.0	37.2	21.8	36.5	38.0	39.0			
-----	30.3	37.2	37.1	28.9	34.0	33.8	-----	28.9	38.2	37.6	30.6	30.6	32.6	-----	29.9	38.5	38.1			
8.9	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	14.0	13.2	13.2	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.2	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	11.4	-----	11.3	11.8	11.9			
41.4	54.2	56.4	54.8	53.7	55.6	55.1	40.6	56.8	55.0	53.8	49.9	52.2	50.8	40.4	55.1	55.2	54.6			
-----	30.5	30.9	31.2	29.1	30.1	30.4	-----	29.2	30.2	30.4	32.7	-----	-----	-----	31.8	32.1	31.8			
22.4	37.6	39.7	39.4	38.2	40.1	40.1	21.5	37.5	38.4	38.5	35.8	36.6	36.6	21.0	33.5	35.4	34.8			
15.7	23.4	22.5	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.1	14.1	22.6	21.0	20.6	25.7	25.3	25.0	15.0	23.6	23.3	23.6			
-----	26.0	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	-----	26.0	26.3	26.2	27.6	29.2	29.8	-----	24.6	24.5	23.9			
32.8	55.4	60.0	52.5	48.9	58.4	50.9	24.7	42.5	48.6	44.5	45.7	51.4	43.0	26.3	34.9	46.2	41.4			
5.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	11.7	9.8	9.8	6.2	10.8	10.8	10.7			
3.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	2.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.0	3.7	7.5	7.4	7.4			
3.5	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	2.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	2.3	4.1	4.0	4.0			
-----	9.4	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.5	-----	8.8	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	-----	9.4	9.4	9.4			
-----	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	-----	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	-----	11.8	11.7	11.7			
-----	24.5	25.1	24.8	24.0	24.6	24.6	-----	24.0	24.6	24.5	26.8	29.0	29.0	-----	25.0	26.6	26.6			
-----	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	22.7	22.7	-----	22.2	22.0	21.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	-----	19.2	19.0	19.0			
9.2	11.6	12.5	12.5	11.1	11.7	11.7	9.3	10.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	5.6	8.8	9.6	9.7			
-----	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.1	-----	10.3	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.6	10.6	-----	11.1	10.3	10.3			
1.6	2.1	5.9	5.9	2.2	5.9	5.7	1.4	1.5	5.7	5.7	2.2	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.7	6.7	6.7			
-----	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	-----	6.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	4.8	4.8	-----	7.4	7.2	6.9			
-----	6.5	7.4	8.7	6.2	7.1	8.5	-----	4.7	5.0	7.6	7.5	5.8	6.0	-----	4.4	7.2	7.3			
-----	13.9	13.7	14.0	11.9	11.4	11.4	-----	10.6	10.6	10.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	-----	10.7	10.2	10.0			
-----	20.3	19.3	19.4	20.5	20.0	19.8	-----	17.4	15.8	15.8	16.9	16.2	16.0	-----	17.3	15.6	15.5			
-----	21.7	21.3	21.0	22.0	21.5	21.3	-----	17.0	16.0	16.0	17.1	15.5	15.3	-----	18.5	17.6	17.6			
-----	13.8	13.0	12.5	14.8	13.2	13.2	-----	14.5	13.7	13.9	14.4	13.7	13.3	-----	11.8	10.3	10.3			
5.3	7.4	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.3	5.3	7.3	6.5	6.4	9.3	7.6	7.7	5.0	7.2	6.5	6.3			
58.6	74.6	75.6	74.5	58.0	60.6	59.9	45.0	68.2	69.8	69.8	82.5	82.7	82.7	50.0	71.8	75.3	75.3			
33.0	57.1	55.8	55.8	48.8	49.1	48.8	29.3	49.9	49.8	49.9	56.4	56.8	57.0	26.0	46.2	46.1	46.3			
-----	16.3	16.8	16.7	18.2	16.3	16.2	-----	16.9	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.9	16.8	-----	16.8	16.3	15.8			
-----	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	-----	13.9	14.1	14.1	15.8	15.0	15.0	-----	14.4	14.3	14.3			
-----	49.5	46.3	46.3	38.6	36.7	35.8	-----	46.3	43.3	42.1	16.1	15.2	15.4	-----	38.6	36.9	36.3			
-----	54.0	50.0	52.1	49.9	51.9	50.5	-----	56.0	52.0	52.8	44.3	47.9	49.9	-----	42.3	33.9	36.5			

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	22.0	41.6	44.1	43.3	22.4	36.2	37.0	36.8	23.7	37.8	36.8	37.1
Round steak.....	do.....	18.9	31.7	34.9	34.5	19.9	32.8	33.1	33.2	21.0	31.1	31.0	31.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.4	32.3	34.4	33.5	19.0	28.8	30.3	29.8	19.2	26.7	27.3	27.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	21.6	25.2	24.8	14.9	19.4	20.8	20.8	16.2	21.3	22.0	22.0
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.2	12.7	14.5	14.5	12.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	11.8	12.2	13.8	13.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	17.9	35.0	33.4	35.1	20.6	35.9	33.7	35.8	19.8	40.2	35.8	37.3
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	29.8	47.7	52.5	52.5	25.0	39.2	43.9	44.6	25.6	46.3	49.8	50.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	31.3	51.7	53.3	54.5	26.8	51.3	53.2	53.3	33.5	54.9	56.8	56.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.7	37.7	38.0	37.9	17.4	37.8	36.8	36.1	20.3	37.8	37.1	36.0
Hens.....	do.....	19.9	37.3	40.0	41.2	23.3	40.5	38.9	41.0	22.7	40.8	42.4	43.0
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	---	33.1	37.8	38.7	---	29.0	36.9	37.1	---	30.7	38.4	38.5
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	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	10.7	10.9	11.0	---	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	---	10.6	11.2	11.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.4	55.9	50.8	50.8	42.9	56.5	52.8	52.5	43.4	59.8	54.9	57.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do.....	27.4	28.7	28.5	---	30.4	31.6	30.9	---	31.3	32.6	32.4	---
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	40.2	41.6	41.6	21.6	37.1	36.4	36.2	23.0	35.7	38.8	39.0
Lard.....	do.....	14.6	22.6	21.7	21.4	14.0	22.0	20.2	19.4	16.1	24.5	22.6	22.7
Vegetable lard substitute.	do.....	---	26.1	26.5	26.3	---	26.1	25.9	25.9	---	27.3	27.2	27.0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	23.4	41.9	43.7	40.8	20.5	34.2	39.3	32.2	27.2	39.2	45.7	40.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.3	9.2	9.2	5.5	8.3	8.1	8.1
Flour.....	do.....	2.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	3.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	3.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	2.5	4.6	4.2	4.1	2.7	5.4	5.3	5.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	---	8.8	8.4	8.4	---	8.9	8.7	8.6	---	9.1	9.4	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	---	10.2	10.1	10.1	---	10.3	10.3	10.3	---	11.8	11.2	11.2
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	---	24.3	24.3	24.4	---	23.8	24.4	24.7	---	25.1	25.4	25.2
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.9	19.4	19.3	---	19.5	18.3	18.5	---	21.4	22.0	21.8	---
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	11.5	11.8	11.8	8.8	10.5	11.0	11.3	8.5	10.7	11.9	12.2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.1	9.5	9.5	---	9.0	8.3	7.8	---	9.8	8.2	7.9	---
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.3	2.3	5.5	5.4	1.4	2.4	5.9	5.9	1.4	2.3	5.6	5.7
Onions.....	do.....	---	5.9	5.7	5.9	---	5.1	5.8	5.7	---	5.3	5.3	5.2
Cabbage.....	do.....	---	5.4	6.7	7.7	---	5.1	6.3	7.2	---	5.5	6.1	7.6
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	---	12.7	12.8	12.8	---	11.4	11.3	11.0	---	12.5	13.0	12.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....	---	18.4	17.0	16.9	---	15.9	15.6	15.9	---	18.0	17.8	17.7
Peas, canned.....	do.....	---	18.0	17.5	17.5	---	17.0	17.2	17.3	---	17.1	18.0	17.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	---	15.0	14.5	14.2	---	13.8	12.6	12.5	---	14.4	13.9	13.6
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	4.9	7.3	6.5	6.5	5.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	5.5	7.7	6.9	6.8
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	73.2	73.9	73.5	60.0	75.0	77.3	78.2	50.0	69.5	79.0	79.5
Coffee.....	do.....	30.0	53.2	52.0	52.1	25.6	47.0	46.7	46.4	26.5	54.4	53.9	54.0
Prunes.....	do.....	---	18.4	18.1	18.5	---	17.7	17.6	17.6	---	18.6	17.3	17.2
Raisins.....	do.....	---	15.7	15.2	15.3	---	14.4	14.8	14.9	---	14.7	14.6	14.6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	---	41.8	43.3	42.2	---	39.2	38.5	37.3	---	52.2	45.0	50.0
Oranges.....	do.....	---	51.4	50.4	51.2	---	46.7	42.0	41.4	---	51.0	48.4	47.5

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

CLASSES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 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>	<i>Cts.</i>
37.6	37.3	37.1	21.8	34.8	33.8	35.1	22.7	30.0	32.6	32.6	24.0	39.5	40.5	40.3	32.0	159.1	160.1	160.2	
32.3	32.8	33.0	20.3	30.6	31.0	31.9	19.6	25.8	28.4	28.5	19.4	31.3	32.8	33.1	25.0	43.3	45.4	45.4	
28.9	29.4	29.5	18.8	28.1	26.7	28.3	16.6	21.8	23.4	23.3	19.8	29.2	29.8	29.7	22.0	28.3	31.4	31.2	
22.2	23.2	23.1	15.6	21.6	21.2	22.4	14.6	17.0	18.2	18.5	15.4	20.8	22.8	22.4	17.0	21.4	22.5	22.3	
15.0	15.0	15.2	12.5	15.9	15.2	16.8	9.4	9.8	11.6	11.8	11.0	12.9	14.0	13.9	-----	13.3	13.2	13.2	
35.8	34.4	34.6	21.2	37.6	34.8	35.0	17.6	35.4	34.2	33.5	18.6	39.6	37.5	38.9	19.5	35.5	36.3	36.9	
44.1	47.4	47.4	37.0	42.9	45.8	47.1	27.0	46.1	49.1	50.0	23.0	45.0	50.6	50.4	25.0	41.1	45.1	44.8	
56.7	54.1	53.7	31.3	55.7	55.9	56.8	28.3	52.7	53.6	55.0	25.5	55.2	58.3	58.5	29.7	48.6	53.2	53.2	
39.6	42.6	42.4	22.0	43.4	44.3	44.3	16.9	35.1	35.5	34.7	17.2	40.8	41.3	39.6	19.3	42.4	42.1	40.8	
37.5	39.3	41.9	19.6	30.6	32.4	33.1	20.7	29.9	32.6	32.4	21.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	24.5	41.1	42.6	43.1	
32.5	39.4	39.4	-----	33.2	41.2	41.2	-----	33.4	38.3	38.0	-----	31.1	39.6	39.5	-----	31.3	37.8	38.5	
11.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0		
10.7	11.5	11.4	-----	13.4	13.4	13.3	-----	10.7	11.2	11.2	-----	10.7	11.2	11.0	-----	12.6	12.6	12.6	
54.5	51.1	50.4	39.0	57.2	54.5	54.0	39.0	44.5	49.2	49.1	40.6	58.6	54.4	54.2	39.9	51.3	55.0	53.8	
29.5	31.3	30.2	-----	34.1	34.1	34.1	-----	29.8	28.5	29.1	-----	29.2	30.4	30.0	-----	31.6	30.4	30.4	
36.5	38.2	37.1	20.0	37.8	37.5	36.4	26.1	39.1	38.6	38.5	21.3	36.5	37.5	37.7	24.0	38.4	39.0	40.3	
21.7	19.3	18.6	17.0	25.2	26.4	26.3	16.3	24.2	22.9	22.8	16.2	23.6	22.7	22.5	15.0	22.3	21.4	21.1	
25.8	25.9	25.9	-----	24.8	23.5	23.3	-----	25.9	23.2	23.7	-----	26.8	27.2	27.1	-----	27.3	27.6	27.6	
32.1	37.8	28.8	24.0	32.1	35.0	31.4	26.1	35.0	37.3	32.2	25.2	39.5	45.6	41.1	32.9	54.0	60.5	53.6	
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	5.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	6.2	8.8	9.2	9.2	
6.4	6.4	6.3	3.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	2.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	3.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	3.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	
4.6	3.8	3.7	2.6	5.4	4.6	4.3	2.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	3.4	7.5	7.1	7.1	
9.5	9.3	9.2	-----	10.7	10.1	10.2	-----	9.0	8.8	8.9	-----	9.8	9.4	9.4	-----	9.8	9.8	9.8	
10.6	10.8	11.0	-----	11.1	11.1	11.2	-----	11.8	11.8	11.7	-----	10.5	10.7	10.7	-----	11.4	11.8	11.6	
23.9	24.6	24.6	-----	26.7	27.1	27.3	-----	24.6	25.8	25.9	-----	25.0	25.8	25.8	-----	26.2	25.8	25.8	
21.4	22.4	22.4	-----	21.6	21.3	21.2	-----	19.0	18.9	18.7	-----	21.2	21.8	21.9	-----	24.3	24.6	24.6	
10.9	13.0	13.4	9.3	13.0	13.2	13.0	8.6	10.5	11.9	11.9	8.4	11.1	12.2	12.3	10.0	10.8	11.9	11.8	
9.5	8.6	8.4	-----	12.5	11.3	11.0	-----	11.0	10.0	10.0	-----	9.3	8.7	8.5	-----	10.6	10.5	10.3	
2.2	2.9	5.6	1.8	4.5	6.1	6.3	1.0	2.4	4.8	4.7	1.2	1.7	5.2	5.3	1.7	1.4	6.2	5.9	
6.4	6.3	6.3	-----	8.4	7.3	7.2	-----	5.4	4.9	4.9	-----	5.7	5.6	5.5	-----	6.1	6.2	5.9	
4.7	6.8	7.5	-----	5.6	7.3	7.0	-----	4.8	4.6	6.2	-----	4.9	6.3	7.6	-----	6.3	7.9	8.6	
13.2	12.6	12.5	-----	14.7	14.3	14.3	-----	14.2	13.2	13.3	-----	12.2	11.9	11.9	-----	12.6	12.3	12.0	
17.4	15.5	15.5	-----	20.1	18.3	17.8	-----	18.3	15.4	15.6	-----	17.9	15.9	15.9	-----	17.4	17.1	17.1	
17.0	15.4	15.4	-----	20.9	21.1	21.4	-----	17.0	16.1	16.0	-----	17.8	16.4	16.7	-----	19.1	18.6	18.6	
14.4	13.6	13.0	-----	14.8	12.1	11.9	-----	14.8	13.9	13.9	-----	14.1	12.6	12.6	-----	13.8	12.5	12.4	
8.0	7.0	6.9	5.7	8.3	7.5	7.5	5.4	8.4	7.0	7.3	5.0	7.5	7.0	6.9	5.2	7.6	6.9	6.6	
83.4	88.4	86.1	66.7	99.3	106.1	106.1	52.8	67.4	67.5	67.1	43.3	69.6	73.3	73.3	44.2	58.3	60.3	59.6	
52.8	49.5	51.6	36.7	61.4	59.7	59.8	29.4	52.3	52.2	51.8	29.3	52.7	52.1	51.9	33.0	54.4	53.4	53.5	
18.8	17.7	17.9	-----	21.0	20.6	20.2	-----	18.1	18.8	18.4	-----	19.2	18.4	18.0	-----	14.8	15.7	15.9	
14.7	15.0	14.9	-----	16.9	16.7	16.5	-----	14.5	14.4	14.6	-----	15.1	15.1	15.2	-----	14.7	14.3	14.2	
39.4	37.8	36.7	-----	32.0	36.7	33.3	-----	14.0	12.5	12.5	-----	36.9	35.0	36.8	-----	10.7	10.4	10.5	
49.7	49.9	46.5	-----	54.6	52.4	53.1	-----	46.1	44.8	45.2	-----	52.0	48.1	50.1	-----	48.2	46.6	50.0	

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
					1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 30.0	Cts. 32.9	Cts. 32.8	Cts. 24.8	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 25.8	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 36.7	Cts. 33.1
Round steak	do	29.3	31.7	31.5	23.2	34.8	35.4	35.8	20.3	29.7	32.8	32.8
Rib roast	do	23.6	26.0	25.8	17.2	27.6	28.4	28.4	25.0	25.7	28.3	28.9
Chuck roast	do	19.2	19.8	20.8	15.5	23.1	24.2	24.2	15.8	19.0	20.3	21.1
Plate beef	do	16.2	17.8	17.5	12.3	14.2	15.2	15.3	10.3	11.5	12.1	12.5
Pork chops	do	33.8	33.6	35.6	20.0	36.7	34.4	34.9	23.0	33.9	35.6	36.7
Bacon, sliced	do	44.1	49.2	49.5	28.0	42.1	44.8	45.9	26.0	39.1	48.7	48.7
Ham, sliced	do	49.7	50.8	50.8	29.5	52.8	55.0	55.7	26.8	50.7	52.2	52.2
Lamb, leg of	do	34.2	36.0	37.0	18.7	44.3	40.0	40.7	20.8	36.3	41.0	39.6
Hens	do	37.6	38.8	39.4	21.8	35.4	40.5	39.2	22.0	36.4	39.6	40.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.7	35.4	36.0	-----	32.6	35.6	35.6	-----	30.8	38.4	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.3	17.3	15.5	8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	18.8	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.9	11.5	11.6	-----	10.4	10.8	10.7	-----	11.8	12.6	12.5
Butter	Pound	55.3	54.6	51.3	42.3	57.2	52.6	51.6	43.8	58.0	57.8	57.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	31.5	31.5	31.5	-----	29.6	32.1	31.7	-----	30.5	32.2	32.1
Cheese	do	34.4	34.4	33.3	20.5	37.4	37.9	37.8	22.5	34.2	35.2	35.0
Lard	do	22.9	24.3	23.3	15.2	21.9	19.5	19.1	15.3	23.0	23.7	23.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	19.0	17.7	17.8	-----	26.5	26.6	26.4	-----	24.2	24.5	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.1	30.7	28.7	20.0	30.9	40.2	32.0	30.0	35.2	49.6	38.1
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	6.5	11.1	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	6.6	6.1	6.1	3.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Corn meal	do	5.2	4.1	4.0	2.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do	9.5	9.1	9.1	-----	7.9	8.1	8.0	-----	9.6	9.8	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.9	11.8	11.8	-----	10.1	10.2	10.2	-----	11.6	11.4	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.8	25.8	25.8	-----	24.6	24.8	24.6	-----	24.9	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	18.8	18.3	18.3	-----	20.3	18.5	19.1	-----	20.8	20.3	20.3
Rice	do	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.2	10.9	11.9	11.8	6.6	10.0	11.3	11.2
Beans, navy	do	11.0	10.0	10.1	-----	9.6	8.5	8.2	-----	10.8	10.5	10.4
Potatoes	do	4.4	5.9	5.8	1.3	1.9	5.3	5.3	2.3	2.9	7.4	7.3
Onions	do	7.4	6.2	5.6	-----	5.8	5.9	5.5	-----	7.8	8.3	8.4
Cabbage	do	5.1	6.3	5.6	-----	4.4	5.5	7.2	-----	4.5	8.2	8.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.8	12.3	12.0	-----	12.0	11.3	10.7	-----	11.8	11.0	10.8
Corn, canned	do	18.9	15.5	15.6	-----	17.3	15.0	15.4	-----	20.9	19.2	19.2
Peas, canned	do	17.8	14.6	14.4	-----	16.6	15.2	15.6	-----	20.2	20.0	19.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.8	10.6	10.4	-----	14.7	13.2	12.5	-----	12.6	11.0	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.5	6.9	6.6	5.8	7.9	7.0	7.0	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.0
Tea	do	78.5	81.6	81.6	60.0	81.1	85.8	85.4	60.0	97.7	96.7	96.7
Coffee	do	46.9	45.6	45.6	31.3	52.6	51.0	51.1	34.5	52.1	51.6	51.6
Prunes	do	17.3	16.7	16.2	-----	20.0	19.7	19.2	-----	18.1	18.4	18.8
Raisins	do	15.4	14.8	14.7	-----	15.8	16.3	16.3	-----	15.6	16.5	16.4
Bananas	Dozen	30.0	27.0	28.0	-----	31.5	30.9	30.0	-----	27.8	29.2	27.0
Oranges	do	43.1	41.6	47.5	-----	44.5	45.1	45.3	-----	33.3	39.1	39.5

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
1913	1925		1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
22.8	37.5	37.5	38.0	24.4	32.8	33.8	33.9	22.8	36.7	36.5	36.5	21.8	33.0	33.8	34.0	35.2	55.9	56.4	5.64
20.2	31.2	31.4	32.0	19.4	28.8	29.8	30.5	20.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	18.9	29.0	29.0	29.2	28.6	43.7	44.6	4.4
17.7	25.7	26.5	26.5	18.4	25.0	27.5	26.4	19.0	28.6	28.7	28.4	17.9	24.1	25.1	24.7	19.0	27.6	27.9	27.9
14.7	18.5	19.9	19.9	15.3	19.9	20.5	19.5	16.0	19.2	19.8	19.5	15.3	18.1	19.0	18.8	16.8	21.3	22.4	2.2
11.4	11.7	13.1	13.2	12.0	15.2	15.0	14.5	12.7	14.1	14.4	14.4	11.9	14.3	15.5	15.5	-----	15.2	15.5	15.8
19.2	35.0	34.2	36.2	20.0	35.0	34.2	34.5	24.4	48.2	44.0	44.9	19.6	33.1	33.2	32.9	19.2	36.7	34.5	35.7
28.4	46.9	49.3	49.5	34.0	46.3	48.9	48.9	33.8	54.8	57.0	56.9	27.8	40.6	46.9	45.7	22.6	41.1	42.6	41.9
27.9	52.6	54.3	55.0	28.8	51.5	50.7	50.7	34.2	60.8	65.7	66.3	27.9	45.9	47.9	48.6	27.8	44.1	44.0	44.3
17.3	34.6	33.5	33.5	20.8	42.1	39.3	40.7	19.2	37.3	37.0	36.4	18.1	38.8	38.6	39.0	18.6	38.4	37.7	36.7
17.4	32.1	34.4	35.0	17.9	29.5	30.7	32.7	26.5	42.0	43.5	44.0	23.1	36.6	38.0	39.1	23.2	42.6	42.7	43.3
8.7	34.4	38.6	39.0	-----	31.9	38.5	41.1	-----	28.9	34.8	35.6	-----	29.4	37.1	37.6	-----	30.8	39.1	39.1
11.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	12.3	8.0	12.3	14.0	14.0
40.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	-----	12.2	12.4	12.5	-----	10.0	10.1	10.0	-----	11.7	11.9	11.6	-----	12.7	13.0	13.0
-----	58.0	52.8	51.9	43.3	57.2	55.1	54.7	43.5	55.2	55.2	51.6	43.6	59.1	54.8	54.2	42.2	55.9	56.8	56.1
-----	27.9	27.9	27.7	-----	30.5	31.1	30.7	-----	30.8	33.1	32.8	-----	30.2	33.4	33.1	-----	28.0	28.0	28.0
21.5	37.1	37.2	36.4	21.7	37.8	37.5	36.9	19.5	38.0	40.1	39.6	21.7	37.3	38.5	37.4	21.5	37.1	37.1	36.6
16.2	23.6	21.5	21.3	15.0	23.9	23.1	23.4	17.9	23.9	23.9	23.1	15.3	22.5	21.0	21.0	16.2	22.4	21.4	21.1
-----	26.4	27.0	27.2	-----	23.1	23.7	23.7	-----	25.6	25.8	26.0	-----	27.0	28.4	28.5	-----	26.5	25.9	25.7
23.1	35.8	35.8	33.2	20.5	31.6	34.3	32.1	26.0	39.8	34.8	35.9	20.4	32.6	38.9	30.0	29.6	47.1	54.9	48.3
5.9	9.6	10.0	10.1	6.0	8.7	9.4	9.4	6.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	5.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.4	8.7	8.7
3.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	3.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	3.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	3.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
2.5	5.9	5.2	5.1	2.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	2.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	5.5	5.2	5.1
-----	9.5	9.3	9.3	-----	10.2	10.4	10.8	-----	10.1	9.8	9.7	-----	8.7	8.5	8.3	-----	8.8	9.0	9.1
-----	11.8	12.3	12.2	-----	12.1	12.2	12.0	-----	10.2	10.1	10.1	-----	10.6	10.7	10.7	-----	11.4	11.1	11.4
-----	25.3	26.9	27.0	-----	24.8	24.8	25.0	-----	23.8	24.7	24.8	-----	24.7	24.0	24.3	-----	24.6	25.1	25.4
-----	21.6	20.4	20.4	-----	21.3	20.5	21.3	-----	17.8	17.5	17.6	-----	19.5	19.5	19.5	-----	24.4	24.5	24.0
8.7	10.5	10.7	10.9	8.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	7.7	11.0	11.3	11.4	8.1	10.6	11.4	11.4	8.5	10.5	10.9	11.2
-----	10.3	9.4	9.3	-----	10.9	9.8	9.7	-----	10.3	9.5	9.4	-----	9.6	8.3	7.9	-----	9.9	9.4	9.4
1.5	2.5	5.5	5.3	1.7	3.1	5.9	6.0	1.0	3.6	5.6	5.5	1.4	2.2	5.8	5.8	1.4	1.7	5.7	5.3
-----	7.6	6.6	6.5	-----	7.1	6.9	6.9	-----	8.3	6.4	6.0	-----	5.8	5.7	5.9	-----	5.7	5.2	5.3
-----	4.7	6.4	6.4	-----	4.3	6.9	6.8	-----	4.5	5.3	4.7	-----	5.2	7.2	8.5	-----	5.6	5.5	6.6
-----	13.9	13.3	13.2	-----	12.4	11.4	11.4	-----	12.0	11.7	11.7	-----	11.9	11.1	10.8	-----	14.4	14.1	13.9
-----	16.8	15.0	15.0	-----	20.4	16.8	17.2	-----	17.6	16.0	16.4	-----	18.3	16.9	16.1	-----	18.5	17.6	17.3
-----	16.4	15.8	15.7	-----	19.6	18.2	18.2	-----	18.8	17.4	17.5	-----	17.8	16.1	16.1	-----	21.1	19.3	19.2
-----	14.4	11.9	11.9	-----	14.0	11.4	11.5	-----	² 16.0	² 15.6	² 15.4	-----	13.2	10.5	10.3	-----	14.2	13.0	12.7
5.6	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.5	7.4	5.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.1	7.9	7.1	7.0	5.6	7.7	6.8	6.7
54.0	83.2	81.3	80.9	50.0	99.9	102.9	103.8	54.5	75.7	74.4	74.4	62.5	74.2	81.3	77.6	45.0	61.5	63.7	63.1
27.8	55.0	53.5	53.9	30.8	57.1	56.2	55.7	36.3	54.7	54.7	54.7	27.5	53.0	50.7	50.6	32.0	52.5	52.5	52.6
-----	17.8	17.3	17.5	-----	17.8	18.3	17.7	-----	16.1	16.8	16.4	-----	16.9	16.9	16.7	-----	16.1	15.7	15.8
-----	16.1	15.3	15.4	-----	16.4	15.7	16.2	-----	11.9	12.7	13.0	-----	14.9	15.5	15.4	-----	14.4	14.4	14.5
-----	³ 12.3	³ 11.5	³ 11.5	-----	³ 10.3	³ 9.3	³ 8.9	-----	³ 11.5	³ 9.6	³ 9.8	-----	35.0	35.8	38.8	-----	³ 11.3	³ 9.5	³ 9.9
-----	50.1	48.0	47.8	-----	45.6	44.7	47.1	-----	42.1	43.9	41.8	-----	41.4	43.1	44.5	-----	51.6	44.4	47.0

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 22.1	Cts. 33.1	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 35.9	Cts. 21.5	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 36.9	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 20.0	Cts. 29.7	Cts. 31.2	Cts. 30.8
Round steak	do	18.4	29.9	32.1	32.5	20.0	31.6	33.0	32.8	18.5	26.1	28.1	28.0
Rib roast	do	18.7	24.5	26.4	26.1	17.8	26.8	28.3	27.9	18.2	23.5	25.1	24.1
Chuck roast	do	14.4	17.9	18.7	19.0	15.5	22.3	23.5	23.3	15.0	18.2	18.8	18.6
Plate beef	do	11.4	14.1	14.6	14.8	11.3	13.1	14.2	14.5	9.7	10.1	11.6	11.1
Pork chops	do	20.7	32.4	30.8	34.0	18.8	36.9	33.5	35.0	17.8	36.7	33.1	34.7
Bacon, sliced	do	29.3	39.6	43.0	42.5	27.3	42.6	47.1	46.8	25.0	47.3	48.8	49.2
Ham, sliced	do	26.4	49.1	50.8	51.3	26.8	47.1	49.0	49.6	27.5	51.7	50.7	51.8
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	36.7	38.6	37.9	20.0	38.5	39.4	37.8	15.7	35.7	34.9	34.8
Hens	do	19.6	33.2	33.9	34.9	21.8	36.2	37.1	38.2	19.5	34.1	35.3	35.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	36.7	33.1	33.3	---	29.7	32.1	32.1	---	31.8	39.0	39.2	---
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.6	11.6	11.4	---	10.9	11.3	11.3	---	11.2	12.1	12.1	---
Butter	Pound	42.1	54.4	53.6	52.4	39.6	55.7	50.0	50.4	39.0	51.6	49.1	49.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	29.7	27.7	27.7	---	27.8	29.2	28.4	---	27.9	29.2	29.3	---
Cheese	do	21.3	33.9	33.9	33.9	22.0	34.7	34.7	34.1	20.3	34.9	34.9	35.3
Lard	do	15.4	20.9	19.4	19.6	15.3	23.3	22.1	21.9	15.3	22.4	20.9	20.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	23.4	23.7	23.4	---	27.0	26.6	26.8	---	27.5	27.4	27.4	---
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.0	36.5	37.8	34.0	23.2	34.9	37.5	33.6	22.4	33.8	37.5	34.2
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	10.1	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	3.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	2.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	2.4	5.7	5.5	5.5
Rolled oats	do	0.7	9.5	9.4	---	8.8	8.6	8.6	---	8.7	8.7	8.5	---
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	11.3	11.1	11.0	---	10.6	10.4	10.4	---	11.4	10.8	10.7	---
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.7	25.9	25.9	---	24.0	24.5	24.4	---	24.8	25.8	25.7	---
Macaroni	Pound	19.5	19.5	19.5	---	18.7	18.2	18.0	---	18.6	19.3	19.3	---
Rice	do	7.5	9.7	10.4	10.8	9.0	11.0	11.9	11.7	9.1	11.1	11.9	11.9
Beans, navy	do	2.9	9.6	9.6	---	9.6	8.7	8.5	---	9.6	9.3	9.3	---
Potatoes	do	3.0	6.0	5.9	---	1.9	4.8	4.8	1.0	1.6	5.0	5.0	---
Onions	do	5.9	5.0	5.5	---	5.7	5.0	5.1	---	6.6	5.7	5.5	---
Cabbage	do	3.9	6.5	6.0	---	4.8	6.1	7.9	---	3.6	5.7	7.2	---
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.2	11.9	11.8	---	11.6	11.4	11.1	---	13.7	13.2	13.2	---
Corn, canned	do	17.6	16.6	16.4	---	17.8	16.2	16.4	---	16.5	15.9	15.7	---
Peas, canned	do	18.4	18.1	18.1	---	17.1	16.8	16.9	---	16.9	16.1	15.7	---
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.7	11.3	11.0	---	15.0	14.1	13.6	---	14.9	14.5	14.2	---
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	7.7	7.0	6.8	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.6	7.8	6.9	6.8	---
Tea	do	63.8	95.1	94.4	95.8	50.0	71.6	71.4	71.4	45.0	62.3	61.8	62.4
Coffee	do	27.5	52.1	51.3	51.8	27.5	50.1	47.0	47.0	30.8	54.7	54.3	54.3
Prunes	do	16.4	18.0	18.1	---	17.4	17.3	17.5	---	17.3	16.7	17.3	---
Raisins	do	14.7	15.9	15.4	---	14.6	14.8	14.7	---	14.8	15.2	15.4	---
Bananas	Dozen	33.0	34.0	33.8	---	310.2	29.8	29.8	---	212.8	111.5	117.7	---
Oranges	do	48.3	45.1	47.0	---	50.1	46.3	49.3	---	50.1	49.5	49.4	---

¹ Whole.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.				
Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 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.	Cts.
31.9	34.2	35.0	26.2	45.9	43.2	44.2	30.4	50.5	53.6	53.2	20.0	33.3	34.9	35.8	25.4	43.8	44.8	44.8	44.8
30.4	33.3	34.2	25.6	42.9	43.9	44.9	26.7	45.6	49.6	49.5	29.3	42.5	45.9	47.5	23.6	43.5	50.4	50.6	50.6
26.5	27.5	28.3	20.0	35.4	35.5	34.9	23.0	34.4	35.2	35.4	19.6	28.7	29.3	30.0	21.7	37.6	38.5	38.3	38.3
20.0	23.3	23.3	16.8	24.4	24.5	24.3	18.0	25.4	26.9	26.8	13.0	20.6	21.2	21.7	15.8	23.7	24.6	24.4	24.4
15.7	17.7	18.3	12.0	13.1	13.4	13.7	-----	14.2	15.1	15.3	11.1	16.3	18.0	17.5	14.5	18.4	20.8	20.4	20.4
38.1	37.5	40.0	21.2	37.1	35.5	36.1	21.2	36.3	35.6	36.8	21.1	35.5	35.2	36.7	21.3	39.3	38.5	39.0	39.0
42.7	48.8	47.0	23.4	43.5	43.9	44.9	26.7	45.6	49.6	49.5	29.3	42.5	45.9	47.5	23.6	43.5	50.4	50.6	50.6
45.7	49.6	50.0	19.8	52.1	53.4	55.7	30.0	55.9	58.3	57.5	26.0	51.0	50.4	52.1	28.5	55.6	59.1	59.5	59.5
40.6	41.3	41.9	21.2	39.5	38.1	37.1	19.0	39.6	39.6	37.9	20.5	37.9	39.8	37.9	17.3	36.9	36.3	36.1	36.1
35.0	38.3	37.5	23.2	38.1	39.1	38.6	23.0	39.8	42.7	42.8	23.2	37.3	38.5	38.9	21.1	37.9	40.6	41.2	41.2
29.6	38.8	38.4	-----	26.5	36.3	36.9	-----	30.1	35.5	35.5	-----	37.4	38.1	37.3	-----	29.4	35.7	35.8	35.8
20.0	18.5	18.5	9.0	15.0	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	15.0
11.5	11.7	11.7	-----	10.6	11.2	11.2	-----	11.8	12.1	12.1	-----	10.9	11.1	11.1	-----	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3
56.0	58.8	57.4	43.8	58.1	54.6	53.6	39.0	52.7	56.0	54.8	41.9	53.9	55.2	54.0	41.2	57.1	54.4	53.6	53.6
30.4	31.0	31.6	-----	30.3	30.4	30.4	-----	31.9	33.5	33.1	-----	30.6	32.1	31.6	-----	29.7	30.9	30.9	30.9
36.0	36.7	36.1	24.5	38.6	40.0	39.6	22.0	37.4	39.0	38.8	21.4	35.5	35.6	35.6	19.8	37.0	38.8	38.5	38.5
23.2	22.0	22.2	15.7	23.1	22.8	22.7	15.3	22.8	22.3	22.5	14.6	21.9	21.7	21.4	16.0	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.0
21.7	21.5	21.6	-----	25.1	26.4	26.1	-----	25.2	25.9	25.7	-----	22.9	22.1	21.6	-----	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.9
32.0	39.7	34.6	35.0	49.7	54.4	49.0	32.0	50.5	62.2	52.4	23.4	35.9	38.0	33.1	31.8	49.2	53.8	49.5	49.5
9.5	9.6	9.8	5.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	6.0	8.3	9.1	9.1	5.1	8.9	8.9	6.0	6.0	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
7.2	6.8	6.7	3.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	3.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	3.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	3.2	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2
4.7	4.0	4.0	3.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	3.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	2.6	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4
8.7	8.8	8.8	-----	8.4	8.3	8.3	-----	9.5	9.4	9.6	-----	9.3	8.9	9.0	-----	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
11.1	11.2	11.3	-----	9.7	10.1	10.1	-----	10.9	10.7	10.8	-----	10.9	10.4	10.4	-----	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
24.2	25.3	25.2	-----	23.5	24.2	24.3	-----	24.2	25.3	24.9	-----	24.0	24.6	24.7	-----	23.1	23.9	23.9	23.9
19.8	20.6	20.6	-----	21.1	21.1	21.1	-----	22.8	23.2	23.0	-----	10.0	9.4	9.5	-----	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.1
10.1	11.1	11.3	9.0	10.3	11.2	11.2	9.3	11.7	12.4	12.2	7.4	10.9	10.4	10.4	8.0	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.8
10.4	9.5	9.5	-----	10.6	9.8	9.5	-----	10.1	9.8	9.9	-----	9.8	9.0	8.8	-----	11.1	10.8	10.3	10.3
3.1	6.3	6.2	2.4	2.6	6.0	5.8	1.6	2.2	6.0	5.9	1.9	3.3	6.1	5.9	2.3	2.9	6.5	6.2	6.2
6.1	5.8	5.6	-----	6.2	6.2	6.4	-----	5.9	6.7	6.6	-----	5.5	5.1	5.0	-----	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
4.4	5.9	5.3	-----	5.9	6.1	6.0	-----	5.9	6.6	7.6	-----	3.8	5.5	5.1	-----	6.4	6.2	7.4	7.4
11.6	11.0	11.0	-----	11.4	11.3	11.2	-----	11.9	11.6	11.5	-----	12.1	11.3	11.1	-----	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.1
17.6	17.0	16.9	-----	17.7	16.8	16.7	-----	18.9	18.6	18.3	-----	18.0	14.7	14.9	-----	17.0	15.3	15.5	15.5
17.4	16.7	16.7	-----	18.6	16.6	16.4	-----	21.0	19.8	19.6	-----	17.6	16.7	16.9	-----	17.3	15.5	15.7	15.7
12.6	11.2	11.2	-----	12.1	11.2	11.0	-----	13.6	12.0	12.0	-----	13.5	10.7	11.0	-----	13.3	10.9	10.8	10.8
7.9	6.8	6.7	5.2	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.1	7.5	6.5	6.5	5.2	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.8	6.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
80.8	80.0	80.0	53.8	61.1	63.7	63.5	55.0	59.2	59.3	59.5	62.1	82.2	82.4	82.9	43.3	64.4	64.9	64.9	64.9
52.4	50.9	51.1	29.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	33.8	54.4	53.4	53.1	26.3	43.5	36.4	36.8	27.5	48.5	48.3	48.3	48.3
16.2	16.5	17.1	-----	16.1	15.7	15.7	-----	17.3	16.3	16.2	-----	18.1	18.1	18.1	-----	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.0
15.3	14.8	14.7	-----	13.9	14.0	14.0	-----	14.4	14.2	14.3	-----	14.4	13.8	14.2	-----	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.4
38.6	24.0	24.4	-----	37.5	37.5	37.5	-----	35.4	34.4	35.5	-----	19.2	16.0	15.0	-----	41.7	39.2	41.2	41.2
23.2	41.5	44.3	-----	51.9	48.8	49.6	-----	52.5	51.2	50.8	-----	44.5	44.4	48.0	-----	54.3	57.0	59.3	59.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925
					1913	1925					
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.1	39.9	40.2	24.5	36.3	36.4	36.5	33.8	33.1	32.5
Round steak	do	33.0	33.5	33.9	20.8	32.4	33.1	33.1	32.3	31.8	32.1
Rib roast	do	31.2	31.2	31.9	17.9	25.2	26.1	26.0	24.2	23.9	24.4
Chuck roast	do	21.6	22.3	22.6	15.5	20.4	21.8	21.9	21.7	20.4	20.2
Plate beef	do	15.3	15.3	16.1	10.3	10.9	12.0	12.2	13.8	13.6	13.7
Pork chops	do	33.5	34.8	36.0	18.2	37.1	35.1	35.4	36.6	33.7	33.5
Bacon, sliced	do	39.9	44.2	43.9	27.0	47.7	52.4	51.6	48.2	50.0	49.7
Ham, sliced	do	41.8	47.2	46.8	29.0	53.3	54.7	56.1	51.9	53.6	52.3
Lamb, leg of	do	41.8	40.4	40.0	18.0	39.2	37.8	36.5	39.4	36.7	35.8
Hens	do	38.2	39.3	40.1	18.5	31.3	33.7	34.2	34.8	35.1	36.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.2	36.5	37.4	---	33.8	38.3	38.6	32.5	38.7	38.3
Milk, fesh	Quart	17.0	17.5	17.5	8.1	11.6	11.4	11.1	12.0	11.7	11.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.7	11.4	11.3	---	11.4	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.8
Butter	Pound	54.0	56.8	55.9	39.6	52.5	49.7	49.5	55.0	49.6	49.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	28.9	28.5	29.2	---	30.0	31.1	30.4	30.3	31.0	30.9
Cheese	do	32.9	34.1	34.6	22.9	36.2	37.5	37.2	36.4	36.2	35.4
Lard	do	22.4	21.5	20.9	17.3	25.0	24.5	24.2	23.5	22.5	22.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.0	22.0	22.0	---	28.0	27.7	28.1	27.8	27.1	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	36.2	44.0	35.3	20.5	30.8	35.4	31.5	33.0	37.7	30.7
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.5	9.5	5.2	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	6.5	6.4	6.3	2.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.0
Corn meal	do	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8
Roiled oats	do	9.0	8.5	8.5	---	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.0	9.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.8	10.3	10.4	---	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.3	23.9	24.0	---	24.6	28.0	28.3	26.2	25.4	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	19.3	19.1	---	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.5	20.5
Rice	do	11.8	12.1	12.1	8.5	10.2	11.5	11.6	11.0	11.5	11.7
Beans, navy	do	9.9	8.8	8.5	---	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.3	9.0	9.0
Potatoes	do	2.5	6.5	6.0	1.3	2.2	5.5	5.5	2.2	5.4	5.2
Onions	do	6.0	6.5	6.3	---	7.2	5.9	5.9	8.0	6.4	6.4
Cabbage	do	5.0	5.8	7.2	---	4.7	6.4	7.1	5.9	6.4	7.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	10.1	10.0	---	14.7	14.6	14.1	12.1	11.9	11.9
Corn, canned	do	17.4	15.3	15.5	---	16.4	16.1	15.9	16.3	15.9	15.6
Peas, canned	do	22.1	19.5	19.9	---	16.4	16.8	16.7	19.2	17.8	17.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.3	10.6	10.2	---	15.1	14.3	14.4	15.8	13.8	14.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	6.9	7.0	8.5	7.4	7.3
Tea	do	93.6	89.5	89.4	56.0	76.5	78.2	79.1	65.9	64.8	65.1
Coffee	do	52.2	49.9	50.2	30.0	57.6	57.4	57.3	52.8	52.2	51.6
Prunes	do	15.6	16.6	16.4	---	17.2	17.7	17.7	20.3	20.4	20.2
Raisins	do	14.2	14.2	14.1	---	16.6	15.5	15.7	15.1	15.0	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	34.6	32.3	32.5	---	4 13.3	4 11.8	4 11.4	4 12.3	4 10.2	4 9.9
Oranges	do	48.1	45.6	49.0	---	44.7	43.3	44.8	43.9	44.6	43.9

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

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CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926
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.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
28.6	51.8	55.1	54.1	26.0	44.5	45.8	46.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	22.4	28.4	28.9	29.1	39.2	68.9	71.5	71.2	
23.5	38.4	40.6	40.2	22.0	36.5	37.1	37.9	45.7	45.5	45.5	20.0	25.4	26.1	26.5	29.8	46.9	50.0	49.9	
21.4	35.0	36.6	36.6	21.8	33.2	33.5	33.6	30.0	29.5	29.5	18.7	23.6	25.1	25.2	24.4	37.0	38.4	37.5	
16.5	21.4	24.7	24.4	16.2	23.1	24.3	24.1	20.2	20.7	21.0	15.8	17.1	17.9	18.1	18.4	27.7	28.5	27.9	
11.4	10.8	12.6	12.5	11.6	11.8	12.9	12.7	15.3	16.3	16.4	13.0	12.0	13.5	13.1	-----	18.6	19.0	19.2	
20.3	40.2	39.4	40.4	21.3	38.7	37.2	39.3	38.9	36.8	37.7	20.2	37.4	36.9	37.8	20.0	43.1	39.8	40.1	
23.8	40.9	46.6	46.4	28.1	46.5	52.2	52.4	42.6	44.8	44.7	28.1	48.9	52.1	53.7	21.8	43.6	45.2	44.5	
29.7	57.5	55.9	56.6	28.8	57.5	59.5	59.8	53.8	52.8	52.7	29.7	51.5	53.6	53.9	28.5	57.9	57.1	56.3	
18.6	40.1	40.0	39.8	22.5	40.0	40.0	39.3	40.8	37.6	36.6	17.6	36.6	37.7	36.8	19.3	42.5	41.5	39.7	
21.8	39.4	41.7	41.7	26.4	42.1	44.1	43.8	39.8	40.8	41.1	21.5	32.2	35.3	35.9	23.0	41.1	42.9	43.4	
-----	28.4	37.7	37.7	-----	28.7	37.5	37.1	29.3	39.2	39.3	-----	31.2	37.2	36.9	-----	30.5	37.7	37.4	
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.5	14.5	13.0	13.5	13.5	9.3	11.7	12.7	12.7	9.0	13.8	14.7	14.7	
-----	11.4	11.6	11.5	-----	11.1	11.6	11.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	-----	10.3	10.4	10.4	-----	11.6	12.3	12.2	
47.5	58.8	57.5	56.9	43.4	58.5	55.3	55.0	55.5	57.1	56.2	44.5	53.4	54.9	52.0	42.2	51.3	51.3	54.1	
-----	30.8	32.6	32.0	-----	31.2	32.5	31.8	29.6	29.9	29.7	-----	29.7	31.1	30.3	-----	29.6	29.7	29.7	
25.0	38.8	41.2	40.0	24.5	38.8	40.0	39.5	36.6	38.9	38.8	20.5	38.3	39.1	39.3	22.3	35.1	36.7	36.9	
15.0	22.5	22.1	21.5	15.1	22.5	21.8	21.4	22.9	21.3	21.0	17.9	24.3	24.7	24.3	15.2	22.6	21.2	21.4	
-----	25.5	25.6	25.6	-----	26.1	26.9	26.5	25.9	24.5	24.9	-----	29.2	27.3	27.8	-----	27.1	26.9	26.8	
25.4	40.5	46.8	41.5	25.4	41.8	46.6	39.7	45.3	56.5	49.4	24.5	36.6	33.4	31.4	31.8	50.2	66.7	50.9	
4.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.0	5.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	6.0	8.8	9.2	9.2	
3.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	3.1	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2	2.9	5.9	5.5	5.3	3.4	6.9	6.8	6.7	
2.8	5.3	4.8	4.9	2.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	3.4	5.8	5.6	5.3	2.9	5.4	4.9	5.0	
-----	8.8	8.7	8.7	-----	9.4	9.3	9.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	-----	10.3	10.5	10.3	-----	9.4	9.3	9.3	
-----	10.1	10.0	10.1	-----	10.4	10.6	10.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	-----	10.9	10.8	10.8	
-----	23.7	24.3	24.3	-----	25.0	25.4	25.0	25.3	26.1	25.8	-----	26.3	26.6	26.9	-----	24.2	24.8	24.8	
-----	21.5	21.5	21.0	-----	22.9	22.6	22.6	24.6	25.5	25.5	-----	18.1	18.5	18.3	-----	23.7	23.4	23.5	
9.8	11.8	12.2	12.1	9.2	11.5	12.3	12.4	11.7	12.7	13.0	8.6	10.7	11.5	11.4	9.3	11.0	11.6	11.5	
-----	10.2	9.4	8.8	-----	9.8	8.9	8.6	10.7	9.8	9.5	-----	10.7	9.5	9.7	-----	10.3	9.9	9.5	
2.1	2.8	6.5	6.5	1.5	2.2	5.9	5.7	1.8	5.6	5.5	0.7	2.7	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.9	5.7	5.4	
-----	5.2	5.7	5.6	-----	5.7	6.7	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	-----	5.3	4.3	4.4	-----	5.4	5.6	5.5	
-----	4.5	7.9	7.8	-----	5.8	6.9	8.1	3.1	5.0	5.6	-----	6.1	3.3	4.8	-----	5.8	6.3	8.4	
-----	11.0	11.0	10.8	-----	12.6	12.8	12.8	15.8	15.2	15.4	-----	14.9	14.4	14.3	-----	12.1	11.7	11.4	
-----	16.5	15.1	15.1	-----	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.4	-----	20.8	19.9	19.8	-----	18.6	17.9	17.9	
-----	16.4	15.6	15.1	-----	17.8	18.1	17.7	20.0	18.4	18.2	-----	19.4	19.6	19.5	-----	19.9	19.6	19.6	
-----	12.8	11.4	11.4	-----	13.9	12.0	11.8	23.1	20.6	21.0	3.3	8.2	17.1	16.8	-----	15.3	13.7	13.7	
4.9	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	7.7	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	8.2	6.9	6.8	5.0	7.1	6.5	6.3	
54.0	70.1	71.0	70.9	58.0	79.2	83.9	85.2	63.6	61.2	60.9	55.0	77.9	76.6	76.6	48.3	61.6	61.6	61.1	
25.0	46.9	45.5	45.8	30.0	51.9	51.4	51.4	55.5	54.1	54.1	35.0	53.1	52.6	52.6	30.0	55.1	54.3	54.1	
-----	15.2	16.1	15.6	-----	19.1	18.4	18.4	16.3	16.0	15.8	-----	11.6	14.5	14.4	-----	17.9	16.7	16.4	
-----	13.7	13.6	13.7	-----	14.3	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.3	13.3	-----	13.6	13.7	13.8	-----	14.5	14.2	14.2	
-----	33.2	33.8	31.4	-----	44.2	37.4	37.5	41.6	40.2	40.4	-----	41.2	43.6	43.4	-----	35.0	32.9	33.8	
-----	53.5	48.0	50.0	-----	52.6	46.1	49.3	50.9	46.6	51.8	-----	44.7	44.1	49.3	-----	55.2	51.3	52.6	

¹ No. 3 can.

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.						Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926		
		1913	1925						1913	1925				
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.2	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.8	40.3	22.8	35.7	36.2	36.2		
Round steak	do	19.6	33.5	34.7	35.0	33.0	34.1	33.2	20.2	33.4	34.3	34.1		
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.1	31.5	31.7	30.3	30.0	30.1	18.4	29.5	30.3	30.1		
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.1	22.7	22.8	23.0	24.9	24.4	15.4	19.8	20.5	20.3		
Plate beef	do	11.4	14.9	16.3	16.3	12.8	13.6	13.3	10.7	13.3	14.4	14.5		
Pork chops	do	19.4	37.9	36.3	37.9	39.9	39.2	40.0	18.0	35.3	32.2	32.8		
Bacon, sliced	do	23.6	37.6	44.3	44.4	39.8	43.8	44.3	23.8	44.8	45.1	45.3		
Ham, sliced	do	24.0	40.8	44.9	44.9	50.1	52.9	55.2	25.7	49.5	50.4	50.7		
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	44.9	46.4	45.5	38.9	39.2	37.9	17.1	39.8	37.6	37.0		
Hens	do	22.0	36.5	39.9	39.9	41.0	43.9	43.6	18.6	34.3	36.6	38.6		
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.9	37.0	36.8	30.4	37.9	37.0		33.2	39.4	39.5		
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		12.6	12.9	12.7	11.7	11.6	11.6		10.1	10.5	10.4		
Butter	Pound	44.2	60.4	60.4	59.5	54.9	54.9	54.1	41.2	57.5	55.4	55.0		
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		31.2	31.7	31.5	31.1	32.4	31.9		27.7	28.7	28.6		
Cheese	do	22.3	36.5	36.8	36.1	37.3	37.8	37.3	20.3	35.3	35.6	35.0		
Lard	do	15.0	22.5	21.9	21.9	23.2	21.3	21.1	13.6	19.8	17.9	17.5		
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.8	26.0	26.0	25.3	24.1	23.9		26.0	26.3	26.3		
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.8	33.9	40.7	35.2	38.8	47.8	41.2	22.0	35.6	37.2	34.1		
Bread	Pound	5.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.5	9.9	9.9		
Flour	do	3.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	3.0	6.3	6.0	5.9		
Corn meal	do	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	2.1	4.8	4.5	4.4		
Rolled oats	do		9.5	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.4		9.1	8.8	8.7		
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.0	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.5		10.2	10.1	10.2		
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.3	25.5	25.5	24.1	25.7	24.9		23.8	24.4	24.4		
Macaroni	Pound		20.8	20.7	20.7	22.6	23.1	22.5		21.7	21.4	21.2		
Rice	do	9.8	12.6	13.0	13.3	11.2	11.5	10.9	8.6	10.2	10.7	10.9		
Beans, navy	do		11.1	9.9	9.2	10.2	9.7	9.3		9.4	8.2	8.2		
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.0	6.8	6.7	1.5	5.7	5.0	1.3	2.6	5.6	5.4		
Onions	do		7.0	7.1	6.9	5.4	5.1	5.1		5.9	5.7	5.4		
Cabbage	do		5.6	7.7	7.7	3.7	5.1	6.3		4.0	5.7	6.1		
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		11.0	10.7	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.6		11.4	10.8	10.6		
Corn, canned	do		15.9	15.4	15.4	17.3	16.9	16.5		17.0	16.1	16.3		
Peas, canned	do		20.4	20.8	21.0	20.0	18.9	18.4		16.9	16.9	17.1		
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.6	10.5	10.4	15.2	14.3	13.4		13.4	12.3	11.8		
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.2	6.1	5.1	7.6	6.8	6.7		
Tea	do	56.0	88.9	89.8	89.8	68.7	67.4	66.9	55.0	72.0	74.8	73.0		
Coffee	do	27.4	49.9	49.6	49.6	50.9	48.9	48.3	24.3	50.1	48.0	47.8		
Prunes	do		19.5	18.3	18.2	19.7	18.2	17.2		20.3	18.9	19.3		
Raisins	do		13.9	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.1		14.8	14.8	14.6		
Bananas	Dozen		38.8	36.4	36.8	42.7	38.6	38.3		35.5	33.0	32.7		
Oranges	do		43.5	42.7	45.8	50.7	50.8	49.7		46.0	46.3	45.2		

1 No 2½ can.

2 Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah					San Francisco, Calif.					Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1925	Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1926		
			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>		
34.8	34.8	34.8	22.1	28.8	29.3	29.5	20.3	31.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.5	33.0	22.3	49.9	49.5	49.5		
28.2	28.7	29.6	19.3	25.2	26.6	26.7	19.0	28.3	30.6	29.6	26.1	27.0	28.0	18.5	40.9	41.8	41.5		
27.8	28.3	28.5	18.5	21.4	22.8	23.3	20.7	30.1	30.7	30.0	26.1	25.5	27.0	18.8	35.9	37.0	36.8		
21.8	22.2	22.2	15.0	16.7	18.4	18.6	14.6	19.4	20.1	19.2	16.1	17.3	18.3	14.9	27.1	28.3	28.0		
33.4	34.6	34.5	11.4	11.9	13.0	13.2	12.9	15.3	16.7	15.4	13.4	13.6	15.1	10.5	11.4	13.4	13.0		
36.7	32.4	34.4	21.7	38.6	36.1	35.4	24.0	43.0	44.1	42.8	29.7	34.0	34.0	19.5	40.8	40.6	41.4		
45.3	47.4	47.8	31.7	45.9	47.5	47.7	32.8	55.4	62.6	62.8	37.9	44.1	45.1	24.2	45.1	49.9	49.7		
49.5	48.9	49.2	29.3	50.6	53.2	54.2	30.0	57.7	63.3	62.6	40.0	45.5	45.5	27.0	57.1	58.2	58.4		
34.4	33.7	32.6	18.2	35.3	34.3	32.8	17.3	38.8	38.2	37.7	42.0	41.0	43.0	20.7	45.8	44.5	44.5		
33.4	34.6	34.5	24.7	29.8	32.3	32.3	23.8	41.5	43.7	42.8	33.9	35.4	36.6	22.5	44.8	45.7	46.1		
35.0	37.7	37.1	-----	34.4	34.9	35.9	-----	28.4	35.1	35.4	31.0	40.3	39.7	-----	31.5	36.3	36.4		
11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.3	17.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0		
11.7	12.1	12.1	-----	9.9	10.7	10.6	-----	9.9	10.2	10.2	11.1	11.4	11.3	-----	11.6	12.1	12.0		
50.8	48.1	48.3	40.6	51.7	52.1	50.1	42.9	55.2	55.2	51.6	58.2	57.2	57.7	40.6	52.3	55.2	54.4		
28.1	27.9	27.9	-----	30.3	30.8	30.0	-----	29.2	31.3	31.4	34.0	36.5	36.3	-----	32.0	32.0	32.0		
34.0	35.1	35.4	24.2	29.8	31.3	31.8	20.0	36.3	39.3	38.9	35.3	35.7	35.6	18.8	35.3	35.8	35.4		
23.1	21.4	21.1	18.7	25.3	24.4	24.0	16.9	25.0	25.0	24.6	22.3	22.1	22.8	15.8	23.3	22.7	22.6		
27.5	27.0	27.2	-----	29.6	29.6	29.4	-----	28.4	28.0	27.7	20.0	19.1	19.1	-----	26.7	26.2	26.3		
35.1	37.2	34.0	23.1	31.8	34.4	28.7	23.5	39.5	34.1	34.5	32.4	43.4	34.8	26.3	45.0	51.9	44.1		
10.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	10.8	10.0	10.0	5.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.5	5.6	10.2	10.3	10.3		
5.9	6.1	5.9	2.5	5.9	4.8	4.8	3.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	3.4	6.7	6.5	6.5		
5.6	5.4	5.4	3.4	5.7	5.4	5.2	3.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	-----	7.3	7.6	7.6		
9.6	10.1	10.0	-----	9.0	8.9	8.9	-----	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.0	-----	9.9	10.1	10.1		
12.3	12.1	12.0	-----	12.1	12.5	12.4	-----	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	-----	10.8	11.2	11.1		
25.0	25.9	26.3	-----	24.9	25.3	25.4	-----	24.4	25.2	25.2	23.8	24.5	24.5	-----	26.3	25.8	25.8		
19.3	18.7	18.9	-----	19.3	19.8	20.1	-----	14.3	14.9	14.5	18.2	18.0	18.0	-----	23.6	23.3	23.3		
10.9	11.9	11.9	8.2	11.0	10.6	10.9	8.5	10.9	11.6	11.5	9.8	11.0	11.0	8.5	10.7	11.5	11.5		
9.8	9.6	9.7	-----	11.1	9.8	9.6	-----	10.4	9.8	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.0	-----	12.7	11.8	11.1		
1.4	4.8	4.8	0.9	2.2	3.5	3.4	1.2	3.5	5.1	5.1	2.7	6.8	6.8	1.5	2.2	5.8	5.7		
6.1	6.5	5.9	-----	6.4	3.3	3.7	-----	6.3	4.4	4.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	-----	5.9	6.4	6.1		
3.8	6.5	7.2	-----	5.8	4.1	4.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.7	7.1	7.7	-----	6.2	6.6	9.7		
13.9	13.8	13.9	-----	14.7	14.5	14.6	-----	14.3	13.4	13.3	12.4	11.6	11.6	-----	12.0	11.4	11.1		
16.0	15.3	15.1	-----	16.7	16.1	16.3	-----	18.8	18.6	18.5	19.6	16.3	15.8	-----	17.8	17.5	17.6		
16.9	16.3	16.0	-----	16.7	16.3	16.6	-----	19.0	18.4	18.6	18.1	16.4	15.8	-----	19.1	18.0	17.9		
14.8	13.6	13.8	-----	15.9	15.4	15.0	-----	15.9	15.5	15.6	11.9	10.4	10.1	-----	14.0	12.6	12.3		
8.3	7.1	7.1	6.3	8.5	7.5	7.3	5.3	7.7	6.6	6.5	7.4	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.6	6.7	6.5		
74.3	70.2	69.4	65.7	85.2	85.0	87.5	50.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	77.0	76.7	76.9	52.5	67.3	65.4	65.8		
54.4	52.1	52.2	35.8	57.6	57.7	57.5	32.0	52.4	52.8	53.1	49.9	49.9	49.2	31.3	53.7	52.8	52.8		
17.8	17.1	16.8	-----	16.7	16.1	16.1	-----	15.7	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	-----	17.7	18.4	18.3		
15.2	15.7	15.4	-----	13.4	14.2	14.1	-----	13.4	12.6	12.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	-----	14.4	14.2	14.2		
12.4	12.1	11.8	-----	16.7	15.5	15.1	-----	37.2	32.2	34.4	31.3	32.3	29.1	-----	35.3	34.0	33.3		
50.9	51.8	51.1	-----	43.9	42.0	43.4	-----	47.2	45.4	43.6	43.8	37.9	40.7	-----	52.1	51.2	49.9		

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.				
		Mar 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15,	Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,
		1913	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	32.3	33.3	33.3	32.7	33.9	34.1	26.4	43.8	45.4	45.0
Round steak	do.	20.0	27.8	28.8	28.6	32.1	33.4	33.8	23.1	37.3	38.6	38.2
Rib roast	do.	18.2	26.9	26.3	27.0	22.3	23.5	23.6	21.0	35.2	34.6	33.9
Chuck roast	do.	15.0	17.9	19.2	19.3	19.5	21.0	21.1	16.6	23.0	24.2	24.6
Plate beef	do.	11.2	13.9	14.8	15.0	12.5	13.8	13.6	11.7	12.5	13.6	13.3
Pork chops	do.	23.4	40.4	38.9	40.1	35.3	33.2	33.9	21.9	40.8	39.5	40.2
Bacon, sliced	do.	30.0	53.0	55.7	56.5	41.8	46.3	46.8	25.4	42.3	46.7	47.6
Ham, sliced	do.	30.0	57.3	57.9	59.3	50.0	51.8	51.8	28.6	57.9	58.9	58.9
Lamb, leg of	do.	18.2	37.3	37.1	37.5	40.7	39.1	38.3	21.4	44.3	40.7	40.3
Hens	do.	24.0	32.7	35.2	35.8	36.3	37.0	37.4	22.1	40.6	43.9	43.5
Salmon, canned, red	do.		31.8	38.1	37.9	33.6	41.6	41.0		28.4	38.4	37.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	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		10.4	10.7	10.7	11.8	11.9	11.8		11.7	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	44.0	53.6	55.4	53.1	57.1	52.0	51.1	44.1	58.2	58.1	57.4
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.		30.0	31.9	31.6	31.1	31.9	30.4		29.8	31.2	31.0
Cheese	do.	21.6	34.4	36.6	36.6	37.8	36.8	37.4	23.5	39.6	38.9	39.3
Lard	do.	17.3	24.0	24.3	24.5	23.0	21.9	21.6	14.6	22.5	21.1	20.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do.			28.7	28.5	29.3	28.5	28.0		25.1	24.9	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	23.5	38.9	36.3	35.3	32.0	36.8	30.6	22.6	37.5	47.1	37.7
Bread	Pound	5.5	10.3	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.1	5.5	8.7	8.2	8.2
Flour	do.	3.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	3.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Corn meal	do.	3.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.1	2.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Rolled oats	do.		8.8	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.1	9.9		9.4	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		12.1	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.9	11.9		10.6	10.7	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.2	27.0	27.0	26.5	27.0	26.9		23.6	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound		18.3	18.3	18.5	20.9	19.2	19.1		22.1	23.8	23.6
Rice	do.	7.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	10.8	11.2	11.3	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.8
Beans, navy	do.		11.1	10.2	10.5	9.9	9.0	8.8		9.7	9.1	8.7
Potatoes	do.	0.9	2.8	4.2	4.2	2.6	6.1	5.8	1.5	2.5	6.3	6.1
Onions	do.		7.0	4.7	4.6	7.8	5.8	5.3		6.4	6.1	6.3
Cabbage	do.		7.3	4.8	5.4	4.8	6.8	7.3		5.9	9.6	8.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.5	14.2	13.9	12.0	11.8	11.0		11.1	10.9	10.7
Corn, canned	do.		19.6	19.0	18.8	17.7	15.7	15.5		17.6	15.4	15.7
Peas, canned	do.		21.3	20.5	20.5	19.1	17.2	17.3		16.7	16.8	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do.		¹ 18.5	¹ 18.0	¹ 18.2	15.6	13.6	13.4		12.7	10.8	10.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	8.3	7.0	7.0	8.4	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.1	6.5	6.5
Tea	do.	50.0	79.6	77.5	77.5	74.5	78.2	78.2	57.5	81.3	88.0	88.1
Coffee	do.	28.0	51.9	52.3	52.3	55.5	53.9	52.9	28.8	48.6	48.8	48.6
Prunes	do.		15.2	15.3	15.8	16.2	17.1	17.2		18.6	18.0	18.1
Raisins	do.		14.8	14.4	14.6	15.4	15.1	15.3		13.5	14.1	14.3
Bananas	Dozen		² 12.7	² 13.4	² 13.4	² 12.2	² 10.3	² 10.6		38.6	35.9	35.9
Oranges	do.		46.5	44.7	45.7	52.0	49.5	49.7		47.4	48.2	48.5

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food³ in March, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in March, 1925, and in February, 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. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail

³ For list of articles see note 6, p. 170.

dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁴

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

City	Percentage increase March, 1926, compared with—		Percent- age decrease March, 1926, compared with February, 1926	City	Percentage increase March, 1926, compared with—		Percent- age decrease March, 1926, compared with February, 1926
	1913	March, 1925			1913	March, 1925	
Atlanta.....	62.5	8.3	1.3	Minneapolis.....	60.9	7.5	0.1
Baltimore.....	67.0	6.1	0.9	Mobile.....	.....	5.4	0.5
Birmingham.....	67.5	4.5	0.8	Newark.....	52.1	5.1	0.8
Boston.....	61.2	8.0	1.5	New Haven.....	61.0	9.2	1.7
Bridgeport.....	.....	8.6	1.5	New Orleans.....	56.0	2.1	0.9
Buffalo.....	67.6	7.8	0.4	New York.....	63.6	5.9	1.0
Butte.....	.....	0.1	1.4	Norfolk.....	.....	6.5	1.8
Charleston, S. C.....	65.2	7.3	0.9	Omaha.....	59.4	6.8	0.8
Chicago.....	71.0	6.6	0.4	Peoria.....	.....	3.4	1.4
Cincinnati.....	61.3	7.1	0.8	Philadelphia.....	62.8	7.8	1.2
Cleveland.....	60.7	6.6	0.6	Pittsburgh.....	62.0	6.6	1.2
Columbus.....	.....	6.6	2.7	Portland, Me.....	.....	6.9	1.3
Dallas.....	54.5	0.4	0.1	Portland, Oreg.....	39.5	1.3	0.9
Denver.....	42.9	7.3	0.8	Providence.....	60.6	8.3	3.0
Detroit.....	70.6	7.8	0.3	Richmond.....	69.6	7.0	1.0
Fall River.....	58.5	10.2	1.7	Rochester.....	.....	5.8	2.7
Houston.....	.....	0.0	1.8	St. Louis.....	63.2	5.4	1.0
Indianapolis.....	55.2	8.1	1.1	St. Paul.....	.....	6.7	0.3
Jacksonville.....	60.2	11.2	1.5	Salt Lake City.....	33.6	11.1	1.6
Kansas City.....	59.1	5.1	0.5	San Francisco.....	51.1	0.8	1.4
Little Rock.....	51.8	4.4	0.0	Savannah.....	.....	9.0	0.8
Los Angeles.....	44.4	10.7	1.4	Scranton.....	65.5	7.0	1.2
Louisville.....	54.5	4.3	2.0	Seattle.....	47.2	0.9	0.5
Manchester.....	56.7	8.9	1.6	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	4.4	1.7
Memphis.....	52.4	3.6	0.3	Washington, D. C.....	66.4	6.1	2.0
Milwaukee.....	60.8	5.4	0.1				

¹ Decrease.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of March 99.7 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 47 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in March, 1926.

⁴ The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the Labor Review for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the Labor Review for March, 1921, p. 26.

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MARCH, 1926

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.7	100.0	99.4	99.7	99.0	100.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	47	14	7	13	6	7

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States ^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, March 15, 1925, and February 15 and March 15, 1926, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

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

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1925, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1926

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.41	(¹)	\$18.12
Chestnut.....	8.15	7.68	15.32	(¹)	15.91
Bituminous.....	5.48	5.39	9.16	\$9.72	9.25
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	5.88	4.83	7.03	8.48	8.45
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	² 7.70	² 7.24	² 16.25	(¹)	² 16.75
Chestnut.....	² 7.93	² 7.49	² 15.75	(¹)	² 16.25
Bituminous.....			7.55	7.90	7.90
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	7.69	7.72	7.59
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	16.00	(¹)	18.00
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	16.00	(¹)	18.00
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.25	(¹)	18.00
Chestnut.....			15.25	(¹)	18.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.72	(¹)	13.96
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	13.55	(¹)	13.66
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous.....			10.93	11.07	11.07

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

^a Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the Labor Review. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1925, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Bituminous.....	\$6.75	² \$6.75	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	16.70	(1)	16.89
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	16.70	(1)	16.90
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	8.48	9.34	8.99
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	6.62	7.77	7.53
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	14.94	(1)	15.33
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.94	(1)	15.08
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	8.41	9.59	9.45
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....			6.63	7.67	7.64
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			18.00	(1)	16.88
Bituminous.....	8.25	7.21	14.33	13.83	13.72
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	8.88	9.00	16.25	(1)	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	8.50	8.50	16.25	(1)	16.25
Bituminous.....	5.25	4.88	9.44	10.68	10.63
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.45	15.50	(1)	16.33
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.65	15.38	(1)	16.33
Bituminous.....	5.20	5.20	8.83	10.53	10.69
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.43	15.83	(1)	18.25
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.61	15.83	(1)	18.00
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous.....			12.33	12.50	12.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Bituminous.....	3.81	3.70	7.24	7.45	7.45
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous.....	7.50	7.00	12.00	11.50	13.50
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace.....			15.17	(1)	14.30
Stove, No. 4.....			16.50	(1)	16.17
Bituminous.....	4.39	3.94	8.11	7.98	8.00
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			15.00	(1)	14.00
Bituminous.....	6.00	5.33	10.90	11.20	10.90
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous.....	13.52	12.50	16.00	15.94	15.94
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous.....	4.20	4.00	7.40	7.41	7.41
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	10.00	8.50	17.00	(1)	18.00
Chestnut.....	10.00	8.50	16.50	(1)	17.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous.....	³ 4.34	³ 4.22	8.07	7.84	7.84
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.85	16.80	(1)	16.80
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	16.65	(1)	16.62
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	9.78	11.42	11.42
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	18.10	(1)	18.10
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	17.95	(1)	18.07
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	10.91	11.17	11.17
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.83	9.81	9.62

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

³ Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1925, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$6.50	\$6.25	\$13.58	(1)	\$14.20
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	13.41	(1)	13.80
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	15.20	(1)	17.83
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	15.20	(1)	17.83
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	³ 6.06	³ 6.06	10.63	\$11.11	11.00
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	14.42	(1)	15.71
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	14.42	(1)	15.29
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.50	(1)	17.00
Chestnut.....			15.50	(1)	17.00
Bituminous.....			9.27	10.52	10.16
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous.....	6.63	6.13	10.04	10.31	10.29
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			6.65	7.07	7.06
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	² 7.16	² 6.89	² 15.36	(1)	² 16.04
Chestnut.....	² 7.38	² 7.14	² 15.18	(1)	² 15.82
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut.....	² 8.00	² 7.44	² 16.25	(1)	16.13
Bituminous.....	⁴ 3.16	⁴ 3.18	6.72	6.13	6.13
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			16.56	(1)	17.25
Chestnut.....			16.56	(1)	17.25
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	13.71	13.12	13.15
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	⁵ 8.25	⁵ 7.50	⁵ 16.00	(1)	⁵ 17.50
Chestnut.....	⁵ 8.25	⁵ 7.75	⁵ 16.00	(1)	⁵ 17.33
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	(1)	16.83
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	15.50	(1)	16.50
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	8.83	11.34	11.32
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.25	(1)	14.60
Chestnut.....			14.15	(1)	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.44	7.74	16.63	(1)	17.15
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.88	(1)	16.95
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	6.58	6.62	6.59
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.20	9.05	18.10	(1)	18.10
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	17.95	(1)	18.07
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	11.56	11.47	11.47
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.25	(1)	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.25	(1)	18.00
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	8.36	8.42	8.43
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerrillos egg.....	17.00	17.00	26.50	(1)	25.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg.....	17.00	17.00	25.00	(1)	26.50
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	17.33	17.06	17.06

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁴ Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

⁵ Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1925, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous.....			⁶ \$11.50	⁶ \$12.75	⁶ \$12.75
Seranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	\$4.25	\$4.31	10.78	(1)	11.00
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	10.62	(1)	10.67
Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous.....	7.63	7.70	10.15	9.92	9.96
Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous.....			4.34	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	² 7.50	² 7.38	² 15.75	(1)	² 16.28
Chestnut.....	² 7.65	² 7.53	² 15.58	(1)	² 16.08
Prepared sizes, low volatile.....			² 11.33	² 13.83	² 12.71
Prepared sizes, high volatile.....			² 8.88	² 9.88	² 9.25
Run of mine, mixed.....			² 7.44	² 8.06	² 7.75

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁶ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in March, 1926

A SHARP decline in the general level of wholesale prices from February to March 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, sank to 151.5 for March compared with 155.0 for February, a drop of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Compared with March, 1925, with an index number of 161.0, there was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent.

Farm products averaged 4 per cent lower than in February, due to declines in grains, hogs, sheep and lambs, cotton, eggs, tobacco, and wool. In all other groups except house-furnishing goods, in which there was no change in the price level, March prices were below those of the preceding month, ranging from less than 1 per cent in the case of metals, building materials, and chemicals and drugs, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of fuels and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of articles classed as miscellaneous.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for February and March was collected, increases were shown in 52 instances and decreases in 174 instances. In 178 instances no change in price was reported.

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

Commodity	1925	1926	
	March	February	March
Farm products.....	161.3	149.9	144.0
Foods.....	158.9	153.2	151.4
Clothing materials.....	190.7	183.9	180.5
Fuels.....	174.4	179.4	175.1
Metals and metal products.....	133.7	128.4	127.7
Building materials.....	179.8	177.1	175.5
Chemicals and drugs.....	134.2	132.3	131.6
House-furnishing goods.....	170.1	163.9	163.9
Miscellaneous.....	125.4	132.9	128.3
All commodities.....	161.0	155.0	151.5

Comparing prices in March with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that fuels were slightly higher and miscellaneous commodities were considerably higher than in the corresponding month of last year. In all other groups prices were lower than in March of last year, the decreases varying from 2 per cent for chemicals and drugs to 5¼ per cent for clothing materials and 10¾ per cent for farm products.

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to March, 1926, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910-1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

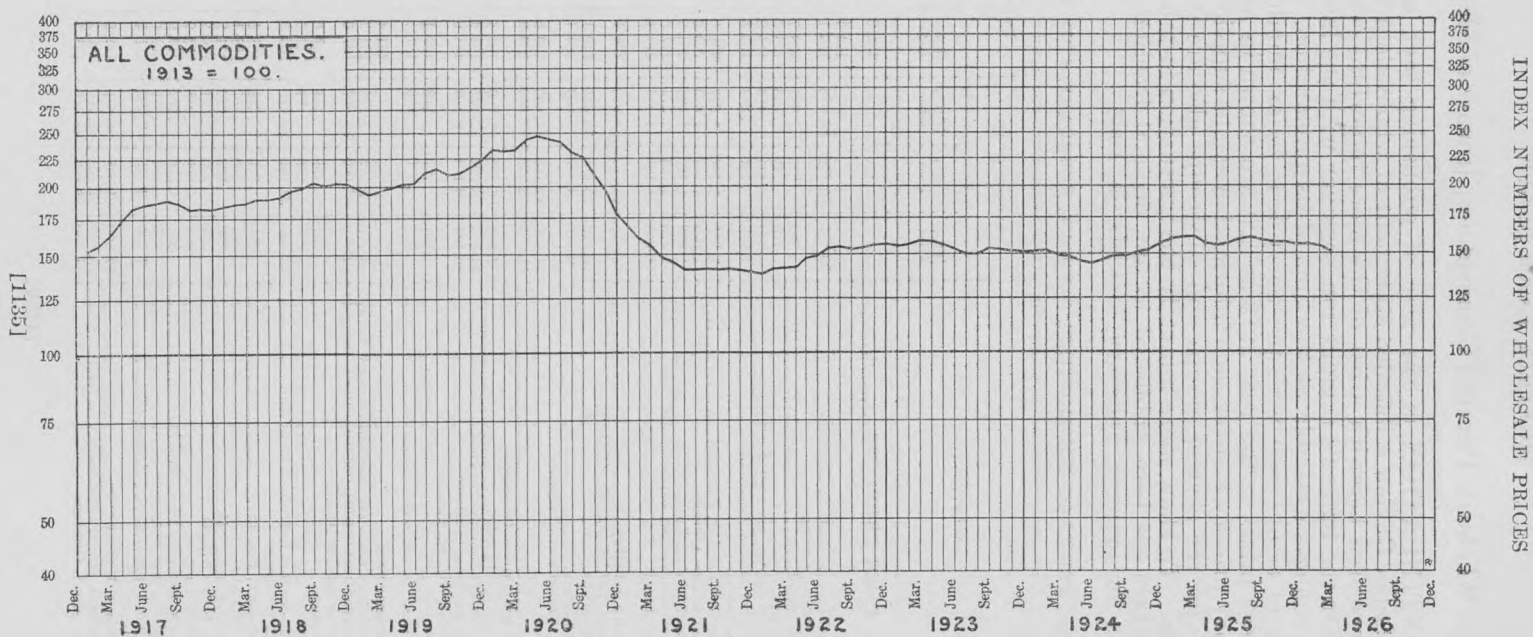
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO MARCH, 1926

[1910-1914=100]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Agric- cultural	Non- agricultural	Agric- cultural	Non- agricultural	Agric- cultural	Non- agricultural	Agric- cultural	Non- agricultural
Average for year.....	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6	158.4	165.3	-----	-----
January.....	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7	152.7	164.7
February.....	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3	150.9	164.5
March.....	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4	146.7	161.6
April.....	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3	-----	-----
May.....	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3	-----	-----
June.....	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2	-----	-----
July.....	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4	160.9	164.3	-----	-----
August.....	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9	162.5	163.7	-----	-----
September.....	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2	161.5	163.3	-----	-----
October.....	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1	156.0	164.5	-----	-----
November.....	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2	154.9	165.9	-----	-----
December.....	145.5	162.0	156.4	162.8	152.8	165.0	-----	-----

[1134]

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO MARCH, 1926



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, January to March, 1926

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the Labor Review a detailed statement of wholesale prices, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for January, February, and March, 1926.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
FARM PRODUCTS				151.8	149.9	144.0
Grains				169.7	163.5	152.2
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago.....	\$0.720	\$0.699	\$0.663	115.1	111.8	106.0
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades.....	.804	.773	.741	128.7	123.6	118.6
No. 3, mixed.....	.773	.727	.698	125.6	118.1	113.3
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago.....	.430	.412	.413	114.3	109.5	110.0
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago.....	1.052	.966	.843	165.3	151.9	132.6
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago.....	1.835	1.766	1.627	201.0	193.4	178.2
No. 2, red winter, Chicago.....	1.870	1.849	1.676	189.6	187.4	169.9
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.808	1.725	1.595	206.2	196.8	182.0
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.....	1.728	1.671	1.574	197.8	191.3	180.1
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.....	1.648	1.560	1.494	177.4	167.9	160.8
Livestock and poultry				129.5	135.9	133.9
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime.....	10.719	10.688	10.455	120.1	119.7	117.1
Good to choice.....	9.875	9.688	9.690	116.1	113.9	113.9
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy.....	11.625	12.050	11.490	139.0	144.0	137.4
Light.....	11.188	12.925	12.640	132.3	152.9	149.5
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades.....	7.894	7.888	7.700	168.4	168.3	164.3
Lambs, western, medium to good.....	14.844	13.281	12.725	190.4	170.4	163.3
Wethers, fed, good to choice.....	10.031	9.531	9.150	187.6	178.3	171.1
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.261	.275	.298	169.1	178.5	193.4
New York.....	.314	.310	.330	187.5	185.2	197.1
Other farm products				163.4	155.4	148.4
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York.....	5.775	5.575	5.265	144.8	139.7	132.0
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	30.979	32.000	31.667	187.6	193.7	191.7
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans.....	.201	.199	.184	158.6	157.0	144.9
New York.....	.208	.206	.194	162.3	161.4	151.6
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin.....	28.400	29.060	29.470	130.3	133.4	135.2
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston.....	.386	.310	.288	153.6	123.3	114.5
Firsts, Chicago.....	.357	.288	.267	158.1	127.6	118.2
Extra firsts, Cincinnati.....	.390	.303	.264	174.3	135.2	118.0
Candled, New Orleans.....	.399	.325	.271	170.2	138.7	115.7
Firsts, New York.....	.383	.309	.288	153.9	124.0	115.8
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia.....	.406	.356	.304	154.0	135.2	115.2
Extra pullets, San Francisco.....	.336	.231	.226	125.6	86.4	84.5
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis.....	2.500	2.418	2.282	185.3	179.3	169.1
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	22.300	21.438	22.875	157.2	151.1	161.2
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati.....	23.250	22.625	22.100	149.2	145.2	141.8
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	24.250	23.625	23.100	151.3	147.4	144.1

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago.....	\$0.193	\$0.183	\$0.170	102.1	96.8	90.1
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York.....	.804	.788	.768	113.0	110.7	108.0
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago.....	.110	.096	.092	72.9	63.8	60.8
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago.....	.150	.130	.122	81.7	70.7	66.1
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago.....	.149	.126	.121	82.3	69.8	67.1
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York.....	.625	.625	.605	234.7	234.7	227.2
Pacifics, Portland, Ore.....	.198	.222	.218	114.9	129.1	126.8
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago.....	.064	.064	.064	150.5	150.5	150.5
New York.....	.077	.077	.077	173.6	173.6	173.6
San Francisco.....	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	2.813	2.281	2.515	178.8	145.2	159.9
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.....	.046	.049	.047	130.4	139.2	132.1
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	4.038	3.713	3.990	394.4	362.6	389.7
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia.....	1.665	1.756	1.800	345.0	363.9	373.0
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean.....	.070	.069	.069	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean.....	.081	.080	.079	160.4	158.6	155.4
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky.....	25.000	25.000	25.000	189.4	189.4	189.4
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky.....	14.600	11.247	7.331	163.9	126.2	82.3
Wool, per pound, Boston—						
Ohio, grease basis—						
Fine clothing.....	.440	.440	.410	192.7	192.7	179.4
Fine delaine.....	.520	.520	.480	217.8	217.8	201.0
Half blood.....	.530	.520	.480	208.5	204.6	188.8
One-fourth and three-eighths grades.....	.530	.520	.480	210.2	206.3	190.4
South American, grease basis—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood.....	.300	.291	.281	88.2	85.7	82.7
Montevideo, 50s.....	.410	.404	.395	115.8	114.0	111.6
Territory, scoured—						
Fine and fine medium, staple.....	1.284	1.270	1.194	228.6	226.1	212.6
Half blood.....	1.199	1.171	1.101	233.2	227.8	214.2
FOODS				156.2	153.2	151.4
Meats				150.7	149.0	149.9
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago.....	.170	.163	.160	131.3	125.5	123.6
Sides, native, New York.....	.157	.154	.152	125.3	122.8	121.4
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	25.250	25.000	25.000	133.4	132.1	132.1
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago.....	.278	.288	.295	167.0	173.0	177.2
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago.....	.270	.238	.228	181.6	159.7	153.0
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York.....	.160	.154	.162	156.1	150.0	158.0
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago.....	.240	.236	.252	161.5	159.0	169.5
Loins, western, New York.....	.237	.240	.263	155.6	157.6	172.4
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	36.750	36.438	36.550	163.5	162.2	162.7
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago.....	.195	.196	.202	157.5	158.8	163.3
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago.....	.187	.204	.192	146.9	160.0	150.5
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago.....	.300	.275	.273	207.5	190.2	189.0
Fowls, 48-54 pounds to dozen, New York.....	.320	.314	.335	175.4	172.0	183.7
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago.....	.191	.185	.180	205.6	199.1	193.6
Butter, cheese, and milk				152.8	151.2	148.0
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston.....	.446	.450	.427	140.7	141.9	134.6
Chicago.....	.432	.430	.418	139.2	138.5	134.5
Cincinnati.....	.410	.405	.389	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans.....	.493	.500	.484	146.5	148.8	144.0
New York.....	.445	.443	.429	138.0	137.5	132.9
Philadelphia.....	.464	.456	.427	142.4	140.0	131.0
St. Louis.....	.447	.441	.425	144.7	142.8	137.6
San Francisco.....	.474	.470	.426	149.4	148.2	134.4

¹No 1913 base price given.

²As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
FOODS—Continued						
Butter, cheese, and milk—Continued.						
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago.....	\$0.243	\$0.230	\$0.208	171.4	162.4	146.9
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York.....	.249	.256	.237	161.8	166.3	153.8
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco.....	.265	.259	.226	166.2	162.4	142.0
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York.....	6.000	5.950	5.950	127.7	126.6	126.6
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York.....	4.719	4.438	4.375	133.5	125.5	123.8
Other foods.....						
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound, before baking—						
Chicago.....	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati.....	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans.....	.075	.075	.075	244.9	244.9	244.9
New York.....	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco.....	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York.....	.164	.164	.153	107.0	107.2	99.9
Coffee, per pound, New York—						
Rio, No. 7.....	.185	.191	.182	166.0	171.2	163.9
Santos, No. 4.....	.239	.240	.232	182.1	182.5	176.4
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York.....	.061	.061	.061	58.8	58.8	58.8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.....						
.....	7.350	7.500	7.500	109.6	111.8	111.8
Mackerel, salt, large 3s, per barrel, Boston.....	11.880	11.880	12.870	107.1	107.1	116.0
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory.....	3.675	3.675	3.675	251.6	251.6	251.6
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis.....	5.794	5.400	5.135	185.5	172.9	164.4
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City.....	9.215	8.875	8.750	229.7	221.2	218.1
Winter straights, Kansas City.....	8.335	8.000	7.875	216.7	208.0	204.7
Standard patents, Minneapolis.....	9.406	9.144	8.805	205.2	199.5	192.1
Second patents, Minneapolis.....	9.144	8.831	8.480	206.8	199.7	191.8
Patents, Portland, Oreg.....	8.856	8.579	8.045	197.0	190.8	179.0
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	9.170	8.813	8.425	200.8	193.0	184.5
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	8.635	8.188	7.688	203.0	192.5	180.8
Patents, Toledo.....	9.215	8.781	8.538	195.0	185.8	180.7
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s.....	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s.....	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice.....	.128	.128	.128	177.6	177.6	177.6
Currants, Patras, cleaned.....	.094	.094	.100	123.2	123.2	130.5
Prunes, California, 60-70s.....	.084	.084	.082	127.7	127.7	125.5
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk.....	.085	.085	.085	117.1	117.1	117.1
Fruits, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago.....	4.500	4.250	3.650	141.8	133.9	115.0
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York.....	1.863	2.100	2.100	121.1	136.6	136.6
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago.....	5.344	5.063	6.050	92.6	87.7	104.8
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago.....	5.094	5.250	5.550	115.3	118.8	125.6
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York.....	3.310	3.310	3.410	154.9	154.9	159.5
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.....	1.626	1.606	2.165	98.5	97.3	131.2
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York.....	.157	.152	.150	142.5	138.1	136.1
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill.....	1.626	1.606	2.165	101.6	100.4	135.3
Yellow, Philadelphia.....	2.680	2.631	2.625	186.9	183.5	183.1
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York.....	.500	.500	.500	131.2	131.2	131.2
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York.....	3.090	3.076	3.000	124.9	124.3	121.2
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago.....						
.....	.245	.243	.235	150.8	149.2	144.6
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago.....	.129	.123	.120	111.6	106.7	104.2
Pepper, black, per pound, New York.....	.349	.297	.261	322.0	273.6	240.4
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago.....	2.195	2.195	2.195	215.2	215.2	215.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels.....	\$0.051	\$0.052	\$0.049	119.4	121.5	115.7
Raw, 96° centrifugal.....	.042	.042	.040	119.1	120.6	115.1
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago.....	.104	.103	.101	131.0	129.5	127.3
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York.....	.355	.355	.355	143.0	143.0	143.0
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard.....	.925	.888	.850	145.8	139.9	134.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5.....	1.375	1.375	1.375	158.7	158.7	158.7
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3.....	1.400	1.400	1.400	107.7	107.7	107.7
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York.....	.129	.123	.120	95.5	91.0	89.2
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.116	.113	.113	190.3	185.3	185.3
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York.....	.113	.112	.121	155.9	154.8	166.3
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	2.000	1.963	1.850	118.5	116.2	109.6
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.100	.099	.106	()	()	()
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.133	.132	.128	216.5	215.5	208.3
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	.195	.195	.190	174.7	174.7	170.2
CLOTHING MATERIALS				185.5	183.9	180.5
Boots and shoes				186.1	186.1	186.1
Children's, per pair, factory—						
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher.....	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel.....	1.663	1.663	1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel.....	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youth's, gun metal, blucher.....	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's, per pair, factory—						
Black, calf, blucher.....	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.....	5.000	5.000	5.000	157.9	157.9	157.9
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.250	3.250	3.250	145.3	145.3	145.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher.....	1.739	1.739	1.739	122.1	122.1	122.1
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher.....	4.600	4.600	4.600	235.3	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf.....	5.000	5.000	5.000	157.9	157.9	157.9
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.400	3.400	3.400	152.0	152.0	152.0
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt.....	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's, per pair, factory—						
Black, kid, dress, welt, lace, oxford.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	148.1	148.1	148.1
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace, oxford.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Patent-leather pump, McKay sewed.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods				172.5	170.0	167.2
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, factory.....	.187	.185	.185	145.8	143.8	144.2
Drillings, brown, per yard, factory—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch.....	.147	.143	.137	177.8	172.9	165.1
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.150	.150	.143	182.3	182.3	174.1
Flannels, per yard, factory—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound.....	.135	.125	.125	185.2	171.2	171.2
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound.....	.185	.175	.175	207.1	195.7	195.7
Ginghams, per yard, factory—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound.....	.090	.090	.090	138.5	138.5	138.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound.....	.131	.124	.124	211.2	200.6	200.6
Hosiery, per dozen pairs, factory—						
Men's, half hose, combed yarn.....	1.690	1.650	1.650	210.0	205.1	205.1
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam.....	2.400	2.400	2.400	135.5	135.5	135.5
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce.....	1.715	1.715	1.715	171.4	171.4	171.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Fruit of the Loom.....	.173	.173	.173	203.3	203.3	203.3
Lonsdale.....	.157	.157	.157	194.1	194.1	194.1
Rough Rider.....	.151	.152	.150	187.8	189.0	186.7
Wamsutta nainsook.....	.229	.229	.229	248.9	248.9	248.9
Print cloth, per yard, factory—						
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound.....	.060	.059	.057	173.9	171.3	164.1
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound.....	.087	.086	.080	163.9	161.6	150.9
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.130	.130	.130	154.4	154.4	154.4
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound.....	.133	.133	.133	180.8	180.8	180.8
Trion, 4 yards to the pound.....	.101	.101	.098	164.5	165.0	160.3

¹No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Continued						
Cotton goods—Continued.						
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per 200 yards, factory	\$0.073	\$0.073	\$0.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear, factory—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	6.930	6.930	6.930	193.8	193.8	193.8
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.000	10.000	10.000	164.9	164.9	164.9
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.363	.356	.345	164.0	160.6	156.1
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.403	.399	.384	162.7	161.1	155.1
Carded, weaving, 40/1	.550	.545	.540	163.3	161.7	160.3
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.370	.362	.349	158.9	155.6	150.2
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.516	.507	.498	134.8	132.2	129.9
Woolen and worsted goods						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard, factory	3.250	3.250	3.000	187.4	187.4	173.0
Suiting, per yard, factory—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	2.790	2.745	2.745	201.9	198.6	198.6
Middlesex, wood-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.600	3.600	3.510	233.0	233.0	227.2
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.463	1.440	1.440	229.6	226.0	226.0
Serge, 11-ounce	2.340	2.273	2.273	207.0	201.0	201.0
Trousing, cotton warp, 11-ounce, per yard, factory	1.550	1.550	1.550	137.0	137.0	137.0
Underwear, factory—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	30.000	30.000	30.000	153.2	153.2	153.2
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard, factory—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56 inch	2.674	2.674	2.674	203.4	203.4	203.4
French serge, 35-inch	.800	.800	.800	242.4	242.4	242.4
Serge, cotton warp, 36-inch	.450	.450	.450	178.6	178.6	178.6
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.685	211.8	211.8	211.8
Storm serge, double warp, 54-inch	1.175	1.175	1.175	192.4	192.4	192.4
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.550	1.550	1.500	199.6	199.6	193.1
Half blood, 2/40s	2.050	1.950	1.913	183.7	174.7	171.3
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.300	2.238	2.188	218.2	212.2	207.5
Silk, etc.						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound New York	1.946	1.946	1.946	177.9	175.1	162.1
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, flature, extra extra A	5.270	5.319	4.807	150.6	152.0	137.4
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	6.713	6.664	6.027	184.4	183.1	165.6
Japan, special, extra extra	6.909	6.860	6.223	169.6	168.4	152.7
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	5.145	4.733	4.939	176.4	162.3	169.3
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	6.566	6.056	6.213	189.4	174.7	179.2
FUELS						
Anthracite coal				176.5	179.4	175.1
Average spot price for 8 cities, per gross ton—				(4)	(4)	232.0
Chestnut	(3)	(3)	14.100			(1)
Egg	(3)	(3)	13.615			(1)
Pea	(3)	(3)	11.060			(1)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization, per gross ton—						
Broken	(3)	(3)	11.477			258.2
Chestnut	(3)	11.490	11.479		216.2	216.0
Egg	(3)	11.490	11.474		226.9	226.6
Stove	(3)	11.740	11.726		232.0	231.7
Bituminous coal						
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71				203.2	203.1	200.4
Birmingham, per net ton—				(1)	(1)	(1)
Mine run, Jagger district	3.040	3.040	2.790	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	4.040	4.040	4.040	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.790	2.790	2.540	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.400	4.413	4.425	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.832	4.673	4.593	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, central Illinois	2.960	2.913	3.100	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.490	3.390	3.390	158.6	154.1	154.1
Mine run, New River	4.490	4.490	3.990	186.1	186.1	165.4

1 No 1913 base price.

3 No quotation.

4 Insufficient data.

[1140]

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
FUELS—Continued						
Bituminous coal—Continued.						
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8.....	\$3.565	\$3.603	\$3.615	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile.....	4.696	4.709	4.705	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8.....	3.153	2.840	3.030	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton.....	3.478	3.503	3.459	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton.....	4.900	4.750	4.500	163.3	158.3	150.0
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton.....	3.750	3.750	3.750	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois.....	3.060	3.060	3.060	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois.....	3.660	3.660	3.660	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois.....	2.335	2.235	2.480	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuels.....				148.1	154.1	146.2
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven.....	6.063	5.844	5.750	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven.....	7.313	7.844	3.280	299.7	321.5	134.4
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel.....	1.250	1.181	1.210	138.6	130.9	134.1
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon.....	.064	.061	.061	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York.....	.170	.175	.180	101.0	104.0	107.0
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58-60.....	.098	.103	.100	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58-60.....	.122	.124	.122	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma.....	.093	.090	.085	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California, 20° to 20.9°.....	1.060	1.060	1.080	302.9	302.9	308.6
Kansas-Oklahoma, 33.0° to 33.9°.....	1.550	1.800	1.800	165.9	192.7	192.7
Pennsylvania.....	3.650	3.650	3.650	149.0	149.0	149.0
Refined petroleum, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Standard white, 110° fire test.....	.075	.080	.083	178.5	190.4	196.2
Water white, Pennsylvania.....	.090	.094	.099	146.3	153.5	160.2
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS.....				128.9	128.4	127.7
Iron and steel.....				136.7	136.1	136.2
Iron ore, per ton, lower Lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 51½ per cent.....	4.400	4.400	4.400	114.3	114.3	114.3
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent.....	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace.....	20.000	20.000	20.000	136.0	136.0	136.0
Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	22.760	22.760	22.760	132.8	132.8	132.8
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh.....	22.260	22.260	22.260	139.1	139.1	139.1
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala.....	22.000	22.000	22.000	188.2	188.2	188.2
Ferromanganese, seaboard.....	115.000	115.000	97.600	197.3	197.3	167.4
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace.....	33.000	33.000	33.000	132.0	132.0	132.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia.....	.030	.029	.029	155.7	153.1	150.5
Common, Pittsburgh.....	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.050	2.000	2.000	149.0	145.4	145.4
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.750	2.750	2.750	151.2	151.2	151.2
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York.....	51.600	51.600	51.600	220.8	220.8	220.8
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer.....	35.000	35.000	35.000	135.7	135.7	135.7
Open hearth.....	35.000	35.000	35.000	134.1	134.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.000	2.000	2.000	129.2	129.2	129.2
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh.....	.019	.018	.019	125.7	121.6	125.7
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, per pound, Pittsburgh.....	.033	.033	.033	150.7	148.4	148.4
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	1.950	1.950	1.950	129.1	129.1	129.1
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh.....	11.700	11.700	11.700	168.7	168.7	168.7
Tinplate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago.....	3.400	3.400	3.400	147.2	147.2	147.2
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh.....	2.650	2.650	2.650	175.2	175.2	175.2

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS—Contd.						
Nonferrous metals						
Aluminum, per pound, New York	\$0.270	\$0.270	\$0.270	111.7	111.5	108.9
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.138	.140	.139	87.8	88.8	88.1
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.215	.217	.217	101.5	102.5	102.4
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.164	.164	.165	97.9	98.3	98.3
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.093	.092	.085	210.2	209.1	193.0
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	10.540	10.518	9.830	207.4	207.0	193.4
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.164	1.173	1.183	206.0	207.7	209.4
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.681	.671	.662	111.2	109.6	108.1
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.623	.636	.644	138.8	141.8	143.5
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	11.040	11.040	10.817	152.4	152.4	149.3
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.088	.083	.077	150.8	141.7	131.7
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Lumber						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—				177.9	177.1	175.5
No. 1, common boards	15.500	16.000	16.500	168.3	173.8	179.2
No. 2 and better, drop siding	35.000	35.000	35.000	201.9	201.9	201.9
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	53.000	57.000	55.167	280.5	275.6	265.7
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.500	34.500	34.333	163.5	163.5	162.3
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	57.750	58.000	57.000	191.7	192.4	189.1
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	65.000	65.000	65.000	175.6	175.6	175.6
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	53.000	52.000	50.000	181.3	178.0	171.1
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	110.000	110.000	109.000	246.7	246.7	224.3
Pine, yellow, southern, 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2, common, 1 X 8	23.490	23.810	22.710	184.4	187.0	178.3
Flooring, B and better	49.430	49.840	47.960	214.6	216.4	208.2
Timbers, square edge and sound	28.280	27.740	28.650	193.2	189.6	195.8
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	57.000	57.000	56.600	172.6	172.6	169.5
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	33.025	33.500	33.250	155.1	154.5	153.4
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	5.800	5.700	5.420	190.8	187.5	178.3
Shingles, per M, mill—						
Cypress, 16 inches long	5.650	5.650	5.650	159.5	159.5	159.5
Red cedar, 16 inches long	3.250	3.140	2.990	165.3	159.7	162.0
Brick						
Common building, per 1,000—				205.5	205.6	205.9
Simple average of 82 yard prices	13.959	13.965	13.966	205.5	205.6	205.7
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.530	8.660	8.550	172.7	175.4	173.1
Structural steel						
				129.1	129.1	129.1
Other building materials						
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—				166.0	164.8	162.9
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.750	1.750	1.750	168.4	168.4	168.4
Buffington, Ind.	1.650	1.650	1.650	163.2	163.2	163.2
Northampton, Pa.	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.939	.948	.967	189.8	191.7	195.6
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.075	.075	.075	117.2	117.2	117.2
Line, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.026	9.031	9.040	218.7	218.9	219.2
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.696	1.675	1.675	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual	5.709	5.639	5.639	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip	4.614	4.563	4.767	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced	2.140	2.110	2.110	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.668	.671	.648	175.4	176.1	170.0
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	14.000	14.000	14.000	302.7	302.7	302.7
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.400	.400	.400	169.0	169.0	169.0
5 to 10 square feet	.480	.480	.480	150.8	150.8	150.8
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—						
Single A	3.900	3.900	3.900	171.5	171.5	171.5
Single B	3.072	3.072	3.072	138.3	138.3	138.3
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.117	.113	.107	190.2	183.1	174.1

1 No 1923 base price.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued						
Other building materials—Continued.						
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	\$0.040	\$0.040	\$0.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, "B" grade, per barrel, New York	14.338	13.325	11.100	298.7	276.6	230.4
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	1.069	.995	.997	249.9	232.5	233.0
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.153	.153	.153	225.6	225.6	225.6
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.080	.080	.080	148.7	148.7	148.7
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				133.2	132.3	131.6
Chemicals				131.6	119.5	118.3
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	.033	.033	.033	167.5	167.5	167.5
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.009	69.2	69.2	69.2
Nitric, 42°	.063	.063	.063	128.1	128.1	128.1
Salicylic, U. S. P.	.350	.350	.350	123.5	123.5	123.5
Stearic, triple pressed	.179	.175	.167	134.9	132.1	126.0
Sulphuric, 66°	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.434	.393	.365	118.6	107.3	99.8
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.580	.580	.565	121.3	121.3	118.1
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.138	.130	.130	55.2	52.0	52.0
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.236	.230	.230	86.6	84.4	84.4
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	169.5	169.5	169.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.300	.300	.300	93.8	93.8	93.8
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.200	90.9	90.9	90.9
Indigo, 20 per cent	.140	.140	.140	77.8	77.8	77.8
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.044	.044	.045	84.5	85.0	85.4
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	(1)	(1)	(1)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.090	.090	.090	106.7	106.7	106.7
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm-kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.104	.100	.098	102.5	98.7	96.8
Soya-bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	199.1	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	17.000	17.000	17.500	77.3	77.3	79.5
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.100	0.98	.096	141.4	139.0	136.2
Fertilizer materials				111.9	113.1	114.7
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	10.000	10.100	10.400	130.1	131.3	135.2
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.850	2.850	2.810	91.2	91.2	89.9
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	22.000	23.000	25.250	109.4	114.4	125.6
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.900	34.900	34.900	91.5	91.5	91.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	2.970	3.125	3.250	87.1	91.7	95.4
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.682	2.713	2.720	108.6	109.9	110.2
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	31.250	31.250	31.250	133.8	133.8	133.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				183.0	182.9	182.0
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.453	.450	.450	104.1	103.5	103.5
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.290	.290	.290	95.1	95.1	95.1

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Continued						
Drugs and pharmaceuticals—Continued.						
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York.....	\$4.855	\$4.855	\$4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York.....	.220	.220	.220	92.3	92.3	92.3
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York.....	.250	.250	.239	126.8	126.8	121.2
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York.....	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York.....	7.750	7.750	7.550	193.8	193.8	188.8
Phenol, (carbolic acid), U. S. P. per pound, New York.....	.220	.220	.220	200.0	200.0	200.0
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York.....	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.....				164.9	163.9	163.9
Furniture.....				144.7	143.7	143.5
Bedroom, average price, factory—						
Bed, each.....	31.667	31.935	31.935	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chair, each.....	6.250	6.250	6.219	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dresser, each.....	41.551	41.160	41.442	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rocker, each.....	7.156	7.156	7.125	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dining room, average price, factory—						
Buffet, each.....	38.094	37.406	37.406	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, set of six.....	49.364	48.909	48.909	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, extension, each.....	31.954	31.682	31.682	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kitchen, average price, factory—						
Cabinet, each.....	33.500	33.500	33.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, per dozen.....	17.500	17.500	16.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Refrigerator, each.....	17.000	17.000	17.000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, porcelain top, each.....	6.500	6.500	6.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Living room, average price, factory—						
Chair, each.....	41.167	41.167	41.167	(1)	(1)	(1)
Davenport, each.....	66.186	66.186	65.900	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, each.....	19.194	19.083	19.083	(1)	(1)	(1)
Furnishings.....				230.6	229.8	230.5
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair.....	1.235	1.235	1.235	204.1	204.1	204.1
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound.....	1.367	1.367	1.367	178.6	178.6	178.6
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow.....	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow.....	3.072	3.072	3.072	237.8	237.8	237.8
Wilton, Bigelow.....	5.088	5.088	5.088	211.3	211.3	211.3
Cutlery, factory—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross.....	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory.....	22.950	22.950	22.950	156.5	156.5	156.5
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, per yard, factory—						
Pepperell.....	.455	.439	.439	190.2	183.4	183.4
Wamsutta, P. L.....	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware, factory—						
Dinner sets, per set—						
Semivitreous, 100 pieces.....	19.860	19.860	19.860	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vitreous, 104 pieces.....	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen.....	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, 1/2-gallon, per dozen.....	2.100	2.100	2.250	262.5	262.5	281.3
Glass tumblers, 1/2-pint, per dozen.....	.200	.200	.180	166.7	166.7	150.0
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen.....	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen.....	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory.....	.220	.220	.220	163.4	163.4	163.4
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory.....	6.725	6.725	6.725	163.8	163.8	163.8
MISCELLANEOUS.....				135.3	132.9	128.3
Cattle feed.....						
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis.....	26.094	23.656	22.250	129.9	117.6	112.8
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York.....	32.250	29.250	(⁵)	142.1	128.8	121.2
Linseed meal, per ton, New York.....	49.800	47.000	46.750	113.9	103.4	—
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis.....	26.094	23.438	21.900	175.3	165.4	164.5
				134.1	120.5	112.6

¹ No 1923 base price. •⁵ Quotation not received.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926	Jan., 1926	Feb., 1926	Mar., 1926
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued						
Leather -----				140.1	140.1	149.1
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston-----	\$0.460	\$0.460	\$0.460	170.6	170.6	170.6
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston---	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago---	.441	.441	.441	109.6	109.9	109.9
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston---	.260	.260	.260	101.6	101.6	101.6
Sole, per pound-----						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston---	.360	.360	.360	120.7	120.7	120.7
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston-----	.460	.460	.460	102.5	102.5	102.5
Union, middle weight, New York-----	.445	.445	.445	110.9	110.9	110.9
Paper and pulp -----				181.5	187.8	180.3
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill--						
Chip-----	43.164	43.560	43.560	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manila lined chip-----	53.064	53.460	53.460	(1)	(1)	(1)
85-pound test liner-----	61.200	58.700	56.200	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paper-----						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill-----	.035	.035	.035	166.8	168.8	166.8
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York-----	.123	.133	.121	252.3	271.5	248.6
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York-----	2.950	2.950	2.950	132.6	132.6	132.6
Other miscellaneous -----				121.2	116.9	111.9
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York-----	.114	.105	.095	142.5	130.8	118.2
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery-----						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock-----	.180	.180	.180	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D-----	.277	.280	.270	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current shipment, per pound, New York-----	.179	.175	.149	192.7	188.9	160.9
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York-----	.130	.130	.115	194.3	194.3	171.9
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York-----	.240	.240	.240	168.4	168.4	168.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York-----	.250	.270	.270	170.4	184.0	184.0
Rubber, per pound, New York-----						
Para, island, fine-----	.605	.526	.448	75.0	65.2	55.5
Plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets-----	.800	.623	.589	97.5	75.9	71.8
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York-----	.090	.091	.092	208.3	210.4	211.8
Soap-----						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati-----	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia-----	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York-----	.060	.060	.060	163.0	163.0	163.0
Tobacco-----						
Plug, per pound, New York-----	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York-----	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series) -----				156.0	155.0	151.5

¹ No 1913 base price.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Boot and Shoe Industry—New York City

A NEW agreement between the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union (Inc.) and the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York (Inc.) was made for one year, beginning November 16, 1925. The new agreement contains four provisions not in the old one.¹ These new provisions are as follows, the first being explanatory to the twenty-first article of the agreement which states that work should "be as equally divided as practicable."

The meaning of this clause is clearly that there shall be no favoritism shown by the manufacturer in distribution of work, and it is not intended to mean that there should be as large a crew employed in slack seasons as in the busiest time; and it is not intended to change the now prevailing practice of the last man engaged to be the first man laid off.

Twenty-sixth. All clauses of this agreement shall be interpreted the same as they have been heretofore.

Twenty-seventh. For the purposes of this agreement the following locals will be recognized as comprising the American union and no others except by mutual consent: Cutters; fitters; Goodyear operators—stock fitters and making room; lasters; wood heelers, heel and edge makers; finishers and packers.

Twenty-eighth. * * * In the event that the union affiliates with any other union or similar organization during the life of this agreement the board of trade reserves the right at any time to cancel this agreement.

At the same time a supplemental agreement between the same two parties was made, as follows:

1. Immediately upon the signing of the written agreement above referred to and of this agreement, the manufacturers will advance the base price on hand turn lasting 5 cents per pair. There shall be no guaranty of earnings for turn lasters on the Rex system after November 1, 1925, in accordance with the decision of the referee—piece prices on second lasting to continue in accordance with the referee's decision.

2. Immediately after the signing of this agreement piece price on the Rex system other than second lasting prices will be taken up by the committee consisting of representatives of the lasters' local and the shoe manufacturers' board of trade.

3. Immediately after the signing of this agreement the question of welt lasting prices will be taken up.

4. All lasting prices determined upon to be retroactive to the date of the signing of the agreement and to remain in effect until November 1, 1926.

5. It is further agreed that the manufacturers will meet a committee of outside cutters to consider the advisability of standardization of outside cutting prices.

6. In consideration of the foregoing, both parties agree to withdraw all requests for price adjustments heretofore submitted and to make no further requests prior to August, 1926.

¹ For provisions of the previous agreement see Labor Review for February, 1925, pp. 103, 104.

The essential provisions of an agreement made by the union with independent manufacturers are as follows:

2. The firm agrees that all employees shall be members in good standing of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union (Inc.).

3. It is further agreed between the firm and the union that all disputes and grievances shall be settled between the representatives of the firm and the representatives of the union.

4. It is further agreed that there shall be no strikes or lockouts over any dispute that may arise during the life of this agreement.

5. The firm agrees that the union shall be entitled to have a chairman for each department to settle disputes that may arise between the employees and the firm, to collect dues and maintain discipline among the employees of such department.

7. It is further agreed between the firm and the union that in case of failure to agree on disputes over conditions not covered by this agreement, that the means provided for in article 3 be employed to reach a settlement.

8. The firm agrees that all work shall be divided equally among the employees of the various departments in slack seasons as in periods of full time employment.

9. No work shall be contracted within or without the factory by the firm except when lack of factories facilities or operatives makes it necessary. In such cases the firm shall use its best efforts to induce the contractor to employ union help.

10. The firm agrees that no member of the union in its employ shall be discharged without just cause, such cause to be satisfactory to representatives of the union. After two weeks of employment any employee is considered a member of the crew.

11. It is further agreed that the firm shall hire all employees through the office of the union and the union agrees to supply competent help for all operations performed in the factory. In case of failure of the union to supply such help within twenty-four hours, the firm shall have the right to advertise or procure in other ways the help needed, provided that such employees shall sign union applications before starting work.

12. It is agreed that 44 hours shall constitute a working week, 8 hours per day and 4 hours on Saturday.

13. It is agreed that overtime shall be worked only when absolutely necessary and when agreed upon by the manufacturer, the crew, and the union. Week workers shall receive double time for work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Peace Day (when and if declared a holiday).

Lithographers—National Agreement

A COPY of the union-label agreement made with about half of the individual lithographic establishments manufacturing lithographic products in the United States and Canada is as follows:

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the use and privileges of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America's union label, owned and controlled by the said party of the second part, hereby agree to employ in the different departments of which the party of the second part claim jurisdiction over, none but members of the union of the party of the second part, and to comply with the adopted rules and regulations of the union represented.

To see that all work contracted by ----- is produced by union labor, as heretofore provided, not to use the said union label upon anything but the strict production of such union labor, and not to loan said union label, except by permission of the party of the second part. Any violation of this agreement shall make it null and void; and the further use of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America's union label shall be without warrant and illegal.

Meat Cutters—East St. Louis, Ill.

THE following extracts are taken from the agreement of Meat Cutters' Local No. 534, East St. Louis, effective November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926:

PART 1. In the event of regular employee being sick, or in case of vacancy, the employer will first call secretary of Local No. 534, of East St. Louis, Ill., and if secretary of Local No. 534 can not supply help the employer will have the privilege of hiring any person to work, after they have secured permit from secretary of Local No. 534, as a permit worker. Extra help to be taken care of by steward of store.

PART 2. That union-label goods will be given preference over all others as much as possible.

PART 3. Nine hours shall constitute the basic workday, and such work shall be completed within a period of not more than ten consecutive hours the first five days of the week; opening time shall be 7 a. m., and 5 p. m. shall be closing time the first five days, and 7 a. m. shall be opening time and 9 p. m. shall be closing time on Saturday and Christmas Eve, with one hour for dinner each day and one hour for supper on Saturday and Christmas Eve, and 7 a. m. shall be opening time and 7 p. m. shall be closing time on all other days preceding holidays, with one hour for dinner on such days.

PART 4. Meat cutters where only one is employed and first man where more than one is employed shall receive \$39 per week as a minimum wage, and all other journeymen meat cutters shall receive \$37 per week as a minimum wage; each meat market where two or more journeymen meat cutters are employed may employ one apprentice meat cutter, who shall receive the following wage: First six months, \$17.50 per week; second six months, \$22.50 per week; second year, \$27.50 per week; third year, \$32.50 per week; and after the third year the minimum wage for meat cutters.

Male grocery clerks shall receive \$31.50 per week as a minimum wage. Female clerks shall receive \$20.50 per week as a minimum wage, deliverymen shall receive \$28.50 per week as a minimum wage. Cashiers shall receive \$17 per week as a minimum wage.

PART 5. Salaries of organized extra help: That all extra meat cutters are to be paid \$8 for Saturdays and days before holidays and \$7 for all other days; all clerks are to be paid \$7 for Saturdays and \$6 for all other days; all drivers are to be paid \$7 for Saturdays and \$6 for all other days. Extra meat cutters, for one week, \$39.

PART 6. There shall be allowed one apprentice in each department as stated under clause covering wages; namely, grocery and order department, inclusive, delivery department, and cashing department.

PART 7. Apprentice male help shall receive not less than \$17.50 per week as a minimum wage, and apprentice female help shall receive not less than \$14 per week as a minimum wage.

PART 8. Time worked before and after the regular opening and closing time shall be considered overtime, and paid for at double-time rate.

PART 9. When an employee is required to fill the place of another employee receiving a higher rate of pay, he shall receive the higher rate, but if required to fill the place of another employee receiving a lower rate, his rate shall not be changed.

PART 13. Thirty days' employment shall be accepted proof of general competency.

PART 16. No work to be performed on New Year's Day, Decoration Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, or on Sundays, or any days that may be set aside in the future as legal holidays.

PART 17. Employers will not discriminate against any employee who, from time to time, represents their employees.

PART 19. That Local No. 534 will loan, without cost to the party of the second part, where one or more of the local members are employed, one store card, and, where no members are employed, owners of business shall join the union as honorary members. This card remains the property of the party of the first part, and will be promptly surrendered by the party of the second part upon violation of any part of this agreement.

Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers—New York

AN agreement signed March 11, 1926, between New York District Council No. 9, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers and the Association of Master Painters and Decorators, the Interior Decorators' Society, and the Cabinet Makers Employers' Association contains several provisions designed to remove possible causes of dissension and to safeguard the health of the employees. The agreement calls for a week of 40 hours and 5 days, with no holiday, Sunday, or overtime work except by written consent of the signatories. In order to meet the emergencies of the renting season, however, this provision may be waived by consent of the parties concerned during the months of September, October, and November. In such cases all overtime work is to be reported within 48 hours to the secretaries of the respective associations.

Painters are to be paid \$12 for an 8-hour day. Paper hangers are to receive 20 per cent above the price list approved in 1920. "Wages for paper hanging are to be paid directly to the journeymen performing the work and to no other person." When overtime or holiday work is permitted, it is to be paid at double rates. One rather unusual clause relates to work done outside of the immediate district.

On all work done by an employer outside of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Counties in Greater New York and Long Island within a radius of 25 miles he shall employ members of District Council No. 9 to the extent of at least 50 per cent, providing that the enforcement of this clause causes no antagonism against the employer on the part of the local men.

It is stipulated that the joint trade board shall provide for the health and safety of the men at their work and as far as possible protect them from the hazards of their trade. To this end the following rules are adopted:

RULE 1. (a) To minimize injurious effects of paint fumes on the health of men, windows shall be kept open while painting ceilings or walls to assure a sufficient supply of fresh air.

(b) Where fresh air is not available, a five-minute rest period in each hour shall be allowed.

RULE 2. (a) Paint containing benzol shall not be used; nor shall benzol as such be added to any paint material on the job. Where penetrating stains or removers containing benzol are used, as many men as practicable shall be employed to minimize the period of exposure to the injurious effects of benzol.

(b) Shellac cut in wood alcohol shall not be used, nor shall wood alcohol as such be used on any job.

RULE 3. Paint materials which are suspected of being injurious to health are to be investigated by the trade board for the purpose of their regulation or elimination.

RULE 4. The joint trade board is on record as favoring and advocating legislation requiring the labeling of paint materials in original containers to show ingredients as manufactured or offered for sale.

RULE 5. (a) To reduce the hazards of lead poisoning, surfaces painted with lead paint shall not be sandpapered or scraped by a dry process.

(b) By carrying lead into mouth, smoking is a source of lead poisoning and should therefore be avoided during working hours.

RULE 6. Where running hot or cold water is not available in or about the clothes locker, a sufficient supply of pails of water and soap powder shall be furnished to the men twice a day to provide adequate facilities for clean washing. No common pail or bucket shall be used for washing by more than 5 men.

RULE 7. Fresh drinking water and sanitary cups shall be provided twice a day during working hours.

RULE 8. Men shall not eat their lunch in paint or clothes locker on new operations.

RULE 9. (a) Drop cloths shall be maintained in a sanitary condition by the employer.

(b) Overalls shall be kept clean by the journeymen.

RULE 10. Men, no matter how slightly injured, shall be immediately taken care of by a physician.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.—Delawanna, N. J.

THE Kelly Plasterboard Co. made an agreement with its truck drivers, Local No. 478, for two years, beginning March 10, 1926, of which the more important sections are as follows:

SECTION 1. All chauffeurs to receive \$37.50 per week.

SEC. 2. Ten hours out of ten and one-half hours to constitute a day's work. Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Straight time for the first hour.

SEC. 4. All men starting a day's work shall be paid for a full day unless they are discharged for cause, or quit, or ask for time off.

SEC. 5. Sundays and holidays to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

SEC. 6. All 7-hour trips started Saturday morning are to be considered half days. It is understood that all New York, Brooklyn, and surrounding territory, or trips of an equal distance are to be included as half days. Otherwise, all work to stop at 1.30 p. m. on Saturdays.

SEC. 8. All grievances outside of violation of the agreement between the party of the first part and members of the union which can not be settled by the representatives of the union and of the employers shall be adjusted by board of arbitration, said board of arbitration to be composed of two selected by the employers and two to be selected by the union, these four shall select a fifth member, who shall be a disinterested party, the findings of said board shall be final and binding on all parties to the controversy.

SEC. 9. Chauffeurs and teamsters of all hired cars or trucks to be members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, as far as possible.

SEC. 10. Party of the first part agrees to employ only members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, in good standing, or those willing to join at the next regular meeting.

SEC. 12. Members not to be asked to deliver any material to any job where there is any labor trouble.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Men's Clothing Industry—Baltimore

THE chairman of the trade board, Baltimore, in case No. 77, March 12, 1926, expressed his views of the method of obtaining harmony between the firm and its employees, as follows:

The firm complains of having great difficulty in issuing orders because the workers "refuse to take orders unless said orders, no matter how minor, are given through the chairmen." And the complaint adds that chairmen are now absent because of part-time work and thus there is no union representative with whom to take matters up.

At the hearing in this case it appeared that the matter of chairmen being away without substitutes was only one of the matters in dispute. Another was the right of the firm to change work without consulting the union. Still another was the right of the assistant labor manager to call workers into his office. And in addition, there were other charges and counter.

As the chairman of the trade board explained orally to the representatives of both parties, there is no reason for any misunderstanding at this time of what the agreement requires with respect to the rights and duties of management and union representatives. Both have worked under the agreement long enough and have followed the rules amicably when they wanted to. The present disputes have arisen because both have been pursuing a policy of spite work instead of working out their differences in a common-sense manner under the agreement as they usually do.

If the parties choose to pursue spite-work policies, the trade board can not help them at all. No rules of any kind will work with such policies. The firm complains that the workers, instead of helping to get the quality of their work right, merely say "give the bad work back to us and we will fix it." The workers, on the other hand, complain that the management instead of trying to adjust disputes in a friendly manner issues its own orders and says "you can sue us before the trade board if we are wrong."

The chairman of the trade board has witnessed many instances of this sort of spiteful attitude on both sides, as well as impugning of motives and calling of names. The present bad feeling is the inevitable result of such policies, and it ought to teach both sides the lesson that only by trying to work in a friendly manner under the agreement can either get the results they want.

With respect to the rules, there is no reason why the management should not call a worker to the office if his chairman is present to represent him. The agreement permits it, but if it is done spitefully when unnecessary, it will of course not work.

On the other hand, the management is not permitted to issue any orders changing or modifying work or specifications without taking the matter up first with the union so that a proper record of the change can be made.

If a shop chairman is absent there must be some other representative present with whom the firm can deal. This is fully understood, but if the firm makes it a custom to deal with an absent chairman over the telephone, calling him at his home in some cases, it can not properly object when he expects other cases to be handled in the same way.

Men's Clothing Industry—Chicago

THE chairman of the trade board, men's clothing industry, Chicago, comments as follows in case No. 991, February 26, 1926, when the union had complained of abusive and improper language used by the foreman in a shop.

The board had thought that most shops and cutting rooms had discontinued the practice of indulging in loose and reprehensible personal comment. Experience has shown that where such conditions prevail both management and workers are guilty in a degree. Loose talk appears to be contagious, but management must accept greater responsibility because something different is expected of those in charge of workers, and because the condition will not prevail unless management tolerates and condones it, if not, in fact, setting the example. It may well be that irritating remarks have been made to this foreman and that the comments were but a manner of speaking or a way of retort. It may be assumed, too, that the significance attached to the remarks was not as great at the time they were made as they appeared when brought out at the hearing. Having said this, it remains to be emphasized that such language has no place in any shop and will not be tolerated. If workers are not respectful, management has the right to impose discipline even to the extent of discharge. If those in charge of workers are not respectful they have no place in the industry. The board expects the situation to be corrected at once. If occasion arises again for complaint against the foreman on this score, the board will order his discharge.

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Extra Conductor

A CASE differing slightly from decision No. 4006 (see Labor Review, March, 1926, pp. 98, 99) appears in decision No. 4070 of the Railroad Labor Board, March 17, 1926.

A conductor was needed for a train from a point where no conductors were available.

Conductor D being the oldest conductor filling a position as brakeman available, was held off his regular assignment as brakeman and used as a conductor. Mr. D in making this trip as a conductor did not earn as much as he would have earned had he worked as brakeman on his regular assignment.

Accordingly he made claim for the difference between what he would have earned in his position as a regular brakeman and what he received while performing service as an extra conductor, basing his claim on the following articles of the agreement between the carrier and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Article 6 (d) reads:

"Conductors and trainmen in any class of road service used or held for other than their regular assigned run will be paid the rate for the service performed, but not less than they would have earned on their regular assignment. This does not apply to men regularly assigned for extra passenger service.

"Crews assigned to irregular (pool) freight service will be considered as assigned for the purpose of this rule."

Article 21 (d) reads:

"The oldest conductor in a minor position may be used as a conductor in extra or emergency service when no conductors on regular extra board are available, but will be displaced on return to the terminal where regular extra board is maintained if regularly assigned extra conductors are then available. Provided, on runs that do not reach a terminal where extra board is maintained, such conductor used in emergency will be displaced by sending a conductor from the extra board when available."

Carrier's position.—The carrier contends that in allowing Conductor D the conductor's rate for service performed as a conductor he has been properly compensated, and that the claim for the difference between what was paid him as a conductor and what he would have earned as a brakeman is not justified under schedule rules and practice.

Decision.—Claim of the employees is sustained.

Seniority

THE application of seniority rules continues to perplex railroad officials, as is shown by decision No. 4052 of the Railroad Labor Board, made March 11, 1926. From the statements in the case the following facts are taken.

June 1, 1920, a trick dispatcher at Mount Carmel, Ill., on the Cairo division of the "Big Four" Railway was transferred to the position of chief train dispatcher of the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, which was being operated by the "Big Four."

On or about July 17, 1924, the train-dispatching office of the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad was abolished and the dispatching of trains operating over that line was added to the duties of the train dispatchers employed at Indianapolis, on the Springfield division of the "Big Four." An agreement was made between the carrier and the train dispatchers "providing that the seniority of the displaced dispatchers and of the dispatchers on the Springfield division of the 'Big Four' would be pooled."

The train dispatcher in question "had not accumulated sufficient seniority on the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad to entitle him to a trick dispatcher's position on the Springfield division." The carrier, however, permitted him "to retain his seniority on the Cairo division," and to exercise such seniority on that division, thereby displacing a junior employee.

The employees took the position that the carrier had violated the following provisions of its agreement with the American Train Dispatchers Association:

ARTICLE V, SECTION (a). A train dispatcher's seniority will date from his last entrance into the service as such on the seniority district where employed.

SEC. (c). Except in case of sickness and as otherwise provided in these rules, the nonperformance of train dispatching by train dispatchers (other than extra dispatchers) for a period of 90 days shall constitute a forfeiture of seniority.

The employees further contend that by reason of Mr. N having of his own volition elected to absent himself from his seniority district to accept another subordinate official position, i. e., chief dispatcher on another seniority district, he automatically forfeited seniority accrued to him on the Cairo division, but acquired seniority as train dispatcher on the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad beginning with the date of his performing service in that position; therefore, Mr. N should not have been allowed to displace anyone on the Cairo division, but should have been assigned to any position his seniority entitled him on the Springfield division, which would have been the chief dispatcher at Indianapolis, Ind.

The carrier takes the position that the schedule with the train dispatchers was not effective until May 1, 1924, and, therefore, can not properly be considered as applying to the change made in 1920, at which time it is claimed that proper arrangement was made between Mr. N and the general manager of the railroad to protect his seniority rights on the Cairo division, which was consistent with previous practice on that line. The carrier takes the further position that if the present rules are applicable to the case in question, Article V (d) justified its action, and that under this article, as well as under customary practice prior to the adoption of the present schedule, Mr. N was entitled to resume his seniority as a dispatcher at Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Article V, Section (d) reads:

A train dispatcher promoted to an official position with the company or while engaged in committee work will retain his seniority.

Decision.—Under the facts and circumstances of this particular case, the position of the carrier is sustained.

Signal Maintainers

AN INTERPRETATION to decision No. 1538 was given by the Railroad Labor Board, March 22, 1926. Section 12 reads as follows:

Overtime hours continuous with regular working hours shall be computed on the actual minute basis at the rate of time and one-half. Employees will not be required to work more than 10 hours without being permitted to have a second meal period. Time taken for meals will not terminate the continuous-service period.

Sections 13 and 17 of the same decision reaffirmed similar sections in decision No. 707 (given in the Labor Review, April, 1922, pp. 111, 112).

The question was whether time and one-half should be paid to signal maintainers who are required to travel by train immediately prior or subsequent to their regular assignment.

The statement of the case is as follows:

The evidence shows that the employees involved in this dispute are assigned to regular hours for commencing and quitting work; that they have permanent headquarters; and that they are assigned to the maintenance of a section of

signals or a signal plant, and held on duty subject to call at all times after their regular hours of service, which is 8 hours a day, 6 days a week.

The carrier formed temporary gangs of these employes for the purpose of bonding and connecting the signal wires to newly laid rail, requiring these men to leave their headquarters in advance of their regular starting time and returning after their regular quitting time, they traveling to and from their work on passenger trains. The carrier has allowed straight time for the time consumed in traveling.

The employes contend that they are entitled to time and one-half for the travel time in question.

The opinion (in part) and decision follow:

The board does not believe that the rules which deal with the time allowance for the group of employes such as comprise the signal construction gangs assigned to outfit cars, and those performing relatively the same class of service but not regularly assigned to outfit cars, are applicable to employes having permanent headquarters and regularly assigned to the maintenance of a section of signals or a signal plant. The services of signal maintainers regularly assigned and having a definite starting and quitting time, when such assignments cover a restricted territory as at large terminals or whose assignments consist of the maintenance of a signal plant or plants and towers or a combination of this service, are not performing service that is comparable with the signalmen accepting regular assignments having regular hours, etc., as outlined in the several rules above referred to. Employees in yards and terminals or plants or towers or a combination thereof are, for all practical purposes, stationary employes, and if they are required to work or report for work outside of their regular assigned hours or are temporarily assigned to perform service taking them outside of the limits of their regular assigned territory, the time used outside of their regular assigned hours is overtime and shall be paid for accordingly.

The board, in promulgating the rules governing overtime and travel time, intended to place the carrier in a position to meet all ordinary requirements of this particular service without unduly penalizing them by requiring the payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half, but it was not the intention to have the rules governing regular road service combined with rules properly applicable to men on stationary assignments and thereby create a method of payment not contemplated for employes on stationary assignments. The services of a signal maintainer assigned to a given territory with a definite starting and quitting time each day is exactly the same as any employe in stationary service. This statement is particularly applicable to men in yard service who are assigned to definite yard limits and extra payments accrue for work performed, outside yard limits or before or after the regular starting and quitting time.

Decision.—Yes; section 12 of decision No. 1538 covers the service in question.

Wage Reduction

THE protest of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers against an arbitrary reduction of compensation of 17 telegraphers and 2 agent telegraphers brought about decision No. 4063 of the Railroad Labor Board, March 16, 1926.

Since March 1, 1920, the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Co., had been in the hands of receivers, who found themselves unable to operate the road without a recurring deficiency. They accordingly petitioned the court controlling them "praying the advice of the court upon the matter of wages, rules, and working conditions for the various classes of employes engaged in the operation of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad."

In the course of its opinion, rendered June 24, 1921, the court used these words:

The deficit, although reduced, is still sufficient to justify the query of the representatives of the bondholders' protective committee as to whether the operation of the road should be continued under the circumstances.

It seems that nothing could be accomplished by any attempt to further increase the freight or passenger rates; that the working forces have been reduced as much as possible, and that every other economy in operations has been effected, and therefore but two remedies are left: Either to discontinue operations or to reduce operating expenses. The court is satisfied that no further substantial reduction in operating expenses can be accomplished except by a reduction in wages greater than that authorized by the labor board. To cease operating the road ought only to be resorted to, if no other remedy is left. To leave a large portion of the population of this State along the line of this road without transportation facilities would be most regrettable.

The court is of opinion that the reduction in wages granted by the United States Railroad Labor Board will not accomplish the purpose; that the order of the board is wholly inadequate, and, in fact, confiscatory, and the continued operation of the road upon the basis of the rates now established would result in inroads upon the corpus of the estate, and finally in the cessation of operation.

It is not a temporary condition prevailing on this road, or one which might be relieved in course of time. The history of the road, and the deficit at which it has been operated over a long period of years, impels the conclusion that there must be a substantial reduction in wages in order to permit the continued operation of the road.

The court further finds that it is not only within its power, but it is its duty, under the circumstances, to determine what wages should be paid in the preservation and operation of the property entrusted to it under this receivership.

It is therefore ordered that the receivers be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to fix and establish such rates of pay, rules and working conditions for the various classes of employees upon this road as in their judgment may seem just, reasonable, and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

Accordingly, the receivers cut the telegraphers 6 cents per hour, resulting in an appeal to the Railroad Labor Board, which rendered the following decision:

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that before making a reduction in wages of the employees in question the receiver should have followed the provisions of the transportation act, 1920, by negotiating with the employees affected and failing to reach an agreement, should have submitted the question to the board for decision. The arbitrary wage scale as established was established without authority and, therefore, the contention of the employees is sustained.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March, 1926

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 40 labor disputes during March, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 17,460 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 April 1, 1926, there were 56 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 15 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 71.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MARCH, 1926

93476°-26-15

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Begin-ning	Ending	Di-rectly	Indi-rectly
Billerica Shops, Boston & Maine R. R., Boston, Mass.	Controversy	Railway employees	Piecework rates	Pending	1926 (1)	1926		
Laborers, Cleveland, Ohio	Strike	Building trades	Renewal of agreement	do	Mar. 1		1,900	
Levin & Massel, Chicago, Ill.	do	Garment trade	Wages and signed agreement.	Adjusted. Wage agreement concluded	Feb. 15	Mar. 1	15	
Miners, Alden Station, Pa.	do	Mining	Change from notch to flat timber work in mines.	Adjusted. Notch timber continued	Mar. 1	Mar. 4	700	
Curbstone contractors, Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy	Stonecutting	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	Mar. 2		32	300
Chipman Knitting Mills, Quaker-town, Pa.	Strike	Textile industry	Signed agreement and working conditions.	Unable to adjust. Employer refused to consider other than nonunion plant.	Mar. 1	Mar. 29	130	5
Peach Orchard Mine, Parsons, Pa.	do	Mining	Refusal to reinstate one miner.	Adjusted. Local conciliation board to settle.	Mar. 5	Mar. 5	440	10
Kurtz Furniture Co., Fullerton, Pa.	do	Furniture makers	Asked increase and closed shop.	Adjusted. 20 cents per hour increase granted and 50-hour week.	Feb. 27	Mar. 10	24	40
Des Moines Foundry & Machine Shop, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	Molding	Wages and working conditions.	Unable to adjust. Some men returned; others employed elsewhere.	Mar. 1		46	150
H. Schenk Construction Co., Erie, Pa.	do	Building	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Returned; terms arranged later.	Mar. 8	Mar. 13	110	75
Carpenters, San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy	do	Declared for closed shop	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Building trades mechanics, Eugene, Oreg.	do	do	Proposed open shop	do	Feb. 20		400	
Raincoat makers, New York City	Threatened strike.	Clothing trade	(1)	do	(1)		(1)	
Raincoat makers, Boston, Mass.	do	do	(1)	Adjusted. Terms not reported	Feb. 24		200	
Painters and glaziers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Building	Asked 5-day week; \$1.37½ per hour.	Pending	Mar. 1		4,000	
Thos. J. Corcoran Lamp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	do	Metal polishers	Change from piecework to hourly basis; wage cut.	do	Mar. 15		73	
Holy Cross Cemetery, Yeadon, Pa.	do	Grave digging	Asked increase from \$5 to \$6 per day.	Adjusted. Returned; demands granted.	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	48	6
Franklin Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Textile crafts	Discharge of 8 workers.	Unclassified. Commissioner will endeavor to secure reinstatement of discharged men.	(1)	do	22	
Fisherman Bros. Bakery, Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Baking	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Lady bookbinders, Columbus, Ohio.	do	Bookbinding	Wages and recognition	Adjusted. Allowed \$16 per week for 6 months; \$20 per week thereafter.	Mar. 19	Mar. 24	18	
Button makers, New York City	do	Button trade	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	Mar. 16		200	
Iowa Steel & Iron Works and Universal Foundry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	do	Molding	Asked increase from \$6.50 to \$7.20 per day.	Adjusted. Accepted \$6.85 for 60-day test.	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	90	

1 Not reported.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

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LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MARCH, 1926—Con.

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	Controversy	Negro laborers	Asked wage increase	Unclassified. Returned at same wages.	1926 Mar. 22	1926 Mar. 24	6	
Fourteen shops, men's clothing, Boston, Mass.	Strike	Clothing industry	Wage cut	Adjusted. Made satisfactory settlement.	Mar. 11	Mar. 15	500	
Fisher Co., Burdett Co., Davis Co., Lynn, Mass.	Controversy	Shoe industry	Discharges	Unable to adjust. Men employed elsewhere.	Mar. 4		50	
Newspapers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Mailing and stuffing	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; union agreement concluded.	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	400	
Paige Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	Employees	Protested 5 per cent cut; asked increase.	Unclassified. Some returned at same rate before commissioner's arrival.	(1)		15	
West Branch Knitting Co., Shamokin, Pa.	do	Knitting	Wage cut	Adjusted. Terms not reported.	(1)	Mar. 27	50	
Miners, Archbald, Pa.	do	Mining	Asked abolition of contractors.	Adjusted. Contractors abolished under protest. Conciliation board to settle.	Mar. 23	do	325	
McCaul Construction Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.	do	Brickwork	Asked \$1.50 per hour.	Unclassified. Union ordered men to return without increase.	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	20	
Standard Oil, Bayonne, N. J.	do	Presswork	Asked 4 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned without increase; after three months reinstated as to rights.	Mar. 24	Mar. 29	125	1, 100
Atlantic Upholstering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Upholstering	(1)	Pending.	(1)		(1)	
Puritan Dress Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Dressmaking	Asked union agreement	do	Mar. 18		35	
Baltimore Valve Corporation, Baltimore, Md.	do	Metal polishing	(1)	do	(1)		(1)	
Paisley Coal Co., Stewartville, Ohio.	do	Mining	Working conditions	do	Mar. 26		2, 500	100
Quick Service Laundry Co., Great Western Laundry, King's Model, and New Yay laundries, Chicago, Ill.	do	Laundry trade	(1)	do	(1)		(1)	
Tailors, Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Tailoring	(1)	do	(1)		(1)	
Painters and paper hangers, York, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Building	Asked new wage rates	Adjusted. Verbal agreement with increase; no change in working conditions.	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	350	150
Lovejoy Construction Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike	Sheet-metal work	Jurisdiction of metal work.	Pending. New agreement being negotiated.	Feb. 5		200	
Building trades, Des Moines, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Building	Agreements	Adjusted. Terms not reported.	(1)	Mar. 30	2, 500	
Total							15, 524	1, 936

[1155]

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for February, 1926

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE figures for February, 1926, show 30,673 aliens admitted and 11,683 departed. This is an increase in arrivals and a decrease in departures compared with January.

The statistics for February also show a decrease in the number of aliens debarred from entering the United States and aliens deported after landing, only 1,453 having been rejected and 342 deported in February, as against a monthly average of 1,816 and 798, respectively, for the first seven months of this fiscal year.

At the port of New York in February, 1926, where 81 per cent of all the seaport arrivals were admitted, 15,379 foreigners applied for admission to this country and only 90 were turned back. Two-thirds of these rejections were on account of lack of proper visas under the immigration act of 1924 and represented largely stowaways and seamen seeking permanent admission to the United States. Less than two out of every thousand applicants at that port during this month who had secured proper visas from American consuls were found to be inadmissible.

The outgoing movement of aliens is decreasing, only 3,232 emigrant aliens having left the country in February, 1926, as compared with 5,286 such departures in January, 1926, and an average of 7,765 per month during the last half of the past calendar year. Over four-fifths of these emigrant aliens were Europeans returning to their native lands.

About one-half of the immigrant aliens now come to us from non-quota countries, such as Canada and Mexico. However, comparatively few emigrants are reported as leaving here for such countries, as the net gain in population from the New World for the eight months ended February 28, 1926, was about one and one-half times that from the Old World.

The greater portion of European immigration is derived from the countries of northwestern Europe, though here the incoming tide has fallen short of what is allowed by law. Only a little more than one-half of the number which Great Britain is entitled to send came in during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, although the quota allotment for the year will most probably be exhausted. France, Germany, the Irish Free State, and the Scandinavian countries have already sent about 60 per cent of their annual allotment.

The countries of northwestern Europe, with a yearly quota of 140,999, or 87.3 per cent of the annual allotment for Europe, sent

81,685 quota immigrants from July to February. During the same period southern and eastern European countries, whose combined quota is 20,423, or 12.7 per cent of the total for that Continent, sent 14,610 aliens of this class. From these two divisions of Europe there were also admitted 48,308 and 37,418 aliens, respectively, who came in as nonimmigrants and nonquota immigrants under the immigration act of 1924. In other words, during the eight months in question, about 37 per cent of the aliens admitted from northwestern Europe and 72 per cent of those from southern and eastern Europe were admitted regardless of the quota limitations. Most of these aliens not charged to the quota were visitors on business or pleasure, persons passing through the United States on their way elsewhere, and residents of this country returning from a visit abroad.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1926

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering ¹	Outward					Aliens deported after landing ²
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
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
February	20,041	10,632	30,673	23,687	54,360	1,453	3,232	8,451	11,683	29,108	40,791	342
Total	183,261	121,106	304,367	264,688	569,055	14,166	55,110	99,266	154,376	244,325	398,701	5,927

¹ These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.

² These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FEBRUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	February, 1926	July, 1925, to February, 1926	February, 1926	July, 1925, to February, 1926
Albania.....	2	77	23	207
Austria.....	86	749	17	286
Belgium.....	27	471	16	291
Bulgaria.....	8	115	8	54
Czechoslovakia.....	167	2,210	83	1,238
Danzig, Free City of.....	7	142	-----	1
Denmark.....	135	1,343	29	490
Estonia.....	8	82	1	12
Finland.....	38	326	12	261
France, including Corsica.....	232	2,806	28	604
Germany.....	3,224	30,825	78	2,146
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	768	6,603	190	3,342
Northern Ireland.....	16	199	4	168
Scotland.....	846	8,181	51	1,006
Wales.....	81	815	-----	26
Greece.....	56	724	206	3,759
Hungary.....	54	594	17	516
Irish Free State.....	998	14,372	27	584
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	416	5,358	945	16,225
Latvia.....	13	240	4	33
Lithuania.....	33	498	4	230
Luxemburg.....	10	81	-----	4
Netherlands.....	165	1,140	18	262
Norway.....	603	3,476	57	1,447
Poland.....	347	4,696	86	1,987
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	38	420	61	2,389
Rumania.....	81	795	35	913
Russia.....	146	1,210	9	92
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	16	230	92	1,883
Sweden.....	972	5,336	23	637
Switzerland.....	111	1,272	17	280
Turkey in Europe.....	14	167	1	22
Yugoslavia.....	50	727	89	1,687
Other Europe.....	34	177	2	33
Total, Europe.....	9,802	96,457	2,233	43,115
Armenia.....	1	7	3	33
China.....	138	1,296	161	2,103
India.....	5	67	3	91
Japan.....	33	396	96	821
Palestine.....	18	158	12	130
Persia.....	24	49	-----	24
Syria.....	20	294	1	180
Turkey in Asia.....	1	5	-----	85
Other Asia.....	4	70	1	37
Total, Asia.....	244	2,342	277	3,504
Canada.....	6,087	60,128	82	1,371
Newfoundland.....	41	1,280	2	198
Mexico.....	3,425	17,492	253	2,145
Cuba.....	136	1,359	131	1,454
Other West Indies.....	22	601	96	1,514
Central America.....	66	887	39	391
Brazil.....	51	588	19	149
Other South America.....	108	1,409	62	851
Other America.....	-----	6	-----	1
Total, America.....	9,936	83,750	684	8,074
Egypt.....	13	161	-----	31
Other Africa.....	15	172	8	69
Australia.....	15	236	20	202
New Zealand.....	12	122	8	98
Other Pacific islands.....	4	21	2	17
Total, others.....	59	712	38	417
Grand total, all countries.....	20,041	183,261	3,232	55,110

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FEBRUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	February, 1926	July, 1925, to February, 1926	February, 1926	July, 1925, to February, 1926
African (black).....	50	563	37	731
Armenian.....	47	519	4	65
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	133	1,776	52	1,673
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	23	348	66	1,146
Chinese.....	107	1,007	159	2,026
Croatian and Slovenian.....	34	506	17	443
Cuban.....	81	844	95	1,021
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4	43	37	344
Dutch and Flemish.....	259	2,022	37	631
East Indian.....	1	34	2	56
English.....	2,713	28,637	293	4,687
Finnish.....	45	464	14	280
French.....	1,178	14,312	47	745
German.....	3,745	36,247	101	2,585
Greek.....	68	887	200	3,780
Hebrew.....	694	7,103	20	253
Irish.....	2,385	25,907	39	890
Italian (north).....	97	925	187	2,316
Italian (south).....	432	5,114	760	13,923
Japanese.....	27	358	98	814
Korean.....	4	24	-----	16
Lithuanian.....	26	278	4	242
Magyar.....	51	723	23	658
Mexican.....	3,367	17,082	247	2,118
Pacific Islander.....	-----	2	-----	1
Polish.....	201	1,911	87	1,906
Portuguese.....	50	503	63	2,435
Rumanian.....	20	204	39	826
Russian.....	69	661	24	413
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	19	324	4	46
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,968	12,024	122	2,749
Scotch.....	1,764	17,605	71	1,373
Slovak.....	66	455	29	607
Spanish.....	34	431	109	2,227
Spanish American.....	95	1,633	80	946
Syrian.....	29	314	3	215
Turkish.....	8	173	3	132
Welsh.....	108	829	-----	66
West Indian (except Cuban).....	4	215	49	495
Other peoples.....	35	254	10	230
Total.....	20,041	183,261	3,232	55,110
Male.....	11,834	96,568	2,473	40,843
Female.....	8,207	86,693	759	14,267
Under 16 years.....	2,781	30,616	160	2,445
16 to 44 years.....	15,548	134,620	2,392	41,617
45 years and over.....	1,712	18,025	680	11,048

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING FEBRUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 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 February, 1926	Grand total July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant			
		July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926	February, 1926	July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926	February, 1926		
Albania.....	100	57	2	347	31	33	404
Andorra.....	100	1		2			3
Austria.....	785	607	85	969	60	145	1,576
Belgium.....	1 512	329	23	1,102	77	100	1,431
Bulgaria.....	100	73	3	101	7	10	174
Czechoslovakia.....	3,073	2,307	234	1,911	131	355	4,226
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	150	11	29	5	16	179
Denmark.....	1 2,789	1,487	159	1,326	104	263	2,813
Estonia.....	124	76	4	60	10	14	136
Finland.....	471	306	30	928	75	105	1,234
France.....	1 3,954	2,434	217	4,111	265	482	6,545
Germany.....	51,227	31,097	3,241	7,705	626	3,867	38,802
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England.....		8,073	948	16,430	1,321	2,269	24,503
Northern Ireland.....		571	79	291	36	115	862
Scotland.....	1 34,007	8,890	960	5,556	421	1,381	14,446
Wales.....		857	93	664	47	140	1,521
Greece.....	100	78	3	1,911	195	198	1,989
Hungary.....	473	397	34	1,051	100	134	1,448
Iceland.....	100	36	4	20	3	7	66
Irish Free State.....	28,567	16,150	1,329	3,590	170	1,499	19,740
Italy.....	1 3,845	2,694	217	15,859	1,178	1,395	18,553
Latvia.....	142	105	9	142	1	10	247
Liechtenstein.....	100	7	1			1	7
Lithuania.....	344	284	39	463	24	63	747
Luxemburg.....	100	53	6	66	1	7	119
Monaco.....	100	3	1	7		1	10
Netherlands.....	1 1,648	1,030	158	1,575	147	305	2,605
Norway.....	6,453	3,716	628	1,963	250	878	5,679
Poland.....	5,982	4,428	324	3,433	324	648	7,861
Portugal.....	1 503	354	40	1,464	137	177	1,817
Rumania.....	603	457	45	974	110	155	1,431
Russia.....	1 2,248	1,428	166	2,145	217	383	3,573
San Marino.....	100	5	3	1		3	6
Spain.....	1 131	109	12	3,213	220	232	3,322
Sweden.....	9,561	5,791	1,034	2,367	211	1,245	8,158
Switzerland.....	2,081	1,204	110	1,555	105	215	2,759
Turkey in Europe.....	1 100	80	3	751	71	74	831
Yugoslavia.....	671	398	29	1,525	132	161	1,924
Other Europe.....	(¹)	173	30	110	15	45	283
Total, Europe.....	1 161,422	96,295	10,314	85,726	6,827	17,141	182,021
Afghanistan.....	100			2			2
Arabia.....	100	5		2			7
Armenia.....	124	43	2	106	16	18	149
Bhutan.....	100						
China.....	100	100	3	4,768	828	831	4,868
India.....	109	70	7	325	24	31	395
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	19	2	10		2	29
Japan.....	100	17	1	3,556	384	385	3,573
Muscat.....	100			1			1
Nepal.....	100						
Palestine.....	100	63	12	185	17	29	248
Persia.....	100	84	4	86	24	28	170
Siam.....	100			11			11
Syria.....	100	68	4	661	57	61	729
Turkey in Asia.....	(¹)	12	1	227	27	28	239
Other Asia.....	(¹)	161	26	151	16	42	312
Total, Asia.....	1,424	642	62	10,091	1,393	1,455	10,733

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 FEBRUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					Grand total July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during February, 1926	
		July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926	February, 1926	July 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926	February, 1926		
Cameroon (British).....	100			1	1	1	1
Cameroon (French).....	100						
Egypt.....	100	75	5	37	10	15	162
Ethiopia.....	100	1		1			2
Liberia.....	100	2		9			11
Morocco.....	100	8		16	4	4	24
Ruanda and Urundi.....	100						
South Africa.....	100	88	15	186	10	25	274
South West Africa.....	100	1		2			3
Tanganyika.....	100						
Togoland (British).....	100						
Togoland (French).....	100						
Other Africa.....	(1)	27	5	65	6	11	92
Total, Africa.....	1,200	202	25	367	31	56	569
Australia.....	121	100	8	1,908	160	168	2,008
Nauru.....	100						
New Zealand.....	100	75	5	666	60	65	741
New Guinea.....	100						
Samoa.....	100			1	1	1	
Yap.....	100			2			2
Other Pacific.....	(1)	9	2	101	16	18	110
Total, Pacific.....	621	184	15	2,678	237	252	2,862
Canada.....				59,978	5,821	5,821	59,978
Newfoundland.....				2,395	130	130	2,395
Mexico.....				28,907	4,618	4,618	28,907
Cuba.....				6,599	422	422	6,599
Dominican Republic.....				538	24	24	538
Haiti.....				128	2	2	128
British West Indies.....	(1)	390	33	2,734	115	148	3,124
Dutch West Indies.....	(1)	10		91	5	5	101
French West Indies.....	(1)	16		34	2	2	50
British Honduras.....	(1)	33	2	63	5	7	96
Canal Zone.....				10			10
Other Central America.....				1,898	128	128	1,898
Brazil.....				748	51	51	748
British Guiana.....	(1)	44		89	6	6	133
Dutch Guiana.....	(1)	2		7			9
French Guiana.....	(1)						
Other South America.....				3,240	352	352	3,240
Greenland.....	(1)			5	1	1	5
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....	(1)	11	4	22	2	6	33
Total, America.....		506	39	107,486	11,684	11,723	107,992
Grand total, all countries.....	164,667	97,829	10,455	206,348	20,172	30,627	230,417

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 in Turkey for Europe.

² Does not include 190 aliens admitted under court decision.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING FEBRUARY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO FEBRUARY 28, 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 classes under immigration act of 1924	February, 1926	July, 1925, to February, 1926
<i>Nonimmigrants under section 3</i>		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	359	3, 813
Temporary visitors for—		
Business.....	1, 288	11, 630
Pleasure.....	1, 595	22, 454
In continuous transit through the United States.....	1, 828	14, 490
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	43	292
Total.....	5, 113	52, 679
<i>Nonquota immigrants under section 4</i>		
Wives of United States citizens.....	403	4, 342
Children of United States citizens.....	249	2, 705
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.....	4, 108	55, 326
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	10, 053	1 87, 859
Their wives.....	60	611
Their children.....	6	129
Ministers of religious denominations.....	42	446
Wives of ministers.....	11	162
Children of ministers.....	26	312
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	10	126
Wives of professors.....	2	31
Children of professors.....		20
Students.....	89	1, 600
Total.....	15, 059	153, 669
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota).....	10, 455	97, 829
Grand total admitted under the act.....	30, 627	304, 177

¹ Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, transients, etc.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of State labor bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

California.—Changes in volume of employment in the industries throughout the State, page 141.

Connecticut.—Work of public employment offices, page 139.

Illinois.—Placement work of the public employment exchanges, page 139; and changes in the volume of employment in industry, page 142.

Indiana.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 94.

Iowa.—Activities of the public employment offices, page 139; and changes in volume of employment in various industries, page 144.

Maryland.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in the various industries in the State, page 146.

Massachusetts.—Placement work of the public employment offices, page 140; and changes in volume of employment, page 147.

New York.—Changes in employment and pay roll in New York State factories, page 148.

Oklahoma.—Activities of public employment offices, page 140; and changes in employment and payrolls in the various industries, page 148.

Pennsylvania.—Placement work of the public employment offices, page 140.

Philippine Islands.—At the close of 1924 the force of the Bureau of Labor of the Philippines numbered 113 persons, according to the annual report of the Governor General of the islands for that year. In the same year 158,028.26 pesos ¹ were available for the expenditures of that office.

The numerous requests for information which have recently been received by the bureau from various parts of the world indicate a growing interest in the labor problems of the islands.

One of the most important duties of the bureau of labor is the settlement of complaints and claims of employers and employees. These adjustments entail a large amount of work as the disputants have to be brought together and the requisite witnesses interviewed.

The following table indicates the extent of this activity for a 5-year period:

¹ Peso at par=50 cents. exchange rate varies.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS AND COMPLAINTS, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Number of claims and complaints	Number of claimants	Adjustments		Amount collected
			Favorable	Unfavorable	
1920.....	392	619	247	145	<i>Pesos</i> 1 23,626.04
1921.....	549	719	344	205	24,277.66
1922.....	582	880	365	365	14,579.72
1923.....	769	1,652	379	257	21,371.54
1924.....	688	1,155	431	237	30,339.09
Total.....	2,980	5,025	1,766	1,229	114,194.05

¹ Peso at par=50 cents; exchange rate varies.

Other activities reported upon in this issue include an account of the embroidery industry in the islands, page 58; industrial accidents, page 91; industrial disputes, page 113; work of free employment agencies, page 167; and factory inspection, page 228.

Porto Rico.—Government aid to housing, page 101.

Wisconsin.—Changes in volume of industrial employment, page 150.

FACTORY INSPECTION

Philippine Islands

THE factory-inspection activities of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the 5-year period 1920 to 1924 are shown in the table below, taken from the annual report of the Governor General of the islands for the year ending December 31, 1924.

FACTORY INSPECTION WORK OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Factories and industries		Mercantile		Plantations or haciendas		Total	
	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers
1920.....	3,698	52,367	120	3,082	610	40,000	4,428	95,449
1921.....	4,958	54,429			1,031	60,966	5,989	115,395
1922.....	3,874	46,903	1,265	6,755	561	25,000	5,700	78,658
1923.....	1,073	44,728	201	2,345	47	11,119	1,321	58,192
1924.....	1,765	65,042	171	2,671	112	5,408	2,048	73,121
Total.....	15,368	263,469	1,757	14,853	2,361	142,493	19,486	420,815

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Training Personnel Workers for Retail Stores¹

IN 1918 seven large Pittsburgh stores established a research bureau for retail training with a view to solving their personnel problems. For the first 5 years of its existence the bureau constituted a part of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, but has since been affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh. In 1925, 20 retail stores of Pittsburgh endowed the bureau with \$600,000.

Each year the bureau trains a selected group of not more than 15 men and women for personnel work in large stores or for organizing retail courses in high school. These students are not only regularly instructed in classes but also take part in the bureau's research projects. Approximately two-thirds of the 9 months' course from September to June is spent in classes in department store organization and management, merchandise studies, selling technique, statistics, and administration, and methods of training. The remainder of the course consists in full-time work in the stores cooperating with the bureau.

As a guaranty of real interest in and fitness for retail work candidates for the course must have already had actual experience in sales work for two months in a large store. No special summer classes or short courses are conducted by the bureau.

Two classes of applicants are acceptable: (1) College graduates and (2) mature men or women who have no degree but whose experience in teaching or business indicates that they would make successful executives. Maturity and proved capability are prerequisites for admission to the course, which is free for accepted candidates.

The bureau of research has practically completed a handbook on department training for sales people. The volume is based on interviews with 50 experts in department training and will include sections on department training for sales people; the efficient department coach; introducing new sales people into the department; training temporary helpers; teaching location of stock; teaching care of stock; giving merchandise information; giving training in technique of selling; giving information about new merchandise; checking up on department training; directions for making a department training program; and self-analysis chart for department coaches.

Among the bureau's other current research projects is the preparation of manuals or bulletins dealing, respectively, with the following subjects: Psychological facts for sales people; talks for educational directors on psychological principles and their utilization in retail store work; methods of teaching and follow up for suggestive selling; bonuses in selling and nonselling; and "costume essentials," an outline for use in training sales people in ready-to-wear departments.

The bureau hopes through a close analysis of the employment and production data in one store to throw some new lights on labor turnover and to make suggestions for its remedy.

¹ Journal of Personnel Research, Baltimore, March, 1926.

Functions of the New Labor Bureau of Guatemala ¹

AMONG the duties of the new labor bureau established in Guatemala on December 5, 1925, are the following: To enforce health and safety measures for workers in industrial and mercantile establishments; to organize and maintain a statistical service; to supervise the observance of the laws, orders, and regulations for the adjustment of relations between employers and workers; to mediate in questions concerning industrial accidents; to organize commissions of arbitration and conciliation; and to formulate plans for labor organization and for the improvement in workers' standards of living. The personnel of the bureau will consist of a paid director and secretary, six honorary members, and the Government attorney.

¹ Diario de Centro America, Guatemala City, Dec. 5, 1925.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

INDIANA.—Industrial Board. *Annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925.* [Indianapolis, 1925?] 20 pp.

A short summary of the information given in this report appears on page 94 of this issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Commission on the Necessaries of Life. *Special report relative to the anthracite deposits of southeastern Massachusetts and of Rhode Island.* Boston, January, 1925. 43 pp. [House document No. 1025.]

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Women in Industry. *Special bulletin No. 141: First principles of industrial posture and seating.* Albany, 1926. 13 pp., illustrated.

The essential points in the proper seating of industrial workers are discussed and examples of proper and improper seating are shown in the illustrations. The points covered are adjustability of chairs; size, shape, and slant of seat; support for the back; construction of seats; foot rests; and correct posture in relation to work.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Governor General. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1924.* Washington, 1926. iii, 251 pp. (U. S. H. Doc. No. 127, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)

Data from this report are published on pages 91, 113, 167, and 228 of this issue.

PORTO RICO.—Comisión de Hogares Seguros. *Memorial de los trabajos, 1915-1924.* San Juan, 1925. xviii, 145 pp., illustrations, maps.

This report of the homestead commission of Porto Rico on its work from 1915 to 1924 is reviewed on page 101 of this issue.

VIRGINIA.—Legislative Committee on Old Age Assistance. *Report.* [Richmond, 1926?] 13 pp. Senate document No. 2.

This report is reviewed on page 93 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Hearings, 69th Congress, 1st session, 1926: Admission of relatives, soldiers, etc., February and March; Admission of wives of American citizens of oriental ancestry, February 16; Deportation, January 12; Deportation of alien seamen, January 21 and 22; Immigration of relatives of citizens, January 26; Naturalization of World War veterans, January 13.* Washington, 1926.

— Seasonal agricultural laborers from Mexico. *Hearings on H. R. 6741, H. R. 7559, H. R. 9036, January 28 and 29, February 2, 9, 11, and 23, 1926.* Washington, 1926. iii, 345 pp.

— Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. *Railroad labor disputes. Hearings on H. R. 7180, January and February, 1926.* Washington, 1926. iii, 397 pp.

— Committee on the District of Columbia. *Hearings and report on workmen's compensation in the District of Columbia, 67th and 68th Congresses [1921 to 1924].* Washington, 1926. iii, 550 pp.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Trade information bulletin No. 392, pp. 34-41: The Philippine embroidery industry, by L. M. Lloyd.* Washington, 1926.

A summary of this report is published on page 58 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 398: Growth of legal aid work in the United States—a study of our administration of justice primarily as it affects the wage earner and of the agencies designed to improve his position before the law*, by Reginald Heber Smith and John S. Bradway, with preface by William Howard Taft. Washington, 1926. v, 145 pp.

A short review of this study is given on page 33 of this issue.

— — — *Bulletin No. 402: Collective bargaining by actors—a study of trade-unionism among performers of the English-speaking legitimate stage in America*, by Paul Fleming Gemmill. Washington, 1926. iii, 102 pp.

A short summary of this report is given on page 50 of this issue.

— — — Children's Bureau. *Bureau publication No. 155: Child labor in representative tobacco-growing areas*, by Harriet A. Byrne. Washington, 1926. v, 42 pp.

The eighth of a series of studies of child labor on farms, with special reference to school attendance. This report is summarized on page 90 of the present issue.

— — — Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. *Bulletin, 1925, No. 37: Industrial education*, by Maris M. Proffit. Washington, 1926. 16 pp.

A summary of the different kinds of schools and training classes in which industrial training is given, and of the connection between such schools and the apprenticeship movement.

— — — Employees' Compensation Commission. *Medical facilities available to employees of the United States Government injured in the performance of duty under Federal compensation act of September 7, 1916*. Washington, 1926. 38 pp.

— — — Government Printing Office. Superintendent of Documents. *Children's Bureau and other publications relating to children. List of publications relating to above subjects for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Washington, January, 1926. 12 pp. Price list 71—6th edition.*

— — — Laws, statutes, etc. *Compilation of laws relating to mediation, conciliation, and arbitration between employers and employees; laws disputes between carriers and employers and subordinate officials under Labor Board; eight-hour laws; employers' liability laws*. Washington, 1926. 62 pp.

— — — Railroad Labor Board. Statistical Bureau. *Rates of pay of mechanics and helpers in the maintenance of equipment department, and of coach cleaners, December 1, 1925, all territories, Class I carriers. Chicago, March 17, 1926. [Various paging.]*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia taken for the night between April 3 and 4, 1921. Part XXV. Dwellings*. Melbourne [1925?]. 104 pp.

Gives details as to number, nature, and material of dwellings, number of rooms in connection with number of inmates, character of occupancy, rent, and the like.

— — — *Part XXVI. Tropical and nontropical regions of Australia*. Melbourne [1925?]. 15 pp.

A summary of data concerning population and occupation, distinguishing in each territory and State the tropical and nontropical regions, and including statistics of unemployment.

— — — *Official yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 18, 1925. xxxi, 1110 pp.* Melbourne [1925?].

Contains a variety of information, including such subjects as industrial hygiene, wholesale and retail prices, rents, wages and hours of labor, industrial disputes, unemployment, apprenticeship, labor organizations, employers' associations, child labor, old-age and invalidity pensions, and maternity allowances. Some of the data concerning pension systems will be found on page 95 of this issue.

AUSTRIA.—Bundesamt für Statistik. *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich. VI. Jahrgang. Vienna, 1925. x, 183 pp.*

The sixth issue of the official statistical handbook for the Austrian Republic, covering the year 1924. Of special interest to labor are the tables relating to industrial establishments, cooperative societies, collective agreements, employment exchanges, unemployment relief, labor disputes, trade-unions, and social insurance.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925. Ottawa, 1926. 126 pp.*

The activities of the department for the year indicated are reviewed under the following 10 captions: Industrial disputes investigation act; conciliation work; fair wages; statistics; Labor Gazette; combines investigation act; employment offices coordination act; technical education act; Government annuities act; and International Labor Organization.

— (NOVA SCOTIA).—Department of Public Works and Mines. *Annual report on the mines, 1925. Halifax, 1926. 291 pp.*

Some figures on coal production from the report are given on page 89 of this issue.

— (ONTARIO).—Mothers' Allowances Commission. * *Fourth annual report, for the year 1923-24. Toronto, 1925. 22 pp.*

A summary of some of the findings of this commission is given on page 96 of this issue.

— (QUEBEC).—Department of the Secretary. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical yearbook, 1925. Quebec, 1925. xxiii, 525 pp.; charts.*

Section XI of this volume reviews labor conditions in the Province, including membership in labor organizations, coalitions, strikes, unemployment, labor inspections, industrial accidents, agricultural societies, and farmers' clubs. Section XII contains data on people's banks.

FRANCE.—Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse Commission Supérieure. *Rapport, année 1924. Paris, 1925. 104 pp.*

The annual report of the superior commission of the national old-age retirement fund showing the operation of the fund for the year 1924.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on Industry and Trade. *Survey of industrial relations, based on material mainly derived from official sources, with regard to industrial remuneration, conditions, and relationships in Great Britain and certain other countries so far as available; together with statistical tables. London, 1926. v, 497 pp.*

— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 18: The pressure wave sent out by an explosive—Part I, by W. Payman and H. Robinson. London, 1926. 60 pp., illustrated.*

The British Department of Mines is carrying out experimental research along various lines into the mode of ignition of mixtures of firedamp and air or of coal dust and air by the explosives used in coal-mining operations. In this study photographic methods, including special optical and electrical timing devices, were used to measure the shape and appearance of the pressure wave and of its speed of propagation through the surrounding atmosphere, and the photographs show the shape and appearance of the waves sent out by different explosive phenomena.

— Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. *Minutes of evidence taken before the commission. Appendix, Part IV: Statements submitted by certain Government departments, approved societies, medical, dental, and pharmaceutical bodies, etc. London, 1926. 191 pp.*

— — — *Report. London, 1926. xii, 394 pp. [Cmd. 2596.]*

A summary of this report is given on page 97 of this issue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). *Report, with minutes of evidence and appendices. Vol. I. London, 1926. xiv, 294 pp., charts. [Cmd. 2600.]*

The findings of this commission are summarized on page 52 of this issue.

INDIA (BENGAL).—Registrar of Cooperative Societies. *Annual report on the working of the cooperative societies in the presidency of Bengal for the year 1923-24. Calcutta, 1924. [Various paging.]*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International labor directory, 1925: Part IV—Intellectual workers' organizations. Part V—Ex-service men's organizations. Part VII—Miscellaneous international organizations. Geneva, [1926?] [Various paging.]*

— *Studies and reports, series D (wages and hours), No. 16: Wage changes in various countries, 1914 to 1925. Geneva, 1926. 143 pp.*

— *Studies and reports, series M (social insurance), No. 5: Workmen's compensation in the United States, by Ralph H. Blanchard. Geneva, 1926. (Published for the International Labor Office by P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), London, England.) 103 pp.*

This is an analysis of workmen's compensation legislation in the United States, "limited to a consideration of its principal features." The author has relied "largely on secondary sources," and presents a quite complete condensed study of the provisions of the acts, but finds "need of further improvements in statistical procedure and of a central agency for collating and analyzing such statistics for the entire country."

ITALY.—Ministero dell' Economia Nazionale. [Direzione Generale del Lavoro Previdenza.] *Aspetti economico-finanziari dell' assicurazione obbligatoria contro gli infortuni nell'industria per l'anno 1923. Rome, 1926. 288 pp. (Estratto dal Bollettino de Lavoro, dicembre 1925.)*

A report on the economic and financial results of compulsory accident insurance in Italian industry for the year 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *Results of a census of the Dominion of New Zealand, taken for the night of April 17, 1921. General report. Wellington, 1925. xi, 232 pp. Maps and diagrams.*

Contains general data concerning distribution, increase, and origin of population, marital condition, employment, number of dependent children, and the like.

POLAND.—Office Central de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la République Polonaise. III année, 1924. Warsaw, 1925. xx, 289 pp.*

This Polish statistical yearbook for 1924 contains statistics of emigration and immigration, production, prices, employment, wages, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, factory inspection, and cooperative societies.

SPAIN.—Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. *Dirección General de Trabajo y Acción Social. Estadística de las huelgas, 1923. Madrid, 1925. 208 pp.*

This report presents strike statistics of Spain for the year 1923, classified by industry, Province, number of workers affected, cause, duration, result, method of solution, etc. In addition it contains material on strikes in Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Russia, and Switzerland for the year 1923.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. CXXIV, No. 213: Legal aid work—an analysis and discussion of the various agencies developed in the United States for the purpose of securing legal justice to poor persons. Edited by John S. Bradway and Reginald Heber Smith. Philadelphia, March, 1926. xiv, 210 pp.*

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Pennsylvania Branch. *Proceedings of the 24th annual convention, Harrisburg, May 12 to 15, 1925. Harrisburg [1925?]. 181 pp.*

The addresses before this convention included the following subjects: Prison labor; the work of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry; Brookwood College and other institutions for workers' education; and the conciliation work of the United States Department of Labor.

AMERICAN YEARBOOK, 1925. *New York, Macmillan Co., 1926. xxxv, 1158 pp.*

With the resumption of the publication of this yearbook after a five-year suspension, a new and rather novel plan has been adopted in its preparation. Forty-five national societies are represented on an advisory board incorporated under the name of the American Yearbook Corporation. The preface states: "Acting in joint council as a body, and through a board of directors, this organization [of national societies] is ultimately responsible for the plan of the work, its scope, its layout, and its general point of view." The immediate editorial control is in the hands of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart and William M. Schuyler.

COLE, ARTHUR HARRISON. *The American wool manufacture. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1926. 2 vols.*

An economic and technical history of the development of the woolen industry in the United States with chapters on labor and labor conditions.

DUBLIN, LOUIS I. (Ed.). *Population problems in the United States and Canada. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1926. xviii, 318 pp.*

This volume constitutes a revision, with added material, of papers presented at the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, December, 1924. Part IV deals with population and immigration and Part V, with population and labor supply.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. *The melting-pot mistake. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1926. vii, 266 pp.*

This book develops the thesis that a true amalgamation of divergent nationalities is very difficult and the attempts at assimilation in this country have not been successful.

GADGIL, D. R. *The industrial evolution of India in recent times. London, Oxford University Press, 1924. xix, 242 pp.*

Traces the industrial development of India, with special reference to the influence of modern industry upon factory and upon agricultural labor.

INSTITUTE ON PACIFIC RELATIONS. *Honolulu session, June 30-July 14, 1925. History, organization, proceedings, discussion, and addresses. Honolulu, 1925. 210 pp.*

A brief report on this conference was published in the October, 1925, issue (p. 19).

KITSON, HARRY DEXTER. *The psychology of vocational adjustment. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925. ix, 273 pp.*

As stated in the preface, this book is designed: (1) To point out the psychological problems involved in choosing a vocation and becoming proficient therein; (2) to describe the attempts that have been made toward their solution; and (3) to suggest and illustrate scientific methods that may be employed in the exploration of the vast field that remains to be covered.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE. Social Action Department. *Women and industry, by R. A. McGowan. Washington [1926?]. 44 pp.*

The pamphlet deals with various phases of the subject of women in industry, examining existing conditions to show why women work, what they do, the conditions under which they work, their organization into unions, legislation, etc.

PARRY-JONES, T. J. *The other story of coal: A working miner's attempts to state the miner's point of view on the coal question. London, 1925. 160 pp.*

ROBERTSON, (Sir) JOHN. *The house of health: What the modern dwelling needs to be.* London, Faber & Gwyer (Ltd.), 1925. 192 pp.

A brief statement of the points to be considered in the building of wholesome dwellings.

SCOTT, J. W. ROBERTSON. *The story of the women's institute movement in England and Wales and Scotland.* Idbury, England, The Village Press, 1925. xv, 290 pp.

A historical account of the development of women's institutes, beginning with their foundation in Ontario, Canada, in 1897. These are farm women's clubs formed for culturally cooperative purposes, primarily to improve home conditions in rural communities but now extended to cover the various problems not only of the home but of community betterment. The first English institute was formed in England in September, 1915. By October, 1917, there were 137 institutes throughout Great Britain and on May 14, 1919, 1,059 institutes. It is estimated that at the present time the movement has a paid-up membership of about 250,000—1 member for every 1,000 of population in Wales, and in England 1 for every 10,000 of population. The Canadian movement had in 1923 about 100,000 paid-up members.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE M. *A history of American immigration, 1820-1924.* Boston, Ginn & Co., 1926. vi, 316 pp.

This work attempts to deal with immigration as a factor in American political development. The author has sought to set forth the part that immigration and the immigrants have played in the political history of the United States.

WAKINSHAW, W. H. *The solution of unemployment, or the postulates and implications of the social credit theorem of Maj. C. H. Douglas.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Andrew Reid & Co. (Ltd.), 1924. viii, 289 pp.

This volume is concerned with certain economic factors affecting general prosperity, and does not deal with the immediate problems of unemployment.

WOYTINSKY, WL. *Die Welt in Zahlen. Zweites Buch: Die Arbeit.* Berlin, Rudolf Mosse, 1926. xxi, 376 pp.; charts.

The second volume of a statistical work in seven volumes presenting in popular manner the results of research work in all fields of international statistics. The volume under review here is devoted to comparative international labor statistics and covers such subjects as the occupational distribution of the working population, woman and child labor, development of the trade-union movement throughout the world, development and present status of collective wage agreements, hours of labor, labor disputes, unemployment, and social insurance.

Chapter I is reviewed on page 13 of this issue.

